

ABSTRACT

Among sexual, reproductive, maternal, newborn and adolescent (SRMNAH) health workforces, midwife plays vital role in providing reproductive health services in Myanmar. Myanmar did not achieve MDG 4 and 5 in 2015. There are evidences that unequal resource distribution between State and Region increase workload of midwives in rural area. Cross sectional comparative study using mixed quantitative and qualitative design was conducted among 190 midwives from two districts (Kachin and Yangon) to compare on different workload and spending time on reproductive health services among them. Pre-tested semi-structured questionnaires and daily diary was filled out for one week respectively. Majority of midwives in Yangon Region were graduated (90.5%), and mean age (35.17 years), whereas in Kachin State are Matriculation passed (53.68%) and mean age was (39.48 years). One-third of respondents in Yangon and two-third in Kachin received different types of reproductive health training. In addition, respondents received more than 2 training spent more time on reproductive health services than those of other counterpart. Likewise, respondents with total services > 9 years spent more time on reproductive health services compared to that of ≤ 9 years. Moreover, PHS-II were helpful in providing non-reproductive health services which indirectly means midwives were able to more emphasize more on reproductive health activities. These associated findings are also supported by qualitative findings. The respondents from Kachin State spent total working hours (38 hours) in a week and (10.63 hours) on RH services. Respondents from Yangon Region spent total working hours (35 hours) in a week and spent (5.58 hours) on RH services in a week. In non-reproductive health services, Yangon respondents spent more time than that of Kachin. To the contrary, Kachin respondents spent more time on additional, travelling and on call activities except in supportive activities. Although midwives represent as key cadres in providing RH services, the study proved that both State and Region respondents spent less time on RH activities rather far under their available time per week since they have to shunt into non-RH activities.