Community Based Research from Coast to Coast? CHIWOS and the Food Security Study: Lessons Learned to Improve Further Collaborations

Mélina Bernier¹, Nadia O'Brien², Alexandra de Pokomandy², Angela Kaida³, Mona Loutfy⁴, Ken Monteith¹, Sean B. Rourke^{5,6}

1. COCQ-SIDA 2. McGill University Health Centre, Chronic Viral Illness Service

3. Simon Fraser University, Faculty of Health Sciences 4. Women's College Research Institute, Women's College Hospital 5. Ontario HIV Treatment Network 6. St Michael's Hospital.







Conflict of Interest Disclosure

We have no conflict of interest to declare.







Objectives

- To elicit a critical reflection of Community Based Research (CBR) practices to improve further collaborations when working across French and English realities
- Our presentation draws upon our experience as research coordinators in Quebec working on two ongoing CBR projects:
 - Canadian HIV Women's Sexual and Reproductive Health Cohort Study (CHIWOS) and the Food Security Study
 - Both conducted in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia







Guiding Questions

What challenges arise when implementing CBR methodologies across multiple provinces, institutions, and communities?

- What challenges arise?
- Why are we facing them?
- How can we overcome them?
- What strategies may be helpful?







Canadian CBR Context

- Community-Based Research (CBR)
 methodologies are now well-established in
 the Canadian HIV research response
 - CBR has now been Nationalized
 - CBR has now been Institutionalized







Canadian CBR Context

CBR Guiding Frameworks

- •MIPA (GIPA)
- •Anti-Oppression (minority/majority, heterosexism, racism, sexism, postcolonial theories)
- Intersectionality of Oppression
- OCAP principles

Process is key to CBR

- Ongoing communication, consultation and exchange
- Mutual capacity building (research, field work)
- Research team are diverse
- Unpack power relations / positionality







What challenges arise?

When putting in practice CBR methodologies across multiple provinces, institutions, and communities, challenges get lived out in very concrete ways.

- -Disparities in human and financial resources
- -Centralization of funds and power
- -A tendency towards uniformity of methods and materials
- -Insufficient anticipation of cultural and linguistic differences
- -Insufficient resources and time dedicated to cultural adaptation and translation







What challenges arise?

Challenges of successfully navigating French and English realities exist both across and within provinces

 We created a four step process to help improve French and English collaborations



Step 1- Critical reflection tools

Familiar CBR Theoretical Frameworks and Concepts:

- Power relations
- Inequity and inequality
- Anti-Oppression
- Minority and majority
- Heterosexism, racism, sexism
- Postcolonial theories

CBR may face important challenges but may also already be equipped with helpful pathways to overcome them.







Step 2- Understand the history and context

- Cultural diversity
- Canadian and Quebec historical context and recent immigration
- Changing individual and community values
- Institutional bureaucracy
- Economic context
- Neoliberal context







Step 3- Remember your motivations

Goals of the project:

- Access to care
- Challenge stigma
- Address social determinants of health...

Fundamental principles:

- Social Change
- Social Justice
- Social Inclusion
- Collaborations







Step 4- Develop concrete strategies

- Establish protocols for translation from project inception
- Build translation time into overall study timelines
- Allot sufficient funds for translation
- Allot sufficient human resources for translation
- Share the translation burden and related human resources across provinces
- Promote local autonomy and leadership
- Organize sensitization workshop







Step 4- Develop concrete strategies

- Most documents and powerpoint presentations need to be available in both languages.
- Bilingual for short oral presentations
- Choose one preferred language for longer presentation and then do side translations and pause for translations
- Provide written information (power points, handout)
- Instruct meetings and workshops about translation protocols
- Allow all members to express themselves in their preferred language. Stop and translate wherever required
- Processes need the support and collaboration of unilingual French, unilingual English and bilingual members of the team







Key messages

- Communication strategies need to allow the integration of unilingual English and unlingual French team members
- Recognize the ways in which history and context shape individuals and communities
- Ensure that you have the adequate human, financial, and time resources
- Acknowledge that successfully navigating French and English realities is crucial to Canadian Community Based Research projects







Acknowledgments

Thank you to:

- CAHR abstract reviewers
- CAHR Community Scholarship
- Jérémie Butoyi for his reflections on this topic, and for as his community engagement with Food Security
- Our multiple translators that enable our work
- CHIWOS Aboriginal Advisory Board (CAAB-PAW)
- COCQ-SIDA, CHIWOS and Food Security teams
- Ken Monteith, Mona Loutfy, Alexandra de Pokomandy,
 Angela Kaida and Sean B. Rourke for their support





