



The Impact Of Limited Facilities And Infrastructure On Midwives' Performance In Midwifery Care In The Elelim Public Health Center, Elelim District, Yalimo Regency, Papua Mountain Province

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ABSTRACT

The availability of health facilities and infrastructure is a crucial factor supporting the success of midwifery services. In remote areas such as Elelim District, Yalimo Regency, Papua Mountains, limited health facilities remain a challenge in the implementation of midwifery care. This situation has the potential to impact midwives' performance in providing optimal services to the community. This study aims to analyze the impact of limited facilities and infrastructure on midwives' performance in implementing midwifery care at the Elelim Community Health Center.

The study used a quantitative approach with a descriptive analytical design using a cross-sectional method. The study sample consisted of 35 midwives working at the Elelim Community Health Center and the health service network in the Elelim District area. Data were collected using questionnaires and observation sheets. Data analysis was performed using the Chi-Square test.

The results showed that 68.6% of respondents assessed that facilities and infrastructure were still limited, while 62.9% of midwives' performance was considered adequate. The analysis revealed a significant relationship between the availability of facilities and infrastructure and midwife performance ($p = 0.001$).

Keywords: Facilities And Infrastructure, Midwife Performance, Midwifery Care, Health Services, Papua Mountains

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1. Introduction

Midwifery services are a crucial component in improving maternal and child health. Midwives play a strategic role in providing reproductive health services, antenatal care, childbirth, postpartum care, family planning, and infant and toddler health. The success of these services is greatly influenced by the availability of adequate facilities and infrastructure.

Health facilities and infrastructure include service buildings, examination rooms, medical equipment, medications, delivery equipment, transportation, electricity, clean water, and communication systems that support health services. The availability of adequate facilities enables midwives to provide safe, effective, and high-quality services.

Papua's mountainous geography, dominated by mountainous areas and limited transportation access, results in uneven distribution of healthcare facilities. Elelim Community Health Center, as a first-level healthcare facility, still faces various challenges, such as limited medical equipment, a lack of supporting facilities, a limited communication network, and obstacles to the distribution of healthcare logistics.

These limitations can impact midwives' performance in providing midwifery care. Midwives often have to work with limited resources, potentially hindering the accuracy of services, documentation, and management of maternal and neonatal emergencies.

Midwife performance is the work achieved in carrying out duties according to professional standards and competencies. Good performance will impact the quality of health services and public satisfaction with the services provided.

Based on these conditions, this study was conducted to analyze the impact of limited facilities and infrastructure on the performance of midwives in midwifery care at the Elelim Community Health Center, Elelim District, Yalimo Regency, Papua Mountains Province.

2. Research Methods

This study employed a quantitative approach with a descriptive analytical design using a cross-sectional method, namely research conducted by measuring independent and dependent variables simultaneously to determine the relationship between limited health facilities and infrastructure and midwife performance in implementing midwifery care.

This design was chosen because it can provide a picture of the condition of health care facilities and midwife performance in real time at the time of the study.

a. Location and Time of Research

The study was conducted at the Elelim Community Health Center, Elelim District, Yalimo Regency, Papua Mountains Province during the period of January–April 2025. The selection of the research location was based on the geographical conditions of the area which is classified as a mountainous area with access to health services that still faces various limitations in facilities and infrastructure.

The Elelim Community Health Center is the main health facility that provides maternal and child health services for the local community, making it a relevant





location to study the relationship between the availability of health facilities and midwife performance.

b. Population and Sample

The population in this study was all midwives working at the Elelim Community Health Center and the health service network in the Elelim District work area .

- 1) Population: all midwives working at Elelim Community Health Center and network health facilities.
- 2) Sample: 35 midwives.
- 3) Sampling Technique: total sampling , that is, all members of the population are made research respondents because the population is relatively limited and allows for research as a whole.

Inclusion criteria included midwives who had been actively working for at least six months, were directly involved in midwifery services, and were willing to participate in the study. Midwives who were on leave or inactive during the study period were not included.

c. Research Variables

The variables used in this study consist of:

1) Independent Variables

Availability of health facilities and infrastructure , which includes:

- a) Availability of obstetric health equipment.
- b) Availability of medicines and consumables.
- c) Condition of health service room.
- d) Reference transportation facilities.
- e) Availability of electricity and clean water.
- f) Communication facilities and health service support.

2) Dependent Variable

Midwife performance in implementing midwifery care , which includes:

- a) Implementation of patient assessment.
- b) Provision of antenatal care.
- c) Delivery assistance.
- d) Postpartum and neonatal services.
- e) Documentation of midwifery care.
- f) Compliance with standard operating procedures (SOP).

d. Research Instruments

The instruments used in this study consist of:

- 1) Questionnaire on the availability of facilities and infrastructure , to assess midwives' perceptions of the adequacy of health service facilities.
- 2) Midwife performance questionnaire , to measure the implementation of midwives' duties and responsibilities in midwifery services.





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- 3) Health facility observation sheet , to directly assess the condition of facilities and infrastructure.
- 4) Documentation of midwifery service standards , as supporting data in the research results verification process.

The research instrument was tested for validity and reliability to ensure that the instrument was able to measure the research variables accurately and consistently.

e. Data collection technique

Data collection is carried out through several stages as follows:

- 1) Distribution of questionnaires to all respondents who meet the research criteria.
- 2) Direct observation of the condition of health facilities and infrastructure available at the Elelim Community Health Center and network health facilities.
- 3) Collection of midwife performance data based on the results of filling out questionnaires and service documentation.
- 4) Data verification through review of midwifery service documents and midwife activity reports to improve the accuracy of research data.

All respondents were given an explanation regarding the purpose of the research and were guaranteed the confidentiality of their identity and the information provided.

f. Data analysis

The collected data is then processed through editing , coding , data entry , and tabulation processes before being analyzed using the SPSS program .

1) Univariate Analysis

Univariate analysis was used to describe the characteristics of respondents, the level of availability of facilities and infrastructure, and the performance of midwives in the form of frequency distributions, percentages, tables, and narratives.

2) Bivariate Analysis

Bivariate analysis was conducted using the Chi-Square test with a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$ to determine the relationship between the availability of facilities and infrastructure and the performance of midwives in implementing midwifery care.

The decision making criteria are:

- 1) *p-value* < 0.05 indicates that there is a significant relationship between the availability of facilities and infrastructure and midwife performance.
- 2) *p-value* > 0.05 indicates there is no significant relationship between the two variables.

Through this analysis, it is hoped that it will be known to what extent the limitations of facilities and infrastructure affect the performance of midwives in providing midwifery care to the community in the working area of the Elelim Health Center, Elelim District , Yalimo Regency , Papua Mountains Province.





3. Research Results And Discussion

a. Results

Table 1. Respondent Characteristics Based on Length of Service

Length of working	Frequency	Percentage
< 5 Years	12	34.3%
5–10 Years	15	42.9%
>10 Years	8	22.8%
Total	35	100%

The majority of midwives had 5–10 years of work experience, as many as 15 people (42.9%), indicating sufficient work experience in midwifery services.

Table 2. Availability of Facilities and Infrastructure

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Adequate	11	31.4%
Limited	24	68.6%
Total	35	100%

Most respondents considered that midwifery service facilities and infrastructure were still limited, as many as 24 people (68.6%).

Table 3. Midwife Performance

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Good	10	28.6%
Enough	22	62.9%
Not enough	3	8.5%
Total	35	100%

The majority of midwives had performance in the sufficient category, as many as 22 people (62.9%).

Table 4. Relationship between Availability of Facilities and Infrastructure and Midwife Performance

Facilities and infrastructure	Good Performance	Fair/Poor Performance	Total	<i>p- value</i>
Adequate	8	3	11	0.001
Limited	2	22	24	
Total	10	25	35	

The analysis results show that midwives working with adequate facilities and infrastructure tend to perform better than those working with limited facilities. A *p- value* of 0.001 indicates a significant relationship.



**b. Discussion**

The research results show that limited facilities and infrastructure significantly impact midwives' performance in providing midwifery care. Most respondents stated that limited medical equipment, service space, transportation, and medication availability were barriers to providing optimal care.

geographical conditions of Elelim District often result in delays in the distribution of health logistics. Furthermore, limited communication and transportation facilities hamper the referral process for patients requiring further treatment.

Limited healthcare facilities also impact the effectiveness of antenatal, delivery, and neonatal care. Midwives often have to make adjustments in providing services due to the lack of standard facilities.

The majority of midwives remain highly committed to their duties. Work experience, adaptability, and community support are factors that help midwives continue to provide healthcare services to the community despite various limitations.

The findings of this study indicate that improving the quality of health facilities and infrastructure is an important need to support the improvement of the performance of health workers, especially midwives who work in remote and mountainous areas.

4. Conclusion And Suggestions**a. Conclusion**

Limited health facilities and infrastructure significantly impact midwives' performance in providing midwifery care at the Elelim Community Health Center , Elelim District , Yalimo Regency , Papua Mountains Province. The more limited the facilities, the greater the obstacles midwives face in providing optimal care.

b. Suggestion

- 1) The local government needs to improve the provision of health facilities and infrastructure in the Elelim District area .
- 2) It is necessary to procure medical equipment that meets obstetric service standards.
- 3) Improving access to transportation and health referral systems needs to be a priority.
- 4) Community health centers need to conduct regular evaluations of service facility needs.
- 5) Further research is expected to examine other factors that influence the performance of midwives in remote areas.





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