

simple random and all households in the selected clusters were included (single-stage cluster sampling). A pre-tested standardized administered questionnaire was developed and used for data collection pre and post health education sessions. The collected data were analyzed using the computer statistical package of Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20.

Results: One third of both participants "groups"; intervention group (37.7%) and control group (35.9%) were in age group (26 to 35) years. The results showed that the vast majority of intervention group participants had knowledge about the meaning of Female Genital Cutting. Their percentages were (89.7%) in pretest measurement and (95.90%) at posttest measurement. The control group participants who had knowledge were (92.5%) in pretest and (84.9%) in posttest. Most of the participants 76.00% in the intervention group in the pre test measurement were able to identify that Female Genital Cutting is against Human Rights. This percentage increased to (89.70%) in posttest measurement. However, those participants were unable to identify the components of human rights of women; (64.7%) of participants in pretest measurement and it decreased to (29.8%) in posttest measurement, ($P=0/01$). There was slight change in the control group. Only (26.7) of intervention group participants had good knowledge about female genital cutting types in the pretest measurement increased to (64.30) in the post test measurement (P value =0.00) and also the participant in control group had lowest level of knowledge with no change (26.7%) pre-test measurement and (26%)