

Eligibility List 2017

The Global Fund's 2017-2022 strategy and allocation-based approach enables strategic investment to accelerate the end of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria and build resilient and sustainable systems for health. Allocations are made once every three years following the outcomes of the Global Fund's replenishment. The Global Fund 2017 Eligibility List identifies which country components (HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis or malaria) may be eligible to receive an allocation for the 2017-2019 period, noting that eligibility does not guarantee an allocation. If a country has no eligible components, it does not appear on the list.

The Global Fund's Eligibility Policy¹ is designed to ensure that available resources are allocated to countries with the highest disease burden and lowest economic capacity and to key and vulnerable populations disproportionately affected by the three diseases. Eligibility is determined by a country's income classification², as measured by Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (World Bank Atlas Method), and official disease burden categorization³.

A multi-country application shall only be eligible for funding where the majority (at least 51 percent) of countries included in the application would be eligible to submit their own request for funding for that same disease through a single-country application.

Please refer to the notes that follow the list for additional information. Please direct questions about the list to: accesstofunding@theglobalfund.org

¹ Global Fund Eligibility Policy, as set forth in Annex 2 to GF/B35/06 – Revision 1 and approved by the Board in April 2016 under decision point GF/B35/DP07.

² The Global Fund uses an average of available GNI per capita data (World Bank Atlas Method) over the latest three-year period in order to determine a country's income classification. Please see Notes for more information on how averages are calculated.

³ The latest available disease burden data is provided by headquarters of UNAIDS and WHO for HIV and WHO for tuberculosis and malaria. Annex A of the Eligibility Policy provides disease burden indicators and thresholds used to determine eligibility.

Eligibility List 2017

Country	Income Category	Disease Component	Disease Burden	Eligibility
Afghanistan	LI	HIV	Moderate	Yes
Afghanistan	LI	TB	Severe	Yes
Afghanistan	LI	Malaria	Moderate	Yes
Albania	UMI	HIV	Low	Transition ^{(2015)a}
Albania	UMI	TB	Low	Transition ^{(2015)b}
Albania	UMI	Malaria	Low	Not eligible
Algeria	UMI	HIV	Moderate	Transition ^{(2017)c}
Algeria	UMI	TB	High	Yes
Algeria	UMI	Malaria	Low	Not eligible
Angola	UMI	HIV	Severe	Yes
Angola	UMI	TB	Severe	Yes
Angola	UMI	Malaria	Extreme	Yes
Armenia	Upper-LMI	HIV	Moderate	Yes
Armenia	Upper-LMI	TB	Moderate	Yes
Armenia	Upper-LMI	Malaria	Low	Not eligible
Azerbaijan	UMI	HIV	High	Yes
Azerbaijan	UMI	TB	Severe	Yes
Azerbaijan	UMI	Malaria	Moderate	Not eligible
Bangladesh	Lower-LMI	HIV	Low	Yes
Bangladesh	Lower-LMI	TB	Severe	Yes
Bangladesh	Lower-LMI	Malaria	High	Yes
Belarus	UMI	HIV	High	Yes
Belarus	UMI	TB	High	Yes
Belarus	UMI	Malaria	Low	Not eligible
Belize	UMI	HIV	High	Yes
Belize	UMI	TB	Moderate	Transition ^{(2015)d}
Belize	UMI	Malaria	Moderate	Not eligible
Benin	LI	HIV	High	Yes
Benin	LI	TB	Moderate	Yes
Benin	LI	Malaria	Severe	Yes
Bhutan	Lower-LMI	HIV	Moderate	Yes
Bhutan	Lower-LMI	TB	Severe	Yes
Bhutan	Lower-LMI	Malaria	Moderate	Yes
Bolivia (Plurinational State)	Upper-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Bolivia (Plurinational State)	Upper-LMI	TB	High	Yes
Bolivia (Plurinational State)	Upper-LMI	Malaria	Moderate	Yes
Botswana	UMI	HIV	Extreme	Yes
Botswana	UMI	TB	Severe	Yes
Botswana	UMI	Malaria	Moderate	Transition ^{(2016)e}
Bulgaria	UMI	HIV	High	Not eligible ^f
Bulgaria	UMI	TB	Moderate	Transition ^{(2016)g}
Bulgaria	UMI	Malaria	Low	Not eligible
Burkina Faso	LI	HIV	High	Yes
Burkina Faso	LI	TB	Moderate	Yes
Burkina Faso	LI	Malaria	Extreme	Yes

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Country	Income Category	Disease Component	Disease Burden	Eligibility
Burundi	LI	HIV	High	Yes
Burundi	LI	TB	High	Yes
Burundi	LI	Malaria	Extreme	Yes
Cabo Verde	Upper-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Cabo Verde	Upper-LMI	TB	High	Yes
Cabo Verde	Upper-LMI	Malaria	Moderate	Yes
Cambodia	LI	HIV	High	Yes
Cambodia	LI	TB	Severe	Yes
Cambodia	LI	Malaria	Severe	Yes
Cameroon	Lower-LMI	HIV	Severe	Yes
Cameroon	Lower-LMI	TB	Severe	Yes
Cameroon	Lower-LMI	Malaria	Severe	Yes
Central African Republic	LI	HIV	Severe	Yes
Central African Republic	LI	TB	Severe	Yes
Central African Republic	LI	Malaria	Severe	Yes
Chad	LI	HIV	Severe	Yes
Chad	LI	TB	Severe	Yes
Chad	LI	Malaria	Severe	Yes
Colombia	UMI	HIV	High	Yes
Colombia	UMI	TB	Moderate	Not eligible
Colombia	UMI	Malaria	Moderate	Not eligible
Comoros	LI	HIV	Low	Yes
Comoros	LI	TB	Low	Yes
Comoros	LI	Malaria	High	Yes
Congo	Upper-LMI	HIV	Severe	Yes
Congo	Upper-LMI	TB	Severe	Yes
Congo	Upper-LMI	Malaria	Severe	Yes
Congo (Democratic Republic)	LI	HIV	High	Yes
Congo (Democratic Republic)	LI	TB	Severe	Yes
Congo (Democratic Republic)	LI	Malaria	Extreme	Yes
Costa Rica	UMI	HIV	High	Yes
Costa Rica	UMI	TB	Low	Not eligible
Costa Rica	UMI	Malaria	Moderate	Not eligible
Côte d'Ivoire	Lower-LMI	HIV	Severe	Yes
Côte d'Ivoire	Lower-LMI	TB	High	Yes
Côte d'Ivoire	Lower-LMI	Malaria	Extreme	Yes
Cuba	UMI	HIV	Low	Transition ^{(2015)h}
Cuba	UMI	TB	Low	Not eligible
Cuba	UMI	Malaria	Low	Not eligible
Djibouti	Lower-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Djibouti	Lower-LMI	TB	Severe	Yes
Djibouti	Lower-LMI	Malaria	High	Yes
Dominica	UMI	HIV	High	Yes
Dominica	UMI	TB	Low	Yes
Dominica	UMI	Malaria	Low	Not eligible

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Country	Income Category	Disease Component	Disease Burden	Eligibility
Dominican Republic	UMI	HIV	High	Yes
Dominican Republic	UMI	TB	Moderate	Transition ⁽²⁰¹⁵⁾ⁱ
Dominican Republic	UMI	Malaria	Low	Not eligible
Ecuador	UMI	HIV	High	Yes
Ecuador	UMI	TB	Moderate	Not eligible
Ecuador	UMI	Malaria	Moderate	Not eligible
Egypt, Arab Rep.	Upper-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Egypt, Arab Rep.	Upper-LMI	TB	Low	Yes
Egypt, Arab Rep.	Upper-LMI	Malaria	Low	Yes
El Salvador	Upper-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
El Salvador	Upper-LMI	TB	Moderate	Yes
El Salvador	Upper-LMI	Malaria	Moderate	Yes
Equatorial Guinea	UMI	HIV	Severe	Yes ^j
Equatorial Guinea	UMI	TB	Severe	Yes ^j
Equatorial Guinea	UMI	Malaria	Severe	Yes ^j
Eritrea	LI	HIV	High	Yes
Eritrea	LI	TB	Moderate	Yes
Eritrea	LI	Malaria	Moderate	Yes
Ethiopia	LI	HIV	High	Yes
Ethiopia	LI	TB	Severe	Yes
Ethiopia	LI	Malaria	Severe	Yes
Gabon	UMI	HIV	Severe	Yes
Gabon	UMI	TB	Severe	Yes
Gabon	UMI	Malaria	High	Yes
Gambia	LI	HIV	High	Yes
Gambia	LI	TB	Severe	Yes
Gambia	LI	Malaria	High	Yes
Georgia	UMI	HIV	High	Yes
Georgia	UMI	TB	High	Yes
Georgia	UMI	Malaria	Moderate	Not eligible ^k
Ghana	Lower-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Ghana	Lower-LMI	TB	Severe	Yes
Ghana	Lower-LMI	Malaria	Severe	Yes
Grenada	UMI	HIV	Low	Yes
Grenada	UMI	TB	Low	Yes
Grenada	UMI	Malaria	Low	Not eligible
Guatemala	Upper-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Guatemala	Upper-LMI	TB	Moderate	Yes
Guatemala	Upper-LMI	Malaria	Moderate	Yes
Guinea	LI	HIV	High	Yes
Guinea	LI	TB	High	Yes
Guinea	LI	Malaria	Severe	Yes
Guinea-Bissau	LI	HIV	Severe	Yes
Guinea-Bissau	LI	TB	Severe	Yes
Guinea-Bissau	LI	Malaria	Severe	Yes

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Country	Income Category	Disease Component	Disease Burden	Eligibility
Guyana	Upper-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Guyana	Upper-LMI	TB	High	Yes
Guyana	Upper-LMI	Malaria	High	Yes
Haiti	LI	HIV	High	Yes
Haiti	LI	TB	Severe	Yes
Haiti	LI	Malaria	Moderate	Yes
Honduras	Lower-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Honduras	Lower-LMI	TB	Moderate	Yes
Honduras	Lower-LMI	Malaria	Moderate	Yes
India	Lower-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
India	Lower-LMI	TB	Severe	Yes
India	Lower-LMI	Malaria	Extreme	Yes
Indonesia	Upper-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Indonesia	Upper-LMI	TB	Severe	Yes
Indonesia	Upper-LMI	Malaria	High	Yes
Iran (Islamic Republic)	UMI	HIV	High	Yes
Iran (Islamic Republic)	UMI	TB	Low	Not eligible
Iran (Islamic Republic)	UMI	Malaria	Moderate	Not eligible
Iraq	UMI	HIV	Low	Not eligible
Iraq	UMI	TB	Moderate	Transition ^(COE)
Iraq	UMI	Malaria	Moderate	Not eligible
Jamaica	UMI	HIV	High	Yes
Jamaica	UMI	TB	Low	Not eligible
Jamaica	UMI	Malaria	Low	Not eligible
Jordan	UMI	HIV	High	Not eligible ^m
Jordan	UMI	TB	Low	Not eligible
Jordan	UMI	Malaria	Low	Not eligible
Kazakhstan	UMI	HIV	High	Yes ⁿ
Kazakhstan	UMI	TB	Severe	Yes
Kazakhstan	UMI	Malaria	Low	Not eligible
Kenya	Lower-LMI	HIV	Severe	Yes
Kenya	Lower-LMI	TB	Severe	Yes
Kenya	Lower-LMI	Malaria	Severe	Yes
Kiribati	Upper-LMI	HIV	Low	Yes
Kiribati	Upper-LMI	TB	Severe	Yes
Kiribati	Upper-LMI	Malaria	Low	Not eligible
Korea (Democratic People's Republic)	LI	HIV	Low	Yes
Korea (Democratic People's Republic)	LI	TB	Extreme	Yes
Korea (Democratic People's Republic)	LI	Malaria	Moderate	Yes
Kosovo	Upper-LMI	HIV	Low	Yes
Kosovo	Upper-LMI	TB	Low	Yes
Kosovo	Upper-LMI	Malaria	Low	Not eligible
Kyrgyzstan	Lower-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Kyrgyzstan	Lower-LMI	TB	Severe	Yes
Kyrgyzstan	Lower-LMI	Malaria	Moderate	Yes

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Country	Income Category	Disease Component	Disease Burden	Eligibility
Lao (People's Democratic Republic)	Lower-LMI	HIV	Low	Yes
Lao (People's Democratic Republic)	Lower-LMI	TB	High	Yes
Lao (People's Democratic Republic)	Lower-LMI	Malaria	Severe	Yes
Lebanon	UMI	HIV	High	Yes ^o
Lebanon	UMI	TB	Low	Not eligible
Lebanon	UMI	Malaria	Low	Not eligible
Lesotho	Lower-LMI	HIV	Extreme	Yes
Lesotho	Lower-LMI	TB	Extreme	Yes
Lesotho	Lower-LMI	Malaria	Low	Not eligible
Liberia	LI	HIV	High	Yes
Liberia	LI	TB	Severe	Yes
Liberia	LI	Malaria	Extreme	Yes
Madagascar	LI	HIV	High	Yes
Madagascar	LI	TB	Severe	Yes
Madagascar	LI	Malaria	High	Yes
Malawi	LI	HIV	Severe	Yes
Malawi	LI	TB	Severe	Yes
Malawi	LI	Malaria	Severe	Yes
Malaysia	UMI	HIV	High	Yes
Malaysia	UMI	TB	High	Yes
Malaysia	UMI	Malaria	Moderate	Not eligible
Maldives	UMI	HIV	Low	Yes
Maldives	UMI	TB	Moderate	Yes
Maldives	UMI	Malaria	Low	Not eligible
Mali	LI	HIV	High	Yes
Mali	LI	TB	Moderate	Yes
Mali	LI	Malaria	Extreme	Yes
Marshall Islands	UMI	HIV	Low	Yes
Marshall Islands	UMI	TB	Severe	Yes
Marshall Islands	UMI	Malaria	Low	Not eligible
Mauritania	Lower-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Mauritania	Lower-LMI	TB	High	Yes
Mauritania	Lower-LMI	Malaria	High	Yes
Mauritius	UMI	HIV	High	Yes
Mauritius	UMI	TB	Low	Not eligible
Mauritius	UMI	Malaria	Low	Not eligible
Micronesia (Federated States)	Upper-LMI	HIV	Low	Yes
Micronesia (Federated States)	Upper-LMI	TB	Severe	Yes
Micronesia (Federated States)	Upper-LMI	Malaria	Low	Not eligible
Moldova (Republic)	Lower-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Moldova (Republic)	Lower-LMI	TB	Severe	Yes
Moldova (Republic)	Lower-LMI	Malaria	Low	Not eligible
Mongolia	UMI	HIV	High	Yes
Mongolia	UMI	TB	Severe	Yes
Mongolia	UMI	Malaria	Low	Not eligible

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Country	Income Category	Disease Component	Disease Burden	Eligibility
Montenegro	UMI	HIV	High	Yes ^p
Montenegro	UMI	TB	Low	Not eligible
Montenegro	UMI	Malaria	Low	Not eligible
Morocco	Upper-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Morocco	Upper-LMI	TB	High	Yes
Morocco	Upper-LMI	Malaria	Low	Not eligible
Mozambique	LI	HIV	Extreme	Yes
Mozambique	LI	TB	Severe	Yes
Mozambique	LI	Malaria	Extreme	Yes
Myanmar	Lower-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Myanmar	Lower-LMI	TB	Severe	Yes
Myanmar	Lower-LMI	Malaria	Severe	Yes
Namibia	UMI	HIV	Extreme	Yes
Namibia	UMI	TB	Extreme	Yes
Namibia	UMI	Malaria	High	Yes
Nepal	LI	HIV	High	Yes
Nepal	LI	TB	Severe	Yes
Nepal	LI	Malaria	Moderate	Yes
Nicaragua	Lower-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Nicaragua	Lower-LMI	TB	Moderate	Yes
Nicaragua	Lower-LMI	Malaria	Moderate	Yes
Niger	LI	HIV	High	Yes
Niger	LI	TB	High	Yes
Niger	LI	Malaria	Severe	Yes
Nigeria	Upper-LMI	HIV	Severe	Yes
Nigeria	Upper-LMI	TB	High	Yes
Nigeria	Upper-LMI	Malaria	Extreme	Yes
Pakistan	Lower-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Pakistan	Lower-LMI	TB	Severe	Yes
Pakistan	Lower-LMI	Malaria	High	Yes
Palau	UMI	HIV	Low	Not eligible
Palau	UMI	TB	High	Yes ^q
Palau	UMI	Malaria	Low	Not eligible
Palestine	Upper-LMI	HIV	Low	Yes
Palestine	Upper-LMI	TB	Low	Yes
Palestine	Upper-LMI	Malaria	Low	Not eligible
Panama	UMI	HIV	High	Yes
Panama	UMI	TB	Moderate	Transition ^{(2015)r}
Panama	UMI	Malaria	Moderate	Not eligible
Papua New Guinea	Lower-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Papua New Guinea	Lower-LMI	TB	Extreme	Yes
Papua New Guinea	Lower-LMI	Malaria	High	Yes
Paraguay	UMI	HIV	High	Yes
Paraguay	UMI	TB	Moderate	Transition ^{(2016)s}
Paraguay	UMI	Malaria	Moderate	Transition ^{(2016)t}

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Country	Income Category	Disease Component	Disease Burden	Eligibility
Peru	UMI	HIV	High	Yes
Peru	UMI	TB	Severe	Yes
Peru	UMI	Malaria	Moderate	Not eligible
Philippines	Upper-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Philippines	Upper-LMI	TB	Severe	Yes
Philippines	Upper-LMI	Malaria	Moderate	Yes
Romania	UMI	HIV	High	Not eligible ^u
Romania	UMI	TB	High	Yes
Romania	UMI	Malaria	Low	Not eligible
Rwanda	LI	HIV	Severe	Yes
Rwanda	LI	TB	Moderate	Yes
Rwanda	LI	Malaria	High	Yes
Saint Lucia	UMI	HIV	Low	Yes
Saint Lucia	UMI	TB	Low	Yes
Saint Lucia	UMI	Malaria	Low	Not eligible
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	UMI	HIV	Low	Yes
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	UMI	TB	Low	Yes
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	UMI	Malaria	Low	Not eligible
Samoa	Upper-LMI	HIV	Low	Yes
Samoa	Upper-LMI	TB	Low	Yes
Samoa	Upper-LMI	Malaria	Low	Not eligible
Sao Tome and Principe	Lower-LMI	HIV	Low	Yes
Sao Tome and Principe	Lower-LMI	TB	High	Yes
Sao Tome and Principe	Lower-LMI	Malaria	Severe	Yes
Senegal	Lower-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Senegal	Lower-LMI	TB	High	Yes
Senegal	Lower-LMI	Malaria	High	Yes
Serbia	UMI	HIV	High	Yes ^v
Serbia	UMI	TB	Low	Not eligible
Serbia	UMI	Malaria	Low	Not eligible
Sierra Leone	LI	HIV	High	Yes
Sierra Leone	LI	TB	Severe	Yes
Sierra Leone	LI	Malaria	Extreme	Yes
Solomon Islands	Lower-LMI	HIV	Low	Yes
Solomon Islands	Lower-LMI	TB	High	Yes
Solomon Islands	Lower-LMI	Malaria	High	Yes
Somalia	LI	HIV	High	Yes
Somalia	LI	TB	Severe	Yes
Somalia	LI	Malaria	High	Yes
South Africa	UMI	HIV	Extreme	Yes
South Africa	UMI	TB	Extreme	Yes
South Africa	UMI	Malaria	High	Not eligible
South Sudan	LI	HIV	Severe	Yes
South Sudan	LI	TB	High	Yes
South Sudan	LI	Malaria	Severe	Yes

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Country	Income Category	Disease Component	Disease Burden	Eligibility
Sri Lanka	Upper-LMI	HIV	Low	Yes
Sri Lanka	Upper-LMI	TB	Moderate	Yes
Sri Lanka	Upper-LMI	Malaria	Moderate	Transition ^{(2017)w}
Sudan	Lower-LMI	HIV	Low	Yes
Sudan	Lower-LMI	TB	Moderate	Yes
Sudan	Lower-LMI	Malaria	High	Yes
Suriname	UMI	HIV	High	Yes
Suriname	UMI	TB	Moderate	Transition ^{(2015)x}
Suriname	UMI	Malaria	High	Yes
Swaziland	Upper-LMI	HIV	Extreme	Yes
Swaziland	Upper-LMI	TB	Extreme	Yes
Swaziland	Upper-LMI	Malaria	Moderate	Yes
Syrian Arab Republic	Lower-LMI	HIV	Low	Yes
Syrian Arab Republic	Lower-LMI	TB	Low	Yes
Syrian Arab Republic	Lower-LMI	Malaria	Low	Yes
Tajikistan	Lower-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Tajikistan	Lower-LMI	TB	Severe	Yes
Tajikistan	Lower-LMI	Malaria	Moderate	Yes
Tanzania (United Republic)	LI	HIV	Severe	Yes
Tanzania (United Republic)	LI	TB	Severe	Yes
Tanzania (United Republic)	LI	Malaria	Extreme	Yes
Thailand	UMI	HIV	High	Yes
Thailand	UMI	TB	Severe	Yes
Thailand	UMI	Malaria	Severe	Yes
Timor-Leste	Upper-LMI	HIV	Low	Yes
Timor-Leste	Upper-LMI	TB	Severe	Yes
Timor-Leste	Upper-LMI	Malaria	High	Yes
Togo	LI	HIV	Severe	Yes
Togo	LI	TB	Moderate	Yes
Togo	LI	Malaria	Severe	Yes
Tonga	UMI	HIV	Low	Yes
Tonga	UMI	TB	Low	Yes
Tonga	UMI	Malaria	Low	Not eligible
Tunisia	UMI	HIV	High	Yes
Tunisia	UMI	TB	Moderate	Not eligible
Tunisia	UMI	Malaria	Low	Not eligible
Turkmenistan	UMI	HIV	Low	Not eligible
Turkmenistan	UMI	TB	Low	Transition ^{(2016)y}
Turkmenistan	UMI	Malaria	Low	Not eligible
Tuvalu	UMI	HIV	Low	Yes
Tuvalu	UMI	TB	Severe	Yes
Tuvalu	UMI	Malaria	Low	Not eligible
Uganda	LI	HIV	Severe	Yes
Uganda	LI	TB	Severe	Yes
Uganda	LI	Malaria	Extreme	Yes

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Country	Income Category	Disease Component	Disease Burden	Eligibility
Ukraine	Upper-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Ukraine	Upper-LMI	TB	Severe	Yes
Ukraine	Upper-LMI	Malaria	Low	Not eligible
Uzbekistan	Lower-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Uzbekistan	Lower-LMI	TB	Severe	Yes
Uzbekistan	Lower-LMI	Malaria	Moderate	Yes
Vanuatu	Upper-LMI	HIV	Low	Yes
Vanuatu	Upper-LMI	TB	High	Yes
Vanuatu	Upper-LMI	Malaria	High	Yes
Viet Nam	Lower-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Viet Nam	Lower-LMI	TB	Severe	Yes
Viet Nam	Lower-LMI	Malaria	Severe	Yes
Yemen	Lower-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Yemen	Lower-LMI	TB	Moderate	Yes
Yemen	Lower-LMI	Malaria	High	Yes
Zambia	Lower-LMI	HIV	Extreme	Yes
Zambia	Lower-LMI	TB	Severe	Yes
Zambia	Lower-LMI	Malaria	Severe	Yes
Zanzibar	LI	HIV	Severe	Yes
Zanzibar	LI	TB	Severe	Yes
Zanzibar	LI	Malaria	Extreme	Yes
Zimbabwe	LI	HIV	Extreme	Yes
Zimbabwe	LI	TB	Severe	Yes
Zimbabwe	LI	Malaria	High	Yes

Notes to changes in eligibility status

^a Albania's HIV/AIDS component moved to transition in 2015 as Albania was classified as an Upper-Middle Income country in the 2015 Eligibility List, with a 'Low' disease burden classification. Albania continues to be classified as an Upper-Middle Income country with a 'Low' HIV/AIDS disease burden classification and will therefore be eligible for a final allocation of Transition Funding.

^b Albania's TB component moved to transition in 2015 as Albania was classified as an Upper-Middle Income country in the 2015 Eligibility List, with a 'Low' disease burden classification. Albania continues to be classified as an Upper-Middle Income country with a 'Low' TB disease burden classification and will therefore be eligible for a final allocation of Transition Funding.

^c Algeria's HIV/AIDS component moved to transition in 2017 as Algeria's HIV/AIDS disease burden classification changed from 'High' in the 2016 Eligibility List to 'Moderate' in the 2017 Eligibility List and will therefore be eligible for a final allocation of Transition Funding.

^d Belize's TB component moved to transition in 2015 as Belize was classified as an Upper-Middle Income country and its disease burden classification changed from 'High' to 'Moderate'. Belize continues to be classified as an Upper-Middle income country with 'Moderate' TB disease burden classification and will therefore be eligible for a final allocation of Transition Funding.

^e Botswana's malaria component moved to transition in 2016 as Botswana was classified as an Upper-Middle Income country and Botswana's malaria disease burden classification changed from 'High' in the 2015 Eligibility List to 'Moderate' in the 2016 Eligibility List. Botswana's malaria component continues to have a

'Moderate' disease burden classification and will therefore be eligible for a final allocation of Transition Funding.

^f Since Bulgaria is not on the OECD DAC list of ODA recipients, Bulgaria's HIV/AIDS program is only eligible for funding for HIV/AIDS under the NGO rule (see Notes) provided they meet NGO rule criteria detailed in paragraph 11 of the Global Fund Eligibility Policy.

^g Bulgaria's TB component moved to transition in 2016 as Bulgaria was classified as an Upper-Middle Income country and Bulgaria's TB disease burden classification changed from 'High' in the 2015 Eligibility List to 'Moderate' in the 2016 Eligibility List. Bulgaria's TB component continues to have a 'Moderate' disease burden classification and will therefore be eligible for a final allocation of Transition Funding.

^h Cuba's HIV/AIDS component moved to transition in 2015 as Cuba was classified as an Upper-Middle Income country and Cuba's HIV/AIDS disease burden classification changed from 'High' in the 2014 Eligibility List to 'Moderate' in the 2015 Eligibility List. Cuba's HIV/AIDS component is now classified as having a 'Low' disease burden classification and will therefore be eligible for a final allocation of Transition Funding.

ⁱ The Dominican Republic's TB component moved to transition in 2015 as the Dominican Republic was classified as an Upper-Middle Income country and the Dominican Republic's TB disease burden classification changed from 'High' in the 2014 Eligibility List to 'Moderate' in the 2015 Eligibility List. The Dominican Republic's TB component continues to have a 'Moderate' disease burden classification and will therefore be eligible for a final allocation of Transition Funding.

^j Equatorial Guinea is classified as eligible in the 2017 Eligibility List for HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria after meeting eligibility criteria for two consecutive eligibility determinations, noting that eligibility does not guarantee an allocation under the Global Fund Eligibility Policy.

^k Georgia's malaria component is ineligible as Georgia is classified as an Upper-Middle Income country as per GNIpc (Atlas Method) data and income classification thresholds published by World Bank in July 2016 and is not eligible to receive Transition Funding as it currently does not have an existing malaria grant.

^l The Challenging Operating Environments (COE) Policy, set forth in Annex 1 to GF/B35/03 and approved by the Board in April 2016 under decision point GF/B35/DP09, allows for the components of countries classified as a COE with existing grants, that would otherwise be ineligible to receive an allocation and apply for funding under the Eligibility Policy due to either disease burden or income level, to continue to receive an allocation as long as their country remains classified as a COE. As Iraq remains classified as a COE by the Global Fund, it will continue to be eligible to receive Transition Funding for its existing TB grant in line with the flexibilities provided under Paragraph 13 (a) of the COE Policy.

^m Jordan's HIV/AIDS disease burden classification changed from 'Low' in the 2016 Eligibility List to 'High' in the 2017 Eligibility List. In accordance with the Global Fund Eligibility Policy, country components must be eligible for two consecutive eligibility determinations to become eligible to receive an allocation, subject to the availability of funding. As Jordan HIV/AIDS was not eligible in the 2016 Eligibility List it is therefore classified as not eligible in the 2017 Eligibility List.

ⁿ Kazakhstan's HIV/AIDS component is classified as eligible in the 2017 Eligibility List after meeting eligibility criteria for two consecutive eligibility determinations, noting that eligibility does not guarantee an allocation.

^o Lebanon's HIV/AIDS component is classified as eligible in the 2017 Eligibility List after meeting eligibility criteria for two consecutive eligibility determinations, noting that eligibility does not guarantee an allocation.

^p Montenegro's HIV/AIDS component is classified as eligible in the 2017 Eligibility List after meeting eligibility criteria for two consecutive eligibility determinations, noting that eligibility does not guarantee an allocation.

^q Palau's TB component is classified as eligible in the 2017 Eligibility List after meeting eligibility criteria for two consecutive eligibility determinations, noting that eligibility does not guarantee an allocation.

^r Panama's TB component moved to transition in 2015 as Panama was classified as an Upper-Middle Income country and Panama's TB disease burden classification changed from 'High' in the 2014 Eligibility

List to 'Moderate' in the 2015 Eligibility List. Panama's TB component continues to have a 'Moderate' disease burden classification and will therefore be eligible for a final allocation of Transition Funding.

^s Paraguay's TB component moved to transition in 2016 as Paraguay moved to Upper-Middle Income classification in the 2016 Eligibility List, with a 'Moderate' disease burden classification. Paraguay continues to be classified as an Upper-Middle Income country with a 'Moderate' TB disease burden classification and will therefore be eligible for a final allocation of Transition Funding.

^t Paraguay's malaria component moved to transition in 2016 as Paraguay moved to Upper-Middle Income classification in the 2016 Eligibility List, with a 'Moderate' disease burden classification. Paraguay continues to be classified as an Upper-Middle Income country with a 'Moderate' malaria disease burden classification and will therefore be eligible for a final allocation of Transition Funding.

^u Since Romania is not on the OECD DAC list of ODA recipients, Romania's HIV/AIDS program is only eligible for funding for HIV/AIDS under the NGO rule (see Notes) provided they meet NGO rule criteria detailed in paragraph 11 of the Global Fund Eligibility Policy.

^v Serbia's HIV/AIDS component was classified eligible in the 2016 Eligibility List after meeting eligibility criteria for two consecutive eligibility determinations, noting that eligibility does not guarantee an allocation.

^w Sri Lanka's malaria component moved to transition as Sri Lanka was certified as malaria-free by WHO in 2016, and therefore will be eligible for a final allocation of Transition Funding.

^x Suriname's TB component moved to transition in 2015 as Suriname was classified as an Upper-Middle Income country and Suriname's TB disease burden classification changed from 'High' in the 2014 Eligibility List to 'Moderate' in the 2015 Eligibility List. Suriname's TB component continues to have a 'Moderate' disease burden classification and will therefore be eligible for a final allocation of Transition Funding.

^y Turkmenistan's TB component moved to transition in 2016 as Turkmenistan was classified as an Upper-Middle Income country and Turkmenistan's TB disease burden category changed from 'High' in the 2015 Eligibility List to 'Moderate' in the 2016 Eligibility List. Turkmenistan's TB disease burden classification is now 'Low' and will therefore be eligible for a final allocation of Transition Funding.

Notes

Income classification: The Global Fund's income level eligibility is based on the World Bank (Atlas Method) Income Classifications: Low Income Countries (LICs); Lower-Middle Income Countries (LMICs); and Upper-Middle Income Countries (UMICs). As per the Eligibility Policy, the Global Fund uses the latest three-year average of GNI per capita data (Atlas Method) to determine income classification based on the World Bank classification thresholds published on 1 July, 2016. In case of non-availability of World Bank GNI-per-capita data for one or more years, an average of the available data from the latest three year period (e.g. two years) was used. In the absence of any GNI-per-capita data for the latest three-year period, World Bank income classifications for last three years, if consistent, were used to determine income classifications. The Global Fund classification further divides LMICs into two groups, namely Lower-LMICs and Upper-LMICs based on the midpoint of the GNI per capita range of the World Bank's LMI category. This division of LMICs does not affect eligibility but is relevant to the Global Fund co-financing requirements set forth in the Sustainability, Transition and Co-financing Policy (Annex 1 to GF/B35/04 -- Revision 1).

Disease burden: Disease burden data are provided to the Global Fund Secretariat by WHO and UNAIDS. The disease burden criterion applies to UMICs in order to determine their eligibility, with the exception of the 'malaria-free' criterion (below) which applies to all countries regardless of income level:

- Members of the Group of 20 countries (G-20 members) that are UMI with less than an 'Extreme' disease burden are not eligible to receive an allocation and apply for funding, unless they meet the criteria to apply under the 'NGO Rule.'
- UMICs with 'Moderate' or 'Low' disease burden are not eligible to receive an allocation and apply for funding. UMICs that are designated under the 'small island economy exception' to the International Development Association lending requirements are eligible for funding regardless of national disease burden.
- For HIV: UMICs must be listed on the OECD's DAC list of ODA recipients⁴ to be eligible to receive an allocation and apply for funding, unless they meet the criteria to apply under the 'NGO Rule.'
- For malaria:
 - The Global Fund uses malaria data from earlier years (2000), as recommended by WHO. Each year WHO provides revised 2000 estimates, which has changed the disease burden ranking for some countries; and
 - Countries that are certified as 'malaria-free' by WHO or are on the WHO's 'Supplementary List' of countries where malaria never existed or disappeared, are not eligible to receive an allocation for malaria or apply for malaria funding, regardless of their income level, but may receive transition funding.

NGO rule: For HIV/AIDS only, UMICs not listed on the OECD-DAC list of ODA recipients will only be eligible to receive an allocation and apply for such funds if they have a reported disease burden of 'High', 'Severe' or 'Extreme' and meet all the conditions as described in paragraph 11 of the Global Fund Eligibility Policy.

Transition funding: Components funded under an existing grant that become ineligible may receive funding for up to one additional allocation period immediately following their change in eligibility. The Secretariat, based on country context and existing portfolio considerations, will determine the appropriate period and amount of funding for priority transition needs. The Sustainability, Transition, Co-financing and Challenging Operating Environments Policies outline potential flexibilities to allow for the provision of additional Transition Funding.

- Transition^(year): Components that become ineligible and may receive transition funding for up to one allocation period following their change in eligibility in accordance with the Global Fund

⁴ The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) publishes a [list of countries eligible](#) for Official Development Assistance (ODA).

Eligibility Policy. (*Year*) represents the year corresponding to the eligibility determination in which the component became ineligible.

- Transition^(COE): Components eligible for transition funding on account of the flexibilities that are available based on their continued classification as a Challenging Operating Environment under the Challenging Operating Environment Policy.