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10 SEP 1997

Ms. Sophia Abdi Noor  
Chairlady  
Womankind Kenya  
P. O. Box 627  
Garissa

Subject: Award No. 698-0541-G-00-7016

Dear Madam:

Pursuant to the authority contained in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, the U.S. Agency for International Development (hereinafter referred to as "USAID" or "Grantor") hereby grants to the Womankind Kenya (herein after referred to as WOKIKE or "Recipient"), the sum of \$24,900.00 to provide support for a program in Female Genital Mutilation Awareness Campaign in Garissa District, as described in the Schedule of this award and the Attachment 2, entitled "Program Description."

This award is effective and obligation is made as of the date of this letter and shall apply to commitments made by the Recipient in furtherance of program objectives during the period beginning with the effective date and ending August 31, 1998. USAID shall not be liable for reimbursing the Recipient for any costs in excess of the obligated amount.

This award is made to WOKIKE, on condition that the funds will be administered in accordance with the terms and conditions as set forth in Attachment 1, entitled "Schedule"; Attachment 2, entitled "Program Description"; and Attachment 3 entitled "Standard Provisions, which have been agreed to by your organization."

**BEST AVAILABLE COPY**

Please sign the original and each copy of this letter to acknowledge your receipt of this award, and return the original and all but one copy to the Grant Officer.

Sincerely,

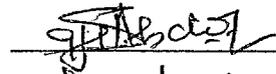


George Jones, PhD  
Grant Officer

Attachments:

1. Schedule
2. Program Description
3. ~~Standard Provisions~~
4. ~~Standards for USAID Funded Communications Projects~~

ACKNOWLEDGED: Womankind Kenya

BY:   
Title: Charlady  
Date: 29.9.97

ACCOUNTING AND APPROPRIATION DATA

A. GENERAL

1. Total Estimated Amount: \$24,900.00
2. Total Program Amount: \$31,150.00
3. Total Obligated Amount: \$24,900.00
4. Cost-Sharing Percentage  
(Non-Federal): 25%
5. Project No.: 698-0541
6. USAID Project Office: OSPP  
P. O. Box 30261  
Nairobi
7. Tax I.D. Number:
8. CEC No.:
9. LOC Number:

B. SPECIFIC

1. PIO/T Number: 698-0541
2. Appropriation: 727/81021
3. Allotment:
4. BPC: GDV7-97-21615-KG75
5. PIO/T Obl. Amount: \$24,900

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE

## ACCOUNTING AND APPROPRIATION DATA

ATTACHMENT 1 . . . . .	4
SCHEDULE . . . . .	4
1.1    PURPOSE OF AGREEMENT . . . . .	4
1.2    PERIOD OF AGREEMENT . . . . .	4
1.3    AMOUNT OF AWARD AND PAYMENT . . . . .	4
1.4    AWARD BUDGET . . . . .	4
1.5    REPORTING . . . . .	4
1.5.1    Financial Reporting . . . . .	4
1.5.2    Performance Monitoring and Planning Reports . . . . .	4
1.6    RESOLUTION OF CONFLICTS . . . . .	5
1.7    COST SHARING . . . . .	5
1.8    TITLE TO PROPERTY . . . . .	5
1.9    AUTHORIZED GEOGRAPHIC CODE . . . . .	5
1.10   PAYMENT OFFICE . . . . .	5

ATTACHMENT 2 . . . . .	6
------------------------	---

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION . . . . .	6
-------------------------------	---

<del>ATTACHMENT 3 . . . . .</del>	<del>7</del>
-----------------------------------	--------------

<del>STANDARD PROVISIONS . . . . .</del>	<del>7</del>
<del>    3.1    ALLOWABLE COSTS (JUN 1993) . . . . .</del>	<del>7</del>
<del>    3.2    ACCOUNTING, AUDIT, AND RECORDS (OCT 1992) . . . . .</del>	<del>8</del>
<del>    3.3    REFUNDS (JUN 1993) . . . . .</del>	<del>9</del>
<del>    3.4    REVISION OF GRANT BUDGET (JUN 1993) . . . . .</del>	<del>9</del>
<del>    3.5    TERMINATION AND SUSPENSION (JUN 1993) . . . . .</del>	<del>10</del>
<del>    3.6    DISPUTES (JUN 1993) . . . . .</del>	<del>11</del>
<del>    3.7    INELIGIBLE COUNTRIES (MAY 1986) . . . . .</del>	<del>12</del>
<del>    3.8    DEBARMENT, SUSPENSION, AND OTHER RESPONSIBILITY MATTERS             (MAR 1989) . . . . .</del>	<del>12</del>
<del>    3.9    U.S. OFFICIALS NOT TO BENEFIT (NOV 1985) . . . . .</del>	<del>13</del>
<del>    3.10   INVESTMENT PROMOTION (JAN 1994) . . . . .</del>	<del>13</del>
<del>    3.11   NONLIABILITY (NOV 1985) . . . . .</del>	<del>13</del>
<del>    3.12   AMENDMENT (NOV 1985) . . . . .</del>	<del>14</del>
<del>    3.13   NOTICES (NOV 1985) . . . . .</del>	<del>14</del>
<del>    3.14   METRIC SYSTEM OF MEASUREMENT (AUG 1992) . . . . .</del>	<del>14</del>
<del>    3.15   PAYMENT - PERIODIC ADVANCE (JUN 1993) . . . . .</del>	<del>14</del>
<del>    3.16   TITLE TO AND USE OF PROPERTY (GRANTEE TITLE)             (MAY 1986) . . . . .</del>	<del>17</del>
<del>    3.17   COST SHARING (MATCHING) (JUN 1993) . . . . .</del>	<del>17</del>
<del>    3.18   PUBLIC NOTICES (JUN 1993) . . . . .</del>	<del>21</del>

<del>ATTACHMENT 4 . . . . .</del>	<del>22</del>
-----------------------------------	---------------

<del>STANDARDS FOR USAID FUNDED PUBLICATIONS . . . . .</del>	<del>22</del>
--	---------------

<del>STANDARDS FOR USAID FUNDED VIDEO PRODUCTIONS . . . . .</del>	<del>24</del>
---	---------------

ATTACHMENT 1

SCHEDULE

1.1 PURPOSE OF AGREEMENT

The purpose of this Agreement is to provide support for the program described in Attachment 2 of this Agreement entitled "Program Description."

1.2 PERIOD OF AGREEMENT

The effective date of this Agreement is the date of the Cover Letter and the estimated completion date is August 31, 1998.

1.3 AMOUNT OF AWARD AND PAYMENT

- (a) USAID hereby obligates the amount of \$24,900.00 for the purposes of this Award.
- (b) Payment shall be made to the Recipient in accordance with procedures set forth in the Standard Provision of this Award entitled Payment - Periodic Advance as shown in Attachment 3.

1.4 AWARD BUDGET

The following is the Award Budget, including local cost financing items, if authorized. Revisions to this budget shall be made in accordance with the Standard Provision of the Award entitled "Revision of Grant Budget".

ESTIMATED GRANT BUDGET

Cost Element	USAID US\$	Counterpart US\$	Total US\$
Workshop	18,000	0	18,000
Office Space	0	4,000	4,000
Personnel Cost	3,000	3,000	6,000
Administrative (transport stationery etc.)	3,900	1,250	5,150
	<u>24,900</u>	<u>8,250</u>	<u>33,150</u>

Exchange Rate: KShs. 55.00 to US\$1.00

1.5 REPORTING

1.5.1 Financial Reporting

- (a) Financial reporting requirements shall be in accordance with the Standard Provision of this award entitled Payment - Periodic Advance as shown in Attachment 3.

1.5.2 Performance Monitoring and Planning Reports

- (a) Reports. The Recipient shall submit an original and one copy of brief quarterly program performance reports, which coincide with the financial reporting periods, to the USAID Project

1.5.2 (Continued)

Office specified in the Cover Letter of this Award. These reports shall be submitted within 30 days following the end of the reporting period.

(b) Paying Office. The paying office for this award is:

RFMC  
P. O. Box 30261  
Nairobi

(c) Final Report. Within 90 days following the estimated completion date of this Award, the Recipient shall submit the original and one (1) copy of a final report to the USAID Project Office specified in the Cover Letter of this Award. In addition, one copy shall be submitted to USAID/CDIE/D, Washington, DC 20523-1802. It will cover the entire period of the Award.

1.6 RESOLUTION OF CONFLICTS

Conflicts between any of the Attachments of this Award shall be resolved by applying the following descending order of precedence:

Attachment 1 - Schedule  
Attachment 2 - Program Description  
Attachment 3 - Standard Provisions

1.7 COST SHARING

The Recipient agrees to expend an amount not less than 25% of the total Federal contribution. Cost sharing contributions will meet the criteria as set out in the Standard Provision entitled "Cost Sharing (Matching)" as shown in Attachment 3.

1.8 TITLE TO PROPERTY

Title to all property financed under this award shall vest in the Recipient in accordance with the Standard Provisions of this Award set forth in Attachment 3.

1.9 AUTHORIZED GEOGRAPHIC CODE

The authorized geographic code for procurement of goods and services under this award is 935.

1.5.2 (Continued)

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ATTACHMENT 2

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Recipient's proposal entitled "Female Genital Mutilation Awareness Campaign in Garissa District" and dated January, 1997 is attached hereto as the Program Description (Attachment 2) and is made a part of this Award.

ATTACHMENT 2

**PROJECT PROPOSAL**

**FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION  
AWARENESS CAMPAIGN IN GARISSA DISTRICT.**

**BY**

**WOMANKIND KENYA (WOKIKE)  
P. O. BOX 627,  
GARISSA.**

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Muslim Community and the nomadic Northern Societies are conservative and over protective of their culture and religion. Discussion of sexual matters are normally treated as a taboo and hence female circumcision cannot be discussed in public. Due to this culture, the community is generally ignored and hence information is not accessible to them. This trend has resulted in ignorance of the community about the dangers of female circumcision. Viable means and methods of reversing this trend are inevitable.

In order to address this crucial and sensitive issue, a well thought out campaign plan that carefully takes into consideration all the sensitive areas have to be devised. It is in line with that we propose an awareness campaign on female circumcision which is likely to generate debate and hence further discussion among all those concerned. The initial focus of this campaign is Garissa District.

## 2.0 BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY AREA

Garissa district is one of the three districts that comprise the North-Eastern province of Kenya. The district has an area of 43,931 sq km and comprises of 13 administrative divisions.

The district is low-lying with an altitude ranging between 70m and 400m above sea level. Tana River is the only permanent river which has tremendous effect on the climate, settlement patterns and economic activities within the district and has a major influence on the permanent settlements found along it

The district had a population of approximately 128,867 by the 1989 census. The district is mainly inhabited by somali ethnic group. The somalis are pastoral in nature and their economic mainstay is mainly livestock rearing.

The Somalis of Garissa are muslim and they do have a uniform culture which is closely intertwined with the Islamic religion.

Female circumcision is very much wide spread in Garissa. This practice is done quite early between the ages of 6 and 10 and is not associated with rites and ceremonies and the graduation from childhood to adulthood.

This practice is being perpetuated through the false belief that it is an Islamic practice which is dictated by the religion. Justifications for the practice include, among other, tradition, religion, family honor, cleanliness, protection against spells, initiation and prevention of promiscuity. Many women will give no other reason other than the fact that it has always been done and must continue.

WOKIKE would like to take up a campaign against this harmful social practice and cause the debate to come to the open for discussion. The group proposes to educate our womenfolk on the consequences of female circumcision.

The groups being targeted are:-

- Men
- Women
- Medical Personnel and other researchers
- Social workers
- Traditional Birth attendants
- Religious leaders
- Other opinion leaders

### 3.0 BACKGROUND TO FEMALE CIRCUMCISION

Female circumcision, also referred to as Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), is a term given to a variety of traditional practices which involve the cutting of part of the female genitals. It refers to the traditional rituals where actual cutting and removal of sexual organs take place.

Female Genital Mutilation is a complex case of religious toleration of a discriminatory custom, as well as an example of the misunderstandings that can surround religion's role. The practice, which predates both Christianity and Islam, is believed to have originated in Egypt during Pharaonic times. When Islam encountered Female Genital Mutilation already entrenched in local African practice, it offered toleration to a much moderated form of the surgery.

One kind of Female Genital Mutilation, called Sunna (the Islamic term for tradition), is popularly ascribed to the Prophet Mohammed. But scholars are clear that Sunna - as little as a slight scratch to the labia; at most, the removal of clitoral hood, analogous to the penile foreskin - was described by the Prophet in an attempt to mitigate the much more destructive forms of genital mutilation practiced in Egypt and other areas of Africa.

Female circumcision is a traditional practice amongst many communities in East and Horn of Africa. Many societies believe that it is a religious obligation to circumcise girls while others believe that it is a cultural heritage that cannot be discarded. However, it has been observed that female circumcision is practiced by most ethnic groups in Africa and by most nomadic communities.

Different forms of female circumcision are practiced in Kenya. What they have in common is that they all involve changing and mutilating a young girl's or a woman's body, and thus are all harmful.

In Kenya, the Muslims mainly inhabit the whole of North-Eastern, parts of Eastern province and the Coast province. In the Coast Province, only a small section of the population practice female circumcision and even then its the clitoridectomy or the "Sunna" so the problem is not as acute as in the rest of Muslim areas. For instance, the Somalis, the Gabbra and the Borana of North-Eastern and Eastern Kenya practice the infibulation type of circumcision.

The issue of female genital mutilation was mentioned again and again at the Cairo conference but received little sustained attention. Reasons for avoidance of the topic include the prejudice and ignorance on both sides of the custom.

This project should be seen as a bold step towards creating awareness about the dangers of Female Genital Mutilation.

#### 4.0 FORMS OF FEMALE CIRCUMCISION

Female circumcision takes several forms. The three well known ones are:-

(a) Sunna Circumcision

This is the mildest form and involves either the removal or puncture of the tip of the clitoris.

(b) Clitoridectomy

This involves the excision of the entire clitoris (skin muscles and nerves) plus adjacent parts of the labia minora.

(c) Infibulation

This is the removal of the entire clitoris, the labia minora, labia majora and then joining the scraped or cut sides across the vulva where they are then secured with thorns or sewn up with thread. A small opening is then left to allow passage of urine and menstrual blood.

This intended campaign will be done through various workshops that will be mainly targeted to women in the district. The campaign is expected to increase the awareness that infibulation and the excision methods are "Haram" and should be stopped and then expound on the sunna method.

The campaign will take the form of:-

- Information giving (educational awareness);
- Information dissemination; and
- Awareness raising.

Materials to be used during the campaign will include:

- Posters
- Booklets
- Flip charts

Songs, dances, poems and drama will also be used in the workshops.

The main target group being aimed at will be the women in the district and the campaign will be carried out by women. The various resource persons will be drawn from the Health sector, the Islamic clergy and institutions of higher learning.

## 5.0 THE CAMPAIGN

### (a) Location

The Campaign will initially be targeted to women in the central division of Garissa and then extended to the whole district.

(b) Objectives

The main objective of the campaign will be to:-

- (i) To highlight the harmful effects of female circumcision.
- ii) To educate the Women on the Islamic view concerning the infibulation method of circumcision currently practiced and the encouragement of the "Sunna" type.
- iii) To bring to the open the issue of female circumcision for the public debate and to raise it as an issue among girl-student as future mothers.
- iv) To bring together the TBA's and educate them also on the negative effect of female circumcision.

(c) Target Groups

The main target groups to create the awareness will be the women of the district through the use of various resources person including health professionals, Islamic clergy and academicians.

(d) Campaign modalities

The Campaign will involve the holding of 9 workshops that will be held for women groups and TBA's. Resource persons will be drawn from the health profession, the Islamic clergy and the academia in order to emphasis the health problems associated with female circumcision, Islamic perspective as regards the current practice of infibulation and findings of past studies done on female circumcision.

(e) Campaign Duration

The campaign will last for 6 months effective from November 1995.

CONCLUSION

The infabulation method of female circumcision which is currently practiced in the district is the most cruel form. It can be rightfully termed Female Genital Mutilation. There is an urgent need to do something about the harmful practice.

Since the practice is carried out by women on women, it is apt that women should be in the forefront to fight it.

Wokike is rightfully endowed with the capacity to implement this campaign as it is composed of women who are in various professions and can complement one another in fighting this harmful practice.

It is therefore necessary to assist in achieving this noble task.

It is also important to note that Wokike has been working in Garissa for the last 3 years [as a Welfare Society (Umulkheir women group)]. This group has so far established four nursery schools among the displaced persons as a result of 1990 - 1992 drought and has been instrumental in assisting school girls through a sponsorship programme.

The organization is also currently assisting 15 orphaned girls in Garissa town through provision of clothing and food. These girls are due for school next year (1996). We also intend to establish an orphanage (school) for girls.

PROJECT BUDGET

(a)	Workshops	
	9 workshops x 20 participants x 750/- x 6 days	810,000/-
	5 Resources person/workshop x 6 days x 1000	
	for 9 workshops	270,000/-
(b)	Stationery	30,000/-
(c)	Staff	
	Campaign Coordinator at Kshs. 15,000/- per	
	month x 12 months.	180,000/-
(d)	Transport	
	Hire of Minibus at Kshs. 5,000/- per workshop	
	(9)	45,000/-
(e)	Administrative costs	133,500/-
(e)	Contingency 5%	<del>146,150/-</del>
	Total	1,615,650/-