

## Eligibility List 2020

The Global Fund's 2017-2022 strategy and allocation-based approach enables strategic investment to accelerate the end of the HIV, tuberculosis and malaria epidemics 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 2020 Eligibility List identifies which country components (HIV, tuberculosis or malaria) are eligible to receive an allocation for the 2020-2022 period. Please note 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 Policy<sup>1</sup>, revised in May 2018, is designed to ensure that available resources are allocated to, and invested in, countries and regions with the highest disease burden, the least economic capacity, and where key and vulnerable populations are disproportionately affected by the three diseases. Eligibility is determined by a country's income classification<sup>2</sup> and disease burden<sup>3</sup>. All low and lower-middle income countries are eligible, regardless of disease burden. Upper-middle income countries must have at least a 'high' burden of disease<sup>4</sup> to be eligible for Global Fund financing<sup>5</sup>.

A multi-country application is only 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: [acesstofunding@theglobalfund.org](mailto:acesstofunding@theglobalfund.org).

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<sup>1</sup> Global Fund Eligibility Policy, as set forth in Annex 1 to GF/B39/02 (the 'Eligibility Policy') and approved by the Board in May 2018 under decision point GF/B39/DPO3.

<sup>2</sup> The Global Fund uses an average of available GNI per capita data (World Bank Atlas Method) over the latest three-year period to determine a country's income classification. Please see Notes for more information on how averages are calculated. Data for this Eligibility List were extracted from the World Bank website on 5 August 2019.

<sup>3</sup> The latest available disease burden data is provided by headquarters of UNAIDS for HIV and WHO for tuberculosis and malaria.

<sup>4</sup> The previous policy had five disease burden categories which have now been replaced by a single threshold of 'high'. Paragraph 8a of the Eligibility Policy defines the disease burden criteria and thresholds for upper-middle income eligibility.

<sup>5</sup> Additional criteria and/or exceptions may apply. See paragraphs 8b, 9a, and 9b of the Eligibility Policy for more information.

## Eligibility List 2020

Country	Income Classification	Disease Component	Disease Burden	Eligibility
Afghanistan	LI	HIV	Not High	Yes
Afghanistan	LI	Malaria	High	Yes
Afghanistan	LI	TB	High	Yes
Algeria	UMI	HIV	Not High	Not eligible
Algeria	UMI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible
Algeria	UMI	TB	High	Yes
Angola	Upper-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Angola	Upper-LMI	Malaria	High	Yes
Angola	Upper-LMI	TB	High	Yes
Armenia	Upper-LMI	HIV	Not High	Transition <sup>(2018)</sup> a
Armenia	Upper-LMI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible
Armenia	Upper-LMI	TB	High	Yes <sup>b</sup>
Azerbaijan	UMI	HIV	High	Yes
Azerbaijan	UMI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible
Azerbaijan	UMI	TB	High	Yes
Bangladesh	Lower-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Bangladesh	Lower-LMI	Malaria	Not High	Yes
Bangladesh	Lower-LMI	TB	High	Yes
Belarus	UMI	HIV	High	Yes
Belarus	UMI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible
Belarus	UMI	TB	High	Yes
Belize	UMI	HIV	High	Yes
Belize	UMI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible
Belize	UMI	TB	Not High	Not eligible
Benin	LI	HIV	High	Yes
Benin	LI	Malaria	High	Yes
Benin	LI	TB	High	Yes
Bhutan	Upper-LMI	HIV	Not High	Yes
Bhutan	Upper-LMI	Malaria	Not High	Yes
Bhutan	Upper-LMI	TB	High	Yes
Bolivia (Plurinational State)	Upper-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Bolivia (Plurinational State)	Upper-LMI	Malaria	Not High	Yes
Bolivia (Plurinational State)	Upper-LMI	TB	High	Yes
Botswana	UMI	HIV	High	Yes
Botswana	UMI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible
Botswana	UMI	TB	High	Yes
Bulgaria	UMI	HIV	High	Not eligible <sup>c</sup>
Bulgaria	UMI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible
Bulgaria	UMI	TB	Not High	Not eligible
Burkina Faso	LI	HIV	High	Yes
Burkina Faso	LI	Malaria	High	Yes
Burkina Faso	LI	TB	Not High	Yes
Burundi	LI	HIV	High	Yes
Burundi	LI	Malaria	High	Yes
Burundi	LI	TB	High	Yes
Cabo Verde	Upper-LMI	HIV	Not High	Yes
Cabo Verde	Upper-LMI	Malaria	Not High	Yes
Cabo Verde	Upper-LMI	TB	Not High	Yes

Country	Income Classification	Disease Component	Disease Burden	Eligibility
Cambodia	Lower-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Cambodia	Lower-LMI	Malaria	High	Yes
Cambodia	Lower-LMI	TB	High	Yes
Cameroon	Lower-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Cameroon	Lower-LMI	Malaria	High	Yes
Cameroon	Lower-LMI	TB	High	Yes
Central African Republic	LI	HIV	High	Yes
Central African Republic	LI	Malaria	High	Yes
Central African Republic	LI	TB	High	Yes
Chad	LI	HIV	High	Yes
Chad	LI	Malaria	High	Yes
Chad	LI	TB	High	Yes
Colombia	UMI	HIV	High	Yes
Colombia	UMI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible
Colombia	UMI	TB	Not High	Not eligible
Comoros	Lower-LMI	HIV	Not High	Yes
Comoros	Lower-LMI	Malaria	High	Yes
Comoros	Lower-LMI	TB	Not High	Yes
Congo	Lower-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Congo	Lower-LMI	Malaria	High	Yes
Congo	Lower-LMI	TB	High	Yes
Costa Rica	UMI	HIV	High	Yes
Costa Rica	UMI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible
Costa Rica	UMI	TB	Not High	Not eligible
Côte d'Ivoire	Lower-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Côte d'Ivoire	Lower-LMI	Malaria	High	Yes
Côte d'Ivoire	Lower-LMI	TB	High	Yes
Cuba	UMI	HIV	High	Yes <sup>d</sup>
Cuba	UMI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible
Cuba	UMI	TB	Not High	Not eligible
Democratic Republic of the Congo	LI	HIV	High	Yes
Democratic Republic of the Congo	LI	Malaria	High	Yes
Democratic Republic of the Congo	LI	TB	High	Yes
Djibouti	Lower-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Djibouti	Lower-LMI	Malaria	Not High	Yes
Djibouti	Lower-LMI	TB	High	Yes
Dominica	UMI	HIV	Not High	Yes
Dominica	UMI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible
Dominica	UMI	TB	Not High	Yes
Dominican Republic	UMI	HIV	High	Yes
Dominican Republic	UMI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible
Dominican Republic	UMI	TB	Not High	Not eligible
Ecuador	UMI	HIV	High	Yes
Ecuador	UMI	Malaria	High	Yes
Ecuador	UMI	TB	Not High	Not eligible
Egypt	Upper-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Egypt	Upper-LMI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible
Egypt	Upper-LMI	TB	Not High	Yes

Country	Income Classification	Disease Component	Disease Burden	Eligibility
El Salvador	Upper-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
El Salvador	Upper-LMI	Malaria	Not High	Yes
El Salvador	Upper-LMI	TB	High	Yes
Equatorial Guinea	UMI	HIV	High	Yes
Equatorial Guinea	UMI	Malaria	High	Yes
Equatorial Guinea	UMI	TB	High	Yes
Eritrea	LI	HIV	Not High	Yes
Eritrea	LI	Malaria	Not High	Yes
Eritrea	LI	TB	High	Yes
Eswatini	Upper-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Eswatini	Upper-LMI	Malaria	Not High	Yes
Eswatini	Upper-LMI	TB	High	Yes
Ethiopia	LI	HIV	High	Yes
Ethiopia	LI	Malaria	High	Yes
Ethiopia	LI	TB	High	Yes
Fiji	UMI	HIV	Not High	Not eligible <sup>e</sup>
Fiji	UMI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible
Fiji	UMI	TB	High	Not eligible <sup>e</sup>
Gabon	UMI	HIV	High	Yes
Gabon	UMI	Malaria	High	Yes
Gabon	UMI	TB	High	Yes
Gambia	LI	HIV	High	Yes
Gambia	LI	Malaria	High	Yes
Gambia	LI	TB	High	Yes
Georgia	Upper-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Georgia	Upper-LMI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible
Georgia	Upper-LMI	TB	High	Yes
Ghana	Lower-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Ghana	Lower-LMI	Malaria	High	Yes
Ghana	Lower-LMI	TB	High	Yes
Grenada	UMI	HIV	Not High	Yes
Grenada	UMI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible
Grenada	UMI	TB	Not High	Yes
Guatemala	UMI	HIV	High	Yes
Guatemala	UMI	Malaria	Not High	Transition <sup>(2020) f</sup>
Guatemala	UMI	TB	Not High	Transition <sup>(2020) f</sup>
Guinea	LI	HIV	High	Yes
Guinea	LI	Malaria	High	Yes
Guinea	LI	TB	High	Yes
Guinea-Bissau	LI	HIV	High	Yes
Guinea-Bissau	LI	Malaria	High	Yes
Guinea-Bissau	LI	TB	High	Yes
Guyana	UMI	HIV	High	Yes
Guyana	UMI	Malaria	Not High	Transition <sup>(2019) g</sup>
Guyana	UMI	TB	High	Yes
Haiti	LI	HIV	High	Yes
Haiti	LI	Malaria	Not High	Yes
Haiti	LI	TB	High	Yes

Country	Income Classification	Disease Component	Disease Burden	Eligibility
Honduras	Lower-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Honduras	Lower-LMI	Malaria	Not High	Yes
Honduras	Lower-LMI	TB	Not High	Yes
India	Lower-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
India	Lower-LMI	Malaria	High	Yes
India	Lower-LMI	TB	High	Yes
Indonesia	Upper-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Indonesia	Upper-LMI	Malaria	High	Yes
Indonesia	Upper-LMI	TB	High	Yes
Iran (Islamic Republic)	UMI	HIV	High	Yes
Iran (Islamic Republic)	UMI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible
Iran (Islamic Republic)	UMI	TB	Not High	Not eligible
Iraq	UMI	HIV	Not High	Not eligible
Iraq	UMI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible
Iraq	UMI	TB	High	Yes <sup>h</sup>
Jamaica	UMI	HIV	High	Yes
Jamaica	UMI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible
Jamaica	UMI	TB	Not High	Not eligible
Jordan	UMI	HIV	Not High	Not eligible
Jordan	UMI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible
Jordan	UMI	TB	High	Yes
Kazakhstan	UMI	HIV	High	Yes
Kazakhstan	UMI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible
Kazakhstan	UMI	TB	High	Yes
Kenya	Lower-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Kenya	Lower-LMI	Malaria	High	Yes
Kenya	Lower-LMI	TB	High	Yes
Kiribati	Upper-LMI	HIV	Not High	Yes
Kiribati	Upper-LMI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible
Kiribati	Upper-LMI	TB	High	Yes
Korea (Democratic People's Republic)	LI	HIV	Not High	Yes
Korea (Democratic People's Republic)	LI	Malaria	Not High	Yes
Korea (Democratic People's Republic)	LI	TB	High	Yes
Kosovo	UMI	HIV	Not High	Transition <sup>(2019) i</sup>
Kosovo	UMI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible
Kosovo	UMI	TB	Not High	Transition <sup>(2019) i</sup>
Kyrgyzstan	Lower-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Kyrgyzstan	Lower-LMI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible
Kyrgyzstan	Lower-LMI	TB	High	Yes
Lao (People's Democratic Republic)	Lower-LMI	HIV	Not High	Yes
Lao (People's Democratic Republic)	Lower-LMI	Malaria	High	Yes
Lao (People's Democratic Republic)	Lower-LMI	TB	High	Yes
Lebanon	UMI	HIV	High	Yes
Lebanon	UMI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible
Lebanon	UMI	TB	Not High	Not eligible
Lesotho	Lower-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Lesotho	Lower-LMI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible
Lesotho	Lower-LMI	TB	High	Yes

Country	Income Classification	Disease Component	Disease Burden	Eligibility
Liberia	LI	HIV	High	Yes
Liberia	LI	Malaria	High	Yes
Liberia	LI	TB	High	Yes
Madagascar	LI	HIV	High	Yes
Madagascar	LI	Malaria	High	Yes
Madagascar	LI	TB	High	Yes
Malawi	LI	HIV	High	Yes
Malawi	LI	Malaria	High	Yes
Malawi	LI	TB	High	Yes
Malaysia	UMI	HIV	High	Yes
Malaysia	UMI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible
Malaysia	UMI	TB	High	Yes
Maldives	UMI	HIV	Not High	Yes
Maldives	UMI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible
Maldives	UMI	TB	Not High	Yes
Mali	LI	HIV	High	Yes
Mali	LI	Malaria	High	Yes
Mali	LI	TB	High	Yes
Marshall Islands	UMI	HIV	Not High	Yes
Marshall Islands	UMI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible
Marshall Islands	UMI	TB	High	Yes
Mauritania	Lower-LMI	HIV	Not High	Yes
Mauritania	Lower-LMI	Malaria	High	Yes
Mauritania	Lower-LMI	TB	High	Yes
Mauritius	UMI	HIV	High	Yes
Mauritius	UMI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible
Mauritius	UMI	TB	Not High	Not eligible
Micronesia (Federated States)	Upper-LMI	HIV	Not High	Yes
Micronesia (Federated States)	Upper-LMI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible
Micronesia (Federated States)	Upper-LMI	TB	High	Yes
Moldova	Upper-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Moldova	Upper-LMI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible
Moldova	Upper-LMI	TB	High	Yes
Mongolia	Upper-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Mongolia	Upper-LMI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible
Mongolia	Upper-LMI	TB	High	Yes
Montenegro	UMI	HIV	High	Yes
Montenegro	UMI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible
Montenegro	UMI	TB	Not High	Not eligible
Morocco	Upper-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Morocco	Upper-LMI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible
Morocco	Upper-LMI	TB	High	Yes
Mozambique	LI	HIV	High	Yes
Mozambique	LI	Malaria	High	Yes
Mozambique	LI	TB	High	Yes
Myanmar	Lower-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Myanmar	Lower-LMI	Malaria	High	Yes
Myanmar	Lower-LMI	TB	High	Yes

Country	Income Classification	Disease Component	Disease Burden	Eligibility
Namibia	UMI	HIV	High	Yes
Namibia	UMI	Malaria	High	Yes
Namibia	UMI	TB	High	Yes
Nauru	UMI	HIV	Not High	Not eligible
Nauru	UMI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible
Nauru	UMI	TB	High	Yes <sup>j</sup>
Nepal	LI	HIV	High	Yes
Nepal	LI	Malaria	Not High	Yes
Nepal	LI	TB	High	Yes
Nicaragua	Lower-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Nicaragua	Lower-LMI	Malaria	Not High	Yes
Nicaragua	Lower-LMI	TB	Not High	Yes
Niger	LI	HIV	High	Yes
Niger	LI	Malaria	High	Yes
Niger	LI	TB	High	Yes
Nigeria	Lower-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Nigeria	Lower-LMI	Malaria	High	Yes
Nigeria	Lower-LMI	TB	High	Yes
North Macedonia	UMI	HIV	High	Yes <sup>k</sup>
North Macedonia	UMI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible
North Macedonia	UMI	TB	Not High	Not eligible
Pakistan	Lower-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Pakistan	Lower-LMI	Malaria	Not High	Yes
Pakistan	Lower-LMI	TB	High	Yes
Palestine	Upper-LMI	HIV	Not High	Yes
Palestine	Upper-LMI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible
Palestine	Upper-LMI	TB	Not High	Yes
Papua New Guinea	Upper-LMI	HIV	Not High	Yes
Papua New Guinea	Upper-LMI	Malaria	High	Yes
Papua New Guinea	Upper-LMI	TB	High	Yes
Paraguay	UMI	HIV	High	Yes
Paraguay	UMI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible
Paraguay	UMI	TB	Not High	Not eligible
Peru	UMI	HIV	High	Yes
Peru	UMI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible
Peru	UMI	TB	High	Yes
Philippines	Upper-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Philippines	Upper-LMI	Malaria	Not High	Yes
Philippines	Upper-LMI	TB	High	Yes
Romania	UMI	HIV	High	Not eligible <sup>l</sup>
Romania	UMI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible
Romania	UMI	TB	High	Yes
Russian Federation	UMI	HIV	High	Yes <sup>m</sup>
Russian Federation	UMI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible
Russian Federation	UMI	TB	High	Not eligible
Rwanda	LI	HIV	High	Yes
Rwanda	LI	Malaria	High	Yes
Rwanda	LI	TB	High	Yes

Country	Income Classification	Disease Component	Disease Burden	Eligibility
Saint Lucia	UMI	HIV	Not High	Yes
Saint Lucia	UMI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible
Saint Lucia	UMI	TB	Not High	Yes
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	UMI	HIV	Not High	Yes
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	UMI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	UMI	TB	Not High	Yes
Samoa	UMI	HIV	Not High	Yes
Samoa	UMI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible
Samoa	UMI	TB	Not High	Yes
Sao Tome and Principe	Lower-LMI	HIV	Not High	Yes
Sao Tome and Principe	Lower-LMI	Malaria	High	Yes
Sao Tome and Principe	Lower-LMI	TB	High	Yes
Senegal	Lower-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Senegal	Lower-LMI	Malaria	High	Yes
Senegal	Lower-LMI	TB	High	Yes
Serbia	UMI	HIV	High	Yes
Serbia	UMI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible
Serbia	UMI	TB	Not High	Not eligible
Sierra Leone	LI	HIV	High	Yes
Sierra Leone	LI	Malaria	High	Yes
Sierra Leone	LI	TB	High	Yes
Solomon Islands	Lower-LMI	HIV	Not High	Yes
Solomon Islands	Lower-LMI	Malaria	High	Yes
Solomon Islands	Lower-LMI	TB	High	Yes
Somalia	LI	HIV	Not High	Yes
Somalia	LI	Malaria	High	Yes
Somalia	LI	TB	High	Yes
South Africa	UMI	HIV	High	Yes
South Africa	UMI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible
South Africa	UMI	TB	High	Yes
South Sudan	LI	HIV	High	Yes
South Sudan	LI	Malaria	High	Yes
South Sudan	LI	TB	High	Yes
Sri Lanka	Upper-LMI	HIV	Not High	Yes
Sri Lanka	Upper-LMI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible
Sri Lanka	Upper-LMI	TB	High	Yes
Sudan	Lower-LMI	HIV	Not High	Yes
Sudan	Lower-LMI	Malaria	High	Yes
Sudan	Lower-LMI	TB	High	Yes
Suriname	UMI	HIV	High	Yes
Suriname	UMI	Malaria	High	Yes
Suriname	UMI	TB	High	Yes <sup>n</sup>
Syrian Arab Republic	LI	HIV	Not High	Yes
Syrian Arab Republic	LI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible
Syrian Arab Republic	LI	TB	Not High	Yes
Tajikistan	Lower-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Tajikistan	Lower-LMI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible <sup>o</sup>
Tajikistan	Lower-LMI	TB	High	Yes



Country	Income Classification	Disease Component	Disease Burden	Eligibility
Tanzania (United Republic)	LI	HIV	High	Yes
Tanzania (United Republic)	LI	Malaria	High	Yes
Tanzania (United Republic)	LI	TB	High	Yes
Thailand	UMI	HIV	High	Yes
Thailand	UMI	Malaria	High	Yes
Thailand	UMI	TB	High	Yes
Timor-Leste	Lower-LMI	HIV	Not High	Yes
Timor-Leste	Lower-LMI	Malaria	High	Yes
Timor-Leste	Lower-LMI	TB	High	Yes
Togo	LI	HIV	High	Yes
Togo	LI	Malaria	High	Yes
Togo	LI	TB	Not High	Yes
Tonga	UMI	HIV	Not High	Yes
Tonga	UMI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible
Tonga	UMI	TB	Not High	Yes
Tunisia	Upper-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Tunisia	Upper-LMI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible
Tunisia	Upper-LMI	TB	Not High	Yes
Turkmenistan	UMI	HIV	Not High	Not eligible
Turkmenistan	UMI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible
Turkmenistan	UMI	TB	High	Yes <sup>p</sup>
Tuvalu	UMI	HIV	Not High	Yes
Tuvalu	UMI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible
Tuvalu	UMI	TB	High	Yes
Uganda	LI	HIV	High	Yes
Uganda	LI	Malaria	High	Yes
Uganda	LI	TB	High	Yes
Ukraine	Lower-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Ukraine	Lower-LMI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible
Ukraine	Lower-LMI	TB	High	Yes
Uzbekistan	Lower-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Uzbekistan	Lower-LMI	Malaria	Not High	Not eligible
Uzbekistan	Lower-LMI	TB	High	Yes
Vanuatu	Upper-LMI	HIV	Not High	Yes
Vanuatu	Upper-LMI	Malaria	High	Yes
Vanuatu	Upper-LMI	TB	Not High	Yes
Venezuela	UMI	HIV	Not High	Not eligible
Venezuela	UMI	Malaria	Not High	Yes <sup>q</sup>
Venezuela	UMI	TB	Not High	Not eligible
Viet Nam	Lower-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Viet Nam	Lower-LMI	Malaria	Not High	Yes
Viet Nam	Lower-LMI	TB	High	Yes
Yemen	Lower-LMI	HIV	Not High	Yes
Yemen	Lower-LMI	Malaria	Not High	Yes
Yemen	Lower-LMI	TB	Not High	Yes
Zambia	Lower-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Zambia	Lower-LMI	Malaria	High	Yes
Zambia	Lower-LMI	TB	High	Yes

Country	Income Classification	Disease Component	Disease Burden	Eligibility
Zanzibar	LI	HIV	Not High	Yes
Zanzibar	LI	Malaria	Not High	Yes
Zanzibar	LI	TB	High	Yes
Zimbabwe	Lower-LMI	HIV	High	Yes
Zimbabwe	Lower-LMI	Malaria	High	Yes
Zimbabwe	Lower-LMI	TB	High	Yes

### Notes to changes in eligibility status

<sup>a</sup> Armenia is newly classified as a Lower-Middle Income country based on the latest three-year average of GNI per capita data (Atlas method), resulting in one determination of eligibility. Armenia HIV became ineligible in 2018 and may be eligible for an allocation of Transition Funding in the 2020-2022 allocation period.

<sup>b</sup> Armenia's TB component is now classified as eligible in the 2020 Eligibility List after meeting eligibility criteria for two consecutive eligibility determinations, noting that eligibility does not guarantee an allocation. This component was eligible in 2017 and received an allocation for the 2017-2019 allocation period. They subsequently became ineligible 2018; however, this did not impact their 2017-2019 allocation.

<sup>c</sup> Since Bulgaria is not on the OECD DAC list of ODA recipients, Bulgaria may be eligible for an allocation for HIV for non-governmental or civil society organizations under Paragraph 9b of the Eligibility Policy only if they have demonstrated barriers to providing funding for interventions for key populations, as supported by the country's epidemiology. As 2020 is an allocation year, the Secretariat has conducted an assessment and has determined that Bulgaria does not meet the requirements under Paragraph 9b of the Eligibility Policy. Therefore, Bulgaria has been determined not to be eligible for an HIV allocation for the 2020-2022 allocation period.

<sup>d</sup> Cuba's HIV component is now classified as eligible in the 2020 Eligibility List after meeting eligibility criteria for two consecutive eligibility determinations, noting that eligibility does not guarantee an allocation. Cuba HIV received Transition Funding in the 2017-2019 allocation period.

<sup>e</sup> In 2019, Fiji became eligible under the International Development Association (IDA)/ World Bank Small Island Economy Exception, resulting in one determination of eligibility. Country components must be eligible for two consecutive years eligibility determinations to be classified as eligible on the Eligibility List.

<sup>f</sup> Guatemala is newly classified as an Upper-Middle Income country based on the latest three-year average of GNI per capita data (Atlas method) and income classification thresholds published by the World Bank, and the malaria and TB components may be eligible for an allocation of Transition Funding in the 2020-2022 allocation period.

<sup>g</sup> Guyana's malaria disease burden classification changed from "High" in 2018 to "Not High" in the 2019 Eligibility List. As a result, the malaria component may be eligible for an allocation of Transition Funding in the 2020-2022 allocation period.

<sup>h</sup> Iraq's TB component is now classified as eligible in the 2020 Eligibility List after meeting eligibility criteria for two consecutive eligibility determinations, noting that eligibility does not guarantee an allocation.

<sup>i</sup> Kosovo was classified as an Upper-Middle Income country in the 2019 Eligibility List based on the latest three-year average of GNI per capita data (Atlas method). As a result, the HIV and TB components may be eligible for an allocation of Transition Funding in the 2020-2022 allocation period.

<sup>j</sup> Nauru's TB component is now classified as eligible in the 2020 Eligibility List after meeting eligibility criteria for two consecutive eligibility determinations, noting that eligibility does not guarantee an allocation.

<sup>k</sup> North Macedonia's HIV component is now classified as eligible in the 2020 Eligibility List after meeting eligibility criteria for two consecutive eligibility determinations, noting that eligibility does not guarantee an allocation.

<sup>l</sup> Since Romania is not on the OECD DAC list of ODA recipients, Romania may be eligible for an allocation for HIV for non-governmental or civil society organizations under Paragraph 9b of the Eligibility Policy only if they have demonstrated barriers to providing funding for interventions for key populations, as supported by the country's epidemiology. As 2020 is an allocation year, the Secretariat has conducted an assessment and has determined that Romania does not meet the requirements under Paragraph 9b of the Eligibility Policy. Therefore, Romania has been determined not to be eligible for an HIV allocation for the 2020-2022 allocation period.

<sup>m</sup> Since the Russian Federation is not on the OECD DAC list of ODA recipients, the Russian Federation may be eligible for an allocation for HIV for non-governmental or civil society organizations under Paragraph 9b of the Eligibility Policy only if they have demonstrated barriers to providing funding for interventions for key populations, as supported by the country's epidemiology. As 2020 is an allocation year, the Secretariat has conducted an assessment and has determined that the Russian Federation meets the requirements under Paragraph 9b of the Eligibility Policy. Therefore, the Russian Federation has been determined to be eligible for an allocation for the 2020-2022 allocation period, noting that eligibility does not guarantee an allocation.

<sup>n</sup> Suriname's TB component is now classified as eligible in the 2020 Eligibility List after meeting eligibility criteria for two consecutive eligibility determinations, noting that eligibility does not guarantee an allocation. Suriname TB received Transition Funding in the 2017-2019 allocation period.

<sup>o</sup> Tajikistan was determined to be malaria-free, attaining 3 consecutive years of zero indigenous cases as per the World Malaria Report 2018. Tajikistan's malaria component is no longer eligible.

<sup>p</sup> Turkmenistan's TB component is now classified as eligible in the 2020 Eligibility List after meeting eligibility criteria for two consecutive eligibility determinations, noting that eligibility does not guarantee an allocation. Turkmenistan TB received Transition Funding in the 2017-2019 allocation period.

<sup>q</sup> The Global Fund Eligibility Policy (GF/B39/02) provides that certain non-eligible countries may be recommended to be eligible for malaria in the event of a significant resurgence in malaria cases. Venezuela was determined exceptionally eligible for malaria for the 2020-2022 allocation period, based on recommendations from technical partners and the Secretariat (GF/B41/EDP06).

## Notes on Methodology

**Income classification:** The Global Fund's income level eligibility is based on the World Bank's income classifications: low income countries (LIs), lower-middle income countries (LMIs), and upper-middle income countries (UMIs). As per the Eligibility Policy, the Global Fund uses the latest three-year average of GNI per-capita data (Atlas Method) published in July 2019 to determine income classification, based on the latest World Bank classification thresholds (updated in July 2019). 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) is used. In the absence of any GNI-per-capita data for the latest three-year period, the World Bank income classifications for last three years, if consistent, is used to determine income classifications. The Global Fund classification further divides LMIs into two groups, lower-LMIs and upper-LMIs, at the midpoint of the GNI per-capita range of the World Bank's LMI category. This division of LMIs 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. All low and lower-middle income countries are eligible for funding, regardless of disease burden. The disease burden classifications used by the Global Fund are 'High' and 'Not High'. Disease burden criteria apply only to UMIs to determine their eligibility:

- UMI members of the Group of 20 countries (G-20 members) that were deemed ineligible prior to the approval of the Eligibility Policy (GF/B39/02 9 May 2018) are not eligible to receive an allocation, unless they meet criteria under Paragraph 9b of the Eligibility Policy.
- UMIs that are designated under the 'small island economy exception'<sup>6</sup> to the International Development Association lending requirements are eligible for funding regardless of national disease burden.
- For HIV, UMIs must be listed on the OECD's DAC list of ODA recipients to be eligible to receive an allocation and apply for funding, unless they meet the criteria under 9b of the Eligibility Policy.
- UMI Exception to the OECD DAC Requirement for HIV: UMI countries that are not on the OECD DAC List of ODA recipients that have a 'high' burden of disease may be eligible for an allocation for HIV to directly finance non-governmental and civil society organizations, if there are demonstrated barriers to providing funding for interventions for key populations, as supported by a countries epidemiology. Barriers are assessed by the Secretariat every three-years in line with the allocation period.

Malaria-free exception:

- The Global Fund uses malaria data from earlier years (2000), as recommended by WHO, to determine eligibility. Each year WHO provides revised 2000 estimates, which may result in a change of disease burden classification for some countries; and
- Countries, regardless of income-level, that are certified as 'malaria-free' by WHO and are included in the official register of areas where malaria elimination has been achieved, or are on the WHO 'Supplementary List' of countries that are malaria-free but not certified by WHO, are not eligible for an allocation, however they may be eligible for Transition Funding in line with paragraph 18 of the Eligibility Policy.

**Transition funding:** Components with an existing grant that become ineligible may receive funding for up to one allocation period following their change in eligibility in line with Paragraph 18 of the Eligibility Policy to support priority transition needs. The Secretariat, based on country context and existing portfolio considerations, will determine the appropriate period and amount of funding.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>6</sup>Footnote 4, <http://ida.worldbank.org/about/borrowing-countries>

<sup>7</sup>The Secretariat may exceptionally request on a case-by-case basis that the Global Fund Board approve one additional allocation of Transition Funding in order to allow for the financing of critical transition activities that are essential to supporting transition from Global Fund financing.

- Transition (year): (Year) represents the year corresponding to the eligibility determination in which the component became ineligible.