

Transition Timelines

April 2026

Background and Context

The Global Fund Strategy¹ highlights the importance of strengthening program sustainability and ensuring effective transitions to full domestic financing and management of national disease responses. The strategy calls on **all countries**— regardless of income-level or disease burden— to integrate financial and programmatic sustainability and transition planning into national strategies, funding request and grant design, and implementation. **Sustainability and transition planning should begin early**, be inclusive (including civil society and communities) and country-led, take a holistic health systems (inclusive of community systems) approach, and begin well before transition from Global Fund support.

Since the approval of the first Sustainability, Transition and Co-financing (STC) Policy in April 2016, the Global Fund has published yearly transition projections to facilitate country-led transition planning processes. Until 2024, projections were made using economic data and have not projected changes in disease burden. In November 2024, the Global Fund Board approved a revised STC policy² which allows the Secretariat to define grant-cycle specific transition timelines for a sub-set of country allocations to set clear and predictable timelines for transition to a fully domestically funded and managed response.³ In line with the [Grant Cycle 8 strategic shifts](#) and building on discussions with the Global Fund Board, the Global Fund has set transition timelines for Grant Cycle 8 (GC8) and Grant Cycle 9 (GC9) in order to support sustainable program design and effective transitions.

Transition Timeline Objectives

Defining clear, predictable, and transparent transition timelines enables countries to plan in advance for transition from Global Fund financing, properly shape Global Fund investments, negotiate co-financing commitments that strengthen financial sustainability and support transition, and align country dialogue, funding requests, and grant design to support effective transitions from Global Fund financing. This is in line with the Global Fund's commitment under the STC Policy to support country ownership, self-reliance, and gradual, planned transitions from external financing. In addition to support from the Global Fund, successful transitions will depend heavily on country and political leadership, especially in terms of managing the transition process, supporting sustainability of previously externally funded

¹ The Global Fund Strategy 2023-2028: Fighting Pandemics and Building a Healthier and More Equitable World. https://www.theglobalfund.org/media/11612/strategy_globalfund2023-2028_narrative_en.pdf

² https://resources.theglobalfund.org/media/14383/core_sustainability-transition-cofinancing_policy_en.pdf

³ Countries may still be eligible for other types of Global Fund support after the end of country allocation funding.

investments, prioritizing populations most affected by HIV, TB, and Malaria, and undertaking the types of transformations and reforms that are necessary to support sustainable transitions.

Approach for the GC8 Cycle

GC8 is the first grant cycle where defined transition timelines for a sub-set of the portfolio have been set. These are grouped into two cohorts: (i) GC8 cohort (i.e., 2026-2028 allocation period) as the final country allocation⁴, and (ii) GC9 cohort (i.e., 2029-2031) as the final country allocation. In line with differences in the epidemiological situation across HIV, TB, and Malaria, timelines have been set by country component, and in some cases, countries may have components transitioning on different timelines. In line with commitments in the STC Policy to support gradual, transparent and predictable transitions, country components with GC8 transition timelines will have at least four years (including 2026) to plan for eventual transition away from country allocations. All grants in this GC8 transition cohort will end by no later than 31 December 2030. Country components with GC9 transition timelines will implement their final grants in GC9, giving countries at minimum 7 years to plan for eventual transition.

Given the definition of transition timelines for country allocations for a large number of components in GC8 and GC9, projecting transitions based on economic data is no longer appropriate and the Global Fund will no longer publish these projections. Instead, the Global Fund is publishing the full list of defined transition timelines for the GC8 and GC9 allocation cycles, to increase transparency on these timelines for all stakeholders supporting countries and national HIV, TB, and Malaria responses.

Early Planning for Transition

In addition to setting transition timelines for a sub-set of the portfolio, it is critical that in GC8 ***all countries, even those without defined transition timelines, incorporate sustainability and transition planning considerations*** into country dialogue, co-financing commitments, grant design, and program design with the aim of supporting sustainable program design and effective transitions. The Global Fund will work with all countries in GC8, with the exception of the lowest income and challenging operating environments, to co-develop transition pathways to support early, gradual transition planning, even where timelines are not yet set.

This document provides the list of components transitioning from country allocations in GC8 and GC9. These timelines have been communicated to countries and Country Coordinating Mechanisms as part of the GC8 allocation letters. The Global Fund will be working closely with all country stakeholders to support the implementation of these timelines in GC8 and GC9, with the overall goal of supporting country ownership, self-reliance, and effective transitions from Global Fund financing.

⁴ This includes components become ineligible based on the [Global Fund Eligibility Policy](#) and/or because they have received their final allocation based on discussion with the Global Fund.

Table 1: Country Components with Grant Cycle 8 (GC8) Transition Timelines

Country	Component	Income Classification ⁵	Transition Timeline
Armenia	TB	UMIC	GC8
Azerbaijan	TB	UMIC	GC8
Azerbaijan	HIV	UMIC	GC8
Belarus	HIV	UMIC	GC8
Belarus	TB	UMIC	GC8
Belize	HIV	UMIC	GC8
Bhutan	Malaria	U-LMIC	GC8 (Transition Funding ⁶)
Bhutan	HIV	U-LMIC	GC8
Bhutan	TB	U-LMIC	GC8
Botswana	HIV	UMIC	GC8
Botswana	TB	UMIC	GC8
Cabo Verde	HIV	UMIC	GC8
Cabo Verde	TB	UMIC	GC8 (Transition Funding ⁶)
Colombia	HIV	UMIC	GC8
Djibouti	TB	U-LMIC	GC8
Dominican Republic	HIV	UMIC	GC8
Ecuador	HIV	UMIC	GC8
Egypt	TB	U-LMIC	GC8
Egypt	HIV	U-LMIC	GC8
El Salvador	HIV	UMIC	GC8
El Salvador	TB	UMIC	GC8
Gabon	HIV	UMIC	GC8
Gabon	TB	UMIC	GC8
Georgia	HIV	UMIC	GC8
Georgia	TB	UMIC	GC8
Guatemala	HIV	UMIC	GC8
Honduras	HIV	U-LMIC	GC8
Honduras	Malaria	U-LMIC	GC8
Honduras	TB	U-LMIC	GC8
India	HIV	L-LMIC	GC8
Indonesia	Malaria	UMIC	GC8 (Transition Funding ⁶)
Jamaica	HIV	UMIC	GC8
Kazakhstan	HIV	UMIC	GC8
Kazakhstan	TB	UMIC	GC8
MC Caribbean ⁷	HIV	MC MIXED	GC8

⁵ 2026 Global Fund Eligibility List income level determinations. Lower-middle income countries are split into two income groups using the midpoint of the lower-middle income World Bank GNI per capita thresholds as the cut-off. Countries at the midpoint or below are classified as 'lower-lower-middle income countries' and countries above the midpoint as 'upper-lower-middle income countries'.

⁶ Indicates country component moved into ineligibility in GC8 and was eligible under the Eligibility Policy for a final allocation of Transition Funding.

⁷ Eligible countries include Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

Country	Component	Income Classification ⁵	Transition Timeline
MC North Africa ⁸	HIV	MC MIXED	GC8
MC Western Pacific ⁹	TB	MC MIXED	GC8
MC Western Pacific ⁹	HIV	MC MIXED	GC8
MC Western Pacific ¹⁰	Malaria	MC MIXED	GC8
Moldova	HIV	UMIC	GC8
Moldova	TB	UMIC	GC8
Mongolia	HIV	UMIC	GC8
Mongolia	TB	UMIC	GC8
Montenegro	HIV	UMIC	GC8
Morocco	HIV	U-LMIC	GC8
Morocco	TB	U-LMIC	GC8
Namibia	TB	U-LMIC	GC8
Namibia	HIV	U-LMIC	GC8
Namibia	Malaria	U-LMIC	GC8
Paraguay	HIV	UMIC	GC8
Peru	HIV	UMIC	GC8
Peru	TB	UMIC	GC8
Philippines	Malaria	U-LMIC	GC8
Serbia	HIV	UMIC	GC8
Sri Lanka	HIV	U-LMIC	GC8
Sri Lanka	TB	U-LMIC	GC8
Suriname	HIV	UMIC	GC8
Thailand	HIV	UMIC	GC8
Thailand	Malaria	UMIC	GC8
Thailand	TB	UMIC	GC8
Turkmenistan	TB	UMIC	GC8
Viet Nam	HIV	U-LMIC	GC8
Viet Nam	Malaria	U-LMIC	GC8

⁸ Only includes Tunisia & Algeria. Algeria HIV component moved into ineligibility in GC8 and was eligible under the Eligibility Policy for a final allocation of Transition Funding.

⁹ Eligible countries include Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States), Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu.

¹⁰ Only Vanuatu

Table 2: Country Components with Grant Cycle 9 (GC9) Transition Timelines

Country	Component	Income Classification ⁵	Transition Timeline
Bangladesh	HIV	U-LMIC	GC9
Bangladesh	Malaria	U-LMIC	GC9
Bolivia	HIV	U-LMIC	GC9
Bolivia	Malaria	U-LMIC	GC9
Bolivia	TB	U-LMIC	GC9
Cuba	HIV	UMIC	GC9
Djibouti	HIV	U-LMIC	GC9
Djibouti	Malaria	U-LMIC	GC9
Eswatini	HIV	U-LMIC	GC9
Eswatini	Malaria	U-LMIC	GC9
Eswatini	TB	U-LMIC	GC9
Gabon	Malaria	UMIC	GC9
India	TB	L-LMIC	GC9
Indonesia	TB	UMIC	GC9
Indonesia	HIV	UMIC	GC9
Iran	HIV	U-LMIC	GC9
Philippines	HIV	U-LMIC	GC9
Philippines	TB	U-LMIC	GC9
South Africa	HIV	UMIC	GC9
South Africa	TB	UMIC	GC9
Viet Nam	TB	U-LMIC	GC9