

Overview of the 2023-2025 Allocations

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Overview

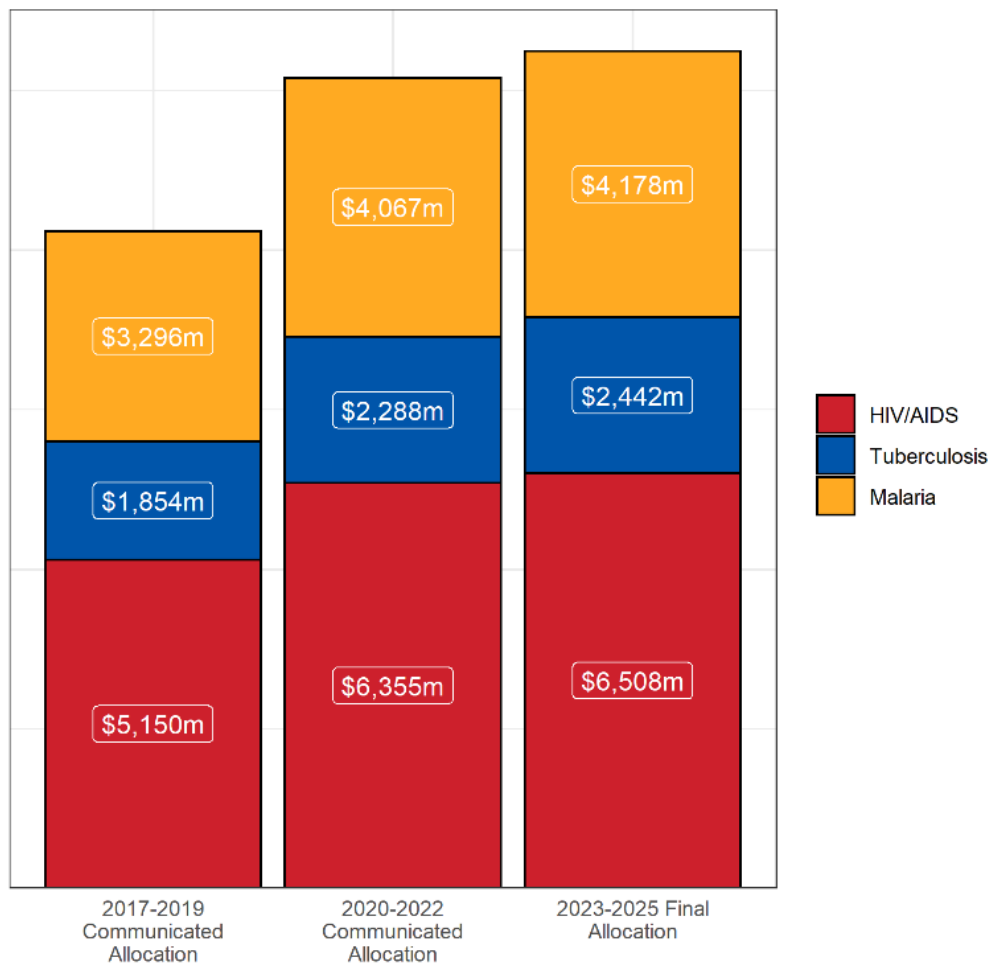
The 2023-2025 allocation methodology drives funding to higher burden, lower income countries, specifically accounting for HIV epidemics among key and vulnerable populations, the threat of multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (TB) and the risk of malaria resurgence. Where there is a decrease in funding, the methodology provides sustainable and paced reductions.

Country Allocations

The Global Fund has allocated US\$13.128 billion for the 2023-2025 allocation period. Funds available are 3.3% higher than for the previous allocation period. This cycle, 126 countries receive an allocation. Of these, about 60% receive an increase in total funding compared to the 2020-2022 allocation period due to their disease burden and economic capacity. 40% receive reduced allocations to align their share of funding with disease burden and economic capacity, and/or as a reflection of their progress toward transitioning from Global Fund support. For many countries, the change in funding is moderate.

The higher funding amount available for country allocations and the Board-approved global disease split result in an increased allocation for each of the three diseases for 2023-2025 compared to 2020-2022. The funding allocated per disease is US\$152.6 million higher for HIV, US\$154.2 million higher for TB and US\$111.2 million higher for malaria (Figure 1).

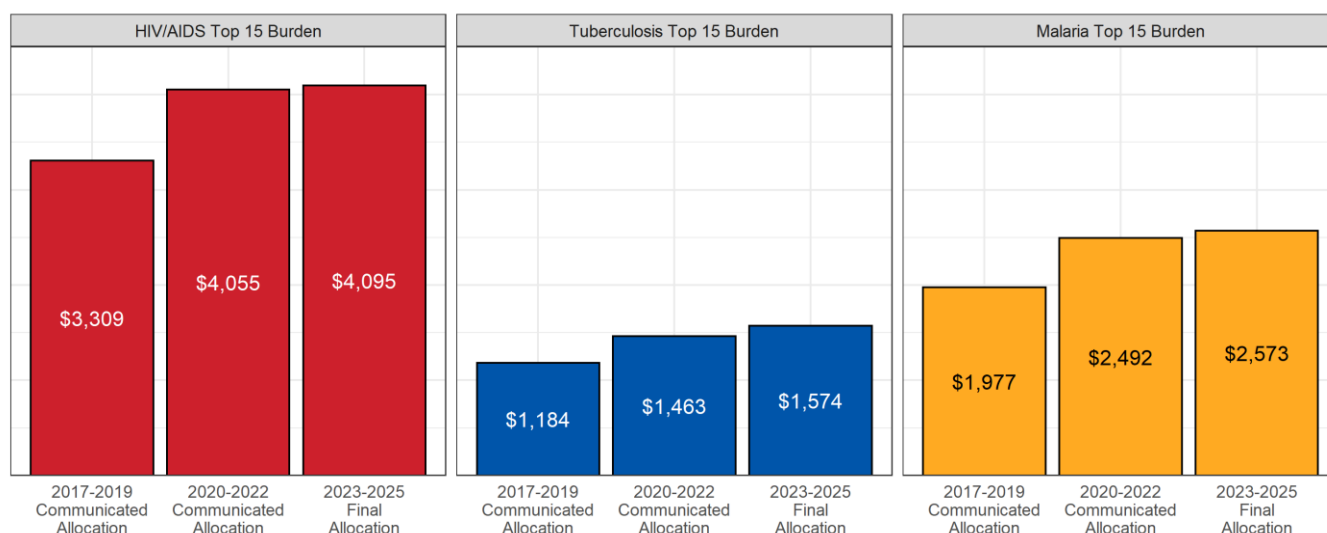
Figure 1: Allocations by disease (US\$ millions)



Allocations continue to focus funds on countries with highest disease burden. The 15 highest burden¹ countries for each of the three diseases represent 63% of the total 2023-2025 allocations, with an increase of US\$232 million in funding compared to their 2020-2022 communicated allocations (Figure 2).

¹ Top 15 based on countries' share of total burden among Global Fund eligible countries as determined by the disease burden indicators of the [2023-2025 allocation methodology](#).

Figure 2: Distribution of allocations for top 15 burden countries by disease (US\$ millions)



All geographical regions receive slightly more funding than in the 2020-2022 allocation period (Figure 3), with the share of total allocations going to each region staying broadly the same.

Figure 3: Distribution of allocations by region (US\$ millions)

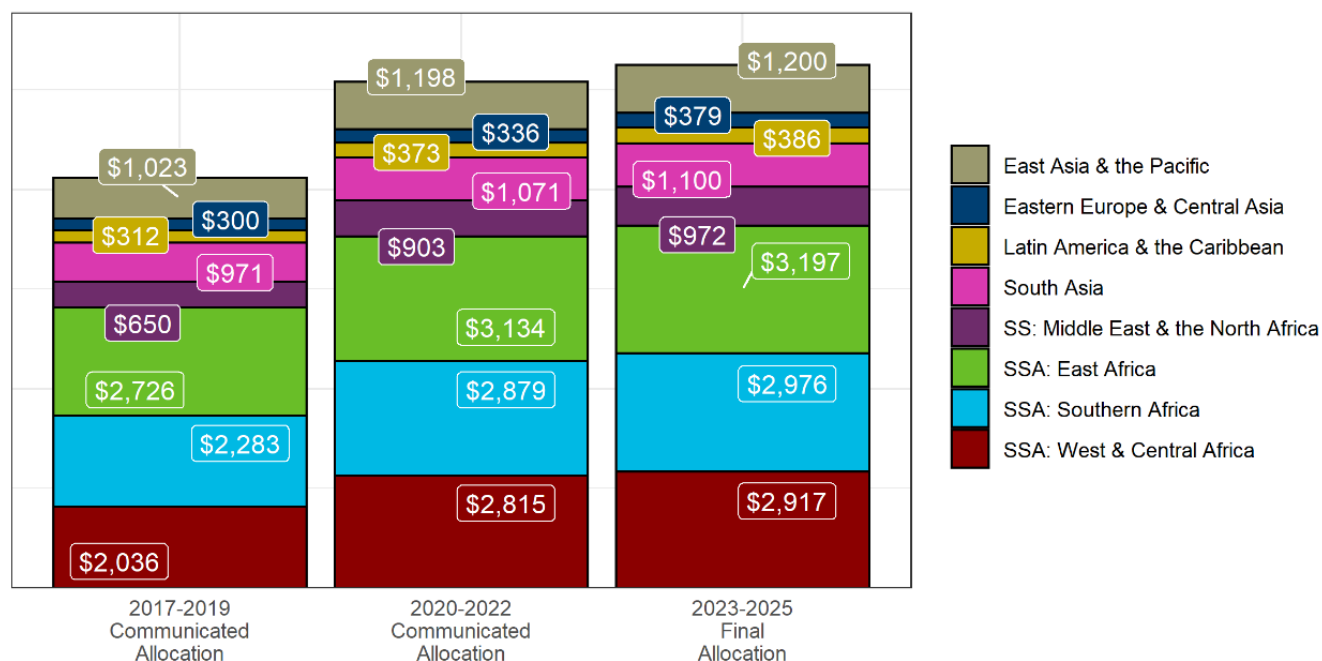
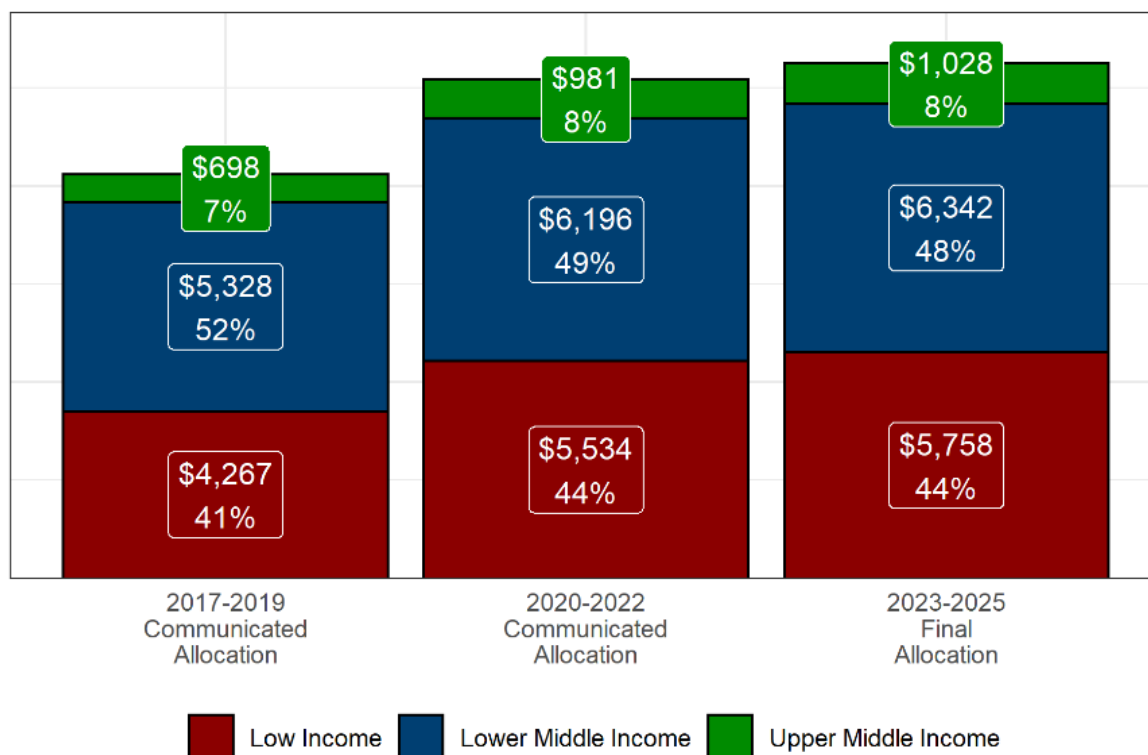


Figure 4 shows that the amount of funding for low income (LI) countries has increased slightly from the 2020-2022 allocation period.² Among the income groups, LI countries have the greatest increase in funding.

Figure 4: Distribution of allocations by latest income classification (US\$ millions)



Note: percentages are rounded.

² Figure reflects latest income classification. Three countries that received funding in 2017-2019 have since become high income and are not shown.