Problem statement
Skilled birth attendance (SBA) 64%
Maternal mortality ratio 398/100,000
ANC attendance 50%
SDG 3.1: MMR <70/100,000 live births

Objectives
1 Societal and community factors influencing SBA
2 Health seeking behaviour related to the decision to seek SBA
3 Facility quality of maternal care: provision of care and person-centered outcomes
4 Best practices on respectful maternal care in Tanzania and other countries
5 Recommendations to MoHSW and other stakeholders

Framework
Person-centered care framework for reproductive health equity, Sudhinaraset 2017

RESPECTFUL CARE: gap in strategic planning in Tanzania!

Conclusions
All factors influencing the uptake of SBA are strongly interrelated: societal and community factors like gender, education and poverty, the decision to seek care which depends on perceived need and expectations, technical quality which depends on resources and management and respectful care (15-70% of women face any disrespect).

Respectful care, which is influenced by resources and societal factors, is lacking in strategic planning.

To reduce abuse and discrimination of patients, personal willingness of healthcare workers is needed to improve their behaviour.

Best practices on respectful care include multi-component interventions (birth preparedness, training of healthcare workers, infrastructure and birth companionship), multi-stakeholder participation and strong local management.

Recommendations
Policies/strategies
- Focus on respectful care
- Establish a Domestic Violence Act

Interventions
- Community awareness
- Training, job description, supervision
- Infrastructure

Research
- Personal attitude measurements
- Role of TBA as a bridge