**BIOGAS ASSESSMENT PROJECT**

**Site ID: 54**

**Date: October 1, 2022**

**Interviewer**: Where did the digester originate from?

**Interviewee**: The project implementers told us that they were trying out the digesters, and that they came from Chancellor College.

**Interviewer**: Who funded it?

**Interviewee**: They did not tell us the organization that provided the money. They just told us that they wanted to try out the digesters.

**Interviewer**: Who built it?

**Interviewee**: I have just forgotten. I think his name was [name redacted], I’m not sure though.

**Interviewer**: Let me put it this way. How many people from the installation company came?

**Interviewee**: There were two people. Every beneficiary had two installers, so the whole team was composed of eight or ten people who went four or five other beneficiaries. I remember that the name of man as [name redacted], but I don’t remember the name of the woman. I am sure husband would have remembered their names, because he was the one who was interacting with them.

**Interviewer**: What was your role?

**Interviewee**: When the installers came, they simply advise us to dig a 1-meter hole. After that, they placed the digester bag in the hole, and then assembled the outlet and inlet pipes as well as a green pipe and a stove. Then, they advised us to make me feedstock and feed the digester afterwards. We fed the digester bag with two drums of cow manure, and we waited for a week to start using it.

**Interviewer**: How many people from side did the work?

**Interviewee**: Three people dug the hole; my husband and my two boys.

**Interviewer**: How long did it take them?

**Interviewee**: The soil was dry and compact that time, so it took them four days.

**Interviewer**: So after a week or so, they came to place the bag and assemble the pipes and the other fittings?

**Interviewee**: Yeah.

**Interviewer**: We have so many people and households in this community. How were you selected as a beneficiary?

**Interviewee**: They told us the community had many people, but they wanted people who interested and willing to manage the digester. So, we were basically chosen because of our interest and commitment.

**Interviewer**: What was the selection process? Or, how were they able to separate the willing and committed from those who weren’t willing?

**Interviewee**: There was no selection procedure. I think [name redacted] [Area Development Committee chair] identified and selected us based on our activeness in doing things. I think, I was the only one in [location redacted] that was chosen. But, in total about 10 people were chosen in T/A [Traditional Authority] Chiwalo. Thus, for a start, they wanted 10 people. After that, more people would have been chosen. Thus, there was no selection procedure; they just chose people who they thought were active under the recommendation of [name redacted]. Also, they chose people who were at least close to me road, so that the project implementers could easily reach them.

**Interviewer**: Is it true that you are active or you were active?

**Interviewee**: Yes, it’s true.

**Interviewer**: How can I believe that?

**Interviewee**: (Laughs) you can believe this by the simple fact that I’ve told you that you haven’t found everything intact because my husband passed on. My husband was a hard-working man, and if he was alive, you would have found everything.

**Interviewer**: So, he was always involved in community projects?

**Interviewee**: He was always active and present in every community project.

**Interviewer**: Like which projects?

**Interviewee**: In every community project.

**Interviewer**: What were your expectations?

**Interviewee**: They told us that they were trying out the digester, so were expecting to benefit at the end of it. So, at the end, we expected to use it for cooking.

**Interviewer**: So they made it clear to you that you were trying out the digester?

**Interviewee**: Yeah, they told us that they were from Chanco and were trying out the digesters. So, we had huge expectation to see what was going to happen – so, we were expecting lights too.

**Interviewer**: Even though they were trying out the digester, I believe there were some things you were told to expect from the digester. What were you told to expect by the installers?

**Interviewee**: We used it for cooking. And, they told us that in modern age people should not rely on firewood for cooking. Instead, we should start relying on biogas for cooking to conserve for the environment. That is what they told us.

**Interviewer**: Do you think biogas is the way to protect the environment?

**Interviewee**: Biogas is a way to save the environment. Nowadays, we don’t have trees in the mountains because of high population growth. So, biogas is a good solution to that especially to people who are interested and committed to use it and to save the environment.

**Interviewer**: So you think people need to be committed to realize its potential?

**Interviewee**: Yeah, people need to be keen on this, and committed too to realize its potential. But, if people like you want to advance the project, you should consider bringing solar panels to overcome the difficulties we faced. The main challenge we had with biogas that time was sourcing manure – it is very hard to source cow manure. So, we would like to have a solution like solar technology and we would appreciate it a lot.

**Interviewer**: Okay, what kind of training did you receive?

**Interviewee**: We didn’t receive any at all, and I just feel like the project implementers were not committed and lazy in their doing. They didn’t tell us how to fix it. If there was any problem, when we tried to call them, they didn’t respond - The installers were very lazy – they just installed the digester and left. So, when we started using it, we didn’t know what to do; how to act and where to go, if it stopped functioning – they were so lazy.

**Interviewer**: When you say lazy, what do you mean? Could you please elaborate on that?

**Interviewee**: I’m saying this because they just installed it and showed us how to use it. But, they never came back to follow up and see what was happening.

**Interviewer**: Apart from being taught how to use it, and make feedstock, what else?

**Interviewee**: They taught us how to control the fire on the stove. Also, they told us that after feeding it, we should be waiting up to 12:00 noon after to use it. They digester relied on the sun; when the sun was out cooking easy.

**Interviewer**: When they brought the digester, you had the right to say no. you could have said thanks, but it’s involving, no. Why did you accept to build the digester here?

**Interviewee**: I accepted it because a person doesn’t refuse development; no one denies development from government – no way! You can’t say no development.

**Interviewer**: Why shouldn’t person say no to Development?

**Interviewee**: The government is there to serve the people. There job is to look after our lives. So if the government decided to try the digesters here, we wouldn’t have said no.

**Interviewer**: Did you know about biogas before?

**Interviewee**: I didn’t know about biogas. So it was not like a thing we wanted. At that time, as a less privileged community, we wanted electricity from Escom. We envy people living in communities where there are electricity lines, without electricity people a hard life. We live a hard life here.

**Interviewer**: Oh, you live a hard life?

**Interviewee**: Yeah

**Interviewer**: How?

**Interviewee**: We live a hard life. As you can see, there is no electricity in this community and the road is very here. I think you have seen it yourself.

**Interviewer**: Yeah, it`s bad. How did you meet your energy needs that time?

**Interviewee**: I was using maize stalks. Sometimes, I was using firewood.

**Interviewer**: Where did you get the firewood?

**Interviewee**: We get it from the forest

**Interviewer**: Which forest?

**Interviewee**: We get it from the forests around the mountain. But, forest officials protect them.

**Interviewer**: So, what do you do?

**Interviewee**: We sometimes get tree branches from within – we cut trees from within, dry them and use them as firewood.

**Interviewer**: And, sometimes you just sneak into the forests?

**Interviewee**: Yeah (laughs). We just wait for them to knock off and go… In regards to training, frankly speaking, I didn’t go for training, and if they can say they want people to go for training, I would really appreciate it, if I could go.

**Interviewer**: You want training?

**Interviewee**: Yeah, I want training.

**Interviewer**: How would you want training when the digester is dead?

**Interviewee**: I want to learn about biogas, and I would also like to tell them my concerns and grievances – I would like to tell them to bring solar panels and electricity to use for cooking.

**Interviewer**: Why are community people, so obsessed with trainings?

**Interviewee**: Development can’t come without training. For example, in your case you can’t just come and say I want to do this and that. What you do is you would brief the people on your research, and then you need to train the people to know what exactly what they are supposed to do – so that’s it goes!

**Interviewer**: I can’t agree more. Let me put it to you; you are saying you want to go for biogas training, but it sounds to me like you don’t want biogas, you want solar panels or electricity. So my question, do you want the training to learn biogas or something else i.e. the money?

**Interviewee**: (laughs) No, we just go there! (Laughs heavily) So, the money is just part of it. I mean, they can’t just keep you there without food allowance. We just go there with a heart to learn, but you money just comes in because they can't just make you sit for hours for nothing. Thus, they give the money to us to buy food, and to buy other necessities like soap. That’s how it is.

**Interviewer**: (Laughs) great! Do you buy charcoal?

**Interviewee**: No, I don't

**Interviewer**: Why not?

**Interviewee**: I don’t have the money to buy charcoal.

**Interviewer**: Okay, did you have cows when the digester was installed here?

**Interviewee**: Yes, I had.

**Interviewer**: How did you manage the feedstock i.e. the cow manure?

**Interviewee**: We use it as fertilizer in our fields.

**Interviewer**: Some people say it doesn’t help, so how do you use it?

**Interviewee**: Fertilizer is expensive these days, so you can’t say it does help. So, after harvesting, we go put the manure in the fields, and when it’s time to make ridge, we just mix it together with the soil.

**Interviewer**: Do you add in organic fertilizer?

**Interviewee**: If it’s available we do, but fertilizer is hard to find.

**Interviewer**: So when your name is included in the list of agriculture input subsidy programme beneficiaries you do?

**Interviewee**: Yeah, definitely!

**Interviewer**: Let’s talk about how it worked and how you started it up. How much feedstock did you start it up with?

**Interviewee**: As I mentioned earlier, we started it up with it six bags (50kgs) of fresh cow manure and two drums (200 liters) of water.

**Interviewer**: That’s a lot of manure. How did you manage to get all that manure?

**Interviewee**: I got three bags from my cow house, and the rest I got from other people.

**Interviewer**: Like how far from here?

**Interviewee**: It’s far; I got it from Ching’ani village.

**Interviewer**: How far is it?

**Interviewee**: When my boys went to collect manure on a bicycle around 9 or 10, they were coming somewhere after 12 noon.

**Interviewer**: Did you buy the manure?

**Interviewee**: No, but if it was these days I’m sure they would have been selling us at K250 a bag.

**Interviewer**: (laughs) what has changed?

**Interviewee**: Everything is about money these days; only a greeting is free these days

**Interviewer**: (laughs) where did you get the water?

**Interviewee**: We have two boreholes in this community; one is there and the other one is at the end of the village. That’s like 300 meters. But, it was a lot of work and we even asked girls from neighbors to help us.

**Interviewer**: Did you pay them?

**Interviewee**: What could we have paid them with? And it’s good that not everything was about money that time.

**Interviewer**: Okay, how long did it take to start up?

**Interviewee**: They only waited for 3 days to commission it after feeding it with the first charge.

**Interviewer**: How did it work after commissioning?

**Interviewee**: At the first, it didn’t work, then we called an [name redacted], then it started working.

**Interviewer**: Was it the same day you commissioned it?

**Interviewee**: No, it was a different day.

**Interviewer**: So that time you tried it, were the installers or [name redacted] there?

**Interviewee**: No, they weren’t there. They just told us how to start it.

**Interviewer**: So you were told how to start it, and that you should start it after 3 days?

**Interviewee**: Yeah, they told us to start it up when the bag was full.

**Interviewer**: So, when tried it up and saw that it wasn’t working you called [name redacted]?

**Interviewee**: Yeah, then he suggested to my husband that maybe he was doing something wrong, and he told him the correct way of doing it. And, when he did what he was told, it worked.

**Interviewer**: What was the problem?

**Interviewee**: My husband was doing that, so I don’t know where he got it wrong. But, I think he said something like a pipe or gas valve at the kitchen was the problem.

**Interviewer**: How did it work after commissioning? Or, how much cooking time did you get?

**Interviewee**: It worked the quite okay, but it had problems when there was no sunlight. So every time we say that the bag was full we were using it.

**Interviewer**: Let’s talk about the cooking time were getting? Were you able to cook porridge or tea in the morning?

**Interviewee**: I was able to cook porridge (15 - 20 minutes), but only after 9 o’clock when the sun was out – it was working when there was sunlight.

**Interviewer**: How was your cooking like in a day?

**Interviewee**: In the morning, I had issues as I was waiting for the sun. In the afternoon, I was able to cooknsima and side dish (1 – 1 hour 30 minutes). But, in the evening when the sun was gone, the bag was shrinking and it wasn’t working.

**Interviewer**: How long did you use it?

**Interviewee**: Like I said, we used it for two years.

**Interviewer**: Oh, you mean in two years you were able to cook nsima, side dish and porridge.

**Interviewee**: Yeah, for two year.

**Interviewer**: Aaah, then you are the first person to use it that long.

**Interviewee**: Yeah, and you can even ask [name redacted] there. He even used his for quite a long time too.

**Interviewer**: Mmmh?

**Interviewee**: Yeah

**Interviewer**: You are the first person to use it the long…

**Interviewee**: Yeah, but when it stopped working when we called them they didn’t come. And, that's why I have said that the installers were lazy people.

**Interviewer**: How did you use the gas?

**Interviewee**: He used to the gas for cooking only.

**Interviewer**: How many people used the gas?

**Interviewee**: Six people.

**Interviewer**: What were maintenance requirements?

**Interviewee**: It didn’t require a lot of things. After feeding it with six bags of manure and two drums during the first charge, they advised us to feed it with 2 buckets (40 liters) of cow manure every day. So every day we were feeding it, and waiting for 9 o’clock to start using it. So that’s how it worked.

**Interviewer**: How much water did you add?

**Interviewee**: The water was included in the 2 bucket; I was placing about half cow manure in a bucket and then I filled water in the bucket until suitable slurry was reached.

**Interviewer**: How were you doing it?

**Interviewee**: My son, I was doing that with my hands and without gloves (laughs). After feeding, that’s when we washed our hands.

**Interviewer**: Oh, you think gloves were necessary?

**Interviewee**: Yeah, but we still used bare hands because they didn’t give us gloves.

**Interviewer**: Did you feel that it was unhealthy? And, didn’t you feel disgusting?

**Interviewee**: Mm-hmm, I remember one time health officials came, and they asked us and saw how we were preparing feedstock. Then, they said it was unhygienic and didn’t agree with that. Then, I told them that you are coming from government, and the people who brought it here came from the government as well, so if it’s unhygienic then it’s the government that has brought poor hygiene here…. I remember, they were like our compound was looking unpleasant and that it was attracting a lot of flies - and I told them that the government that brought the digester and it didn’t come of our own accord. So, if we would get diseases, it’s the government’s fault.

**Interviewer**: So, what happened?

**Interviewee**: They didn't do anything, we told them straight facts.

**Interviewer**: How did you design the outlet?

**Interviewee**: We just dug a hole, so that digestate would flow into.

**Interviewer:** What were you doing with the digestate?

**Interviewee**: They told us that we could use it as a fertilizer.

**Interviewer**: Did you use it as fertilizer?

**Interviewee**: Yes, I did.

**Interviewer**: Did it work?

**Interviewee**: Yes, it did.

**Interviewer**: Did you pre-treat the feedstock?

**Interviewee**: No, we were using fresh manure, so we used to do everything on the spot.

**Interviewer**: Who was responsible for feeding it?

**Interviewee**: It was me together with my girls and boys. And, they didn’t express any resentment of handling cow manure.

**Interviewer**: Why?

**Interviewee**: They didn’t express resentment because they were doing what was best for their lives in that moment.

**Interviewer**: What were the maintenance requirements?

**Interviewee**: That’s why I say the installers were lazy people. And if we are not using biogas today, it’s because the installers didn’t train us. If they had taken the beneficiaries for training to teach them how to fix issues, then things would have been different today.

**Interviewer**: Did you meet your needs?

**Interviewee**: Yes, it did. It very much met my needs. In the late morning hours, I was able to prepare breakfast, warm water for bathing. In the afternoon, I was able cook nsima and side dish. It was only not working in evening because it needed the sun to work. They bag was never full when there was no sunlight and it wasn’t working.

**Interviewer**: What time did you see the bag shrinking?

**Interviewee**: The bag was shrinking after 4 PM, when the sun was going down.

**Interviewer**: Was it shrinking completely? Was the bag still appearing above the ground?

**Interviewee**: Yeah, it was appearing above ground, it just that it wasn’t completely full as when there was sunlight.

**Interviewer**: How did you meet your needs in the evening?

**Interviewee**: I was getting tree branches from the trees around.

**Interviewer**: What were the challenges?

**Interviewee**: The one problem is what I have already told you, it was very hard to find cow manure. The other thing was that health officials didn’t agree with its hygiene aspect. So, that’s why I have said that if this project is continuing they should consider bringing solar panels… But, the main challenge was on sourcing manure. On top of this, we had also a minor problem that concerned children. The children liked to smear themselves with the cow dung when we were making feedstock.

**Interewer**: You have told me that you had cow house, then how come you had challenges in sourcing cow manure?

**Interviewee**: Of course, we had a cow house, but we had very few cows. So it was hard for us to collect the two buckets of cow manure in a day. And, the surprising thing was that our two cows pooped more when they were outside the cow house. So, it was tough to gather all the manure together.

**Interviewer**: (laughs) when it rains, it pours. So, how did you cope?

**Interviewee**: Fearing that would sleep on an empty stomach, we were going around seeking for cow manure from people who had cows. So, when we added that manure with what we had it was somehow working. And when we saw that the fire was dying we were trying as much as possible to go fast, and when then fire was eventually off we used firewood.

**Interviewer**: So, this is how it was in its entire working life?

**Interviewee**: Yeah, yeah, but in some cases we were able to get the manure from our cow house.

**Interviewer**: How did it stop working?

**Interviewee**: Strong winds blew the roof off and ended up cutting off the green pipe. The cut was so severe that we couldn’t fix it. After that, we called the project implementers numerous times to report what happened, and that we couldn’t manage to fix it, but to no avail. So, they never came and we eventually gave up.

**Interviewer**: Was the call going through or not?

**Interviewee**: When we called them, theirs number couldn’t be reached. I don’t know if they changed their numbers or something.

**Interviewer**: Where exactly was the pipe damaged?

**Interviewee**: Our kitchen roof that year was blown off by strong winds, and it damaged the pipe, so we couldn’t have managed to do fix it. And that's when we called the project implemented to come and fix it. But, they never came and that’s why we abandoned it.

**Interviewer**: Did you get smell of gas around?

**Interviewee**: We were getting odor at the outlet after an overflow even before the pipes got damaged. And that’s why healthy officials were against it.

**Interviewer**: So it took two years?

**Interviewee**: Yeah, we used it for 2 years.

**Interviewer**: Before I get to my next question, I want to be clear on this. Did you use it for 2 years? How much cooking time did you get in those 2 years?

**Interviewee**: We used it for two years, of course. If we had breakfast food, we were using it in the morning and at lunch. But, in the evening, we were not able to use it. So, sometimes when we went to the fields, we would find the children cooking on biogas – so it was a joy tohave it.

**Interviewer**: That was amazing.

**Interviewee**: Yeah, it was so easy to use; you couldn’t notice that pot had been on the stove as it was clean and; it was more like cooking on an electric stove.

**Interviewer**: Have something like this?

**Interviewee**: No.

**Interviewer**: This is information regarding common problems associated with digesters, their causes and solutions. What do you think about this kind of information and do you think it would have helped you?

**Interviewee**: It would have helped us a lot.

**Interviewer**: How or why?

**Interviewee**: I'll give you an example. We had a washproject by water mission there, and the project implementers took people for training. They did train people on operation and maintenance of the water facility. At the end, people were able to maintain the facility. Also, in this community, we have a certain man called [name redacted]; he is very active and interested in such things, so organizations usually get him to trainings. And, indeed, he fixes many problems in this community. So if they had given us such information, or even if they had trained, few individuals on maintenance like on the water mission project, we would have reached to those people to help us fix the problem.

**Interviewer**: You have said that projects that come here usually involve trainings, and I totally agree with you that most projects of this nature involve trainings. And, I personally think that a project of this magnitude and nature should have had some sort of training for things to work. Why do you think this project had no trainings?

**Interviewee**: I don’t know why. I just don’t know why. And we had no opportunity to ask them why they didn’t train us.

**Interviewer**: We are in October; let’s suppose the project implementers call you today to find out about the digester, what would you say to them?

**Interviewee**: I would tell them that the digester you gave me it’s no longer working. It stopped working because strong winds blew off the roof and eventually cut off the green pipe. Then, I called you but you didn’t come. So, I’m not currently using the digester because you did not give me the expertise to maintain it.

**Interviewer**: What was key cause to the failure of your digester?

**Interviewee**: The problem is not the project implementers were lazy people. If the project implementers were not lazy and if they were coming to follow up on us, I’m sure many people would have adopted the digesters. And, I feel like we are not to blame for its failure, and that the project implementers are totally responsible.

**Interviewer**: It sounds like when you want to cook these days you use the same old methods –you use firewood, maize stalks, right?

**Interviewee**: That’s true.

**Interviewer**: And you still use cow manure as fertilizer in the fields, right,?

**Interviewee**: Yeah.

**Interviewer**: We are going towards the end of the interview. How much did reactor cost?

**Interviewee**: Honestly speaking, I don’t know anything about that. Maybe my husband was told, but I’m not aware. Or, maybe [name redacted] knows.

**Interviewer**: Okay, did you contribute anything in kind?

**Interviewee**: No, we only contributed human power, which we used in digging the hole, and in sourcing and preparing feedstock. And we had no problems with that because it was our thing.

**Interviewer**: Again, who dug it?

**Interviewee**: My husband dug it with the support of my two boys.

**Interviewer**: You didn’t hire anyone else to help you dig?

**Interviewee**: No, we didn’t.

**Interviewer**: Did you line the hole? Or, was any masonry work involved?

**Interviewee**: No.

**Interviewer**: Were you told you to line it?

**Interviewee**: No, we weren’t told. But, we had the plans to build a structure of bricks and cement for the stove. It didn’t happen because we had no money to buy cement.

**Interviewer**: Apart from digging the hole, sourcing the feedstock and preparing the feedstock, what other tasks did you do?

**Interviewee**: Nothing, that was all.

**Interviewer**: What special items have to be imported from another country?

**Interviewee**: I should say that I know. But, I think the bag is outside the country.

**Interviewer**: Why do you think the bag might have been from outside?

**Interviewee**: I think the bag was written that it was from China.

**Interviewer**: (laughs) so you think the bag is from China and not Phalombe?

**Interviewee**: If it was from Phalombe, I would have know. So, I think the bag is from abroad.

**Interviewer**: I have to say that out of all the people I have talked to you are the one who has used it for long. It is kind of surreal to me. So in those two years did it help you to save money?

**Interviewee**: A lot. Since, we stopped relying on firewood. And, even when there was rain, we didn’t worry about using wet wood.

**Interviewer**: Two years is a lot of time. How did it work during the rainy season and summer? Did it differ?

**Interviewee**: We were still using it in rain season long as the sun shone after the rain; it needs the sun to work.

**Interviewer**: Here in Malawi, sometimes it rains all day, and sometimes it can stay for a week without the sun shining especially during the rainy and wet season. What were you doing after that?

**Interviewee**: We had to find plans to cook – so we were forced to cook using firewood.

**Interviewer**: So, it wasn’t working sometimes?

**Interviewee**: Yeah, the bag wasn’t getting full. It needs the sun. So, it wasn’t working.

**Interviewer**: Did you feed it in rain season? i.e. when it was raining maybe for 3 or 5 days continuous when their was no sun, did you fed it?

**Interviewee**: Yes, we were still feeding it because we knew that once we stopped feeding it wouldn’t produce gas. As a result, we wouldn’t be able to cook after the sun was out.

**Interviewer**: What was the biggest change in your life when it was working?

**Interviewee**: The biggest change was that when we went to the fields we did bother to look for firewood to cook afterwards. We were simply turning on biogas.

**Interviewer**: What is your opinion of biogas?

**Interviewee**: Biogas was good to our lives as it was helping us a lot in terms of cooking. And we still want that type of cooking, so we would really appreciate it if they could give us a solar panels this time. So, that’s our wish.

**Interviewer**: You are talking highly of Biogas, but you seem you want solar panels more than biogas, why don’t you want to keep using Biogas?

**Interviewee**: Like I said, we had challenges in finding cow manure. Also, nowadays everything is about money, so you can’t go about asking for manure, people would obviously charge money, maybe K500 a bucket. So, that’s why we want solar technology because you can’t pay for the sun. Whom would you pay for the sun? (Laughs)

**Interviewer**: You have answered my next question, but I will still ask you maybe to confirm you answer and maybe you can add something on it. If you could have chosen your own energy or waste intervention, what would you have chosen instead?

**Interviewee**: You can only ask you for electricity. I can't ask you for anything else, for example, water tap because if I ask for that it wouldn’t reach me first, but the chief. But, if it’s electricity, it will reach out to a lot of people and not just the chiefs.

**Interviewer**: Then how were you able to get biogas? Why didn’t it go to the chief the first?

**Interviewee**: It's because it needs a lot of effort, you can’t just say I’ll get it, it needs commitment to make it work. And lucky enough that time my husband was very active and hard working.

**Interviewer**: To cook on electricity you need money. Can you manage?

**Interviewee**: The government could see how best it would help us.

**Interviewer**: You want the government to do bring electricity and electric stoves as well?

**Interviewee**: (laughs) they would need to bring both for sure.

**Interviewer**: Then, let’s just go for solar panels, maybe. Why do you exact want a solar technology?

**Interviewee**: I’m choosing a solar panel because it’s cheaper than electricity. Electricity is expensive; you need to pay bill and all that. So, I think a solar technology is better than electricity.

**Interviewer**: That was my last question. Before I go, what are your last words?

**Interviewee**: If the project implementers are still around and you communicate with them, ask them to take [name redacted] for training – we want development here.

**Interviewer**: Noted. Thanks for the interview [name redacted].

**Interviewer**: Welcome.