

ABSTRACT

Background: Reproductive health of females is a matter of public health concern and Family planning occupies a central position in health and development of developing countries with low resources and high prevalence of maternal mortality, Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) and unwanted pregnancies. Effective use of contraception can prevent unwanted pregnancy, maternal mortality and STIs among females. Unmet need for contraception in developing world and rates of unintended pregnancy among young women is high. **Aim of the Study:** To assess the factors affecting family planning utilization among females aged 15-49 years in Hodan district, Mogadishu, Somalia. **Methods:** A quantitative descriptive survey was conducted among 424 females who permanently live in Hodan district in the capital city Mogadishu, Somalia. Questionnaire was used to collect data with the help of two trained research assistants. SPSS version 16.0 was used for data analysis. **Results:** Current Family planning utilization rate among respondents was 13.5%. Awareness of family planning was high among the participant (82.8%); socio-demographic factors (age, marital status, educational level and occupation) were significantly related to utilization of family planning, Socio-cultural factors were not significantly associated with utilization of family planning except number of children per respondent. Family planning knowledge among respondents was not associated with utilization of family planning. **Conclusion:** The level of awareness of family planning service was high but Utilization was low among females of child bearing age in Hodan district, Mogadishu, Somalia. **Recommendation:** The government, local, international NGOs and health professionals need to introduce family planning services to the community, make family planning services affordable, available, accessible and all the wrong beliefs and misconceptions need to be eradicated.