

## Background

By 2015, HIV prevalence in Kenya was 5.9%, reduced from 14% in the 1990s. However, HIV programming is heavily dependent on foreign aid, and as a lower-middle-income country, foreign aid will be less accessible. This calls for innovative local financing approaches. Fortunately, devolution of this responsibility to counties has increased local decision making, creating an opportunity for more targeted responses and investments for HIV. Success is heavily dependent on counties' capacity to mobilize, accumulate, and allocate funds to health priorities. Through the USAID-funded Health Policy Plus (HP+) project, and with Ministry of Health support, counties employed better planning and budgeting strategies by focusing on ways to generate local revenue for sustainable financing for HIV.

## Methods

To mobilize domestic resources, HP+ used a three-pronged approach:

1. Build capacity of 26 counties' planning and budgeting units through training and mentorship on program-based budgeting
2. Assess the impact of the training by evaluating counties' strength in advocating for more resources for HIV and other health areas
3. Assess the impact of the training through evaluation of domestic resources mobilized for HIV, by analyzing resource allocation trends.

## Results

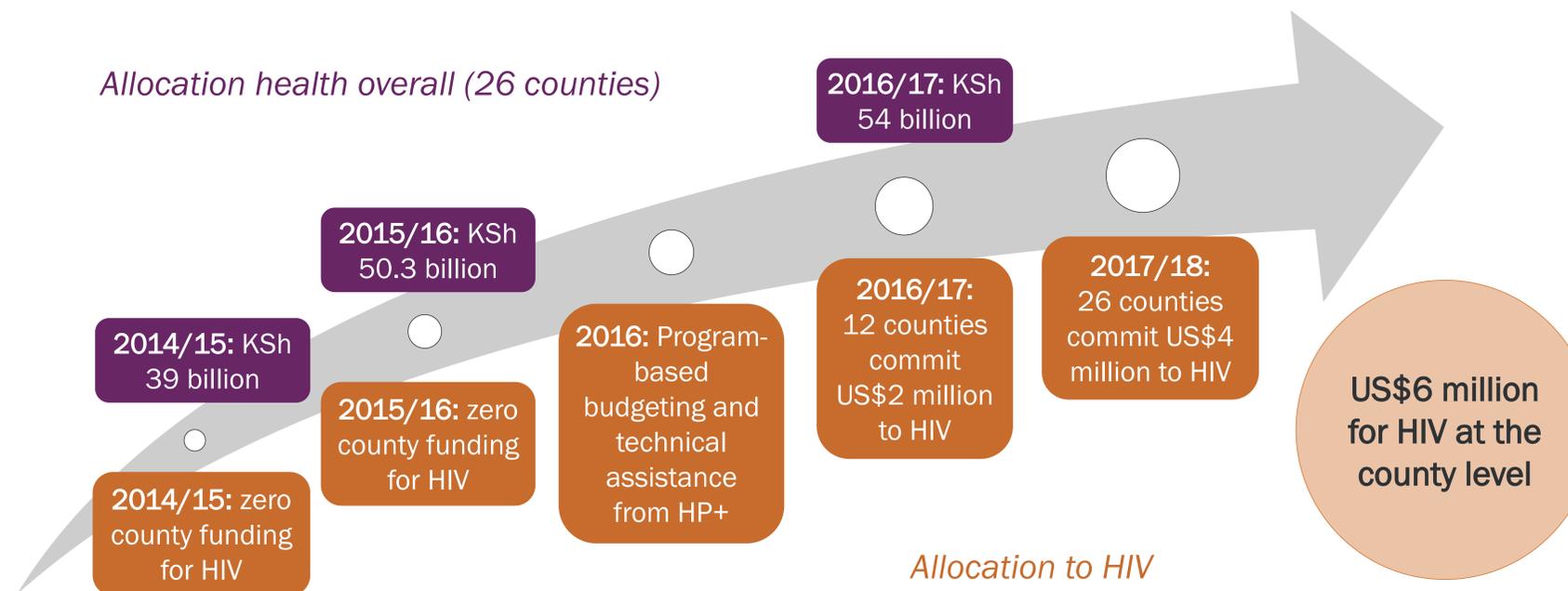
Program-based budgeting focuses on identifying key programs and sub-programs necessary for achieving proposed health outcomes. While programs were the same across all counties, counties were able to prioritize funding for key sub-programs to include HIV.

- All 26 counties that received HP+ capacity building adopted the program-based budgeting approach and created a budget line item for HIV financing.
- Domestic resources mobilized amounted to US\$6 million between fiscal years 2016/17 and 2017/18.

## Conclusions

- This study points to the importance of domestic resource mobilization for greater sustainability for HIV financing within the uncertain context of donor funding.
- Enhanced capacity of county planning and budgeting units is critical in ensuring more domestic resources are mobilized and allocated to health, with devolved units serving as a critical entry point for domestic resource mobilization activities, in addition to the national government.

## Key Outcome: Increased Funding for HIV/AIDS and Health



Success is heavily dependent on counties' capacity to mobilize, accumulate, and allocate funds to health priorities. Through the USAID-funded Health Policy Plus (HP+) project, and with Ministry of Health support, counties employed better planning and budgeting strategies by focusing on ways to generate local revenue for sustainable financing for HIV.