



## **Postgraduate Program and Research**

### **Department of Health Management**

#### **Factors Influencing Healthcare Delivery at Selected Private Hospitals in Mogadishu, Somalia**

This thesis is submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Master Degree in  
Health Management

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## ABSTRACT

The health system situation in Somalia has been characterized by various challenges due to decades of conflict, political instability, and limited resources. Efforts are underway to improve the health system in Somalia, including capacity-building initiatives, infrastructure development, and health sector reforms. The country's health system faces complex challenges that require long-term investments, political stability, and multisector collaboration to build a resilient and effective healthcare system for all Somalis.

In Mogadishu, private hospitals play a crucial role in the healthcare system by offering a sizeable share of the population's healthcare needs. However, little is known about the obstacles to healthcare delivery in Mogadishu's private hospitals. For the population to have greater access to healthcare services and, ultimately, have better health outcomes, it is essential to understand these constraints.

The main objective of this study is to assess the Factors Influencing Healthcare Delivery at Selected Private Hospitals in Mogadishu, Somalia, with a focus on the health system, access to healthcare services, and socio-economic factors. Our specific objectives are to mention health system on healthcare delivery in private hospitals in Mogadishu, access to healthcare services and influence of socio-economic factors.

A quantitative descriptive cross-sectional hospital-based design was used for the study to a minimum sample size of 270 health workers in three hospitals in Hodan district, as healthcare workers in these hospitals have direct experience with the healthcare delivery system in private hospitals in Mogadishu. The study used random sampling technique for the target group, and the data was gathered by using questionnaire designed as application software (kobo app). The data was analysed using SPSS version 24.0 statistical software.

The research has revealed a number of barriers that prevent people from getting access to healthcare at Mogadishu's private hospitals. These obstacles include poor infrastructure, a lack of human resources, distance, high costs, and difficulty with transportation, poverty, and illiteracy. Targeted initiatives should be put into place, especially in rural and distant areas, to improve access to healthcare services and increase the number of healthcare personnel in order to overcome these obstacles. The report also stressed how important it is to address socioeconomic issues like education and poverty in order to enhance healthcare delivery at private hospitals in Mogadishu. Programs to reduce poverty, increase access to education, and provide marginalized people with economic possibilities are some strategies that could be successful in addressing these issues. The study has also indicated that increasing funding for healthcare facilities may not necessarily lead to significant improvements in healthcare delivery, and thus, interventions that focus on enhancing healthcare infrastructure and increasing the number and training of healthcare workers should be given priority. Policymakers and healthcare providers in Mogadishu and other similar contexts could use these findings to enhance healthcare provision in their regions.