

# COUNTY BUDGET STUDY

## KWALE COUNTY

FY 2023/24 - FY 2024/25





# INTRODUCTION

## ABOUT YOUTH FOR HEALTH (Y4H)

Youth for Health (Y4H) is a three-year initiative that will work to expand access to life-changing adolescent sexual and reproductive healthcare and rights (ASRHR), with a focus on reaching the poorest and most marginalised adolescent girls, including those with disabilities, in rural and hard-to-reach areas of Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, and Zambia. By unlocking demand and access and contributing towards changes in favour of supportive policies and funding environments, Youth for Health will increase and sustain access to ASRHR for girls and young women.

MSI Reproductive Choices has joined with other partners, Deutsche Stiftung Weltbevölkerung (DSW), Youth for a Sustainable World (YSW), Centre for the Study of Adolescence (CSA) Kenya, Health Alert Sierra Leone (HASiL), Youth Advocates Ghana (YAG), Sikika, Restless Development Zambia and Youth Network for Sustainable Development (YNSD) Ethiopia. Each partner brings a wealth of experience working with, and for, adolescents, including in youth-friendly services; youth-led accountability and participation in governance; youth leadership, especially of young women; youth mobilisation; and community engagement; as well as long-standing media and communication experience.

## ABOUT YOUTH FOR A SUSTAINABLE WORLD (YSW)

Youth for a Sustainable World (YSW), formerly known as DSW Kenya, has been actively involved in implementing sexual and reproductive health and youth empowerment programs in Kenya since the year 2000 with a presence in at least 15 counties. YSW Kenya is headquartered in Nairobi and has regional offices in Mombasa and Kitale from where interventions are coordinated. Satellite offices exist in Migori and Kisumu leading work in those two counties.

YSW envisions a world where all youth - especially girls and young women - live free from disease and make independent and informed choices over their sexual and reproductive lives with full access to sexuality education, health services and modern contraceptives. This is done by advocating with policy makers for investment in domestic resources and policies for youth friendly SRHR, through multisectoral approach.

Through the YSW Youth Empowerment Strategic Approach (YESA), and the Young Adolescent Empowerment Strategy (YAES), YSW works with young people to raise their awareness on sexual reproductive health and rights, gender equality and access to modern contraceptives and to strengthen their livelihoods.

YSW has been implementing Y4H project in Kwale and West Pokot Counties.





## KEY KWALE COUNTY ASRHR STATISTICS



**4.2** Total Fertility Rate



**72%** Women aged 15-49 who had a live birth and had 4+ ANC visits



**35%** Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (any modern method)



**13%** Women 15-49 who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15



**24%** Unmet need for FP (% of married women age 15-49)



**4%** Women aged 15-49 who have ever experience sexual violence



**15%** Teenage Pregnancy



**21%** Women aged 15-49 who have ever been married or had an intimate partner and have ever experience physical, sexual, or psychological or emotional violence committed by their most recent husband or partner



**89%** Birth delivered by a skilled provider

Source: KDHS 2022<sup>1</sup>



## BASIS FOR ASRHR BUDGET INVESTMENT

Key national laws advancing health financing and service delivery include:

The **Constitution of Kenya (2010)**<sup>2</sup> under Article 43(1)(a) guarantees every person the right to the highest attainable standard of health, including reproductive health care. Schedule 4 of the Constitution assigns health policy and national referral services to the national government, while county governments manage primary health care services and county health facilities placing counties like West Pokot at the centre of service delivery and budget execution.

The **Social Health Insurance Act, 2023**<sup>3</sup> establishes a more inclusive and sustainable social health insurance system, designed to ensure that all Kenyans, regardless of income level, can access essential health services without facing financial hardship. It introduces a contributory mechanism based on income levels and expands coverage to vulnerable populations, promoting fairness and reducing out-of-pocket health expenditures.

The **Primary Health Care Act, 2023**<sup>4</sup> firmly integrates community health services into the national legal framework, reinforcing the government's commitment to preventive and promotive health care. This Act ensures continuity in delivering services at the grassroots level. It emphasises on health education, disease prevention, and early intervention, ultimately reducing the burden on tertiary health facilities while improving overall population health outcomes.

The **Digital Health Act, 2023**<sup>5</sup> provides the legal foundation for the adoption and expansion of digital technologies within the health sector. This Act promotes the use of electronic health records, telemedicine, and digital platforms to improve service delivery, enhance patient data management, and support informed decision-making.

<sup>1</sup> Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS). (2023). Kenya Demographic and Health Survey 2022: Key Indicators Report. <https://www.knbs.or.ke>

<sup>2</sup> Republic of Kenya. (2010). The Constitution of Kenya, 2010. <https://www.kenyalaw.org/kl/fileadmin/pdfdownloads/TheConstitutionOfKenya.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> Republic of Kenya. (2023). The Social Health Insurance Act, [https://kenyalaw.org/kl/fileadmin/pdfdownloads/Acts/2023/TheSocialHealthInsuranceAct\\_2023.pdf](https://kenyalaw.org/kl/fileadmin/pdfdownloads/Acts/2023/TheSocialHealthInsuranceAct_2023.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> Republic of Kenya. (2023). The Primary Health Care Act, [https://kenyalaw.org/kl/fileadmin/pdfdownloads/Acts/2023/ThePrimaryHealthCareAct\\_2023.pdf](https://kenyalaw.org/kl/fileadmin/pdfdownloads/Acts/2023/ThePrimaryHealthCareAct_2023.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> Republic of Kenya. (2023). The Digital Health Act, [https://kenyalaw.org/kl/fileadmin/pdfdownloads/Acts/2023/TheDigitalHealthAct\\_2023.pdf](https://kenyalaw.org/kl/fileadmin/pdfdownloads/Acts/2023/TheDigitalHealthAct_2023.pdf)



# BASIS FOR ASRHR BUDGET INVESTMENT

The Facility Improvement Financing Act, 2023<sup>6</sup> grants public health facilities the authority to retain and manage the revenue they generate. It enhances financial autonomy and encourages innovation at the facility level, contributing to more efficient and patient-centred care.

Complementing these laws are key national policy frameworks that provide strategic guidance.

- The Kenya Health Policy 2014–2030<sup>7</sup> outlines the country's long-term vision for health, focusing on achieving the highest attainable standards of health through a people-centred, equitable, and efficient system.
- The Universal Health Coverage Policy 2020–2030<sup>8</sup> builds on this by charting a path toward comprehensive health coverage for all Kenyans, prioritising accessibility, affordability, and quality.
- Kenya Vision 2030<sup>9</sup> underscores health as a critical component of national development, targeting the provision of equitable and affordable healthcare to support a productive and globally competitive population.

In addition, the Government of Kenya is a signatory, ratified or committed

International Conference on Population and Development Programme of Action in 1994 and further reinforced during the ICPD 25; Nairobi Summit, committed to eliminate teenage HIV infections and harmful practices by 2023.<sup>10</sup>

In 2019, Kenya committed to reducing the unmet need for family planning and pregnancy among adolescent girls as part of FP 2030 goals.<sup>11</sup>

Kenya ratified the African Union's Abuja Declaration (2001) which obligates states to allocate at least 15% of their national budgets to health. This was reinforced by the African Leadership Meeting (ALM) Declaration (2019), which emphasised not just "more money for health," but also achieving "more health for the money"—encouraging countries to strengthen domestic resource mobilization, improve efficiency in spending, and enhance accountability.<sup>12</sup>

Kenya ratified the Maputo Plan of Action (2016–2030), which provides for universal access to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) services, with youth and women prioritised—making it a key framework in analysing budget allocations for reproductive health services.<sup>13</sup>

Kenya is a signatory to International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), which obligates states under Article 12 to recognise the right of everyone to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, including reproductive health services. This legal commitment places responsibility on governments to implement progressive measures to expand access and equity in healthcare.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>6</sup> Republic of Kenya. (2023). The Facility Improvement Financing Act, [https://kenyalaw.org/kl/fileadmin/pdfdownloads/Acts/2023/TheFacilitiesImprovementFinancingAct\\_2023.pdf](https://kenyalaw.org/kl/fileadmin/pdfdownloads/Acts/2023/TheFacilitiesImprovementFinancingAct_2023.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> Ministry of Health. (2014). Kenya Health Policy 2014–2030. Government of Kenya. <https://arua-ncd.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/kenya-health-policy.pdf>

<sup>8</sup> Ministry of Health. (2020). Universal Health Coverage Policy 2020–2030. Government of Kenya. [http://guidelines.health.go.ke:8000/media/Kenya\\_Universal\\_Health\\_Coverage\\_Policy\\_2020\\_2030.pdf](http://guidelines.health.go.ke:8000/media/Kenya_Universal_Health_Coverage_Policy_2020_2030.pdf)

<sup>9</sup> Government of Kenya. (2007). Kenya Vision 2030. Ministry of Planning, National Development and Vision 2030. <https://vision2030.go.ke/>

<sup>10</sup> United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). (2019). ICPD25 Nairobi Summit Commitments. <https://www.nairobisummiticpd.org/commitments>

<sup>11</sup> FP2030. (2021). FP2030: A global partnership for family planning. <https://fp2030.org>

<sup>12</sup> African Union. (2001). Abuja Declaration on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Other Related Infectious Diseases. <https://au.int>

<sup>13</sup> African Union Commission. (2016). Maputo Plan of Action (2016–2030): Universal Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights in Africa. African Union. [https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/24099-poa\\_5-revised\\_clean.pdf](https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/24099-poa_5-revised_clean.pdf)

<sup>14</sup> International Convention on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, (1976) [https://treaties.un.org/doc/treaties/1976/01/19760103%2009-57%20pm/ch\\_iv\\_03.pdf](https://treaties.un.org/doc/treaties/1976/01/19760103%2009-57%20pm/ch_iv_03.pdf)



# BACKGROUND

## WHY THE BUDGET STUDY

Budget studies are critical for understanding how financial resources are allocated, utilised, and impact outcomes. These studies examine government spending, donor contributions, private sector investments, and household expenditures in a sector. Budget studies have been conducted in various sectors such as education and health. ASRHR budget studies analyse how financial resources are allocated, spent, and impact services for young people. These studies analyse government investments and donor contributions in ASRHR programmes such as family planning, HIV prevention, STI treatment and prevention, maternal health, and prevention of early pregnancies and gender-based violence (GBV).

## METHODOLOGY

The estimation of budgetary allocation for ASRHR at the county level was undertaken using workload statistics for the Ministry of Health in the Kenya Health Information System (KHIS)<sup>15</sup>. This is because there is no dedicated budget line for ASRHR in the county programme-based budget. This is evident from financial records and from discussions with the county department of health management team (Director of Health, The Chief Accountant, County Adolescents and Young People Coordinator, Reproductive Health Coordinator).

The steps are as follows:

**Step 1:** Log in to the KHIS at <https://hiskenya.org/><sup>16</sup>

**Step 2:** From the "Reports" section, we used workload statistics categorised by county and total

**Step 3:** To determine the adolescent proportion for the county the 2019 census population data was used.

**Step 4:** Total health service utilisation was calculated by summing both outpatient and inpatient data. The total number of outpatient department visits was derived by adding attendance across four categories: under-five males, under-five females, over-five males, and over-five females. For inpatient data, the total number of inpatient occupied days was obtained by summing the Inpatient Occupied Bed Days for both NHIF members and non-NHIF members.

**Step 5:** All inpatient services were converted to outpatient visit equivalents, using the assumption that one inpatient-day (bed-day) equals five outpatient visits.

**Note:** The factor of 5 is derived from health literature, which equates the effort required for one inpatient-day to that of five outpatient visits. This reflects differences in care intensity, resource use, time, and personnel. Inpatient care typically demands round-the-clock monitoring, specialised equipment, and dedicated staff, while outpatient care involves shorter, less intensive interactions<sup>17</sup>.

**Step 6:** The proportion of SRHR services was calculated by dividing the total SRHR service utilisation by the total workload equivalent visits (outpatient visits + adjusted inpatient days) SRHR components included: antenatal care attendance, caesarean sections, obstetrics/gynaecology, postnatal care, family planning, sexually transmitted infections, gender-based violence cases, and HIV/AIDS-related visits.

**Step 7:** The county adolescent population proportion was used to estimate ASRHR service demand. For maternal and child health (MCH) services, the ASRHR rate was calculated based on the proportion of adolescent females eligible for MCH services. For other SRHR components, the ASRHR proportion was adjusted using overall county adolescent proportion. These rates were determined as outlined in Step 3

**Step 8:** Finally, the ASRHR proportions were applied to the current financial year's total health budget allocation. This was done by using the respective ASRHR service utilisation rates (ANC, Caesarean Sections, Obstetrics/Gynaecology, PNC, FP, STI, GBV, HIV/AIDS) to derive the corresponding budget share allocated to ASRHR services at the county level.

<sup>15</sup> Ministry of Health – Kenya. (n.d.). Kenya Health Information System (KHIS). <https://hiskenya.org/>

<sup>16</sup> Ministry of Health – Kenya. (n.d.). DHIS2 Tracker Login Portal. <https://histracker.health.go.ke/dhis-web-commons/security/login.action>

<sup>17</sup> World Health Organization (WHO). (2010). Workload Indicators of Staffing Need (WISN): User's Manual. <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789241500197>



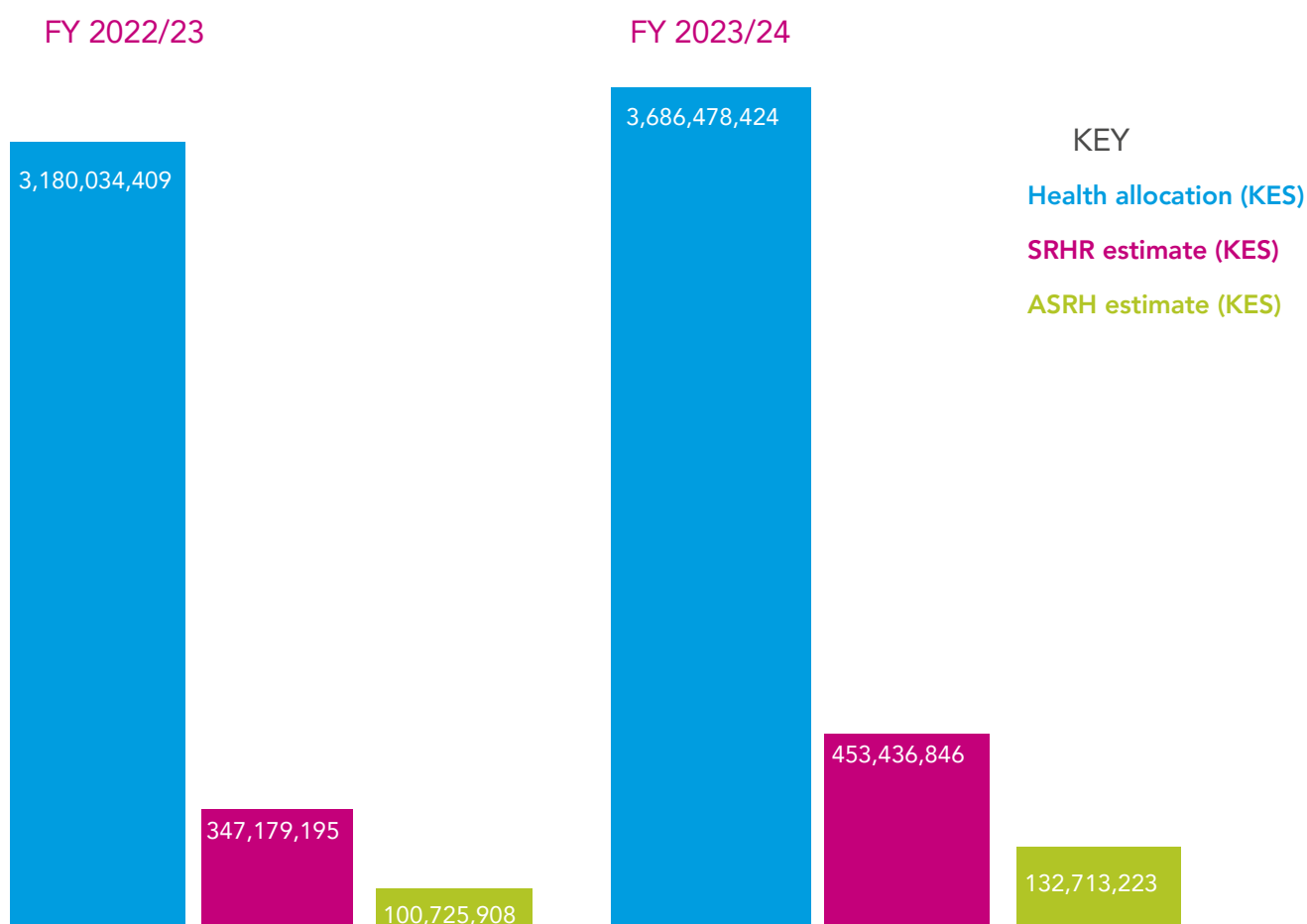
# ASRHR Budget Analysis

FY 2023/2024



## ADOLESCENT SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH BUDGET ESTIMATE

The budget analysis conducted in May 2024 shows the County Government of Kwale does not have a specific budget line for Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health for FY 2023/24. However, indirect ASRH allocation\* by the County Government of Kwale was estimated for the period 2022/23 and 2023/24 as follows:



To arrive at these estimates, our study examined the following documents: Programme Based Budget (PBB), Supplementary Budget, County Implementation Reports, Budget Review and Outlook Papers, and sector budget documents from the Department of Health

\*Indirect allocation for adolescent sexual reproductive health by County Governments was estimated based on workload statistics from the District Health Information System (DHIS) and subjected to county allocation to health. Then the weights were used to derive possible allocations for sexual reproductive health.



# ASRHR Budget Analysis

FY 2024/2025

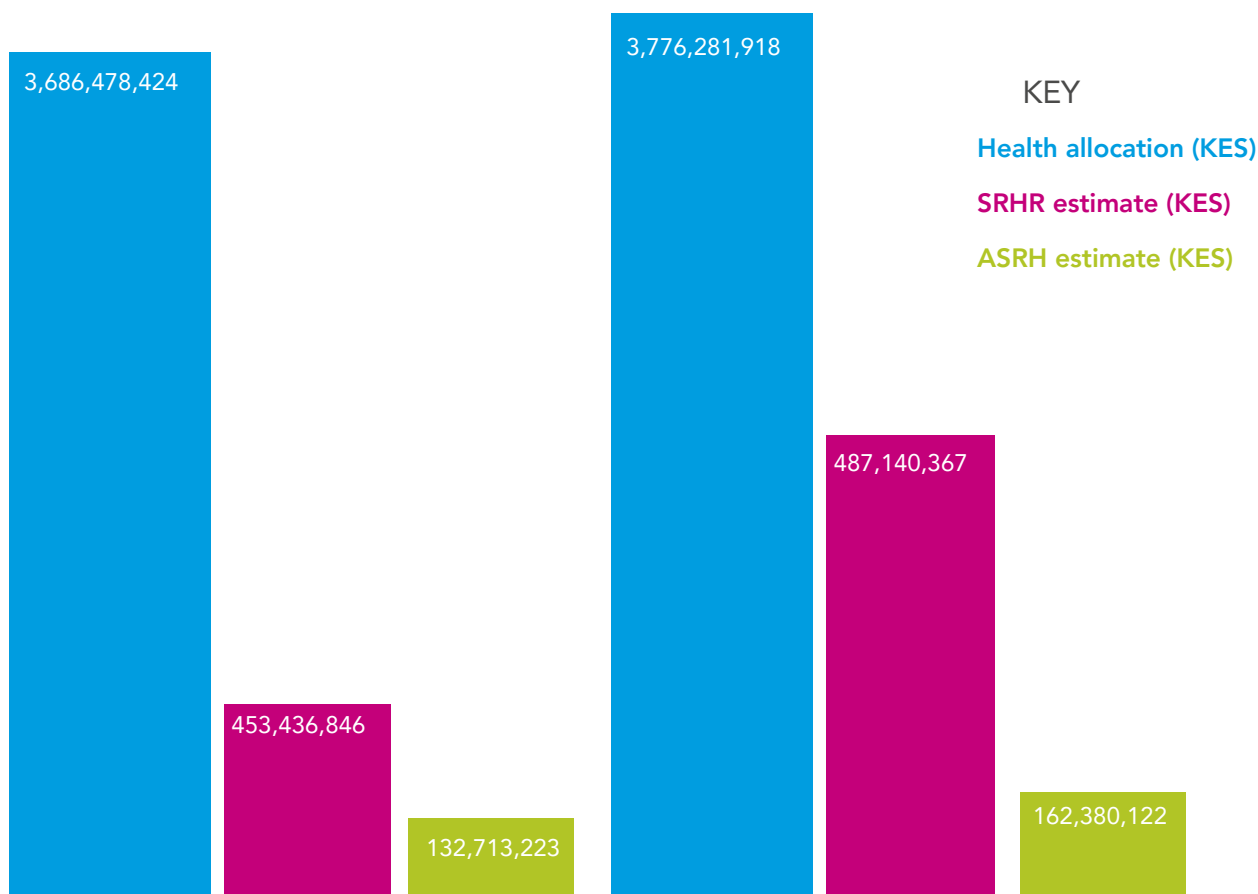


## ADOLESCENT SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH BUDGET ESTIMATE

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FY 2023/24

FY 2024/25



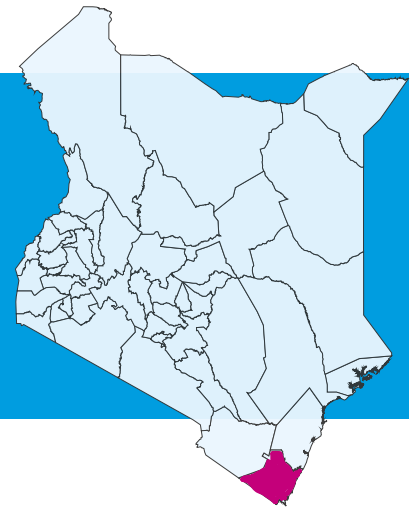
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# ASRHR Budget Analysis

FY 2022/2023- FY 2024/2025

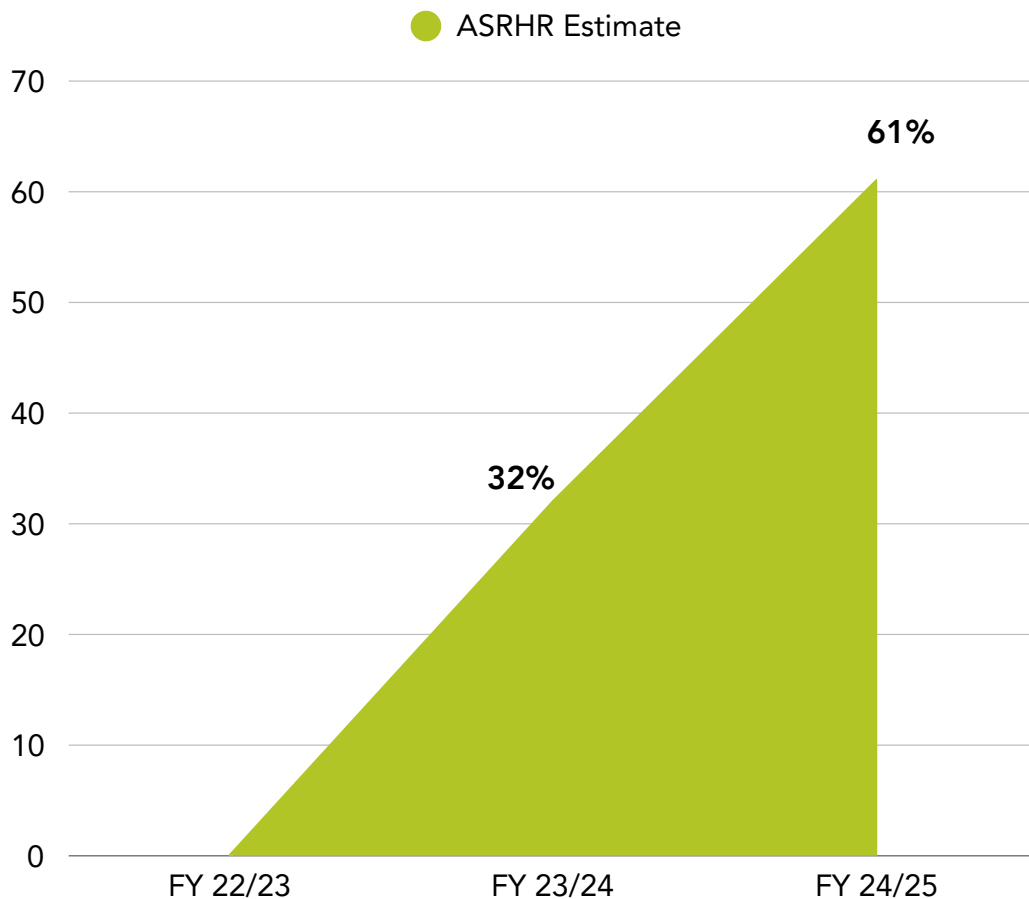


## ASRHR BUDGET TRENDS OVER THREE FINANCIAL YEARS

The estimated health allocation to SRHR and ASRHR shows a strong upward trend over the last three years in Kwale County.

The total county estimated SRHR allocation grew by 40% and the estimated ASRHR allocation increased by 61% over the three years. The sharp growth demonstrates the county's recognition of the importance of investing in SRH, resulting in enhanced access to quality services.

The increased allocation to ASRHR reflects the county's growing commitment to adolescents—an often underserved group in mainstream health programming—and support for interventions such as adolescent-friendly health services, targeted outreach, prevention of teenage pregnancies and new HIV infections, and the elimination of gender-based violence





# RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The County Government of Kwale needs to **establish specific budget lines for SRHR and ASRHR to cater for the increasing demand**, particularly among adolescents, prioritising the underserved, vulnerable and hard-to-reach-communities, including PWDs.
2. The County Government of Kwale should **strengthen supply chain management**, including forecasting and redistribution mechanisms. This is critical to prevent stockouts of essential family planning and HIV prevention commodities, particularly in remote areas, ensuring consistent service delivery.
3. The County Government of Kwale should **allocate resources to recruit additional healthcare providers and invest in their specialised training on youth-friendly service provision**. This will address staff shortages and improve the quality and accessibility of interactions between young people and healthcare providers.
4. The County Government of Kwale **should budget for sustained and comprehensive community outreach programs** that actively address myths, cultural taboos, and stigma surrounding ASRHR, leveraging strong community voices to champion a shift in the society's norms as they promote recognition of women's and girls' reproductive rights.
5. The County Government of Kwale should **maintain adolescents' and youth's meaningful engagement in ASRHR programs' planning and implementation** to ensure success and sustainability.
6. The County Government of Kwale should **adopt a balanced health budgeting strategy** that prioritises urgent service delivery needs while simultaneously investing in long-term health system strengthening.
7. The County Government of Kwale should **strengthen implementation of the Facility Improvement Financing Act** to reduce the day-to-day operational costs and subordinate staff stipends drawn from the county recurrent budget.





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## YSW 2025

Every effort has been made to verify the accuracy of the information contained in this publication. All information was believed to be correct as of May 2025.

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