



Challenges in implementing Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health Project in Urban Slum Context

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Bachera Aktar

Dr. Tapash Roy

Dr. Kaosar Afsana

Health, Nutrition and Population Programme BRAC



Challenges in Urban Slums

- **Bangladesh is on track for MDG 5, but, yet 7,300 mothers are dying every year**
- **Utilization of maternal health care is still low**
- **Inequitable access to health care, especially, emergency obstetric care**
- **Inadequate knowledge of maternal care services**
- **Poverty and financial problems**
- **Women involved in jobs not able to access adequate health services**
- **Socio-cultural understanding and practices**

MANOSHI: Community Health Solutions in Urban Bangladesh

GOAL

Decrease **illness** and death in mothers, newborns, and children in **urban slums in Bangladesh** through the development and delivery of an integrated community-based package of essential health services

Started in **2007**
reached

6.9 million

Slum populations in
11 city corporations
and **1 Municipality**

Key Features

- Establishment of BRAC Delivery Centers and Maternity Centers within slums
- Task-shifting and task-sharing among trained frontline workers and medical professionals
- Unique Referral System
- Community support network
- Partnership with government, private and NGO run clinics



Community Health Workers



Shasthya
Shebika



Shasthya
Kormi



Urban Birth
Attendants



Manoshi
Midwives

Shasthya Shebika (SS)

6,626

Shasthya Kormi (SK)

977

Manoshi Midwife (MMW)

193

Urban Birth Attendants (UBA)

745

Manoshi SERVICE DELIVERY



Mothers

- Identification of pregnancy
- Antenatal, safe delivery & postnatal care
- Referral of complications
- Family planning and post abortion care



Newborns

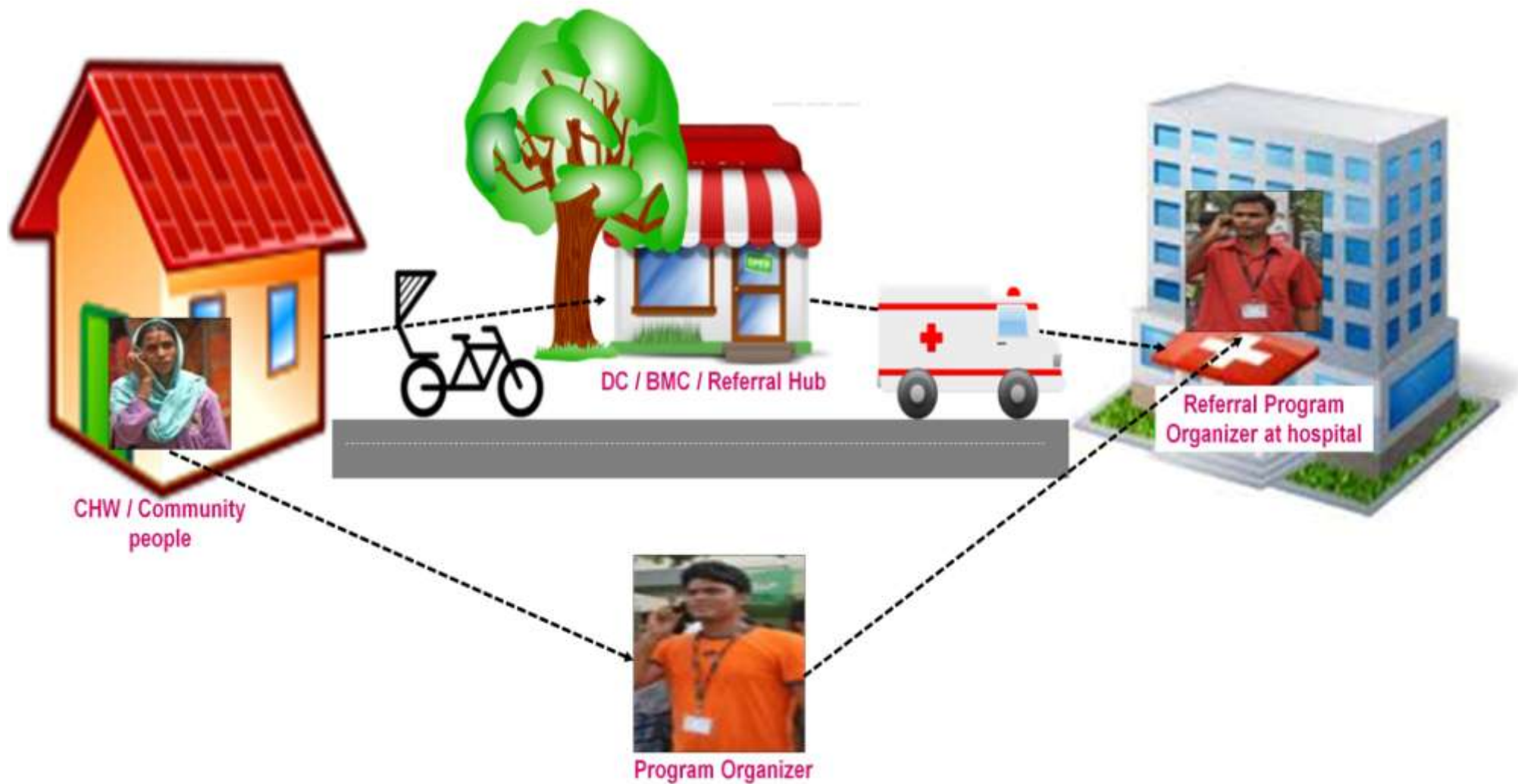
- Immediate newborn care
- Care for LBW babies
- Exclusive breast feeding
- Management of birth asphyxia
- Referral of complications



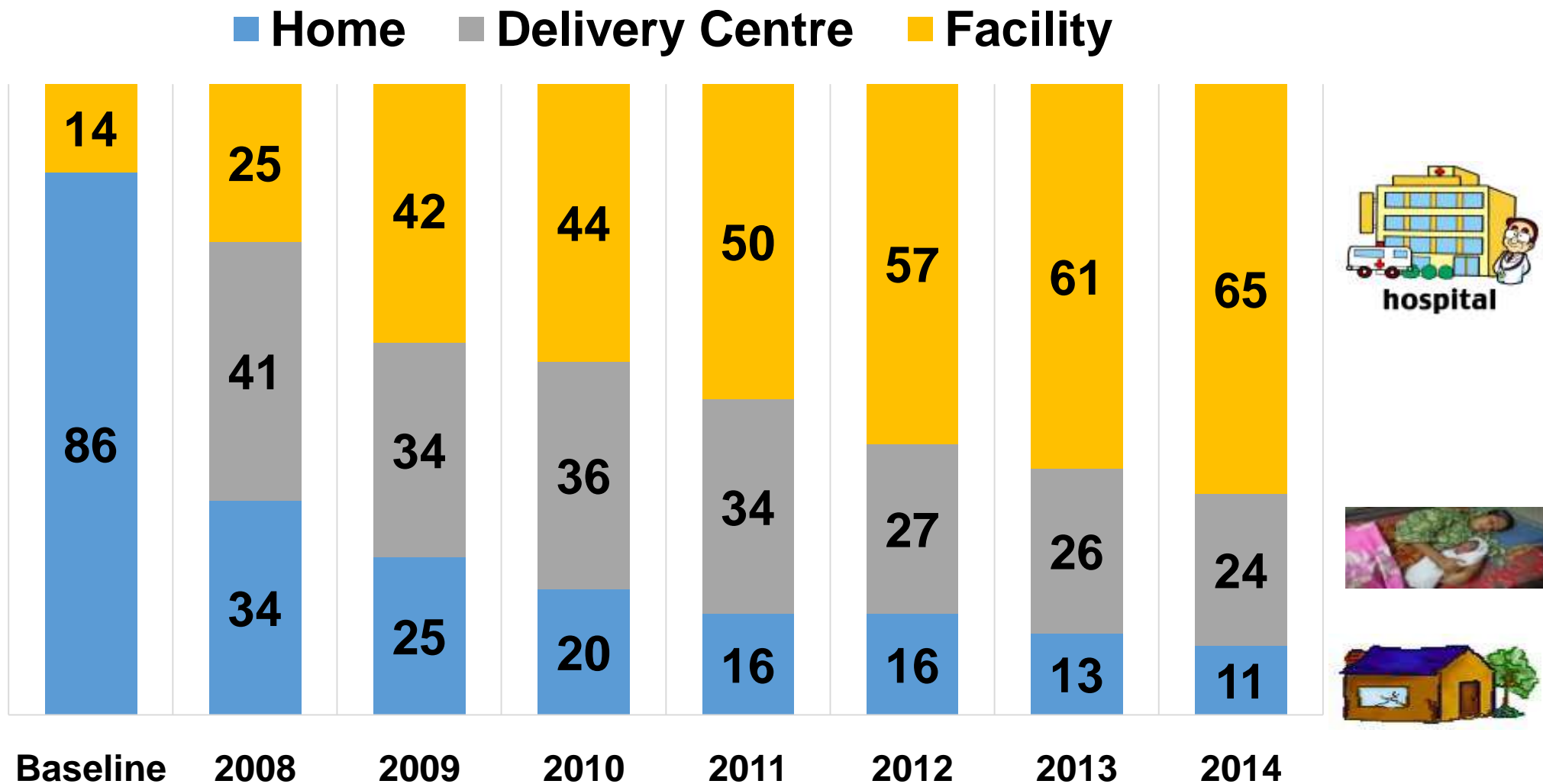
Children

- Exclusive breast feeding and complementary feeding
- Immunization
- Diagnosis and treatment of ARI and diarrhea
- Referral of complications

Manoshi REFERRAL SYSTEM



Manoshi | Place of Delivery

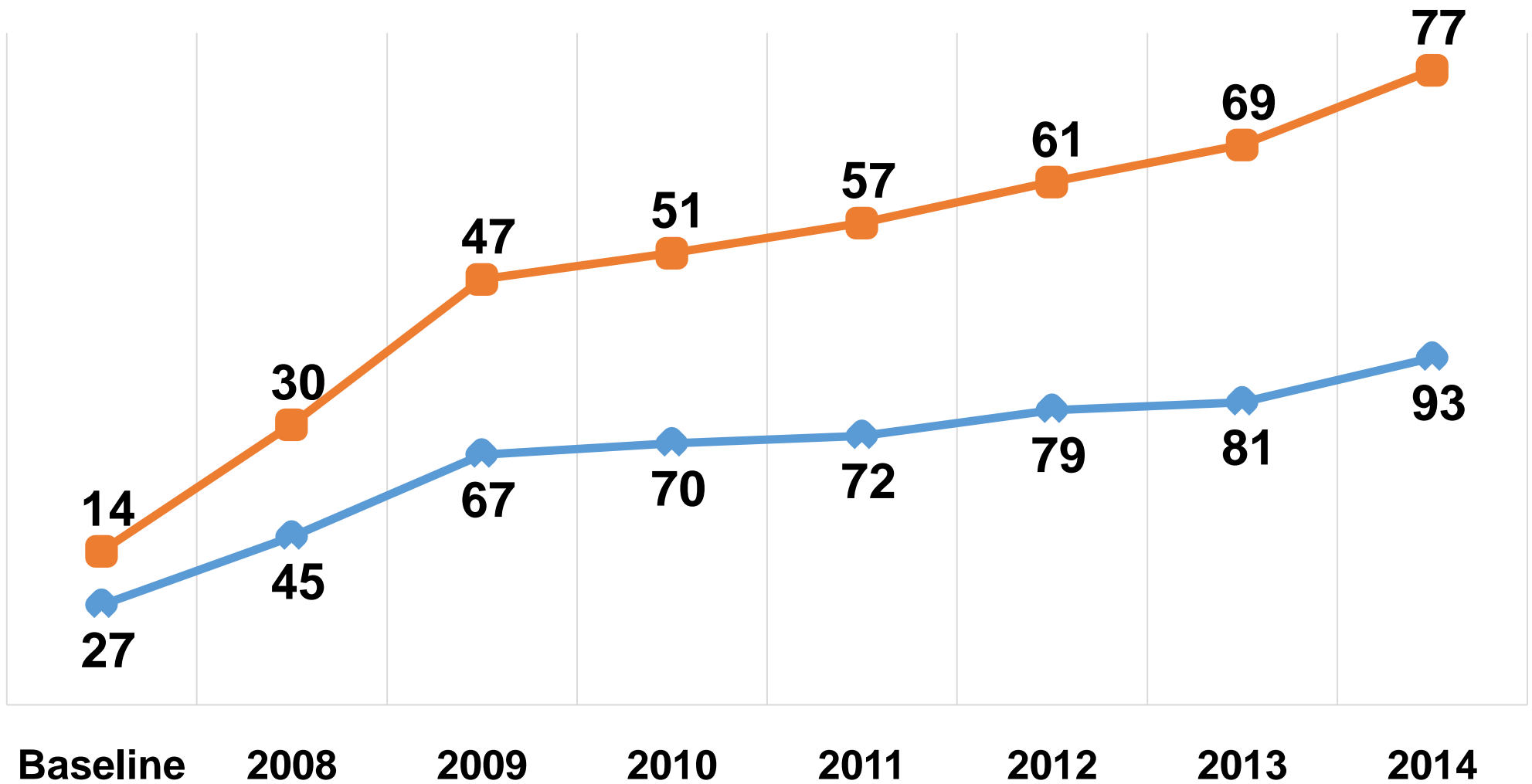


A major shift is observed in place of birth from home to hospitals

Manoshi | 4+ ANC & Skilled Delivery

◆ 4 or more ANC

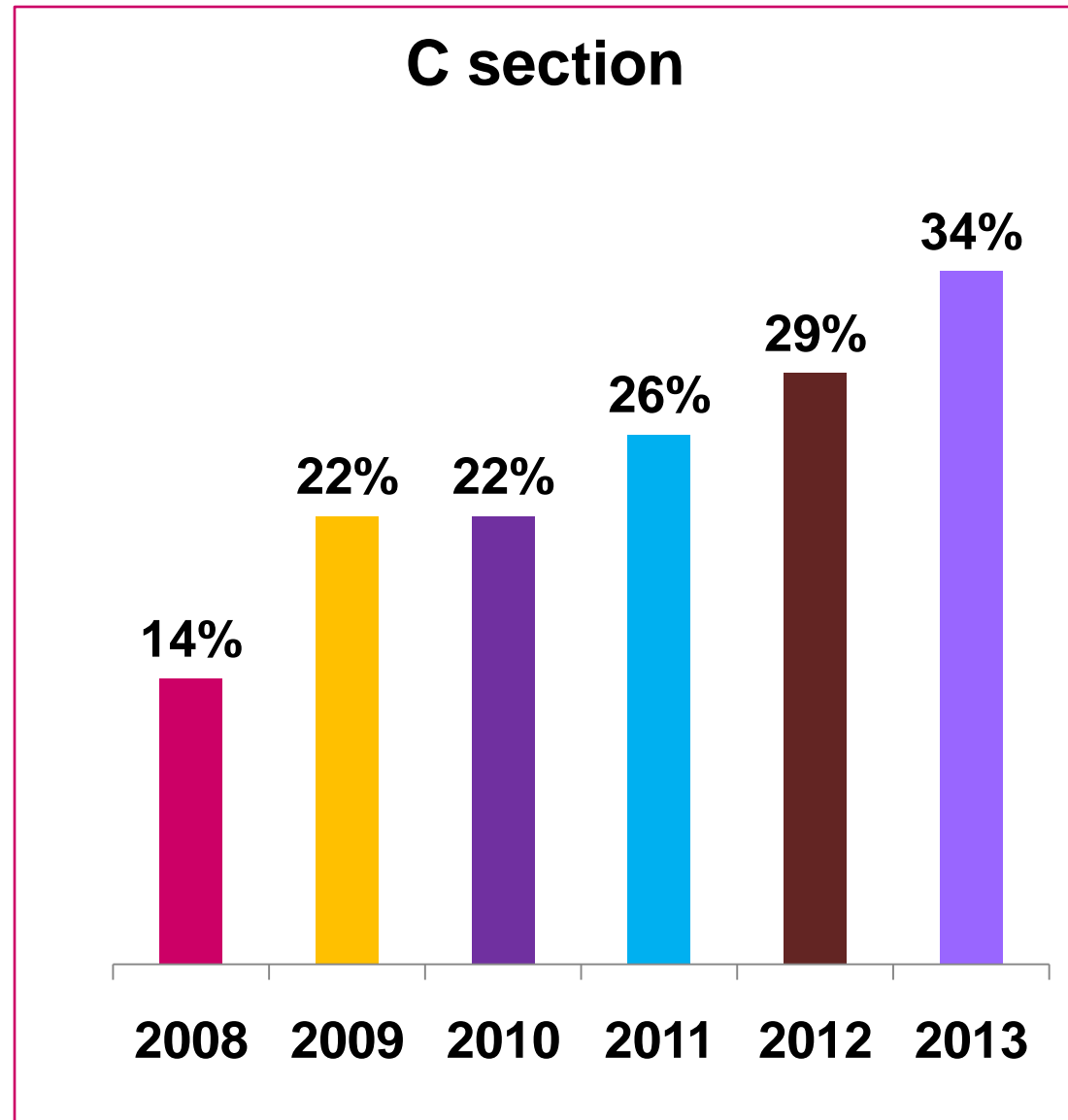
■ Skilled attendance at birth



Source: Project MIS

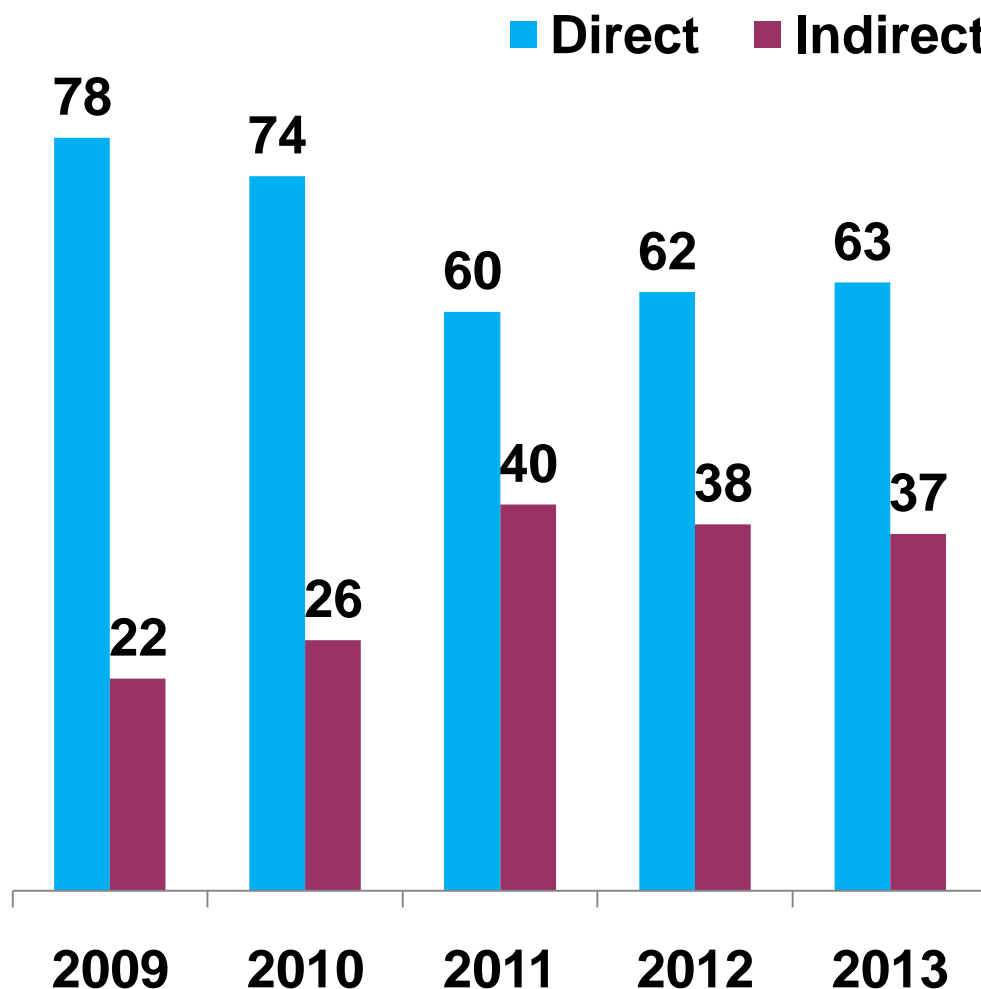
- **Slum evictions and high rate of migration**
- **Nutrition behavior and practices**
- **Unhygienic environment including poor water and sanitation facilities**
- **Increased C-section**
- **Access to quality of hospital care and emergency obstetric care**
- **Health inequity and alternative health financing**
- **NCDs, communicable diseases and violence attributed to maternal deaths**
- **Political commitment, resource allocation and action for urban planning and development**
- **Partnership and coordination**

- ❑ 56% of total pregnancies are yet among those aged below 25 years
- ❑ 47% of the maternal deaths are among those aged below 25 years
- ❑ Increased CS rates over time (14% in 2008 to 34% in 2013)



- ❑ High maternal deaths in referral facilities (83% of all deaths)
- ❑ Increasing deaths due to NCDs (heart, kidney & other systemic problems & waterborne diseases (hepatitis, typhoid) – more than 37% of total death

Cause of Maternal Deaths



Integrated and innovative multi-sectoral approach for the improvement of the health of the people living in the urban slums





THANK YOU