

**AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION (FGM) AND  
ITS IMPACT ON ENROLMENT, RETENTION AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE  
ON GIRL CHILD EDUCATION IN MANDERA WEST SUB-COUNTY, MANDERA  
COUNTY, KENYA.**

**BY**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The overall policy goal of education for the Kenyan Government is the provision of education and training to all Kenyans as it is fundamental to the Government's overall development strategy. This emphasis means that every Kenyan has the right to education and training no matter his/her socio-economic status. The Government has therefore allocated substantial resources and there has been notable achievements attained, but the sector still faces major challenges related to access, equity, and quality amongst others (Session paper no. 1 2005:2). One of these major challenges to access is the existence and persistence of retrogressive traditional practices such as female genital mutilation (FGM). The first concern of this study is that despite the immense awareness of the dangers on the victims in many aspects in life, and efforts to stamp it out, FGM still persists and thrives in many parts of the country to date. Secondly, there is an ever growing gender disparity in Mandera west sub-county, whereby women professionals are hard to come by. In fact transition of girls to higher learning institution such as college and university is hardly seen since in this part of arid and semi arid area (ASAL) where girls are value of dowry she bring thus subjected to early marriage.