

**IMPACT OF FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION ON GIRL CHILD EDUCATION
IN ISIOLO SUB-COUNTY, KENYA**

**PAMELA NTINYARI KIRIMA
EDU-G-4-1055-20**


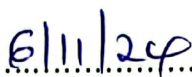
**A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
, HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE
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DECEMBER 2024

DECLARATION

Student Declaration


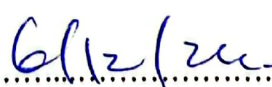
This research project is my original work and has never been presented for a degree in any other University.

Signature  Date 

Pamela Ntinyari Kirima
EDU-G-4-1055-20

Supervisor Approval

This Research Project has been submitted for examination with my approval as the University Supervisor.

Signature  Date 

Samwel Onger
School of Health Sciences
Gretsa University

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of female genital mutilation In Isiolo sub county, Kenya. The main objectives of the study were to investigate the factors contributing to the persistence of FGM, how FGM led to girl's school dropout and how FGM leads to poor performance of secondary school girls in Isiolo sub county. The method used to collect data from the respondents was the use of questionnaires which were distributed after the ethical considerations. the data collected was compiled and used to write this report. Communities that endorse FGM prioritize marriage over education, further limiting opportunities for girls. additionally, the stigma and trauma associated with FGM can hinder academic performance and self-esteem, perpetuating cycles of inequality. From the findings, it is very clear that FGM leads to school dropouts of young girls this is because the practiced do prepare girls for marriage traditionally, so this means when a girl undergoes through the practice she will drop out to fulfill the intended purpose, FGM also leads to poor performance of young girls in class whereby ,from the data collected it is clear that many girls get traumatized with the practice and therefore they end up performing poorly in their studies. Addressing FGM is crucial not only for the health and rights of girls but also for promoting their educational attainment and empowering future generations.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) also known as female circumcision or cutting refers to the harmful practice of removing parts of the female external genitalia for non-medical reasons. FGM is carried out on the girls and young women mostly without their consent. This practice is considered as a violation of women rights (Efua, 2014). FGM is usually carried out without anesthesia by a traditional circumciser using a knife, razor, or sharpened iron blade.

This procedure can take different forms, ranging from the partial removal of the clitoris to more extensive surgeries leaving only a small opening for urination and menstruation. The severity of FGM varies depending on cultural and regional factors, and there are four main types: Type I (Clitoridectomy) :partial or total removal of clitoris Type II (Excision): Partial or total removal of the clitoris and labia minora .Type III (Infibulation): Narrowing of the vaginal opening by the cutting and repositioning the labia .Type IV: This category includes all other harmful procedures to the female genitalia for non-medical purposes. FGM is practiced in various parts of Africa, Asia, The Middle East and some immigrant communities around the world.

FGM can have severe consequences such as pain, bleeding, infection and difficulties during child birth. Numerous International Organization including United Nations and the World Health Organization consider FGM as a violation of human rights and they are fighting the act. Efforts towards fighting FGM include raising awareness, providing medical and psychological support to survivors and promoting education and community engagement to change cultural attitude and practice.

1.2 Statement of the Research Problem

The practice of FGM represents a significant and pervasive challenge that has implication for the wellbeing of the schools' girls. As young girls engage in this practice, many of these girls they no longer concentrate on education and this leads to poor performance hence dropping out of school due to bullying by other learners in class. This research seeks to investigate the effects of FGM on educational outcomes and opportunities for the girl child, examining how the practice contributes to school dropout rates and overall educational attainment. By understanding the interplay between FGM and education, this study aims to highlight the broader implications for gender equality and community awareness initiatives.

1.3 Conceptual Framework

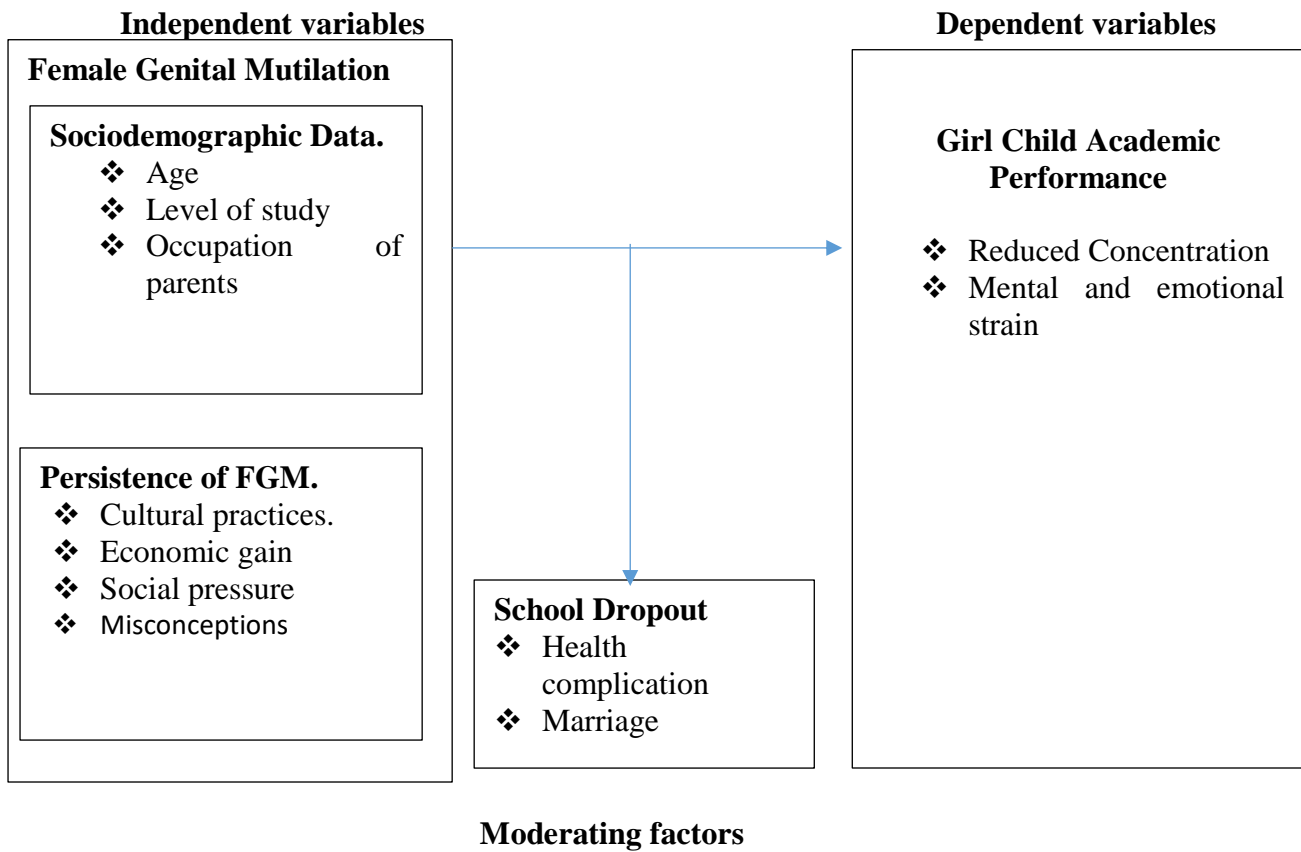


Figure1: Conceptual Framework

1.4 General objectives

To determine the effects of Female Genital Mutilation on Girl Child Education in Isiolo Sub-County, Kenya

1.4.1 Specific objectives

- i. To determine the factors contributing to the persistence of FGM among secondary school girls in Isiolo sub-county, Kenya
- ii. To determine the influence of FGM on school dropout among secondary school girls in Isiolo sub-county, Kenya
- iii. To determine the influence of FGM on the academic performance among secondary school girls in Isiolo sub-county, Kenya

1.5 Research questions

- i. What are the factors contributing to persistence of FGM among secondary schools in isiolo sub-county, Kenya
- ii. What is the influence of FGM on girl's school dropout among secondary schools in isiolo sub county, Kenya
- iii. How does FGM influence the academic performance Girls among secondary schools in isiolo sub county, Kenya

1.6 Significant of the study

The study was important as it makes the community be aware that FGM is a gender inequality and it also a violation of women rights; therefore, the practice should be abandoned and totally banned from operation through lobbying by the elected leaders. The understanding of FGM consequences on school girls inform interventions to protect their wellbeing and ensure they receive the necessary support. Religious leaders also need to take a strong stand in disbanding the FGM since it neither supported by the Bible or Quran. (DHS, 2008-2009).

1.7 Delimitation of the study

The research was delimited to Isiolo sub-county which has so many sub tribes that are believed to be practicing FGM and also it has been leading in the country with FGM cases on young school girls who are later forced to get married immediately

1.8 Limitation of the study

Participants may underreport their experiences with FGM on their education, leading to potential inaccuracies in the findings. Additionally, the group within the target community may be reluctant to participate and this may lead to sampling biasness.

1.9 Assumption of the study

The study was based on the assumptions that: FGM is a culturally significant practice within the target community and cultural factors play a crucial role in perpetuating this practice. FGM creates a barrier to girls' access to education leading to poor performance and school dropouts.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

Chapter two gives an outline of the literature review in relation to the effects of FGM on girls education in Isiolo sub-county .FGM is deeply rooted cultural practice that has profound implications for the well-being and education of girls .Many people especially the learned ones have realized that the practice is a violation of human rights to health ,security and physical integrity, the right to be free from torture and the right to life when the practice leads to death (UNIFA,2005) because FGM has no health benefit because it involves damaging normal female genital tissues .The objectives of the study spell out how girls performance are affected by the practice

2.2 Factors influencing FGM

The consequences of FGM have both psychological and physiological complications including short- and long-term complications. The method in which the procedure performed may determine the extent of the short-term complications. Primary infections include staphylococcus infections, urinary tract infections, excessive and uncontrollable pain and hemorrhaging. Infections such as human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and herpes simplex virus (HSV) are significantly more common among women who underwent the type 3 mutilation. The short-term complications manifest, mortality risk increases because of the limited health care during the practice. While data on the mortality of girls who underwent FGM are unknown and hard to procure, it is estimated that 1 in every 500 circumcisions results to death. The belief that the procedure produces protective factors against sexually transmitted infections, much like male circumcision was disproved in a case-control study in Sudan. One of the most common long-term complications is the development of scar tissue called Keloid, over the area that was cut. The scar can be a source of anxiety and shame to the women who had FGM. First sexual intercourse can only take place after gradual and painful dilation of the opening left after mutilation.

In a study carried out in Sudan, 15% of women interviewed reported that the cutting was necessary before penetration could be achieved. Other complications include cysts, hematology, dysuria and recurrent urinary infections. Childbirth for infibulated women presents the greatest challenge as maternal mortality rates are very high because of the complications that arise during labor (Talle ,2022).

2.3 Contribution of FGM on girl's school dropouts

Majority of the girls once they have undergone FGM are considered mature and ready for marriage (population References Bureau, 2001) Thus school priority is deterred. Girls affected with the practice find it difficult to concentrate in their academic journey as they know at the back of their mind that the next option is to get married (population References,2001). Parents are noted to have contributed immensely to FGM and attendants' effects. Girls become unteachable and therefore they loss interest in learning. As teachers punish them, they got engaged in some activities which they view as childish and this causes conflicts which they can't handle hence dropping out of school (Talle ,2022).

As they undergo the practice, girls concentrate less on learning and focus on their beauty for attraction by the opposite sex. Today's modern form of communication which includes mobile phones take a greater part as they use them to send messages and making calls and the content captures their mind. This causes lack of concentration hence poor performance leading to school dropouts.

2.4 FGM and poor performance

FGM decreases the performance and the attendance of girls at school. This occurs mainly when the girl is taken out of school to be cut and the healing process takes a lot of time resulting to her further absence in class attendance. This has an effect in performance because the girl missed a lot of the content taught in class.

According to the population Reference Bureau (2001), there is a general correlation that the higher a women's educational level is, the less likely she is to be in favor of FGM practices. The health complications that girls go through after the practice cause irregular school attendance, thus leading to poor performance. The short-term complications manifest, mortality risk increases because of the limited health care during the practice (Nabaneh,2020)

2.5 How to eradicate FGM

Though the practice is illegal, NGO and UN agencies agreed that information, instruction and persuasion are the only ways to change the practice at the grassroots (UNICEF,2022). On December 18, 1979, and the United Nations General Assembly adopted CEDAW. CEDAW defines discrimination against women and outlines on the agenda for international action to end such discrimination. The conventions underlying philosophy is that "discrimination against women violates the principles of equality of rights and respect for human dignity."

Since 1965 countries with the highest prevalence of FGM have used human right based approach to their legislation of FGM. Penalties can range from there months to life (Talle ,2022).

Educational right based approaches to eradicate FGM present communities with a package of opportunities for learning. Therefore, working with communities prior to implementation is of utmost importance. This increases community acceptance of an intervention, leading to success (Nabaneh,2020)

Community empowerment involve contextualizing the full inclusion of the communities in planning the programs such as by involving community members as facilitators are research assistants. Religious and other leaders must be empowered by helping promote the interventions (Yoder,2019).

2.6 Theoretical framework

2.6.1 Liberal feminism theory

The liberal feminism is an individual form of feminists' theory, primary focusing on women's ability to show and maintain their equity through their actions and choices. Liberal feminism argues the society holds the false belief that women are, by nature, less intellectually and physically capable than men thus discriminating against women. The primary goal of liberal feminism is gender equality in the public sphere. It also promotes the ending of domestic violence and sexual harassment which have to do with removing obstacles to women as living an equal level with men (Yoder,2019).

As the theory supports the affirmative action legislation requiring employers and educational institutions to make special attempts to include women in the pool of applications, on the assumption that past and current discrimination may simply overlook many qualified women applicants.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on various methodologies of research. It covers the research design, study area target population, sampling techniques, sample size, measurement of variables, research instrument, data collection technique and ethical consideration.

3.2 Research design

The research design for this study was quantity descriptive research design. Survey research is defined as the collection of information from a sample of individuals through their responses to questions” (Check and Schutt,2012).

3.3 Study site

The study was done in Wabera village located in Wabera sub location, Isiolo east location, Isiolo sub-county, Kenya.

3.4 Target population

The study population was secondary school girls in Isiolo sub-county. The reason why the study was targeting the secondary schools’ students it’s because many of them underwent through the practice when they were young and now the researcher was be investigating the effects of the practice on their education currently.

3.5 Sampling technique

Random sample technique was used to select the respondents from the sub county. The target population was divided on the basis of sub-groups in the population for instance age,and class. By ensuring the representation from each subgroup, the study captured diverse experiences regarding FGM and its impact on education.

3.6 Sample size

The following formula by Fischer at all (1998) was used to arrive at the desired sample size.

$$N = \frac{Z^2 p}{d^2}$$

Where;

N = Sample population desired

Z = 1.96 (95% confidence interval for standard normal deviation)

P = The estimated proportion of the target population who have a particular feature that is being measured (0.5 where it is not known)

d = Desired level precision (0.05)

q = 1-p (1-0.5)

$$N = \frac{1.96^2 \times 0.5 \times (1-0.5)}{0.05^2}$$

$$= 384$$

3.7 Research instrument

Data was collected by the use of questionnaire that was be effective for the researcher to get the information required.

3.8 Validity

A pretest was done to evaluate the data collection instruments content validity. To ascertain the trustworthiness of the measuring instrument, the researcher used the strategy of revisiting the data and making it necessary for adjustments.

3.9 Reliability

The researcher used the triangulation method of the questionnaire which employs numerous compatible methodologies to confirm the correctness and consistency of data obtained to improve the test term items reliability.

3.10 variables

The independent variable was female genital mutilation, the moderating factors was school dropout and academic performance while the dependent variables was the girl child education.

3.11 Data collection technique

A study was conducted before the actual data collection from the respondents, consent was sought before the administration of the questionnaire to the willing study participants who will fill and return the questionnaires.

3.12 Ethical consideration

The study was conducted in an ethical manner. The purpose of the study was explained to the respondents and assured that the information given would be treated confidentially and their names was not be divulged. Informed consent form was sought from the participants that will agree to participate. Approval was also sought from Greta University and the Local Authority in Isiolo sub-county.

CHAPTER FOUR: FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Introduction

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of female genital mutilation on girl child education in Isiolo Subcounty, Kenya. It was guided by the following objectives; determining the factors contributing to the persistence of FGM. Among secondary school girls; establish the influence of FGM on school dropouts; and influence of FGM on academic performance among secondary school girls in Isiolo subcounty Kenya. The study targeted secondary school students and questionnaires were used to collect data from the obtained sample size. This chapter presents the demographic information on the respondents on effects of FGM on girlchild education.

4.2 Sociodemographic Data

The personal information of the respondents was sought to get an insight on the respondent's opinion in relation to the objectives of the study.

This included student's class and age.

Table 1 Socio Demographic Data (N=384)

Category	Subcategory	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Age	13-15	128	33
	15-18	105	27
	Others	151	40
Level of Study	Form 1	130	33
	Form 2	157	41
	Form 3	97	26
Key N= Number of respondents			

4.4 Factors contributing to persistence of FGM.

The various factors contributing to persistence of Female genital mutilation in Isiolo Subcounty were categorized as shown below;

Table 2 Factors contributing to persistence of FGM

Factors contributing to persistence of FGM (N =384)			
Category	Subcategory(age)	Frequency	Percentage
Cultural practices	0-12	80	21
Economic factors	13-14	73	19
Religious beliefs	15-16	67	17
Lack of awareness	17-18	91	24
Misconceptions about health	others	73	19
Key: N= Number of participants:			

4.4.1 FGM as a result of cultural practices.

From table 1, 18% responded that FGM is as a result of cultural practices. FGM is deeply rooted in cultural beliefs and traditions of many communities. It is often considered as a rite of passage into womanhood and a way to ensure purity and marriageability of girls. FGM being a rite of passage according to cultural practices of communities makes it persist (Nabaneh, 2020)

As a cultural practice, FGM is believed to ensure chastity, reduce sexual desires among girls as they are being prepared for marriage.

As a cultural practice, FGM is believed to promote cleanliness of the genital area of girls since they believe when not cut girls may contract some diseases

4.4.2 Economic gain

From the table 1, the students responded that FGM is as a result of economic gain. The girls explained that the practice is performed by specialists especially the old women who are paid to perform the practice on girls. The payments make the practice persist because those specialists are gaining something good out of the practice (Nabaneh, 2020).

4.4.3 Social pressure

From the table 1 respondents responded that FGM is as a result of social pressure within the communities where it is practiced. Families may fear social stigma if they do not subject their daughters to the harmful practice. Also peer pressure and the desire to adhere to the community

expectations as a family do play a significant role in perpetuating the practice (United Nations,2015)

Girls may also get pressure from their fellow students and this will make them to insist on getting the cut.

4.4.4 Misconceptions

From table 1, students explained that FGM is as a result of misconceptions about health and hygiene where it is believed that the practices enhance girls' hygiene and increase's the rate of fertility among girls. These beliefs contribute to the perpetuation of the practice despite evidence of its harmful effects on physical health and psychological health (Talle ,2022).

4.4.5 Unawareness'

The students responded that the main factor that leads to the persistence of FGM is the lack of awareness. This simply means that the people left practicing such a harmful practice does not know its effect on girls. One main effect can be death which comes as a result of excessive bleeding when the girl is cut while some have limited awareness about the practice but yet they practice (Yoder,2019).

The respondents responded that only a few of the population might be knowing the effect of FGM on girls yet they do it despite knowing its effects on girls.

4.4.6 Gender roles

Table 1 shows that students responded that FGM is as a result of gender roles which means that the girls who have gone through the practice are ready for marriage because traditionally women and girls' bodies are seen as objects to be controlled and through the practice, they are being prepared to start families early (Talle ,2022).

4.5 Girls' dropout rate from schools.

According to the results of the carried-out research, it was clear that about three to four girl's dropouts of schools after undergoing through the practice.

The various factors contributing to girl's dropout rate of girls in Isiolo sub county were summarized as shown in the table below;

Table 2 Factors Influencing Girls Dropout

Factors influencing girl's dropout N=384			
Category	Subcategory(age)	Frequency	Percentage
Health implications	13-14	103	27
Readiness for marriages	15-16	167	43
Shifting priorities	17-18	57	15
School isolation	others	57	15
Key: N= Number of participants:			

4.5.1 physical health complications

A high number of students responded that health complications associated with FGM leads to school drop out of girls. These health complications may include pain, which makes girls find it difficult to walk to and from school. Also, infections associated with FGM makes the girl to spend of her time outside class and this makes her concentration get reduced and focuses on her sickness hence leading to poor performance (Nabaneh ,2020)

4.5.2 Readiness for marriage

Table 2, students responded that FGM is practice used by many communities to show that girls are ready for marriage. Readiness for marriage makes girls to have little concentration in their studies hence focusing on their future marriages this makes them to drop out of school so as to fulfil their intended purpose which is marriage (Talle ,2022).

4.5.3 Shifting priorities.

Respondents responded that girls who have undergone through FGM they focus on adulthood and they forget about their studies. This mainly happens because FGM is viewed as a tool of preparing girls for marriage.

4.5.4 Isolation of affected girls

In some cases, girls who have been affected by the practice, they get seclusion from students who are not affected. This makes the affected girls to feel inferior and therefore they may end up dropping out of school because they are isolated by the other girls (Nabaneh ,2020).

4.6 FGM Influence on girls' academic performance.

The following are factors influencing academic performance of girls in Isiolo sub county as indicated in the table below;

Table 3 influence of FGM on girls' performance

Factors influencing girls on academic performance N=384			
Category	Subcategory(age)	Frequency	Percentage
Reduced concentration on education	13-14	111	29
Mental and emotional strain	15-16	107	28
Physical health effects	17-18	103	27
School isolation	others	97	16
Key: N= Number of participants:			

4.6.1 reduced concentration on education

From table 3 above, the respondents responded that poor performance of girls is as a result of reduced concentration in class work. This reduced concentration is as a result of girls focus on being prepared for marriage, because they know that FGM prepares them for marriage they consider education less important therefore leading to poor performance.

4.6.2 mental and emotional strain

From table 3 students responded that poor performance is as a result of social and emotional effects of FGM(Almroth,2004). This mainly occurs if the girl was forced to undergo through the practice it will keep popping fresh in her mind and this makes her have less concentration in her studies leading to poor performance in their studies.

4.6.3 physical health impact of FGM on academic performance

High percentage of girls responded that health effects caused by FGM affects performance. of students. Immediate physical complications from FGM such as pain, infections and difficulties in healing, can lead to prolonged absences from school, impacting academic progress leading to very low performance in their studies (Talle ,2022).

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of the findings of the study, discussions, conclusions and recommendations arrived at. It also gives suggestions for further studies.

5.2 Summary of the findings

The influence of Female Genital Mutilation was analyzed, the results were expected to establish Factors contributing to persistence of female Genital Mutilation, the influence of FGM on school dropout; influence of FGM on academic performance on girls in Isiolo sub-county, Kenya.

According to the results, some of the factors contributing to persistence of FGM include; cultural practices where by FGM is viewed as a rite of passage among teenage girls and its also used to prepare them for marriage hence cutting short their academic dream. Economic gain is also another factor which has led to persistence of FGM since those involved do gain something financially.

Respondents responded that FGM has also greatly influenced school dropout among girls who have under gone through the practice this is because the young girls are being prepared for marriage and therefore, they tend to drop out of schools so as to fulfil their intend purpose which is getting married. Also, the health effects caused by the practice such as pain and contraction of some diseases makes young girls to drop out of school so as to seek medical treatment for their illness.

FGM as greatly affected girls' academic performance where girls may have reduced concentration in their studies simply because their mind is well prepared that they will soon get married. As a result, girls shift their mind away from books and focus on marriage.

5.2 Conclusions

The findings of the study have revealed that there are several factors leading to persistence of FGM and this makes the practice to stand out among many communities within Isiolo sub county.

FGM influences girl's dropout rate from school. There is a relation between FGM and girls' dropouts in school in Isiolo sub-County, Kenya. The findings further revealed that when girls engage in FGM, they lack basic education which causes gender disparity in realization of opportunities in life.

The findings also revealed that FGM has greatly affected academic performance of girls, this mainly happens mainly when girls lose focus on education and focus on their purpose which is getting married.

5.3 Recommendations

Based on the findings and conclusions of the study, the researcher made the following recommendations;

Faith based organizations (FBOs) should educate people on dangers related to FGM practice since it's neither supported by any religious book. This is will ensure that girls are not endangered due to the continued practice of FGM. FGM should be understood by the community as a gender inequality and gender-based violence, therefore elected leaders should lobby on its abolition.

The government organizations responsible for social rights of people, should ensure that parents and the community are sensitized on the importance of girl child education. this will help to reduce the cases of girls dropping out of school for them to get married

The government through local administration and other children's activists should be in the creation of rescue centers within the districts so that those girls who are forced to undergo FGM can have a safe place to run to.

The community heritage conservers should introduce other alternative rite of passage to replace the FGM so that there is no vacuum left in rearing the girl child. This is bound to continue unifying the communities in their initiation practices so as to pass on their heritage to the new generation to come.

5.4 Suggestions for further research

Since the research was carried out in one school, the researcher recommends that a similar stand be carried out in other girls' school within so as to determine other factors leading to persistence of FGM within Isiolo sub county.

The researcher also recommended that research should be carried out on other factors that can be leading to school dropout that is apart from FGM what else can led to school dropout among girls.

Since poor performance is not only caused by FGM, the researcher recommended for further studies in order to determine other factors that can be leading to poor performance on girls in their education journey.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: Questionnaire

INTRODUCTION

My name is **PAMELA NTINYARI KIRIMA** I am a student of Bachelor in Education (B.E.D) at GRETSA UNIVERSITY carrying out a study on the effects of FGM, on girl child education in Isiolo sub-county. Your cooperation will be highly appreciated. Your responses to this questionnaire will be used only for the purpose of this study and will be private and confidential.

Let make this chance to thank you in advance for taking part in this study

INSTRUCTIONS

1. For the structured questions, circle the correct answer and for the unstructured one, give your opinion in the space provided
2. The information given will be purely for learning purposes
3. The information given will be treated with the utmost confidentiality and with all ethical consideration it deserves.

PART A: SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

1. What is your age?

A. 13-15 Years

B .16-18 Year

A. Adults

2. Which class?

A. Form 1

B. Form 2

C. Form 3

PART B: FACTORS COTRIBUTING TO FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION

1. Can FGM be as a result of gender roles
 - A. Yes
 - B. No
 - C. None of the above
2. How does communities view families who choose not to practice FGM
 - A. They are respected and supported.
 - B. They face social stigma and pressure to conform.
 - C. There is no noticeable reaction.
3. How aware are the community members of health risks of FGM?
 - A. Highly aware
 - B. Somehow aware
 - C. Limited awareness

PART C: INFLUENCE OF FGM ON SCHOOL DROPOUT

1. To what extent does FGM contribute to girl's dropout's rates from schools?
 - A. Very high extent
 - B. High extent
 - C. Moderate extent
 - D. Very low extent
2. How does the practice of FGM influence girl's school attendance in your community?
 - A. It has no impact
 - B. It has impact
 - C. None of the above
3. Is there a link between FGM and early marriage?
 - A. Yes

B. No

C. None of the above

4. Are there any programs to support the education of girls who have undergone FGM?

A. Yes

B. No

PART D: INFLUENCE OF FGM ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

1. Does the practice influence girl's academic performance?

A. Yes

B. No

C. None of the above

2. Do girls who have undergone FGM exhibit differences in their ability to concentrate in class?

A. There are no significant differences

B. There is a difference

C. None of the above

Thank you for your participation

APPENDIX II: BUDGET

Item	Description	Units	Quantity	Unit price	Total
Stationary					
	Ball pens	No	5	20	100
	Foolscaps	Ream	1	500	500
	Calculator	No	1	800	800
	Pencils	No	10	10	10
	Note book	No	1	1	100
	Erasers	No	5	10	50
	Subtotal				1750
Services					
	Printing questionnaire	Pages	4	10	40
	Photocopying	Pages	300	2	600
	Printing and photocopying research proposal	Pages	40	100	4000
	Binding proposal and research report	Booklet	1	100	100
	Subtotal				4740
Other Expenses					
	Training of research assistants	No	2	2000	4000
	Lunch and transport	Days	30	1000	3000
	Subtotal				7000
	Total				13490

Appendix III: Work Plan

Activity	Sep 2023	Oct 2023	Oct 2023	Nov 2023	June 2024	June 2024	July 2024
Proposal writing							
Developing data collection tool							
Protect data collection tool							
Proposal defence							
Data collection							
Data analysis							
Report writing and submission							