**CONFIDENTIAL**

Date Transcribed: 23rd March 2021

Interviewer(s):

Respondent(s):

**INT: I will start with a brief introduction of the research then after that you can introduce yourself and the organisation you work with and then the energy project that you have been working on and then before we get into the questions.**

RES: The energy project we worked on?

**INT: You worked on, yes, yes. Okay so this is a research on equitable energy access agenda and equitable energy access so we’re trying to assess the level of equity when we are looking at energy access in Ghana and then the role that gender, women, gender plays. So, we’re trying to understand how energy access benefits women and what their participation levels and then what are the probable challenges or barriers that stand in the way. And also, any suggestions of any policy, sorry?**

RES: No, no mate, no worries.

**INT: Oh okay. And also talking about a bit about policy issues. The Ghana’s energy policy whether it is gender sensitive and any suggestions that you will like to make. So, briefly that’s the, what the study is about. So, we are doing this in partnership with [inaudible 0:01:44.3] University in the UK and also Leeds Beckett University also in the UK. Actually, its original research project in Africa two countries are participating, that is Ghana and Nigeria. So, in Ghana Friends of the Earth has facilitate in the study. So, yes interviewing the Friends they call this to get their views on these issues. So, that’s about the study. I don’t know if you want to have more information or if you have any questions before?**

RES: Yes. Well as well the first thing I think [inaudible 0:02:30.4] you can do that.

**INT: Okay, okay. Alright. Alright so we start with a brief introduction about yourself so if you could introduce yourself, your organisation and the energy issues that you have worked on or you are addressing. Yes.**

RES: My name is XXXX [name 0:02:54.3] Programme Director of [inaudible 0:03:00.2]

**INT: Okay**

RES: We are based in the XXXX[name 0:03:05.7] and yes well energy we have a sorry

**INT: So, if you could talk a bit about what XXXX, what you do? Yes.**

RES: XXXXin short is called XXXX in short, XXXX yes. We are into development and conservation but [inaudible 0:03:35.3] development issues. We’re also into support and [inaudible 0:03:42.8] for independent programmes. Yes. So, XXXX actually work most of the [inaudible 0:04:00.2] and then [inaudible 0:04:04.5]

**INT: Oh okay.**

RES: Yes, and then we actually not only support people to understand the issues of energy but happen to actually practice some of the attitudes that we need to support environmental management. [inaudible 0:04:27.3] yes. We, yes that is us for now.

**INT: Ah okay so if you could tell us a bit about your energy focus, which energy issues you have addressed before or you are currently addressing?**

RES: That’s fine. We have actually worked on the domestic energy use. That is for the poor for the use in the home. And so, well our focus was actually on women. Their understanding, we know that women are, they’re preferred wood so contrary to environmental information especially for information. There are people that are so poor in our area here in [inaudible 0:05:31.8] so we feed them up very clear [inaudible 0:05:39.3] environmental issues that were issues. We, our programme was actually to support them through the energy [inaudible 0:05:57.3].

**INT: Okay**

RES: Yes.

**INT: Okay, okay.**

RES: The government has to protect the community as it goes and also to look at how best that they can, they didn’t really have raw materials for the poor. So, we actually interviewed them to get a sense of [inaudible 0:06:21.3].

**INT: Establishment of?**

RES: Wood lots

**INT: Wood lots, oh okay.**

RES: Which we can use for [inaudible 0:06:29.6]

**INT: Okay, okay**

RES: [Inaudible 0:06:32.1] to prepare food especially [inaudible 0:06:35.3] we supply food for the poor readily or for some committee.

**INT: Oh okay. Right.**

RES: So, we have done that and encourage them to grow things. Yes.

**INT: Oh okay. Okay, that’s great, thank you. So, from that perspective, from that experience that you have, how would you describe equitable energy access?**

RES: Equitable in terms of?

**INT: So, we, we in this, in this project, we are basing it on, we are trying to get your, we’re trying to understand certain issues based on your experience. So, in your experience how do you see the equitable distribution or equitable access to energy in among the communities that you have worked with?**

RES: Oh, I think it is above average. Yes, to say. Yes, I say they have raw materials, I don’t think they have television that has been so much issue.

**INT: Oh okay.**

RES: Except that the forest has been, we are looking forest cover. We are introducing forest cover here because of the concept of the wood into bigger firewood or tackle and this is also some project by this/event agriculture we are practising. Yes, so essentially lots of forest having a bigger, some of it can go away. But instead of access and [inaudible 0:08:50.7].

**INT: So, every household has a fair access to energy?**

RES: Yes, everybody has except the, maybe even the challenge, physically challenge I think there will be people, there are not too much immediate because of the community life there. They depend on the extended family in terms of these four issues. So, for me I think it’s okay.

**INT: Okay. Okay so how about gender equity? How would you describe gender equity I mean as a concept in general?**

RES: Again?

**INT: How would you describe gender equity?**

RES: Yes, gender equity is like for instance the due depends on somebody, which is not the same as [inaudible 0:09:58.9].

**[0:10:00.0]**

RES: So, like I was talking about the disabled people, and they’re [inaudible 0:10:08.3] yes could be blind or something, they are the [inaudible 0:10:15.9] of somebody. So [inaudible 0:10:19.2] is not the same as people who are very disabled and unable to source for their own poor.

**INT: Ah okay. No so I mean in this particular context I was trying to get, let me rephrase, like how would you define gender equity?**

RES: I would look at it in two respects; one look at the correct [inaudible 0:10:50.3] gender where [inaudible 0:10:54.3] and then I mostly look at [inaudible 0:10:57.7] issues. Yes, actually in terms of non-tenure in this area, [inaudible 0:11:11.3] support the idea of establishing a food [inaudible 0:11:22.3] it was not very effective even though it was community driven agenda. Yes, men were not so much keen into the issue of fuel and poor. Yes so, they sort of improvise without it.

**INT: Because the land is owned by the men?**

RES: Yes.

**INT: Oh okay, okay. I see. Oh okay. So, from that perspective would you say gender or yes gender has an effect in the way energy is used at a household level?**

RES: Very, very sure, very sure, very sure, sure.

**INT: Okay**

RES: So, if we, again?

**INT: How does gender effect the way energy is used in a household level?**

RES: Oh, if you are a woman?

**INT: Okay**

RES: Let’s say you are not married, or you are a widow, who has been there a lot of your adulthood, your housewife [inaudible 0:12:31.7] challenge, a challenge, yes and actually [inaudible 0:12:43.6] they don’t have access to like people who are married and yes and have luck.

**INT: Okay. I see so if you take at a household level, would you say women whether a person is a man, or a woman has an effect on their ability to access energy whether it is electricity or whether it is wood fuels? Do you think their gender affects their ability to access this energy sources?**

RES: Potentially as to households [inaudible 0:13:42.9] whole household.

**INT: Come again?**

RES: As the household?

**INT: Yes.**

RES: That is less, nuclear family, sort of, yes all I say is that [inaudible 0:13:56.3] of them to [inaudible 0:13:59.4] for the whole family. So that’s why there’s not any disparity [inaudible 0:14:07.2]

**INT: Oh okay. Are the household.**

RES: The women are deserving; men have equal access.

**INT: Oh okay, okay. But at the household level, who usually has responsibility for say buying the energy, deciding how much we use, is it men or women, at the household level?**

RES: [Inaudible 0:14:38.4]

**INT: Yes**

RES: At the household level it is women.

**INT: Oh okay**

RES: It’s the men.

**INT: Okay**

RES: But in terms of the other fuel l like even women are responsible for [inaudible 0:14:54.9] when they don’t have to get anything you know when they don’t have it, if they have it it’s complicated, they don’t have it at home. So, the women [inaudible 0:15:04.2] they are responsible for it. Yes, I think that. They’re so, women are more responsible, the machine most of the time relies on a man.

**INT: Oh okay.**

RES: Yes.

**INT: But do you also, or have you also seen any differences in terms of people’s, women’s age level whether they are old or young in this case we are looking at older, adult versus youth and maybe the difference in income levels, the difference in education, do you think these things affect women’s ability to access energy?**

RES: Very, very, very, very. Because [inaudible 0:15:57.7]

**INT: Oh okay, okay.**

RES: They don’t have the means and then [inaudible 0:16:10.9] maybe they have the means they don’t have the energy for it, they live a stressful life.

**INT: Yes [laughs]**

RES: [Inaudible 0:16:19.6] They want to prepare and the more they

**INT: He’s okay**

RES: Or it will depend on capital [inaudible 0:16:27.5] not for them. But compared to the relationship. They are not very matter of fact; you don’t have much accessibility and then so when [inaudible 0:16:51.7] even when they’re married. When their mother decides who [Inaudible 0:17:03.4] you don’t do it. [Inaudible 0:17:06.3] It’s only the men who do it. So, if you don’t have the man to bring it, then you don’t have it.

**INT: Oh okay**

RES: So, for them that’s, where some of them are [Inaudible 0:17:24.0] and they have it for dinner they are able to [Inaudible 0:17:34.6] and then ask [Inaudible 0:17:37.3] within 50 metre of somebody’s house.

**INT: Right**

RES: Therefore [Inaudible 0:17:46.7] be in their way.

**INT: Okay, okay I see.**

RES: The youth, men after about thirty years they do it, we don’t have much [Inaudible 0:18:02.9] for their homes. They mostly depend on their parents. You know they live in compact housing. So, if their father is actually willing and decide to have them living then they have it. Yes, they don’t normally, it’s not very often to be young man of thirty [inaudible 0:18:29.7] they will have, they usually use water in their apartment.

**INT: Okay [laughs]**

RES: Yes [inaudible 0:18:42.6]

**INT: Ah okay I see. Actually, that’s touches a little bit on the next question. So, I was about to ask when energy infrastructure is provided, like electricity or solar panels or any of that, yes when site infrastructure is provided who do you think usually benefits the most between men and women?**

RES: Well, I would say that the men benefit most.

**INT: Oh okay**

RES: Yes. They have time to wash dishes and you know they [inaudible 0:19:29.8] music and other things. Yes, as for the [inaudible 0:19:40.2] they are like have had an upbringing with fridges at home. And but most people are not so keen for [inaudible 0:19:51.2]. Yes, they are not so keen in [Inaudible 0:19:56.3] unless it is ready for

**[0:20:00.0]**

RES: [Inaudible 0:20:00.4]. Yes, so if you have about 90% of [Inaudible 0:20:05.0] you don’t have [inaudible 0:20:06.4]

**INT: Okay. Wow**

RES: [Inaudible 0:20:09.4] when the men bring it, they will still use it [inaudible 0:20:16.0].

**INT: Ah okay. I see.**

RES: Yes, that is about that. And then the youth actually have more access within their environment. [Inaudible 0:20:44.9] music, WhatsApp [inaudible 0:20:47.3] most of the women they don’t have phones.

**INT: Is that they don’t have.**

RES: Phones, phones.

**INT: Mobile phones?**

RES: They don’t have phones, they don’t have handsets, phones.

**INT: Ah okay, okay. Right**

RES: Yes, most of them don’t have it. As the case with men, you know the men they have it more than the women [inaudible 0:21:17.7].

**INT: That’s great. Okay so let’s talk about decision making. Do men and women participate equally in decision making when it comes to energy access?**

RES: I don’t think so, no.

**INT: Okay**

RES: The men decide, the men decide. Although sometimes men can tell you, look most of their life again [inaudible 0:21:49.5] the women make it up, do you understand?

**INT: Yes.**

RES: So, the decision to how much you use and how and when depends on the man.

**INT: Yes. Ah okay, okay. So, that’s at the household level but how about at the community level?**

RES: Probably [inaudible 0:22:12.3]. Because the household makes up the community.

**INT: Ah okay so it’s still the men?**

RES: Yes

**INT: And by that logic even at a district and a national level?**

RES: I think so.

**INT: It’s still the men who usually dominate?**

RES: They dominate, they dominate.

**INT: Okay, okay. Why do you think that is the case? Why is it that men usually make these decisions but women?**

RES: You know they are, the nature of our culture. This is the [inaudible 0:22:51.9] the income level determines what you want to have and how to use it.

**INT; Okay yes**

RES: And men have assets and this income for the home. In a way women have it. It is not normal; it is not normal to see a man who lets it go and has electric unless it is because of the state of the man.

**INT: Okay, okay.**

RES: The woman will not be able to do it on her own. The man can [inaudible 0:23:29.3] it’s extremely rare to realise that it’s our society expects that. Our relationship is not, determines the user [inaudible 0:23:48.6]. Yes.

**INT: Would you say these observations are a national or is just based on your project area experience?**

RES: Well beyond [inaudible 0:24:03.9] experience I think it is national. Because when we travel, I would say our project area [inaudible 0:24:12.4]

**INT: Okay.**

RES: You [inaudible 0:24:18.5] elsewhere. So, when you get [0:24:23.8] like the area or it is different.

**INT: Okay, okay.**

RES: That’s what I mean about project expectation. So, once you [inaudible 0:24:33.4] so it’s easy.

**INT: Yes. You mean like in your interactions at different workshops and seminars?**

RES: Workshops and [inaudible 0:24:46.4] and societies [inaudible 0:24:49.0]

**INT: Okay, okay. I see. Right. I think you already addressed a little bit of the next question, but maybe if you can elaborate on it further. So, to what extent does gender equity factor in your work?**

RES: We actually [inaudible 0:25:11.5] women. Women are really direct and engaged with men. By our nature of our observations by the nature of our programme [inaudible 0:25:24.3] if we over-emphasise on one thing or gender, one side [inaudible 0:25:33.5].

**INT: Oh okay, okay.**

RES: We didn’t [inaudible 0:25:39.0] our programme beyond the sector. So, as much as we work with men even to the project [inaudible 0:25:47.0] to then have a [inaudible 0:25:50.9] of the women we think that by engaging with them still [inaudible 0:25:58.3] make room for the women to come up instead. Is it okay pushing the women into the men’s [inaudible 0:26:06.3]? So that actually, we see that in, that’s how we do our work.

**INT: So just to probe a little further, how effective has that been? I mean that women focussed approach, how effective has it been in terms of enhancing women’s access to energy?**

RES: Yes [inaudible 0:26:32.8] we encourage them to have [inaudible 0:26:34.9] jobs and by that they have equality.

**INT: Okay so now they have the wood logs.**

RES: Even though giving them land to [inaudible 0:26:43.4] selling wood logs they sell them by the ton.

**INT: Yes**

RES: It’s very objective.

**INT: Oh okay.**

RES: So, who are we to push the women to actually engage and have some sort of increased [inaudible 0:27:05.8] into especially with the other things we ought to [inaudible 0:27:10.3] that’s why we bring men on board. It’s meant for the women to access tasks why we must be able to also communicate the dishes and [inaudible 0:27:28.3].

**INT: Okay, okay. So, that means the women now have the, currently do the women have the wood lots?**

RES: Yes, some of them have it.

**INT: Oh okay. So, which means it has improved their access to wood for their chapel?**

RES: Yes.

**INT: Okay. I see. Okay so let’s talk about policy issues; do you think Ghana’s energy policies are gender sensitive?**

RES: The gender policy I’m not very much [inaudible 0:28:09.9]

**INT: Ah okay, okay.**

RES: So, I might not be able to point you effectively to that one.

**INT: Oh okay. So, just to, so I know you’re familiar with the should I say one of Ghana’s policies has been the rural electrification programme, and also recently there was the privatisation of ECG that is the PDS issues, and then recently there has also been issues related to LPG, where government is introducing this programme to enhance people’s access to household access to LPG cylinders and all of that. So, do you think in designing, I mean these policies whether it is electricity or LPG or even solar, do you think government considers the needs of women when developing these policies from your experience?**

RES: Well by this policy as well [inaudible 0:29:23.9]?

**INT: Yes.**

RES: I know some of the issues they had to support people with vehicles to be able to [inaudible 0:29:33.7] now when you look at people who actually do [inaudible 0:29:41.3]. Yes. For instance, some of the [inaudible 0:29:48.7] who wants to do something they make sure how does this.

**[0:30:00.0]**

RES: These are people [inaudible 0:30:00.9] this is an area of women protected economy. So, [inaudible 0:30:09.8] document, no. But I deduce from that which the documents to actually try in the economy.

**INT: Oh okay. I see.**

RES: [Inaudible 0:30:23.9]. It is the women who actually do the domestic fuelling. But the question is, is it actually reflecting on their ability to do they have the orientation, do they have the appetite, desire to use it.

**INT: Okay**

RES: In that level because this is [inaudible 0:30:52.3] I don’t know maybe 2016 [inaudible 0:30:58.0] to convince the female sector, which for me I said this [inaudible 0:31:00.9] programme because the people who actually consume the forest would [inaudible 0:31:16.9] environment. [Inaudible 0:31:19.4].

**INT: Oh okay, okay. Yes.**

RES: So, I will say that that one might not have meant the gender mentality that we have is ready. Therefore [inaudible 0:33:00.7]

**INT: Oh, okay that’s great. That’s great. So, I think you’ve also answered the follow question; so that was around any policy gaps that you could identify but I think you’ve mentioned in relation to the LPG distribution and then also the cost of purchasing it. So, but I don’t know if you think that there are any other gaps?**

RES: You see people have, it’s good that they have this [inaudible 0:33:47.8].

**INT: Yes okay.**

RES: They are the [inaudible 0:33:55.7].

**INT: Okay.**

RES: And so, for me for [inaudible 0:34:05.1].

**INT: Yes, it’s a lot for them?**

RES: It’s a lot for them.

**INT: Yes okay.**

RES: Rather than organising some [inaudible 0:34:25.9].

**INT: Okay.**

RES: [Inaudible 0:34:37.1].

**INT: Yes.**

RES: So, yes opinions are divided. [Inaudible 0:34:44.7] And then the gender is not there. You understand?

**INT: Yes**

RES: So, basically, I’m not sure that [inaudible 0:34:59.4].

**INT: I think that actually leads me directly to the next question: So, what would you recommend to in terms of ensuring that there is gender is taken into account in these policies?**

RES: Before that one if [inaudible 0:35:24.9] and so it is even more expensive in your area, I think.

**INT: Yes, yes that’s true.**

RES: Because if you have to travel then [inaudible 0:35:47.3] you’d rather not travel because of carrying the [inaudible 0:35:55.7] price of the gas.

**INT: The gas, yes?**

RES: Yes [inaudible 0:36:01.4].

**INT: Yes, that’s very true.**

RES: Yes.

**INT: So, it first become.**

RES: [Inaudible 0:36:07.3]

**INT: Yes, yes**

RES: It is not very convenient.

**INT: Oh okay, okay.**

RES: And then, [inaudible 0:36:13.4].

**INT: Yes so, the next question was, yes around, yes what recommendations you would make to improve women’s access to energy in that context?**

RES: The recent interactions are [inaudible 0:36:30.8]. So, you end up having people who have assets having more and then because of [inaudible 0:37:02.4].

**INT: Yes okay, okay.**

RES: I have not [inaudible 0:37:22.9] it’s not very good for the environment.

**INT: Okay.**

RES: [Inaudible 0:37:44.3]. That should be fine.

**INT: Great. So, XXXX you also talked about the cultural dimension. How would you recommend we address this to ensure that women have increased economic power, increased access to energy at a community level?**

RES: We have [inaudible 0:38:18.3].

**INT: Okay, okay.**

RES: So that at least [inaudible 0:39:12.7].

**INT: Right.**

RES: [Inaudible 0:39:17.0] So it needs a lot of education. Not only education but community engagement.

**INT: Community engagement.**

RES: Which is very, very lucky. But the [inaudible 0:39:33.9].

**[0:40:00.0]**

**INT: Oh okay. Okay.**

RES: So, it will require a lot of engagement, [inaudible 0:40:35.6] the laws of the country with the majority of these will be grassroot level.

**INT: Oh okay**

RES: And that is what is needed for it to happen.

**INT: Oh okay, alright. So, given all of these limitations the financial, the cultural, the yes given all these limitations or if we take away all of these limitations how would you describe an ideal situation without these limitations?**

RES: [Inaudible 0:41:17.2]

**INT: An ideal situation in terms of women’s participation. What level of participation would you like to see women in terms of energy access?**

RES: [Inaudible 0:41:30.3]

**INT: Okay**

RES: If people get used to that.

**INT: Okay**

RES: And the [inaudible 0:41:46.9].

**INT: Oh okay.**

RES: [Inaudible 0:42:03.0].

**INT: The issue of?**

RES: [Inaudible 0:43:46.9].

**INT: Ah okay, okay, yes.**

RES: And then we always relate it to gas and all those. So, people who don’t have [inaudible 0:43:57.5].

**INT: Yes, yes okay.**

RES: According to the people [inaudible 0:44:22.8].

**INT: Okay, yes.**

RES: [Inaudible 0:44:27.6].

**INT: Yes, I get it.**

RES: We are always talking about the gender, the gender, the gender without actually people, asking people what they appreciate about that. A lot of [inaudible 0:44:39.6].

**INT: Oh, okay that’s great. Maybe my last question; and that relates to energy transition and so we have seen as you mentioned rural communities continue to depend on wood fuels, which as you mentioned is not very sustainable. We have also seen the government continuing to increase our dependence on oil and gas. But we are not seeing, or there have also been certain policy promises to ensure that we increase our solar energy dependence or we move from these fossil fuels or non-sustainable sources to more renewable energy sources and all of this built into sustainable development to go and built into the Paris Agreement, how in your experience do you think Ghana is committed to ensuring that movement or that shift from fossil fuels, from wood fuels to more renewable energy sources? Do you see any evidence that indicates that we are making that transition?**

RES: I, but for that aspect [inaudible 0:46:17.8]

**INT: [Laughs] 10%**

RES: Of course. You know what? You, when they have this [inaudible 0:46:32.4].

**INT: You mean Valley View University?**

RES: That’s what they are

**INT: Ah okay.**

RES: [Inaudible 0:48:38:9]. Then you are pushing up the national average.

**INT: Oh okay, okay.**

RES: Yes. Now what you can do to [inaudible 0:48:47.0]. You see what I’m saying?

**INT: Yes, I get you. I get you.**

RES: Aha so [inaudible 0:49:40.4].

**[0:50:00.0]**

**INT: Oh okay. I see. That’s great. So, that was the last question for the interview. So, I’d like to thank you very much but before I mean we end I don’t know if you would, there’s anything else you’ll like to add in I mean into this discussion I mean from your personal experience, if there is anything you would like to add to the discussion?**

RES: Yes. [Inaudible 0:50:44.9].

**INT: Yes**

RES: For fuel

**INT: Okay**

RES: [Inaudible 0:50:54.9].

**INT: Okay**

RES: [Inaudible 0:51:03.9].

**INT: Yes.**

RES: We don’t see them. So [inaudible 0:51:11.7], which actually what you get is very, very small.

**INT: Okay**

RES: So, if we have the technology available [inaudible 0:51:26.8] I don’t know.

**INT: Yes.**

RES: Where I did mention them within the community where [inaudible 0:51:39.0].

**INT: Yes**

RES: I wouldn’t go to [inaudible 0:51:49.6].

**INT: Yes okay.**

RES: So that must also be [inaudible 0:51:56.7].

**INT: Yes.**

RES: So, if that is all we can do [inaudible 0:52:11.4].

**INT: Oh okay, okay.**

RES: If [inaudible 0:52:13.9].

**INT: Okay**

RES: We have access to those things, and they have access [inaudible 0:52:20.6]

**INT: Oh okay. Okay.**

RES: [Inaudible 0:52:25.9]

**Int: Yes.**

RES: [Inaudible 0:52:29.8]

**INT: Oh okay**

RES: Because [inaudible 0:52:30.4]

**INT: Yes, okay.**

RES: [Inaudible 0:52:38.1]

**INT; That’s terrible.**

RES: [Inaudible 0:53:39.1]

**INT: Oh okay, okay, yes.**

RES: So, we actually [inaudible 0:53:51.8]

**INT: Yes okay, okay. Yes, I think you’re right that’s I think we talked to a couple of people who also mentioned the emphasis on the technologies. So yes, I think we need to be able to do our best to promote the new technologies that would ensure that people have easy access to more modern ways of producing this energy for household use. Yes, yes, okay. So, we will take that into account, and we will add that to the focus of this study.**

RES: Thank you very much.

**INT: Yes okay. Thank**

RES: I’m happy help [inaudible 0:54:46.8]

**INT: [Laughs] Ah okay.**

RES: [Inaudible 0:54:57.4]

**INT: Oh yes [laughs] oh yes, oh yes thank you very much for making the time. Yes**

RES: Yes, I hope I’ve [inaudible 0:55:11.2]

**INT: Oh yes, yes, you’ve really highlighted a number of things that we had not, I mean considered. So yes, it’s been a very useful discussion. Yes, thank you very much. So, we’ll keep you updated. This is an ongoing research project. So as and when there is a publication, I will definitely let you have access to it and then, yes okay.**

RES: Thank you very much.

**INT: I thank you very much XXXX and have a nice afternoon.**

RES: [Inaudible 0:55:50.4]

**INT: Okay**

RES: Bye

**INT: Bye, bye**

**Audio ends: [0:55:55.7]**