

post-test measurement. More than half of participants in the both measures were know the female genital cutting is prevailing due to social reason (P value =0.45). The vast majority of the intervention group knew that the female genital cutting had adverse consequences on women health (87, 9%) in pre-test measurement increased to (100%) At Post Measurement (P value =0.00) for participant in control group also knew (84.9%) in pretest measurement and (82.9%)in post-test measurement.

Conclusion: The knowledge about meaning of female genital cutting and its adverse consequence on women health is good and it is augmented by informative education and communication (IEC) activities. Knowledge about human rights of women then improved after IEC activities. The female genital cutting is prevailing by the social reason furtherance of intervention activities may eliminate this practice.