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| **Interviewer name** | INTERVIEWER |
| **Sub-contractor organisation** | ARU |
| **Interview date** |  |
| **Duration of interview audio recording** | XXXX |
| **Face-to-face or virtual interview** | Virtual |
| **Interview participant** | |
| * **Code** | I3 |
| * **Participant name** | RESPONDENT |
| * **Organisation name** | XXXX |
| * **Gender** | Male |
| * **Stakeholder category** | ]# |
| * **Country** | India |

INTERVIEWER: Yeah. Good morning XXXX.

RESPONDENT: Good morning, good morning.

INTERVIEWER: We highly appreciate your time in participating in our study, we have already communicated the purpose of the research projects to you. This aims at obtaining a better understanding of energy access and gender equity, specifically in India and also in your regional context, because you're involved with the Kerala government’s effort at energy management. So, before we start, I would like to check that - a couple of initial points. One, number one is, have you completed and returned the consent form?

RESPONDENT: Yes, I have.

INTERVIEWER: Through this interview, we would request you to share your experience and expertise as someone working on the energy sector, as well as your views and opinions on gender equity in energy access. Is it okay if we record the interview for our documentation purposes? The recorded interview will - will be transcribed for analysis and copy of the transcript will be shared with you for your approval.

RESPONDENT: Yeah, it's fine, fine. You can.

INTERVIEWER: Thank you. All the information we obtain serves the sole purpose of the study and will be seen only by the research team. Your name and any other identifying features will not be used anywhere in reports and other publications emerging from this study. This interview will take more or less about an hour. So, shall we proceed with the interview?

RESPONDENT: Yes, yes, yes, please.

INTERVIEWER: Hello, XXXX, can you hear me?

RESPONDENT: Yes. Yes, yes please, please go forward. I think I'm losing your signals, excuse me.

INTERVIEWER: Okay. Yeah, I think I have a little problem with internet connectivity today. Yeah, so can - you can hear me now right?

RESPONDENT: Yes, yes, fine. Fine.

INTERVIEWER: Yeah. So, I'll just proceed with the interview… Hello?

RESPONDENT: Yeah, continue, continue, continue.

INTERVIEWER: Yeah. Can you start by briefly telling me about your current role and position and the organization or department you work for?

RESPONDENT: I work with this XXXX, XXXX. That's what- I think that's, that's what I am.

INTERVIEWER: Okay, can you also tell me a little bit about your background, and how you got into this line of work in terms of energy issues and in working in the energy sector?

RESPONDENT: Actually, I'm a xxxx holder in civil engineering with a xxxxx. Along with that, I have done a lot of trainings in - related to energies and environmental impacts sort of thing. Actually I - initially I was engaged in energy - in environmental impact activities, then I joined into the energy bandwagon in xxxx. I'm with XXXX - as I said.

INTERVIEWER: Yeah, and what specific energy related activities or programs have you undertaken?

RESPONDENT: As in I- I do energy conservation in buildings as well as energy conservation awareness creation projects, energy conser- conservation training programs, training and capacity building activities.

INTERVIEWER: Okay, and how much does access to energy feature in your work?

RESPONDENT: Act- actually access to energy has its role in the saying that it is part of this energy security, that you should have quality energy, at reliable costs and it is available and as far as I am concerned, the, the- my activity is more- mostly on awareness creation. Then -and for- by creating this awareness, I am propagating the idea of energy conservation and the larger goal of climate change or mitigation activities, therefore energy security aspects has better growth.

INTERVIEWER: Can you tell me a little bit more about the awareness work that you consider core to your work?

RESPONDENT: I - we give- our division gives a lot of energy awareness activities, training programs to various industries, domestic sector, commercial sector -commercial building sector and all, and one of the major activities being Energy Cleaning, one activity called Energy Cleaning wherein I - we utilised - we consider women as the change agent for this energy conservation in the building, I mean, as a whole domestic sector because women remaining- traditionally, we used to have women remaining in household and she is the manager of the house, who can do the energy- who do the energy manage- along with the other management, she also does the energy management of the home: energy in the form of cooking energies or form of electrical energy for like the lighting or comfort conditioning- comfort region, things and all. Therefore we, we - our training programs - one - or this energy cleaning program, we have trained women volunteers for propagating the idea of energy conservation among the household women therefore, the women are teaching women. We are giving targets in such a way that it's one - we call them a train a master- it's a part of a - what is it- animator we call them as an animator. They do go to these homes, teach them where they are using energy and how they can- they should be saving energy and how they can save energy in their household and thereby increase the monetary - more rather improve their monetary stance in the home by reducing the usage of energy, not by - not in terms of access or not in terms of utilization, but in terms of efficient use and- of energy. That's the way - one of the- then other- other than this as an en- this for these industries and all we give specific training for- and awareness creation of how to save energy or how to conserve energy on various activities of the industries, like maybe a motor or a compressor or other activities which are related to the production of the company may be directly or indirectly affecting them.

INTERVIEWER: That would be-

RESPONDENT: Maybe- go ahead, go ahead.

INTERVIEWER: Okay. Thank you very much. This is very interesting. I wanted to also ask, which areas of - are there specific areas in Kerala or is it all over Kerala that you're conducting these programs?

RESPONDENT: Yes, yes, our organisation is- is the state - only organization in Kerala. We have the- we have full control over the whole of Kerala State, therefore we have our own resource persons in all the 14 districts of the state as well as about 1200 local self government areas. 1000- that means xxxx.

INTERVIEWER: And which socio economic background are you targeting for these awareness programs?

RESPONDENT: We- as you can see, it is - it has to have- background as such means I had already- for all sectors of the economy that means, it can go even to the grassroots level, I said even the very -what is it- poor people to the higher end people therefore, background as such you cannot- I cannot say specifically for this thing. It is for everyone, energy conservation and awareness creation for everyone.

INTERVIEWER: Okay, thank you very much. Can you tell me more about if you have any work specifically on energy access - areas or issues, say an elec- electrification programs or policy le- policy works?

RESPONDENT: As part of my job, I also have a division under my control, which does this- develops renewable energy projects like small hydropower projects, more micro hydel projects and all. With this we have even given power to remote villages inside forest regions like wildlife sanctuaries. Like Chinar Wildlife Sanctuary and all, wherein there are tribal populations- in- living in different, different hamlets- groups of settlements, wherein we have provided power as well as power means- you- generation of power as well as- you give them power through this generation into their home by providing them sufficient lighting as well as comfort requirements. Meeting for- meeting their comfort requirements like maybe fans or even tele- community based televisions and all these things for- that is for tribal.

INTERVIEWER: Okay.

RESPONDENT: For this- other than that different, different XXXXs also we have given power through small hydro projects. One example is XXXX, which was completely unelectrified during 2003 wherein we have given a power source through hydro project of- calledXXXX through support of United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) - we developed that project, with that project we have given the power to the whole village as such the village was electrified but after that electrification…. that village by itself was very remote that there was no proper road to that village. For development of this hydropower project, we have developed this roads as well thereby increasing the access to the village - xxxx of road, good quality road service once the power came in their activities, financial activities everything improved. Now, if you go to that location that location looks like any other part in Kerala, as you know Kerala is a- one state where in India, where you can see - you cannot go ahead without seeing a developed region within 10 kilometres. That means if you go 10 kilometres you will see at least one town, at least one town. There was - now if you go to that XXXX area - that area has become, become a town after coming up with electricity there we have given them communication facilities, phones, internet facility as well as livelihood improvement programs like that was a very remote agric- agrarian- what is a- village where due to this energy access, they could have their livelihood improvements. They could say - preserve their agrarian - agrarian products. Get a better- through these roads- better opportunities to sell their products all this -this was a- this was a great example - if you look for this XXXX small hydro project you will get a lot of information the website wherein you can have how the XXXX intervened into that.

INTERVIEWER: Okay, could you just tell me the name of the village once more?

RESPONDENT: XXXX. It was with the support of the UNIDO that we have- you can go to our website XXXX.in wherein you will get information on the village as well as our projects and also photographs reports all these things on this project. Also, if you check with the UNIDO website also you will find details on this.

INTERVIEWER: Okay, thank you and in the- like within the policy context of the- of your work like policies and government regulations and all, both at state level and that national level the laws that we have- the policy directions that we have, do you -what, what is your opinion about that, is it something which supports equitable energy access, do you face challenges with equitable energy access?

RESPONDENT: What do you -can you elaborate on what do you mean by that equitable..?

INTERVIEWER: Equitable as in everybody having equal access to renewable, sustainable, sustained sources of energy.

RESPONDENT: Energy, yes, I think-

INTERVIEWER: And different levels- and different levels of energy, I mean, electricity, cooking fuel, you can- I mean like all kinds of energy.

RESPONDENT: Policies… you want me to discuss on the policy support?

XXXX: Yeah… both at State and National…

RESPONDENT: As you know the- in Kerala, Kerala is the one state wherein you have- now have grid support to 100% areas of the state. Now, we have electrified all the villages - all almost 99.9% of the households if not through the grid, then through standalone projects, or even to household individual household electrification project, therefore Kerala is 100- you can say that 100% of the households are electrified, therefore, that means we have ensured access for energy to- in the -in the form of electricity to everyone. And regarding the cooking fuel, Kerala has more than 70% of the households having LPG supply as well as they also have this - they may be using biogas or biofuels for cooking to some firewood, they're using therefore access as such is available and I can say,- how can I - how can I say equitable, equitable for a house, city- it may be better but we can- we are ensured that it is available everywhere, everywhere, but the city people of course, they are having a better access therefore, they are much more- what is a- blessed that's all. Otherwise it is up there and India also we are in the drive for electric-100% electrification of all the villages in the- in the country. And we are almost succeeded I think it was 2021 the data with - the Government of India has planned to fully electrify the buildings that - that I have to check with the dates and all just in 2020 …. but now because of the COVID pandemic and all, there was some delays otherwise 100% electrification of all villages in India was also planned to happen that is - when you say that all villages there maybe houses- households which are not electrified, but all the villages will have access to ener- electricity - that is what I understand as far India is concerned.

INTERVIEWER: So, challenges if any, within the policy environment?

RESPONDENT: Challenges? Challenges are there, but as such now the current situation is that we are addressing the challenges in a very good way but still economy as such may require some -what is a- boost or rather -what is a- to make it equitable, they - we will need some more renewable sources because currently we are mostly depending upon this fuel base, I mean fossil fuel-based electrification and all. We need to shift as per our INDC- Indian -India's Intended National Goals as you know, we have planned to inc- to increase our renewable energy sources to more than 30% by 2030. And all, therefore, that side also we are addressing, but still, we can improve. We are- our -as such policy as such -there are a lot of things which can be done but it will be very difficult to elaborate on individual things specifically as I said for villages also, we are getting only to the villages it will not suffice it as both individual households. Therefore, grid support- as such the LT grid - LT needs to be a bit more strengthened so that it can reach individual households. Otherwise, you- this renewable energy sources of standalone type has to reach each and every individual household before that we need policies and reaching energy- it should be - my goal - our organization's goal is to have efficient use of energy and conserve energy in such a way that it is available for the next generation as well as we are getting it now, in -or -if not better.

INTERVIEWER: Okay. But there is a Kerala government scheme, right? By which even a decentralized like at home level you can have solar units which –

RESPONDENT: Yes, yes, yes, there is.

INTERVIEWER: -which can be fed back into the grid.

RESPONDENT: Yes, yes net metering is now available in Kerala.

INTERVIEWER: Yeah. So, looking at the Sustainable Development Goals- 7 of United Nations- what does equitable energy access mean to you specifically, what would be your vision about equitable energy access?

RESPONDENT: That is a very tricky question. It should reach everyone that is there, it should be available at the cheapest possible- and everyone should be - that is a very sorry- that everyone should be able to have that energy at- according to -accordingly, their pockets also should be- not get affected, because they are getting energy access and all. Then quality energy is another factor. Of course, if you're using for cooking and all you're using this wood and all - of course, you look into the household sector and all cooking as such is one field wherein, we still need more qual- clean energy to come in because that is affecting the health of the people as such. The people -the household ladies who are getting affected, they're cooking, but cooking also can be made a bit more environment friendly- people- safe for the people, healthy for the people. That is it…

INTERVIEWER: Yeah. So, within this, like you have already touched upon this, what does gender equity in energy access mean to you- when you hear this phrase gender equity in energy access: how do you think priorities in policy and interventions should be worked upon so that that there is also gender equity in energy access?

RESPONDENT: Yes, yes, yes, yes. You have come to the right organization because XXXX is the one organization in India, wherein we had addressed to some extent, the gen- gender equity. We have - we even- we have a woman in sustainable energy research WISER program, where in sustainable energy as such is addressed for women and women are empowered as this I have already mentioned - women are empowered in such a way that they can get they will know how and where to get quality energy, how to utilize energy in a quality way how to use it in a safe way therefore, as such gender equity is addressed to some extent in in in Kerala. I cannot say that it is very well, very well addressed in India, but India can, as a country we- we can still improve. I am not saying that Kerala has achieved everything, but still we consider that if you ask any household we can say - I can assure you that every household one woman will be known- know that what is energy and how to get energy and, and how to conserve it. That much we have tried to take it to the household that means equity with - equity as far as awareness creation is there. Then access we are- anyway Kerala is assured- ensured but individually if you ask me there may be differences, but I think Kerala is doing good.

INTERVIEWER: Okay. And like - so it's - you think within Kerala, within the context you're working for there is a priority within policy and intervention design to look at gender in a very effective manner when we are planning for energy access?

RESPONDENT: Policies, just- any, anything can be improved- there are- there will be scope for improvement, I think we are even inviting external support, I won't say support - external ideas- external ideas on how to improve the- there are - there will be lot of opportunities to study - best case scenarios in various parts of the world, which we can include- include in our data as well, theref- we are open to newer ideas and all, we are very happy to share whatever we have, I have just - in one or two minutes I cannot explain what we have done together, if you go through the different, different activities of XXXX, in our website you will find that different, different programs we have given to women as such. Even- therefore, we can give- we are ready to take action on improvement ideas.

INTERVIEWER: Do give some, some very important - or examples or something - flagship which comes to your mind?

RESPONDENT: That's what is called this Energy Clinic program, Energy Clinic program as such I told you no? The women are doing their own way of - women are empowered to teach women as well as women are empowered to do surveys at their home, do their energy, day- day to day energy monitoring - all these things we are given due to -we have received su- reports from different sectors that their energy usage has come down even by more than 50% due to our intervention. That Energy Clinic by itself is a very good- very successful operation for us.

INTERVIEWER: Okay. Interesting. So, for any of these interventions that you are designing any -any of the projects, how do you determine energy needs and energy requirements? How do you understand the consumer needs? What is the process you use?

RESPONDENT: For energy access or energy conservation?

INTERVIEWER: No, for any project like there would be a certain level of data collection within- either by the government or through your organization itself?

RESPONDENT: We have- we have strong local self-government support in Kerala - in Kerala we have - this- under three tier XXXX system. Therefore, XXXX as such they are- have their own database, we are taking the database of XXXX addressing according to individual XXXX the- annual plans and all. These XXXXs are also given very good state plans support, more than 30% of the state plan fund is going to these XXXX. Therefore, there our funds as such aren't planned in such - plans and programs are planned in such a way that the data collected from the individual XXXX as I told you XXXXs- local self-governments are there in Kerala. These local self-governments are, data from these local self-governments are taken and addressed in such a way and also because of our activities, they approach us for different energy - as such energy conservation and to some extent renewable energy. Renewable energy, I told you we are only dealing with the small hydro power. other than that, the rest renewable energy projects are all done through XXXX, Agency for New and Renewable Energy Technology. Government of Kerala. I think you can -you can contact director of XXXX, you will get a lot of information on those line as such.

INTERVIEWER: Yeah, thank you, I'll look this up and will appreciate if you have a contact?

RESPONDENT: I can give, I can share you, no problem.

INTERVIEWER: Okay. Okay, great. Yeah. So, when you were - when the LSG is providing you with the data is there any process you're using to map diversity in understanding differential energy access?

RESPONDENT: Currently, currently we are- we have to -we are -we have a- the- sort of - what is a- hardcopy - what is a- through paperwork, but that is not sufficient as I can understand, I always- we always think that we need to go digital, the digital world we have to go even Geo tagging or all these things, which we are currently planning to do. But the reason is two, three years, we are having a bit of difficulty in getting State government support for some specific things like - which are intensive in money - general activities we are controlled - anyway, taking forward, but this new developments we may need funds, they are- that is in the- we said any if possible some external support is available XXXX is very happy to associate with them, they include people from exterior - out of India or other through national- other, the NGO support or so, to do that to develop a good database, which will be dynamic, as well as which will be accessible to everyone. It now- if you have some hardcopy available at my office, it is available, but if you can, if it is available to everyone… they can also address their issues and come up with their own solutions. Because each and everyone's problems are different. Therefore, their different problems, they will have their own solutions. We only need to give some support to make it efficient, as well as in a proper way. Therefore, database creation is as such need a bit more work…

INTERVIEWER: -work. What I wanted to understand was what criteria are you using to understand diversity in the energy access field like where the shortfalls are and all? What are the different - like from a research angle if you look at, no? What criteria are you using to kind of understand, okay, these groups have lower shortfall, or you know, something like that. There would be specific criteria, right?

RESPONDENT: I couldn't understand the question actually.

INTERVIEWER: Like for example, we look at you know when we are collecting data and trying to understand Gender Equity or for example, energy equity, there might be different criteria of looking at different economic household levels or different communities or different regions, right? So, these are different criteria that you use to segregate the data that you collect, right? So, what are the presently- what are the criteria under which you are looking at energy access- the different criteria to understand who has the-

RESPONDENT: Whether they are getting- that is how much of energy our GDP of energy is a bit low. GDP by energy utilization is very low as compared to many of the developed countries therefore, we want to improve on that front while making sure that is in an efficient way also, the energy to GDP level we - that is the one thing we are looking for. Number two, how much- what is the part of their income they are utilising for energy- what is the part of the spend of the state as a plan- planned spend. Which for, for energy efficiency, energy approach- access- as such if you look into the state of Kerala, we have a state electricity board which have- which has their own funds for devel- their generation, transmission, distribution of - state government as such their contribution -state government planned contribution as such if you if you take apart the funds you place to buy State Electricity Board from their own kitty, it is very minimal, it is hardly what is 5 or 6%. That's all. That means, we can - that is the one, we are always, we always recommend to the State Government .. Please.. - it is a personal statement the government should invest more on energy conservation and renewable energy, that is my- my personal opinion. Because when you are the organisation as such in a state electricity board is having their own funds, therefore, they are acting as a company, their- their profitability is not looked into… but the -when the state looks into it, it should be- it will become a bit -much more socially inclined one, therefore some more support from the state government can be-

INTERVIEWER: -Help.

RESPONDENT: Can help, can help, that's it.

INTERVIEWER: Yeah, when- so, what I was trying to understand is that when you are looking at the demand of energy - any diversity that you see I mean, do you use any like criteria like say community?

RESPONDENT: No, no, no- we don't separate based on community and criteria and all.

INTERVIEWER: I mean, any, any, any, any groups do you try and understand the data from any, any kind of socio demographic groups?

RESPONDENT: I didn't get you.

INTERVIEWER: An- any demographic group like it could be economic- income level based, or it could be based on certain community or groups, social groups background or it could be gender. I mean, it could be between women and men. Do you ever- are you looking at data with - in trying to understand diversity and access from any of these criteria? Or you probably haven't looked at it?

RESPONDENT: No, I - I am not competent to answer that in that way.

INTERVIEWER: Okay, understood, understood, no problem. So, at community level and household level, what do you think -how equitable is energy access in terms of gender?

RESPONDENT: How equitable is energy access in terms of gender?

INTERVIEWER: As in do men and women have equal access to energy? Both at community level and household-

RESPONDENT: I would say, I would say still there - there are scope for improvement as far as I think still men have better access is what I understand. What I could understand. Because of their, because them being more exposed to real life scenario, and all they have a better access as well as better knowledge. Therefore, they are a bit more equipped, but still with Kerala having a better social index, our state has a much better access equity than many other states in the country.

INTERVIEWER: Okay, do you think men and women use energy differently especially within the homes?

RESPONDENT: Within the homes? Yes, I do believe I do think that women I told you earlier, we consider them as the managers of the household- they use a bit more wisely I feel because when you are in crunch of certain things usually we try to conserve it- save it for better usage not just waste it- that way if you look into it, I think women are better - when you are given access, they are utilizing in energy in a much more better way.

INTERVIEWER: But how does how do the tasks differ I mean, within the household energy consuming tasks, if you see what -what have you seen as the different tasks that men do versus women do? Within the household.

RESPONDENT: Within the household cooking as such, men they are utilizing energy generally if you're not cooking, if you are not cooking, it is only for their lighting purpose or the comfort purpose only. The women as such if you look at it, they are utilizing it for cooking, comfort, lighting, even cleaning their home even - what is- pumping water for their small-scale gardening purposes or for their - their overhead tanks so that can supply water 24 hours to their toilets or to their households. Therefore, I feel that women have a better say. That's why I said we and - recommend women should-

INTERVIEWER: Hello you've gone mute.

RESPONDENT: Can you hear?

INTERVIEWER: Yeah, now I can hear.

RESPONDENT: That way I think women should be empowered in a much better way. So that energy access as well as energy security as well as this energy efficient- efficient use can be ensured.

INTERVIEWER: So, even pumping water to the overhead tank you find it to be mainly a woman's job in Kerala in your experience?

RESPONDENT: Because not because of I have seen that most of the household, their pumping switches usually when remain at the kitchen once the water is out and I have seen in different places including my household, my own house and the house - the person - the gents usually call out saying that the water is not available, switch it on. He never goes on and puts the - that on. That is that the practical- practically - that is what I have seen. Many, many places- many, many houses.

INTERVIEWER: You're right. So, the position of the switch becomes very important right?

RESPONDENT: Very important, very important.

INTERVIEWER: Yeah. Okay. Also, what about washing clothes, what kind of penetration of energy like power do you see in the act- in the process of washing clothes?

RESPONDENT: Washing clothes nowadays, nowadays it is getting bigger. Washing clothes, it is getting bigger and bigger day by day.

INTERVIEWER: So, like washing machines for households…

RESPONDENT: Washing machines are getting if you go to a city- town area, almost I have to say I would say 30% of the households now have this power utilisation for this- water laundry stuff is there.

INTERVIEWER: What percentage did you say?

RESPONDENT: In the cities, in the cities and towns.

INTERVIEWER: What percentage did you say?

RESPONDENT: About 30%. Of the households.

INTERVIEWER: In the city?

RESPONDENT: Of the middle income I can say that middle income- the middle income higher, bigger in, in Kerala if you as such, as such as a whole if you look in it maybe it will be less than 15% of course. That is my - I cannot give you corroborated with the data, but that is what I feel with my exposure, that I feel- observation.

INTERVIEWER: Observation. That's fine, that's okay. And what about other mechanized equipment for kitchens? What kind of penetration do you see?

RESPONDENT: Now dishwashers after all this - after this COVID pandemic, we have seen that a bit of a little bit of shift towards this dishwashers as well. if you- I've seen because I am doing the working with the Standards and Labelling works of energy conservation and activities we -while going to retail sector- retail- electronic goods - dealers I have seen that they are they were saying that recently the demand for this dishwashers- washers are also increasing. They're- they, they are running out of stock very quickly after this COVID lockdown maybe because people are- more people are getting themselves in to their home they have to wash more maybe dishwasher usage is also increasing plus vacuum cleaners, cleaning household- housekeeping things are also increasing.

INTERVIEWER: What about mixies and all? What kind of penetration do you see?

RESPONDENT: You see mixies and all ………….. I don't have exact data about it, but I am sure that more than 80% of the households in Kerala have - about 80% of the households in Kerala have mixers but maybe not - most of them may not be using it fully because still they have their manual- Keralite- Keralites generally prefer for many cooking purposes, this - sort of a grinding mechansim available with rock- this granite. That is much more preferred even at- at my home and I have a mixer at my home. But I still have the other thing, therefore mixie is there almost everywhere almost 70, 80% of the households but still they utilize this as well.

INTERVIEWER: Yeah. So, we have that rice grinder which has the stone but there are the mechanized versions of that right with the same stone but powered versions.

RESPONDENT: Yes, powered versions are there. Rice grinders may have not have - penetrated that much, but the mixers have penetrated very m-, very well.

INTERVIEWER: Okay, okay.

RESPONDENT: Mixers are a bit more versatile they can do the jobs of both, no?

INTERVIEWER: Yes, yes, right. Yeah, absolutely understand. So, when we look at this equipment penetration, different kinds of powered and mechanized equipment penetration within the homes, do you think men and women participate equally in decision making about energy access? And, and I would ask both at inside the home, but also at like regional scales like at XXXX level or even bigger scales…

RESPONDENT: I doubt, I doubt out, I doubt, I doubt. Women may ask for it, but decision usually 60 %, more than 70% is income comes through the gender, I think, I feel.

INTERVIEWER: And decision making especially about finance finances about money, who do you think makes that decision?

RESPONDENT: Yes of course the men- it is a general aspect of Indian society, no, is still with us. There's a bigger say for men.

INTERVIEWER: Yeah, like I was just trying to like when we were talking about equipments, I just was wondering about this that so for example, if a family say has 35,000 rupees, right. What do you think that family will spend it on? Will it spend it on an air conditioner, or will it spend it on a washing machine or dishwasher?

RESPONDENT: I would say washing machine.

INTERVIEWER: Washing machine? Do you see a difference in this gender equity in energy access-?

RESPONDENT: That is the case with Kerala, because Kerala has a relatively -we say it not so hot not so cold sort of a climate, therefore it's a liveable tropic climate. Therefore, in Kerala, I feel air conditioner may not have that much of a say but still people now are shifting more and more towards air conditioners because of this humidity, high humidity and all. When you have a slightly middle-income level people it is not that they don't want to because of this energy usage of this air conditioning people are aware that it is costly therefore, they are not going- it is not because air conditioners are costly- air conditioner using energy is us- energy usage where the energy is a bit costly now. Therefore, they are not going for it, otherwise if it is cheaper, I still believe that people may even go for air conditioners- the comfort -people in Kerala comfort is more- have a say.

INTERVIEWER: Easily achievable because of the tropical climate-

RESPONDENT: Climate, yes, yes.

INTERVIEWER: So, so, you feel that then that is why a washing machine would get higher priority.

RESPONDENT: Yes, yes.

INTERVIEWER: Okay. between urban and rural contexts, though in Kerala it's quite homogeneous, but even then, we do have the more urbanized pockets and the more rural pockets, do you see there is a gender equity in energy access, I mean, they would most obviously be probably an equity in energy access issue between urban and rural areas. But do you see that also play out in gender?

RESPONDENT: Yes, they could be you say as such how much energy used to by… your question is whether -how much energy- use energy- quantity of energy used by women in comparison to the men?

INTERVIEWER: Yeah, and then between urban and rural contexts, does it- does this gap play up more in Kerala?

DINSEH XXXX: In urban context the gap may be lesser but in the rural context it will be more.

INTERVIEWER: Can you elaborate how… with any example you have in mind?

RESPONDENT: The people the gents who go out they have better access- for they use energy for the transportation as well as their offices, their home, everywhere, the women as such they may be using at home and then and otherwise cooking, that's all. That is one way. But when you come to cities and all, there's a bigger scope for - because they are using more and more equipment, women get a better equity. That is my, that is, I cannot say it as an observation. It is- it's more of a guesswork, because of what I have seen all these things.

INTERVIEWER: Yeah, sure. But even in rural contexts, like, I'm just talking about, for example, Ernakulam in rural areas now Ernakulam we have this really big city.

RESPONDENT: You are now placed at Ernakulam, right?

INTERVIEWER: Yeah, yeah, I'm in Ernakulam.

RESPONDENT: With Design Combine?

INTERVIEWER: Yes, yes. I am.

RESPONDENT: Okay. I know that. I've come to Design Combine.

INTERVIEWER: Oh, you have?

RESPONDENT: Yeah, I have come, because you were - in between my work, I, I took leave from my government job for four years, I started working in private sector to get a better industrial experience of that time. I was, I told you, I'm a civil engineer by basic degree. Therefore, I was working for a builder. That time XXXXhad designed one - one resort, sort of luxury home at Cherthala for my client, my, my, my, -not client-my, my boss, therefore, I was in charge of that project. XXXXdesigned that building at Cherthala. That I know.

INTERVIEWER: Okay, you must have dealt with XXXXXXXX. Yeah, he's our senior partner, yeah.

RESPONDENT: And also, there was another XXXX.

INTERVIEWER: Okay, XXXX was handling, yeah, yeah. I was very much there in the firm at that time also. I'm one of the partners in Design Combine.

RESPONDENT: Oh, I see.

INTERVIEWER: So just lost the thread, just one second. No, so um, yeah. So, I was just asking about like, you know, like in Ernakulam, the way I see it, like when you're talking about energy access and men going out and working in offices, and using energy. Now, if I -if I look at Ernakulam rural, I have worked quite a bit with women in these areas. And I've seen that the women also do a lot of economically productive work, even if they're homebound, they do micro farming they do even like (XXXX) *our small* farm dairy farm (XXXX) *and there'll be things like that, right?* So, what do you- what do you - do you see energy usage in those activities for women?

RESPONDENT: Yes, there -there you, that is what I said for the pumping, I just mentioned the pumping and their gardening purpose, but that is the way it is happening everywhere. Even you cannot just say that only in the 50 rural city rural area even in if you go to relatively more rural city districts, you will find that people are using energy for pumping and all- not, if not if not for pumping for even drip irrigation or I have seen in Idukki district -people get- because of the very high fluctuations in the level of land, they use gravitational force for their- in very remote areas - remote areas of Idukki they use gravitational forces of water- taking water through pipes from very high areas up to their home, but still, when after they reach their home when they - it is sometimes pumped up to a higher level in- above their home. so that it can be a place for gardening or household purposes. Therefore, as such, that happens- energy usage is there in household sector. The women are also using for their cooking as well as other activities. But still, even with that I feel men use a bit more.

INTERVIEWER: Okay. And this what you're sXXXXng with me it is evidenced on your observation mainly, you don't-

RESPONDENT: Observation, because I travel entirely across Kerala for our various activities.. I was - about -up to two years back I was with this renewable energy division. Small hydropower division. Therefore, all over Kerala I visited plus 800 plus locations for hydropower projects and small hydropower projects. These locations have this is based on my observations in different locations. And that too in remote area, not in cities in remote area- cities as such, it is through this Energy Clinic activities, which I know.

INTERVIEWER: Yeah. Okay. Right. So, you've already been talking about the gender focus in your work on energy access, could you- other than this cleaning - Energy Initiative, could you also mention some more projects or processes or internal processes of your project design that you use for gender focus or gender equity?

RESPONDENT: Our process is that annually we have a plan, state plan activity for the state government activity as well as for the - XXXXalso asked us to do- they also provided funds for various activities. Therefore, every year we make sure that there our at least 20% of the activities have women focus, at least 20% of the activities have women focus, women enter and other, other 80%, we are not restricting women, it will be there as such.

INTERVIEWER: Okay. Beyond your specific work, when you - as somebody who was working within the energy se- sector, what do you - how do you think the energy access policies should be? I mean, are they gender sensitive? Do they need to be more gender sensitive? In what ways?

RESPONDENT: It, it, it can be more than gender sensitive but how it will be sensitive, how can it be sensitive I cannot comment because there are a lot of socio-economic aspects which need to be addressed. Just today saying that you - women should be given more importance. That doesn't- may not address the real issue. It should be a case-to-case basis, actually.

INTERVIEWER: So, in your mind, how should they be gender sensitive, do you have any ideas about it?

RESPONDENT: Gender sensitive, in the sense that it can be for women, economic activities like maybe catering service or maybe handicraft service work or other small, small industrial -industries as such, I have seen that number of women participating in industry, more industries are lesser as compared to men. Therefore, maybe it has some role to do with the energy as well I feel. If you have better if you give women something like a priority for this energy and all, they will get a better say in industries that what -they will be included into the decision processes and all. That way it can help.

INTERVIEWER: So, do you think that there are policy gaps which need to be addressed in this kind of a-like what you were talking about, no? Impetus to women to join industry, small scale industries and have a more visible presence within industries? Do you think that there are policy gaps in creating this situation as what you see today that there are less-?

RESPONDENT: Policy, yes. I'm not- I’m not a person who can talk about policy as such. But I feel there may be there, there, there can be - there is industries -in industries and all there is hope. If you- I should not compare Kerala with India, Kerala is far better in many aspects. Therefore, I cannot say that way but- but still nonetheless, Kerala State Government has been very keen to empower women in the industrial sector as well. But still, anything is improvable. And women can be given more importance as far as in- as this is coming.

INTERVIEWER: Even at national or international levels, do you think there are policy gaps? Are you aware of any policy gaps, which you think directly impact this aspect? Of women's participation in- women's participation in work is a very serious issue. Even Kerala has that issue actually, in fact, Kerala's women, workforce, women's participation in workforce is very poor, surprisingly, at some levels poorer than India. I don't know whether you're aware of that.

RESPONDENT: There are, there are. But in the more construction sector, yes. Earlier it used to be better now it is very poor.

INTERVIEWER: It's been going down, you're right.

RESPONDENT: It's going down. Construction sector- building sector is coming down very badly. That I know I can understand that. Survey is that they are more keen to get a green -white collar job than a blue-collar job. That way it is moving. Maybe it is due to this empowerment or not? I don't know. And they feel that they should not toil that hard. That-

INTERVIEWER: But actually, in white collar jobs the drop has been the most in, in the last 15 years. These are all Kerala government's statistics.

RESPONDENT: I doubt, I doubt, I doubt.

INTERVIEWER: No, actually it is.

RESPONDENT: Because with the service sector and all coming up, do you think women are –

INTERVIEWER: Women’s, work participation for women have gone down especially white-collar jobs.

RESPONDENT: Yes, white collar jobs- recently, due to after marriage, their children? Sometimes that happens - they're that they do not go back the jobs, that happens. Because they have- that's what I said. Men have a better say.

INTERVIEWER: Yeah, no, I'm not talking about the reasons, I'm just talking about the statistics, that's all. So do you think that there are - okay, so we discussed about how policies can support women to maintain- to remain in industries and all, right? But in I know you-

RESPONDENT: It should be something like, if, if, if you look into it for this election and all, we have made policies like this there's a rotation policy for woman mayor or woman ward member and all- that way, industries also can have something like now industry number 1-100 in that in the earlier registration should be in such a way that number 1,7,9, 10 these numbers should be only for women that way if you give there may be something like new companies coming up, new enterprises coming up, it will ensure that some ladies are there.

INTERVIEWER: Okay, interesting.

RESPONDENT: I don't know, how practical it can be. But still.

INTERVIEWER: No, that is fine. I mean, I was going to ask what are your opinions? So, this is perfect -what you're telling me. So, what related social policies do you feel would have an impact on energy equity like what we were talking about we are talking about basically already social policies right with energy equity policies. So, in your mind, do you have any thoughts like if we - what you said last-

RESPONDENT: It can be like- no household- something like no household should have this old XXXX type stove. It should be smokeless XXXXs only. That ways- that sort of a- government can take for example, government tax, take a rule give a ruling that no house should have other than smokeless XXXXs, if you are having a XXXX, it should be smokeless. Otherwise, you cannot use it that sort of a -something like a *danda* (Stick) can work.

INTERVIEWER: Okay, okay, but the pricing of the XXXX also, because the smokeless XXXXs are-

RESPONDENT: For that, for that we can give State can give an initial first scale support as well no? Initial support or maybe monthly some for a period of six months or so, some monetary support so that they can set up in six months within six months, then you have the XXXX. Some gradually, gradually, gradually this area, this area this area is over, that way you can do it. I don't know how you - you understand what I'm saying?

INTERVIEWER: I understood, yeah, I understood, right. So, maybe an initial investment support by the government? To transit into smokeless XXXX.

RESPONDENT: Yes, that- it will be helping in two ways, health as well as the smokeless XXXXs are much more efficient as compared to smoking general XXXX.

INTERVIEWER: Yes, but do you-

RESPONDENT: Therefore, the usage of firewood also is coming down.

INTERVIEWER: Yes, but do you think there can be also some research initiatives by the government or by support to NGOs, which do research initiatives to probably make –

RESPONDENT: It can, it should happen, it should happen.

INTERVIEWER: -smokeless XXXXs more economic- to make smokeless XXXXs more economic.

RESPONDENT: Currently, I my experience with over- in energy sector for the last 20 years I - i understand that the smokeless XXXX's costs have come down drastically, now it is not costing that much. It is only the same- matter of adopting and you were- you can even have a movable, handheld, XXXXs available you can take a - take it along- that way it is available then why can't we go ahead?

INTERVIEWER: So, you're- you're thinking it's an awareness problem, then?

RESPONDENT: It's not awareness problem, people still think about small, small, petty 500 rupees spending, they may not have at times- they- if they have, they have other priorities. Therefore, government should say that this is the support we are giving hereafter after this many years it should not be there. That can happen.

INTERVIEWER: Okay, so some kind of a carrot and stick kind of an approach- incentive plus a regulation.

RESPONDENT: Regulation.

INTERVIEWER: -is what you think, yeah okay. So, within your work context, okay, for best practice for achieving gender equity in energy access if you think of a no financial or no policy constraint, what would be your vision for how to achieve that gender equity and what does it look like? Like what you call a mainstream-

RESPONDENT: Gender equity, gender equity in energy access?

INTERVIEWER: Yeah, like what we call gender mainstreaming of energy access, when I mean without any policy or financial constraints to think about.

RESPONDENT: If I, if I-

INTERVIEWER: How do you – how do you imagine that?

RESPONDENT: Very difficult question. If you think about it in industrial sense- industry sense.

INTERVIEWER: Like how would it look like in practice and how do you think it can be achieved?

RESPONDENT: It should be- it should act normal actually access if you give both are equal, it should look like business as usual.

INTERVIEWER:(XXXX*) No, we- not like that, do you know that* a lot of the times unless we are looking at it through the gender lens (XXXX) *when we’re thinking about normal-* what we think of normal is how needs are defined in a masculine -masculine way. Okay, so that is why I'm asking you like-

RESPONDENT: Then if you in that case, we'll come back to households. Cooking, this laundry, housekeeping, all these things should be come to - usage- to start using energy. Energy, but in an efficient way- quicker travel, better travel - there also you need energy and maybe even a better public transport system can help. It should not be an individual vehicle; it should be a better public transport system available everywhere that should come and this- maybe only if you are living with the man only you should not have any AC and all. The women should have their own thought on yes, today I- today onwards I am going to live in an AC room only. She can - she should decide, and she can use it. That sort of-

INTERVIEWER: She should be in control of comfort levels within her environment. XXXX, you're on mute again. Hello? XXXX, you're on mute. Yeah, hello XXXX you're on-

RESPONDENT: Yeah, I'm back, I'm back. Okay. If you- if the lady wants to have an AC she should be able to purchase it on her will. It should not be blocked. That way if maybe for example, if the lady wants to go to buy the AC in her name, it should have some tax exemption, exemption, everything should not have something subsidy and all but still to start with that sort of thing can happen.

INTERVIEWER: Yeah, it could also be that there are certain financial structures which are enabling maybe certain kinds of easy loans targeting women.

RESPONDENT: Easy loans, yeah, easy loans. But then what happens is that the women or for the sake of women, their name they will be there. The real loan taker will be someone else. It happens.

INTERVIEWER: Yeah, right. That is true.

RESPONDENT: Finally, State government will be the one.

INTERVIEWER: True. That is also true.

RESPONDENT: That should not work out. That should not be the way, I have seen that sort of thing. We had to because it was a lady, we have to keep away but she was- she was innocent she didn't know she didn't take - it was she who took the loan. I have seen that scenario, that's the thing I said.

INTERVIEWER: o maybe the- the design for those interventions should be such that it is clearly embedded with some I don't know economic activity of the woman. Or-

RESPONDENT: It should be what I - what I can say is a bit more documented, accounted -accountability should be there today itself you have asked me are you do - did you send your consent form? I said I had sent. That sort of the documentation you now have. No one asked the lady whether it is your only through your consent or are you knowledgeable that you are being you are utilizing this for this thing that sort of a questionnaire can be given.

INTERVIEWER: Okay. Right.

RESPONDENT: It should not be - questionnaires should not be like you- what happens there if you go for a loan, you are asked to sign a 1000 number of papers. It should be like the for a gender specific thing, there must be a documenting way, like an audio documenting, asking her whether it is true that you know, what can happen. Because when this is like digital explosion, everything can happen.

INTERVIEWER: Yeah, and these are not even very difficult and you're right, something as simple as this can actually enable better scrutiny also, right?

RESPONDENT: Yes.

INTERVIEWER: Yeah, that's very interesting. So, what do you think your organization can do for this aspect of you know, getting better gender equity and creating situations where women can access mechanized devices or energy in a much more equitable way?

RESPONDENT: I think our - our lookout is mostly on energy efficiency and energy conservation as such. I don't know how we can recommend or support purchase and all but one thing we can make sure is that -this- we- we have our own- now, we have started to distribute energy efficient products like energy efficient equipments through our network of XXXX, okay. Now, in that also we can think about something like if a woman, it is a purchase being purchased through a woman - air conditioner, if it is purchased by a woman, she can have a better rate. Something like that for that some maybe it's up to the support or loan support or something like that can happen.

INTERVIEWER: Okay. What kind of products are you supplying now, the energy efficient products?

RESPONDENT: I think including- there are 1- 26 products, which are having STAR labelled products- Star Label means energy rating. It's called Star Labelling- Star rating, five Star rated means the best - most energy efficient products therefore, for air conditioners, for transformers for motors, for bulbs, for TVs, for fans, we have these, these are certain equipment which are energy efficient, certified energy efficient equipments are available. These things are being given; 26 different items are there.

INTERVIEWER: Okay. And that is being given through the XXXX networks- the-

RESPONDENT: Yeah of XXXX… of XXXX

INTERVIEWER: XXXX?

RESPONDENT: XXXX.

INTERVIEWER: Yeah, okay.

RESPONDENT: It is a collaborative network of 140 centres, which is established by XXXX, but now, XXXX is also taking part with them to distribute our renewable - energy efficient products. Earlier it's a - initially mission was only for renewable energy services, XXXX. Now we are incorporated that into the distribution of energy efficient products as well.

INTERVIEWER: Okay, okay. And why did you include distribution because you felt that there was less access-

RESPONDENT: Because the five star rated products are a bit costly. People will- people who do not understand value of energy efficiency just look at the initial price only. Sometimes and they go for the the least chargeable which will be cheaper as compared to five star rated products. That way, penetration of five star products are a bit less therefore what we thought was that we are- we joined -we empanelled this XXXX and the post this in bulk through this XXXX. XXXX will be placing orders for- from this empanelled vendors, empanelled XXXX, they will be supplying the product at a cheaper rate as compared to what you may get at dealers of- dealers or a outlet. Automatically when you get a cheaper thing, when you're having it efficient product at a cheaper rate, there will be more purchase. And in that, as you said after discussing with you, I have now got an idea that why not some projects on ladies well it is- out of my thought only, I talked about all these things. Now we can think about I can think we can do it. I think we can do it.

INTERVIEWER: Yeah, yeah. Actually, I - that was one of the next questions I was going to ask. And it kind of comes together with what we have been discussing in terms of you know, certain finance structures and finance processes within renewable sustainable energy access. How gender aware and or gender sensitive do you think they are? And how can it be made more gender aware?

RESPONDENT: Energy?

Xxxx, These financial processes within energy access. Renewable, sustainable access.

RESPONDENT: I think, I think not many are gender aware right now. We may- finance side or for energy as such, specifically if you look, I don't think they are still gender aware, not still gender aware. Because financial side, we are yet to come out with any program on energy conservation. I don't know renewable energy if there is any but energy as -conservation side I don't know. I - we don't have.

INTERVIEWER: If I can just explain it a little further. Like, for example, what- whatever we were discussing, you know, like the smokeless XXXX - a financial support system, which supports the penetration of more smokeless XXXXs into homes that becomes a gender aware design of finance process, which supports energy access. And for example, if we look at renewable energy access, for example, solar lighting, we have so much of financial support from different governments and different funds for lighting, right. But do we have the same kind of support for a home-based economic activity like for example, a sewing unit? Understand? So that's what I'm asking you whether you know, of these finance processes done with the gender aware thing, or do you think they need and if so, what kind of such supports? Because financial supports are often the biggest challenge women face to transit into a mechanised system right?

RESPONDENT: I think they are- even I am not aware, therefore.

INTERVIEWER: Okay, okay. So, you think that there is a gap which needs to be dealt with?

RESPONDENT: There is a gap there.

INTERVIEWER: Especially from a gender perspective?

RESPONDENT: Yes, yes not just for gender as such. If- If there is anything in gen- gender specific, I don't know. I really doubt there is.

INTERVIEWER: Like one of the things, I have been seeing as I have been doing these interviews and collecting data, like most of us have been discussing about these five-star rating and you know, but we don't see five star rated mixies.

RESPONDENT: Mixers are yet to be included in that five-star list.

INTERVIEWER: In the list- it’s not in the list. Yeah, so again-

RESPONDENT: There are efficient mixer machines but still mixer uses a motor, but that motor may not be a five-star rated motor that- because it has a process- it is in the process right now, it will come in voluntary thing by 2021, it will come into mandatary thing only after three years.

INTERVIEWER: So, the priorities are also like the first priority are things like ACs and you know, but whereas, there are lower priorities for washing machine and mixers and washing machines still is I think there.

RESPONDENT: Because AC is given a greater priority, washing machines are already there.

INTERVIEWER: Yeah, yeah.

RESPONDENT: Yeah, but the ACs are not - given higher priority because the climate change and all- the temperature is slightly going up and therefore, India is sitting on a bomb of AC utilisation it is- is just gonna- going to burst. Once if it -start bursting we - it will be out of control therefore, beforehand itself, we are we have a national cooling policy, it's a India - India cooling action plan. It is part of the India cooling action plan that this -this has come up. AC and all.

INTERVIEWER: Okay. Right. Right. So, when we're looking at- if you're just looking at even cooling and other aspects, I mean, within the home environment, these aspects are very important, right, the comfort level of the home inside. And so, one of the questions I had was how balanced is gender representation in various decision-making bodies within government- energy GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES

RESPONDENT: Not very much. The decision-making bodies everyone have- if you have a lady that is very there - there otherwise, ladies should be there? I don't know. There are much.

INTERVIEWER: Okay. Okay. What do you think are the key challenges for gender equity in terms of renewable energy - renewable energy access finance, like purchasing decisions? Finance regard- regarding cooking stoves, solar home systems?

RESPONDENT: Gender level, I don't know whether it's there is- it will be better you ask Mr. XXXX XXXX, director XXXX XXXX, he was director of XXXX as well for some time, therefore he will be a better person to answer that thing, XXXX is an organisation which deals with renewable energy. I am not very conversant with the renewable aspects - for anyway, for XXXX and all- I don't know. Yeah, I don't have a-

INTERVIEWER: Yeah, then I'll ask him these questions. And is there anything else you think we should add on to this topic, which I have not asked you a question about- anything you want to add to this conversation?

RESPONDENT: I think really, actually, I mentioned a lot other than that, one more thing, which we can think about is education, energy education, energy education, it should - it should be made part of their- anyway it has to be made part of the curriculum. Maybe gender can also be included gender can be ensured has to be - the feminine gender can be ensured on doing courses, clos- classes itself, cooking or household energy usage is how - because it is when you are doing it at the younger ages itself, they will be much more equipped, that reason why schools-, from school level itself it can come up with awareness creation and all. Anyway, we- we have a- for energy conservation. We have our own program now 1000 sorry, 10,000 schools are enrolled through for this- energy conservation activities and all. Energy access can also be made a point in their curriculum. Energy access and energy security as well as gender equity can be made, it should be. Now, once you- someone says that once the rice are grown -I mean paddy has grown it is not it is better not to give too much of-

INTERVIEWER: Water.

RESPONDENT: Too much of water. It is better when you give it when it is the budding stage, therefore.

INTERVIEWER: So, maybe some of the programs you guys- you all are doing with the schools can also start looking at these aspects, really.

RESPONDENT: These aspects, yes. I think during our sessions itself we will be doing but the number of people how- who will address all these things are there, therefore, if it is made part of the curriculum, it can be better. Otherwise, I may say, one of my juniors may say but not everyone may not say -include in their- because we have a resource person 1000s of- more than 1000s resource persons are there. These persons may or may not discuss, even if we say that they may have their own bias.

INTERVIEWER: It should be part of the formal module that you guys give-

RESPONDENT: Yes, yes, yes.

INTERVIEWER: Yeah.

RESPONDENT: Anyway, with this- it should be formal, not just energy, everything - it should have a module which discuss about gender and gender equity.

INTERVIEWER: Okay, right. We might have as we're analysing the data, analysing all these interviews, for the research, if we have any follow up questions, can we get in touch with you?

RESPONDENT: Yeah, you can, you can. No problem.

INTERVIEWER: I'm already talking to XXXXXXXX further and you told me that you will share the details of the director of XXXX, right? Anybody else you think would be pertinent talking to on this topic? Anybody else you can refer? I’ve also written to the KSEB director.

RESPONDENT: You can also talk to- I’ll give you one number. Mr. XXXX, he was former director of XXXX.

INTERVIEWER: Can you repeat the name please?

RESPONDENT: XXXX, xxxxx he was our director until last May. He will be a good person because he has a lot of exposure with this - he was the director of xxxx, almost. And he has a lot of exposure with the United Nations programs and all.

INTERVIEWER: Okay, right.

RESPONDENT: He'll be a good person to talk with, you can give my reference.

INTERVIEWER: Yeah, sure. So, if you can share his contact also, I'll get in touch with him.

RESPONDENT: It is xxxx

INTERVIEWER:xxx?

RESPONDENT: Yes. xxxx

INTERVIEWER: Do you have an email id? You can also WhatsApp me.

RESPONDENT: Yes, xxxxx

INTERVIEWER: If you can WhatsApp me that'll be great.

RESPONDENT: Okay.

INTERVIEWER: Okay.

RESPONDENT: I’ll do that.

INTERVIEWER: Thank you so much, XXXX, I hope it was not too long for you. It was a very interesting session. And so great to hear about your work. In fact, I'll probably get in touch with you later because I want to understand this a little bit better in terms of, you know, energy efficiency. So, I will talk to you later, probably sometime, yeah.

RESPONDENT: Okay, okay, okay.

INTERVIEWER: Thanks a lot. Thank you so much. And, yeah, thank you so much. I'm stopping the recording.