

ABSTRACT

Back ground: Maternal mortality is one the leading cause of death in developing countries and yet it is preventable. Right based family planning is considered to be one of the most cost effective evidence based interventions to mitigate its risks through accessible dignified respectful provision of services, information, commodities and use of human rights sensitive practices, attitudes and policies. Although Uganda launched this Family Planning Program arrangement since 2012 after FP 2020 Summit in London and in 2016 the Uganda Health Demographic Survey reported reduced maternal mortality rates there was no any qualitative study describing its role in reducing maternal mortality and improving family well-being.

Objectives: To describe main roles of rights based family planning in reducing maternal mortality and improving family well-being. To establish a profile of the main programs that can help improve RBFP and improve family wellbeing among women of reproductive age in Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area.

Method: A descriptive and contextual in nature design of a qualitative synthesis review of unpublished thesis reports and published reviewed articles in English were used to describe women's experience. Search was conducted in 14 data bases examples of key words included: family planning and contraception. Identified studies were screened for elimination of duplicates and also basing on eligibility of inclusion and exclusion criteria best practices of preferred reporting systems for systematic review were followed. Thematic analysis was conducted later from each of the included studies relating to women of reproductive age experiences on a spectrum of issues to build on existing knowledge in this field.

Results: Thirteen studies were included in the meta- synthesis and four themes emerged i.e. positive, negative experiences, role of RBFP in reducing maternal mortality and improving family well-being and support system for women of reproductive age. Women talked about reasons why they were motivated to continue use of FP services regardless of some challenges among others.

Conclusion: The study describes the role of RBFP at health facilities in GKMA in its attempt to prevent maternal mortality and improve family well-being.

Key words: Right Based Family Planning, Family well-being, Contraceptives, Women aged 15 to 49, Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area



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