



## **ERADICATION OF FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION (FGM) PROJECT**

Villages Health Support Org (VHSO) is the Non Government Organization, registered under Government act, 24/2002 and given Ref No OONGO/R/0421, VHSO main objectives are to promote social educational and economic empowerment to underprivileged community, Enhance provision of medical care, empower women in sexual reproductive health as well as Supporting and empower children and adult live with HIV.

VHSO prepare a Project which will take place at Likamba Village. The Project will provide education to Clan leader, Female relatives in Swahili called “Ngaribas” (Old Women who perform Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)), Village Chairman, Village Executive Officer and Primary and Secondary School students, This will be done together with Specialized Doctors and Nurses due to medical issues that go with it.

### **PROBLEM STATEMENT**

In Tanzania, FGM is illegal. It was first criminalized in 1998 in the Sexual Offences Special Provisions Act (SOSPA) which amended the Penal Code. It is estimated that 7.9 million women and girls in the country have undergone FGM (UNICEF, 2013). According to the Tanzania Demographic Health Survey (DHS, 2010), the estimated prevalence of FGM in girls and women (15-49 years) is 14.6%. The overall rate has not changed from the 2004-05 DHS which recorded the same rate, but has decreased by 3.3% from 17.9% in 1996 (DHS, 1996).

According to the DHS, there are significant regional variations in prevalence rates in Tanzania ranging between 20 - 70%. Manyara leads by 70.8% followed by Dodoma 63.8%, Arusha 58.6%, Singida 51.0%, Mara 39.0%, Morogoro 21.0%, Kilimanjaro 21.0% and Tanga 19%. The DHS 2010 report shares that the cutting of young girls is increasingly carried out at an earlier age between 10 to 13 years, with girls cut before their first birthday increased from 28.4% in 2004 – 5 to 31.7% in 2010.

In 1997, WHO issued a joint statement against the practice of FGM together with the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

In 2008, WHO together with 9 other United Nations partners, issued a statement on the elimination of FGM to support increased advocacy for its abandonment, called: “Eliminating female genital mutilation: an interagency statement”. This statement provided evidence collected over the previous decade about the practice of FGM.

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## **PROBLEM ANALYSIS**

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is the cutting or removal of external female genitalia. FGM is performed in unhygienic conditions with razor blades, knives or broken glass

### Type of Female Genital Mutilation

The World Health Organization (WHO) has identified four types, which are:

- i. Excision of the clitoris with or without excision of part or the entire clitoris.
- ii. Excision of the clitoris with partial or total excision of the labia minora.
- iii. Excision of part or all of the external genital and stitching/narrowing of the vagina (infibulations sometimes referred to as paranoiac circumcision).
- iv. Others e.g. pricking, piercing or incising, stretching, burning of the clitoris. Surrounding the vaginal orifice, cutting of the vagina, and introduction of corrosive substance herbs into the vagina to cause bleeding or to tighten the opening.

## **FGM at Likamba Village**

Likamba is the Village sited at Arusha Region in Arumeru District at Musa Ward. This Village has Total number of 22,730 Villagers. Female 19,964 and 2,766 Male. Likamba is mainly contain Maasai tribe People, All People are Maasai expect Government workers are the one who are from different tribes. They are mostly doing farming and Animal keeping also some Men are doing Security works at Nearest Country called Nairobi-Kenya

Likamba Villagers Practise either of these two types of FGM First is Excision of the clitoris with or without excision of part or the entire clitoris or Excision of the clitoris with partial or total excision of the labia minora

At Likamba Village FGM is practiced to under 5 children for the aim of treating U.T.I (Urinary tract Infection) disease and Girls with the age of 7 to 10 years on their transition to Adulthood there after they will be allowed to be in relationships and Marriage and more worse they practice FGM to Infancy baby that they can be safe from Government punishment.



FGM at Likamba Village is done by “Ngaribas” by using knife or razor blade, The procedure takes fifteen or twenty minutes depending on the sharpness of the knife or razor blade. The old women justified that FGM is a rite of passage for girls into womanhood, grooming and training of cultural values that maintain domestic stability within the community also to earn money that is about 10,000/=Tshs per one procedure. Male are not allowed to marry women who are not mutilated because they said such women are not polite and are oversexed.

FGM is a danger to health and life. FGM is usually performed without anesthesia and is intensely painful. Life threatening complications are hemorrhaging; blood poisoning, tetanus And gangrene. Long-term consequences include persistent pain, psychological distress and Chronic infection from shared cutting instruments. Others are genital scarring which can obstruct childbirth, causing permanent injury even death to women in labor.

Genital Mutilation may leave a lasting mark of the life and mind of the women who have Undergone the procedure. Children lose trust and confidence in care-givers. In the long term Women may suffer feelings of anxiety, depression, and frigidity. Sexual dysfunction may be the Cause for marital conflicts and eventual divorce.

The risk of HIV/AIDS transmission is increased in this practice because the procedure is Coupled with the loss of blood, and sharing of instrument for a number of operations. Also, due To damage to the female sexual organs, sexual intercourse can cause lacerations of tissues, which greatly increases risk of transmission. The same is true during childbirth and subsequent loss of blood.

There is the relationship between FGM, Marriage and teenage pregnancy in Maasai tribe that is a Girl who undergo FGM is allowed to have a relationship even though is still in school and the Man responsible is allowed to go to a girl because is the one take care of her and the girl is allowed to have a child even though is a student that make other girls to drop out from school

### **Overall Goal**

To reduce the rate of FMG at Likamba Village by giving awareness to Ngaribas, Village Clan leaders, Government leaders, School girls on the Impact of Female Genital Mutilation and having a static by checking how many school girls has gone through FGM by checking them in each occasion



## **SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE**

- To provide education to Clan leaders, Ngaribas on the effect of FGM and Human right
- Provide FGM Education to Primary School student
- Cervical Cancer testing to Secondary School girls
- Pregnancy testing to Secondary school girls
- To provide education to School girls on Reproductive Health especially on menstrual issues and Hygiene
- Supplying of sanitary pads to 150 girls

## **OUTCOMES**

- Reduce the number of Children undergo FGM
- Reduce number of Women died due to FGM
- Reduce HIV/AIDS transmission through FGM
- Increase awareness to school girls on their rights
- Provision of Medical treatment to girls who have Cervical Cancer early
- Get clear statistics on the number of girls undergo FGM

## **MONITORING AND EVALUATION TOOLS**

For the Workshop to succeed we will going to have two groups;

First group will contain Clan leaders, Ngaribas, Village Executive Officer and the Second group will be the school Eunotho, Likamba and Integrate Secondary.

We will have VHSO Club in each school visited and we will select leaders in which it will help us to get information about students and be aware about any type of harassment and if that happens we will take that Information to Village leaders thereafter in social welfare department and other respective places

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