



IAS SUPPORT TO ICASA 2008

FINAL REPORT



Prepared by the IAS Secretariat

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	3
1 Technical Support.....	4
1.1 Conference Governance and Organizing	4
1.2 Programme Building.....	4
1.3 Fundraising, Sponsoring and Finances.....	5
1.4 Logistics	5
1.5 Information Technology (IT).....	5
1.6 Scholarship Programme	6
1.7 Conference Evaluation	6
2 Activities Organized by IAS at ICASA.....	7
2.1 Education Programme	7
2.2 JIAS Workshops at ICASA	9
2.3 Industry and HIV Clinical Research Satellite.....	10
2.4 Monitoring and Evaluation Skills Building Workshops.....	11
2.5 Exhibition Booth	12
2.6 Special Session –“From Mexico to Dakar: The Key Outcomes of AIDS 2008 in the African Context”.	12
3 Challenges and Lessons Learnt.....	13
APPENDIX 1 - Summary of the Key Issues Addressed During the Conference.....	14
APPENDIX 2 - Snapshot of IAS’ Membership and Governance Advice to SAA.....	15
APPENDIX 3 - Summary Results of the Education Programme on Scaling-up Treatment Delivery Programmes - Participant Survey	16
APPENDIX 4 - Summary Results of the JIAS "Publish or Perish" Workshop Participant Survey.....	23
APPENDIX 5 - Summary Results of the JIAS "Abstract Writing" Workshop Participant Survey.....	30
APPENDIX 6 - Summary Results of the M&E Skills Building Workshop Participant Survey	39
APPENDIX 7 - Summary Results of the IAS Special Session “From Mexico to Dakar ...” Participant Survey	49

Introduction

The International Conference on AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections in Africa (ICASA) was held in Dakar, Senegal, from 3 to 7 December 2008. This was the 15th edition of the biennial conference, organized by the Society of AIDS in Africa (SAA); the first one having been held in Belgium in 1986.

The organizers estimated that close to 10,000 participants, from 130 countries attended the conference, drawn from diverse backgrounds and disciplines. They included researchers, health care workers, community activists and leaders, representatives of faith-based organizations, practitioners of traditional medicine, government policy-makers and administrators, political leaders, local and international non-governmental organizations, bilateral and multilateral development agencies, young persons, people living with HIV, people with disabilities and media. A summary of the key issues addressed during the conference is available in Appendix 1.

As part of its strategy to building regional capacity, the International AIDS Society (IAS) provides technical and financial support to regional societies and conferences. To this end, IAS worked together with SAA and other partners, including the local leadership and the Secretariat in Senegal to organize the 15th edition of ICASA (ICASA 2008). As a member of the International Steering Committee, IAS contributed to determining the theme, goals and overall conference programme. Further, IAS provided technical assistance in logistics, fundraising, programme building, scholarships, commercial sponsorship, satellites and exhibitions as well as evaluation. A sub-grant of US\$290,000, funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, was also awarded by IAS to the *Réseau Africain de Recherche sur le SIDA*/African AIDS Research Network (RARS/AARN) to support the organization of the conference.

During the conference IAS organized as well a total of eight activities involving delegates: a special session on key outcomes of AIDS 2008 in the African context; two skills building workshops in English and French on how to write an abstract; one skills building workshop in English on how to write a manuscript; two skills building workshops in English and French on monitoring and evaluation of the HIV/AIDS response; and a satellite session on research on women and children. The day before the start of the main conference IAS organized a one-day education course on scaling-up. IAS organized three more activities which aimed at IAS members and partners, including a booth in the exhibition area and a meeting with IAS African members to discuss the new IAS strategic planning process.

In addition, the IAS Executive Director, Craig Mc Clure, was one of the main key note speakers at the closing session. A copy of his speech is available at:
<http://www.iasociety.org/Web/WebContent/File/Closing%20remarks%20ICASA%202008.pdf>

The purpose of this report is to describe how IAS supported ICASA 2008 through technical advice and activities implemented during the conference, as well as key challenges and lessons learnt¹. This report will not cover the support given by IAS to regional societies. However, it should be noted that IAS provided advice on governance and membership to SAA as part of its election process in 2008 (see Appendix 2 for further details).

¹ A report on the use of the sub-grant will be submitted separately by RARS/AARN.

1 Technical Support

This section gives an overview of technical support provided by IAS to the ICASA Secretariat before and during the conference.

1.1 Conference Governance and Organizing

The IAS Executive Director was involved in the International Steering Committee (ISC) of ICASA 2008 along with the IAS Governing Council Representative for Africa. The latter was supported financially by IAS to attend the meetings of the ISC and the actual conference. Several IAS staff members also attended meetings of the ISC and provided key technical advice and information.

The IAS Senior Manager for Regional Partnerships held a foundation seminar at the ICASA 2008 offices at the beginning of 2007 that covered an overview of the whole conference organizing process, including nomenclature and key components. Participants were the Conference Co-chairs, the co-chairs of the three Programme Committees and key staff of the Secretariat.

Numerous teleconferences were organized between the IAS and the ICASA 2008 Secretariats during which mentoring and monitoring of progress were carried out. These teleconferences became regular and were held once every week in the last six months before the conference.

In addition, IAS organized and supported a one-week visit to Geneva for the Conference Chair and the top two Secretariat staff during May 2008. The visitors met and discussed the respective components of their work with the corresponding IAS staff. IAS also organized and supported the participation of the Conference Co-Chair and key staff at the 4th IAS Conference on HIV Pathogenesis, Treatment and Prevention (IAS 2007) in Sydney and the XVII International AIDS Conference (AIDS 2008) in Mexico. Both occasions were used to promote ICASA 2008 and to expose the Dakar team to real-life conference experiences, from the organizers' standpoint.

1.2 Programme Building

The IAS Conference Programme and Regional Partnerships Departments gave technical advice by email, telephone, sharing of templates and by personal visits for the following aspects of programme building:

- ✘ Conference programme building committee structures;
- ✘ Abstract submission, review and selection guidelines;
- ✘ Criteria and processes for selection of skills building workshops;
- ✘ Preparation, including numbering formats, and publishing of the abstract book and CD ROM;
- ✘ Support to the session development of the Youth Leadership session with HRH Princess Mathilde from Belgium;
- ✘ Onsite support to speaker centre and opening session.

In addition, the IAS Senior Manager for Conference Programmes took leadership for organizing and running the Marathon Meeting which was held in Dakar from 2 to 4 September 2008 and onsite during the conference focusing on the Speaker Centre, implementing speaker consent forms, standardizing the uploading of presentations and troubleshooting when needed.

Several IAS staff members took up the responsibility for building up and leading important conference sessions in the core programme (see section 2 of this report).

1.3 Fundraising, Sponsoring and Finances

The IAS Resource Development Department held meetings, email and telephone communications with the ICASA 2008 leadership and Secretariat giving technical training on fundraising strategies and preparation of proposals. The department also helped identify and introduce potential donors, including making appointments for some of them. Moreover, IAS acted as an intermediary between ICASA 2008 and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation leading to a direct sub-grant transfer of US\$290,000.

In addition, IAS acted as provider of information and promoter of ICASA 2008 to many of its contacts of potential sponsors. Closer to the conference, the IAS Conference Logistics and Sponsors Liaison Officer spent one week in Dakar to provide hands-on advice on relations and services to commercial sponsors, organizers of satellite symposia and exhibitors. IAS also offered advice on the preparation of the ICASA 2008 sponsorship package and shared some of its templates for adaptation.

Lastly, IAS provided technical advice on financial planning, including sharing its budgeting templates, as well as on financial controls.

1.4 Logistics

The IAS Logistics Department provided advice and shared tools for the participant registration process. This included:

- ✘ Delegate registration at the conference;
- ✘ Production and management of badges and other identification of participants during the conference;
- ✘ Certificates of attendance.

Advice was also given by the IAS Logistics Department on the following aspects:

- ✘ Layout of the conference centre;
- ✘ Volunteers management;
- ✘ Traffic directing;
- ✘ Security;
- ✘ Hotel contracting.

1.5 Information Technology (IT)

The IAS IT Department staff advised the ICASA 2008 Secretariat on the suitability and adequacy of their website (<http://www.icasadakar2008.org/>) giving suggestions for improvements. They also gave advice on how to structure internal data storage and on the IT infrastructure necessary for effective data management.

IAS followed up on the possibility of ICASA 2008 contracting a company IAS had helped retain for ICASA 2005 and with which SAA still had a contract, as IT provider. Eventually, IAS helped ICASA 2008 sent out and evaluate bids.

In addition, the IAS IT Department advised on the creation of user names and passwords for ICASA 2008 secretariat and, in collaboration with the IAS Finance Department, gave advice on payment systems and on establishing an internet merchant account.

1.6 Scholarship Programme

The IAS Scholarships and Initiatives Project Manager provided support to the ICASA Secretariat by phone and email. She also spent one week in Dakar to give advice and share information and tools for:

- ✘ Developing priorities and selection criteria;
- ✘ Assisting in the selection process to ensure the selection represented the predefined goals, categories, and budgets for the scholarship programme;
- ✘ Determining the workflow and potential bottlenecks following the selection of recipients.

1.7 Conference Evaluation

IAS hired the former IAS Evaluation Coordinator to develop an evaluation plan, design the tools and carry out a comprehensive evaluation of ICASA 2008. The objective was to assess the main strengths and weaknesses of the conference, as well as the immediate impacts on the delegates.

Data collection instruments included onsite observations, interviews with key informants and tailored surveys listed below:

- ✘ The committee survey, targeting members of the ISC, was administered online before the conference;
- ✘ The ICASA 2005 delegate survey, targeting delegates who attended both ICASA 2008 and ICASA 2005, was administered onsite during the conference through random face-to-face interviews conducted in both English and French;
- ✘ The delegate survey, targeting all delegates who attended ICASA 2008, was administered online after the conference and was available in both English and French.

Support was provided by the current IAS Evaluation team and the IAS Education Coordinator who conducted interviews during the conference with delegates who attended ICASA 2005, and who translated various documents, including the delegate survey, from English to French.

Data analysis was made by the former IAS Evaluation Coordinator who also wrote the final report which will be soon available on the ICASA 2008 website (<http://www.icasadakar2008.org/>).

The evaluation of IAS activities organized at ICASA was conducted separately, with the current IAS Evaluation Coordinator being responsible for its planning and management. This was primarily done through online surveys administered after the conference. Key findings are presented in the section 2 and summary reports are available in Appendix 3 to 7.

2 Activities Organized by IAS at ICASA

The following activities were planned and conducted by the IAS Secretariat staff. All didactic materials handed out and key presentations made during these activities were posted on the IAS website.

2.1 Education Programme

With the support of a Tibotec Educational Grant, IAS organized a focused educational programme at ICASA 2008. The IAS Education Coordinator managed all aspects of this project, including participant selection, curriculum and materials development, seminar facilitation and logistics with the guidance of an Advisory Group and the support of expert faculty and guest speakers. Sixteen (16) young health care workers from 10 different countries in Africa were selected to participate in a week-long education programme, looking at the issues, challenges and best practices of scaling-up treatment delivery programmes.

The programme began with a pre-conference seminar, where expert faculty provided updates on HIV treatment from a public health approach, particularly addressing mothers and children. They also considered the possibilities of task-shifting in their clinics, comparing their own practice with the World Health Organisation (WHO) guidelines. Dr. Debrework Zewdie, IAS Governing Council member, stressed the importance of those on the frontline conducting research on scaling-up ARV treatment in resource-limited settings. By discussing their case-studies, they shared experiences on how clinicians could deal with challenges such as maintaining adherence, risk reduction, family planning and alternative medicines. At the end of the seminar, a panel discussion with social scientists and community activists provided these young clinicians with insights on how the social context influences - and is influenced by - the introduction of scaling-up innovations. The seminar closed by reflecting on what the social context means for health care workers, appreciating that for health care workers to respond effectively to scaling-up treatment it would require them to develop into reflective practitioners, continually learning from practice.

Participants then continued their learning at the main ICASA conference with a roadmap based on the seminar topics.

The IAS Education Programme at ICASA 2008 was designed to provide a forum for building knowledge and skills for health care workers by expert presentations and to provide an open forum for sharing experiences. Such initiatives that bring young doctors and nurses together help reduce the intellectual and emotional isolation of practitioners on the ground, and nourish a team spirit towards addressing the common issues of scaling-up treatment delivery by those who know best: health care workers themselves.

A few days after the end of the conference, all participants were invited to complete an online survey. More than 80% of participants completed the survey (13 out of the 16 participants) of which 12 indicated the seminar had met their expectations "very well".

Almost all survey respondents reported the information provided before the seminar as well as the pre-programme questionnaire and the case study were "very useful". The seminar content was "very relevant" for 85% of respondents (and "relevant" for the remaining 15%) and its quality was "excellent" for 77% of respondents (and "good" for the remaining 23%). All surveyed participants were satisfied by the faculty/guest speakers, the teaching approach, the answers from speakers to questions asked by participants and the materials in participant folders, rating their quality as "excellent" or "good". The majority of respondents were also satisfied by the

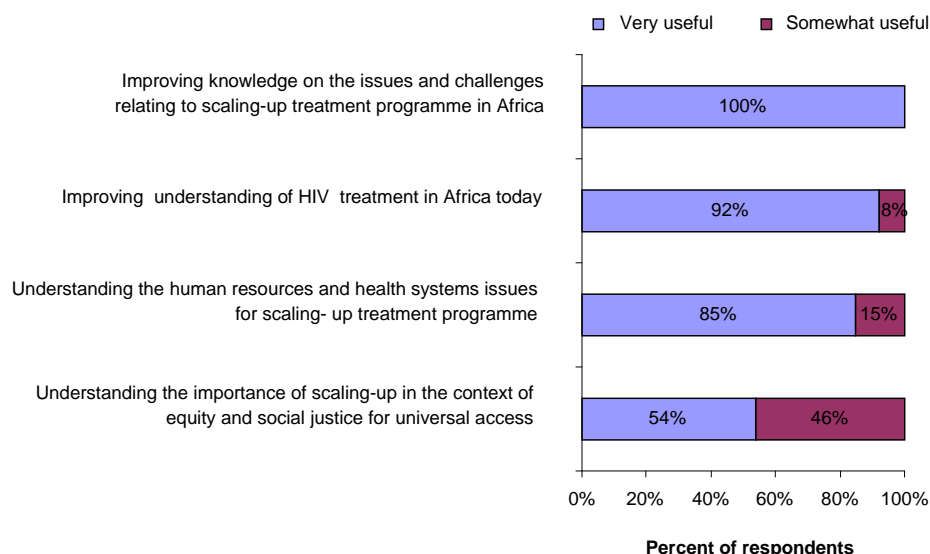
overall organization, included the number of participants and speakers, the programme format (balance between presentations and discussions) and the seminar room equipment.

Regarding benefits gained by attending the seminar, all respondents were satisfied by the opportunities they had to ask questions to speakers, and to network with them and with other health care workers. In addition, more than 80% reported the seminar was “very useful” in:

- ✘ Improving their knowledge on the issues and challenges relating to scaling-up treatment programme in Africa;
- ✘ Improving their understanding of HIV treatment in Africa today;
- ✘ Understanding the human resources and health systems issues for scaling-up treatment programme.

However, fewer respondents (54%) considered the seminar was “very useful” in understanding the importance of scaling-up in the context of equity and social justice for universal access, as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Usefulness of the Seminar “Scaling-Up Treatment Delivery Programmes: Issues, Challenges and Best Practices”



Most respondents indicated they will share with their colleagues and peers what they had learnt at the seminar. Some of them reported they will also promote and implement what they had learnt such as task shifting. This is clear evidence that the impact of this seminar will reach far beyond participants.

Looking at the future, surveyed participants suggested to extending the duration of the seminar (54% reported the duration was too short), holding it in other languages than English (e.g. French for Francophone African participants) and covering additional topics (e.g. operations research, management of co-infection and co-morbidity, monitoring and evaluation, faith-based organization involvement, human resources and health system implications for scale-up, etc.). The majority also thought that such seminars should be extended to other health care workers.

Complete results of this survey are provided in Appendix 3² and the full report on the education programme can be downloaded from the IAS website (<http://www.iasociety.org/Default.aspx?pageId=284>).

Positive feedback was also received from three speakers who completed a tailored online survey. They all “agreed” or “strongly agreed” that the speaker guidelines developed by IAS were clear and that IAS support was adequate. As an indicator of their satisfaction, they all indicated they were interested in participating in future education initiatives and were available to serve as speaker/faculty at IAS 2009.

2.2 JIAS Workshops at ICASA

The Journal of the International AIDS Society (JIAS) is an online, open-access, peer-reviewed HIV/AIDS journal, publishing scientific articles, abstracts of previous conferences and manuscripts on essential and innovative HIV/AIDS research, prevention and care efforts (www.jiasociety.org). In addition, JIAS provides educational resources on abstract writing and publication methods. This includes the organization of workshops during international and regional conferences.

JIAS Editors-in-chief, Mark Wainberg and Elly Katabira, conducted two workshops³ at ICASA 2008:

- ✘ Publish or Perish provided an overview of the essential elements of a good scientific manuscript, and the process for getting one accepted for scientific journals through the peer-review process.
- ✘ Abstract writing workshops were conducted in English and French, teaching participants how to write an effective abstract for conferences. Through group activities, participants gained an understanding of the tracks and categories, the review process and scoring criteria used, discussing the differences between high-scoring and low-scoring abstracts using examples from previous AIDS conferences. A step-by-step guide was also presented to using the online abstract mentoring programme, and the self-help tools available to prepare abstracts for submission.

The three workshops were well attended with approximately 100 participants all together. Feedback from participants was collected through tailored online surveys administered immediately after the conference.

Results of the survey dedicated to the workshop “Publish or Perish” showed that overall participants were highly satisfied by the quality of presentations, capacity of facilitators, workshop format and topics, as well as didactic materials. All respondents reported to have gained at least one benefit from attending this workshop, including knowledge on JIAS, skills in preparing a manuscript and understanding of the peer review process. However, these findings must be treated with caution due to the limited size of the survey sample (7 respondents out of 21 emails sent and delivered).

The survey dedicated to the workshop “Abstract writing” was completed by 23 delegates (out of 61 emails sent and delivered). Results are also positive with 38% of respondents rating the quality of the workshop as “excellent” and 48% as “good”. All respondents reported to have

² Responses to open questions are not included in the Appendix but are available upon request.

³ All workshop materials can be downloaded on the following site: <http://www.iasociety.org/Default.aspx?pageId=266>

gained at least one benefit from attending this workshop, including knowledge on JIAS, skills in preparing an abstract, understanding of the abstract review guidelines, access to self-help tools and the functioning of the IAS 2009 online abstract mentoring system. The majority of surveyed participants expected to apply what they had learnt by writing and submitting abstracts to different conferences/congresses, and sharing their new knowledge with peers.

Both surveys showed that participants found the workshop duration too short and that they were interested in getting further support such as mentoring to write manuscripts, abstracts and grant proposals as well as training on research skills. Complete results are provided in Appendix 4 and Appendix 5⁴.

2.3 Industry and HIV Clinical Research Satellite

The Industry Liaison Forum (ILF) is an initiative of the International AIDS Society (IAS) with a mission to accelerate scientifically promising, ethical HIV research in resource-limited countries, with a particular focus on the role and responsibilities of industry as sponsors and supporters of research⁵. During 2008-2011 ILF is committed to focusing on scientific, ethical and policy issues related to HIV research for women and children, by identifying research gaps in this area. The ILF strategic plans for this period include meetings at Regional AIDS Conferences. The second regional meeting was organized at ICASA 2008. The meeting entitled "Industry and HIV Clinical Research – what is being learned in Africa? Focusing on women and children" brought together leading regional and international scientists and key stakeholders to discuss the immediate gaps in research to meet the needs of women and children in Africa.

Dr. Elly Katabira, IAS President-Elect, and one of the co-chairs of the IAS-ILF opened the meeting by giving an overview of the state of clinical HIV research in Africa. Following his introduction Dr. Ruth Nduati, Associate Professor of Paediatrics at the University of Nairobi in Kenya talked about major challenges with regard to treatment and care in children in Africa, identifying several areas in which more research is urgently needed. Dr. Holly Rawizza, Co-Investigator on a study⁶ of the Efficacy of Maternal Antiretroviral Intervention and Infant Antiretroviral Prophylaxis for the Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT) in Nigeria presented the ethical concerns with regard to clinical trials with women and children.

The session ended with a lively panel with representatives from the pharmaceutical industries; Tibotec and Bristol-Myers Squibb, as well as research institutes and organizations presented some of the current efforts by industry and non-industry institutes, looked further into some of the research gaps identified during the speakers presentations and debated on recommendations on where industry and non-industry partners could work closely together to move the agenda forward. Professor Richard Marlink, Vice President for Technical Implementation at the Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation (EGPAF) and Professor of the Department of Immunology and Infectious Diseases at the Harvard School of Public Health, and Dr. Paula Munderi, from Uganda Virus Research Institute discussed their experiences partnering with pharmaceutical industry, concluding that industry efforts are a valuable contribution to address some of the shortcomings in this research area and encouraging more partnership between industry and academic institutes and international organizations.

An online survey was also administered to evaluate the impact of this satellite. However, results are not presented in this report as the response rate was too low.

4 Responses to open questions are not included in the Appendix but are available upon request.

5 For more information, visit the ILF website: www.iasociety.org/ilf.aspx.

6 This study is funded by the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).

2.4 Monitoring and Evaluation Skills Building Workshops

Two skills building workshops on Monitoring and Evaluation towards tracking HIV/AIDS response progress were held; one in English and one in French. The objective was to introduce the Logical Framework Approach as a key monitoring and evaluation tool and aimed at Project Managers and Coordinators working in any HIV/AIDS related area. The events were attended by more than 100 participants all together.

Both workshops started with a PowerPoint presentation highlighting the benefits to use a logical framework and the different steps to design it. This was immediately followed by questions and answers. Participants were then divided into small working groups to practice the Logical Framework Approach with a concrete example (case study). Expected results included the design of a complete logical framework, containing at least three outputs and related activities and indicators. The level of participation and the quality of the work delivered greatly varied between groups but overall, participants were committed and interested in the exercise. The workshop ended with a presentation of results by all groups, followed by discussions and comments.

Similar to the other activities organized by IAS, workshop participants completed a bilingual online survey the week after the conference. Response rate was high with 44 participants (out of 98 emails sent and delivered). The majority of respondents gave a positive feedback with 80% rating the quality of the workshop as "good" or "excellent". More than 80% "agreed" or "strongly agreed" that the workshop structure was appropriate, the PowerPoint was clear and easy to understand, the facilitator provided answers to most questions and the case study group session was interesting. Although the majority of respondents indicated the workshop duration was appropriate (3.5 hours), many suggested that it should be longer given the complexity of the logical framework.

Thinking of the impact, almost all respondents (98%) reported to have gained at least one benefit from the workshop. Benefits mostly reported were the understanding of what a logical framework is and how to design it, as well as the opportunities to share advice and ideas with peers. The majority of respondents planned to design and use the logical framework for ongoing and/or future projects. In addition, 35% of surveyed participants indicated they will introduce this tool to peers or colleagues. However, the majority (70%) reported they would need further support to effectively apply what they had learnt during the workshop, of which 93% would prefer to receive support through online guidelines and toolkits. To this end, all handouts were posted on the IAS website⁷ and participants were informed accordingly. Complete results are provided in Appendix 6⁸.

⁷ All workshop materials can be downloaded on the IAS website (welcome page, under the section ICASA Workshop Material): <http://www.iasociety.org/>

⁸ Responses to open questions are not included in the Appendix but are available upon request.

2.5 Exhibition Booth

IAS had an exhibition booth during the conference, where delegates could pick up material about the IAS, the upcoming IAS 2009 and AIDS 2010 conferences, the latest IAS Newsletter, as well as policy and education related material, which was appreciated by the conference delegates. The booth attracted many delegates from both Francophone and Anglophone Africa, who stopped by to discuss with IAS staff and to network with other IAS members. Current members used this opportunity to renew their membership and there was also an increase in the number of new members from the region, wanting to join the IAS in the response to HIV/AIDS.

2.6 Special Session –“From Mexico to Dakar: The Key Outcomes of AIDS 2008 in the African Context”

The special session “From Mexico to Dakar: They Key outcomes of AIDS 2008 in the African context” aimed at building on the key lessons of AIDS 2008 to strengthen the response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Africa. Speakers included five experts - Debrework Zewdie, Director of the Global HIV/AIDS Program of the World Bank; Elly Katabira, IAS President elect & Associate Professor of Medicine of Makerere University; Oumou Fofana Sangare, HIV and TB focal point in the Health Department of Mali; Ron MacInnis, Director of Policy and Programs of the International AIDS Society and Sophie Dilmitis, HIV and AIDS Coordinator at the World YWCA - who translated the main outcomes of AIDS 2008 in an African context, discussed how best practices identified at the global level can be adapted to regional and national responses to HIV/AIDS, and analyzed the specific challenges in implementing the lessons of AIDS 2008 in Africa⁹.

The session was attended by approximately 250 delegates who were also invited to complete an online survey the week after the conference. However, given the difficulty and lack of time to get their contact details, only 61 emails were sent and delivered, of which 8 complete responses were received. Although results must be treated with caution due to the limited survey sample size, they showed that this session was successful in presenting key lessons of AIDS 2008 to strengthen the response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Africa. The key lessons which were the most clearly presented at the session included the necessity to integrate health systems strengthening and HIV/AIDS programmes, the close links between the respect of human rights and the response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic, the risk of making HIV transmission a criminal offence and the need to address concentrated epidemics in at-risk populations through targeted prevention. Regarding the main benefits gained from attending this session, most respondents “agreed” or “strongly agreed” that they understood how the main outcomes of AIDS 2008 could be translated in the African context and how best practices identified at the global level could be adapted to regional and national responses to HIV/AIDS. They also reported to be aware of the specific challenges in implementing the lessons of AIDS 2008 in Africa.

All respondents indicated they would like to learn more on AIDS 2008, especially on the following topics: health systems strengthening and integration with HIV/AIDS programmes, evidence-based HIV prevention strategies and links between the epidemic and human rights. In addition, they all recommended offering a similar session at the next ICASA conference (i.e. presentation of the AIDS 2010 key lessons to strengthen the response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Africa). Complete results are provided in Appendix 7¹⁰.

9 The presentation “AIDS 2008 KEY OUTCOME” can be downloaded on the IAS website: <http://www.iasociety.org/Default.aspx?pageId=105>

10 Responses to open questions are not included in the Appendix but are available upon request.

3 Challenges and Lessons Learnt

Providing support to partners and organizing activities as part of regional AIDS conferences have always posed a series of challenges due to the distance, language and cultural barriers, difference in working methods, objectives, priorities, experience and expertise, and other factors.

Despite efforts made by the IAS and ICASA Secretariats to face these challenges, it was not always easy to work and communicate together, which sometimes resulted in misunderstandings, delays and non application of advice provided by IAS. First of all, IAS did not have a clear idea of which kind of support was needed, nor on the best way to deliver it given the above-mentioned constraints. It was therefore difficult to understand what the priorities of the ICASA Secretariat were and their needs in terms of technical advice and training. In addition, the lack of human resources within the ICASA Secretariat limited its capacity to provide accurate information in a timely manner, thus slowing the whole process. Another major challenge was the decision-making process within the ICASA Secretariat where only a few staff members had the power to make decisions.

In view of the above findings, the following recommendations have been formulated by the IAS Secretariat to improve IAS cooperation with regional partners in charge of the organization of regional AIDS conferences:

- ✘ Assess as early as possible the needs of the regional partner in terms of capacity building and strengthening;
- ✘ Agree well in advance with the regional partner on clear terms of reference for IAS and on how IAS support will be practically implemented;
- ✘ Clarify IAS expectations in terms of information (content, format and timing) to be provided by the regional partner to make its support the most successful;
- ✘ Identify the most cost-effective communication channels and agree on a schedule for regular face-to-face meetings and conference calls;
- ✘ Assign a staff from the IAS Secretariat as project team leader, for each regional conference, to coordinate and monitor all kinds of support provided to the regional partner;
- ✘ Develop and provide to regional partners self-help tools and online guidelines with regard to conference planning and organization;
- ✘ Share with the regional partner lessons learnt from previous regional conferences and identify the most cost-effective ways to avoid repeating them;
- ✘ Ensure that the regional partner that is responsible for organizing the conference has a clear governance structure for decision-making with enough Secretariat staff having a decision power.

APPENDIX 1 - Summary of the Key Issues Addressed During the Conference

Most of the major themes that came out of the International AIDS Conference (AIDS 2008) in Mexico emerged at ICASA 2008 and were further developed with particular emphasis on the implications in the African context. John Idoko from Nigeria, in his plenary presentation, reconfirmed that it is now generally accepted that there are significant benefits in starting treatment early and he alluded to a number of guidelines to this effect. However, with treatment coverage still very low in resource limited settings starting treatment early would aggravate the situation by bringing more people into the category of those requiring treatment but without the resources to reach them all.

Jeff O'Malley reminded the delegates that people living with HIV and people perceived to be living with HIV, whether or not they are already marginalized in other ways, already suffer from grievous human rights abuses. He went on to point out that there have been numerous success stories in Africa showing the benefits of promoting and protecting the human rights of marginalized populations. He singled out how a rights-based approach to treatment had led to significant increase in access and survival. He urged that responses to HIV in Africa must continue to build on these successes demonstrating that lasting and sustainable changes must be built upon rights. Craig McClure in his speech at the closing session said "the battle to scale up HIV testing, treatment and prevention must put the battle for human rights at the centre". He added that "we must all work together to use the evidence at our disposal that criminalization of HIV exposure and transmission is bad public policy, contrary to public health and human rights".

The conference addressed issues of vulnerable communities more openly and strongly than ever before in its history. Speaker after speaker pointed out that it is critical for Africa to face the fact that concentrated epidemics among men who have sex with men (MSM), sex workers and drug users is a serious problem which demands acknowledgement and action.

The issue of disability and HIV was much spotlighted at the conference beginning with a two-day pre conference and followed by two dedicated sessions during the main conference. Altogether there were approximately 60 people with disabilities attending the conference

Over and over again it was acknowledged that Africa's response to HIV and AIDS is challenged by its weak health systems, particularly in the form of an inadequate, poorly equipped health work force besides poor infra-structure.

Michel Kazatchkine, Executive Director, Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria recognized past and ongoing efforts to address the challenge and Professor Joep Lange of the Academic Medical Hospital Amsterdam argued for a health care reform, in which government and private sector work together and in which the development of pre-paid private insurance coverage, for low income people and commercial investments in healthcare delivery play a major role.

Inclusiveness, a key feature of ICASA 2008 was aptly captured by the conference chair, Professor Souleymane Mboup when in his remarks at the closing session he said "the response to HIV and AIDS must recognize the vulnerability of minorities and the importance of addressing this issue. Young people, sex workers, men who have sex with men, migrants, disabled people, women and girls - all minorities of the African melting pot - were involved, spoke-up, and were heard at this conference. When their representatives approached us, we listened to them".

APPENDIX 2 - Snapshot of IAS' Membership and Governance Advice to SAA

At the SAA-IAS Joint Meeting in Senegal on 7 June 2007, it was agreed that the IAS would assist SAA in its efforts to hold a democratic council election, including advice around building an SAA membership database to serve as electoral register.

SAA used the delegate lists from ICASA 2003 and 2005 to create a base for the membership, and the IAS supported SAA in its membership development by reaching out to IAS members in Africa, with a call for a free SAA membership until December 2007, which was also posted on the Regional Partnership pages on the IAS website. The IAS also participated in the testing of the member sign-up procedure on the SAA website.

In order to facilitate participation in the election, the voting was to be conducted online, in a similar manner to the IAS Governing Council Election. In October 2007, the IAS was invited to take part in the testing of the SAA Election software, and was later asked to give feedback and comments on the *Criteria for SAA Election Eligibility*. The IAS provided the SAA Secretariat with input on the criteria, as well as the timeline of the election, and was available for questions and technical advice throughout the election process.

The SAA Council Election was successfully completed in October 2008, with the following members being elected:

Central

Prof. Okome, Madeleine	Gabon
Dr. Kapepela, Marie	DR Congo

East

Dr. Walusaga, Rogers	Uganda
Dr. Omenge, Enoch	Kenya

North

Prof. Hakima Himmich	Morocco
Dr. Ahmed	Egypt

South

Prof. Dutoit, Jan du	South Africa
Dr. Mangeira, Joanna D.	Mozambique
Dr. Madzikanga Maxwell	Zimbabwe



West


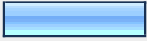
Dr. Olabisi, Prisca Adejumo	Nigeria
Prof. Soudre Robert	Burkina Faso
Dr. Arhinful	Ghana

APPENDIX 3 - Summary Results of the ICASA 2008 Education Programme Participant Survey

1. What were the main factors in your decision to attend The Education Programme? Select all that apply			
		Response Percent	Response Count
Opportunity to learn new knowledge & skills		100.0%	13
Opportunity to better understand the issues and challenges of scaling-up treatment delivery programmes		92.3%	12
Opportunity to share experiences and lessons learnt		92.3%	12
Opportunity for professional development		76.9%	10
Opportunity to listen to expert faculty/guest speakers		61.5%	8
Recommended by a colleague/friend		0.0%	0
Recipient of a scholarship/other funding		38.5%	5
	Other (please specify)		0
	answered question		13
	skipped question		0

2. How useful was the information received before the seminar to prepare yourself?			
		Response Percent	Response Count
Very useful		84.6%	11
Somewhat useful		15.4%	2
Not very useful		0.0%	0
Don't know		0.0%	0
	answered question		13
	skipped question		0

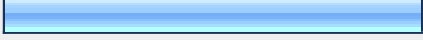

3. How useful was the pre-programme questionnaire and case study sent to you?			
		Response Percent	Response Count
Very useful		76.9%	10
Somewhat useful		23.1%	3
Not very useful		0.0%	0
Don't know		0.0%	0
		answered question	13
		skipped question	0

4. How relevant did you find the seminar content?			
		Response Percent	Response Count
Very relevant		84.6%	11
Relevant		15.4%	2
Somewhat relevant		0.0%	0
Not very relevant		0.0%	0
Don't know		0.0%	0
		answered question	13
		skipped question	0

5. How would you rate the quality of the following aspects?					
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Response Count
Seminar content (relevance to scaling-up treatment delivery programme)	76.9% (10)	23.1% (3)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	13
Faculty/guest speakers	69.2% (9)	30.8% (4)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	13
Teaching approach	53.8% (7)	46.2% (6)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	13
Answers from speakers to questions asked by participants	53.8% (7)	46.2% (6)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	13
Materials in participant folders	69.2% (9)	30.8% (4)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	13
Room equipment, including audio visual	53.8% (7)	38.5% (5)	7.7% (1)	0.0% (0)	13
Catering	23.1% (3)	53.8% (7)	23.1% (3)	0.0% (0)	13
Overall organization	66.7% (8)	25.0% (3)	0.0% (0)	8.3% (1)	12
	answered question				13
	skipped question				0

6. How would you rate the following opportunities offered by the seminar?						
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	No opportunity	Response Count
Asking questions to speakers	46.2% (6)	53.8% (7)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	13
Interacting with speakers and other participants	69.2% (9)	30.8% (4)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	13
	answered question					13
	skipped question					0

7. Did the programme format (mix of presentations and discussions) match your expectations in terms of ?					
	Too many	About right	Too few	No opinion	Response Count
Number of presentations	7.7% (1)	84.6% (11)	0.0% (0)	7.7% (1)	13
Number of discussions	0.0% (0)	92.3% (12)	7.7% (1)	0.0% (0)	13
	answered question				13
	skipped question				0

8. Did the duration of the seminar match your expectations ?			
		Response Percent	Response Count
Too long		0.0%	0
About right		46.2%	6
Too short		53.8%	7
No opinion		0.0%	0
	answered question		13
	skipped question		0

9. In terms of participation, were the following aspects adequate ?					
	Too many	About right	Too few	No opinion	Response Count
Number of participants	0.0% (0)	76.9% (10)	23.1% (3)	0.0% (0)	13
Number of faculty/guest speakers	0.0% (0)	92.3% (12)	7.7% (1)	0.0% (0)	13
	answered question				13
	skipped question				0

10. How useful was this seminar in:					
	Very useful	Somewhat useful	Not very useful	Don't know	Response Count
Topic 1: Improving my understanding of HIV treatment in Africa today	92.3% (12)	7.7% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	13
Topic 2: Improving my knowledge on the issues and challenges relating to scaling-up treatment programme in Africa	100.0% (13)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	13
Topic 3: Understanding the human resources and health systems issues for scaling-up treatment programme	84.6% (11)	15.4% (2)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	13
Topic 4: Understanding the importance of scaling-up in the context of equity and social justice for universal access	53.8% (7)	46.2% (6)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	13
Providing opportunities to network with other health care workers and expert faculty	84.6% (11)	15.4% (2)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	13
	<i>answered question</i>				13
	<i>skipped question</i>				0

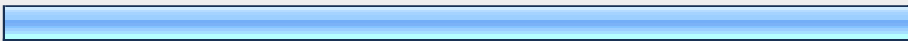
11. Please indicate how you will apply in your work the knowledge and skills you learnt at the seminar (or how will you share your learning with your colleagues):	
	Response Count
	12
	<i>answered question</i>
	12
	<i>skipped question</i>
	1

12. What did you like BEST about the seminar?		Response Count
		12
	<i>answered question</i>	12
	<i>skipped question</i>	1


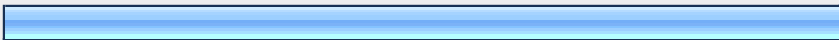
13. What did you like LEAST about the seminar?		Response Count
		13
	<i>answered question</i>	13
	<i>skipped question</i>	0

14. Which topics would you recommend for future similar programmes?		Response Count
		12
	<i>answered question</i>	12
	<i>skipped question</i>	1


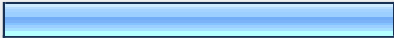
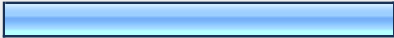
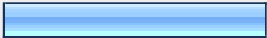

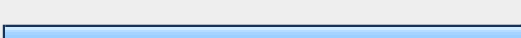
15. Which aspects of the seminar could be improved?		Response Count
		13
	<i>answered question</i>	13
	<i>skipped question</i>	0

16. Should the seminar be extended to other health care workers?				
			Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		100.0%	12	
No		0.0%	0	
			answered question	12
			skipped question	1

17. Do you have any other suggestions/comments ?			Response Count	
			8	
			answered question	8
			skipped question	5

18. Overall, did this seminar meet your expectations?				
			Response Percent	Response Count
Not at all		0.0%	0	
Not very well		0.0%	0	
Fairly well		7.7%	1	
Very well		92.3%	12	
			answered question	13
			skipped question	0

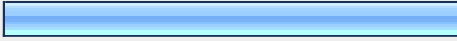
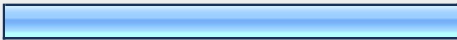
APPENDIX 4 - Summary Results of the of JIAS "Publish or Perish" Workshop Participant Survey

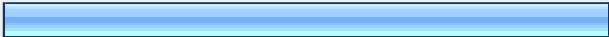

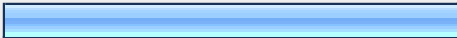
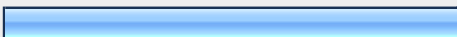

1. Why did you attend this workshop? Select all that apply			
		Response Percent	Response Count
Title appealed to me		100.0%	7
Workshop description		42.9%	3
Person facilitating the workshop		42.9%	3
Date/time		28.6%	2
Someone recommended it		28.6%	2
Opportunity to network and share experience		57.1%	4
Other (please specify)		0.0%	0
	answered question		7
	skipped question		0

2. Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements:						
	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	No opinion	Response Count
The workshop content addressed the topic announced in the title	42.9% (3)	57.1% (4)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	7
The workshop format was well balanced (presentation/working session in groups, discussions/questions)	42.9% (3)	57.1% (4)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	7
Didactic materials (handouts, slides) were useful	42.9% (3)	42.9% (3)	14.3% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	7
I could relate to some of the challenges of publishing identified in the workshop	42.9% (3)	57.1% (4)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	7
The workshop duration was appropriate	0.0% (0)	33.3% (2)	66.7% (4)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	6
The size of the group was suitable	50.0% (3)	33.3% (2)	16.7% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	6
The room and equipment were appropriate for this kind of workshop	60.0% (3)	40.0% (2)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	5

	<i>answered question</i>	7
	<i>skipped question</i>	0

3. How would you rate the following aspects?						
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	No opinion	Response Count
The quality of presentation(s)	60.0% (3)	40.0% (2)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	5
The capacity of facilitator(s) to interact with participants and/or to answer to their questions	50.0% (3)	33.3% (2)	16.7% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	6
	<i>answered question</i>					6
	<i>skipped question</i>					1

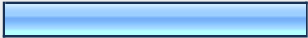

4. Overall, how would rate the quality of the workshop?			
		Response Percent	Response Count
Excellent		50.0%	3
Good		50.0%	3
Fair		0.0%	0
Poor		0.0%	0
	<i>answered question</i>		6
	<i>skipped question</i>		1

5. What are the main things you gained from the workshop? Select all that apply			Response Percent	Response Count
I know what JIAS is doing			66.7%	4
I gained skills in preparing my manuscript			50.0%	3
I learnt about the main components of a manuscript			50.0%	3
I understand the peer review process			50.0%	3
I gained nothing			0.0%	0
Other (please specify)			16.7%	1
			answered question	6
			skipped question	1



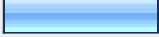
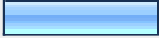
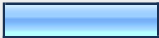
6. How do you expect to apply what you learnt?			Response Count
			5
			answered question
			5
			skipped question
			2




7. What kind of support would you like in scientific writing?			Response Count
			5
			answered question
			5
			skipped question
			2



8. Please describe in a few words any suggestions/recommendations you have to improve similar workshops in the future.		
		Response Count
		6
	<i>answered question</i>	6
	<i>skipped question</i>	1

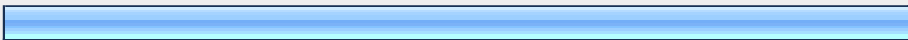
9. How many years (full or part time) have you worked in HIV/AIDS? Select one			
		Response Percent	Response Count
0 - 4		33.3%	2
5 - 9		66.7%	4
10 - 15		0.0%	0
More than 15		0.0%	0
	<i>answered question</i>		6
	<i>skipped question</i>		1

10. Your main occupation/profession in HIV/AIDS Select one

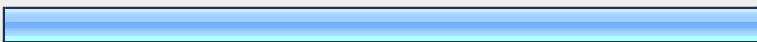

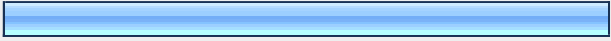
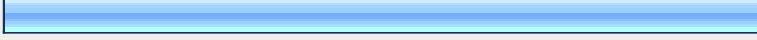

		Response Percent	Response Count
Health care worker/social service provider		16.7%	1
Researcher / Chercheur		33.3%	2
Educator/trainer		16.7%	1
Advocate/activist		0.0%	0
Lawyer		0.0%	0
Funder / Bailleur de fonds		0.0%	0
Student		0.0%	0
Media representative		0.0%	0
Policy/administration		16.7%	1
Other (please specify) / Autre (merci de préciser)		16.7%	1
		<i>answered question</i>	6
		<i>skipped question</i>	1

11. Region where you mainly work			Response Percent	Response Count
Sub-Saharan Africa			66.7%	4
Middle-East and North Africa			0.0%	0
USA & Canada			0.0%	0
Western & Central Europe			16.7%	1
Asia & Pacific			16.7%	1
Latin America			0.0%	0
Eastern Europe & Central Asia			0.0%	0
Caribbean			0.0%	0
		answered question		6
		skipped question		1

12. How many ICASA Conferences did you attend before ICASA 2008?			Response Percent	Response Count
0			80.0%	4
1			20.0%	1
2			0.0%	0
3			0.0%	0
More than 3			0.0%	0
		answered question		5
		skipped question		2

13. Are you aware of JIAS?			Response Percent	Response Count
Yes			100.0%	6
No			0.0%	0
			answered question	6
			skipped question	1

14. Please describe in a few words what is JIAS and the benefits of accessing it.		Response Count
		4
		answered question
		4
		skipped question
		3

15. What other workshops would you be interested in from JIAS? (Select all that apply)			Response Percent	Response Count
Abstract writing			83.3%	5
Research skills			66.7%	4
Targeting the right journals			66.7%	4
Grant proposal writing			83.3%	5
Manuscript mentoring for journal submission			66.7%	4
Other (please specify)			0.0%	0
			answered question	6
			skipped question	1

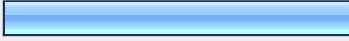



APPENDIX 5 - Summary Results of the JIAS "Abstract Writing" Workshop Participant Survey

1. Why did you attend this workshop? / Pour quelles raisons avez-vous décidé de participer à cet atelier ? Select all that apply/ Merci de sélectionner toutes les réponses appropriées.			
		Response Percent	Response Count
Title appealed to me / Le titre m'a interpelé(e)		81.0%	17
Workshop description / La description de l'atelier		42.9%	9
Person facilitating the workshop / Le modérateur-formateur de l'atelier		19.0%	4
Date/time / Date/horaire		19.0%	4
Someone recommended it / L'atelier m'a été recommandé		4.8%	1
Opportunity to network and share experience / L'occasion de créer- développer mon réseau et partager mon expérience		38.1%	8
Other (please specify) / Autre (Merci de préciser)		19.0%	4
		answered question	21
		skipped question	2

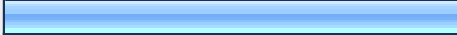




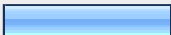
2. Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements. Merci d'indiquer votre niveau de consentement avec les déclarations suivantes.

	Strongly agree / Complètement d'accord	Agree / D'accord	Disagree/ En désaccord	Strongly disagree / En total désaccord	Response Count
The workshop content addressed the topic announced in the title / Le contenu de l'atelier correspondait au sujet annoncé dans le titre	61.9% (13)	28.6% (6)	9.5% (2)	0.0% (0)	21
The workshop format was well balanced (presentation/working session in groups, discussions/questions) / Le format de l'atelier était approprié (bon équilibre entre présentation/session de travail en groupe, discussions/questions)	36.8% (7)	57.9% (11)	5.3% (1)	0.0% (0)	19
Didactic materials (handouts, slides) were useful / Le matériel didactique était utile (dépliants, diapositives)	20.0% (4)	70.0% (14)	10.0% (2)	0.0% (0)	20
The workshop duration was appropriate / La durée de l'atelier était appropriée	15.0% (3)	45.0% (9)	35.0% (7)	5.0% (1)	20
The size of the group was suitable / La taille du groupe était adéquate	31.6% (6)	57.9% (11)	10.5% (2)	0.0% (0)	19
The room and equipment were appropriate for this kind of workshop / La salle et son équipement étaient propices à ce genre d'atelier	40.0% (8)	40.0% (8)	15.0% (3)	5.0% (1)	20
	<i>answered question</i>				21
	<i>skipped question</i>				2

3. How would you rate the following aspects? / Comment évalueriez-vous les aspects suivants?						
	Excellent / Excellent	Good / Bien	Fair / Convenable	Poor / Médiocre	No opinion / Sans opinion	Response Count
The quality of presentation(s)/ La qualité de la(des) présentation(s)	30.0% (6)	55.0% (11)	10.0% (2)	0.0% (0)	5.0% (1)	20
The capacity of facilitator(s) to interact with participants and/or to answer to their questions / La capacité du(des) modérateur(s)-formateur(s) à interagir avec les participants et/ou répondre à leurs questions	52.4% (11)	42.9% (9)	4.8% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	21
	<i>answered question</i>					21
	<i>skipped question</i>					2

4. Overall, how would rate the quality of the workshop? / Globalement, comment évalueriez-vous la qualité de l'atelier ?			
		Response Percent	Response Count
Excellent / Excellent		38.1%	8
Good / Bonne		47.6%	10
Fair/ Convenable		9.5%	2
Poor / Médiocre		4.8%	1
	<i>answered question</i>		21
	<i>skipped question</i>		2

5. What are the main things you gained from the workshop? Quels sont les principaux bénéfices que vous avez retirés de votre participation à cet atelier? Select all that apply / Merci de sélectionner toutes les réponses appropriées

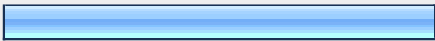
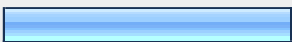
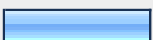

		Response Percent	Response Count
I know what JIAS is doing/ Je connais ce que fait JIAS		50.0%	11
I gained skills in preparing my abstract/ J'ai gagné des compétences en préparation de résumé/abstract		68.2%	15
I understand the abstract review guidelines/ Je comprends les critères d'évaluation-notation des résumés/abstracts		77.3%	17
I learnt how the IAS 2009 online abstract mentoring system works / J'ai appris comment fonctionne le système d'encadrement en ligne des auteurs de résumé/abstract pour la conférence IAS 2009		50.0%	11
I learnt how to access self help tools/ J'ai appris comment accéder aux outils d'aide en ligne		54.5%	12
I gained nothing/ Je n'ai rien retiré		0.0%	0
Other (please specify) / Autre (Merci de préciser)		18.2%	4
		answered question	22
		skipped question	1

6. How do you expect to apply what you learnt? Comment comptez-vous appliquer ce que vous avez appris?

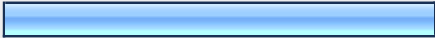
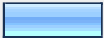



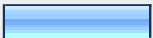
	Response Count
	17
	answered question
	17
	skipped question
	6

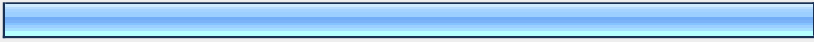


7. What kind of support would you like in scientific writing? Quel type de soutien souhaiteriez-vous recevoir en terme de rédaction scientifique?		Response Count
		16
	<i>answered question</i>	16
	<i>skipped question</i>	7

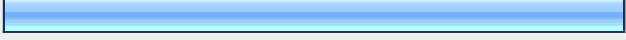



8. Please describe in a few words any suggestions/recommendations you have to improve similar workshops in the future. Merci de décrire en quelques mots vos suggestions/recommandations pour améliorer des ateliers similaires dans le futur.		Response Count
		17
	<i>answered question</i>	17
	<i>skipped question</i>	6

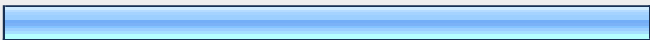

9. How many years (full or part time) have you worked in HIV/AIDS? / Depuis combien d'années travaillez-vous dans le domaine du SIDA/VIH (à temps partiel ou complet)? Select one / Merci de ne sélectionner qu'une seule réponse			
		Response Percent	Response Count
0 - 4		47.4%	9
5 - 9		31.6%	6
10 - 15		15.8%	3
More than 15 / Plus de 15 ans		5.3%	1
	<i>answered question</i>		19
	<i>skipped question</i>		4

10. Your main occupation/profession in HIV/AIDS / Quelle est votre principale activité dans le domaine du VIH/SIDA ? Select one / Merci de ne sélectionner qu'une seule réponse


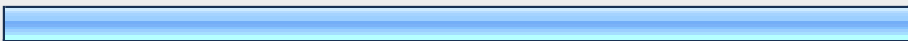

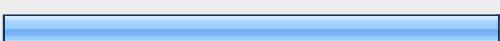
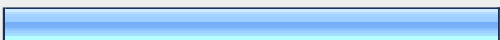
		Response Percent	Response Count
Health care worker/social service provider / Personnel médical/prestataire de service social		47.4%	9
Researcher / Chercheur		10.5%	2
Educator/trainer / Educateur/formateur		5.3%	1
Advocate/activist / Plaidoyer/activiste		15.8%	3
Lawyer / Avocat		0.0%	0
Funder / Bailleur de fonds		0.0%	0
Student/ Etudiant		5.3%	1
Media representative / Représentant média		0.0%	0
Policy/administration / Politique/administration		0.0%	0
Other (please specify) / Autre (Merci de préciser)		15.8%	3
		answered question	19
		skipped question	4

11. What is the main region where you work? Quelle est la région principale où vous travaillez?			
		Response Percent	Response Count
Sub-Saharan Africa / Afrique Sub-saharienne		89.5%	17
Middle-East and North Africa / Moyen Orient et Afrique du Nord		0.0%	0
USA & Canada / Etats-Unis et Canada		0.0%	0
Western & Central Europe / Europe de l'Ouest et Centrale		5.3%	1
Asia & Pacific / Asie et Pacifique		0.0%	0
Latin America / Amérique Latine		0.0%	0
Eastern Europe & Central Asia / Europe de l'Est et Asie Centrale		0.0%	0
Caribbean / Caraïbes		5.3%	1
		answered question	19
		skipped question	4

12. How many ICASA Conferences did you attend before ICASA 2008? A combien de conférence(s) ICASA avez-vous participé avant ICASA 2008 ?			
		Response Percent	Response Count
0		68.4%	13
1		21.1%	4
2		5.3%	1
3		0.0%	0
More than 3 / Plus de 3		5.3%	1
		answered question	19
		skipped question	4

13. Are you aware of JIAS? / Etes vous au courant de JIAS?			Response Percent	Response Count
Yes / Oui			71.4%	15
No / Non			28.6%	6
			answered question	21
			skipped question	2

14. Please describe in a few words what is JIAS and the benefits of accessing it. Merci de décrire en quelques mots ce qu'est JIAS et les avantages de recourir à ce service.			Response Count
			10
			answered question
			10
			skipped question
			13

15. What other workshops would you be interested in from JIAS?/ Par quel(s) autre(s) atelier(s) de JIAS seriez vous intéressé (e)? Select all that apply/ Merci de sélectionner toutes les réponses appropriées			Response Percent	Response Count
Manuscript writing/ Rédaction de manuscrits-articles			81.8%	9
Research skills/ Compétences en recherche			100.0%	11
Targeting the right journals/ Cibler le journal adéquat			9.1%	1
Grant proposal writing/ Rédaction de proposition de subvention			54.5%	6
Abstract mentoring for conference abstract submission/ Encadrement par un mentor d'auteurs proposant un résumé-abstrait pour une conférence			54.5%	6
Other (please specify) / Autre (Merci de préciser)			0.0%	0

	<i>answered question</i>	11
	<i>skipped question</i>	12





APPENDIX 6 - Summary Results of the M&E Skills Building Workshop Participant Survey

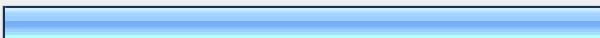
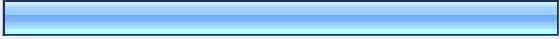
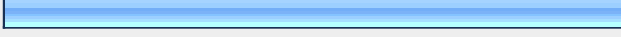
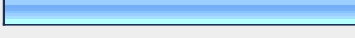
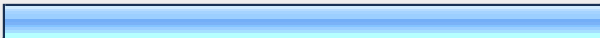
1. Why did you attend this workshop? / Pour quelles raisons avez-vous décidé de participer à cet atelier ? Select all that apply / Merci de sélectionner toutes les réponses appropriées.			Response Percent	Response Count
Title appealed to me / Le titre m'a interpelé(e)		79.5%	31	
Workshop description / La description de l'atelier		41.0%	16	
Person facilitating the workshop / Le modérateur-formateur de l'atelier		10.3%	4	
Date/time / Date/horaire		12.8%	5	
Someone recommended it / L'atelier m'a été recommandé		5.1%	2	
Opportunity to network and share experience / L'occasion de créer- développer mon réseau et partager mon expérience		56.4%	22	
Other (please specify) / Autre (Merci de préciser)		17.9%	7	
	answered question		39	
	skipped question		2	

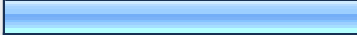

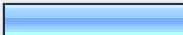
2. Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements: / Merci d'indiquer votre niveau de consentement avec les déclarations suivantes :



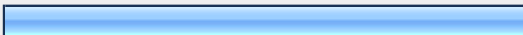


	Strongly agree / Complètement d'accord	Agree / D'accord	Disagree / En désaccord	Strongly disagree / En total désaccord	No opinion / Sans opinion	Response Count
It was useful to learn/better understand what is a logframe / Il était utile d'apprendre/mieux comprendre ce qu'est un cadre logique	58.5% (24)	39.0% (16)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	2.4% (1)	41
The workshop structure was appropriate (presentation, group working session, discussions & questions) / La structure de l'atelier était appropriée (présentation, session de travail en groupe, discussions et questions)	42.5% (17)	50.0% (20)	5.0% (2)	0.0% (0)	2.5% (1)	40
The Power Point presentation was clear and easy to understand / La présentation PowerPoint était claire et facile à comprendre	55.3% (21)	34.2% (13)	7.9% (3)	0.0% (0)	2.6% (1)	38
The facilitator(s) provided answers to most questions / Le modérateur-formateur a répondu à la plupart des questions	36.8% (14)	52.6% (20)	10.5% (4)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	38
The case study/group session was interesting / L'étude de cas (session de travail en groupe) était intéressante	45.9% (17)	40.5% (15)	10.8% (4)	0.0% (0)	2.7% (1)	37
I actively participated in discussions, during the group session and/or in plenary / J'ai participé activement aux discussions durant la session de travail en groupe et/ou en plénière	39.5% (15)	39.5% (15)	13.2% (5)	2.6% (1)	5.3% (2)	38
The workshop duration was appropriate / La durée de l'atelier était appropriée	16.2% (6)	43.2% (16)	37.8% (14)	0.0% (0)	2.7% (1)	37
The size of the group was suitable / La taille du groupe était adéquate	30.3% (10)	54.5% (18)	9.1% (3)	6.1% (2)	0.0% (0)	33
The room and equipment were conducive to learning / La salle et son équipement étaient propices à	36.8% (14)	39.5% (15)	21.1% (8)	2.6% (1)	0.0% (0)	38

ce genre d'atelier						
	answered question					41
	skipped question					0

3. Overall, how would rate the quality of the workshop? / Globalement, comment évalueriez-vous la qualité de l'atelier ?							
						Response Percent	Response Count
Excellent / Excellente						31.7%	13
Good / Bien						48.8%	20
Fair / Convenable						14.6%	6
Poor / Médiocre						4.9%	2
	answered question						41
	skipped question						0

4. What are the main things you gained from the workshop? / Quels sont les principaux bénéfices retirés de l'atelier ? Select all that apply / Merci de sélectionner toutes les réponses appropriées							
						Response Percent	Response Count
I understand what is a logframe / Je comprends ce qu'est un cadre logique						65.9%	27
I understand the advantages to use logframes / Je comprends les avantages d'utiliser un cadre logique						61.0%	25
I know how to design a logframe / Je sais comment concevoir un cadre logique						68.3%	28
I know how to manage/update a logframe / Je sais comment gérer/mettre à jour un cadre logique						39.0%	16
I had an opportunity to share ideas/advice with others working in the field / J'ai eu l'occasion de partager mes idées/conseils avec les autres personnes travaillant dans le même domaine						65.9%	27

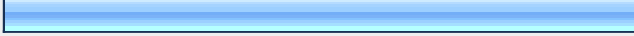


I got contact details of people undertaking similar work / J'ai obtenu les coordonnées de personnes exerçant un travail similaire		39.0%	16
I gained nothing / Je n'ai rien retiré		2.4%	1
Other (please specify) / Autre (merci de préciser)		19.5%	8
answered question			41
skipped question			0

5. How do you expect to use what you learnt? / Comment comptez-vous utiliser ce que vous avez appris ?			
		Response Percent	Response Count
Introduce the logframe approach to my peers/colleagues / Introduire l'approche du cadre logique à mes pairs/collègues		35.0%	14
Design/use a logframe for ongoing projects / Concevoir/utiliser le cadre logique pour les projets en cours de réalisation		47.5%	19
Design/use a logframe for future projects / Concevoir/utiliser le cadre logique pour les futurs projets		57.5%	23
I don't know / Je ne sais pas		2.5%	1
Other (please specify) / Autre (Merci de préciser)		25.0%	10
answered question			40
skipped question			1

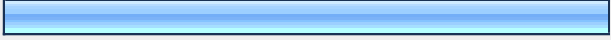
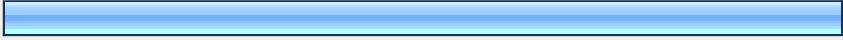
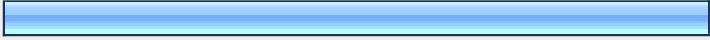
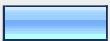
6. If you plan to initiate an activity/a project resulting from your participation in the workshop, please describe it in a few words.
Si vous avez l'attention de débiter une activité/un projet suite à votre participation à cet atelier, merci de la/le décrire en quelques mots.

		Response Count
		18
	<i>answered question</i>	18
	<i>skipped question</i>	23

7. Would you need further support to effectively apply what you learnt during the workshop? / Auriez-vous besoin de soutien pour appliquer ce que vous avez appris durant l'atelier?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes / Oui		70.0%	28
No / Non		17.5%	7
Not sure / Je ne suis pas sûr(e)		12.5%	5
		<i>answered question</i>	40
		<i>skipped question</i>	1

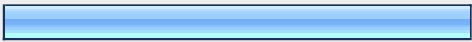
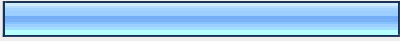

8. Which kind of support would you prefer to receive? / Quel type de soutien préféreriez-vous recevoir ? Select all that apply / Merci de sélectionner toutes les réponses appropriées

		Response Percent	Response Count
Benefiting from advice/mentoring / Bénéficiaire de conseils/encadrement		66.7%	18
Accessing to online guidelines/toolkits / Avoir accès en ligne à des guides/outils		92.6%	25
Participating in an interactive forum to share experience and discuss key challenges / Participer à un forum interactif afin de partager les expériences de chacun et discuter des challenges clés		77.8%	21
Other (please specify) / Autre (Merci de préciser)		11.1%	3
		answered question	27
		skipped question	14



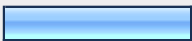



9. Please describe in a few words any suggestions/recommendations you have to improve similar workshops in the future. Merci de décrire en quelques mots vos suggestions/recommandations pour améliorer des ateliers similaires dans le futur.


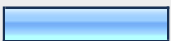
	Response Count
	34
	answered question
	34
	skipped question
	7

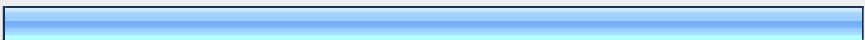

10. How many years (full or part time) have you worked in M&E? / Depuis combien d'années travaillez-vous dans le domaine du Suivi & Evaluation(à temps partiel ou complet)? Select one / Merci de ne sélectionner qu'une seule réponse

		Response Percent	Response Count
0 - 4		51.3%	20
5 - 9		43.6%	17
10 - 15		0.0%	0
More than 15 / Plus de 15 ans		5.1%	2
answered question			39
skipped question			2

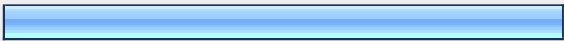
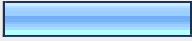
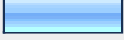


11. Your main occupation/profession in HIV/AIDS / Quelle est votre principale activité dans le domaine du SIDA/VIH ? Select one / Merci de ne sélectionner qu'une seule réponse

		Response Percent	Response Count
Project manager/coordinator / Gestionnaire/Coordinateur de projet		28.2%	11
Programme officer / Responsable de programme		15.4%	6
M&E officer / Responsable Suivi & Evaluation		20.5%	8
Health care worker/social service provider / Personnel médical/prestataire de service social		7.7%	3
Researcher / Chercheur		2.6%	1
Educator/trainer / Educateur/formateur		5.1%	2
Advocate/activist / Plaidoyer/activiste		0.0%	0
Lawyer / Avocat		0.0%	0
Funder / Bailleur de fonds		0.0%	0
Student / Etudiant		0.0%	0
Media representative / Représentant		0.0%	0



media			
Policy/administration / Politique/administration		2.6%	1
Other (please specify) / Autre (merci de préciser)		17.9%	7
answered question			39
skipped question			2

12. Region where you mainly work:/ Région où vous travaillez principalement:			
		Response Percent	Response Count
Sub-Saharan Africa / Afrique Sub- saharienne		94.9%	37
Middle-East and North Africa / Moyen Orient et Afrique du Nord		5.1%	2
USA & Canada / Etats-Unis et Canada		0.0%	0
Western & Central Europe / Europe de l'Ouest et Centrale		0.0%	0
Asia & Pacific / Asie et Pacifique		0.0%	0
Latin America / Amérique Latine		0.0%	0
Eastern Europe & Central Asia / Europe de l'Est et Asie Centrale		0.0%	0
Caribbean / Caraïbes		0.0%	0
answered question			39
skipped question			2

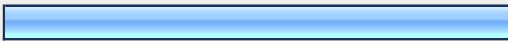
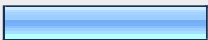

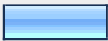
13. How many ICASA Conferences did you attend before ICASA 2008? / A combien de conférences ICASA avez-vous participé avant ICASA 2008 ?

		Response Percent	Response Count
0		61.5%	24
1		20.5%	8
2		12.8%	5
3		2.6%	1
More than 3 / Plus de 3		2.6%	1
		answered question	39
		skipped question	2

14. Did you use logframes before this workshop? / Utilisez-vous des cadres logiques avant cet atelier ?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes / Oui		76.9%	30
No / Non		23.1%	9
		answered question	39
		skipped question	2



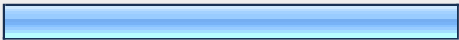

15. What were the main reasons / Pour quelles raisons Select all that apply / Merci de sélectionner toutes les réponses appropriées

		Response Percent	Response Count
I did not know what is a logframe / Je ne savais pas ce qu'était un cadre logique		55.6%	5
I did not find it useful / Je ne trouvais pas cela utile		22.2%	2
I did not know how to design/use a logframe / Je ne savais pas comment concevoir/utiliser un cadre logique		44.4%	4
My colleagues/peers/manager were not convinced by the usefulness of this tool / Mes collègues/pairs/responsables n'étaient pas convaincus de l'utilité de cet outil		11.1%	1
Other (please specify)/ Autre (merci de préciser)		0.0%	0
		<i>answered question</i>	9
		<i>skipped question</i>	32

APPENDIX 7- Summary Results of the IAS Special Session
" From Mexico to Dakar ..." Participant Survey

1. How successful was this session in presenting key lessons of AIDS 2008 to strengthen the response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Africa? La session est-elle parvenue à présenter les leçons clés d'AIDS 2008 pour renforcer la réponse à l'épidémie du VIH/SIDA en Afrique?			Response Percent	Response Count
Very successful / Tout à fait		50.0%	4	
Somewhat successful / Moyennement		37.5%	3	
Not very successful / Pas vraiment		0.0%	0	
Don't know / Je ne sais pas		12.5%	1	
			<i>answered question</i>	8
			<i>skipped question</i>	0


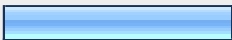
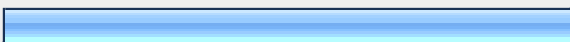
2. Which of the following AIDS 2008 key lessons were clearly presented at the session? Quelle(s) leçon(s) clé(s) d'AIDS 2008, parmi les suivantes, a(ont) été clairement présentée(s) lors de la session? Please select all that apply. Merci de sélectionner toutes les réponses appropriées.			Response Percent	Response Count
The necessity to integrate health systems strengthening and HIV/AIDS programmes / La nécessité d'intégrer le renforcement des systèmes de santé et les programmes sur le VIH/SIDA		75.0%	6	
The efficiency of early ARV treatment / L'efficacité du traitement précoce avec des ARV		37.5%	3	
The importance of including treatment as a prevention tool / L'importance d'inclure le traitement comme outil de prévention		37.5%	3	
The close links between the respect of Human Rights and the response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic / Les liens étroits entre le respect des Droits de l'Homme et la réponse à l'épidémie du VIH/SIDA		62.5%	5	

<p>The risk of making HIV transmission a criminal offence / Le risque de faire de la transmission du VIH une infraction criminelle</p>		<p>62.5%</p>	<p>5</p>
<p>The need to address concentrated epidemics in at-risk populations through targeted prevention. (MSM, Sex Workers, Injecting Drug Users, Migrants) / Le besoin d'aborder le problème des concentrations d'épidémie chez les populations à risque par le biais d'une prévention ciblée (Les hommes ayant des rapports sexuels avec les hommes, les travailleurs du sexe, les consommateurs de drogue injectable, les migrants)</p>		<p>62.5%</p>	<p>5</p>
<p>The role of epidemiology progress: how to know your epidemic and track progress, so as to design efficient prevention programmes / Le rôle du progrès en épidémiologie: comment connaître votre épidémie et suivre son évolution afin de créer des programmes de prévention efficaces</p>		<p>50.0%</p>	<p>4</p>
<p>Other (please specify) / Autre (merci de préciser)</p>		<p>25.0%</p>	<p>2</p>
	<p>answered question</p>		<p>8</p>
	<p>skipped question</p>		<p>0</p>

3. Thinking about the main benefits you gained from attending this session, please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements. Concernant les principaux bénéfices retirés de votre participation à cette session, merci d'indiquer votre niveau de consentement avec les déclarations suivantes.

	Strongly disagree / En total désaccord	Disagree/ En désaccord	Agree/ D'accord	Strongly agree/ Complètement d'accord	Don't know/ Je ne sais pas	Response Count
I understand how the main outcomes of AIDS 2008 can be translated in the African context / Je comprends comment les principaux résultats d'AIDS 2008 peuvent être traduits dans le contexte africain	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	87.5% (7)	12.5% (1)	0.0% (0)	8
I understand better how best practices identified at the global level can be adapted to regional and national responses to HIV/AIDS / Je comprends mieux comment les meilleures pratiques identifiées au niveau international peuvent être adaptées aux réponses régionales et nationales au VIH/SIDA	0.0% (0)	12.5% (1)	75.0% (6)	12.5% (1)	0.0% (0)	8
I am aware of the specific challenges in implementing the lessons of AIDS 2008 in Africa / Je suis conscient(e) des défis spécifiques liés à la mise en oeuvre des leçons d'AIDS 2008 en Afrique	0.0% (0)	12.5% (1)	50.0% (4)	25.0% (2)	12.5% (1)	8
	<i>answered question</i>					8
	<i>skipped question</i>					0


4. Overall, how useful was this session (in terms of information sharing/learning)? Globalement, quelle a été l'utilité de cette session (en termes de partage d'information/d'apprentissage)?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Not very useful / Pas très utile		12.5%	1
Somewhat useful / Moyennement utile		25.0%	2
Very useful / Très utile		62.5%	5
		answered question	8
		skipped question	0

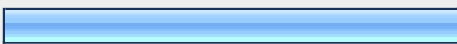
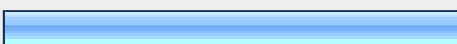
5. If you expect to take any specific action using what you learnt at the session, please describe it in a few words. Si vous avez l'intention d'entreprendre une quelconque action spécifique utilisant ce que vous avez appris lors de cette session, merci de la décrire en quelques mots.

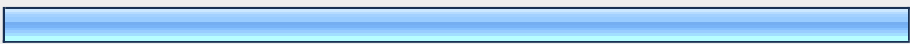
		Response Count
		6
		answered question
		6
		skipped question
		2

6. Would you like to learn more on AIDS 2008? Souhaiteriez-vous en apprendre davantage sur AIDS 2008?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes/Oui		100.0%	8
No/Non		0.0%	0
		answered question	8
		skipped question	0

7. On which particular topic(s)? A propos de quel(s) sujet(s) en particulier?		
		Response Count
		8
<i>answered question</i>		8
<i>skipped question</i>		0

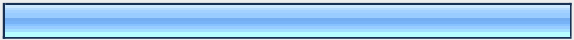

8. Do you plan to attend the next international AIDS conference (Vienna, 2010)? Avez-vous l'intention de participer à la prochaine conférence internationale sur le SIDA (Vienne, 2010)?			
		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes, I plan to go to Vienna / Oui, j'ai prévu de me rendre à Vienne		50.0%	4
Yes, through Internet / Oui, via Internet		0.0%	0
No / Non		0.0%	0
I am not sure / Je ne suis pas sûr (e)		50.0%	4
<i>answered question</i>			8
<i>skipped question</i>			0

9. Would you recommend offering a similar session at the next ICASA conference (i.e. presentation of the AIDS 2010 key lessons to strengthen the response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Africa)? Recommanderiez-vous de programmer une session similaire à la prochaine conférence ICASA (c'-à-d une présentation des leçons clés d'AIDS 2010 pour renforcer la réponse à l'épidémie du VIH/SIDA en Afrique)?			
		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes / Oui		100.0%	8
No / Non		0.0%	0
<i>answered question</i>			8
<i>skipped question</i>			0

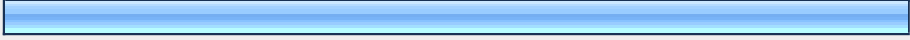
10. Do you have any comments/suggestions on how the African region may leverage on AIDS 2008 outcomes to strengthen its response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic? Avez-vous des commentaires/suggestions sur la manière dont l'Afrique pourrait se servir des résultats d'AIDS 2008 pour renforcer sa réponse à l'épidémie du VIH/SIDA?

		Response Count
		3
<i>answered question</i>		3
<i>skipped question</i>		5


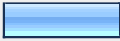
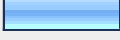
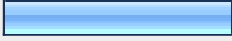
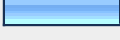

11. Your gender/ Votre genre

		Response Percent	Response Count
Male/ Masculin		62.5%	5
Female/ Féminin		37.5%	3
Transgender/Transgenre		0.0%	0
<i>answered question</i>			8
<i>skipped question</i>			0


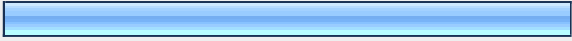

12. Your age / Votre âge

		Response Percent	Response Count
Under 26/ Moins de 26 ans		0.0%	0
26 or over/ Plus de 26 ans		100.0%	8
<i>answered question</i>			8
<i>skipped question</i>			0

13. Your main occupation/profession in HIV/AIDS? Votre principale occupation/profession dans le domaine du VIH/SIDA? Select one / Merci de ne sélectionner qu'une seule réponse

		Response Percent	Response Count
Health care worker-social services provider / Travailleur médical/prestataire de services sociaux		12.5%	1
Researcher / Chercheur		12.5%	1
Educator-trainer / Educateur-formateur		12.5%	1
Advocate-activist / Plaidoyer-activiste		25.0%	2
Lawyer / Avocat		0.0%	0
Funder / Bailleur de fonds		12.5%	1
Student / Etudiant		0.0%	0
Media representative / Représentant média		0.0%	0
Policy-administration / Politique-administration		0.0%	0
Other (please specify) / Autre (merci de préciser)		25.0%	2
		<i>answered question</i>	8
		<i>skipped question</i>	0

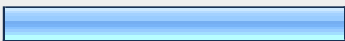
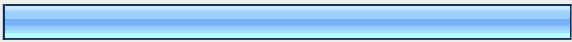
14. How many years (full or part time) have you worked in the HIV/AIDS field? Depuis combien d'années travaillez-vous (temps complet ou partiel) dans le domaine du VIH/SIDA?

		Response Percent	Response Count
0 to 4 / 0 à 4 ans		25.0%	2
5 to 9 / 5 à 9 ans		62.5%	5
10 to 15 / 10 à 15 ans		0.0%	0
More than 15 / Plus de 15 ans		12.5%	1
		answered question	8
		skipped question	0

15. What is the country where you mainly work or you represent? Quel est le pays où vous travaillez principalement/que vous représentez?

		Response Count
		8
		answered question
		8
		skipped question
		0

16. Did you attend AIDS 2008? Avez-vous participé à AIDS 2008?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes / Oui		37.5%	3
No / Non		62.5%	5
		answered question	8
		skipped question	0