**CONFIDENTIAL**

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Interviewer(s):

XXXXpondent(s):

**INT: Hello? [Pause] Yes, I can hear you now. [Pause] XXXX, okay, and what does that involve? [Pause] No, just a description of what your XXXX involve, like, is it data collection, analysis? What kind of data do you collect? [Pause]**

XXXX: - they will look at the report, [unclear 00:00:48 - 00:00:56] -

**INT: Hello?**

XXXX: Hello.

**INT: Sorry, I didn’t hear you clearly.**

XXXX: What I'm saying is that we get the data, what [unclear 00:01:04]. I also look at the trends in the markets sector, the trends, what is happening, [unclear 00:01:13] markets, what is happening [unclear 00:01:16]. We look at [unclear 00:01:19] we try to go inside and look at what is really happening, the key players within the industry. [Unclear 00:01:25]

**INT: Are you working on any policy related issues?**

XXXX: [Unclear 00:01:39] related to what?

**INT: Like energy policy related issues, say, any - okay, so your role is more focused in the market sector, but are there any government policy specific issues?**

XXXX: Government -

**INT: Government policies, I mean, that guide your work?**

XXXX: No.

**INT: Okay, so let’s go into the technical questions. So the first one is, how would you describe equitable energy access in Ghana?**

XXXX: Equitability mean that [unclear 00:02:32] everyone got access to [unclear 00:02:35] based on his capacity.

**INT: Okay, so currently how do you see that access, based on people’s capacity -**

XXXX: What sort of energy are you talking about? All the energy, the gas and oil, even including light?

**INT: Including light, including electricity, including wood fuels, biofuels, including oil and gas, including [unclear 00:03:09] -**

XXXX: [Unclear 00:03:09]

**INT: Okay, yes, so how do you see that level of access, what's - how do you see that equitable distribution currently in Ghana?**

XXXX: [Unclear 00:03:24] good in terms of electricity, [unclear 00:03:27] almost 80% of the country is covered with electricity, [unclear 00:03:31] equitable distribution of electricity, which made it [unclear 00:03:34] to everyone. Then when it comes to the petroleum industry, it’s a [unclear 00:03:42] because we need to access equitability, because it is based on the ability to [unclear 00:03:46] we are living in a market economy, [unclear 00:03:50] they could have [unclear 00:03:51] or [unclear 00:03:53] model the targets that’s [unclear 00:03:55 - 00:04:03] no, it’s [unclear 00:04:03]. So [unclear 00:04:05] make it inequitable for the poor to get access to petroleum. So that is - for the [s/l petroleum 00:04:13] sector, it’s a bit inequitable, because it’s always skewed towards the rich. As [unclear 00:04:18] goes up, then the poor tend to [unclear 00:04:20], then the rich try to use them more. So equitability in the petroleum sector is [unclear 00:04:27 - 00:04:33].

**INT: How about household energy, like wood fuels, LPG?**

XXXX: LPG’s a bit equitable, because currently the government is trying to [unclear 00:04:45] and [unclear 00:04:46] circulation [unclear 00:04:48] make it [unclear 00:04:51] easy for everybody [unclear 00:04:53], and now on you come, you just [unclear 00:04:55] your [s/l fuel 00:04:55], and off you go. So LPG, and then we are looking into LNG, [unclear 00:05:00] coming on board, LNG [unclear 00:05:02] come on board, it would cushion [unclear 00:05:07]. But that was equitability [unclear 00:05:11], and then gradually [unclear 00:05:12] the use of LPG, this is a fossil fuel, so I think for that equitability it’s a bit balanced compared oil - gas, oil and diesel.

**INT: So when we talk about gender equity in terms of energy access, how would you - okay, first, how would you describe gender equity in the context of Ghana? Then maybe later we can put it into energy access.**

XXXX: Gender equity in Ghana? That’s a very broad thing to talk about. You see, you cannot [unclear 00:05:55 - 00:05:59], and we know that’s not - it’s just recent, but that’s related to, like, [unclear 00:06:05], like [unclear 00:06:13] at the highest, or being able to attain higher certificate [unclear 00:06:20]. There is a very big [unclear 00:06:22] equitability in terms of [unclear 00:06:27] are becoming more educated, and they're striving [unclear 00:06:35].

**INT: So how do you see that equity playing out in terms of energy access?**

XXXX: [Unclear 00:06:49] I think it’s low for women. That’s my honest opinion. It’s not [s/l equitable 00:06:56].

**INT: You mean women have, I mean, less access to energy compared to men?**

XXXX: Yes, [unclear 00:07:04] everybody has access [unclear 00:07:07]. But for [unclear 00:07:11] oil and gas sector, [unclear 00:07:13] downstream oil sector [unclear 00:07:17]. There are lots of ladies that are breaking barriers [unclear 00:07:21] entering [unclear 00:07:22] entry. [Unclear 00:07:26] is low [unclear 00:07:30]. I don’t know, there may be reasons for that, but I can’t give you [unclear 00:07:36]. You need to look at [unclear 00:07:40 - 00:07:44]. We have a lot of guys [unclear 00:07:47 - 00:07:51] they need to be researched.

**INT: Do you think gender affect the way energy is used in the household, at the household level?**

XXXX: Yes, gender affect a lot, especially in terms of electricity and then gas. The ladies tend to become very, very, very conscious [unclear 00:08:16] compared to guys. Guys are very [unclear 00:08:22] men tend to be very careless, but ladies are always aware of the implications of anything [unclear 00:08:30] equitability [unclear 00:08:33] normally [unclear 00:08:38 - 00:08:46] I'm talking about.

**INT: Yes, I get it. How about energy for cooking, like wood fuels?**

XXXX: No, I'm talking about energy for cooking, and then gas – electricity, that’s what I talked about [s/l earlier 00:08:59]. [Unclear 00:09:01] currently. I mean, currently - the question was -

**INT: Whether gender affects the way energy is used.**

XXXX: Yes, it does. Men tend to use a lot of energy compared to women, it does affect, because men can just get [unclear 00:09:25] they are going, then [unclear 00:09:26] compared to women. Men are [unclear 00:09:29] women [unclear 00:09:32], but women are a bit conscious, it does affect.

**INT: Do you think different groups of women, say, they're educated versus illiterate, young versus old, rural women versus urban women, do you think there is a difference in their level of access to energy?**

XXXX: Yes.

**INT: Can you elaborate a little?**

XXXX: [00:10:02] Educated people tend to get more access to energy compared to uneducated people. Rural people tend to have less access to energy as compared to urban [unclear 00:10:11], because of where they are located, and then those who are [unclear 00:10:16] tend to, because of their income bracket, [unclear 00:10:22] tend to affect how they get access to this energy, because this is not given for free. [Unclear 00:10:29] but even [unclear 00:10:32] educated and [unclear 00:10:34] employed. [Unclear 00:10:36] compared to who is not educated, [unclear 00:10:41]. And then [unclear 00:10:44] urban, I have access to it more than people [unclear 00:10:47] village, because the accessibility to those who are in town is higher compared to those who are in a rural area.

**INT: So when energy infrastructure is provided, like rural electrification and other forms of energy infrastructure, when [unclear 00:11:07] infrastructure is provided, who do you think benefit the most between men and women?**

XXXX: [Pause]

**INT: You can talk about it, I mean, at the household level -**

XXXX: I talk about [s/l rural 00:11:21] electrification or electrification?

**INT: Electrification in general.**

XXXX: [Unclear 00:11:27] rural, it’s ladies who tend to benefit most. If it is rural, ladies who tend to benefit most, because in a village [unclear 00:11:35] they [unclear 00:11:35] women are always [unclear 00:11:38] because [unclear 00:11:40], and [unclear 00:11:42], but men [unclear 00:11:46], they don’t care about [unclear 00:11:49]. Women tend to benefit, they can watch television [unclear 00:11:52], men tend to [unclear 00:11:54]. So for rural electrification, that [unclear 00:11:58]. When it comes to urban [unclear 00:12:01], men tend to benefit more than women, because men [unclear 00:12:06 - 00:12:14] to that, because [unclear 00:12:15 - 00:12:19] their business and some people [unclear 00:12:20] that needs electricity to be able to function. So it’s something like 50/50 in a way [unclear 00:12:31] also have [unclear 00:12:32 - 00:12:41] they tend to be women compared to the [unclear 00:12:44] for women [unclear 00:12:46], but men are [unclear 00:12:46] business, like welding, like this manufacturing industry [unclear 00:12:52]. Service industry tends to [unclear 00:12:58].

**INT: So when it comes to decision making, whether at the household level or the community or the district, or even at the national level, do you think there is equal participation between men and women?**

XXXX: No, no, no, [s/l always 00:13:17] more men than women. [Unclear 00:13:19] Women - I'm not saying their voices are not heard, but the number of people, men [unclear 00:13:27] more compared to that of women. When was the last time we appointed a minister of energy who is [unclear 00:13:33], can you recall?

**INT: No. [Laughs]**

XXXX: I think I've not heard of that, [unclear 00:13:42] -

**INT: No. No, I can’t remember.**

XXXX: - [unclear 00:13:45] of energy [unclear 00:13:45] before. They're always men who make the decision. Men.

**INT: How about at the household level, who is [unclear 00:13:53] -**

XXXX: At the household level, it’s the men. [Unclear 00:13:56 - 00:14:07] what happened? Women [unclear 00:14:08] skewed towards men mostly, not [unclear 00:14:14]. Men [unclear 00:14:16] for your house, if you are there and then [unclear 00:14:22]. I think [unclear 00:14:29 - 00:14:37], you understand?

**INT: Yes. So you mean based on your personal experience?**

XXXX: [Affirms]

**INT: Okay, you’ve already talked about the rural women versus urban women, so I’ll skip this question.**

XXXX: Are you recording?

**INT: No, I'm writing. So in your work, in your research work, do you usually categorise the needs of women versus the needs of men?**

XXXX: [Unclear 00:15:34 - 00:15:39] if you want to look at [unclear 00:15:40], you have to take into [unclear 00:15:41] men and women [unclear 00:15:44].

**INT: Has that made an impact in terms of meeting women’s needs in energy access?**

XXXX: Meeting?

**INT: Meeting - the ability to meet women’s needs in terms of energy access?**

XXXX: Yes, [s/l needs 00:16:09]. [Unclear 00:16:14] meeting their needs [unclear 00:16:16] they're proposing a form of tax [unclear 00:16:21] the higher limit. So [unclear 00:16:24 - 00:16:30] in the petroleum sector. Even in the [unclear 00:16:32] media [unclear 00:16:35] for that it’s able to meet [unclear 00:16:39] it’s not easy to meet [unclear 00:16:42] the rich. [Unclear 00:16:50] when it comes to petroleum, and then this energy, [unclear 00:16:57] within the last [s/l 18 months 00:17:00]. [Unclear 00:17:03] the last 18 months or [unclear 00:17:06], because they're not so good [unclear 00:17:13], but [unclear 00:17:16], and they go, “No, [unclear 00:17:21] who can do that.” [Unclear 00:17:24] the government tends to increase the targets [unclear 00:17:30] others have to pay because of [unclear 00:17:36 - 00:17:44] who are rich. So we tend to increase the [unclear 00:17:47] and [unclear 00:17:48] my area of specialised economic [unclear 00:17:56]. [Unclear 00:17:59] people will stop by [unclear 00:18:01] tend to increase, because [unclear 00:18:05] in the market. [Unclear 00:18:08 - 00:18:15] maybe in that kind of a way [unclear 00:18:18] what do you call [unclear 00:18:26] the use of [unclear 00:18:31 - 00:18:39].

**INT: I can see the economics is coming. [Laughs] Elasticity and all of that, wow, okay. [Laughs] Okay, so that’s good. In terms of policy, so we have seen in the ‘90s there was the rural electrification programme, or policies which extended electricity to rural communities. Recently we've also seen the LPG cylinder -**

XXXX: [Unclear 00:19:12] cylinder [unclear 00:19:13] -

**INT: - recirculation programme. We've seen a number of policies that are being implemented in the energy sector, but do you think -**

XXXX: They're recycling [unclear 00:19:31] into Ghana [unclear 00:19:35] recycling [unclear 00:19:42] that cylinder thing, [unclear 00:19:47 - 00:20:11] recirculation [unclear 00:20:12 - 00:20:18] policies [unclear 00:20:21].

**INT: Do you think these policies, these government policies, are gender-sensitive? They consider the specific needs of women -**

XXXX: Yes, they do, because this recycling [unclear 00:20:38] recirculation [unclear 00:20:40] because who are in the kitchen, [unclear 00:20:44] women. [Unclear 00:20:45] we are on our way, [unclear 00:20:49 - 00:21:02]. It tends to be women and children [unclear 00:21:06] important [unclear 00:21:11] the house tend to be women, so [unclear 00:21:15] that affects - it has a lot of effect on women, [unclear 00:21:19] women.

**INT: So in that context, do you think there are any gaps in terms of women’s access to energy, whether it is financial, whether it is cultural -**

XXXX: [Unclear 00:21:36]

**INT: - whether it’s technical -**

XXXX: Financial, cultural, [unclear 00:21:43] on the good use of energy. [Unclear 00:21:50]

**INT: Did you say the good use of energy?**

XXXX: Yes. [Unclear 00:21:57]

**INT: When you say “the good use”, you mean -**

XXXX: [Unclear 00:22:06] showing them how to use [unclear 00:22:12] people have [unclear 00:22:16] so I think they can -

**INT: So how can we enhance gender equity in energy access, from your perspective?**

XXXX: Empowering [unclear 00:22:32].

**INT: Empowering them?**

XXXX: Economically, [unclear 00:22:38] education [unclear 00:22:39].

**INT: Okay, so like the sensitisation you mentioned?**

XXXX: Yes, [unclear 00:22:44] sensitisation [unclear 00:22:47 - 00:22:57] education [unclear 00:22:57 - 00:23:09].

**INT: Okay, so in terms of mainstreaming gender into energy policies, what would you say would be the best practice?**

XXXX: [Unclear 00:23:19]

**INT: What would you say would be the best practice? So earlier you mentioned about the fact that in terms of decision making, men are usually mostly in charge. What would you say would be the best practice? Would you want to see maybe women participate equally, or 60/40? What would you say would be the best practice?**

XXXX: The best practice, they will have [unclear 00:23:49] depends on the expertise [unclear 00:23:54] more than [unclear 00:23:59]. But if you would have more expertise [unclear 00:24:01], you understand? It depends on the person [unclear 00:24:09] the policies [unclear 00:24:12 - 00:24:57].

**INT: In other discussions with other people, they’ve mentioned the fact that our Ghanaian culture tend to limit women’s role in, for instance, taking high position - I mean, occupying high positions, like at the district or the ministerial level. Do you think there need to be something done about the cultural limitations, or you don’t see the -**

XXXX: Yes, [unclear 00:25:34 - 00:25:44].

**INT: Well, that could be another -**

XXXX: Our culture [unclear 00:25:49 - 00:26:13] if this is achieved. [Unclear 00:26:16], you understand? Look at the [unclear 00:26:22 - 00:26:31]. While they occupy [unclear 00:26:34] positions, they tend to [unclear 00:26:35].

**INT: They tend to become?**

XXXX: [S/l loss 00:26:45]

**INT: Loss?**

XXXX: They want to be [s/l served 00:26:49], they don’t want to [s/l serve 00:26:51]. [Unclear 00:26:54] So women themselves are their own enemies.

**INT: [Laughs] Alright, so I think those are all the questions, but is there anything you would like to add that has not been - I mean, in the context of mainstreaming women’s, I mean, gender into energy access, is there anything that you think we need to be looking at?**

XXXX: Yes, [unclear 00:27:33 - 00:27:37] the correct people, the right people. The right people should be the one that does the job. [Unclear 00:27:47 - 00:28:02] that will allow them to be there. [Unclear 00:28:04], you understand? [Unclear 00:28:09] are those who have [unclear 00:28:11]. So if [unclear 00:28:13] energy [unclear 00:28:17 - 00:28:22] because [unclear 00:28:23], no, that is wrong, [unclear 00:28:26] no, no, no.

**INT: [Laughs]**

XXXX: Because affirmative action, they want people to [unclear 00:28:35] no. [Unclear 00:28:40 - 00:28:47] want them to be in the energy sector.

**INT: If you don’t give them the opportunity to, I mean, participate -**

XXXX: [Unclear 00:28:54]

**INT: - how do they get the skills, how do they get the -**

XXXX: I'm telling you, yes, [unclear 00:29:01] now that [unclear 00:29:02] from somewhere, gradually maybe [unclear 00:29:06] and they know more about energy sector [unclear 00:29:08 - 00:29:13] somewhere [unclear 00:29:14 - 00:29:18].

**INT: [Laughs]**

XXXX: [Unclear 00:29:18], isn’t it? [Unclear 00:29:22] because [unclear 00:29:22 - 00:29:36]

**INT: [Laughs] That’s -**

XXXX: Because [unclear 00:29:46] because [unclear 00:29:47] because [unclear 00:29:49], that’s all, because there are good people within the party who is good and can do [unclear 00:29:58]. [00:29:59] [Unclear 00:30:00 - 00:30:06] but I don’t know [unclear 00:30:08].

**INT: Okay. [Laughs]**

XXXX: So I mean, the right people should be [unclear 00:30:13] at the right [s/l place 00:30:14]. [Unclear 00:30:16] market, [unclear 00:30:19] is more like a market, but you know, [unclear 00:30:22]. But I'm not telling you to go and do [unclear 00:30:26] to be there, then I will go to places where they [unclear 00:30:30]. So the right people should be [unclear 00:30:36] to be, [unclear 00:30:39] ASAP.

**INT: [Laughs] Alright, okay, [unclear 00:30:46].**

XXXX: [Unclear 00:30:48]

**Audio ends: [00:30:51]**