



# Kenya Health Sector Reforms and Roadmap Towards Universal Health Coverage

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# Outline

- ❑ Introduction – Policy and Legal Environment for UHC
- ❑ Selected Health Indicators
- ❑ Financing of the health sector
- ❑ Some key reforms/programmes towards UHC
- ❑ Key sector challenges/issues
- ❑ Moving forward - Roadmap

# Policy and Legal Environment for UHC

- ❑ Kenya Vision 2030 – Affordable and quality healthcare for healthy and productive population
- ❑ The Constitution of Kenya 2010:
  - The right to health, including the right to emergency care and reproductive health
  - Devolved system of government
- ❑ The Kenya Health Policy, 2014-30 – achievement of universal health coverage
- ❑ Kenya Health Bill, 2014 – mirrors the Constitution

# Status of Selected Health Indicators

The health sector recorded improvements in some of the health indicators in recent years:

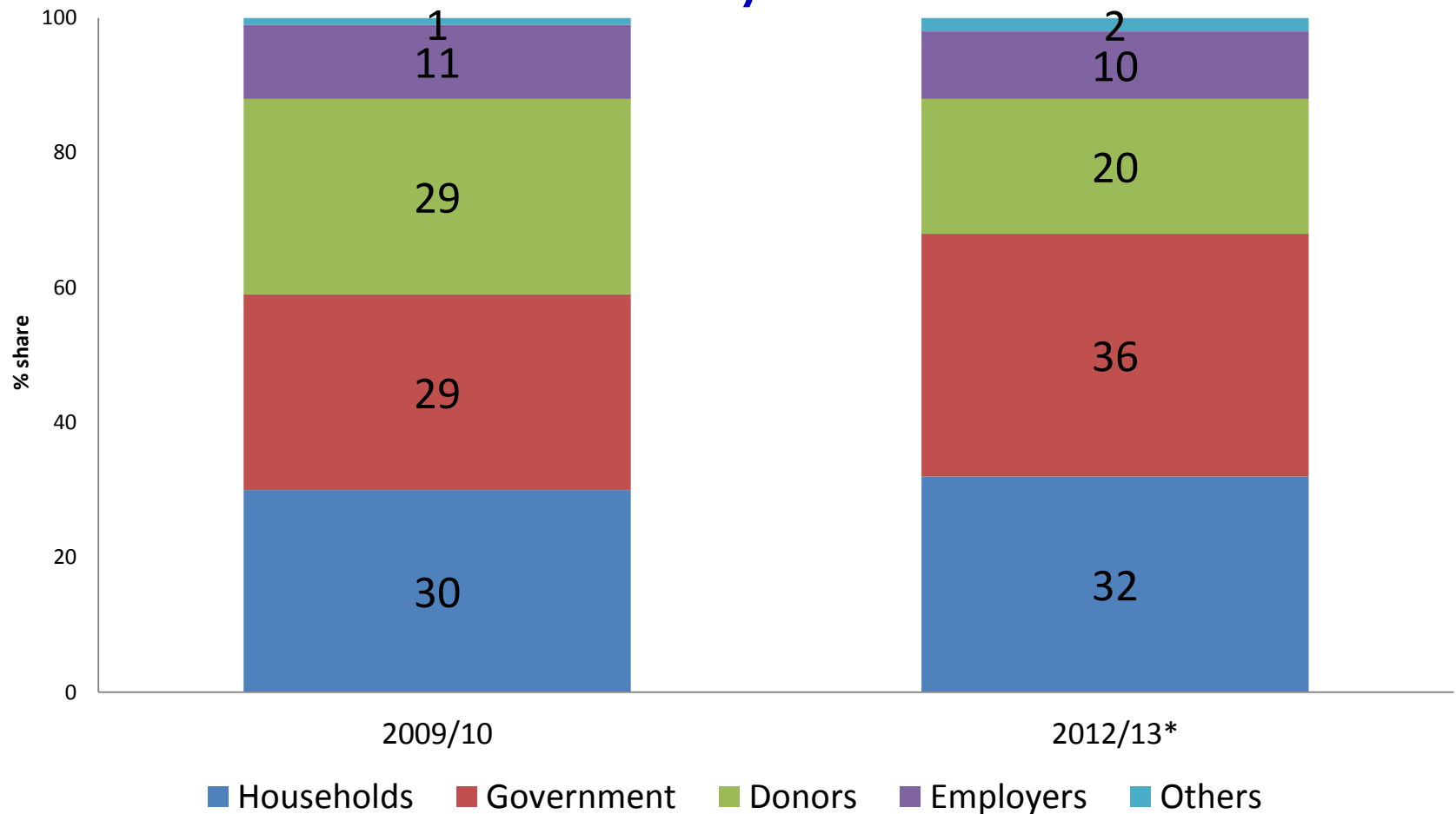
- ❑ Infant Mortality Rate declined from 77 per 1000 live births in 2003 to about 52 per 1000 2010
- ❑ Under Five Mortality declined from 115 to 74 live births over the same period
- ❑ Newborn Mortality Rate declined from 33 to 31 per 1000 over the same period
- ❑ Full immunization against major illnesses improved from 58 per cent in 2003 to 83 per cent currently

# Status of Selected Health Indicators Cont..

- ❑ Maternal Mortality Rate increased from 414 per 100,000 in 2003 to 488 per 100,000 women in 2010
- ❑ HIV/AIDS prevalence declined from 13 per cent in 2000 to 5.6 per cent in 2012
- ❑ Family planning has increased from 39 to 46 per cent
- ❑ Life Expectancy has increased from 58 years to 60 years between 1993 and 2010

# The Financing of the Health Sector

# Where the money comes from - Who pays in Kenya?

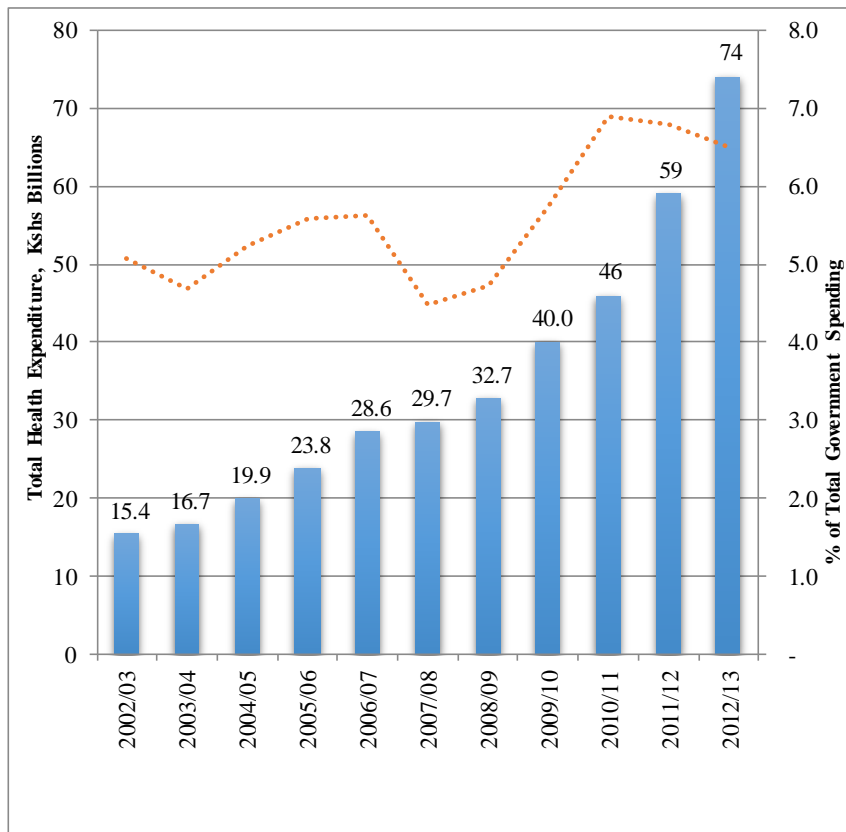


## Key messages:

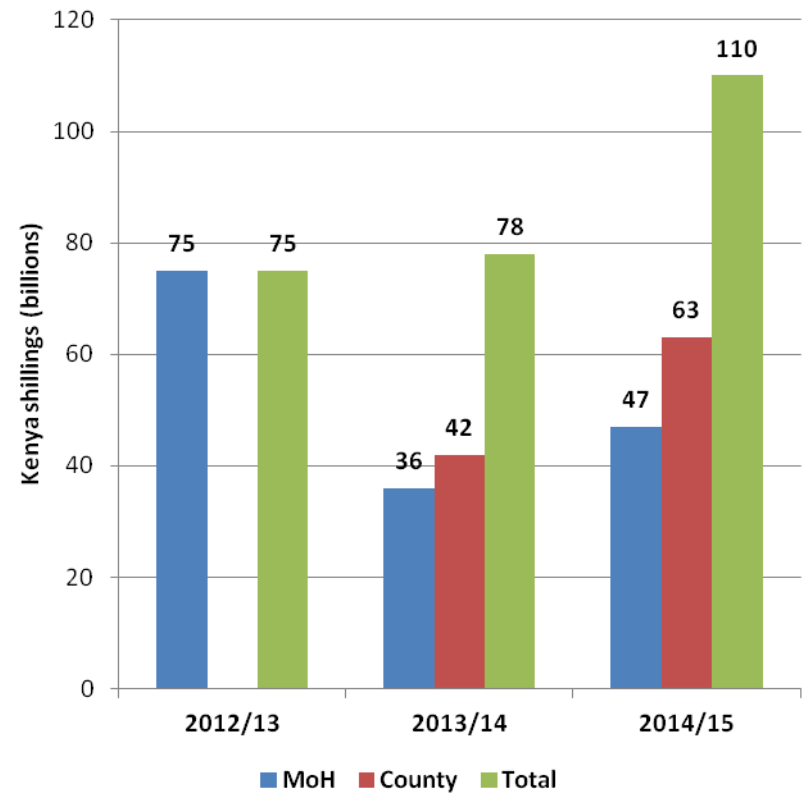
- High out of pocket spending – a challenge to access
- Government funding has increased in nominal terms – a good development
- Donor funding going down – a good indicator for sustainability

# Governments commitment to the health sector is shown through increased allocations

Public health expenditure as % of total government spending

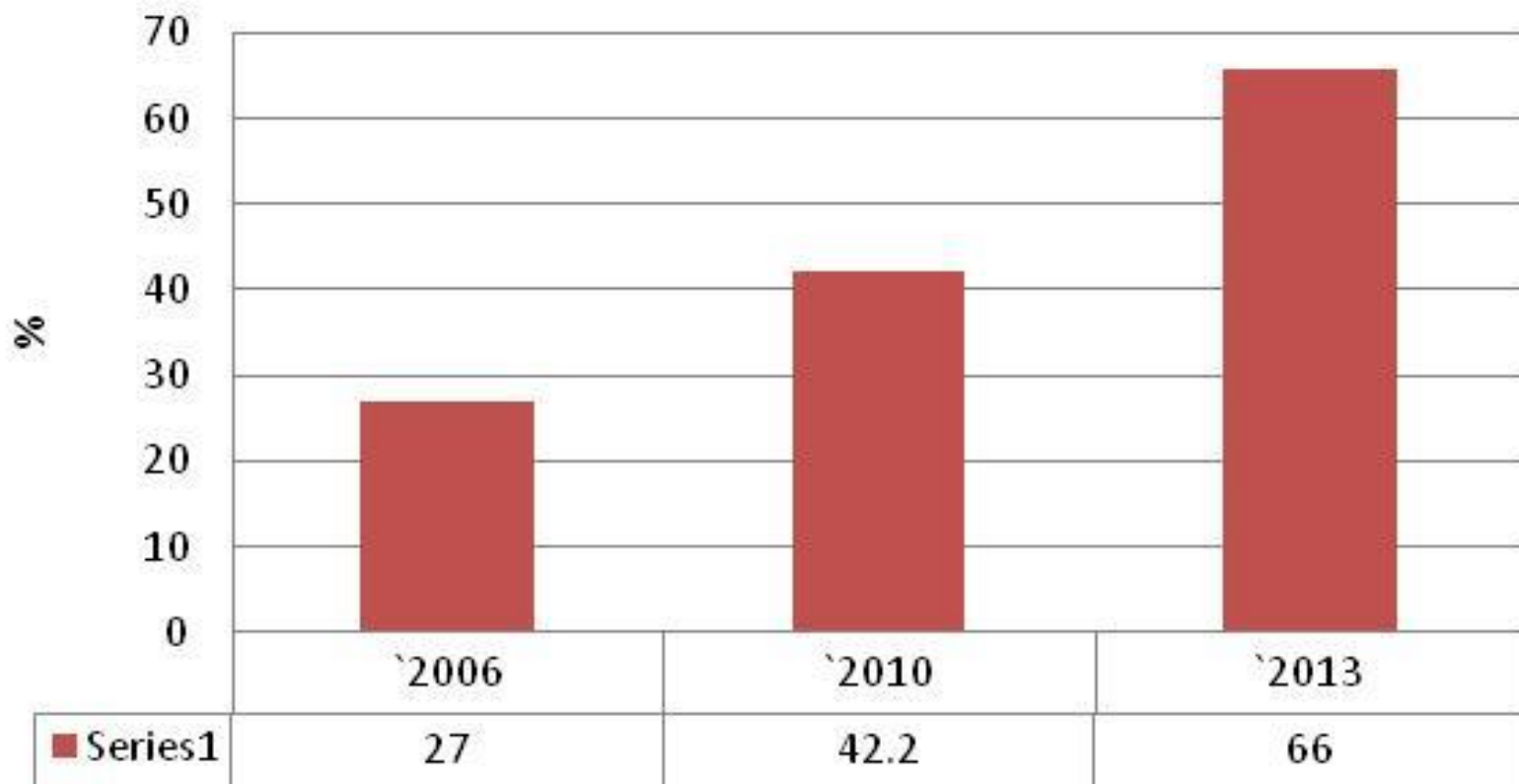


Budget allocations before and after the devolution





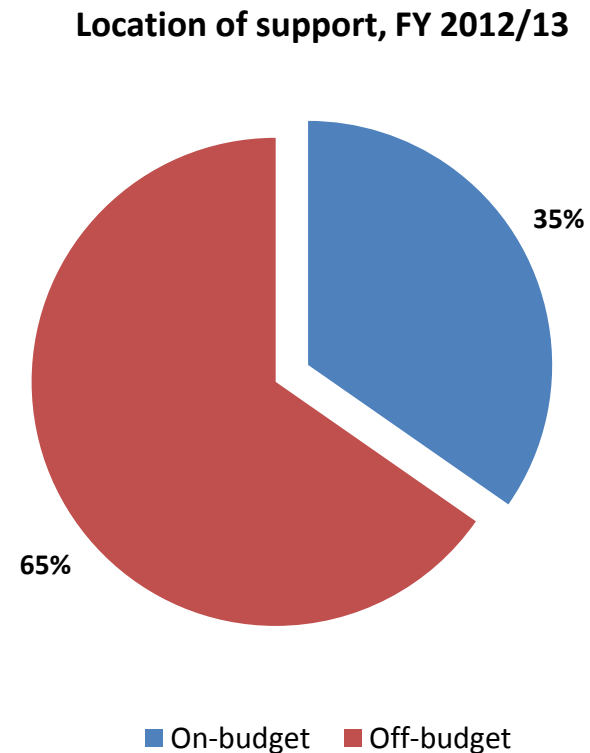
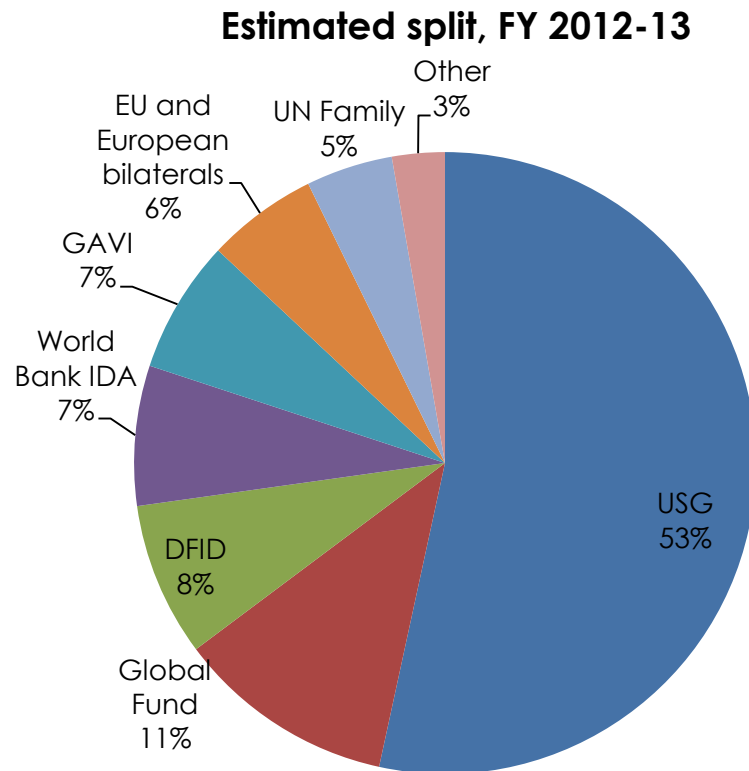
## Per Capita Health Expenditures (US \$)



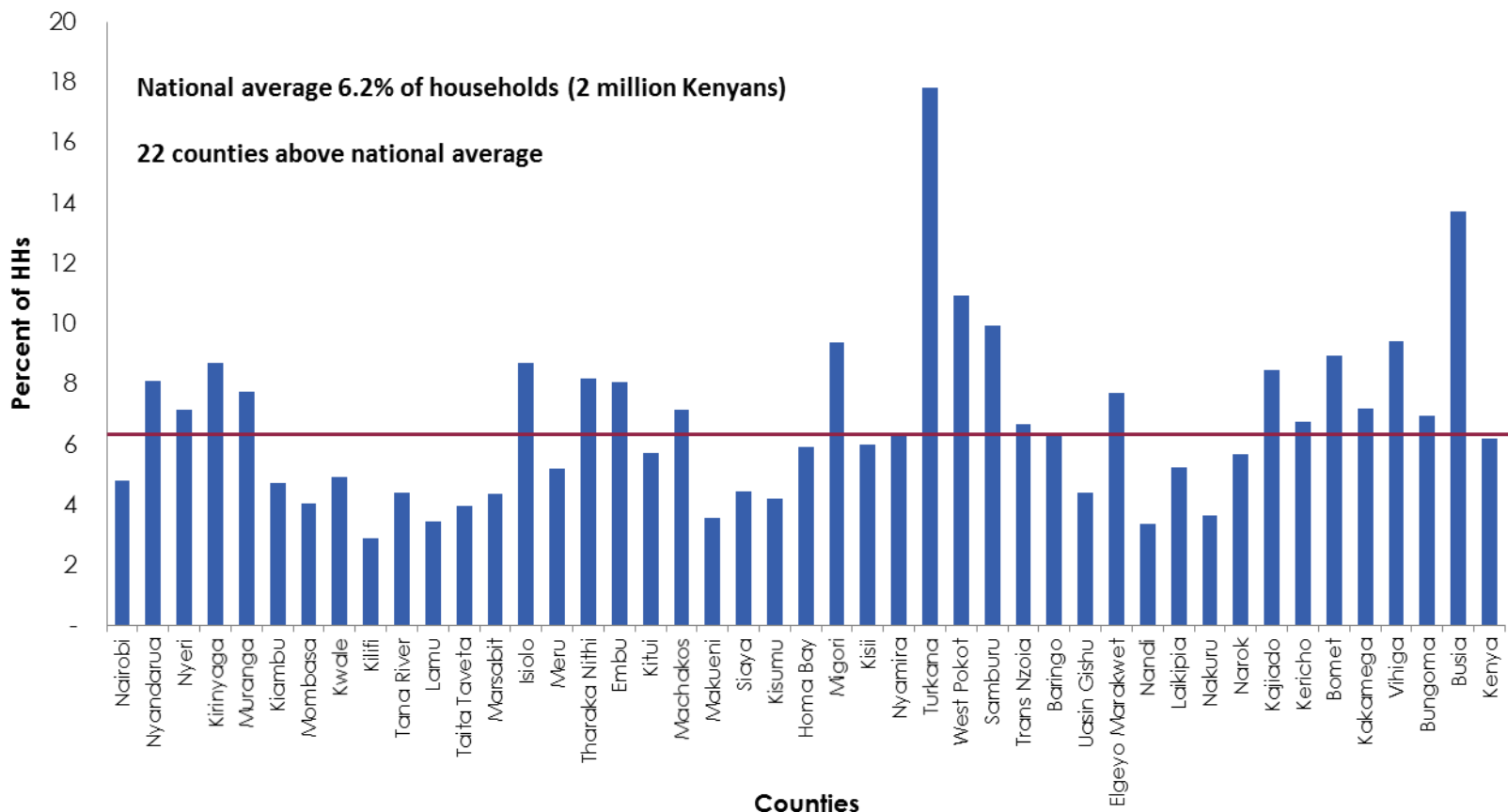
- Total per capita expenditure on health has been increasing
- It is currently estimated at about 66 – NHA 2012/13 against a benchmark of 60 (WHO)?

# External Resources for Health:

- Skewed towards one partner
- A great proportion is off – budget
- A challenge on sustainability



# Catastrophic health spending – ( Households in 25 counties spend $\geq 40\%$ of Non-food Expenditure on Health)



- **Source:** Household Health Expenditure and Utilization Survey, 2013

# Some Key Reforms and Programmes Towards UHC

- ❑ Free maternity services in all public health facilities since 2013 – facility utilization has increased from 43 to 67 per cent
- ❑ Free primary healthcare in all public primary healthcare facilities (about 3,300 facilities)
- ❑ Major programme to equip major public hospitals across the country with modern diagnostic equipment (94 facilities) – contracts already signed with suppliers
- ❑ A National Referral Strategy has been developed and already being piloted

# Some Key Reforms and Programmes Towards UHC – Cont...

- ❑ Strengthening of PPP initiatives, including the Beyond Zero Campaign
- ❑ Health insurance subsidies through NHIF targeting disadvantaged groups
- ❑ County governments:
  - ✓ Provision of infrastructure and equipment for health facilities e.g. new wards,
  - ✓ Provision of Ambulances,
  - ✓ Recruitment of additional health workers

# Key Sector Challenges/Issues

- ❑ **High direct Out of Pocket Expenditure** limiting access to the poor and highly inefficient
- ❑ **Government allocation to health**, though increasing is still inadequate
- ❑ **Inefficiencies** – in allocation (mismatch) and utilization
- ❑ **High external resource contribution:**
  - ❑ Non-alignment / un-harmonized
    - ❑ Fragmented and mostly off-budget
- ❑ **Limited insurance/pre-payment** – Less than a quarter
  - ❑ NHIF is the major insurer (18 – 20%) of the population
  - ❑ Private insurance coverage also low - < 2 per cent

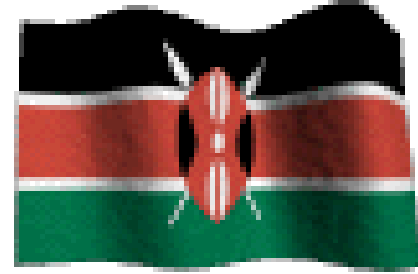
# Moving Forward - Roadmap

- ❑ Increase funding to the sector through government, donors and private sector
- ❑ Minimize fragmentation of financing pools – both insurance and general tax revenue
- ❑ Define and provide a basic package of essential health services to be purchased from both public and private sector using pooled funds
- ❑ Strengthen the National Hospital Insurance Fund to expand coverage

# Moving Forward Cont...

- ❑ Reform the provider payment mechanism to focus on results and efficiency (includes general tax funding)
- ❑ Strengthen the quality assurance and accreditation system
- ❑ Create an enabling legal and regulatory framework for both public and private sector to provide defined packages
- ❑ Strong government leadership of the sector





Thank You