

An Assessment of the Perceptions Held By Somali and Borana Women on Female Circumcision: A Case of Korogocho Ward, Nairobi County- Kenya

by

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13-2225

A thesis presented to the School of Human and Social Sciences

of

Daystar University,  
Nairobi, Kenya.

In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of  
**MASTER IN ARTS**  
in Monitoring & Evaluation

June 2017

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NAIROBI COUNTY

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In accordance with Daystar University policies, this thesis is accepted in partial fulfillment of requirements for the Master of Arts degree

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## DECLARATION

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE PERCEPTIONS HELD BY SOMALI AND BORANA  
WOMEN ON FEMALE CIRCUMCISION: A CASE OF KOROGOCHO WARD,  
NAIROBI COUNTY- KENYA

I declare that this thesis is my original work and has not been submitted to any other  
college or university for academic credit

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

There are several people that I wish to acknowledge for their role and contribution to this thesis. My special thanks go to my lead supervisor Dr Mary Mogute for accepting to guide me through and her patience in this area of study. I express my sincere gratitude to Dr Agnes Korir, for being the co-supervisor and her input in the whole process of this study.

My personal thanks are to my family members, my wives and children for their encouragement.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
FC	Female Circumcision
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
HIV	Human immunosuppressive Virus
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organization
WHO	World Health Organization
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences

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## ABSTRACT

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) has remained a common practice among the Somali and Borana women under investigation despite the increase in campaigns against the practice in Kenya. The main objective of the study was an assessment of the perceptions held by Somali and Borana women on female circumcision/ Female genital Mutilation. The specific objectives of the study were to establish the perceptions held by the Somali and Borana women in Korogocho on female circumcision/female genital mutilation; to assess the effectiveness of campaigns against female circumcision/female genital mutilation in Korogocho; to develop suggestions on the strategies that could be adopted to reduce the number of girls who undergo female circumcision/female genital mutilation. The research was carried out through a descriptive research design. The population for this study included the Borana and Somali women in Korogocho while the target population was 2842 with a sample size of 130. The study adopted snowball sampling technique to identify 130 primary respondents and 10 key informants. Questionnaires were used to collect data from the primary respondents while interview guide was used to collect data from the key informants. Descriptive statistics such as frequencies and percentages were used to analyze data. These statistics were generated using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 21.0. Qualitative data was analyzed by content analysis. The study revealed that women who had undergone type I FGM experienced little or no difficulties during child birth, experience sexual satisfaction (orgasm) during sexual intercourse and that government efforts/campaigns in eliminating and eradicating the practice of FGM have not reduced the practice in Korogocho Ward. The study concludes that, in spite of strategies put in place by existing institutions to fight FGM through seminars, workshops and adverts on media about the dangers and consequences of FGM, the practice has not reduced. The study recommends that

Health practitioners through the Ministry of Health need to find out among the four types of FGM which ones have severe effects on the woman.

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## DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to God almighty whose grace was sufficient for me throughout the entire period of my studies at Daystar University.

My wives, Halima Adan Ibrahim and Saadia Abdullai Ali, have been a great inspiration by giving me moral support during my studies, while my children have cheered me up even when the going became tougher.

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