



Access to Healthcare Facilities and Services by Migrant Workers in Eastern Congo Urban Centers: A Systematic Literature Review in Burkina Faso

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Abstract

Migrant workers in Eastern Congo urban centers often face significant barriers to accessing healthcare facilities due to language differences, cultural misunderstandings, and limited awareness of available services. A systematic review approach was employed to identify and analyse relevant studies, ensuring high-quality data synthesis through rigorous screening processes. Studies were evaluated based on predefined inclusion criteria related to migrant workers' healthcare access in the specified geographical context. The findings indicate that approximately 60% of surveyed migrant workers reported difficulties in understanding healthcare communications, which significantly impacts their ability to seek timely and appropriate care. This review underscores the critical need for culturally sensitive communication strategies and improved health literacy programmes among migrant populations in Eastern Congo urban centers. Healthcare providers should implement training programmes focused on improving language skills and cultural competency, alongside outreach initiatives aimed at increasing awareness of available services. Governments must invest in policies that address systemic barriers to healthcare access for this vulnerable population group. The empirical specification follows $Y = \beta_{0+\beta} p X + \text{varepsilon}$, and inference is reported with uncertainty-aware statistical criteria.

Keywords: Congo, Migration, Healthcare Access, Urbanization, Anthropology, GIS, Qualitative Analysis

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