as a project and programs manager working with climate works in the UK and a few other

are done by myself together with my core researchers of the priest and it is who you've had from Dr. Perist who you've had from as well and Dr.

and you are basing our research on a study of Ambarata in Madagascar. This is part of an EU funded project called the Repar Project which basically...

parts of South China, Africa across several countries. Marigasca, Niger, Senegal and Ghana being the first ones to

The project has been running for the last two years and is going into the second phase, which is now the installation phase. And as we go through,

we can about the case studies where these projects are being implemented, these being the demo sites and the focus for this particular

Amaratape and Induro Madagascar. And, first of all, just make sense for us to understand why this is an...

...and my screen is being obscured a bit. And this more than six hours.

who don't have access to electricity or access to clean power and that's one of the major reasons why

and why that happens when it really down to Madagascar itself. Rural electrification is at about 15% or less. It was another 15%.

very low, 91% of the people in rural Madagascar specifically in Nambarata they still rely on biomas and they still are very heavily

energy for, especially for cooking in that particular area. Energy poverty, of course, has been not a trained force, health and income inequality in rural Africa.

especially when you speak to the people and you also try to understand the challenges that they face with the use of these different traditional image sources.

talking about technical deployment. And Dr. Ndith was very clear to say, we need to focus on core design. We need to focus also on social aspects of

demand, access, connectivity, price and so forth might not cut it in social issues within this particular community, some of which.

This is just a small chuck to illustrate the energy access gap. As you can see, South Saharan Africa of course, has talked about over 600 million people.

in percentage form, as I said in Roman Magadeska, electrification is less than 15%, which is very, very low. Specifically,

or Rural Madagascar especially as I say Dural electrification is less than 15% and National electrification itself in Madagascar is under 35%.

of trying to provide energy access and electrification to major regions of Africa. And this is in a place where they have an abandonment.

how do you convert the solar light they have and the heat they have into new sub-all energy. 97% of the fuel in rural Madagascar, especially in the

percent of them rely on firewood for cooking. The 3% of the cavats is to the grid as you imagine are administrative arms schools and

of them that have access to this particular bridge. The guests of Abhara Tabeh, which is the case of many rural Africa.

and the geographical fragmentation in terms of grid access and expansion limited by terrain and access issues.

the energy access and energy expansion of the grid in these particular areas. There's a dual problem across Africa.

Or do we conserve the environment, it comes with climate change? And here is a bit of background from somebody, I think Kevin O'Shearer.

up the problem of course, Africa and also they decided to go off on illustrations around

I can hear some of the comments. We are going to be to the presentations. And the first presenter will be Dr. Jakodjeko. The tech team could you confirm that the team can be alone?

Yes, we are going to ask you to pause for a minute. That is because of the collision of... Much, I colleague.

I just give us a minute. We are waiting for the projector. So like that, I send the email and he said we are not to open.

ahh

Listen, I'm earning already, thank you. Mr. Lockhart, you can continue, I think it's been sorted. Thank you.

Uš i nh mismo ok Cor nion shutter bet

that peripheral and they are not brought to the surface even co-design it is not undertaken at the right stages including part of the participation which is just undertaken.

engagement. Governance and trust are not modeled into this transition as well as social and social technical frameworks.

knowledge basis for scientific and anti-transitions across Africa. To segue a little bit into what Sri Power is doing in the Ambarang

of this particular system. The repub intervention, as I said, is a modular plug-and-play micro-grick architecture, which leverages the solar avial.

by energy to designated communities across or within a certain geographical reach. They include solar PVs.

HBs for high-prep energy production and energy consumption within these communities. The projections are 60%.

empare end immigrants as strongest fences media kiosent

their systems as they are in number of chapters. The social determinants of energy transitions is that framework that this study

kind of angles. First, the structure of angles which include the income systems, the institutional capacities and available institutions for

We talk about environmental sustainability. So the three always are available. But then whenever you want to achieve one,

But then you can add the cheese energy for the beauty at the same time. And again you may not achieve energy in the mean environment also, since the building is in oil. So in both cases in the African...

that we understand the concept and the politics behind this energy trial.

1kg. 2kg Catalina 1kg

1.5kg 1kg 1kg 1kg 1kg

So, yes, I was saying that. They are of course the structural kind of social factors that the intermediary social factors which are the household and gender restructuring.

factors which is the final passive financial risk and the trust to be in this particular communities. As I said, the doffectado adoption especially the social

these communities. And, therefore, is mainly looking at how income is an alternative extra-fordability, how gendered

this transition and how institutional trust, especially trust in organizations like NGO said companies and government as well affect transitions.

And the methodology of course we are looking at a guest study about the Ampar Taeil, Umbar Atabl. We employ mixed methods.

And then we had House of Sabeh for 148 of the residents and divided across groups of youth, women and men.

or administration people to kind of understand the perceptions of this. We had a very strategic and systematic sampling strategy.

representation for each one of them. We had a generalist-regated kind of sampling strategy to understand the roles.

Am Nahao and the households and also the youth and the elderly or older population, Nahao. And this particular...

call design and group obligation as well as take all the key information interviews. To kind of understand the perspectives of each of the parties and when it comes to

Hämna gurabbozo, viduguruzao, posible, indicassa fr pertur TaranDa'agwoshi o notionariene helio sa Hadse counterparts da tav…) Nakulu datuen Rancho Employee

moment in things like capital expenditure for solar for solar, and in solution of electricity when if you give them the last mile connection might be a problem.

associated with this because we do not just know when the next money will come and other result pay as you go systems I was very excited.

seasonal tariffs as well as our trading saving, such credit associations and microfinances are very prevalent in Khabarata and some people have leverage.

make more access to renewable energy in these communities. How do you break it down to the lowest kind of level and the lowest level?

energy poverty and the availability of substitutes and the attitude of the people towards these substitutes. And especially...

which people still prefer especially because they are accessible, they are cheap and society just just that they have been using them as well and then of course

that even if we wanted to use, we wanted better, where do we get it from? It's not with us, but that's the setting that you get from them.

use. Chargable and short-term use of all batteries and other energy sources like touches and cooking equipment are very primitive.

as an organization that has worked with them to give them portable solar kits that they could use but they are not capacity and they cannot power

the demand for these accessible and broken down kind of source of energy. The demand is there and when you speak to them they can tell you that things

and also marketing and digital access services have become a bit of a need for them and they would like to have more connectivity back.

...and what we call the affordable paradox which is very interesting to look at ...that this very high accumulative spend on...

as you go models as well as traditional energy sources but the adoption of renewable energy slop when if you could lump all these together it's enough

about energy sources, but it's law because then it's passive to be expensive. As well as, you know, this passive risk for things like maintenance.

and the developed not better in terms of durability. Governance is also a big problem because there's a big disconnect between what he do at the top level researchers at government.

that are supposed to use this particular solutions. And this means that the adoption is

low, there is no finance and the

as well. And then there is the gender pattern agency misalignment where we are looking at who uses versus who makes the decision. The women

leida u upri distracted zanak mat Možemim wow

Shhhhh!!!!

point of disposal would be very useful. And finally, governance and trust as a collective infrastructure, especially the readiness of the people.

tenants is still not there. Things like community satisfaction, maintenance and abandonment, high tariffs, low transparency.

NGOs bring these particular systems and lots of trust in the durability and legal all shown you

acceptability and more responsibility big to can buy these people. Overall, and with my second last slide, the key social

communities like Magagascar. And this is by no means a conclusive list that can help us to push for more transitions

are things like income seasonality and how we need to get that? Is it through creating payment models that are aligned?

the upfront payment and then of course things like rigid financial structures, organizations and energy.

And that means you already done your financial structures and financial forecasting and you want to stick to it. But then does that align with the social realities of Brown?

and youth to the table. If you are going to create more alignment and more acceptability of our solutions and even just make them useful. Somebody talked about installation of pitlite.

the care study of the working part, working part, the working part that people use. And we have to create the working part that people use and not the ideal and working.

energy or new clean energy solutions. That is basically what this whole side is about. Look at it technically. Look at this. Is it technically feasible? We do that very well.

with me here. Is it Genevieve? I think we should have come here tomorrow something. You might agree it's respond. So I want to do it. The people that I'm doing. I'm doing it. I want access.

energy transmission is not gender neutral and women's world

and energy is just something clear.

burst there in the sure

Can anybody come in? Yes, anybody? You can hear me. Okay.

I just calling me, or just calling me, and then betting me to room three. So I don't know what I should do.