FACTORS HAVING IMPACT ON MATERNAL HEALTH IN URBAN SLUMS OF MEGACITIES: JAKARTA, KINSHASA AND LAGOS
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INTRODUCTION:
- An estimated 303,000 women die during pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium each year. About 99% of these deaths occur in LMIC and specifically in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia;
- Indonesia, Nigeria and Democratic Republic of Congo show a growing urban slum population and reflect widely recognised challenges of maternal health;
- Growing number of urban slums and rapid urbanization process pose serious challenges for maternal health.

OBJECTIVES:
- Analyse the current situation of maternal health in urban slums in megacities Jakarta, Lagos and Kinshasa;
- Identify factors influencing maternal health outcomes in the context of selected megacities;
- Critically analyse the effect from interventions already implemented in order to improve existing situation in the maternal health;

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK
The Three Delays Model of maternal morbidity (D.Maine)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Socio-economic/Cultural Factors</th>
<th>I. Delay in Seeking Care</th>
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<td>Accessibility of HCF</td>
<td>II. Delay in Accessing MF</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quality of care</td>
<td>III. Delay in Receiving Adequate Care and Treatment</td>
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METHODOLOGY
- Literature review of studies included in data analysis (n=21)
- In-depth semi-structured interviews (n=7)
- Open coding through NVivo
- Final version

RESULTS:
- Delay 1: Lack of sexual education and family planning awareness; "Fatalistic perception";
- Delay 2: Long distance to HCF;
- Delay 3: Quality of care. Costs of services.

DISCUSSIONS:
- Social inequalities in access and poverty deprive urban slums dwellers from using HCFs even when they have access to them;
- Increasing public awareness about importance of attending to MH services along with sexual education and family planning programs become one of the main priorities of international stakeholders.

CONCLUSION: The existing knowledge gap about challenges of women living in urban slums in megacities lead us to conclude that this problem have not received adequate attention of the local and international stakeholders.
By identifying the main barriers and factors which impact on the MH of people living in urban slums of megacities will help to develop strategies which can effectively influence maternal health outcomes.

ABBREVIATIONS:
LMIC: Low and Middle Income Country; MF: Medical Facility; HCF: Health Care Facility; MH: Maternal Health; TBA: traditional birth attendants.

Key references:
- UN-Habitat (2016), Slum Almanac (2015-2016);