Thursday 24 July | Sessions

THPL01  Stepping up the Pace: Making the Long Term Short Term
Plenary Session
Venue: Plenary 2
Time: 08:22-10:30
Co-Chairs: Ian Gust, Australia (To be confirmed)
David Davis, Australia
Georgie Crozier, Australia
George Ayala, United States
Jokne Keatley, United States

Award Presentation: IAS/ANRS Young Investigator Award
Stepping up the Pace on HIV Vaccine: What Needs To Be Done?
A. Lanzavecchia, Switzerland

Stepping up the Pace on New Prevention Technologies
K. Mayer, United States

Stepping up the Pace for Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM) and Transgender: Understanding the Science
B. Grinsztejn, Brazil

Stepping up the Pace for Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM) and Transgender: The Community Response
L. Garcia, Philippines

THAC01  Structural and Gender Based Prevention Approaches
Oral Abstract Session
Venue: Melbourne Room 1
Time: 11:00-12:30
Co-Chairs: David Wilson, World Bank
Nuraan Osman, South Africa

Evaluating the impact of short term financial incentives on HIV incidence among youth in Lesotho: 1-year post-intervention follow-up
M. Björkman Nyqvist, L. Como, D. de Walque, J. Svensson
United States

Promoting gender equity among low income women through a multi-level community based intervention in India
P. Mehrotra, S.L. Schensul, N. Saggiurti, J. Burleson
India

A cluster randomized trial of the impact of an intimate partner violence and HIV prevention intervention on emotional, physical and sexual abuse, sexual risk and HIV incidence in Rakai, Uganda
Uganda

The “Buddy System” as a promising strategy to support PEPFAR compliance among survivors of sexual assault: evidence from rural South Africa
M. Tshilidzi, C. Carty, T. Murubu, F. Nicholson, T. Mukaro, M. Sibaria, T. Hadebe
South Africa

Identifying factors associated with condom use among sexually active urban adolescent girls in the US: implications for developing an HIV and partner abuse prevention intervention
A. M. Teitelman, S.K. Kim, A. Davis-Vogel
United States

Moderated discussion

THBS01  Biomedical and Psycho-social Issues
Faced by People Ageing or on Long Term Treatment for HIV: Is it Age, Is it HIV, or is it Antiretrovirals (ARVs)?
Bridging Session
Venue: Plenary 1

Time: 11:00-12:30
Chair: Rob Moodie, Australia

This session will explore how the shifting demographics of the HIV and AIDS epidemic demands a new focus to reach and treat people aged 50 and over who are currently underserved by HIV services, whether they have been living with HIV for a long time or newly diagnosed. The session will offer a multi-focus perspective on the issue. From the community perspective, two PLHIV speakers, one from a resource-limited setting, one from a resource-rich setting, will explain their lived experience of aging with HIV and their expectations regarding support from the health system. From the leadership perspective, it will review health services barriers to quality of life for older PLHIV and identify possible strategies for healthcare systems to cater for their specific needs. From the science perspective, the session will provide the latest research data regarding how HIV and its treatment affect the aging process and outline a way forward.

Introduction
Disentangling biological aging, the inflammatory effects of long term HIV infection and adverse effects of ART
P. Reiss, Netherlands

Transition to aged care services - the lived experience of aging with HIV: what kind of specialized long term care services are required by the community?
C. Nawina Nyirenda, Zambia

HIV and aging: shaping the health systems response
W. El-Sadr, United States

Addressing the psychosocial and behavioural aspects of aging with HIV and the impact of long-term treatment
M. Brennan-Ing, United States

Questions and answers

Closing remarks

THBS02  Treatment as Prevention
Bridging Session
Venue: Plenary 2
Time: 11:00-12:30
Chair: Richard Horton, United Kingdom

The session will discuss treatment as prevention (TasP) from the science, community and policy perspective and will offer insights into what implementing TasP entails including social, cultural and economic aspects. The panelists will discuss the scientific perspective including the latest data on TasP and will review and assess how implementation is playing out in practice and offer examples of best practices. The session will analyze the role of the community in strengthening TasP approaches and addressing bottlenecks, including questions of access as well as ethical aspects. Finally, panelists will examine the challenges of large-scale implementation and discuss examples at country-level and the need for leadership. At the completion of the session, the participants will understand current guidelines and their possible impact in different epidemic settings, have a better comprehension of community perspectives, and will be able to identify implications, trade-offs and operational requirements of implementing TasP on a larger scale.

Introduction
Report back from the 2014 Treatment as Prevention Workshop
J. Montaner, Canada

Science perspective
M. Cohen, United States; Q. Karim, South Africa

Community perspective

www.aids2014.org
HIV in prison: a global systematic review of prevalence, incidence, AIDS related mortality and HIV programs
K.Dolan, Australia

The experience of living with HIV in prison
E.Winanti Nugraheni, Indonesia

Needle and syringe programmes in prisons
F.Hariga, UNODC

Co-infections with HIV in prison settings, the case of Côte d’Ivoire
J.Masumbuko, Côte D’Ivoire

Introduction
By how much do we need to increase testing to maximize the prevention benefits of treatment: a modeling perspective
D.Wilson, Australia

Approaches to increased HIV testing and linkage to care in Sub-Saharan Africa
V.Delpech, United Kingdom

HIV in prison: A Forgotten Epidemic
N.Dixneuf, France

This symposium aims to explore the worrying trends on HIV and co-infections in prisons. According to a joint UN report entitled "HIV prevention, treatment and care in prisons and other closed settings: A comprehensive package of interventions", at least 30 million men, women and children globally go through prison systems each year, where high-risk behaviours and HIV transmission are highly prevalent. The prevalence of HIV, sexually transmitted infections, hepatitis B and C and tuberculosis (TB) is two to twenty times - and up to fifty times - higher in prison populations than in the general population. The proportion of people who use and inject drugs in prisons can reach half the incarcerated population, especially among women in closed settings. Access to health services and in particular HIV and drugs services is largely absent.

Introduction
N.Dixneuf, France
Thursday 24 July | Sessions

Eastern Europe and Central Asia is facing quadruple, intersecting epidemics of injecting drug use, HIV, tuberculosis and hepatitis C. According to the UNAIDS 2014 Global Report, 1.3 % of the adult population reports injecting drug use and PWIDs account for 40% of new HIV infections in the region where opioid substitution therapy and needle exchange programmes are severely restricted. Stigmatization and criminalization of men who have sex with men and people who inject drugs contribute to the barriers to comprehensive HIV care and treatment. WHO reports that in the region, only about 35% of the people who need ART are receiving it. Some positive trends and opportunities have emerged, but progress is far from uniform. Following an overview of the situation in the region, a panel of experts will debate key issues and solutions related to poor access to treatment, vulnerability and marginalization, service integration for co-infections and funding.

Introduction
C.Beyrer, United States; T.Deshko, Ukraine

Key features of the HIV/AIDS epidemic and emerging issues in the region
M.Kazatchkine, UNAIDS

Access to prevention , treatment and care and to harm reduction for people who inject drugs in EECA
D.Ocheret, Lithuania

An update on the epidemic in Ukraine
A.Klepikov, Ukraine

The contribution of the civil society and of the community to the response to the epidemic and the challenges civil society faces in the region
R.Stuikyte, Lithuania

Financial sustainability of the AIDS response in EECA
V.Soltan, Moldova

Panel Discussion
T.Deshko, Ukraine; C.Beyrer, United States

Concluding Remarks
C.Beyrer, United States

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**THWS06** Mind the Gap - Improving Partnerships Between Scientific Communities and Key Populations in HIV Prevention Research in South and Southeast Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa

Scientific Development Workshop

**Venue:** Room 111-112

**Time:** 11:00-12:30

**Level:** Intermediate

**Target audience:** Community-based, Biomedical science, Advocate

**Seating limit:** 130

**Co-Facilitators:** Prince Ngongo Bahati, Kenya
Chris Beyrer, United States

Access and adherence to available prevention options and treatment are lower for key populations (KP) in Asia and Africa. Engaging KPs in research and development of new prevention technologies is critical to ensure that new tools are accessible and acceptable to them. In response to the limited engagement of KPs in HIV research and development (R&D), guidelines were developed in 2012 to facilitate stronger partnerships between researchers and KPs. However, implementation of these guidelines and meaningful partnership remain varied across Africa and Asia. This participatory workshop organized by The Foundation for AIDS Research (amfAR), John Hopkins University and the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative, brings together scientists, advocates and KPs to share lessons learnt, and develop skills and systems for effective and sustained partnership in HIV R&D. Participants will analyze case studies from Africa and Asia, share their own experiences, interact with experts and build networks for ongoing knowledge sharing on effective partnership in rights constrained settings.

**Introduction of goals and objectives of the workshop**
P.Ngongo Bahati, Kenya

**Overview of the epidemic, rights and ethics, current and future strategies to manage the HIV epidemic in key populations in Sub-Saharan Africa, South and South East Asia**
S.Baral, United States

**Successes and gaps in building partnerships with key populations in HIV research in Sub-Saharan Africa**
J.Kimani, Kenya

**Successes and gaps in building partnerships with key populations in HIV research in South and South East Asia**
R.Chan, Singapore; K.Biswas, India

**Mind the gap:how do we build sustainable, accountable and transparent partnerships?**
(Facilitated group discussions on case studies from Africa, Asia and Latin America)
J.Keatley, United States; S.Cazal, Paraguay; S.Ahmed, Bangladesh; Y.Tomb, Cameroon; E.Ross Albers, United Kingdom; E.Castellanos, Belize; E.Gichuru, Kenya; K.Kinderer, United States

**Summary of group discussions, questions and answers, conclusions**
P.Ngongo Bahati, Kenya

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**THWS01** I Love My Job! The Who, Why and How of Successful HIV Workplace Programs!

Leadership & Accountability Development Workshop

**Venue:** Room 101-102

**Time:** 11:00-12:30

**Level:** Foundation

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Practical exercise: HIV prevalence and populations in Eastern Europe, how to make a map with Indiemapper

Y.Sereda, Ukraine

Closing: questions and answers

Y.Sereda, Ukraine

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Review of Indiemapper tools: data transferring and graphics

Y.Sereda, Ukraine

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Introduction to mapping in HIV and AIDS field: spatial reasoning, types of maps and software

Y.Sereda, Ukraine

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Making HIV-Related Maps in Minutes: Indiemapper - Free Mapping Tool for Everyone

Scientific Development Workshop

**Venue:** Room 104

**Time:** 11:00-12:30

**Level:** Foundation

**Target audience:** Epidemiologist, General policy / administration, Media / journalist

**Seating limit:** 50

**Facilitator:** Yuliia Sereda, Ukraine

Mapping of HIV-related spatial data is widely used in Public Health to make evidence eye-catching for affected communities and stakeholders. However, most software for thematic maps are quite costly and time consuming. The workshop will provide participants with the opportunity to learn Indiemapper (www.indiemapper.com), a web-based free application that allows custom map-making and can be used with no prior geographic information system (GIS) experience. Demonstrations will cover spatial reasoning, data transferring and graphical issues. During practical exercises, participants will make a map based on HIV surveillance data from Eastern Europe. Hand-outs with step-by-step instructions will be provided, along with example data. It is recommended to come with a laptop, if one wants to try mapping during the workshop. Indiemapper does not work on tablets or mobile phones.

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Introduction to mapping in HIV and AIDS field: spatial reasoning, types of maps and software

Y.Sereda, Ukraine

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Summary of group discussions, questions and answers, conclusions

P.Ngongo Bahati, Kenya
Thursday 24 July | Sessions

THWS01 The who, why and how of successful HIV workplace programs – United Impact
D. Peters, Germany

This is how much fun an HIV workplace training can be! Levis’s game from Vietnam
Thang Mai, Vietnam

Walking the talk in the world of work for civil society organizations in Southern Africa- Key successes, challenges and opportunities
N. Chibukire, Zimbabwe

www.workplace-wellbeing.net - E-knowledge and expert network on workplace policies
N. Chibukire, Zimbabwe

The role of NGOs facilitating workplace programs for key populations in Asia/Pacific - ILO
R. Howard, ILO

Questions and answers
D. Peters, Germany

THWS02 Supporting Youth with HIV Through Early Disclosure
N. Yienya, Kenya

Early HIV disclosure is a critical component of prevention and treatment outcomes of youth living with HIV and AIDS. Unfortunately, caregivers and healthcare providers still experience many challenges with disclosure. This workshop will focus on a Disclosure Processes Model developed by Sunburst Projects that draws from the early empirical work of Mary Tasker, “How Can I Tell You? Secrecy And Disclosure With Children When a Family Member Has AIDS.” Sunburst Projects’ model of disclosure aims to foster greater understanding around the ways in which children become aware of their illness, the advantages/disadvantages of disclosing an HIV status to a child, stigma and discrimination as barriers of disclosure, and provides tools, supportive strategies and techniques used to help caregivers and providers with determining when, why, and how to disclose a HIV status to children.

Introduction on disclosure and best practice
N. Yienya, Kenya

Small group discussions: a closely guarded secret and the burden of secrecy- the benefits and disadvantages of non disclosure
N. Yienya, Kenya

Stigma and discrimination as a barrier to disclosure: how to support parents and adolescents to deal with stigma
B. Sigunga, Kenya

Disclosure process role play: how develop an individualized work plan and on how to support caregivers disclose to their children
B. Sigunga, Kenya

Summary and evaluation
B. Sigunga, Kenya

THWS03 Monitoring, Mentoring, Capacity-Building and Quality-Assurance of Opioid Substitution Therapy (OST) for People Who Inject Drugs (PWID) in Developing Countries: A Primer
R. Howard, ILO

Leadership & Accountability Development Workshop

Venue: Room 105-106
Time: 11:00-12:30
Level: Intermediate
Target audience: Programme analyst, Policy / programme analyst, Manager / director
Seating 50

Co-Facilitators: Atul Ambekar, India
Alok Agrawal, India
Ravindra Rao, India

Many developing countries are in the process of implementing and scaling-up their opioid substitution therapy (OST) programmes for prevention of HIV among people who inject drugs (PWID). However, one of the key challenges in the scale-up is building capacities of human resources and ensuring optimum quality of services in resource-constrained settings. This workshop will focus upon developing capacities of program planners and service-providers in developing and implementing training, quality-assurance and monitoring & evaluation (M&E) mechanisms for OST programs in developing countries. Specifically, it aims to build knowledge and capacity-building for M&E systems for OST programs; showcase the initiatives taken in this regard in South Asia (specifically in India); share the tools and resources for training and M&E; and develop capacities of participants in designing and implementing mechanisms for human resource development and M&E activities around OST programs.

Importance of OST at an adequate scale and quality
A. Agrawal, India

Showcasing initiatives adopted in India regarding capacity-building, M&E and quality-assurance
A. Ambekar, India

Indicators for M&E and quality-assurance (group work and discussion)
A. Ambekar, India

Tools for capacity building and quality assurance
A. Ambekar, India

Making sense of the data from M&E and acting upon them (interactive exercise and discussion)
A. Agrawal, India

Summary and conclusion
A. Ambekar, India

THWS04 Monitoring, Mentoring, Capacity-Building and Quality-Assurance of Opioid Substitution Therapy (OST) for People Who Inject Drugs (PWID) in Developing Countries: A Primer

Leadership & Accountability Development Workshop

Venue: Room 105-106
Time: 11:00-12:30
Level: Intermediate
Target audience: Programme analyst, Policy / programme analyst, Manager / director
Seating 50

Co-Facilitators: Atul Ambekar, India
Alok Agrawal, India
Ravindra Rao, India

Many developing countries are in the process of implementing and scaling-up their opioid substitution therapy (OST) programmes for prevention of HIV among people who inject drugs (PWID). However, one of the key challenges in the scale-up is building capacities of human resources and ensuring optimum quality of services in resource-constrained settings. This workshop will focus upon developing capacities of program planners and service-providers in developing and implementing training, quality-assurance and monitoring & evaluation (M&E) mechanisms for OST programs in developing countries. Specifically, it aims to build knowledge and capacity-building for M&E systems for OST programs; showcase the initiatives taken in this regard in South Asia (specifically in India); share the tools and resources for training and M&E; and develop capacities of participants in designing and implementing mechanisms for human resource development and M&E activities around OST programs.

Importance of OST at an adequate scale and quality
A. Agrawal, India

Showcasing initiatives adopted in India regarding capacity-building, M&E and quality-assurance
A. Ambekar, India

Indicators for M&E and quality-assurance (group work and discussion)
A. Ambekar, India

Tools for capacity building and quality assurance
A. Ambekar, India

Making sense of the data from M&E and acting upon them (interactive exercise and discussion)
A. Agrawal, India

Summary and conclusion
A. Ambekar, India

THWS05 Criminalization: The Barrier to Effective Responses to HIV in Africa

Community Skills Development Workshop

Venue: Room 109-110
Time: 11:00-12:30
Level: Advanced
Target audience: Advocate, Activist
Seating 300

Co-Facilitators: Johanna Kehler, South Africa
Michaela Clayton, Namibia
Welcome and introduction
Criminalization laws in Southern and Eastern Africa (presentation)
J.Kehler, South Africa
M. Kramski, F.S. Amran, P. Price, A. Jaworowski
Impact of punitive laws and policies (presentation)
M.Clayton, Namibia
Advocacy strategies and action plans (group work)
Plenary report back and discussion
Conclusions: the way forward

THSS02 The Future of HIV and HCV Treatment - Patents, Pricing and Pharma
Special Session
Venue: Melbourne Room 1
Time: 13:00-14:00
Co-Chairs: Jürgen Rockstroh, Germany (To be confirmed)
Gregory Dore, Australia (To be confirmed)
Meg Doherty, WHO

Optimizing treatment regimens for management of HIV and HCV remains a key priority for the international community. While various initiatives are ongoing to optimize current treatment options for HIV, newer ARVs will also soon become available for use in resource-limited settings, which may offer significant advantages over existing treatment options. Products in the pipeline may also provide opportunities for better-tolerated and more affordable regimens or innovative delivery mechanisms. With the recent revolution in treatments for HCV, there is an urgent need to determine how access to treatments can be expanded and costs significantly reduced. This interactive panel will discuss the promising opportunities ahead and the challenges that must be overcome to ensure that these scientific breakthroughs are available to all.

Intro
J.Rockstroh, Germany (To be confirmed)

Present a target treatment profile for an ideal regimen for treating HIV based on clinical needs on the ground and indicate challenges with current treatments
D.Ripin, United States
Generic Pharma rep
J.Gogtay, India

How the Medicines Patent Pool can help to overcome patent-related constraints on new ARVs to enable generic production and thereby low-cost access for people living in developing countries and how to promote the development of appropriate fixed dose combinations of recommended regimens
G.Perry, Switzerland

Opportunities and challenges of access to new HCV treatment
G.Alton, United States

HCV drug pricing
P.Londeix, France

Questions and answers

Closing remarks
M.Doherty, WHO

THSS03 A Conversation with Sir Bob Geldof: HIV and Poverty - the Challenges Ahead
Special Session
Venue: Melbourne Room 2
Time: 13:00-14:00

Three decades have passed since the HIV epidemic first surfaced and, despite some extraordinary progress in the rollout of antiretroviral treatment to some 10 million people over the past 15 years, progress in the developing world is still insufficient. According to UNAIDS, of the top twenty AIDS affected countries in the world today 19 are in Africa. Seventy two percent of all people living with HIV live in Sub-Saharan Africa, yet this region contains just over 12 percent of the world's population. In this conversation style Q & A session, Sir Bob Geldof, drawing on his own experience will reflect on the some of the challenges still facing scientists, doctors, bureaucrats, donors and others working on stepping up the HIV response for those living in the developing world.

WESS01 Global Health
Special Session
Venue: Room 203-204
Time: 13:00-14:00
Co-Chairs: Benedict David, Australia
James Chau, China
Michael Malabag, Papua New Guinea (To be confirmed)

The session shall explain how the response to HIV and AIDS over the last 30 years may serve as a model to address other health inequalities, examining the extent to which the response to AIDS can be used as a "global health model" to impact other health and development sectors.

Introduction
N.Simelela, South Africa

Role of the community in HIV science
N.Dedes, Greece

How the response to HIV can inform global health and how a world free of AIDS and poverty can be realized
R.Horton, United Kingdom

THPD01 Immune Effector Mechanisms
Oral Poster Discussion Session
Venue: Room 101-102
Time: 13:00-14:00
Co-Chairs: Xu Yu, United States
Mathias Lichterfeld, United States

HIV Controller CD4+ T cells preferentially express a public TCR clonotype that confers high avidity responses against Gag
France

Therapeutic vaccine-induced Gag-specific CD8+ T cells under anti-retroviral therapy contribute to viral control in a macaque AIDS model
M. Nakamura, Y. Takahara, S. Matsuoka, T. Miura, Y. Kayanagi, T. Matano
Japan

HIV Controller CD4+ T cells under anti-retroviral therapy contribute to viral control in a macaque AIDS model
M. Nakamura, Y. Takahara, S. Matsuoka, T. Miura, Y. Kayanagi, T. Matano
Japan

HIV controllers have activated NK cells with a particular NK cell receptor profile and higher degranulation capacity
France

A novel natural killer cell population lacking FcRy1 is expanded in chronically-infected HIV patients
J. Zhou, M. Kramski, F.S. Amran, P. Price, A. Nejewowski
Australia
Agnostic antibody to human IL-21 promotes cytotoxic immune response to control viral infection
Y.A. Leong, Y. Cui, Z. Chen, J. Toe, M. Pellegrini, S. Lewin, A. Landay, C. Mackay, D. Yu
Australia

Moderated discussion

ThPDD01 Pharmacokinetics: Here to Reassure
Oral Poster Discussion Session
Venue: Room 103
Time: 13:00-14:00
Co-Chairs: Andrew Hill, United Kingdom
Saye Khoo, United Kingdom

Pharmacokinetics of anti-tuberculosis drugs in HIV-positive and HIV-negative adults in Malawi
J.J. van Oosterhout, F. Dzinjalamala, A. Dimba, D. Waterhouse, G. Davies, M. Molyneux, E. Molyneux, S. Ward
Malawi

Pharmacokinetics of boosted-elfitgravir in combination with rifabutin, utilizing twice daily administration of cobicistat to overcome induction
J.M. Custodio, Y. Shao, R. Begley, H. Graham, M. Vinail, J. Szwarzberg, S. Ramanathan, B.P. Kearney
United States

Polymorphisms in SLC34A1 and ABCC2 genes are related with altered renal tubular function in HIV patients receiving tenofovir
Spain

Safety, efficacy and pharmacokinetics of the once-daily integrase inhibitor-based stridul single-tablet regimen in HIV-infected treatment-naive adolescents through 24 weeks of treatment
United States

Tenofovir (TFV), emtricitabine (FTC), intracellular metabolite, and endogenous nucleotide (EN) concentrations as a function of aging in HIV+ adults
United States

Moderated discussion

ThPDD02 Working It Out: HIV and the Workplace
Oral Poster Discussion Session
Venue: Room 104
Time: 13:00-14:00
Co-Chairs: Alice Ouedraogo, Switzerland
Brian Brink, South Africa

The employment and work environment of people living with HIV in Japan: based on the nationwide survey
United States

Mainstreaming HIV and AIDS at work: Levi Strauss & Co.'s multi-country experience comparing HIV and AIDS stand-alone vs. integrated workplace initiatives
J. Lim-Pousard, O. Chang, D. Peters, J. Coetzee
United States

AIDS eroding effect on private sector’s investment in human capital: a review of South Africa’s top companies investment in training and potential calculated loss due to AIDS
G.L. Geere, G. Surgey, J. Gow
South Africa

Community conversations on health and safety for entertainment and garment workers in Cambodia: work smarter and safer
C. Por, E. Sapheakt, R. Howard, L.-N. Ha
ILO

Moderated discussion

Federation of Kenya Employer’s responds to HIV: clustered HIV and AIDS Enterprise Networks
I.K. Muema, H.M. Anakobe
ILO

Moderated discussion

ThPDC01 Effective Testing and Linkage to Care
Oral Poster Discussion Session
Venue: Room 105-106
Time: 13:00-14:00
Chair: Rachel Baggaley, WHO

Usefulness and validation of an easy HIV risk practice and clinical conditions questionnaire
Spain

Regular HIV testing amongst negative/untested higher risk men who have sex with men in four countries: Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland
J. Franklin, K. Lorimer, M. Davis, C. Knussen, L. McDaid, P. Flowers
United Kingdom

Factors associated with HIV testing among injecting drug users in India
D. Gupte, S. Ramesh, N. Saggurti
India

Changes in viral load after home-based medical care and counselling - Swaziland
N. Bond, R. Emerson, A.C. Ikekchi, N. Philip, D. Donnell, G. Bicego, P. Ehrenkranz, Y. Duong, J. Justman
Georgia

A theory-based assessment of the link between exposure to HIV/AIDS-related media content and HIV testing intention
M.A. Bekalu, S. Eggermont
Belgium

Urgent need to strengthen continuum of HIV care after successful scale up of decentralized HIV care services: a prospective cohort study of newly diagnosed HIV clients in rural districts, Zambia
F. Hadunka, K. Chipwe, P. Nambala, V. Chapeto, H. Phiri, R. Siaakchite, K. Komada, H. Miyamoto, S. Miyano, A. Mwango
Zambia

Moderated discussion

ThPDB02 Point of Care Diagnostics and Monitoring: From Bench to Community
Oral Poster Discussion Session
Venue: Room 109-110
Time: 13:00-14:00
Co-Chairs: Ilesh Jani, Mozambique
John Nkengasong, United States

Evaluation of a new rapid fourth generation point of care test device for the early diagnosis of HIV infection
Y. Tamangane, K. Yamada, K. Ebina, M. Masuda, N. Izumikawa, K. Ghibuoka, S. Yamura
Japan

Clinical evaluation of PIMA point of care assay for evaluation of CD4 cell counts
J. Malia, M. Manat, K. Lombardi, K. Crawford, R. Giese, M. Bryant, S. Reed
United States

Field evaluation of the BD FACS Presto? near-patient CD4 counter in San Francisco, USA, and Kisumu, Kenya
United States

Five years of early infant diagnosis in Papua New Guinea, making early initiation of ART possible
H. Keng, S. Ilaisa, C. Aquame, N. Renton, C. Cheveiller, J. Markby, E. Lavit, M. Kiromat
Papua New Guinea
Is it safe to drop CD4 monitoring among virologically suppressed patients? A cohort evaluation from Khayelitsha, South Africa

N. Ford, K. Simson, M.-A. Davies, V. Cox, G. Fatten, C. Cragg, G. Van Cutsem, A. Bouille

WHO

Moderated discussion

THPDE01 Men Matter: Targeting Men Who Have Sex with Women

Oral Poster Discussion Session

Venue: Room 111-112

Time: 13:00-14:00

Co-Chairs: Jennifer Butler, United States

Nicholas Parkhill, Australia

Increasing male uptake of HIV counseling and testing by creating male-friendly services in Munhava, Beira City, Mozambique

A. Mualambo, S. Ko, S. Muchegu, I. Torres, D. Mambo

Mozambique

Comprehensive approach to condom promotion yields results among long distance truckers who are clients of female sex workers in India: the case of Avahan interventions

T. Bhatnagar, D. Sahu, D. Suryawanshi, M. Biswas, M. Collumbien, I. Pandey

India

Impact of a male centered rapid results initiative approach on PMTCT services in FACES supported MOH facilities in Nyanza Province


Kenya

Evolution of couples voluntary counseling and testing for HIV in Rwanda


United States

A combined multi-channel mobilization and home-based HTC strategy improves male involvement and outcomes for PMTCT in rural Eastern Uganda

K.W. Buwiza, C. Kasumu Nakandwa

Uganda

Male partner HIV testing and sero-discordance rates among pregnant women: moving towards eMTCT and reduction of new HIV infections, Mulago Hospital, Kampala, Uganda


Uganda

Moderated discussion

THAC02 Gay and Other Men Who Have Sex with Men (MSM): Prevention within an Accelerating Epidemic

Oral Abstract Session

Venue: Plenary 1

Time: 14:30-16:00

Co-Chairs: Dédé Oetomo, Indonesia

Luiz Loures, UNAIDS

Relationship-based motives for making sexual agreements associated with HIV risk among gay male couples

C. Hoff, D. Chakravarty, S. Beougher, T. Neilands, L. Darbes

United States

Incidence and risk factors of HIV-infection among young men who have sex with men in Bangkok, Thailand

W. Thienkrua, S. Pattanapipat, N. Promda, S. Wimalath, W. Sukwicha, T. Chemmanur, S. Chaikummao, A. Varangrat, P. Sirivangrangsin, T.H. Holz

Thailand

HIV serostatus disclosure and associated factors among high-risk MSM and male-to-female transgender women in Lima, Peru

R. Castillo, K.A. Keonza, S.R. Leon, A. Silva-Santisctean, X. Salazar, T.J. Coates, C.F. Caseres

United States

Drug use and sexual risk behaviours among men who have sex with men in Kaduna Metropolis, north central Nigeria


Nigeria

A divergent tale of two cities: why has HIV control in men who have sex with men (MSM) differed between London and San Francisco (SF) since 2006?


United Kingdom

Moderated discussion

Conclusion

L.Loures, UNAIDS

THAC03 Successful HIV Prevention Strategies with Female Sex Workers

Oral Abstract Session

Venue: Plenary 2

Time: 14:30-16:00

Co-Chairs: Frances M Cowan, United Kingdom

Krystol Metcalfe, Australia

We have finally woken up to the need to reach sex workers comprehensively: South Africa launches the national sex worker HIV treatment and prevention programme

K. Mangold, C. Nogoduka, N. Mungoni, F. Abdullah

South Africa

Are combination prevention interventions effective? The impact of combination prevention on increasing condom use among female sex workers in Central America

I. Bugay, S. Lungo, S. Ruether, K. Anfinson, A. Cabrera, R. Firestone

Guatemala

Estimating the potential impact and efficiency of pre-exposure prophylaxis for female sex workers and men who have sex with men in Bangalore, southern India


United Kingdom

Effectiveness of inter-personal communication activities and TV advertisements on HIV risk reduction behaviors among female sex workers (FSW) in 5 provinces of Angola: Benguela, Cunene, Huambo, Huila, and Luanda (2013)

B. Nito-Andrade, V.M. Pelenda, I. Kuleba, A.A. Jose, B. Da Cunha, M. Kaye

Angola

Estimation of the HIV care cascade for female sex workers in Zimbabwe: baseline results of the SAPPH-Ire trial


United Kingdom

Moderated discussion

THAE01 Stepping up National Coordination and Ownership of HIV Programming

Oral Abstract Session

Venue: Plenary 3

Time: 14:30-16:00

Co-Chairs: Benedict David, Australia

Mean Chi Vu, Cambodia

Costing of Mozambique’s HIV acceleration plan: strategically using costing data to step up financial and human resources to scale up services

A. Couto, V. Macome, S. Ricardo, A. Duto

United States

Evaluation flow of resources and expenditures related to HIV and AIDS in Benin in 2012

www.aids2014.org
Condoms for contraception: patterns of contraceptive use among female sex workers in eThekwini District, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa
J. Simp, L. Rambally, R. Greener, M. Drace, Y. Lafort, M. Beksinska
South Africa

Psychological, biological and social correlates of condom use among injecting drug users: results of a serobehavioral survey (ARISTOTLE program)
France

Innovative peer-to-peer educational intervention to reduce HIV and other blood-borne infection risks in difficult-to-reach people who inject drugs: results of the ANRS AERLI study
P. Carrier, J. Mbwambo, B. Lambdin, O. Chang, J. Mbwambo, B. Lambdin
United States

Risk factors associated with HCV infection and prevalence of HIV-HCV co-infection among people who inject drugs receiving medication-assisted treatment in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
G. Chang, R.D. Bruce, F. Musa, N. Sabinu, E. Matiko, S. Mccurdy, J. Mbwamba, B. Lambdin
United States

The intellectual property rights landscape in Eastern Europe
O. Stefanyszyna, Ukraine

The use of competition law to access affordable prices for ARVs
M. Dhaliwal, UNDP

The threats of Free Trade Agreements on access to medicines
K. Bhambwaj, India

Mechanisms to address intellectual property management for enhancing access to affordable HIV-related products
O. Mellouk, Morocco

Questions and answers with audience

Closing remarks

Co-Chairs: Mirelle Guigaz, France
Mauro Cabral, Argentina
Thursday 24 July | Sessions

This session will explore the global landscape of HIV and gender inequality from the perspective of people living with HIV, women and transgender persons. Session participants will share their experiences with regard to gender inequality and will address the relationship between gender inequalities and HIV within the context of both personal and collective experiences. These stories will serve as the foundation for a broader discussion about the role of gender inequalities in HIV vulnerability. The moderator will also gather written questions and comments from the audience. The goal is to identify best practices for addressing gender inequalities as an integral part of a comprehensive, gender-specific HIV response.

Introduction
M.Guigaz, France; M.Cabral, Argentina

Living with HIV as a young women in Puerto Rico
L.Thomas Negrón, Puerto Rico

Inspiriting change: media’s role in gender inequality
V.Macdonald, United Kingdom

Making it happen: a comprehensive package for women, girls and gender equality
B.Rivona, Indonesia

Stories of success in addressing gender inequality
S.Moroz, Ukraine

How transgender people can transform discrimination for zero new HIV infections
M.Cabral, Argentina

Moderated Discussion

Questions and answers

Closing Remarks

THWS09  Gender Approaches in Monitoring and Evaluation: Focus on HIV, Gender-Based Violence and Women’s Economic Empowerment

Scientific Development Workshop

Venue: Room 104  
Time: 14:30-17:30  
Level: Intermediate  
Target audience: Social or behavioural science, General healthcare / social services provider  
Seating limit: 50  
Co-Facilitators: Jessica Fehringer, United States  
Carolina Mejia, United States  

This workshop explores gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation (M&E) that allows programmes to illuminate important, but often overlooked gender differences and unintended consequences. Participants will explore the intersection of M&E and gender, using case studies on HIV, gender-based violence (GBV) and women’s economic empowerment (WEE) in small groups to work through selecting appropriate indicators and measures. Participants will work to define gender and related terms; discuss why gender is important to health outcomes and programming; identify measures of gender and health, including HIV, GBV and WEE; articulate criteria for indicator selection and information sources for HIV, GBV and WEE indicators; and apply gender-sensitive indicators to programmes to integrate gender into M&E. Participants will be encouraged to discuss their achievements and challenges related to conducting gender-sensitive M&E providing an opportunity to learn from colleagues’ experiences and successes.

Welcome, introductions, background, and review of objectives and agenda
J.Fehringer, United States; C.Meja, United States

Gender: definitions, significance to health and overview of integration into programmes
C.Meja, United States

Questions and answers

Basics of gender monitoring and evaluation
J.Fehringer, United States

Questions and answers

Break

Measuring gender: focus on HIV, GBV, and WEE measures
C.Meja, United States

Questions and answers

Breakout groups work with case studies in HIV, GBV, and WEE to develop appropriate indicators
C.Meja, United States; J.Fehringer, United States

Brief presentation by each group
J.Fehringer, United States

Closing remarks

THWS12  Doing HIV Justice: How Clinicians and Advocates Can Work Together to Ensure Up-To-Date Scientific and Medical Evidence Informs the Application of Criminal Law to Cases of HIV Exposure or Transmission

Scientific Development Workshop

Venue: Room 111-112  
Time: 14:30-17:30  
Level: Advanced  
Target audience: Physician, Advocate, Legal services provider  
Seating limit: 100  
Co-Facilitators: Edwin Jeremy Bernard, United Kingdom  
Sally Cameron, Australia  
Cecile Kazatchkine, Canada  

The overly broad use of criminal law to prosecute people living with HIV for alleged non-disclosure, potential or perceived exposure or non-intentional transmission has led to a great deal of concern for clinicians and affected communities alike. This workshop will highlight tensions between clinical practice and law, including the impact of overly broad HIV criminalisation on public health priorities. It will consider possibilities for stronger alliances between HIV clinicians and community advocates to develop best practice relating to prosecutorial guidelines, producing an HIV risk consensus statement, and serving as an expert witness. It will also provide an opportunity for medical practitioners to reflect on and discuss their experiences dealing with such laws in the context of clinical practice as well as (both willing and unwilling) involvement in legal processes - including providing behavioural advice based on legal frameworks, use of search warrants and subpoenas, and providing expert trial evidence.

Introduction, Overview of HIV criminalization internationally, Screening of HIV is not a crime and Presentation of UNAIDS guidance
E.Bernard, United Kingdom

Q&A

How do prosecutions for HIV exposure and transmission impact clinical practice?
M.Tyndall, Canada; S.Cameron, Australia; E.Bernard, United Kingdom

Q&A

Break

Developing a Consensus Statement on HIV and its transmission in the context of the criminal law
M.Tyndall, Canada; C.Kazatchkine, Canada

Q&A

How can we use a public health argument as we advocate against an overly broad use of the criminal law?
S.Strub, United States; S.Cameron, Australia

Q&A

THWS07  HIV Prevention and Care for Migrants and Mobile Populations

Community Skills Development Workshop
Migrant and mobile populations face particular HIV vulnerabilities that differ from other key populations. Ensuring access to prevention, testing, care and support services during all phases of mobility is crucial. This workshop will address key global and regional challenges of HIV prevention and care for migrant and mobile populations. Several case studies will highlight the issues relevant to regional contexts. Small group exercises will explore political, legal, socio-cultural, geographic and individual level barriers to HIV prevention amongst these populations, and identify opportunities for practical action to improve HIV prevention and care for migrant and mobile populations in participants’ own regions and jurisdictions.

**Introduction: conceptualizing migration**

T. Zakaria, Yemen

**Case study: migrant and mobile populations in the Middle East and North Africa region**

O. Mellouk, Morocco

**Case study: migrant and mobile populations in industrialized countries**

C. Lemoh, Australia

**Case study: migrant and mobile populations in Australasia**

T. Chopra, Australia

**Questions and answers**

**Break**

**HIV and AIDS frameworks and policies: where do migrants and mobile populations fit?**

A. Kamarulzaman, Malaysia

**Overcoming key barriers to effective HIV prevention and care for migrant and mobile populations (group work)**

**Conclusion**

T. Zakaria, Yemen

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**THWS08** Let’s Talk Sexuality – How Sacred Texts Help Us

Community Skills Development Workshop

**Venue:** Room 103

**Time:** 14:30–17:30

**Level:** Foundation

**Target audience:** Faith based worker, General educator/trainer, Teacher / lecturer

**Seating limit:** 130

**Co-Facilitators:** Astrid Berner-Rodoreda, Germany

Phumzile Mabizela, South Africa

JP Mokgethi-Heath, Sweden

Sexuality seems a taboo subject for many faith communities. In the face of HIV, it is clear that unless we can openly talk about sexuality and gender issues, we cannot deal with HIV in a meaningful way. Often sacred texts are believed to make any engagement with the topic of sexuality impossible. This workshop will demonstrate that the opposite can be the case and that one can effectively use sacred texts to talk about sexuality from the perspective of women and men and even from a sexual diversity perspective. The workshop will provide participants with methodologies that lead to a discussion on sexuality and gender issues by using sacred texts. Faith leaders, some living with HIV, and leaders from the Global Interfaith Network on Sexes, Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression (GIN-SSOGIE) will share their experience and explore ways of reading sacred texts in a new light.

**Welcome and introduction**

**Welcome, introduction and programme outline**

A. Berner-Rodoreda, Germany

**Women and men - sexual beings in the Bible – what do they teach us?**

N. Njoroge, Switzerland

**In My Soul**

A. Zonneveld, United States

**Interview with three HIV-positive faith leaders:**

Rev. Phumzile Mabizela (South Africa), Rev. JP Heath (Sweden) and Swamiji Arsha Vidya (Reunion Island)

A. Berner-Rodoreda, Germany

**Is Judaism against homosexuality?**

S. Khan, United Kingdom

**Buzz groups on how methodologies and approaches would work in one’s own context**

A. Berner-Rodoreda, Germany

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**THWS10** Getting Started with the Basics of Community Based Research: Sharing Lessons

Community Skills Development Workshop

**Venue:** Room 105-106

**Time:** 14:30–17:30

**Level:** Foundation

**Target audience:** Activist / advocate, Skills building trainer

**Seating limit:** 100

**Co-Facilitators:** Renee Masching, Canada

Randy Jackson, Canada

Paul Reynolds, New Zealand

Over the last several decades, HIV and AIDS research has increasingly been conducted in collaborative, community-centred and involved, participatory ways. This approach, often referred to as community-based participatory research (CBPR), is research that is conducted at a community site, is focused on community-identified needs, equitably involves community in all phases and is generally initiated by community members in collaboration with academic researchers. This workshop is designed to provide participants with a general overview of CBPR principles, how CBPR can be used to support the advancement of community objectives and how to get started and be meaningfully engaged in CBPR. Participants will be introduced to underpinning principles that are foundational community-based research (CBR), be introduced to several CBPR models and develop an awareness of some of the barriers and challenges to doing CBPR. All presenters are indigenous and experienced in CBPR in their communities.

**Overview of principles of community-based participatory research**

R. Jackson, Canada

**Questions and answers**

**Advantages, challenges and barrier to doing community-based participatory research**

P. Reynolds, New Zealand
Thursday 24 July | Sessions

Questions and answers

Strategies and community-based participatory research models
R. Masching, Canada

Questions and answers

Break

Participant introductions

Introduction to problem-based learning scenarios

Small group feedback

Closing remarks

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**THWS11**

Dynamic, Diverse, & Inclusive: Evidence-based Approaches to HIV and Sexual Health Peer Education for Young People

Community Skills Development Workshop

**Venue:** Room 109-110

**Time:** 14:30-17:30

**Level:** Foundation

**Target audience:** Activist / advocate, Peer educator

**Seating limit:** 400

**Co-Facilitators:** Alex Tanglao, Australia; Fita Rizki Utami, Indonesia; Shubha Kayastha, Nepal; Rosa Roberts, Austria; Duncan Moeketse - Y Network, South Africa

Youth led, peer education programs are one of the most effective means of increasing young people’s ability to make positive sexual health choices to prevent the spread of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections (STI). This workshop will explore best-practice and evidence-based frameworks for peer education. Participants will build foundational skills and knowledge to understand the benefits of peer education and the guiding principles needed to develop programs. The workshop will be based around the following session topics: cultural sensitivity, gender and sexual diversity, intersectionality of HIV and self empowerment theory. Each session topic includes a group activity, which will challenge participants to put theory into practice. Participants will be introduced to the online Peer Education Hub, which will allow participants to access and share peer education resources after completing the workshop. Delegates are encouraged to bring a laptop, tablet or smartphone if possible.

**Introduction:** What is peer education? (sex uncovered activity)

A. Tanglao, Australia; R. Roberts, Austria

Peer education standards
S. Kayastha, Nepal

The importance of cultural sensitivity in peer education programs (group exercise and debrief)
F. Rizki Utami, Indonesia

Including gender and sexuality diversity in peer education workshop content (group exercise and debrief)
A. Tanglao, Australia; R. Roberts, Austria

Self-empowerment theory and peer education programs (group exercise and debrief)
D. Moeketse - Y Network, South Africa

Exploration of the Peer Education Hub
A. Tanglao, Australia

Closing remarks

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**THAX01**

Option B+: Benefits and Challenges

Oral Abstract Session

**Venue:** Plenary 3

**Time:** 16:30-18:00

**Co-Chairs:** Elaine J. Abrams, United States
Craig McClure, UNICEF

Loss to follow-up among women in PMTCT Option B+ programme in Lilongwe, Malawi: understanding outcomes and reasons

Malawi

Elimination of mother to child transmission of HIV: performance of different models of care for initiating lifelong antiretroviral therapy for pregnant women in Malawi (Option B+)

Malawi

Operational challenge: linkages from prevention of mother-to-child transmission services to care and treatment services in Zambia

Zambia

Contribution of lay health providers in scaling up Option B+ interventions: a case of concerted efforts of mentor mothers through psychosocial support groups in East Central Uganda

South Africa

Moderated discussion

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**THAD01**

Sexuality and HIV Risk Amongst Gay Men: Options and Choices

Oral Abstract Session

**Venue:** Plenary 1

**Time:** 16:30-18:00

**Co-Chairs:** Martin Choo, Malaysia
Dédé Oetomo, Indonesia

Consistent and inconsistent use of HIV risk reduction strategies by Australian gay and bisexual men who report unprotected anal intercourse with casual male partners
M. Half, T. Lea, L. Mao, I. Zabiotska, G. Prestage, J. De Wit

Australia

An examination of the level of masculinity ascribed to one’s sexual role and its relation to HIV sexual risk behaviours among gay and bisexual men of colour in Toronto, Canada
O.J. Brennan, R. Souleyemanov, G. George, T.A. Hart, P.A. Newman

Canada

Social networking and HIV-associated sexual risk behaviours among men who have sex with men (MSM) and people who inject drugs (PWID) in Abuja Metropolis
C. Ihekandu, S. Fagorusi, B. Abdullahi Dania, G. Eluwa, E. Luther-Oyebuchi, D. Ezire, S. Sangowawo, J. Njub

Nigeria

“Survival Now vs. Survival Later”: young Jamaican MSMs’ immediate and delayed assessment of HIV risk
G. Harris, J. Tuttle, C.R. Sellers, A. Dazier, L. Dunn

United States

Association of human rights, community collectivisation and vulnerability reduction among men having sex with men in India: myth or reality?
P. Prabhakar, P. Sangram Kishore, P. Renuka, V.P.R. Ch, N. Vijay, C. Vishnu Prasad Rao, J. Robertson

India

Moderated discussion
Use of efavirenz is not associated to an increased risk of neurocognitive impairment in HIV-infected patients
C. Prinetti, P. Balestra, R. Libetstone, P. Lorenzini, A. Cozzi-Leprì, A. Ammassari, M. Riccittini, M. Piazzì, S. Menichelli, V. Tozzi, A. Antinori
Italy

Determining the prevalence of HIV-associated neurocognitive disorder in a high-functioning and optimally treated Australian cohort: implications for international neuroHIV research
Australia

Neurocognitive change in the era of HIV combination antiretroviral therapy: a longitudinal CHARTER study
United States

High ratios of circulating pro-inflammatory cytokines to anti-inflammatory IL-10 correlate with regional brain atrophy in chronic suppressed HIV infection
United States

Is mental depression a serious issue among female sex workers? Evidence from Southern India
S.K. Pandit, N. Saggiurti, S. Pachauri, P. Prakashkar, India

Predictors of impaired neurocognitive performance during follow-up among ART-naïve individuals initiating ART in ACTG clinical trials
M. Smurzynski, M. Yang, K. Robertson, A.C. Collier, K. Wu, R.J. Bosch, R.J. Ellis
United States

Moderated discussion

THSY06 The Role of Community in Global Policy Making
Symposia Session
Venue: Plenary 2
Time: 16:30-18:00
Co-Chairs: Mary Ann Torres, Canada
Ian McKnight, Jamaica

Many delegates attending the conference seek a more comprehensive understanding of the functioning of global policy-making bodies and the chances and limits for communities to get involved. This session addresses the structure and composition of the global HIV infrastructure and scrutinizes to which extent communities are already embedded in its discourses and decision-making processes and what could be improved. Further to providing an overview of the global HIV architecture the session will point out ways for interested community representatives to get involved in global policy making agencies and how they could do best in re-igniting the movement and fostering strong community leadership. Additionally, it will engage discussion on the challenges and opportunities for effective community participation.

Introduction
Community representation in global decision-making bodies
D. Baxter, Australia

Community-led change in the Caribbean
I. McKnight, Jamaica

Community involvement in government agencies
G. Bachman, United States

Igniting the passion: what we need to do to move forward
P. Torres Aguiler, Mexico

Questions and answers

Conclusions

THSY07 Understanding the Reasons for Declines in New HIV Infections
Symposia Session
Venue: Melbourne Room 1
Time: 16:30-18:00
Co-Chairs: Peter Ghys, UNAIDS
John Kaldor, Australia

In 2013, UNAIDS publicized incidence reductions of more than 50% in 26 countries. It is unclear, however, what factors contribute to these declines. Focusing on Botswana, India, Malawi and Zambia, this session will explore whether estimated HIV incidence declines are robust, determine to what extent they are brought about by changes in sexual behavior (e.g. multiple partners, condom use) and/or increased uptake of biomedical interventions (e.g. male circumcision, antiretroviral treatment, STI treatment), and using multiple methods, determine which specific HIV prevention programmes in each selected country may have contributed to these changes.

Introduction
J. Kaldor, Australia; J. Kaldor, Australia

HIV incidence declines in south India
P. Vickerman, United Kingdom

Understanding the reasons for declines in new HIV infections in Botswana
R. Selato, Botswana
Methods for understanding the reasons for declines in new HIV infections in countries with high HIV prevalence
T.Hallett, United Kingdom

Understanding the reasons for declines in new HIV infections in Malawi
T.Bisika, Malawi

Understanding the reasons for declines in new HIV infections in South Africa
L.Johnson, South Africa

Questions and answers

Closing remarks
P.Ghys, UNAIDS; P.Ghys, Switzerland