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[00:01 - 00:01] Speaker 1: Yes.

[00:01 - 00:03] Speaker 2: That was the last thing.

[00:03 - 00:04] Speaker 1: No, that's theology

[00:06 - 00:39] Speaker 2: She has over 20 years of work experience in rural development and environmental conservation, including community forestry and range management. She had a degree from the International University of Japan in International Development Field. Before joining CSU she worked as a team leader for environmental disaster waste production at the United Nations Development Program in Mongolia. So her talk today is going to be on cross-cultural communication knowledge and study results, a case for Mongolia. So please help me welcome her [applause].

[00:40 - 02:17] Speaker 1: Well, thank you so much, everyone, for coming here. And I really appreciate for your compassion and, you know, your time really. So I was actually one of those lucky folks, extremely lucky folks to, you know, who got the fellowship from the Center for Collaborative Conservation to do my project in Mongolia. And I consider this presentation is kind of my opportunity to report of what I really did during my project and also share some of those very valuable insights

that I got from my project. In my talk, I just briefly cover about project what I did, and because my project consists of two components, I will be covering both work and I will conclude with my reflections. So as I mentioned, I have two components. First was a radio program that, you know, was done together with the telephone survey with the herder communities to communicate social results of our study to nomadic herders. And then second was the helping Mongolian students, young scholars to enhance their research skills.

[02:18 - 03:46] Speaker 1: And because of that, I had two basically these project objectives. The first one was the sharing results of MOR2 research projects and with the nomadic herders through national radio program. And I just quickly detour for the, what is the MOR2. So MOR2 is actually a Mongolian Rangeland and Resilience Project. And this is like pretty much interdisciplinary team of CSU researchers, together with the scientists from six Mongolian research institutions. And this is funded by National Scientific Foundation and based with our Werner College of Natural Resources. And the project has these four objectives which is, assess the vulnerability of Mongolian pastoral systems to climate change and evaluate the effects of community based rangeland management on uh, resilience of the Mongolian pastoral systems and also strengthen linkages between the scientific community with the policy making and as well as the build capacity of the Mongolian and US researchers to analyze dynamics of complex natural human systems.

[03:46 - 04:57] Speaker 1: So from this perspective, my project was pretty much contributing to the third and then fourth objectives of the project. So coming back to my objectives, the other objectives were basically to get the herders reaction to the national radio program, not only like on the research results, but also the the way of communicating, whether it's possible to really convey the scientific results using national radio. And also I wanted to really share new knowledge that I got from the CSU with the young Mongolian scholars, specifically about how to write the research proposal from the more like Western scientific standards. That is pretty much like new to Mongolian, uh, academic community. And for me, it was a really big deal to get into my, uh, social data, which is actually data for my dissertation.

[04:59 - 06:32] Speaker 1: So in terms of scope and duration, the National radio program was nationwide broadcast, and basically the whole Mongolia was listening to the program and I had 15 minute session, uh, with one repetition within the same week. So because I had two months, uh, program, I ended up having 14 sessions, uh, totally. And in terms of internship program, we competitively selected five students, you know, after, um, advertisement in newspaper and social media and, you know, the difference through different tools. And we had one month program and then one week was devoted to training session and then the remaining three were basically the data

entry work. This is my funding, kind of funding sources. So I got these three, uh, actually the uh, donors to my project and I am so happy for their help. And this is just to show, you know, like basically most of my expenses went to personal, you know, costs in radio program was large, but it's pretty much affordable kind of contract. And then, of course, computers, laptop computers I had to buy.

[06:33 - 09:51] Speaker 1: So in terms of radio program, I collaborated with these two experts. The first one is Mr. Sharvashram [phonetic] who is the host of very famous, very popular radio program in Mongolia called Herder, and he was hosting the program since 1990, uh, 1985. So he's very famous, uh, from that perspective. And I'll also Ms. Sandria, who made all the editing of the tapes after we, you know, uh, kind of, uh. How do you call the copy? The make the tape for them. And then she was the one who was making the program very much order friendly, like putting more like music and you know, cutting the repeated stuff et cetera. And, uh, we- the overall, the content was conveyed in the form of dialogue between the researcher and the journalist and journalist was really trying to represent the herders and their understanding. You know, they're asking questions, stopping me, interrupting and also confirming his understanding. And I'm pretty much sure that he did that role pretty well because he traveled throughout the Mongolia and very well, uh, you know, uh, very well knows about the culture issues, concerns of the herders. Uh, and um, of course I had like guest speakers also just to complement to my compliment, also strengthened the contents. And I will be talking about them in a minute. And also I had telephone survey with the herders. And within the radio program I basically introduced what is more to project and in order to talk the results, social results, I really need to talk about those concepts that I'm gonna touch, like community based natural resource management. What is it? And collective action, social capital, and what is actually the other people, scientific like. Those knowledgeable people talk about governance in knowledge, resilience, adaptive management. So basically these like seven, eight concepts were explained to them. And then after we had some assumption that now the audience would be familiar with these concepts, we talked about the actual study results. You know what we find really in Mongolia in terms of majoring these concepts. And we also, of course, trying to, we try to explain why it happened and also in order to support those findings in Mongolia, I brought some of the case studies from Inner Mongolia where actually the cultural context is the same, although they had gone through completely different political, uh, I mean like economic uh, reforms then, outer Mongolia and also some of the cases from African pastoralists as well.

[09:51 - 12:01] Speaker 1: And uh, guest speakers were mainly practitioners from Mongolian rangeland management. So they also shared their experiences and then we also try to summarize, wrap up the entire content at the end. Also try to also influence thinking of the audience that what

would be like more appropriate way for them to improve their adaptation to ongoing climate change and also ongoing social changes of the moving to market economy. So these are my guest speakers. The first one is Patricia. She is uh also a MOR2 member and also social scientist. She graduated here, defended her degree, doctor degree here. And then second lady is actually Heather Mismamuhu [phonetic] and she doesn't really look like ordinary Heather here. She's very fancy, but she's very big person because she is a board member of the World Alliance of the Mobile Indigenous Peoples. So she can really talk, you know, on behalf of the herders and me, sometimes it's the manager of the Free Open Rangeland Project that is funded by Millennium Challenge Account, which is US based actually donor. Ah, and that is like questions actually I asked during my telephone survey and of course this is telephone service, so you have to be very sharp and, you know, like, uh, and because I was also, uh, talking to herders, I try to make it more like in a simple way, not, you know, using complicated stuff. So I really wanted to know, how they, uh, you know, their reaction to radio program and then whether they want more. And also, I really needed to know how they find the results of the MOR2 project. And do they really think that that kind of formal organization, cooperation is possible in their geographical areas.

[12:03 - 14:29] Speaker 1: So we had, we were lucky to have the roster or the list of the telephones of the active audience of The national radio, but we basically picked up 76 telephone numbers. We basically dialed in a survey 48 out of them coming from like 24 zones, meaning counties of the nine provinces annexes, Mongolian provinces. And we found out actually only 11 had this, uh, really listened through all the sessions, but most of them, because they were moving, they just, you know, occasionally some parts, you know, they missed other parts, et cetera you know. And then interesting thing was like many reports that actually they listen to the radio program because of Mr Sharvashram. And I learned actually he retired in December 2011 and somebody else was hosting that program. And then I came for the summer and brought him back to the national radio, and many were so happy to hear his voice again, you know, on national radio. And in terms of result, actually, I got pretty positive results. You know, people like that. And, um, they didn't really find it very difficult because, uh, the Mr Sharvashram was asking me and it went in a dialogue way, not like only me talking without any reactions. And basically they really wanted more, that kind of, uh, you know, program. And in terms of MOR2 results, uh, yeah, they were pretty much majority say that it's very practical, useful for them, but they were like also people saying that, uh, that kind of getting together, organizing, cooperating, is, uh, doesn't make much sense in their area because range decides more about the range condition and, uh, depending on the range condition, their livelihood. So they were like, it really doesn't matter like whether we get together or not. It's really like finding factors. But they also actually agreed that not only that, uh, grazing management thing, but in terms of like increasing

their opportunity from the marketing together in improving their livelihood is still while it kind of designed.

[14:30 - 16:49] Speaker 1: And also I learned that they would like to get together. People say that it is possible to get organized, cooperate together, but they really need to. How that should be done, you know, like it should be like there are so many people with different views and opinions, behaviors and attitudes and how you make them work together for the common goals and from that perspective, they really need some kind of assistance to help them organize and work together. So like in terms of achievements, uh, I feel very lucky that our program was broadcasted without any, you know, like, without any problem and the game, it was very difficult to measure because its radio program, how you measure like actually how many people listen to that and what was their like internal impact because they listened to that. So it's very difficult to measure that. And also from the feedbacks and also there were many people also not giving survey, but just calling us, telling their reactions and we felt that it really, the program met their needs and demands and also generated some kind of like insights for their daily practices for the rangeland management. And, um, mainly like the study results kind of seem to agree with their overall thinking, although like also some, there were discrepancies that people think about the natural factors. And I think these kind of positive results we achieve mainly because the, the lack of that kind of content in other media, like all the, uh, newspaper or like uh, TV etcetera, in, um, also most of the scientific results about the Mongolian pastoralists go abroad, not really like well communicated or discussed within the country. And, um, also I think that cases of the other nomadic people, how they do now in the modern world, seem to be very interesting to them.

[16:50 - 19:53] Speaker 1: So in terms of lessons learned, I think I was lucky to have Mr. Sharvanshram in my, you know, programs that really attracted more herders. And, uh, also I feel that the contract was pretty much affordable for two months, uh, kind of broadcast. And, uh, because of those feedback, uh, I thought summer was really not good time for um, herders for that kind of programme because it's really like peak time for them to move around chasing better grazing areas and, uh, try to get them, get their livestock ready for the harsh winter. So that was the lesson. Then the telephone survey was pretty good in terms of when you don't have time and also it saves your money. You just- I cover basically the cell phone units because I was telling them in Mongolia it's on the IP, not both parties. So that was like the good thing. And, um, is Mrs. Mamu who said, you know, herders were really thirsty about that kind of scientific not like other political or whatever market information but really the scientific information. And in terms of internship program I really tried to design this program mutually beneficial, it should be. So from that perspective like it was, I think the beneficial for the students to get, um, scientific information about the concepts in their field and also

that methods of how to write a research proposal according to Western standards. Also I shared my own personal experience of going through that, getting scholarship in getting here, studying, you know, English and that kind of thing. And that was, uh, that seems to be very, seemed to be very useful to young students. And of course they earned pretty much good money for only one month. And um, for me it was really big deal that my 500 household data was wire entered with the assistance of these folks. And um, uh, it was really challenging to start like five people coming from different places and different, you know, it's really new team, but you have intense one work, one month work to get, you know, everything gets done. So, uh, like we really got this [inaudible] thing I distributed and everybody come up with like, what for what everybody should be committed so things go smoothly and we can complete the things on time. So that was, uh, the thing that we did together. And we also had to- I had to make very strict, uh, like strong contract with everybody to make sure that the computers are not stolen.

[19:53 - 20:59] Speaker 1: And my data is there, not shared with widely, with whatever who wants and that kind of thing. And also I made, you know, in some way I got a very good discount on like logo items. And also ,I also got some from the CCC you know, like some nice T-shirts, hoodies and nice, uh, stationery with this new logo. And I think the young students really love that part. And this anonymous assessment also made them just like kind of openly share what they really think. Otherwise, Mongolians, they kind of, they wouldn't really openly tell you like what was wrong or whatever benefit. And then finally, of course, it was very Inspirational to them that they got this certificate of achievement with like various like signature logos of the CSU and uh, personally met Robin Reid, who is the head of the CCC, and also Maria was on the Skype. So that was really like, I think very encouraging kind of experience for them, I think.

[20:00 - 23:23] Speaker 1: And these are my interns. And, um, uh, Erica, she's MOR2 team member. Uh, part of the social team in Inc is also our team member and also collected data with, uh, as part of social team in [inaudible]. They were from State Agricultural University in the National University of Mongolia and they were ecologists. They were not really social scientists and I had, uh, one undergraduate student who was pursuing master's study in National University of Mongolia. So that is like rules that we all came up in. This is really helpful to everybody bound by, with their responsibilities and commitments. And interestingly, you know, out of fine we got about like \$10 kind of fine. So that was very helpful when we did celebrate our achievements at the end of the- so these are the contracts in the self-assessment, people, I mean, the anonymous assessment and that is the handout package cover sheet that we had in here, like when everybody got that nice logo stuff, and that is pretty at the beginning of the program and that is the assessment they provided to me. And I was very successful in terms of teaching them writing research proposal and uh, like, uh, data entry

practice they found very useful and, uh, triggering research interest. Uh, basically the training environment setting and then they also thought that I was skillful trainer so that was reduced. And actually I scaled that from 1 to 5. So, uh, everything was above four. So I thought that was pretty good. And in terms of like meeting expectations and also like that, the way of conveying how we are measuring actual concepts using those surveys that they were entering that I was not very successful. So that is basically the overall assessment they provided to me and this is the overall results that I considered like this.

[23:23 - 25:38] Speaker 1: To my conclusion that I got my 500 household data entry. Actually, quality was pretty good later on when I started processing the data. And also we developed actually two products, one was maintaining handout that, you know, with all the topics and presentation things and also mini dictionary of the MOR2 terms and you know, like we, it's pretty much like you cannot really, you have to make a lot of time and effort to find those terms in the overall dictionary. But here you can find all the cultural rangeland management dictionaries that use because they had to enter it in English. Uh, in this we actually did just opinion and it seems like everybody is happy but they actually pointed out that more people should have been part of that kind of program. Only five is like, a little bit like small. And I also recently approached them back asking like how they using that, you know, internship program, they enroll. And basically they gave me very inspiring kind of, uh, feedback. And uh, for example, the one said that, you know, that data processing method was applied in their like tender proposal and they got the bid, uh, like in Mongolia. And also like, um, uh, those who were part of the data collection before get very important reflection that actually when you survey, you really need to understand what you are asking you. So they were saying that I will do it differently. And one, you know who defended Ghana, who defended masterpieces, She also used that, you know, research proposal writing method and then got pretty good, kind of great. And one is studying now in Chinese university and he also told that, like the tips that I provided about learning foreign language and how to apply and how to take interview, that was really helpful to him. And then one who got the job also, and also she took the English course and she also thought that those tips were very useful to them ,

[25:38 - 27:10] Speaker 1: So that is Robin and Nia and Dr. [inaudible] participating in our celebration at the end and Maria is on the Skype there. She is also participating and that is the certificate of achievement they got ,and in terms of like lessons learned, I think again, like it pretty much met the demands and that internal rule thing is if you can facilitate, if you don't bring that thing, just make them bring themselves, then they committed to that room and then that really works for the, that kind of like very new team. People don't know each other much then it seems pretty efficient. And also content was pretty much, you know, contributed to the career building. But they

were two things that I maybe a little bit failed. One is like, um, I had objective of helping two MOR2 members to come up with the said proposal actually that after I taught that, but somehow nobody, you know, did that and they changed their career thing and changing the school and that kind of thing happened. And in terms of like, uh, I really need to consider now in the future, like the drift of material, like how much if you, depending on your time, how deep or how detailed material you going to really give them. So basically the design, training design kind of thing.

[27:11 - 30:07] Speaker 1: And in terms of conclusion, I really strongly experience that, you know, experience that the communicating results back is like very inspirational and very useful, mutually beneficial kind of thing and that should be strongly recommended. And it is possible to communicate initially like really big theoretical, complicated concepts but how you tell them, like to just like lay people like, um, herders, for example, But that is pretty much like doable and also like, um, there should be some way still, I think they really, like they should be some way to try to measure the impact of the radio program, because radio is pretty much like something in Mongolia. It's still very popular, even on the pastures when they tending herds, they can listen to radio. So that is something that they can carry mobile portable so it's really practical. So there should be some kind of measurement design and telephone communication can be used not only like surveys, but also for outreach as well, like, uh, especially in Mongolian conditions now like somewhere like it says like about 90% of the herders would have cell phones now. Everybody has networks. You know, if you don't have in their care, they can go out to the hill and then get a network and they will communicate basically. And, uh, I think that kind of radio program really needed in Mongolia because, you know, herders were thirsty about them. And um, in terms of like, uh, uh, academic thing, you know, like skills development along with just academic content. Is needed because that is like they found so useful for that. And like this career development is lacking. So that's why all my tips, those simple stuffs were so popular among them. And, um, probably those, uh, research institutions can organize that kind of internship as I did and of course for the cross-cultural communication when you, uh, like because of the different understanding of the concepts and the way of measuring. There is also lots of like issues of misunderstandings. So that kind of bridging, you know, uh, programs, training would help really strengthen and smooth the cross-cultural scientific communication. So I would like to acknowledge again, my founders and also my colleagues who helped me in running this program, and that's it. So that's the end of my- thank you so much [applause]. So if I have some time, then maybe some questions I could-

[30:14 - 30:14] Speaker 2: Anyone with questions? Comments?

[30:14 - 30:15] Speaker 1: Okay.

[30:16 - 30:32] Speaker 3: I can think of many questions, but one thing I'd like to know is what was the content of the radio programs? What kind of material were they presented with, I may have missed something, but I'm not sure what it was that the radio program was saying. What kind of contact?

[30:36 - 30:40] Speaker 1: It was like in terms of like environment or like basically. I talked about-

[30:40 - 30:47] speaker 3: The radio, when they heard the radio, those programs that you work with, the delivery guy.

[30:47 - 30:53] Speaker 1: Yeah, they just listened to that, then basically I, uh, talked about multiple projects and then concept.

[30:53 - 30:54] Speaker 3: I see.

[30:54 - 32:47] Speaker 1: Yeah. And then like, when you, when I have concepts I explained, then I talked about what was the result of our studies like whether like those homeless groups had better social capital, better governance processes going on, etc., you know, that kind of conceptual thing. And then, of course, we try to tell them like, if basically in the context of ongoing climate change and also the experiencing new social system like market economy. They really need to get together. To save the labor costs, you know, and also to be together to protect their interests because there are lots of mining going on there and some grazing lands are taken away by the mining corporations, et cetera, and that kind of thing really required them to get together not only for the resource management purposes and the livelihood improvement also persisting there, um, then they pasture them in interest, protecting their assets. But that was like in a very lay language, just talking journalist language, you know, that was that. I think so, just money, you know, we have to pay, uh, maybe now, like radio program, uh, is far more expensive than that time, but it should be repeated I think. It's possible to repeat, yeah. That's very good idea. Right. Oh, okay.

[32:47 - 32:52] speaker 4: Oh. Um, so I have one comment and then one question.

[32:52 - 32:52] Speaker 1: Okay.

[32:53 - 33:43] speaker 4: First of all, it's really neat to just finally play out and have this type of conversation as part of the working project [inaudible] It's just kind of exciting to see how this plays out and, you know wanted to be a colleague in the project that we're in. Number two is you mentioned these core concepts like academic, you know, governance and what community based

management is and I think you're also advocating people to get together, um, considering the changing environmental times and the climate. What was most challenging for you at explaining, you know, some of the concepts that are in MOR2 like, say, governance and then linking that to their everyday practices?

[33:43 - 35:14] Speaker 1: Right. I think for me, this was the most difficult kind of concept because the other like governance, mainly in Mongolia, you know, indication level is pretty good. We have like 98% of the literacy and then people talk big things, you know, like even my former boss from UN regrets when she were traveling to the countryside, the herders would ask like, 'Why are you not running your program in my son', you know? And then she was like, Oh my God, they asking me like, that kind of very confident question. And she was impressed about that. So basically with that kind of like well educated, well informed people, you can really talk that kind of conceptual governance issues, you know, like that kind of thing. But in terms of like resilience, how you explain resilience and finding like appropriate work in Mongolia was also still very challenging but I was just explaining it in a long way. I couldn't really find a single word that would really make that resilience work understandable. And also, of course, I didn't really go to attributes of the concept so whatever. I just love to explain what that is mean basically but, you know, with others you cannot, you shouldn't be confusing them like too much with academic stuff. So that was I think the resilience was the hardest. Even finding Mongolian words

[35:21 - 35:29] Speaker 5: Um, I'm just curious. When I heard about the herder radio program that was on the air for so long. What does it usually talk about? Like not what you talked about quite perfectly.

[35:31 - 37:32] Speaker 1: Uh, they usually like typically, uh, pretty much may lead to seasonal activities important to herders. Like, for example, if it's summer, they would talk about who is doing good about hay making and where is rain going and where is the drought going. And those drought people, where they move in, what's the conflict issues because of the pasture things. And then ,journalists will, if the people call in, come to us and then talk to us, the journalists will go out to that area, take interviews and really like bring that issue to the national level. Like, oh, these people are really struggling to overcome the drought and now they move in. But the other, uh, people are not allowing them to use their grazing land and that kind of thing so that it is like those people with power of decision or whatever they can- if the program can get their attention to make some decisions or whatever, you know. So that is basically that throughout in bringing of good herders to talk about their like, practices, how they do things and that kind of thing. I think they pretty much doing to different areas of Mongolia than taking some, you know, their practice experience and spreading it,

you know, talking at the national level and spreading other people to learn about what Homeschool Heritage is doing or what Copy heritage is doing and that kind of really outreach kind of connecting, kind of content usually. And also- [Inaudible Speaker 5] Oh no, there is a younger guy doing that and because the guy is not at the level of that, Mr. Sharvanshram, it may be like kind of seizing its audience or whatever. Yeah. So, but now probably it's getting better. So that's why it's really needed to, uh, like majorly, you know, what is happening now with this program.

[37:39 - 38:40] Speaker 6: So as an anthropologist, I am curious. You seem like a culture broker, but the kind of person that has a foot in at least two worlds or more. And it seems like the way you have approached this is very culturally aware of what it is that's gonna attract people both in terms of the nature of the media and the content of the message and so on, and how you communicate and the way you get across things. And what their concerns are to start out with. So I'm curious, how would you envision making this kind of model, uh, possible to replicate in other settings? Or is it only really going to work in Mongolia or, you know, how does the um, depth of your cultural awareness and your own experience translate or how could it translate to another place?

[38:41 - 39:42] Speaker 1: Yeah, I think like pretty, like similar kind of approach can be still used I think because the first thing is like to identify what is the most popular media that resource users really use and like. And then second is like somebody like charismatic, like Mr. Sharvansharam you know, like the people respect and ready to follow or like, you know, like listen to or whatever. And then I think with that, especially like resource users in any cultural settings, they are kind of like people close to nature and they do have like that kind of people they respect more, you know, and also they do have their own culture of media that popular among them. And I think that's really pretty much transferable. Yeah, that kind of logic. But of course, depending on which context you have to relate is quite foreign that a person can really like be inspired

[39:46 - 39:47] Speaker 6: I mean, it's really interesting. I think there's a lot more to discuss there.

[39:47 - 39:47] Speaker 1: Yeah, Thank you. Okay

[39:55 - 40:13] Speaker 7: So do they have a sort of, uh, innate sense of resilience, even though they don't have that academic concept in mind. And you had a slide, this is the second question, a slide about how they need to learn more about cooperation.

[40:13 - 40:13] Speaker 1: Right.

[40:15 - 40:26] Speaker 7: What does that mean? Does it mean that since they work alone in their field, that they don't have to think about ways that they can work with others? What did you mean by they need to learn more about-

[40:27 - 42:01] Speaker 1: Okay. I understand like two things here. The first thing is like if the decisions would really make sense for them culturally, its really there. Like in terms of plants, in terms of people themselves, they are resilient people. They persisted for a millennia. And they also surprised that after several years of drought, those plants are coming up. So they experienced that, but they cannot really name that. What is that? So from that perspective, our job is to really come up with the right word. We don't have word now, but we could bring something that will make sense and it can be popular. It becomes like, more like used kind of term. And secondly in terms of like cooperating together, uh, like, uh, uh, this community based cooperative thing is also, it's originated from more sedentary community where you can easily organize people they close to each other. Right. But in Mongolia, some specific people move, people chase for grazing, I mean, the pastures. Then this is like pretty much like some it creates some kind of, uh, issues for getting together, making more democratic decision. Because for making democratic decision, you have to get together. But if people move in, spreading around like big terrains and how you get together and make democracy decisions basically

[42:02 - 43:48] Speaker 1: So especially like when the climate is difficult, then that kind of thing is really slowed down. And also culturally, Mongolians, uh, they live in kind of sparse kind of, uh, terrain. They really don't live like sedentary people. So from that perspective, that cooperating is like, very much like within that very close, intimate social group thing. But when you're talking about community based natural resource management, you're talking about big resilience, big landscape, a bigger ecosystem, and that should be managed more in a holistic manner. And then you would need more people not only like 3 of us because we are close to each other, but I need to work with them as well. So from that perspective, they struggle now, you know, they after that socialist system, they left in line with their livestock without any institution organizing their regiment. So from that perspective, they really now struggle with the how we can get together in those rules making and binding everybody, getting committed and that kind of thing while not forcing people, you know. So that is because of that we kind of like they should be a way, you know, still those experimental group we are looking at the community data. They going through that process of trying to involve more people, but still like tending to hang out with my, you know, neighbors, et cetera, and they are going through that and learning from it. Yeah

[43:59 - 43:59] Speaker 2: Any more questions? Well, Thank you so much [applause].

[44:01 - 44:04] Speaker 1: Thank you everyone. Thank you

[44:05 - 44:06] Speaker 2: Thank you all for coming

[44:07 - 44:07] Speaker 8: Thank you. That was wonderful

[44:07 - 44:09] speaker 2: I'm sure she'll entertain a one on one with you

[44:09 - 44:15] Speaker 1: Thank you so much. [background noise]

END TRANSCRIPTION