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Sommario/riassunto

Although HIV prevalence in South Asia is low, vulnerable groups such as sex workers (SW), injecting drug users (IDU) and men who have sex with men (MSM) are at high risk for HIV. Widespread stigma impede efforts to reach those most in need of HIV prevention, care and treatment services. To tackle stigma, the South Asia Regional Development Marketplace (SARDM) partnership, led by the World Bank, launched a competitive grants program in 2008 to support innovative community approaches for reducing HIV-related stigma and discrimination (S&D) in the region. Twenty-six community groups in Afghanistan
