Abstract

Financing of health care is important globally. In Kenya, health financing has been high on the agenda of government, development partners and other stakeholders for a long time. This is because of health financing challenges that the country experiences including: high out of pocket expenditure, limited funding of health care, unsustainable funding from development partners and inefficiency in utilization of health care resources. The Abuja declaration required at least all countries to allocate 15% of its budgetary allocation to the health sector, while the world health organization recommends countries spend 34 USD to provide a minimum health package for their citizens.