

Working absorption findings from synthesis

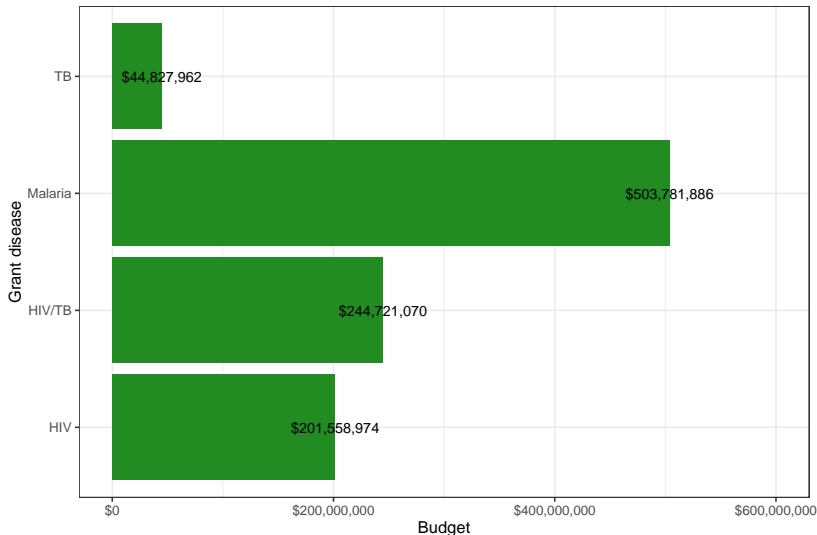
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January 2020

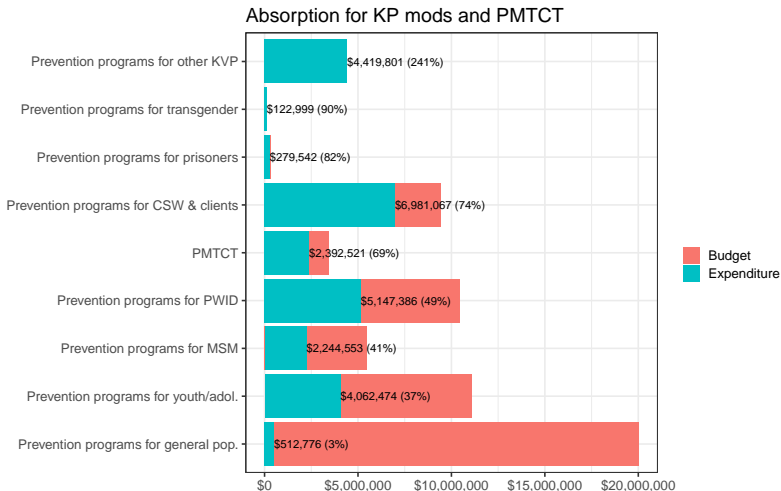
1. Budget for TB grants is much lower than HIV or malaria grants.

Original budget by grant disease

All PCE countries pooled



2. HIV key populations finding: “Prevention programs for the general population” has the largest budget and worst absorption



2a. Absorption for this module also has poor performance by country

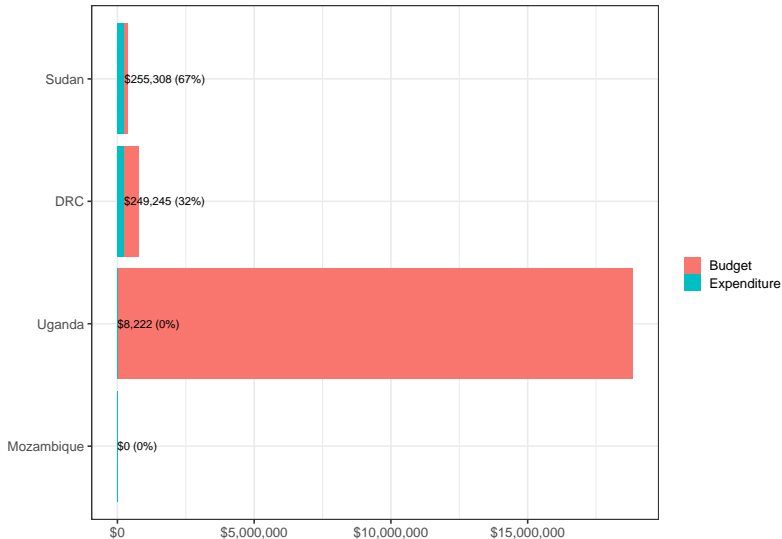
Absorption by module for PCE countries

January 2018-June 2019



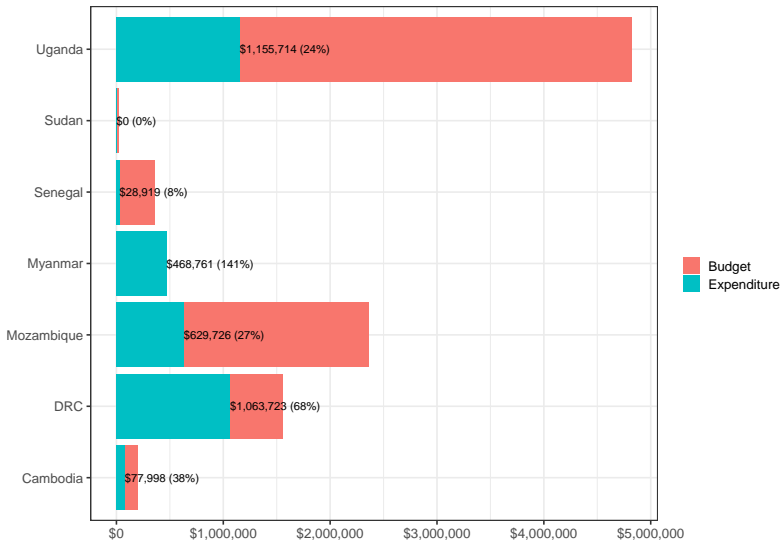
2b. However, this is mainly being driven by Uganda, which has spent practically none of its \$18.8 million dollar budget.

Absorption for KP mods and PMTCT, by country



3. There is poor absorption under the “preventing human rights barriers” module

Human rights absorption (HIV) by country



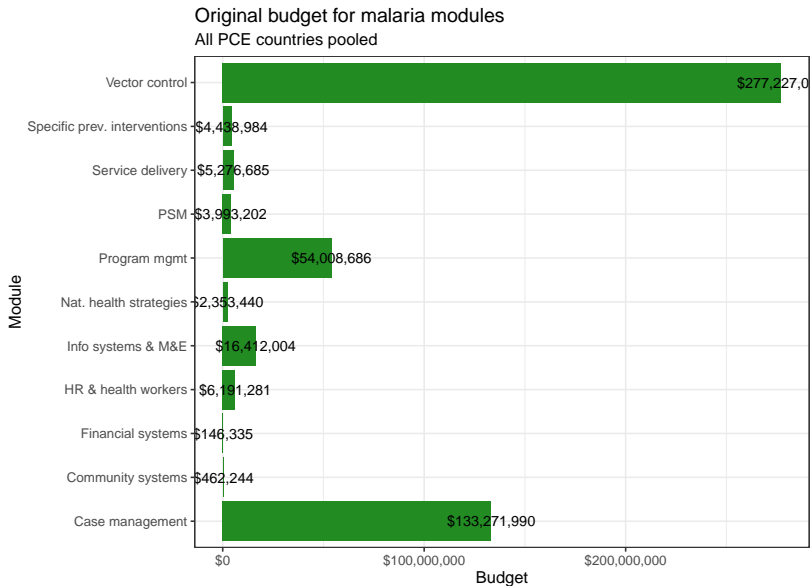
3a. 5/7 countries have “poor” performance for the human rights module

Absorption by module for PCE countries

January 2018-June 2019

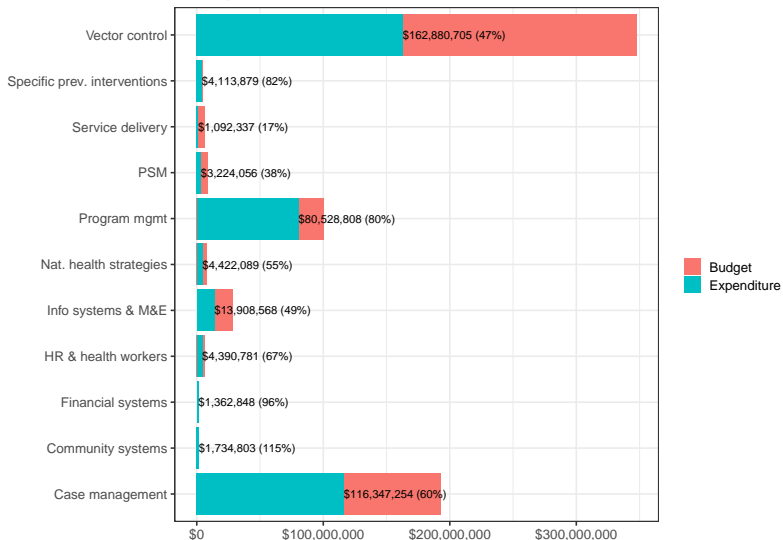


4. Malaria: Vector control has the largest planned budget...

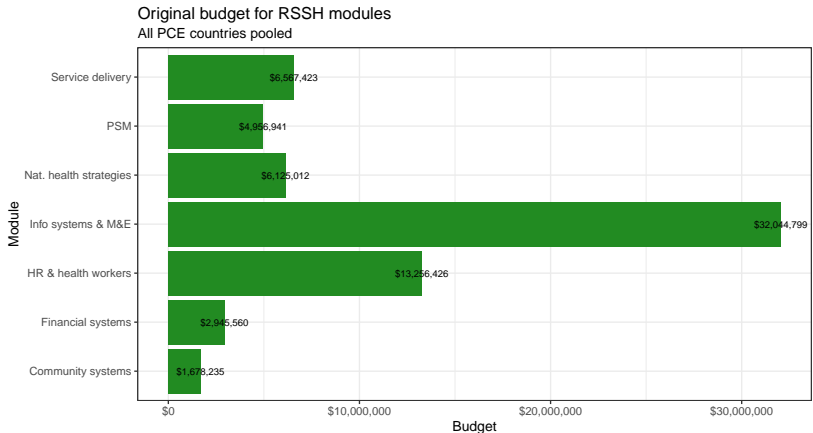


4a. ...yet many non-RSSH malaria interventions have better absorption performance.

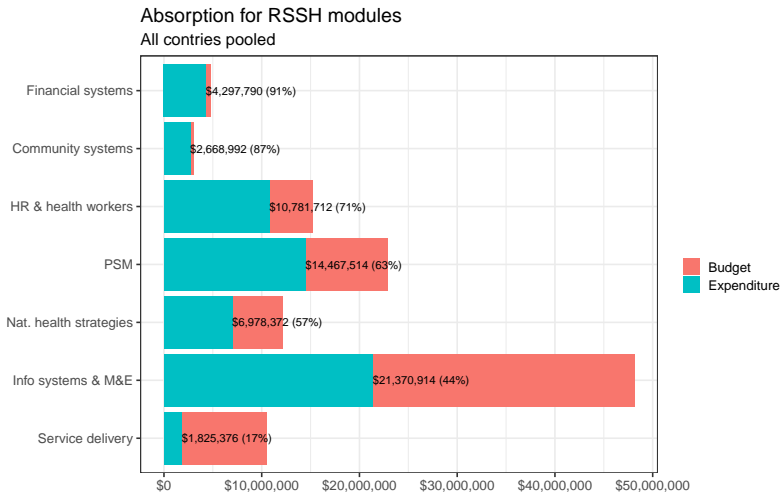
Absorption for malaria modules



5. RSSH: There are many more resources committed to “information systems and M+E” than to “financial management systems” or “community responses and systems”.

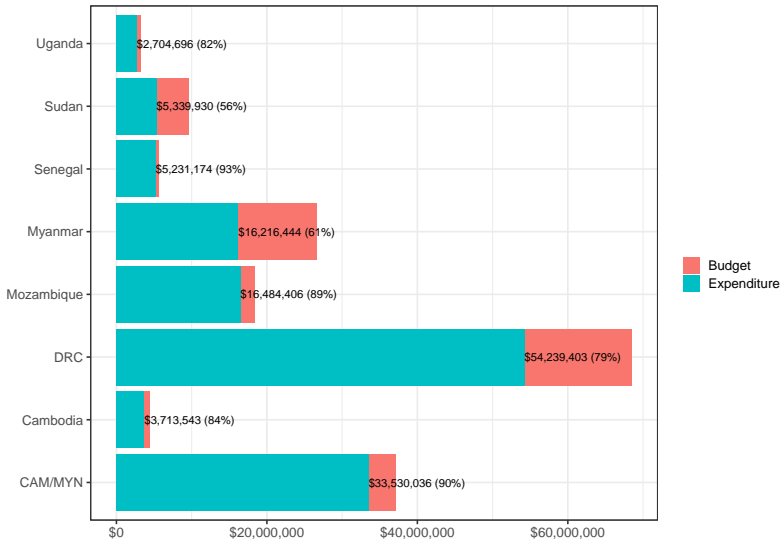


5a. RSSH: Absorption for smaller RSSH modules is high, which may suggest more absorptive capacity in these areas



6. Program management shows high absorption across countries

Program management absorption, by country



6a. All countries have average program management absorption above 50%.

Absorption by module for PCE countries

January 2018-June 2019

