

# PROGRAM SCIENCE MODEL CONVERSATION GUIDE 2021

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The purpose of the PSM Conversation Guide is to ensure that “practice informs research and research informs practice and policy” (Becker et al 2018).



ANTI-BLACK  
RACISM

## WHAT IS ANTI-BLACK RACISM (ABR)?

- Anti-Black Racism is systemic and historically grounded discrimination towards people of African descent and origin.
- Anti-Black Racism exists in unconscious and conscious biases held by people including individuals who inform decisions, procedures and practices are carried out in institutions.
- An Anti-Black racism and anti-oppressive analysis recognizes that ACB targets groups' health and vulnerabilities are bound up systems of oppression and discrimination.

## CONVERSATION PROMPTS:

- What does ABR mean to you?
- What ABR look like to you?
- How do you think ABR might affect your clients in their lives?
- How do you think ABR might affect client's access/don't access services?
- How do you think ABR might affect how you provide services to clients?

## ABR AND HIV PREVENTION

- Anti-Black racism and its intersections with other forms of systemic and societal discrimination including homophobia, transphobia, and sexism increase ACB community's vulnerability to HIV infection (CHABAC 2019).
- Therefore, the ACB program science model aims to challenge and/or disrupt systematic racism towards ACB peoples.

## PROGRAM SCIENCE APPROACH TO ABR

- An ACB program science approach begins with a commitment to challenging the ways that anti-black racism and intersecting forms of oppression can influence the design and implementation of programs and interventions.
- Program science focuses on enhancing the impact and effectiveness of combination interventions on targeted and very specific populations.

## COMMUNITY LINKS FOR FURTHER CONVERSATION:

- Public Safety is Anti-Black | Desmond Cole | TEDxUTSC  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SHsE1RRcbFM>
- What it takes to be racially literate | Priya Vulchi and Winona Guo | TEDWomen 2017  
[https://www.ted.com/talks/priya\\_vulchi\\_and\\_winona\\_guo\\_what\\_it\\_takes\\_to\\_be\\_racially\\_literate](https://www.ted.com/talks/priya_vulchi_and_winona_guo_what_it_takes_to_be_racially_literate)





# DECOLONIZATION

## WHAT IS DECOLONIZATION?

- Legacies of colonialism continue to affect our communities.
- Certain forms of knowledge, experience, ways of knowing, and expression are often privileged over others creating a knowledge hierarchy in decision-making structures. For instance, the evidence generated through mainstream scientific methods is often privileged over the voices, insights and experiences of the actual communities experiencing programs.

## CONVERSATION PROMPTS:

- Why is decolonization important in conversation about HIV?
- What line of thinking influences your views on decolonization?
- How can we practice decolonization?
- Can you name an example of decolonization?
- Who or what has influenced your understanding of decolonization?

# DECOLONIALIZATION & HIV PREVENTION

- An ACB approach to program science that is decolonizing aims challenge power imbalances where possible, by recognizing diverse forms of knowing, knowledge, evidence, and experience.

# COMMUNITY LINKS FOR FURTHER CONVERSATION:

- Decolonization Is for Everyone | Nikki Sanchez | TEDxSFU  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QP9x1NnCWNY>
- Deepen Your Understanding of Decolonization | Samantha Moyo | TEDxBrighton  
[https://www.ted.com/talks/samantha\\_moyo\\_deepen\\_your\\_understanding\\_of\\_decolonisation](https://www.ted.com/talks/samantha_moyo_deepen_your_understanding_of_decolonisation)



**INTERSECTIONALITY**

# WHAT IS INTERSECTIONALITY?

- Intersectionality is understanding the way various forms of oppression and injustice intersects in our lives and in this case the lives of ACB peoples.
- It is about the way race, gender, sexuality, and ability compound in different bodies to create very unique and specific experiences of health and health injustice (Crenshaw 1989).

## CONVERSATION PROMPTS:

- Why is it important to recognize intersectionality?
- What are some examples of intersectionality?
- How does intersectionality affect the service provided?
- What influences your perceptions of race, class, gender, age, disability and sexual orientation?
- What does intersectionality and HIV/AIDS mean to you?



# INTERSECTIONALITY & HIV PREVENTION

- The relationship between Intersectionality and HIV prevention is forged with an understanding that ACB communities and populations are often complex as are the communities' experiences of HIV/AIDS. Using an intersectional lens when suggesting interventions can contribute to a program science process that truly responds to the lived experience of disproportionately vulnerable groups.
- The program science model commits to complex multi-layered planning, implementation, program management and evaluation that honors the diverse array of lives and sub-groups that make up the ACB community.

# COMMUNITY LINKS FOR FURTHER CONVERSATION:

- Kimberlé Crenshaw: What is Intersectionality?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ViDtnfQ9FHc>

- The Urgency of Intersectionality | Kimberle Crenshaw | TEDxwomen 2016

[https://www.ted.com/talks/kimberle\\_crenshaw\\_the\\_urgency\\_of\\_intersectionality?referrer=playlist-talks](https://www.ted.com/talks/kimberle_crenshaw_the_urgency_of_intersectionality?referrer=playlist-talks) to help you understand r



**COMMUNITY  
ACCOUNTABILITY &  
HIV PREVENTION**

## WHAT IS COMMUNITY ACCOUNTABILITY?

- Community accountability is about being at the forefront of developing, guiding, and assessing targeted interventions while understanding that local infection patterns and sexual health patterns are a crucial part of the work we do.

## CONVERSATION PROMPTS:

- What does community accountability mean to you?
- What does community accountable and HIV prevention look like?
- What is your experience with community accountability and HIV prevention?

# COMMUNITY ACCOUNTABILITY & HIV PREVENTION

- An ACB approach to program science prioritize community accountability that enlist communities as leaders in defining the “who”, “why”, “how”, and “what” of any program science approach to researching, designing and implementing programs and services.

For example, we ask who are the targeted populations, why are we targeting these specific ACB groups, how do we address the inherent complexity in those populations, and what does it look like to exist in just and equitable relationships to the specific ACB communities the program science approach aims to better engage and target?

# COMMUNITY LINKS FOR FURTHER CONVERSATION:

- Community-based Solutions to HIV Cure's Ethical Challenges | Allison Matthews | TEDxDurham  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mPCPktMIUJI>
- Becoming Accountable | Ana Alanis | TEDxYouth@ColumbiaHeights  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nvuYCtv4Pcw>



**CO-DESIGNED**



- Co-design in the program cycle is about being vigilant about the way that power can influence and/or shapes processes.

- An ACB specific approach prioritizes co-design and the capacity for ACB community leadership collaboration at crucial stages in the strategic planning, program design, and evaluation phases of the program science process.
- An ACB approach centers power analysis at the heart of the co-design process as an explicit part of honoring the value of ACB community involvement

- A commitment to co-design and collaboration can ensure that ACB voices, imaginations, experience, and expertise are a guiding and defining force in all stages of the program science process.

## CONVERSATION PROMPTS:

- What is your experience with co-design?
- Is there a genuine sense of desire to participate?
- Are ACB communities participating due to coercion or through community-led work?



**STRENGTH-BASED**

- A strengths-based approach opens up new possibilities for mutually designed interventions to interface with communities in dynamic and powerful ways.

- ACB communities are often be defined by what they lack. In so doing, the important insight, experience, and assets ACB communities to programs and/or process is often lost.
- However, affected and targeted ACB communities can be reduced to simple beneficiaries and/or research subjects.

- A commitment to acknowledging the strengths and assets of ACB communities is a commitment to building better responses to HIV/AIDS, mental health, and positive outcomes for communities.



# FINAL THOUGHTS