



## GC8 Fact Sheet

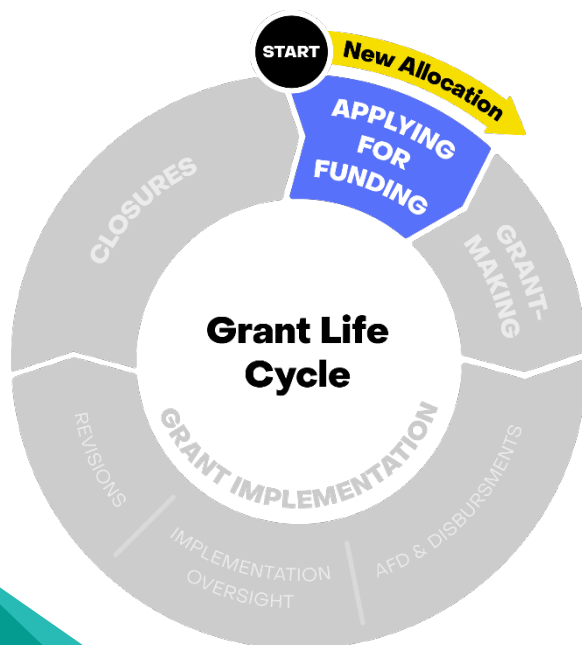
### Grant Cycle Life

The Global Fund operates in grant cycles which include different country processes. Throughout the cycle, country stakeholders engage in country dialogue to review progress and challenges and discuss the best ways to combat the three diseases and strengthen systems for health.

Every three years, a donor-replenishment event is held which starts a new cycle of grants. The funds raised around this event result in different sources of funding such as allocation funding, which is allocated to some eligible countries (as not all eligible countries receive an allocation).

The Global Fund then sends Allocation Letters to countries, detailing funding amounts for each disease component. This kicks off the first stage of the grant cycle: applying for funding, which includes funding request development and may also include grant-making activities.

#### Applying for Funding:



During an inclusive country dialogue, governments, civil society, people affected by the diseases, technical partners, the private sector and other partners come together to decide how to best use the funding to reduce the impact of HIV, TB and malaria in their country and communities. The Global Fund applicant, typically the Country Coordinating Mechanism (CCM), is responsible for selecting Principal Recipients (PRs), for prioritizing how the allocated funds can best be used to support national disease programs, and then submitting a funding request to the Global Fund.

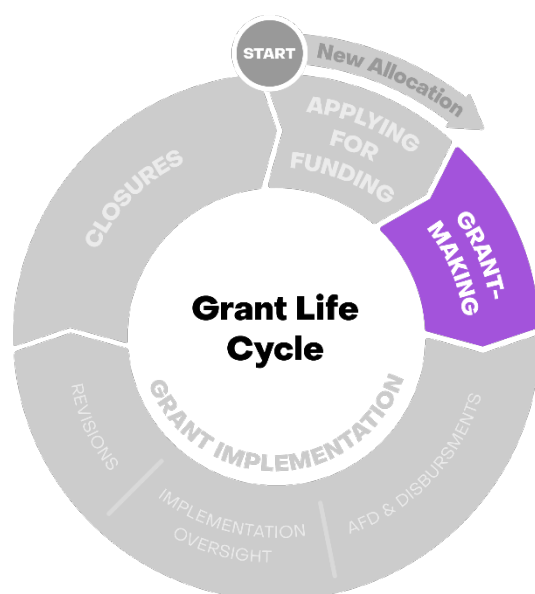
Funding requests are reviewed by the independent [Technical Review Panel](#) to assess whether proposed grant activities are strategically focused and technically sound. Recommended funding requests proceed to grant-making.

### Quote

*“Global Fund actively sought to hear and incorporate the voice of civil society through community consultations. It enabled us to identify key priorities to feed in the country dialogue.”*

*Hanadi Hussien from Sudan*

## Grant-making



Grant-making is the process of translating country priorities into quality grants. Grants are negotiated between the Global Fund and the selected PR, in consultation with in-country stakeholders and communities. Grants are submitted by PRs for review by the Grant Approvals Committee, which recommends grants to the Board for approval.

Once grants are approved by the Board, the grant is signed by both the Global Fund and the PR, and acknowledged by the CCM. Grants need to be fully signed at least one month before the implementation period (IP) start date to ensure implementation-readiness.



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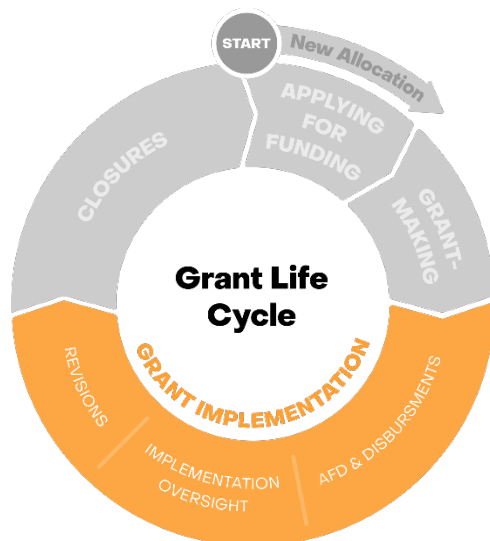
MENA  
Rosa

## Quote

*“In Morocco, representatives of people living with HIV and key populations sit on the CCM (Country Coordinating Mechanism) and participate in consultations as well as decision-making processes. This approach is built on transparency and trust-building. However, challenges remain, notably unequal regional representation, limited financial and logistical resources, insufficient training opportunities, language barriers, difficulties with digital transition, and persistent stigma and discrimination.”*

*Mohamed Dadsi CCM member.*

## Grant Implementation



The effective implementation and monitoring of grants is at the core of the Global Fund’s work to end HIV, TB and malaria as epidemics and forms the longest part of the grant cycle.

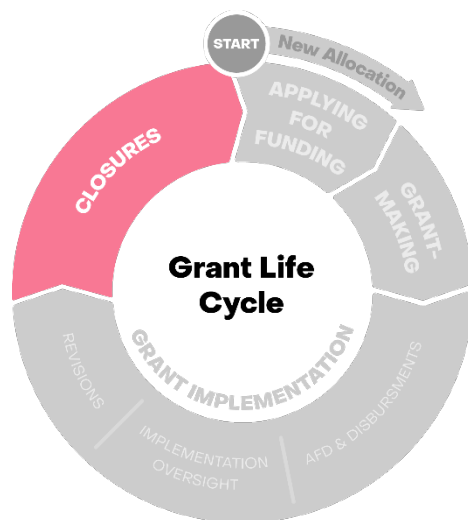
The PR implements a grant, and the CCM and Global Fund monitor implementation on an ongoing basis. The Global Fund, in coordination with Local Fund Agents and in-country partners, assesses programmatic activities through progress updates and country visits. In addition, financial activities are monitored and verified through audits.

During the **Annual Funding Decisions and Disbursements** process, the Global Fund determines and commits the amount of funding that will be disbursed to the grant over the following 12 months, considering implementation performance, issues and risks.

Through implementation oversight (PR Reporting), the Global Fund maintains an overview of implementation progress and works with the PR to jointly define solutions to address implementation bottlenecks.

**Revisions** allow the PR to adjust investments according to changing country context and other needs, ensuring that Global Fund investments are still aligned to national strategic plans and the Global Fund Strategy.

## Closure



Once a Global Fund grant reaches the end of its implementation period, the closure process is triggered. When a grant with the same PR continues from one IP to the next, the IPs are reconciled. A grant needs to be closed if there is a change of PR, if a country is transitioning from Global Fund financing, or if several grants managed by the same PR are consolidated into one. During the closure process, financial commitments and obligations are addressed, remaining grant funds or recoveries are returned, program assets are accounted for, and financial reporting is submitted.

## Quote

*“Grant closure is not the end of a program—it is a transition. Meaningful community engagement ensures that achievements, lessons learned, and essential services continue to benefit communities long after funding ends.”*

*Elie Aaraj - MENA HRA*