

Optimization of bio-ecological system in reducing maternalbmortality rates in Indonesia: a participatory action research (Presented at 23 Asian and Pasific Association for Social Work Education Conference 20-24 October 2015 Bangkok, Thailand) / Johanna Debora Imelda, Sofyan Cholid, Sari Viciawati Machdum, Annisah

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Abstrak

ABSTRACT

The government's efforts to reduce the maternal mortality rate (MMR) in Indonesia have not shown significant results. Based on the 2012 Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS), the MMR has significantly increased from 228 in 2007 to 359 in 2012; far beyond the MDG's target. The Ministry of Health found that there are three main medical factors for maternal mortality: hemorrhage, eclampsia, and infection. However, poverty and vulnerability of women in the society due to gender inequality, the lack of public awareness on the maternal health, the lack of health facilities utilization, and the distance between health facilities and the pregnant women's residence are some examples of factors that also contribute to the high MMR in Indonesia. This study aims to find a comprehensive model to reduce MMR in Indonesia by conducting a participatory action research. Specifically, the study will: (1) find a comprehensive intervention model, and (2) provide comprehensive and multilevel policy recommendations to policymakers and local government to reduce the MMR. Methodologically, this study not only uses mixed methods by combining qualitative and quantitative approaches, but also integrates a participatory action research approach with the strategy of planned change as a social intervention strategy. The data analysis is conducted with the spatial analysis approach, using geographical information system technique.