



# Community Health Clinics' Impact on Maternal Mortality Rates in Urban Nigeria: A Mixed-Methods Study

Moses Kagwa<sup>1,2</sup>, Samson Mukasa<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Busitema University

<sup>2</sup> Makerere University, Kampala

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**Correspondence:** [mkagwa@aol.com](mailto:mkagwa@aol.com)

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## Author notes

*Moses Kagwa is affiliated with Busitema University and focuses on Psychology research in Africa. Samson Mukasa is affiliated with Makerere University, Kampala and focuses on Psychology research in Africa.*

## Abstract

Maternal mortality rates in urban Nigeria remain high despite efforts to improve access to healthcare. A mixed-methods study was conducted involving both structured surveys with healthcare providers and in-depth interviews with community members. Data were collected using standardised questionnaires and semi-structured interview guides, supplemented by secondary sources such as health records and demographic information databases. The quantitative analysis revealed a statistically significant decrease in maternal mortality rates ( $p < .05$ ) following the establishment of CHCs, with a 12% reduction over two years. Qualitative interviews identified key themes related to improved access, increased awareness of reproductive health services, and enhanced community support networks. The findings suggest that Community Health Clinics have contributed positively to reducing maternal mortality rates in urban Nigeria, though challenges persist regarding accessibility and resource allocation. Further research should explore the long-term sustainability of CHCs and identify strategies for addressing remaining barriers to healthcare access. Policy recommendations include expanding clinic coverage and enhancing community support structures.

**Keywords:** *African geography, community health clinics, qualitative methods, quantitative methods, mixed methods, maternal mortality, urban studies*

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