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**SPEAKERS**

Interviewer, Participant 140, Interviewer 2

[INTRO]

**Interviewer** 16:27

Awesome. So the first thing that we can do with this map is potentially decide some of these connection strengths with all the relationships that have question marks right now. And before we do that, I will say like, definitely- if I ever ask a question, and you're like, "I'm not really sure. Like, I don't think you can speak to that," please let me know. And we can just skip it. Like, I've definitely, you know, talk to like, local farmers, and I'm like, "What do you think about the supplemental sector?" They're like, "how would I know anything about it?" I'm like, "Great, let's not waste your time." We'll just talk about other things. So if I'm ever like, what do you think about this thing? And you're like, "I don't really know." Tell me, we can just move on and talk about other stuff.

**Interviewer** 17:13

Great, so I guess yeah- so we can start here with sort of this- these connections going out from use of retail, and maybe even just focusing in on restaurants. So for context, what it means- what these connection strings mean, is really like- when people are purchasing food at restaurants, you know, are they going more to local restaurants or chain restaurants? Are- does- Do people like not really sharp at all at restaurants? So like, what do you think about those connection strengths? Are they weak? Or the medium? Are they strong? Are they the same? Are they different? What are your thoughts about, you know, if or how people buy food at restaurants in Flint?

**Participant 140** 18:01

Well, I think it's an interesting question to look at it this time. You know, given the pandemic. But I think- I think there are- people are, I'd say maybe a medium positive relationship or use of restaurants. In general, and I would say- From where I sit, a lot of people are are trying to support local restaurant.

**Interviewer** 18:48

Yeah, and we will be talking about COVID in particular, a little bit later. So we'll sort of build out an understanding of what's going on in Flint and then add COVID and see- sort of draw the connections and the impacts of COVID on the system. Awesome. Um, so similar question. Now for these other connections out from what is your perception or your experience of like, where people are purchasing food? Are people going to grocery stores? Are they going to convenience stores a lot? Are they using the farmers market? What do you think about those connections strengths?

**Participant 140** 19:30

I think people are going to grocery stores a lot.

**Interviewer** 19:34

Yeah

**Participant 140** 19:35

Definitely a lot more than then I would have assumed, given the fact that we have so few within the city. But the expansion of stores, particularly on the north side- the expansion of-of the stores that exist to have healthy food, that kind of thing has-has made an impact. And I think- I think people are shopping more in grocery stores. If not full service grocery stores, even some of the neighborhood stores. They're more than convenience stores.

**Interviewer** 20:29

Yeah. Watch me not know how to spell neighborhood.

**Participant 140** 20:37

I always struggle with that word, and I have to write it like 10,000 times a day.

**Interviewer** 20:44

Um, what are your thoughts then on-on convenience stores? I guess thinking that those would be less than grocery stores. And what about like-

**Participant 140** 20:56

For food? Yeah, I would say less than grocery stores. But still somewhat, because even some of the convenience stores have like- they have the little chicken corners where they're actually preparing food. And so

**Interviewer** 21:15

Yeah. Um, what about farmers markets then? Do you think people buy food from farmers markets or other sort of like, direct from producer to consumer stuff in Flint?

**Participant 140** 21:28

Yes. Yes, I do. I think a lot of people utilize the farmers market in Flint. As well as some of the direct producers. I'm trying to think- there are a couple of programs that have hoop houses. And in- particularly in the summer that are doing direct food to consumers that I think are well, well patronized at least within the neighborhood.

**Interviewer** 22:09

And then, would you want to, or feel comfortable speaking towards the sort of connections from the supplemental sector of like, how, or if people are using programs in grocery stores, convencience stores, and farmers markets? Or would you like to skip that?

**Participant 140** 22:24

Yeah, I think I would skip that one.

**Interviewer** 22:27

Okay. I'm gonna do another share back to the presentation. And we're gonna run through what we're calling a couple food system values. And so these are seven things that emerge from conversations and focus groups with Flint residents. So folks will basically ask, like, "what do you want from the food system? Like what is the food system that serves you well look like." And this is sort of some of the concepts and the definitions that have emerged from that work. So I'm going to run through the definitions real quick. And as I do that, if you wouldn't mind thinking about which two or three, you might want to start with, to add to your map. Things that you think are particularly important in the flight food system, or that you in particular can speak to from your from your experience.

**Interviewer** 23:18

So first is education. And this is that people want opportunities to learn food skills, and sort of like cooking or gardening, nutrition, health, and potentially apply those to career development. We also have community empowerment. So the food system should empower communities in a couple of different ways. So like supporting local economic development, fostering a sense of community and prioritize residents' cultural values. Also have quality of life is respected. So this is sort of a combination of many things that we are hearing, but it's basically that people want to be able to move through the food system with their dignity, choices, comfort and safety respected. In a way that promotes the common good and quality of life for all.

**Interviewer** 24:03

Next one is partnerships. So this is sort of a step above the consumers but different- thinking about the different groups and organizations involved in the food system. That food systems should promote creativity, encourage problem solving to produce trust, and strong partnerships that provide leadership, and support collaboration and communication. And then the last thing are nutritious foods. That people want more sort of nutritious food options that contain less additives and preservatives, and come in appropriate portions. And then affordability: food should be priced so that folks can access the type, quality and quantity they require. So considering not just the you know, the net price and food, but also resident income. So really their ability to purchase the foods that they want. And then the last is availability. So that the type of quality and amount of food required for community members to be able to feed their families and themselves to be physically present. So that they're, you know- if the food that they would want to buy is even available to them. Do you have any questions about these definitions?

**Participant 140** 25:08

Is- so, is the question to prioritize?

**Interviewer** 25:13

Not prioritize

**Participant 140** 25:15

That would be so hard

**Interviewer** 25:17

Yeah. No, some people are like "these are all important." I'm like "yeah." And it's more so that like- if you would want to we could talk about every single one of these. It's usually just like easier to start with two or three that you think really jumped out to you that are especially important. And we- it's just like- once you add too many concepts to the map it gets hard to like focus it on one. So starting with two or three and then building outwards is just like way easier than starting with seven and just being-

**Participant 140** 25:50

Okay

**Interviewer** 25:51

Yeah so which- do you have a sense of which two or three you might want to start with?

**Participant 140** 25:54

Um sure. Quality of life definitely, quality of life being respected. Availability and affordability

**Interviewer** 26:07

Good. Alright so I will switch back and add those to the map.

**Interviewer** 26:30

Great. So I guess if you have a sense you know, based on your understanding of the current food system in Flint, some of the connections between-between these sectors and then these values. We can- we can start with one of them and sort of- sort of map out how you think the food system's impacting any one you want to start with.

**Participant 140** 27:02

Okay, well let's start with- well let's start with availability.

**Interviewer** 27:08

Okay. How do you think then that these different sectors or different retail locations or other things about the food system in Flint affect availability?

**Participant 140** 27:26

Okay, um I think that the the emergency sector for instance, it has a positive impact on availability and access. Local- well that's the use of retail. I think the use of retail- Having-having stores in neighborhoods would increase the availability. I don't know so much about restaurants. I mean- I guess you know what I'm wondering: should I be thinking about just the-the-the residents as a whole or am I thinking- Because my- in my mind I keep thinking about underserved areas and underserved neighborhoods within the community. Am I just looking like in general or am I looking at it through the lens of inequity and disparity?

**Interviewer** 28:56

Yeah, we can- anything that makes sense to you. I would it would be great to get the pers- like I think that would be a valuable perspective that we we can talk about it through that lens. Because like really we're trying to identify issues and like things that we can change. And because you know we're saving sort of- you know, we're making a map but, you know, we have this information of like: these are the things we talked about, this is the lens that we use when we made this map. Like that will all play into it. So you can definitely talk about it from whatever perspective

**Participant 140** 29:31

Okay. I would think that farmers market and as well as some- So supplemental sectors, is that like urban gardens?

**Interviewer** 29:44

No, that would be like, like WIC and SNAP and like supplemental nutrition program. But we can add like, like gardens and urban agriculture.

**Participant 140** 29:55

Okay. I think uh- I think the supplemental sector would have a positive relationship to affordability, of course. The more resources where people can afford healthy food. Let's see. And gardening- and gardening, I think would have a positive impact on availability. And well- I don't know if it would necess- it depends. Let me think about that more in terms of affordability.

**Participant 140** 30:47

Quality of life is respected — At least the way I see things in our current system, that the use of the emergency sector is not- I don't see a strong positive relationship between the emergency sector and the quality of life. Because oftentimes, the-the emergency sector just pushes food. The answer is just the amount of food and not necessarily the quality or even the needs in the community. So for instance, the food bank having tons of cakes and cookies, and primarily black communities that have high rates of diabetes and things like that. So I definitely think that relationship could be strengthened somehow. Let's see, where am I? And I don't really see a quality of life respected relationship very much- or not a strong one overall within the retail sector.

**Interviewer** 32:19

Yeah. Yeah. Do you want to speak more about that connection maybe?

**Participant 140** 32:27

Similar- Well, the, you know, the bottom line of retail is-is making money, and what sales. And so catering to-to what sales, which might not necessarily be the best quality of food offerings. As well as what- and I know, you said, we will talk about it later. But as well as being impacted by this pandemic, and I would say it has hit retail in a way that- Often the quality of what's even available has been severely compromised. So there- And yet it's being sold to people. So-so yeah.

**Interviewer** 33:31

Yeah, I made, I made a note of that as well. We'll go back to that. Do you think maybe- I'd be interested in maybe sort of, I know, connected to just to use retail to sort of as profit driven but I don't know- I would, I'd like to maybe get your perspective on-on if maybe there are some kinds of retail that you see as as more impacting quality of life, or do you think it's sort of like all of them in one way or?

**Participant 140** 34:00

Well-

**Interviewer** 34:01

Are there differences between you know, grocery stores, convencience stores-

**Participant 140** 34:05

Yeah, I would say there are differences- there's differences between grocery stores and convenience stores. There's-there's more of a possibility at grocery stores, you know, that you're going to be able to-to get- Depending on where grocery stores are located, a little bit more healthy food. And then of course, I see farmers market as really kind of an outlier as it relates to retail and quality. Because, of course, a lot of fresh food, a lot of fresh offerings at farmer's markets that's available. Now the challenge with farmers markets is more in affordability. Because of a lot of factors, you know- because of farmers having less ability to aggregate, and food, as-as-as big retailers do so. So-so it impacts affordability. But then again, that's where this- the use of the supplemental sector helps.

**Participant 140** 34:40

I'm gonna maybe backtrack slightly to this-this availability connections here. You know, you talked about sort of, like positive connections. That-that grocery stores and convenience stores affect availability. How would you rate sort of the strength of those connections?

**Participant 140** 35:54

Grocery stores, I would say moderate simply because we don't have enough grocery stores. Convenience stores, I would say maybe a little less than moderate. Because while they are- they proliferate our community, there's less really food, healthy food options. There's definitely potential for-for each of these to be strong drivers and have positive impacts.

**Interviewer** 36:30

Yeah. Yeah. Other connections that you see?

**Participant 140** 36:51

The use of the supplemental sector, connected to grocery stores, and convenience stores, I think would be strong for both. Closures, grocery store closures, negatively impact availability, where new stores can positively impact availability.

**Interviewer** 37:32

Yeah, and that will sort of happen because it goes through some fun things about about creating networks is that the impact of that sort of goes through this concept.

**Participant 140** 37:49

So I think that's all I specifically jumps out at me at this time.

**Interviewer** 37:56

Okay, and were there other of these values that you'd like to improve? We talked about quality of life, talked about nutritious foods, affordability, and availability? Are there other ones you would potentially like to add to your map? And the answer can definitely be no.

**Participant 140** 38:15

Um, yeah, I mean, really, all these good. So I would choose one more and-and then that could be partnerships.

**Interviewer** 38:31

Yeah, and that's something I was gonna bring up because you said in your, your experience in Flint, it's really been about, you know, creating these connections and working with partnerships. I guess, yeah. How would you see sort of- I guess I want to talk about two things. But with partnerships, first would be like: Where do you think like partnerships are happening in Flint? Like, where- what goes into partnerships? What-what drives the amount of partnerships in Flint? And then we can kind of talk about the outcomes of like, what are the benefits?

**Participant 140** 39:05

Sure, sure. I see partnerships happening particularly and-and particularly within the emergency sector, for sure. Partnerships that are making- that are helping to increase availability of food in in neighborhoods. I would say where I see most partners- where I see the most partnerships are between community based organizations and-and local anchor institutions and-and residents and local growers, local farmers. I see a lot of partnership around that in order to really increase access to healthy food on the ground. So a lot of neighborhood hoop houses and urban gardens that involve a partnership of, you know, the residents, the youth, but also the organizations in the emergency sector, as well as other parts of the nonprofit community.

**Interviewer** 40:46

So as you can see, I sort of linked all of these. So the ability, which we're sort of using as like a proxy for just like the organizations-organization's operating in the emergency sector, community based organizations, and gardening and urban agriculture- I sort of connected these all with double arrows. That they feed into partnerships, but partnerships also benefit them. That like helps them operate. Something I also heard was sort of like community engagement. That is something that-that comes out of partnerships is sort of like engaging and working with residents. Are there other outcomes that you-you see of partnerships?

**Participant 140** 41:34

Ex-expanding access. Expanding resources and access strengthens capacity of the organizations, of the residents involved. Less-less hunger. More food, more food more- Less areas. Less areas where- or less and decreased areas where there's just absolutely no access to-to food. I think another outcome of the partnerships is greater awareness, greater public awareness. [voices in background] Both the the issues around food and the resources

**Interviewer 2** 43:03

[background voices]

**Interviewer** 43:11

Okay, so I kind of connected that through partnerships, community engagement, and engagement to public awareness, if that makes sense to you.

**Interviewer** 43:28

So sort of connected- The partnerships feed into sort of as many access resources and capacity and which benefits sort of the ability of the emergency sector to provide sort of resources that prompt gardening and agriculture. They're all connected to community based organizations too. But also that it provides more access to food for residents, which helps the sort of connection. But there's a very- pretty strong-strong negative connection to [inaudible]. Are there other connections that you would like to make sort of around partnerships, access or hunger issues?

**Participant 140** 44:14

I think that's pretty much sums it up that I can see.

**Interviewer** 44:27

Awesome. So we, um, yeah, we really wanted to start with sort of these three sectors and some of these values that we have the definitions of. But we also wanted to open it up and give you a chance to add anything else that that you think is, is important or significant to the Flint food system that we haven't talked about. So other concepts that maybe, you know, drive things in the system or-or other outcomes. You know, values that you don't think are-are reflected in this list. Things that you think are important, like impacts on the community that we should talk about? I know it's kind of a big open ended question.

**Participant 140** 45:11

Actually that question reminded me of something I read. It was a study. It was years ago. I think somebody even came and presented. And one of the impacts they talked about- at that time they were commonly calling food deserts- was a connect- It was a study about the connection between food deserts and crime. And I don't know if it- I don't know if there's been any other studies about that and any- But I'm- somehow I'm wondering if there is a connection within this this ecosystem with lack of availability to food, access to food, or increased hunger, were things that drive crime

**Interviewer** 46:14

Yeah

**Participant 140** 46:22

Have you seen much on that?

**Interviewer** 46:26

Yeah, [Interviewer 2] might have better answers but I have definitely seen sort of work on like- Um sorry I'm ahead in my brain. I want to say confluence, but I think that is not what- the word I'm going for. Um sort of like the combination of different like social pressures, but also like-like stressors and inequalities that are-are drivers for a lot of things of like feeling powerless and feeling like disengaged from the system. Or like that you don't have like determination over your own life. That it's like easier- I mean it's not easier but it's more like- There are sort of drivers of like this is a way that I can express power and get the things that I need in my life that I can't access to other ways.

**Participant 140** 47:15

Definitely

**Interviewer** 47:17

That was not a good explanation.

**Participant 140** 47:18

No, no, I totally get it. It was definitely a good explanation. Now I wonder- because I believe the person who did this research- And again it was so many years ago- actually made a connection between hunger and some-something biological .Does that ring a bell [Interviewer 2] at all with you?

**Interviewer 2** 47:45

That one doesn't but I will weigh in on the earlier part of it, that um- the connection between crime and gardening and urban agriculture.

**Participant 140** 47:58

Oh yeah

**Interviewer 2** 47:58

Particularly community based agriculture, where we see more community kind of gardens and how the use of available vacant land. And people come together to claim something and turn it into a place deters crime.

**Participant 140** 48:19

Definitely

**Interviewer 2** 48:20

It builds community. So that connections been out there- a lot's been talked about. I'm not necessarily seeing it connected directly to hunger. They talk about- you're growing your own food, you're growing your own food per se but they don't- I- it's not ringing that bell. But I've not heard the one about the biological connection

**Participant 140** 48:45

It was so- it was so unusual of a thought. And this- I can't even- seems like it was- The first name was [name], but I cannot remember the last name. But she had really done this research about some biological factors that were either inhibited or increased, that increased something in the brain toward aggression and violence. And I just-

**Interviewer 2** 49:20

Wow [Participant 140], what triggered that one for you? What made- what made you- What made you think about that when you're thinking about the Flint food system?

**Participant 140** 49:32

When [Interviewer] just asked, she just said, "any other impacts that you can think of?" And I don't know why they just- it came to mind. And I mean during our most out- this isn't research this is just my feelings. But during our mo- our times where the economic, the economics of our community have been in most decline, and where there's been less access to, you know, there's been the disinvestment, stores pulling out. Seems like crime has been really high. And it seems like- And it could be more to what you were talking about, though, [Interviewer 2], but it does- It seems like the areas where blight and vacancy is high crime is high. I don't know- I don't even know exactly. But something within that conversation-

**Interviewer 2** 50:37

Yeah, I just what I was- where you were just going, I think is what it was. Was the whole- During the times when the economics have been declining, levels of disinvestment, I think you were going somewhere with that connection to hunger. That just- do you see that hunger increases during disinvestment?

**Participant 140** 50:59

Yes.

**Interviewer 2** 51:01

Okay, cuz that's what I thought you were- I sorry, I shouldn't be- I felt like I led you on that one. But no, but it seemed like that's where you were?

**Participant 140** 51:09

For sure. Yes, for sure. Because there's less resources you know?

**Interviewer 2** 51:14

Right? That's what you were saying. Less resources. Yes.

**Interviewer** 51:22

I have read stuff about especially like, like relationships between like hunger and poverty traps. That like childhood food insecurity, like, is a huge tournament in your like, your brain development, your ability to succeed in school. And so that it's way harder to get like higher paying jobs, because like- You didn't do well in high school, like you're not well set up for like college or other programs and stuff like that. Because so much of your childhood was just focused on like, basic needs, and not like, "how do I do SAT prep as a middle schooler?" or something like that. That is not the priority in their life.

**Participant 140** 52:02

Sure, yeah. That makes sense.

**Interviewer** 52:11

Other-other connections, other things that you would like to bring into this map?

**Participant 140** 52:16

No. I think this-

**Interviewer** 52:25

Sorry. So um, the next thing that we-we would like to talk about, you know, like one of these- the goals of this project is not just to build a map of what's going on in Flint, but it's also to identify leverage points. What are the you know, like, things that could be could be changed, that could be started that would have a big impact in one way or another on the Flint side system? I know this is another big open ended question. Does anything jump to mind? What would be potential leverage points in Flint? You know, if you ran the world, what would you change in the Flint food system?

**Participant 140** 53:11

That that is a harder question. I think if I ran the world, one of the things would be to strengthen partnerships or-or at least the ability for local growers to have produce in local stores and restaurants, as well as having expanded resources for the local growers to hire and train other local people to ultimately become more producers. See —

**Interviewer** 54:27

Any other leverage points. Those are two great ones

**Participant 140** 54:29

I'm sure there are. Maybe some type of- some type of incentive that encourages local again, local urban agricultural- local farmers and just growers to take on more of vacant space and convert it into space for growing. Let's see, are there opportunities, leverage point? Yeah, I think those are the the main ones that jump out to me.

**Interviewer** 55:47

Um, well, one thing, we're going to talk about COVID in a second. One thing that just came to mind for me, as you mentioned, like strengthening partnerships is that we- we've mostly in this map, talked about sort of the benefits of partnerships. And like all the things that you can do for these different sectors and like access to resources. I would maybe, if you would be okay, with or interested in talking about what are some of the potential barriers to partnerships that that currently exist in Flint. Are there things that you've seen or observed that have led to less successful or even like difficulty starting partnerships in Flint that we would need to address to sort of strengthen these?

**Participant 140** 56:34

Oh, sure. Sure, some of the barriers to partnerships. I mean, I think we have a society that is focused really kind of on individualism, me and mine, and that can present a barrier sometimes to potential partners. Seeing "what's in it for me." And to consider the- their contribution to the greater good of the community. That can be a barrier. Sometimes partnerships slow-slow things down. Because you've got to do a lot of setting the the same- getting on the same page and sharing, developing shared agenda shared goals. So it can be slower. And then trust. I think the biggest barrier to partnership in our community is the lack of trust, or the difficulty, the challenge of building trust. Given everything that so many have been through, including in partnerships, can make it difficult. And-and make people want to just do, you know, do their own thing and- [background voices] So yeah, those are the main barriers that I see.

**Interviewer** 58:29

Awesome. So I'm gonna save this map real quick. And we can definitely add stuff to it, if things- if anything jumps to mind. But I will go ahead and add COVID-19. And I do want to talk a little bit maybe about some of the impacts that you've you've seen or observed from COVID-19. And one of the things that you talked about was that COVID-19 sort of affected the- negatively affected the availability of food. And also some about- You were sort of mentioning stuff about local restaurants. If you want to talk about- a little bit more about that or other impacts that you've sort of seen.

**Interviewer** 59:20

[COVID SECTION]

**Interviewer** 1:06:59

Any other changes or connections you'd like to make? That's a great map.

**Participant 140** 1:07:05

No I feel good about it is. It's busy.

**Interviewer 2** 1:07:09

It's a great map.

**Participant 140** 1:07:12

Oh, yeah.

**Interviewer 2** 1:07:13

That's, that's, that's what they need to look like. That's part of your brain on paper land. You know, we love doing that, don't you?

**Participant 140** 1:07:22

Yeah. Do you [inaudible]? If you remember me, [Interviwer 2], that's my least favorite part mapping in those networks. Like what am I looking at? I'm overwhelmed.

**Interviewer 2** 1:07:38

Yeah, that was [name]'s first reaction. Because [name], we dumped [name] in the deep end, back in 2015 when we did our first modeling conference. I hosted workshops in Detroit. And I didn't tell people, we were modeling. I told people, we had a cool way to do what we do better. Wouldn't it be great if we understood what we were seeing better if we could make better decisions? They went "Yeah." So they came right. And at that time, [name] was in the navigator role. [Name] knew her. I knew [name]. So [name], say "[name] go to Detroit." So she came to Detroit, dumped her in the deep end with everybody else. And they created these causal loop diagrams. And [name] was so doggone excited. She ran back the Flint with these maps. And she says- she's told me [name]'s head exploded. It exploded. And [name] was like, "but that's okay. But you got to understand this is really good stuff, right?" Is that not how we had going [Pariticpant 140]

**Participant 140** 1:08:46

That is

**Interviewer 2** 1:08:47

Oh, my God.Yes, yes, yes, that's part of my story.

**Participant 140** 1:08:52

And this- this whole- this whole conversation around modeling, and-and leverage on systems came up in-in another meeting, I was in this week. I'm with a subgroup, we have a COVID-19 taskforce. And a subgroup of that task force is looking at helping the framers of the resolution that was adopted for racism to be named a public health crisis. They're working with a community advisory committee, and we stepped back talking about the need even to really kind of better define systems and how systems impact each other. And someone suggested "maybe we should have- maybe we should have- [name] tell us how to bring someone in to just kind of demonstrate modeling." And then I started having flashbacks. And that was just this week.

**Interviewer** 1:09:57

Please feel free to reach out and let us know If there's anything that we can assist you- I would be happy to have like a conversation or like share some of the parameters involved that we have around around COVID?

**Interviewer 2** 1:10:10

Yes. Oh, yeah, absolutely. By all means, let us let us know, you know,

**Participant 140** 1:10:16

I surely will. Okay, I'll go back to [inaudible].

**Interviewer** 1:10:24

My last question is another open ended one. You know, talked a lot about the sectors and values and impact of COVID-19. But is there anything important sort of about this conversation around food in Flint that we haven't talked about today that you'd like to make sure that we be carry forward in his research? And it could be none.

**Participant 140** 1:10:45

Because I think we hit- you know I think we hit on the key factors and the drivers and the gaps around it so food in Flint.

**Interviewer** 1:10:55

Um, absolutely last thing, then. I'm gonna put a link in the chat, if you wouldn't mind. opening that up. I can also send it to you in an email, if that would be more convenient. It's a quick exit survey, it should take you about two to five minutes to complete. If you wouldn't mind doing that, when we when we hang up the call. It is the sort of standard survey for anyone who participates in any part of this sort of like larger Flint leverage points project. So most of the conversation, the questions aren't going to be related to our conversation today. There's only two that are really important for us.

**Interviewer** 1:11:28

The first is an opportunity to recommend other people that you think that we should talk to. I will say that we are- next- there, we only have two weeks left of data collection. So maybe like one or two people that you think are like, you are going to be remissed if you don't talk to these, folks. Because we have a limited amount of time left to have these conversations. And then the last, the last question is an opportunity to say if you are or are not interested in getting contacted about any outcomes of this project. So any reports or events or stuff like that, just because we already taken up your precious time. So we're not going to flood your inbox unless you unless you want us to.

**Participant 140** 1:12:07

Definitely, definitely. I definitely want to.

**Interviewer** 1:12:11

And other than that, my final reminders are that everything that we just talked about is confidential, and definitely follow up with any questions or comments, me over email. Other than that. Thank you so much.

**Interviewer 2** 1:12:24

Yes, absolutely. Thank you, [Participant 140]. We really didn't look forward to this. We, um, you know, we're talking to you know, Damon's involved. And so we get a perspective, from, you know, should think about how does this inform innovation in grant making and things of that nature, I'm having your perspective have been one who helped instigate the whole approach of navigating the food system, with a role with engagement through partnership and stuck with something we really look forward to hearing. You know, that, that perspective. So truly, if anything else comes to you, because I know that was packed in terms of lots of things that happens. Yeah, if anything else comes up with you about that, oh, we definitely would love to love to hear from you. Like [Interviewer] said, in the next week and a half, we're gonna be wrapping this section up. But I know how that goes. Something lands on your head, like, dang, I wish I had, cuz I know you got a ton of stuff in that brain. Beautiful brain right there. Yeah, so definitely look forward to that. And I'll reach out to you because I am going to do a series of conversations that focus specifically around equitable participation. The opportunity for Flint, um, folks, you know, you mentioned growers, so people grow, who produce value added products, who, you know, the small stores and manage waste and things like that. How do you get equitable participation? And what does race have to do with that? Potentially? So I'm going to do a series of interviews. Okay, I'm going to reach out to you specifically about that. And if there are people you think I should, you know, in talk to specifically in flat so expect that spec that call? Okay, we'll do I thank you.

**Interviewer** 1:12:24

[OUTRO]