

10-10-10 Global HIV Goals : Where do EECA Countries' National Policies Stand?

Tracking policies for “10-10-10 goals”

At the 2021 UN High-Level Meeting on AIDS, the member states adopted the Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Ending Inequalities and getting on Track to End AIDS by 2030, endorsing the ambitious “10-10-10 goals” to combat stigma and discrimination and promote rights:

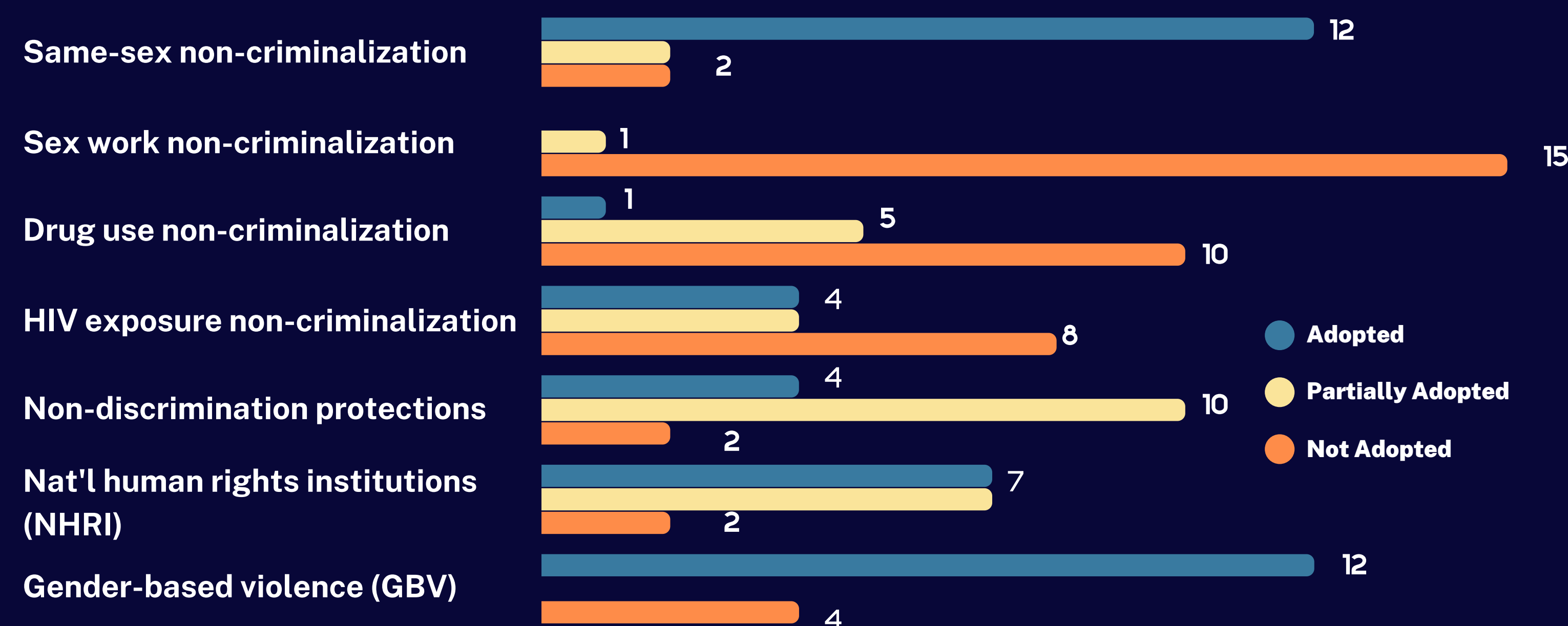
- Ensuring that <10% of countries have restrictive legal and policy frameworks that lead to the denial or limitation of access to services by 2025
- Ensuring that <10% of people living with, at risk of, and affected by HIV experience stigma and discrimination by 2025
- Ensuring that <10% of women, girls, and people living with, at risk of, and affected by HIV experience gender-based inequalities and sexual and genderbased violence by 2025.

We identify seven laws and policies that countries should adopt in order to create an environment conducive to achieving these targets: non-criminalization of (1) same-sex sex, (2) sex work, (3) drug use, (4) HIV transmission; (5) creation of national human rights institutions; and legal protections against (6) discrimination and (7) gender-based violence.

Methodology

Using data from the O’Neill Institute’s HIV Policy Lab, which covers 194 countries, we analyze whether each of the 16 EECA countries have adopted, partially adopted, or not adopted each of the tracked 33 laws/policies. We then map and compare adoption rates among the countries within the region to describe the current state of policy progress towards the 10-10-10 goals.

Numbers of countries adopting key policies

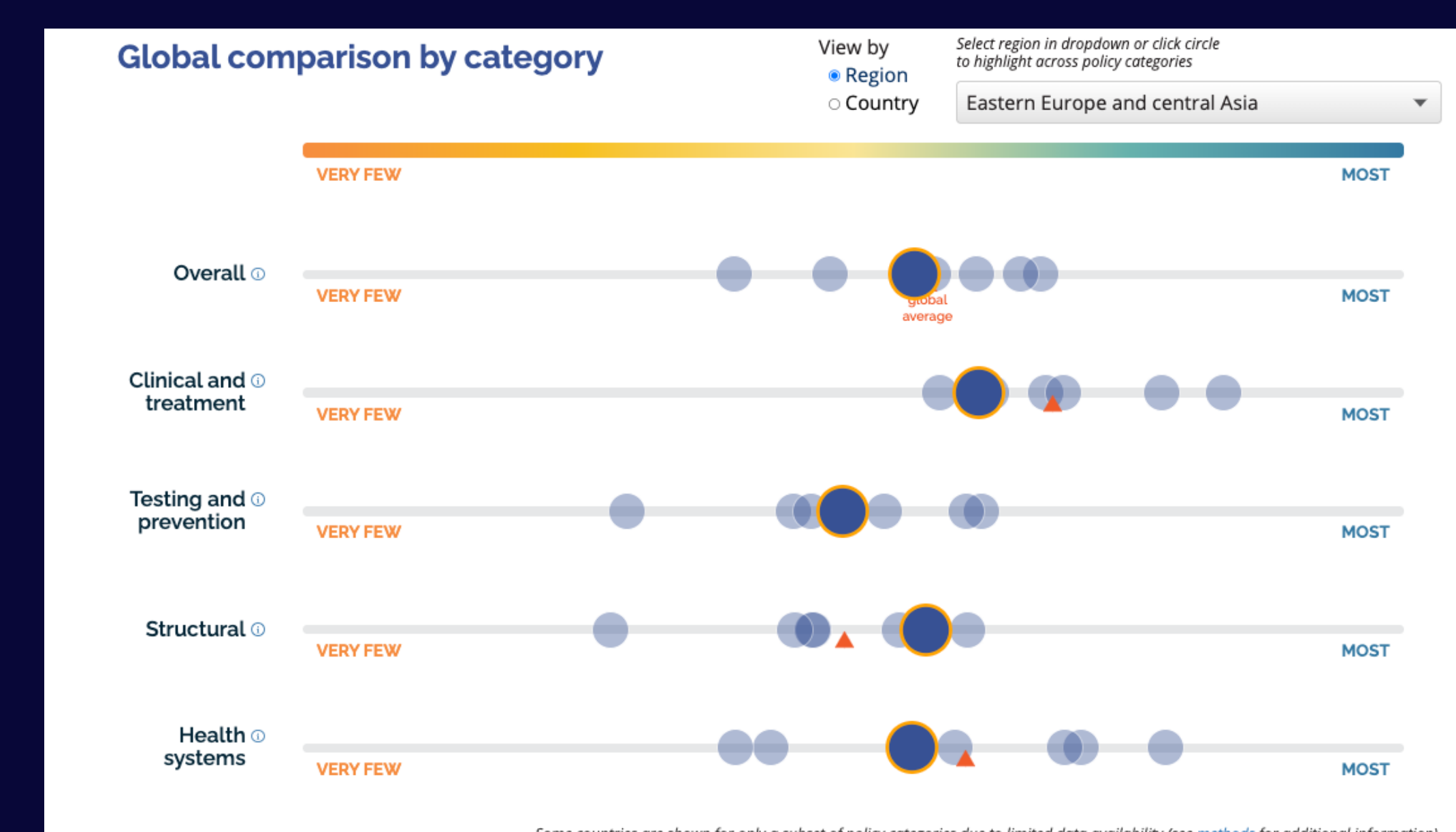


Adoption Status of 10-10-10 policies by country

| Country | Same-Sex Sex | Sex work | Drug use | HIV Exposure | Non-discrimination protections | NHRI | GBV |
|------------------------|--------------|----------|----------|--------------|--------------------------------|------|-----|
| Albania | ✓ | ✗ | ▲ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Armenia | ✓ | ✗ | ✓ | ✗ | ▲ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Azerbaijan | ▲ | ✗ | ✗ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ✗ |
| Belarus | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ▲ | ✗ | ✓ |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | ✓ | ▲ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Georgia | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Kazakhstan | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ▲ | ✓ |
| Kyrgyzstan | ✓ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ✓ |
| Moldova | ✓ | ✗ | ▲ | ✗ | ▲ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Montenegro | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | ▲ | ✓ |
| North Macedonia | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | ✓ | ▲ | ▲ | ✓ |
| Russia | ▲ | ✗ | ▲ | ✗ | ▲ | ✓ | ✗ |
| Tajikistan | ✓ | ✗ | ▲ | ✗ | ▲ | ▲ | ✓ |
| Turkmenistan | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ▲ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ |
| Ukraine | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | ▲ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Uzbekistan | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ▲ | ▲ | ✗ |



Overall policy adoption status EECA v/s Global



Findings

- Most of EECA countries have adopted legal protections against gender-based violence and decriminalized same-sex sex.
- A growing number of national human rights institutions have been created since HIV Policy Lab started tracking.
- There is a positive trend to decriminalize HIV exposure.
- More than half of the EECA countries still criminalize drug use and sex work, which is very concerning.

