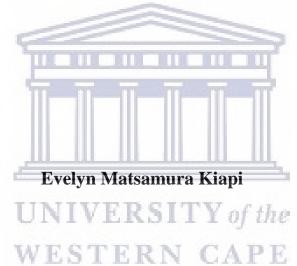
# UNIVERSITY OF THE WESTERN CAPE

# **Faculty of Community and Health Sciences**

# Media representations of Female Genital Mutilation: A Thematic analysis of two Ugandan national English daily newspapers



A mini-thesis in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Masters in Public Health at the School of Public Health,
University of the Western Cape

Supervisor: Prof Asha George

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# **KEY WORDS**

- Advocacy
- Agenda setting theory
- Culture
- Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting
- Gender
- Health
- Human Rights
- Legislation
- Media Representations
- Public Health
- Sexual and Reproductive Health (and Rights)
- Thematic Analysis



# **ABSTRACT**

Background: This study analyses media representations of Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C) in two Ugandan daily English newspapers. FGM/C is recognized by the World Health Organization as an extreme form of violation of the rights, health and integrity of women and girls. In Uganda, although the overall prevalence of FGM/C is 0.3 percent of the population, FGM/C remains a harmful practice that constitutes a serious threat to the health of women and girls in communities that practice it. Despite existence of a national legal and policy framework that discourages FGM/C, progress in the eradication of the practice remains slow. Recognizing the role of the media in setting public and policy agendas to influence change, this study explored the attention the two newspapers paid to reporting on FGM/C.

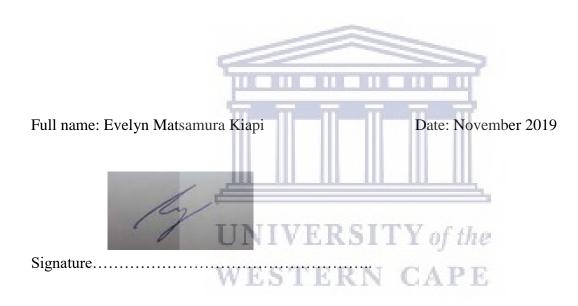
**Methodology:** A qualitative thematic analysis was used to explore media representations of FGM/C in two Ugandan English daily newspapers. Data was collected using a systematic search of articles over a five-year period retrospectively (December 31 2017-January 1, 2013) published on the websites of *The New Vision* and *Daily Monitor* newspapers. The search included content published in both daily and weekend newspapers. A total of 243 newspaper articles from the two newspapers were collected, coded, themed and analyzed.

**Results:** The analysis framed FGM/C as a public health concern based on (i) sexual and reproductive health outcomes, gender factors, and human rights violations and harmful cultural practices. (ii) The media perceived FGM/C a cause and effect of unequal power relations between women and men, and the inability for women to make decisions about their health and lives. (iii) Advocating for women and girl's empowerment, keeping girls in school and involving men and boys to champion FGM/C abandonment were identified as key strategies to eliminate the practice. Various limitations were observed in terms of how the reporting faired in terms of news value, as detailed in the conclusion.

**Conclusions:** The media framed FGM/C as a public health issue outlining the social determinants underpinning the practice and the multi-sectoral actions required to address it. However, the potential role of the media in influencing FGM/C policy is limited, given that its FGM/C coverage was lacking in terms of influence and relevance, prominence, interpretation and analysis, enterprise and reporting.

# **DECLARATION**

I declare that "Media Representations of Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting: A Thematic Analysis of two Ugandan English daily newspapers" is my own work, that it has not been submitted or any degree or examination in my University, and that all references used or quoted have been indicated and acknowledged by complete references.



# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ICPD International Conference on Population and Development

HIV Human Immunodeficiency Virus

FGM Female Genital Mutilation

FGM/C Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting

GBV Gender Based Violence

SDH Social Determinants of Health

TBA Traditional Birth Attendants

UNFPA United Nations Population Fund

UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund

WHO World Health Organization

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# CHAPTER 1: BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

#### 1.1 Introduction:

This section provides a background to the study. It introduces Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting from a global and local context, highlighting FGM/C as a public health issue, while describing some of the key determinants of the practice. In line with the topic of this study, the chapter also highlights examples of media interventions used as a strategy to end FGM/C. A problem statement, the study purpose, scope of study and setting are also explained. The section concludes with an outline of the subsequent sections.

#### **1.2** About Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C):

Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C), sometimes referred to as Female Genital Cutting or Female Circumcision, is defined by the World Health Organization as a procedure that involves the "partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons" (WHO, 2014). The procedure is known to have no known health benefits and is not performed for medical reasons (WHO, 2016).

The World Health Organization (WHO, 2018) classifies FGM/C into four major types:

- **Type 1:** Often referred to as **clitoridectomy**, this is the partial or total removal of the clitoris (a small, sensitive and erectile part of the female genitals), and in very rare cases, only the prepuce (the fold of skin surrounding the clitoris).
- **Type 2:** Often referred to as **excision**, this is the partial or total removal of the clitoris and the labia minora (the inner folds of the vulva), with or without excision of the labia majora (the outer folds of skin of the vulva).
- **Type 3:** Often referred to as **infibulation**, this is the narrowing of the vaginal opening through the creation of a covering seal. The seal is formed by cutting and repositioning the labia minora, or labia majora, sometimes through stitching, with or without removal of the clitoris (clitoridectomy).
- **Type 4:** This includes all other harmful procedures to the female genitalia for non-medical purposes, e.g. pricking, piercing, incising, scraping and cauterizing the genital area.

Globally, FGM/C is recognized as an extreme form of violation of the rights, health and integrity of women and girls (WHO, 2018). On adopting the Programme of Action at the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo (1994), 179 States agreed to take measures to abandon FGM/C, a practice they described "as a violation of basic rights and a major life-long risk to women's health." (POA, 1994:26). In 2012, the UN General assembly adopted the first-ever resolution against FGM (67/146) calling for intensified global efforts to eliminate the practice (UNFPA, 2015). The resolution affirms that FGM/C is "a harmful practice that constitutes a serious threat to the health of women and girls including their psychological, sexual and reproductive health, which can increase their vulnerability to HIV and may have adverse obstetric and prenatal outcomes, as well as fatal consequences for the mother and the newborn..." (UNGA, 2013:2). The Sustainable Development Goal 5 on gender equality also stipulate eliminating all harmful practices including FGM/C (UNDP, 2016).

While overall prevalence is reportedly decreasing and despite policies that prohibit or discourage FGM/C, progress in the eradication of the practice is slow (McCauley, van den Broek, 2018). FGM/C remains widespread in different parts of the world. In 28 African countries where it is common, over 200 million girls and women (the majority under 15 years of age) having undergone the practice (WHO; 2016). In addition, FGM/C practice is also reported in some countries in Asia, Middle East and Latin America and among migrants in high income countries (UNFPA, 2014; WHO, 2016a).

Although the age at which FGM/C is performed on girls and women varies according to different cultures that practice it, the procedure is mostly carried out on girls between infancy and age 15 (Merck, 2005; cited in Coyne & Coyne, 2009). As a rite of passage to womanhood and marriageability, the practice is often performed by traditional practitioners (also known as 'cutters' or 'surgeons') usually done using scissors, razor blades or broken glass and without anesthesia (UNFPA, 2014; WHO, 2006a). More recently, in some countries, FGM/C is performed by trained health personnel including physicians, nurses and midwives; referred to as 'medicalization' of the practice (UNFPA, 2014).

#### 1.3 FGM/C in the context of Uganda:

In Uganda, prevalence of FGM/C is low, mainly practiced by two ethnic groups; the Sabiny living in eastern region and the Pokot in the Karamoja region northeastern Uganda bordering

Kenya. The Sabiny practice Type I and II while the Pokot practice Type IV (28 Too Many, 2013). Although the overall prevalence of FGM/C in Uganda has come down from 1.4 percent in 2011 to 0.3 percent, according to the 2016 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS), there are pockets of locations where the practice is on the rise (Mutuuzo, 2020).

#### 1.3.1. Legal and policy framework:

In Uganda, FGM/C is illegal, with domestic legal and policy frameworks recognizing the practice as a violation of the human rights of women. The Uganda Constitution Article 33 specifically prohibits 'laws, cultures, customs or traditions which are against the dignity, welfare or interest of women or which undermine their status' (Government of Uganda, 1995). The Penal Code Act (2007) criminalizes anyone who has a sexual act with a person below the age of 18. The Children's Act Amendment (2016) also provides for the rights to be treated equally and protected from violence, abuse and neglect, as well as protection from harmful social and customary practices. In 2017, The National Strategy on Ending Child Marriage and Teenage Pregnancy, a holistic, comprehensive framework that reflects the commitment of the Uganda Government to end the practice of child marriage and other forms of violence against girls was launched. Others are the Penal Code Act (2007) and the Children's Act. However in Uganda, The Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act (2010) is the overarching law criminalizing FGM/C (Government of Uganda, 2010). The FGM Regulations (2013), The Domestic Violence Act (2010) and its regulations as well as the National Policy and Action Plan on Elimination of Gender Based Violence (2016) are the other key frameworks.

#### 1.4 FGM/C as a public health issue:

A large body of literature has documented the adverse health consequences of FGM/C presenting both short term and long-term consequences. This literature also reveals significant association between FGM/C and adverse reproductive health, particularly those concerned with sexual life, infertility, urogenital infection and obstetric outcomes (Toubia, 1994; Kasim et al., 2012; Kein, et al., 2018; Kelin et al., 2018, UNFPA2018). WHO (2018) classifies health conditions that may affect women with FGM/C as gynecological complications (such as menstrual problems and pelvic pain); obstetric complications (such as difficult labour); mental health disorders (such as depression and anxiety); and sexual dysfunction (such as painful sexual intercourse).

#### 1.4.1 Short term consequences:

Severe pain and bleeding are reported, as the most common immediate consequences of all forms of FGM/C. Infections such as tetanus are common especially if the procedure is carried out in unhygienic conditions or with unsterilized instruments. Additional complications include delayed or incomplete healing (Bjalkander, 2012; UNFPA 2014; WHO 2006a). According to WHO (2018), immediate complications can include:

- Excessive bleeding (hemorrhage)
- Genital tissue swelling
- Fever
- Urinary problems
- Injury to surrounding genital tissue
- Shock
- Death.

#### 1.4.2 Long-term consequences:

Studies have documented long-term adverse effects of FGM/C, including increased risk of childbirth complications leading to adverse obstetric outcomes and death (Mgbako, 2010; UNFPA, 2014). Others have reported abscesses, painful cysts and keloids (scars) which in turn also cause complications during pregnancy and childbirth. Infertility has also been reported as a long-term consequence of FGM/C (WHO, 2006a). According to WHO (2018), long-term consequences can include:

- Urinary problems (painful urination, urinary tract infections);
- Vaginal problems (discharge, itching, bacterial vaginosis and other infections);
- Menstrual problems (painful menstruations, difficulty in passing menstrual blood, etc.);
- Scar tissue and keloid;
- Sexual problems (pain during intercourse, decreased satisfaction, etc.);
- Increased risk of childbirth complications (difficult delivery, excessive bleeding, caesarean section, need to resuscitate the baby, etc.) and newborn deaths;
- Need for later surgeries: for example, the FGM procedure that seals or narrows a vaginal opening (type 3) needs to be cut open later to allow for sexual intercourse and childbirth

(deinfibulation). Sometimes genital tissue is stitched again several times, including after childbirth, hence the woman goes through repeated opening and closing procedures, further increasing both immediate and long-term risks;

 Psychological problems (depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder, low selfesteem, etc) (WHO, 2018)

In Uganda, communities that practice FGM/C have a high burden of maternal mortality, reports show. For instance, prevalence of maternal mortality in the FGM/C practicing communities stands at 588/100,000 compared to the national prevalence of 336/100,000 live births (UDHS, 2016, Mafabi, 2017). Another study by the Ministry of Health indicates that women who were circumcised developed more complications at childbirth compared to those who were not (URN, 2006). Most communities also still believe in having children at home or with the help of Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) because of pressure on women to remain at home to continue daily chores (UNFPA, 2018). Women from these communities who have undergone FGM/C also prefer to deliver in the hands of TBAs for fear of prosecution by the anti FGM law (28 Too Many, 2018).

#### 1.5 Determinants of FGM/C:

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines Social Determinants of Health (SDH) as the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work and age. According to WHO, the Social Determinants of Health are mostly responsible for health inequities – the unfair and avoidable differences in health status seen within and between countries (WHO, 2008).

A conceptual model by Berg & Denison, (2013) systematically reviews factors underpinning the continuance of FGM/C revealing that the practice is deeply-rooted culturally and that practicing communities consider FGM/C an essential tradition that must continue. Marriageability, sustainability of cultural tradition, sexual morals, religion, and health benefits (hygiene) and male sexual enjoyment were revealed as the key drivers perpetuating FGM/C. We discuss these determinants as mainly socio-cultural and socio-economic below.

#### 1.5. 1 Socio- cultural determinants:

FGM/C is viewed as a symbol of identity and membership in the community (Toubia, 1994). In Uganda, the practice is associated with reinforcing ethnic identity and preservation of

culture as expressed by the Sabiny and Pokot communities (Coyne & Coyne, 2010; CEHURD, 2015). A systematic review of articles from 15 countries between 2004-2014 to explore men's attitudes, beliefs and behaviours in regards to abandonment of FGM/C also found strong cultural values among practicing communities as a major factor for sustaining the practice. (Varol, N., Black, K., Hall, J., Dawson, A., 2015). Another study *Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting: The Secret World of Women as Seen by Men*, also confirmed ethnic identity as the decisive shaping factor on how men conceive and value FGM/C (Kaplan, A.; Cham, B.; Njie, L.; Seixas, A.; Blanco, S.; Utzet, M. (2013).

Additionally, among practicing populations, FGM/C is largely practiced as a rite to passage to 'womanhood' and to ensure marriageability. It is also closely associated with early marriage and bride price (UNFPA, 2015) with the social status of uncircumcised women stigmatized (Pripinya, 2009). According to Babatunde (1998) and Rahman (2000); cited in Kolawole, & Van de Kwaak, (2010), many continue FGM/C practice because it is part of the societal norms handed down by their mothers and grandmothers and any attempt to discontinue the practice is met with societal pressure and risk of isolation. A study in Uganda revealed that some girls give into the practice out of peer pressure in fear that they will become outcasts if they are not circumcised (Allen, Buglur, Denise, Dore, & Waritey, 2018). According to the report, uncut, married women in Uganda are also under increasing pressure to undergo FGM/C from their husbands and society because they are not allowed to participate in community life, such as serving elders, collecting food and attending traditional meetings, despite the protections stipulated by the law.

Furthermore, FGM/C is also regarded a form of gender inequality given that it serves to control women's sexuality (Maurice, 2006, cited in Kolawole & Van de Kwaak, 2010). This is supported by the high prevalence of gender based violence in practicing communities like Karamoja region where up to 53 percent and 13 percent of women have experienced physical and sexual violence respectively since age 15 perpetuated by harmful cultural norms including FGM/C (UDHS, 2016).

#### 1.5.2 Socio-economic determinants:

The prevalence of FGM/C has also been linked to the household economic level. FGM/C by ensuring the perceived respectability of a woman, supports attaining a better 'bride price'

(Rahman, 2000; Myers, 1985; Chege, 2001; cited in Kolawole, & Van De Kwaak, (2010). By contrast, uncut girls are not eligible for marriage, thus denying parents opportunity for bride price. In practicing communities, FGM/C serves as a source of livelihood for traditional circumcisers/cutters and Traditional Birth Attendants. In Uganda, excision earns a traditional cutter also known as a "surgeon" UGX 30,000-50,000 (about US \$10-16) per procedure plus gifts and appreciations (CEHURD, 2015).

Despite the socio-cultural validation received, literature also highlights negative socio-economic impact of FGM/C on girls' education including absenteeism, poor concentration, low academic performance and loss of interest (GTZ, 2006: cited in WHO, 2006a). This is associated with growing up with poor literacy; pressure to accept early marriage, poor access to physical and psychological health care (Allen, Buglur, Denise, Dore & Waritey, 2013).

Furthermore, the linkages between teenage pregnancy and FGM/C practice has also been documented with tremendous impact on the educational, social and economic lives of the young girls living in practicing communities. Accelerated school drop out for early marriage has also been cited as a consequence of FGM/C (UNFPA, 2018). For instance, in Karamoja region, one in every four girls has had their first child putting the teenage pregnancy rate at 24 percent with the major drivers being poverty, forced and child marriages (UDHS, 2016). Early parenting also reduces the likelihood that a young woman will complete high school and pursue the necessary post -secondary education. Statistics show that 49 per cent of all 20 to 49-year-old women in FGM/C practicing communities were married by the age of 18. Of these, 15 per cent were married much earlier, by the age of 15 (New Vision, 2015).

At a broader level, studies show that poverty, illiteracy and low social development are common in most of the practicing communities. In Uganda's development history, the Karamoja region, consistently demonstrates the nation's lowest scores on key development and health indicators, with gaps in availability of essential health infrastructure, equipment, drugs and staff for maternal, neonatal and postnatal care (Wilunda, Oyerinde, Putoto, 2015; UNFPA, 2018).

A cross sectional study to determine the prevalence and determinants of FGM/C in Ghana found that women's age, marital status, education and geographical location were associated with FGM/C. Women with tertiary education were less likely to be circumcised compared to their counterparts with no education. The study concluded that educated women were more likely to

weigh the benefits over the risk before making decisions about their health (Sakeah, Debpuur, Oduro, Welaga, Aborigo, Sakeah, and Moyer (2018).

#### 1.6. Media initiatives to end FGM/C:

In 2012, the UN General Assembly designated February 6 as the International Day of Zero Tolerance for Female Genital Mutilation to enhance awareness of the issues and encourage concrete actions to accelerate abandonment of the practice (UNFPA, 2017). As a result, the 'UNFPA-UNICEF Joint Programme on Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting: Accelerating Change' a global programme with an aim of accelerating FGM/C was formed, now present in 15 African countries, including Uganda (UNFPA-UNICEF, 2013). Interventions include support to the development and launch of media campaigns and trainings to increase impact in both the quantity of news stories and the quality of media coverage on FGM/C issues (UNFPA, 2017). According to the Programme's Phase I summary report (2008-2013), the programme used the media to increase awareness of the dangers of FGM/C, with more than 26,146 newspaper articles, and TV and radio programmes in the 15 African implementing countries involved (UNFPA, UNICEF, 2013).

In 2014, UNFPA in partnership with the *Guardian UK* established the Efua Dorkenoo Pan African Award for Reportage on Female Genital Mutilation, to be granted annually to an African reporter who demonstrates innovation in, and commitment to, covering the subject. (UNFPA, 2014). Journalists and media officers from Burkina Faso, Kenya, Mali, Senegal, Tanzania and Uganda were also engaged through the *Abandoning FGM/C on FM*! Project, on how to look for their own stories, let the communities and individuals speak for themselves, and use sensitive and respectful language (UNFPA/UNICEF, 2015). In Uganda, other forms of media engagement are through field visits organized by the Joint Programme to commemorate International day to end FGM/C and Tepeth and Sabiny cultural days celebrated annually to promote valuable traditional practices like traditional dances, storytelling and reciting poems and discourage harmful practices like FGM/C. The cultural days also aim to promote alternative rites of passage to womanhood (Prazac, 2007).

#### 1.7. Problem statement:

Elimination of FGM/C is a public health problem; a violation of human rights and a direct manifestation of gender inequalities and discrimination (UNFPA, UNICEF, 2018). Although practiced by a small minority in Uganda, FGM/C has known serious health and human rights consequences and is one among various forms of marginalization facing these minority communities. To address this problem, while the media has been used as one of the tools to influence policy formulation and implementation towards FGM/C abandonment, evidence shows that there is limited research in examining the policy connections of media effects (Wolfe, Jones and Baumgartner (2013); Weishaar, Dorfman, Frudenberg, Hawkins, Smith, Razum and Hilton (2016). Specifically, there remains limited research undertaken on media representations of FGM/C, a gap that deprives those seeking to improve aspects of communicating population health.

#### 1.8 Purpose of the study:

The purpose of this study is to understand how Female Genital Mutilation and Cutting is represented in the media. Focusing on two of Uganda's leading national English dailies, the study will explore media representations of FGM/C under the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of the five-year UN Joint programme on FGM/ (2013-2017) to understand how FGM/C is portrayed as a public health issue. This study will also explore whether the media representations of FGM/C are supported by the existing public health literature on FGM/C. The findings and reflections could support future research in this area and enhance public health advocates' ability to promote effective public health policy (Weishaar, Dorfman, Frudenberg, Hawkins, Smith, Razum and Hilton, 2016).

**Research question:** How is Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting represented in the Ugandan media?

#### 1.9. Scope of the study:

This study analyses media text from two Ugandan English daily newspapers retrospectively during a period of five years (January 2013-2017). A total of 243 newspaper articles from the *The New Vision* and *Daily Monitor* were reviewed. The two daily newspapers were selected for their reach, accessibility and target audience who are elite policy and decision-makers who are considered to have influence on the national conversation. This study focused on two media theories; 'the agenda setting' function; the ability to influence which issues, persons

and topics are perceived as the most important (McCombs, 2004); and 'framing' which defines the way a media message is defined and described (Goffman, 1974).

#### 1.10. Study setting:

The study was conducted in Kampala, the capital city of Uganda, a landlocked county in East Africa. A 2016 National Population and Housing Census estimates Uganda's population at 34.6 million with a diverse culture of religion, tribe, traditions, beliefs, value systems and languages, all which play a major role in shaping the behaviors and way of life of the people (UBOS, 2014).

#### 1.11. Outline of study:

The first section puts the study in context. In the second section is a review of literature describing the two selected theoretical frameworks to understand media impact, and the role of media in advancing the public health agenda. The following section describes the methodology used to carry out this study, and the fourth section presents the results of the analysis, discussion and interpretation of results. The final section presents the conclusions and the recommendations.

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#### CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1. Introduction:

This chapter explores literature relevant to understanding representations of Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting in the media. To understand the roles and functions of media in society, this section begins by reviewing theories, approaches and models in mass communication. Highlighting the link between media and public health, the section discusses the role of media advocacy in influencing health policy. Two media effects theories - agenda setting and framing – are also discussed. The chapter concludes with a summary of the purpose of the literature review.

#### 2.2 Theoretical frameworks used to understand media impact

Mass media is defined as a form of human communication practice, involving how human beings 'talk' to one another via verbal and non-verbal means, transmitted through a medium (channel) to reach a large number of people (Devito, 2011; cited in Abdullah, 2014). Metts (2014) cited in Eid & Dakroury (2010) states that communication through any form of mass media is based on a process in which messages, whether intentional or unintentional create meaning, strategic, and/ or consequential. Following this definition, Wimmer & Dominick (2012) comprise mass media to be channels such as television, newspapers, magazines, billboards, films, recordings, books and the internet as well as the new forms of media including smart TV's, smart phones and tablets.

There is a long tradition of theories, approaches and models in communication and media studies that researchers have used to learn about the uses and effects of media and communication in society. Among them, the 'Social Construction of Reality' theory contends that individuals create their own reality based upon their own experiences with society (Berger and Luckmann, 1967). For purposes of this study, mass media are part of this society by creating representations of FGM/C. One communication theory linked to the social construction of reality is 'the agenda-setting' role of the mass media, which converges with many other conceptual understandings about the role of mass media including, framing, priming, gatekeeping, cultivation and the spiral of silence (McCombs & Venezuela, 2007).

However, due to the nature of this thesis, agenda setting and framing are the most discussed theories to help understand how FGM/C is represented in the media. These two theories are also

recognized as the core concepts informing media practices (Dorfman & Krawsnow, 2014). Mc Combs, Shaw and Weaver (1997) suggest that not only are agenda setting and framing effects related, but framing is also an extension of agenda setting. Therefore, basing on the objectives of this study, the 'agenda setting theory' and the 'framing theory' have earned a firm place as the focus of this thesis to analyze how FGM/C is represented in the two newspapers.

#### 2.2.1 Media and the agenda setting theory

Agenda setting theory describes the ability of the news media to influence the presence of topics and their importance in public agendas (McCombs and Reynolds, 2002). Media can stimulate the awareness of people regarding certain issues by (i) shaping and filtering reality before presenting it to its audience; and (ii) determining the priority with which individuals regard salient issues (Albalawi and Sixsmith 2015). As a social science theory, agenda setting is based on the assumption that if a news item is covered frequently and prominently, the audience will regard the issue as more important (Mc Combs and Shaw, 1972).

Mass communications scholars Rogers and Dearing (1988) believe the agenda setting theory in connection with mass media stands with interrelationships between three agendas identified as: (i) media agenda (ii) public agenda and (iii) policy agenda (See Fig 1). This thesis focuses on the media agenda which refers to what traditional media organizations discuss through their channels. Agenda setting is also regarded as a key process in policy-making (Sato, 2003). However, McCombs (2003) cautions that although the influence of the media agenda can be substantial, it alone does not determine the public agenda and that the media sets the agenda only when receivers/consumers of information perceive the new stories as relevant.

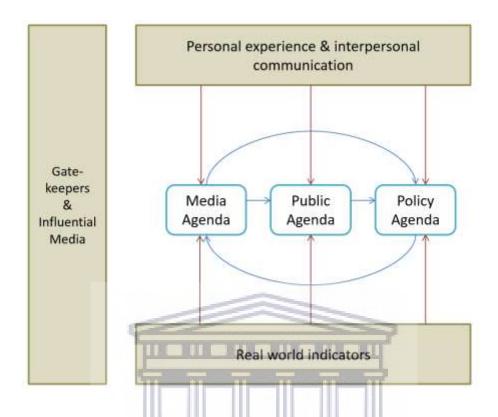


Fig. 1. The three main components of the agenda-setting model. Rogers and Dearing (1988)

#### 2.2.2 Media and the theory of Framing

Like agenda setting, framing is another concept used to understand media effects. Gitlin (1980) cited in Matthes (2016) describe frames as principles of selection, emphasis and presentation composed of little tacit theories about what exists, what happens and what matters. Goffman, (1974) defined framing as the way a message is presented and described. Simply defined, framing is the way in which information is presented to its audiences (Cissel, 2012). As explained by Soroka, Lawlor, Farnsworth & Young, (2012) this framing theory is based on the belief, how an issue is characterized to an audience will influence how it is understood. Notably, studies show, that media decisions on what to cover and what to ignore have implications on public policy (Otten, 1992). According to Kitzinger (2004), policy attention rises and falls in response to media coverage rather than with any changes in the actual size of the problem. Kitzinger adds that both policy maker's perceptions and the public's acceptance of potential policy responses are considerably influenced by media debates. Other scholars have described framing as 'a weapon of advocacy' (Weiss, 1989). Goffman (1974); cited in Pan and Kosicki (1993) links the concept of

framing directly to the production of news discourse. He writes: frames "enable journalists to process large amounts of information for efficient relay to their audiences." (Gitlin, 1980: 7). Some scholars caution that framing can have wide-reaching implications for the way a message is delivered, as the ability of the media to frame messages may guide audience reactions towards a particular end goal while disregarding certain aspects of an issue (Anderson, Wiley & Brank, 2017).

#### 2.3. Media advocacy:

Media advocacy is defined as "media and communication activities that support a policy advocacy campaign and advance public policy initiatives" (Wallack, 1994); as strategic use of mass media to support community organizing and advance healthy public policy (Dorfman and Krasnow, 2013); as organized and purposive activities that utilize a variety of media channels to inform, persuade and motivate populations (Sixsmith, 2014; cited in Bou-Karroum, 2017). As Wallack and Dorfman (1996) further state, "media advocacy focuses on public policy rather than personal behavior." (1996:293). The Ottawa Charter on Health Promotion (1986) also recognizes 'advocacy for health' as one of the three main strategies for health promotion through increasing public awareness, advancing a social or public policy initiative and mobilizing decision-makers for policy and social change, and particularly, the social determinants of health (Kusnir, 2011; Crisp, 2000; Bou-Karroum et al, 2017; Maibach and Holtgrove, 1995; cited in Baum (2008; IOM, 2002; Nutbeam, 1989). Media advocacy is further associated with understanding how the media due to time and space constraints - focus their attention on few topics that are deemed more news worthy than others (Flora, Maibach and Macooby, 1989). Weishaar, Dorfman, Freudenberg, Hawkins, Smith, Razum and Hilton (2016) have also documented how the media shapes public perceptions by choosing which issues are reported as news and how these issues are represented. Notably, the agenda -setting and framing theories discussed above underlie and inform media advocacy practice (Dorfman and Krasnow, 2013).

#### 2.4. The role of media in the policymaking process

A major focus on communication research is how the mass media influence public health policy (Soroka, Lawlor, Farnsworth & Young, 2012; Otten, 1992). Some studies also show how the media can influence the public and policymaker's views about certain issues by selecting

certain aspects of perceived reality and making it the news. These representations play an important role in determining the focal issues for policy makers and shaping public opinion (Mon, 2013; Bou-Karroum, et al, 2017). In turn, it is through the media, that citizens learn how government policies will affect them, while government may also get feedback on their policies (Mon, 2013). According to the researchers, policy attention also rises and falls in response to shifts in media coverage and policy makers' perceptions of policy issues and publics acceptance of potential policy response are considerably influenced by media debates. Several scholars have provided evidence on this influence on all stages of health policy-making (Baba, Chrereches and Mosteanu, 2007). According to Rettig (1992), this assumption that the influence of the media is substantial forms the basis for the belief that they (the media) can inform policy makers. As Otten (1992) states: "Often, policy makers get their first information on a problem or its urgency from the press... the press puts the information into the policy-making process" (1992:4).

However, while others suggest media plays a significant role in the policy process, there is literature that criticizes the nature and tone of media content of policy issues. Soroko, Lawlor, Farnsworth & Young (2012) fault reporters for "focusing on the trivial, not providing enough context to understand contentious policy and lack technical proficiency in the matters about which they write" (Fransworth and Lichter, 2006; cited in Soroko, Lawlor, Farnsworth & Young (2012). The researchers also question journalistic norms, which may reduce the likelihood of effective/informative policy discussion in the mass media.

Finally, while the key outcome measure for media advocacy is whether a desired policy is passed, considering that policies can take years or decades to be passed, this study will focus on the process of conducting the advocacy by analyzing the media content.

#### 2.5 Conclusions:

The purpose of the literature review was to understand how mass media influences public health policy agendas. It discusses the theoretical frameworks used to understand media impact, media advocacy and the policy-making process. The literature sought to explore how media representations influence public and policy agendas.

# CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Introduction:

This chapter presents the methodology used in the study, highlighting the study aims and objectives, purpose of the study, study design, setting, sampling procedures, data collection and analysis. Ethical considerations are also described. The chapter concludes with a section on how the study has ensured rigor and a narration of the steps taken in the analysis.

#### 3.2 Study aims and objectives

The study aims to analyze representations of Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting by two of Uganda's English daily newspapers. Based on the literature provided, the study will also analyze how the media's agenda setting and framing roles influenced public and policy agendas.

#### The objectives of the study were as follows:

- (i) To explore all representations of FGM/C in the media.
- (ii) To identify gaps in media representation of FGM/C.
- (iii) To make recommendations for improved journalistic practices in health communication.

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#### 3.4 Study design

This is a qualitative thematic analysis of newspaper text. The selection and application of the analysis is based on the research question, the objectives of the study and the scope of the project. In turn, the scope of this study design is based the on researcher's knowledge, interest and ability to access the materials for the study.

#### 3.5 Study setting

The study was conducted in Kampala from April 2018 to November 2019. Kampala is the capital city and the largest urban area in Uganda. It has a population of about 3 million (UDHS, 2014). As the administrative capital, the city is home to Courts of Law, most of the country's ministries and the Uganda Parliament, where public policies including the Anti FGM/C Act (2010) was passed into law. The two selected newspaper publications are also published in Kampala.

#### 3.6 Sampling procedure and size

This study used purposive sampling based on three reasons; first, the selected newspapers are two of Uganda's leading English dailies read by English literate part of the population. Also in terms of circulation, they record the highest rates with the *New Vision* circulating 28, 451 print copies daily with over 3.8 million page views and 720,000 users monthly. *Daily Monitor* on the other hand circulates 19,052 print copies (New Vision, 2017, Audit Bureau of Circulations, 2016). Although they are not the majority, the readers are the elite class who constitute policy and decision-makers who are the target relevant to this study. Secondly, this information was readily available online, allowing for a desk research with minimal cost implications. Thirdly, the time was selected to limit the study to exploring media coverage of FGM/C to the five-year phase of the UN Joint Programme on FGM/C and keep the amount of material manageable.

#### 3.7 Data collection tool

The researcher developed a Microsoft excel sheet as a tool to collect articles from the two English newspapers. Thirteen columns were created to include number; keyword searched, date of publication, date of download, title of article and link to article. These columns were used for coding and mapping thematic content of the newspaper corpus to select the data set.

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#### 3.8 Data collection

Using Google as a search engine, data was collected using a systematic search of articles over a five-year period retrospectively (December 31 2017-January 1, 2013) published on the websites of the two biggest Ugandan English newspapers namely; The *New Vision* <a href="https://www.newvision.co.ug">www.newvision.co.ug</a> and *Daily Monitor* <a href="https://www.monitor.co.ug">www.monitor.co.ug</a>. The search included content published in both daily and weekend newspapers with the following words: Female Genital Mutilation, Female Genital Mutilation and Cutting, Female Genital Cutting, FGM, FGM/C and FGC. During the search, it was realized some words were used concurrently in one article. For instance, Female Genital Mutilation was subsequently abbreviated as FGM. To avoid repetition and overlaps, the study focused on Female Genital Mutilation as the main key word as this was used more frequently. The newspaper corpus was collected between April 2018 and August 2018 and captured in matrixes.

A total of a total of 243 articles newspaper consisting of 45.6% (n=111) from the *Daily Monitor* and 54.3 % (n=132) from *The New Vision* provided the data for this analysis (See Table 1 below).

Publication	Year	Number of articles collected	Publication	Year	Number of articles collected
Daily Monitor			The New		
(including			Vision		
Weekend			(including		
editions)			Weekend		
			editions)		
	2017	n=18		2017	n=26
	2016	n=17	11 11	2016	n= 28
	2015	n=30		2015	n=18
	2014	n=31		2014	n=20
	2013	n=33		2013	n=19
Total number of	articles	n=134   NIVER	Total number SITY of		n=111

Table 1: Newspaper articles published between January 1 2013-December 31, 2017.

Among the articles reviewed, FGM/C was mostly presented as a 'national' issues as evidenced with the frequency of mentions in the 'National news' categories of both publications ( $Daily\ Monitor$ ; n=36;  $New\ Vision$ ; n=38). The 'Commentary' and 'Opinion' sections were also highly used to cover FGM/C articles ( $Daily\ Monitor$ , n=27;  $New\ Vision$ ; n=13). Furthermore, the  $New\ Vision$  presented FGM/C in the health category (n=11) while  $Daily\ Monitor$  placed FGM/C in the "Healthy Living Magazine' section (n=2).  $Daily\ Monitor$  presented FGM/C in the 'Arts and Culture' category 19 times, while  $New\ Vision$  categorized FGM/C in the 'Lifestyle' ( $New\ Vision$ , n=7) and FGM/C was represented in  $Daily\ Monitor$ 's 'Life Magazine' (n=4). Notably, every year,  $Daily\ Monitor$  had at least one editorial writing their position on FGM/C abandonment (see Table 2 below).

#### **Daily Monitor**

#### The New Vision

Arts and culture	n= 19	Africa news	n=3
Commentary	n= 27	East Africa news	n=1
Editorial	n=6	Education	n=3
Elections	n=1	Entertainment	n=1
Healthy Living	n=2	Features	n=1
Heart to Heart	n=1	Health	n=11
Full Woman Magazine	n= 9	Home news	n=1
Letters	n=9	Lifestyle	n=7
Life Magazine	n=4	Muslim community	n=1
National News	n=36	Multimedia	n=1
People & Power Magazine	n= 3	National news	n=38
Special Report	n =4	Opinions	n=13
World News	n=3	Special feature	n=4
		Sport	n=1
للع		Supplements	n=3
***	KITTITE TO	Today's pick	n=7
U.	NIVER	Travel I of the	n=1
W	ESTE	World news	n=3

Table 2: Newspaper sections where FGM/C article was published.

#### 3.9 Data analysis

An inductive thematic analysis was used to interpret the various aspects of the research topic (Boyatzis, 1998; cited in Braun and Clark, 2006). Thematic analysis is a method for identifying, analyzing, and reporting themes found within a data set (Braun and Clark, 2006). The method was also chosen due to its flexibility and accessibility considering the researchers limited theoretical and technological knowledge of other qualitative approaches (Robson, 2011). Thematic analysis is also applicable to a range of research problems. Thus, the method enabled the researcher to identify and explore key ideas across the dataset. In relation to this study's research question, this method allowed us to better understand how FGM/C is represented in

Ugandan newspapers. Borrowing from Braun and Clark (2006), this study conducted a six-phases of analysis using an inductive approach where codes and themes were derived from the data and research question as follows:

#### 3.9.1 Familiarizing with the data:

The researcher collected the data using a Google search engine with the following key words: Female Genital Mutilation, Female Genital Mutilation and Cutting, Female Genital Cutting, FGM, FGM/C and FGC. At this stage, a content analysis was done to include categorization of articles and an analysis of headlines. All articles in the data set were read three times; first generally and then twice, more critically to identify strategies for placement. Data analysis began at the point of data collection with the researcher taking notes, coding and identifying themes that could constitute the data set.

#### **3.9.2** *Coding:*

This was done by devising an Excel sheet template where extracts from the data were given codes in a systematic fashion across the data set (Robson, 2011). The entire data set was coded with the research question in mind and identifying the key aspects in the data items that may form the basis of the themes across the data set (Braun and Clarke, 2006). The data was coded by highlighting the text in different colours to differentiate the variables. (See Annex 2) and later presented in a table (Table 2)

Codes	Themes identified
• Affirmative action (2)	Gender
• Discrimination against women and	
girls (6)	
• Feminism (1)	
• Forced /child marriage (51)	
• Gender (5)	

<ul> <li>Gender based violence /violence against women and girls (60)</li> <li>Gender equality/inequality (24)</li> <li>Gender inequality (4)</li> <li>Gender stereotypes (1)</li> <li>Girl education (20)</li> <li>Girl empowerment (7)</li> <li>Male involvement (9)</li> <li>Violence against women/girls (20)</li> <li>Sexual violence (4)</li> <li>Teenage pregnancies (8)</li> <li>Women and girl rights (23)</li> <li>Women empowerment 33)</li> <li>Women's participation (4)</li> <li>Human rights (21)</li> <li>Sexual and Reproductive rights (1)</li> <li>Stigma (4)</li> <li>Alternative rites of passage (4)</li> <li>Child marriages/Forced marriages (51)</li> <li>Culture (54)</li> <li>Harmful cultural practices (29)</li> <li>Patriarchy (4)</li> <li>Religion (14)</li> </ul>	Human rights  SITY of the Culture RN CAPE
<ul> <li>Religion (14)</li> <li>Women and girl's health (44)</li> <li>Maternal health/Mortality (15)</li> <li>HIV/AIDS (4)</li> </ul>	Sexual and Reproductive health

<ul> <li>Access to justice (5)</li> <li>Legal frameworks on GBV prevention (68)</li> <li>Criminalization of FGM/C (35)</li> <li>Implementation of FGM Act (8)</li> </ul>	Legislation
<ul> <li>Call to action to end FGM (38)</li> <li>FGM abandonment (12)</li> <li>Media advocacy (60)</li> </ul>	Advocacy

Table 3: Table mapping codes and thematic content of newspaper articles

#### 3.9.3 Searching for themes:

This study used repetitions to identify themes, classifying topics in the corpus that occurred and reoccurred (Robson, 2011). At this stage, codes were critically analyzed to consider how they may combine to form themes. The different codes identified across the data set were then collated and combined into potential themes using a table (See Table. 2). The researcher classified the recurrent themes with the highest frequency generated from the content analysis. A total of 40 of variables were recorded to find a few dominant themes that represent the textual content to include main messages, insights and/or observations. Main themes and sub-themes were then identified and sub-themes created to give structure to large and complex themes (Braun and Clarke, 2006). During this process, it was realized, some codes ended up as main themes. Miscellaneous themes that did not fit anywhere were discarded (Braun and Clark, 2006).

#### 3.9.4 Reviewing themes:

During the review, candidate themes were reviewed and refined. These themes were selected basing on the availability of significant supportive data extracts, ensure they form a coherent pattern and are related to each other (Braun and Clarke, 2006). Due to an overlap, one of the themes was merged within another (culture and human rights) Sub themes were then identified from main themes to give structure and demonstrate the hierarchy of meaning of the larger theme. The entire dataset was then re-read to ensure that the themes work in relation to the data set. During

this process, no new themes were identified. The researcher was also conscious of excessive coding.

#### 3.9.5 Defining and naming themes;

The themes were first defined, then reviewed and refined for analysis. First, quotations from the articles from the dataset regarded as important to fit each theme in relation to the research question were then identified (Javadi and Zarea, 2016). To interpret the data content, the scope and content of each theme was described in an introduction. This was to identify the essence and provide a summary of what the theme is all about. During this stage, working titles were created for each theme coded in the dataset.

#### 3.9.6. Producing the report:

This involved final analysis and writing up of the report. Data extracts were collected and interpreted with vivid examples of provided to demonstrate the prevalence of the theme (Braun and Clarke, 2006). The extracts were first paraphrased and backed up by references from other studies to support the narrative and make an argument in relation to the research question (Braun and Clarke, 2006). During this process, it was realized some subthemes did not have sufficient data and combined.

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#### 3. 10. Limitations

Due to the nature of this thesis and considering time and space constraints, this study was not able to analyze variables - to include newspaper headlines, positioning of, and length of articles, use of images, size of stories and actors - which would have enriched the study findings in terms of prominence especially in regards to agenda setting and framing analysis (Mc Combs and Shaw (2004). Secondly, considering that only online articles were analysed, there was a methods limitation, and thus a possibility that some articles that were not uploaded online could have been missed.

#### 3.11. Methodological rigour

An **audit trail**, a full record of all activities was maintained to document all activities while carrying out the study. This include raw data collected in form of downloaded articles, matrixes

and details of data analysis and a journal and personal thoughts, notes and revised versions of drafts throughout the research process. This, to show how the researcher moved from data to results (Robson, 2012; Constas, 1992; cited in Greckhamer and Cilesiz, 2014).

**Transparency** was observed by explicitly documenting and communicating the analysis procedures (Harry, Sturges & Klinger, 2005). This included documentation of the sampling strategy, data collection and individual steps of the analysis process (Braun and Clarke, 2006). Auditability was ensured by availability and storage of all raw data that can be validated to assess the interpretations and follow the reasoning process from data collection to conclusion.

**Reflexivity:** The researcher's journalistic background and the implications on the study has also be made known by declaring her position as an employee of the UN, the organization that implements the Joint Programme on FGM/C that partly provides the scope of the study. Although this positionality has aided the researcher's understanding of the subject matter, it may also influence how the researcher approached the topic as some of the writers of the articles are known to the researcher. It should also be pointed out that the researcher has also been involved in organizing media field visits that have resulted in some of the reviewed articles in this study.

#### 3.12 Ethical considerations

The study protocol was submitted to the Research Ethics Committee of the University of the Western Cape and approved.

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# CHAPTER 4: FINDINGS

## 4.1 Introduction:

The previous chapter dealt with the research methodology. This chapter presents the findings of the study.

#### 4.2 Findings from thematic analysis

This section provides the final analysis and write-up of the report. It unpacks the identified themes and subthemes as represented in the data collected. Using data extracts, this section provides the evidence of the themes within the data by citing excerpts from the newspaper articles to make the arguments in relation to the research question; how is FGM/C represented in the media. Where possible the media findings are placed in context of existing research and policy documents on FGM/C.

## 4.3 Table of results from the thematic analysis of data set

Theme	Subtheme	
4.4. Sexual and Reproductive Health	<b>4.4.1</b> . A practice that harms women and girls	4.1.1.1. Short and long term consequences
WI	ESTERN CA	PE
(A)=55		4.4.1.2. Impact on maternal
		health
		4.4.1.3.FGM/C as a driver of
		HIV transmission
4.5. Gender factors	4.5.1. Unequal power	4.5.1.1. Male control of
	relations between women	women's sexuality
	and men	(Patriarchal repression)
		4.5.1.2.Perpetrators for
		economic gains

		economic status  4.5.1.4.Social and cultural
		1511 Social and cultural
		<b>4.3.1.4.</b> 50Clai and cultural
		beliefs, stigma and
		social exclusion
4	4.5.2. FGM as a form of	4.5.2.1. Early/Child/forced
v	violence against women	marriages
		<b>4.5.2.2.</b> Teenage pregnancies
4	4.5.3. Women's	<b>4.5.3.1.</b> Male involvement as a
	empowerment and	tool for changing
	gender equality	social and cultural
Ш	THE RELEASE THE	norms.
		<b>4.5.3.2.</b> Girl child education as
		a tool for FGM/C
		abandonment
4.6. A violation of rights or a 4	4.6.1 Rite of passage or	Щ
safeguard of culture?	violation of rights?	
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WE	4.6.2. Legislation and resistance	PE

Table 3. Showing results from the thematic analysis of the two newspapers.

During this critical review, it was noted that in both newspapers, coverage of FGM/C registered more frequent around commemorative days like the International Day to End FGM/C (February 6), Women's Day (March 6), Day of the Girl child (October 11) and 16 Days of activism against Gender based violence (November 25-December 10). Specifically, more reporting was done in February 2013 (n=12). This could be due to the fact that the second phase of the Joint programme had been launched in the same year. (See Fig 2)

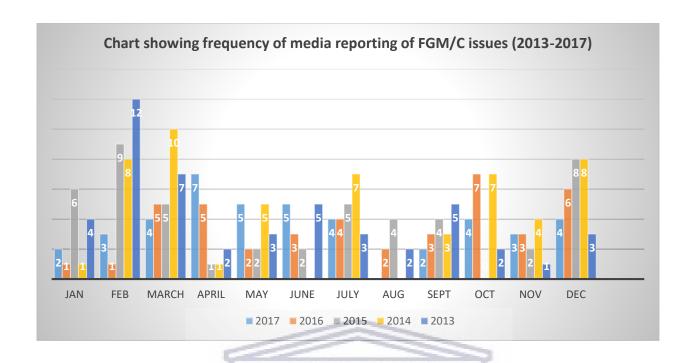


Fig. 2. Chart illustrating frequency of FGM/C representations in the New Vision and Daily Monitor (2017-2013).

## 4.4. Sexual and reproductive health

The first key theme identified in the thematic analysis underscored sexual and reproductive health in the context of FGM/C. The International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and its Programme of Action. The ICPD defined Reproductive Health as: "...a complete state of physical, mental, and social well-being in all matters relating to the reproductive system at all stages of life and no merely the absence of infirmity. Implicitly, reproductive health enables people to have a satisfying and safe sex life and that they have the capability to reproduce and the freedom to decide if, when, and how often to do so." (ICPD, 1994). Supported by this definition, several of the articles examined underscored the consequences of FGM/C on the reproductive health of women and girls. Here, three themes stand out; First, FGM/C was described as 'a practice that harms women and girls' mentally, physically, psychologically and emotionally, 'The impact of FGM/C on maternal health' which presented the consequences of FGM/C on women of reproductive health and lastly, 'FGM/C as a driver of HIV.' These are discussed below:

## 4.4.1. 'A practices that harm women and girls'

In the reviewed text for this study, there was no indication to show that FGM/C practice is to the benefit of women and girls. Instead, several articles described FGM/C as "negative cultural values and harmful practices that undermines women." (Namutebi, 2014). In a book review on FGM/C published in *The Daily Monitor*, the writer had this to say:

"... the book does not only delve into the abyss of physical trauma female genital mutilation subjects its victims to, but it also brings out the emotional suffering they have to endure for the rest of their lives...." (Lubega, 2017).

Another writer describes the physical harm that FGM/C inflicts on women and girls: "It irreparably damages girls' bodies, inflicting excruciating pain," (New Vision, 2017). In an editorial, The New Vision defined FGM/C as a life-long experience of distress and shock: "It (FGM/C) causes extreme emotional trauma that can last a lifetime... (New Vision, 2017).

One survivor was quoted as saying: "...it (FGM/C) had "shattered" their lives... (New Vision, 2014).

Testimonies from women and girls interviewed in the reviewed stories also provide a descriptive picture of the trauma and harm they went through when subjected to the cultural practice. Survivors described as intense, the pain and damage caused when they were cut as young girls:

"It was devastating undergoing the cut, it was horrible and very painful," (New Vision, 2014)

"We were treated like cows in a slaughter house, forced to lie down, with our heads pressed hard on the ground and our mouths gagged to prevent us from shouting. I lost a lot of blood during the cultural ritual. I would never wish that experience on my child," Chelengat says." – (Masinde, 2013)

#### 4.4.1.1. Short and long-term consequences

Under this theme, the short and long term effects of FGM/C are also described. Among the descriptions are "excruciating pain resulting from cutting of the sensitive clitoral tissue without using an anesthetic, shock, loss of blood, difficulties in passing urine and even infections, sometimes leading to death." (Masinde, 2013, Ariba, 2015). Other long-term physical, sexual and psychological effects are revealed to include extreme discomfort during sexual intercourse, psychological trauma, and sometimes resulting in the death of the baby (Weswala, 2015, New Vision, 2014). Death due to excess bleeding was also documented:

"Sophia Langiro, 17, a resident of Kankingol village, Moroto District, underwent Female Genital Mutilation at the age of 12 years and later got married at the age of 15. Out of 25 girls that were mutilated that day, five of her colleagues died due to excessive bleeding." – (Batte, Omongin, 2015).

The reviewed articles further point out the health risks associated with the FGM/C procedure, often performed under unsterile conditions by unskilled cutters who pose a threat to the lives of women and girls in case of complications:

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"FGM surgeons do not have a single medical skill, let alone knowledge of the human anatomy...." If the woman is bleeding uncontrollably, many of them have no idea what to do." (Ariba, 2015)

In the New Vision, Masinde (2013) writes of how FGM/C affects sexual health of women and girls:

"A woman who has undergone FGM loses genital sensitivity as the clitoris (a sensitive area that serves the purpose of providing sexual pleasure) would be replaced by scar tissue." – (Masinde 2013)

In conclusion, the above excerpts show that FGM/C is represented as life threatening, traumatic and with sometimes fatal health consequences for women and girls.

#### 4.4.2. FGM/C and maternal health

In the reviewed articles, FGM/C is represented as a grave practice that compromises maternal health and complicates childbirth. FGM/C was also associated with adverse maternal health complications such as obstructed labour at childbirth:

"...Science has proved that FGM is associated with adverse health hazards such as obstructed childbirth that can result into fistula, among other health complications...." – (Mutebi, 2015).

The above representations are further qualified through the voice of a health worker, who in an interview with a journalist, testified how and why women who have undergone FGM/C were more likely to have complications like obstructed labor during childbirth:

"We get cases related to FGM and these basically start at the time when the girls are cut, and they eventually culminate into consequences at the time of labour. One of the consequences is that when a girl is cut, her birth canal is reduced which introduces complications such as obstructed labour," explains Dr Mukasa." (Batte, Omongin, 2015)

In the *Daily Monitor*, another health worker employed in a community that practices FGM/C was quoted as saying "they are often overwhelmed by the number of expectant mothers presenting with complications related to female genital mutilation..." (*Batte*, 2015).

"Major complications present during labour when mothers want to deliver naturally. With women who have undergone Female Genital Mutilation, there is narrowing of the birth canal and when a mother is pushing, it becomes difficult for the child to come out. As such, a midwife has to perform an episiotomy (vaginal cut or incision) in order to widen the area so that the baby can come out," said Sam Chelogoi" – (Batte, 2015).

However, prolonged labour may be fatal to both mother and child leading to rupture of the scar or the uterine cavity and tears on the vulva and perineum (the region between the anus and genital organs). As Masinde (2013) stated in an article in *The New Vision*, difficult childbirth can lead to fetal death and brain damage of the infant. As precaution, one health worker is quoted to have advised pregnant women who have undergone FGM/C to ensure that they attend all antenatal care sessions and deliver at a health center under skilled care.

"Women who have been subject to female genital mutilation are more likely to have complications during childbirth, thus they are encouraged to attend all the antenatal visits." – (Odongo, 2013)

In summary, the reviewed articles indicate the maternal and neonatal health risks associated with FGM/C.

# 4.4.3. FGM/C as a driver of HIV transmission

The third subtheme represented as a sexual and reproductive health in the reviewed newspaper articles highlights FGM/C as a cultural practice that increases risks of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS (Tumwebaze, 2013). This was concluded on the basis that since FGM/C practice involves cutting and bleeding, exposure increases risks of infections (Muyama, 2013; Ahumuza, 2013; Batte, Omongin 2015; Weswala, 2016). Local surgeons (excisers) who reportedly use the same knives and other instruments to cut on different girls without sterilization processes reportedly transmit these infections.

"...many times the local surgeons do not use sterilized instruments, so given the unhygienic environment and the fact that the circumcision instruments are shared, this can cause infections such as HIV, Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C. (Ariba, 2015).

According to (WHO, 2019), the direct association between FGM/C and HIV remains unconfirmed, although the cutting of genital tissues with the same surgical instrument without sterilization could increase the risk for transmission of HIV between girls who undergo FGM/C.

Diouf and Nour (2012) mention transmission with unsterile equipment as a potential mechanism. However, the authors are quick to add that since incidences of HIV infections in young girls in practicing communities is low, commensal FGM/C in young girls is unlikely to be an important vector for HIV transmission. Monjok, Essien and Holmes (2007) also reveal the transmission of HIV to girls where the same instruments could have been used. According to the authors, FGM/C may predispose women to HIV through blood transfusions due to hemorrhage either when the procedure is performed, at childbirth or because of vaginal tearing and intercourse. Difficult and painful vaginal intercourse in some of these women can also increase HIV risk (Monjok, Essien and Holmes (2007).

In conclusion, the reviewed articles represent FGM/C as a sexual and reproductive health issue by reporting how the practice affects the health of women and girls mentally, physically, emotionally and psychologically. Key is the impact of FGM/C, particularly in terms of maternal and neonatal health as well as HIV prevention.

#### 4.5. Gender factors

The key theme identified as a significant factor in this study was gender, reflecting deeply-rooted inequalities between sexes and an extreme form of discrimination against women. The World Health Organization (2010) recognizes that gender is an important determinant of health in two dimensions: (i) gender inequality leads to health risks for women and girls globally; and (ii) addressing gender norms and roles leads to a better understanding of how the social construction of identity and unbalanced power relations between men and women affect the risks, health-seeking behaviour and health outcomes of men and women in different age and social groups (cited in Men, Frieson, Socheat, Nirmita, and Mony (2011). According to Varol, Turkmani, Black, Hall and Dawson, (2015), men play a passive role in approving FGM/C by refusing to marry uncut women or an active role by initiating the practice. Here, three strong subthemes stood out: *Unequal power relations between women and men, FGM/C as a form of gender based violence;* and *women's* and *girl empowerment for gender equality as a key to FGM/C abandonment.* 

#### 4.5.1. Unequal power relations between women and men

According to this subtheme, unequal power relations between men and women was correlated to FGM/C in four important ways; 'Male control over women's sexuality' discusses how FGM/C is associated with sexual control of men over women; 'The commodification of young women (and girls)'s bodies' discusses economic necessity as a major driver of the procedure; and 'Women's low economic and social status' suggests a relationship between women's economic dependency and FGM/C; The last subtheme 'Myths, misconceptions, stigma and social exclusion' describes how women and girls are forced into undergoing FGM/C for the sake of social acceptance. This theme is also associated with powerlessness and lack of control of women and girls who cannot make decisions about their own health (Phillips, 2005) as detailed below:

## 4.5.1.1 Male control over women's sexuality (Patriarchal repression)

Several of the examined articles included statements that suggest FGM/C practice persists through manipulation of women's sexuality, which is subsequently used to sustain male domination and exploitation. The articles also portrayed FGM/C practice as "objectifying" "sexualizing" and "controlling" women's sexuality for the benefit of men's pleasure.

"... Objectifying and sexualizing the female body impacts on women in such a way that it normalizes and trivializes violence against women, denies women agency, fosters harmful practices such as female Genital Mutilation and negative sexual experiences in a bid to please men." – (Nakibuuka, DM, 2017)

The articles further suggest that framing FGM/C as an initiation rite to womanhood, allow culture, tradition and social norms to be used as tools to sustain patriarchy and maintain men's control over women. Examples of such recurrent statements are in the excerpt below:

"Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) disguised as initiation rites to womanhood in the name of culture is about control of a woman's sexuality." - (Mutebi, 2015). "The practice is rooted in gender inequality and attempts to control women's sexuality and ideas about purity, modesty and aesthetics. (New Vision, Editorial, 2016).

A study that links patriarchal control and dominance to FGM/C confirmed these findings. The WHO (2010) study "Investigating the significance on men and women's perception of the relationship between FGM/C and women's sexuality in three communities in Egypt" found that FGM/C is closely associated with sexual control. Support for the practice was reportedly deeply rooted in people's mind, and the major motivation was a belief that FGM/C was a necessary and effective way of ensuring women's virtue. In the study, it was also believed that women's sexual desire resided in the clitoris, and that by cutting it, women's sexual desire would decrease. FGM/C was believed to be a necessary and useful measure to ensure premarital virginity and marital faithfulness (WHO, 2010). The study further highlights the linkage between patriarchy and women's sexual health where respondents who had undergone FGM/C said they experienced considerable discomfort during sexual intercourse.

# 4.5.1.2. The commodification of young women (and girls)'s bodies

Another sub-theme identified in the reviewed text associated perpetration of FGM/C with economic reasons. Specifically, this theme explores the links between FGM/C and bride price in practicing communities. Mbaye and Wagner (2017) define bride price payment as the money or wealth transfer given by or on behalf of the groom to the bride and her family upon the marriage of the couple. Explicitly emphasized are gains of bride price from fathers forcefully marrying off their daughters after circumcision to fulfill cultural obligations and economic gains. *The New Vision* reports how Pokot fathers are more interested in marrying out their girls to fetch a dowry of not less than 50 cows (New Vision, 2014). Another article in the same newspaper reaffirms this:

"The allure of getting over 40 cows as bride price for a circumcised girl as compared to less for the uncircumcised ones as revealed in the study continues to push parents to engage in the practice as a way of increasing their livestock." – (Nakajubi, 2017)

In the reviewed text, it is revealed, only do circumcised girls fetch higher bride prices, but so do younger girls, a factor that promotes early marriages. In this aspect, bride price is a key mechanism of wealth transfers in practicing communities.

"The fathers consider the fact that the younger their daughter is, the more cows she will earn him, we need to show them that there are other ways of making money," Sentumbwe said."- (Emodok, 2015).

This subtheme underscores bride price as a driver to sustaining FGM/C. Literature supplementing the findings describes brie price as a practice with implications on gender relations in different socio-cultural contexts. Bride price is mostly determined by the men folk, who also participate in discussions that determine how much and how such payments are made (Kaye, Mirembe, Ekstrom, Kyomuhendo and Johansson). However, this practice has come under criticism stemming from the view that the practice has dire consequences including far-reaching health, economic, social, human rights and legal implications on the rights and status of women and girls (Wakabi, 2000). One study indicates how bride price is a major contributing factor to unequal power relations and violence in the home. According to the 2015 study 'Implications of bride price on domestic violence and reproductive health in Wakiso District, Uganda', the major finding of the study is that respondents perceived a strong connection between bride price payment and domestic violence, age differentials between spouses, early marriage, poor sex negotiation, contraceptive non-use, high fertility, unwanted pregnancy and induced abortion. Bride price payment was also perceived to worsen existing gender inequalities and inequities, especially regarding reproductive health decision-making (Kaye, Mirembe, Ekstrom, Kyomuhendo and Johansson) and strongly associated with sudden episodes of explosive anger, experiencing excessive anger and severe psychological distress among women (Rees, Mohsin, Tay, Thorpe, Murray, Savio, Fonseca, Tol and Silove, 2015). Bride price is also associated with encouraging child/forced marriages and teenage pregnancies, subthemes that will be explored in a subsequent section. The findings in this study linking FGM/C and bride price confirm the findings in existing literature which illustrate the role of bride price payment in continuing gender inequities.

#### 4.5.1.3. Women's low economic and social status

Economic inequalities between women and men in FGM/C practicing communities is a cause of unequal gender relations, as suggested by some of the reviewed articles in the study. According to the articles, the disadvantaged economic position of women in these communities facilitates the practice of FGM/C in two main ways. The first is through the dependence of women who perform FGM/C on the income they derive from the practice, and the second is the dependence of young women on marriage in order to secure their financial security.

Culturally, FGM/C is carried out by elder tribal leaders/traditional female excisers also known as 'cutters' or 'surgeons' who depend on the practice as a source of livelihood. The voices of these 'surgeons' extracted from the articles highlight the economic dependency associated with abandoning the practice without alternative sources of income. In one of the articles reviewed, a former 'surgeon' - who has since renounced the practice - testified to benefit from FGM/C as a source of livelihood for over two decades, while another article narrates economic hardships as the force that prompts 'surgeons' to continue the practice amidst sensitizations on the dangers of FGM.

"Daniel Koram, a VHT of Kakingol village, Moroto District says that FGM acted as a source of income to most of the local "surgeons" and so it is hard for them to completely abandon it. 'They still do it in private because sometimes a woman takes her daughter to the "surgeon" with a basin of sorghum. That is food to her and it is really very hard for her to turn down the offer,' Koram says" – (Batte, Omongin, 2015).

Practicing FGM/C as a source of livelihood may not be a matter of choice as other reviewed articles suggest. There is evidence to show that excisers were willing to abandon the practice had they an alternative source of income. Sargent (1991) points out that economic dependency and the importance given to the institution of marriage also play a crucial role in perpetuating the practice of FGM/C. The author argues that as women in most societies that subscribe to FGM/C are typically denied property rights, relatively low levels of education and limited opportunities, options for sources of livelihood are limited. As suggested in Lancet, (2018), the goal would be to find alternative income sources for these women and reinvent their roles as guardians of traditional culture as exemplified in the excerpt below:

"Female Genital Mutilation practitioners in Sebei region have asked the Government to provide them with alternative sources of income if the illegal practice is to stop...Presenting the findings to Members of Parliament at a workshop at Imperial Royale Hotel, Everse Ruhindi, a consultant, said the people who carry out FGM in Bukwo and Kapchorwa said that if they are not given alternative sources of income, the practice would continue." – (Namutebi, 2014).

While FGM/C is meant to improve the desirability of women for marriage with concomitant promises of resources, safety and security, in reality these women and girls have limited decision-making and live with significant trauma and fear. They are also not economically empowered as documented below:

"There are reports of many other young women who were mutilated, and physically and psychologically hurt so much that they still live in a state of fear. They won't speak out because they don't feel empowered or courageous enough to do. (Weswala, 2015).

In line with the above, researchers cite a constant relationship between the increase in female education with a decrease in FGM/C and a woman's decision to have FGM/C practiced on her daughter (Monahan, 2018). A study by Karmaker, Kandala, Chung and Clarke (2011) also revealed that women with better financial resources or household affluence were less likely to be circumcised. Findings of this study are supported by a subsequent subtheme that shows how educating girls and empowering women socially and economically can be one way of eliminating the practice.

This subtheme highlights how women and girls low economic and social status are key drivers to sustaining the FGM/C practice.

### 4.5.1.4. Social and cultural beliefs stigma and social exclusion

In the reviewed articles, FGM/C practice centered on social and cultural beliefs as a means of sustaining unequal relations between the sexes. Stigma and social exclusion were also reported as tools for sustaining the practice. Social acceptance was the most commonly cited reason for continuing the tradition. As writes Weswala (2015), "...they (women) do not want to be subjects

of ridicule by their peers or husbands." It was also revealed that uncircumcised women were often times associated with promiscuity, lack of social respect and face prejudice in their daily lives (Muyama, 2013). Other identified myths included the underlying belief that uncircumcised women are adulterous and may fail to get married, and that they are unclean and promiscuous (Mafabi, 2014). In the *New Vision*, Ariba (2017) reveals how uncircumcised women are even not allowed to collect food from the granary or gather cow dung to plaster mud-and-wattle huts, while in the *Daily Monitor*, Mafabi (2014) narrates how some communities restrict uncircumcised women from serving their husbands or even appearing at village meetings. These forms of discrimination serve as:

"Mind-games and emotional blackmail [which] are some of the biggest tools used to lure the women into FGM/C..." - (Ariba, 2015).

Other misconceptions are around controlling a woman's sexuality as discussed in an earlier theme. It is believed that FGM/C is the only way to control a woman's sexual urge and keep her chaste (Nakajubi, 2017):

"Among the Sabiny, there is a belief that circumcision is the only way to control a woman's insatiable and irresponsible sex drive, and if not mutilated, the woman's clitoris will grow to the size of a penis. This is terribly untrue, superstitious and uncouth," Chelangat says." - (Mafabi, 2015).

Additionally, in the deeply- entrenched culture, the mindset of the Tepeth (one of the practicing communities) is the notion that a girl will only be recognized as a woman after she has undergone FGM/C. Short of circumcision, she is not a woman. Therefore, to be recognized as a woman, girls (between 11 to 14 years of age) have to undergo a rite of passage to womanhood by having all or a portion of their external genitalia removed (Kisembo, 2014). Others are influenced by peer pressure:

"Some girls are driven by peer pressure from the colleagues who have undergone the ritual. And because they fear to be labelled 'incomplete women', they succumb to the pressure." (Masinde, 2013).

Women who resist the practice risk being subjected to community pressures and ostracized by their communities with parents finding difficulty within their community marrying off their daughter (Todkari, 2018). Subsequently, some women are forced to marry off their daughters to avoid this stigma and social exclusion:

It (FGM/C) is usually initiated and carried out by women, who see it as a source of honour, and who fear that failing to have their daughters and granddaughters cut will expose the girls to social exclusion. – (New Vision, Editorial, 2016).

Furthermore, some sections of the communities defend FGM/C as a cultural tradition and a way of ensuring that a woman is clean, chaste, and ready for marriage. Uncircumcised married women are finally forced to give in due to the pressures as the only way to save their marriages and be accepted in the community (Cherop, 2013). In the *New Vision*, Nakajubi (2017) writes of 'ridicule' and 'rebuke' that uncircumcised women go through in communities:

"It was revealed that uncircumcised women attracted ridicule and rebuke from their inlaws and co-wives who consider them to be dirty.... The co-wives might even refuse their husbands enter their huts citing the need to protect themselves from exposure of the smell

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from the uncut woman." – (Nakajubi, 2017)

"Steven Anguria, the chairman of Bukwo Elders Association, says culturally, it is believed that if a woman gets married without first undergoing circumcision, she is likely to suffer from various illnesses for a lifetime. Therefore, due to fear of the curse, some women accept to undergo FGM." – (Masinde, 2013)

Even where a girl has defied the odds of circumcision at a young age, husbands, relatives and in-laws who consider them unclean, and outcasts of culture unless they abide by the norms reportedly force some into the practice after marriage:

"Uncircumcised girls are also considered a shame to the family. For fear of social exclusion, in the name of saving the family honor, mothers and grandmother are forced to indulge their daughters in FGM/C." - (Mafabi, 2014).

Finally, a man married to an uncircumcised woman is considered not fit to officiate during cultural activities like male circumcision ceremonies. Traditional male circumcision is a common practice among the Sebei. It is estimated that 80 percent of Sebei men are circumcised (Sarvestani, Bufumbo, Geiger and Sienko, 2012).

Giving birth before undergoing FGM/C is also considered a taboo (New Vision, 2014). These cultural beliefs further exacerbate the pressure for a man to have his wife circumcised to fit in society:

"...cultural attachment to male circumcision is still a very strong and has implications for FGM because a man can only preside over such ceremonies only if his wife's genitalia is cut. - (Namutebi, 2014)

In summary, the social and cultural beliefs surrounding FGM/C justify the practice. Women who are not circumcised are not considered as women but rather referred to as girls, not marriageable, and often times associated with promiscuity, not allowed collecting food from the granary or even cow dung to plaster mud-and-wattle huts. Men married to uncircumcised women are also ridiculed by society. These myths and misconceptions often lead to stigma and social exclusion and have the effect of promoting FGM/C.

In conclusion, this theme highlights unequal power relations between women and men as a key factor that sustains FGM/C in practicing communities. Men's control over women's sexuality, sustaining FGM/C practice for economic gain in form of bride price were identified as key factors. The findings also show how women's low economic status prevents them from making

decisions about their own health as well as engaging as key players in an activity known to be harmful. Myths and misconceptions, stigma and fear of social exclusion are also identified in this theme.

## 4.5.2. FGM/C as a form of violence against women and girls

Another theme identified from the dataset represented FGM/C as a form of violence against women and girls. To put this into context, the definition of violence against women is defined as: "any act of gender based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life (UN, 1994, WHO, 1997). This definition further classifies forms of violence against women to include, but not limited to, "physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, including battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, dowry related violence, marital rape, *female genital mutilation* and other traditional practices harmful to women." (UN, 1994, WHO, 1997).

In the reviewed text, FGM/C is repeatedly classified as a form of violence against women and girls as excerpted below:

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"...Psychological abuse, forced and early marriage, female genital mutilation, and the denial of resources and services are all forms of violence against women." (Malac, 2017)

In *The New Vision*, Namutebi (2017) described FGM/C as "an extreme case of violence against women and girls," while in *Daily Monitor*, Babatunde (2015) states: "Violence against women and girls includes domestic and sexual violence, human trafficking and harmful practices, such as forced child marriage, gender-based infanticide and **female genital mutilation.** Based on the definitions above, FGM/C was represented through two subthemes; first, *Early/child/forced marriage* all which manifest as violence against women and girls through FGM/C practice and *'Teenage pregnancies'* as a consequence of FGM/C.

#### 4.5.2.1. Early/child/forced marriage

In the reviewed articles, early marriages, child marriages and forced marriages are used interchangeably. The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) defines child marriage as a marriage of a girl or boy before the age of 18 and refers to both formal marriages and informal unions in which children under the age of 18 live with a partner as if married. Forced marriages are marriages in which one and/or both parties have not personally expressed their full and free consent to the union. A child marriage is considered a form of forced marriage if one and/or both parties have not expressed full, free and informed consent (OHCHR, 2019).

In the articles reviewed, FGM/C and early/child/forced marriage are associated as similar and inseparable. Unequal gender norms are often considered the prime reason for the prevalence of child marriage (Hodgkinson, 2016). The author further suggests that economic arguments are key, and that child marriage would not occur if families were economically secure. Poverty is regarded a major driver of child marriage especially where dowry and bride price in involved (Hodgkinson, 2016). As illustrated in an editorial in *Daily Monitor*, FGM/C is allied as a key driver for early/forced marriage, teenage pregnancy, school drop outs and the vicious cycle of poverty:

"The girls subjected to FGM are in many cases the ones often at high risk of early forced marriage. This in turn leads to early pregnancy and eventual dropout of school. It seriously curtails the girls' education and eventually, their ability to avoid poverty." – (Daily Monitor, 2017).

"FGM also blights girls' and women's lives, as they suffer for the rest of their lives from the physical, emotional and sexual effects... ...Married girls that drop out of school and get pregnant young are less able to take up economic opportunities, which have a negative impact on economic growth." – (Hutcheon, 2015).

From a social determinant of health perspective, the socio-economic impacts of child marriage are formidable. According to a 2017 Global Synthesis report titled '*The economic impact of child marriage*', child marriage negatively affects health of mothers and their children, and on educational attainment for girls and their children. The report also shows how child marriages reduces women's education and thereby expected earnings and household welfare by curtailing

future opportunities for them to compete for well-paying jobs. Finally, child marriage may directly or indirectly reduce agency for women and increase other risks such as that of intimate partner violence.

Evidence also shows that girls who are married under age are less likely to complete primary school, are more at risk of sexual abuse and violence and are more likely to have unwanted pregnancies. It is also underlined that girls married early are more likely to have complications in pregnancy and childbirth since they are physically or mentally ready (UNFPA, 2013). They are also less able to put off pregnancy and practice contraceptive use (Hodgkinson, 2016).

#### 4.5.2.2. Teenage pregnancies

A second subtheme identified as a form of violence against girls in the context of FGM/C is teenage pregnancy and its consequences. Prevalence of teenage pregnancy in FGM/C practicing communities was reported at 25 percent (Nakajubi, 2017). The health risks associated with teenage pregnancy in the context of FGM/C are presented in the text below as one health worker testified:

"When children at 10 years and above undergo FGM, society automatically assumes they are ready for marriage and some of them are still too young to even give birth. The pelvis is not wide enough to accommodate a child or to handle a natural delivery. We lost a 14-year-old who failed to give birth and died..." – (Batte, 2015).

According to UNFPA *State of the World Population Report (2013)*, in developing countries, nine out of 10 births to adolescent girls occur within a marriage or a union and that 70,000 adolescents die annually of causes related to pregnancy and childbirth. According to the report, health problems are more likely if a girl becomes pregnant too soon after reaching puberty. The risk of maternal death for mothers under 15 in low and middle-income countries is also double that of older females (UNFPA 2013). In Uganda, maternal death rates among young women aged 15-19 years are twice as high as for older women (UNFPA, 2017). When the mother survives, early pregnancy can bring many complications such as obstetric fistula (UNFPA, 2013, Hodgkinson, 2016). On the social front, teenage mothers are more likely to get divorced and girls born to teenage mothers are more likely to be teenage mothers themselves (UNFPA, 2017).

In conclusion, this theme portrays FGM/C as a form of violence against women and girls, specifically identifying early/child/forced marriages as drivers and consequences of the practice. The subtheme also highlights the social and health risks associated with teenage pregnancy and child marriage to include high school dropout rates, poor maternal health outcomes thus aggravating women and girls social and economic status and health outcomes.

#### 4.5.3. Women's empowerment and gender equality

In recognition of the power imbalances between women and men, some of the articles reviewed provide solution-based remedies, highlighting women and girls' empowerment as a way of promoting gender equality for FGM abandonment. As supported by the claim by Ndugbu (2018), the more socially and economically empowered a woman is, the more she is able to appreciate and understand the hazards of FGM/C, and sees it as an unnecessary procedure, subsequently refusing it on herself or daughter. In backing of this argument, two subthemes were identified; 'Male involvement as a tool for changing social and cultural norms' which promotes advocacy initiatives for male engagement in FGM/C abandonment programs, and; 'Support for girl child education' component for women and girl's empowerment and gender equality.

## 4.5.3.1. Male involvement as a tool for changing social and cultural norms

For this thesis, male involvement will refer to the promotion of the role of men and boys in confronting and transforming their own male privilege, power and status that perpetuates gender based violence/violence against women and girls. This includes mobilizing men in their different positions as rights holders and duty bearers to prevent and respond to cases of violence (MOGLSD, 2017). This sub-theme was highly illustrated through voices from key actors and civil society organizations acknowledging the role of men in FGM/C abandonment for better health outcomes. Based on the argument that while FGM/C is regarded a 'women's issue', long-term solutions to prevent and respond to the practice must include the participation of men and boys. The articles highlight that engaging men and boys in their roles as father, brothers, husbands and community leaders as one way to change social and cultural norms and uphold gender equality, elevate the status of women and girls and render the practice socially unacceptable. An example is heighted below:

"Civil society organizations have embarked on a campaign to recruit men in the fight against female genital mutilation (FGM) and child marriages. The groups under their umbrella body of Men Engage Alliance...say the vice can only stop if men take part." – (Kirunda, 2015).

Other articles underscored calls to action to men and boys to help change social and cultural norms, promote gender equality and sexual reproductive health. It is believed, through advocacy initiatives, male support is key in accelerating abandonment of the practice. An example is cited below:

"A United Nations agency has called on boys and men to join the war against Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) in a strategy dubbed 'Working with Men and Boys for the Promotion of Gender Equality and Sexual Reproductive Health'; - (Emodok, 2015).

As discussed in an earlier theme, men as their role as fathers, husbands, brothers and community leaders play a critical role in the continuation of FGM/C. However, a systematic review on the role of men in the abandonment of FGM/C also showed that many men wished to abandon the practice because of the negative effects it has on women. According to the review, support for abandonment was influenced by notions among others, social obligations, religion, age, education and understanding of the negative consequences of FGM/C (Varol, Turkmani, Black, Hall and Dawson, 2015). The authors concluded that the level of education was one of the most important indicators for men's support for FGM/C abandonment. The authors also agree that advocacy by men and collaboration between men on women's health may be important steps towards abandonment. There are also other studies to show that involvement of men in sexual and reproductive health promotion has been a successful strategy (Sternberg and Hubley, 2014). A recently published study Interventions addressing men, masculinities and gender equality in sexual and reproductive health and rights: an evidence and gap map and systematic review of reviews recommends strengthening of research and programming in the engagement of men and boys to promote a gender transformative approach to address gender inequality in programming and promote sexual and reproductive health and rights outcomes. (Ruane-McAteer, Amin, Hanratty, Lynn, Corbijn van Willenswaard, Reid, Khosla and Lohan M (2019).

#### 4.5.3.2. Girl child education as a tool for FGM/C abandonment

The underlying subtheme here is that educating the girl child is a strong component for preventing FGM/C practice. While the status of the girl child is also regarded key to achieving women's equality and dignity (Kabayimbi, 2016), lack of education was cited as a key factor that increases risks of FGM/C. FGM/C prevalence was also reported highest in areas where education is low. Lack of education is considered both a cause and consequence of child marriage (Hodgkinson, 2016). Symptomatically, many girls' in FGM/C practicing communities are either not in school or their education was cut short in preparation for marriage. In lieu of this, child marriage is now also unambiguously noted in the Sustainable Development Goals under Goal 5.3: "Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation." (UN, 2015). UNFPA's State of the World Population Report (2013) further highlights how education reduces the likelihood of child marriage and delays childbearing, leading eventually to healthier birth outcomes (SWOP, 2013). As Ndugbu (2018) states, lack of awareness of the public health hazards of female genital mutilation practice is traceable to the evident lack of empowerment among the women and girls. The argument brought forward is that empowered girls are less likely to be subjected to FGM/C and its consequences as one article in the Daily Monitor illustrates:

"Ayivu County MP Benard Atiku said scaling up women empowerment will help end the vice. 'Support education of the girl-child. An empowered girl-child will not suffer from such vices,' he said." – (Wandera, 2016).

Hodgkinson (2016) reinforces this argument further by analyzing the relationship between education and the prevalence of child marriage. According to the author, girls in education may come from families with higher household wealth, meaning they have the financial resources to send their girls to school so the economic incentives for marrying off their daughters at an early age are not so important. In the context of FGM/C, this point is in line with bride price as a socio economic determinant of the practice as discussed above. This argument is further emphasized in the following quote:

"Increase in efforts to educate children of the affected population will lead to the demise of this criminal culture. We must invest massively in education of the Sabiny, Pokot and Tepeth if we are to realize significant strides in eliminating FGM." – (Sebowa, 2013).

Additionally, according to UNFPA's State of the World Population Report: "Girls who remain in school longer are less likely to become pregnant. Education prepares girls for jobs and livelihoods, raises their self-esteem and their status in their households and communities and gives them more say in decisions that affect their lives." (SWOP, 2013: vi). The linkage between education and empowerment in the context of FGM/C is further illustrated below:

"Empowering women economically involves putting capital in their hands and allowing them to earn an independent income and in this way contribute financially to their households, communities and the nation at large. Empowering women economically also means, first and foremost, education for all, girl children included, so that literacy and numeracy are universal." – (Museveni, 2016).

As Hodgkinson (2016) states, child marriage reinforces the cycle of poverty and gender inequality as girls married off early are unable to engage in skilled or professional employment, thus becoming economically dependent, lack social and economic mobility and often unable to negotiate in household decisions.

In conclusion, this theme advocates for women and girl's empowerment as an instrument for FGM/C abandonment. The subthemes commend increasing access to education for women and girls in FGM/C practicing communities and male involvement in sexual and reproductive health promotion to realize significant steps in eliminating the practice.

#### 4.6 A violation of rights or a safeguard of culture?

A third frame generated from the analysis significantly brought out in the media is the clash between human rights verses cultural rights in the context of FGM/C. Two sub are realized; FGM/C as a violation of rights which strongly subjects FGM/C to scrutiny considering it a cultural practice that violates the human rights of women and girls. The second theme 'Legislation and

resistance' reveals how practicing communities are resisting the anti –FGM/C law in an effort to sustain their culture.

#### 4.6.1. FGM/C as a violation of rights

Several reviewed articles condemn FGM/C, describing it as 'a violation of human rights', 'a backward cultural practice which must be stopped', 'an injurious practice' and 'cruelty hiding under the façade of culture' as excerpted below:

"It is not culture, it is a violation of human rights," FGM survivor Kakenya Ntaiya said at the launch of the campaign." – (New Vision, 2014)

"While assenting to the law in 2010, Mr. Museveni described FGM as crude, outdated and an infringement on the rights of girls." – (Mafabi, 2015).

A 2008 UN Interagency statement defines FGM/C as violation of human rights, a form of discrimination based on gender and a form of violence against girls (WHO, 2008). The World Health Organization, UNFPA, UNICEF, World Bank and the World Health Assembly have all expressed FGM/C should be eradicated for human rights reasons reflecting deeply-rooted inequality and an extreme form of discrimination against women (WHO, 2008). The African Union's Maputo Protocol (2003) and the Sustainable Development Goal 5 describe FGM/C as harmful cultural practice that must be eliminated. The practice is also regarded a violation on the rights of the child (UNFPA, 2004). WHO (2008) further asserts that FGM/C is a violation of every girl and woman's right to the highest attainable standard of health, and that it violates the right to life when the procedure results in death. Several of the articles asserted this further:

"This crime, which partially or totally removes the external female genitalia for non-medical reasons, is meting violence against women. This injurious practice is a violation of the human rights of girls and women. Worse, this is forced upon girls, especially minors, and violates the rights of children." - (Daily Monitor, Editorial 2015).

"FGM is outdated. It is a health risk, inhumane and an abuse of rights of every girl and woman.... During the 30th Sabiny Cultural day at Boma grounds in Bukwo last year, the executive director of REACH, Beatrice Chelangat, stated that the purpose of drama is to fight FGM, which is a violation of human rights." – (Weswala, 2016).

In *Daily Monitor* (Mutebi, 2015) described FGM/C as a denial of women and girl's rights and attempts to control their lives. Citing Article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Weswala (2016) states how no one shall be subjected to torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment such as FGM/C. In an Opinion, Babatunde (2014) takes to analyzing the impact of FGM/C from a human development approach, showing how the practice obstructs the process of enlarging the freedoms and opportunities and improving the livelihoods of women and girls. A countervailing approach to FGM/C is about the right to make choices and create environments for people to develop their full potential and having reasonable chance to live productive and creative lives as this statement explains:

"It is unacceptable that these human rights violations continue to threaten the lives and futures of so many women and girls. It is an affront to their human dignity, an assault on their health and an impediment to the well-being of their families, communities and countries. Human development cannot be fully achieved as long as women and girls continue to suffer from this human rights violation or live in fear of it...." (UNDP, 2015)

In the reviewed articles, there was no mention of support for FGM/C practice in the name of culture. However, some articles elucidate, although the right to practice culture is fundamental to human dignity and identity, aspects of it considered to be harmful –like FGM/C - should be outlawed. The term 'alternative rites of passage to womanhood' and 'alternative ways of promoting cultural values' is used to explain this:

"The Sabiny have a rich culture, we appreciate and encourage you to preserve it, however FGM should be dropped, it traumatizes the lives of girls and women," Ntagali said. He challenged the elders to shun the practice look for alternative ways of promoting cultural values...." (Mutegeki, 2017).

"In one of the interventions, UNFPA is encouraging people in Sebei and Karamoja to preserve the meaningful and positive aspects of their culture and give up FGM because it is a violation of the rights of girls and women." – (Weswala, 2015).

"The Archbishop of Church of Uganda, Stanley Ntagali, said ... Sabiny elders should seek alternatives to FGM as a rite of passage but urged them to preserve other positive cultures." – (Chemitai, 2017).

This subtheme portrays FGM/C as a violation of the rights of women and girls. It also recognizes culture as a human right, but states that practices that affect the rights of women and girls should be abandoned to increase opportunities and choices for women and girls through human development. These dimensions of human development include long and healthy life, knowledge and decent standards of living, human security and rights as well as gender equality (UNDP, 2015).

## 4.6.2. Legislation and resistance

The second subtheme identified highlights the effectiveness of legislation as a tool for FGM/C abandonment, with focus on the Prohibition of the Female Genital Mutilation Act (2010) that declared FGM/C punishable by law. In the reviewed articles, ignorance of the law, community resistance of the law, weak implementation of the law and harassment of law enforcement officers were reported as emerging issues related to criminalization of FGM/C as a tool for abandonment. Some articles cited that the practice was reportedly going underground and carried out in hiding or across the border in neighboring Kenya. In *The New Vision*, Okoth (2015) reported an increase in the cases reported on FGM/C amidst an enacted law:

"Experts have revealed that Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C) of girls in the Karamoja and Sebei regions is on the rise, five years after a law was passed by parliament to curb the vice. Data collected by the United Nations International Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF) in 2014 shows an increase in the cases reported on FGM/C. – (Okoth, 2015).

However, it is reported, community resistance has also exasperated implementation of the law. In the *Daily Monitor*, Mutebi (2014) reported a case where a Grade I Magistrate had received death threats for handing down various sentences to six people in the outlawed practice. In avoidance of the law, the practice went underground making it difficult to contain. A study conducted in Amudat, one of the FGM/C practicing districts in the Karamoja region, FGM/C is informed by highly valued social practices that "despite the negative effects girls and women have devised ways of beating the system thus crossing over to Kenya to undergo the ritual...." writes Nakajubi, (2017) in *The New Vision*. This situation is further magnified in the excerpt below:

"Following the passing of the Act, FGM perpetuators developed new tactics, mutilating girls and women at night in Sebei's hard-to-reach valleys and hills. Apprehending culprits has thus been, according to the Kapchorwa District Police Commander (DPC), Mr Patrick Odokonyero, a hard task...." - (Mutebi, 2015).

In light of the above, some articles questioned whether criminalizing a cultural practice is the most effective tool for behavior change for FGM/C abandonment. An editorial in *Daily Monitor* proposed sensitization of communities and education of the girl child as more effective approaches to FGM/C abandonment:

"Clearly crafting laws is not enough. More has to be done. Female genital mutilation is part of culture of the said tribes and can, therefore, only be stopped gradually through constant sensitization and education, especially of the girl-child. Communities, apart from being threatened with imprisonment and fines, must continually be sensitized about the demerits of this and other illegal and unhealthy practices." (Daily Monitor, Editorial, 2016).

Another article proposed for a multifaceted approach, arguing that communities were not yet sensitized enough to understand the purpose of the law and the negative health consequences of the cultural practice:

"Rose Toskin, a local councilor at Mantingot village in Kapchora which had nearly 10 of its residents charged with FGM, says that a lot more than just the law could help. "First of all, do the people even know this law in detail?" she asks. "Have you educated them about FGM in detail? You know, like just building more schools." She blames illiteracy, lack of exposure and ignorance, fueled by peer pressure, to the continuation of the practice." – (Okoth, 2015).

However, this theme also highlights challenges caused by socio-economic factors that stand in the way of FGM/C abandonment programmes. In one article, it was revealed, the two main challenges encountered in implementing the law on FGM/C included the harsh terrains that make patrolling difficult while attempting to implement the law, and lack of communication channels to disseminate abandonment messages to the communities:

"Tete Chelangat Everline, who is Woman MP Bukwo county, noted that a number of challenges stand in the way of fighting FGM, especially in her district: 'These areas are very inaccessible with no communication networks as radios, TVs and newspapers, so people do not even know that a law was passed against FGM,' she revealed." – (Nakajubi and Aujo, 2013)

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While human rights-based approach is used as a tool to eradicate FGM/C in many practicing countries, studies show, available literature shows divergent views with questions being raised about the effectiveness of legislation. Some maintain that laws will accelerate abandonment of FGM/C, while others view regulations as coercive and likely to derail local efforts to end the

of FGM/C, while others view regulations as coercive and likely to derail local efforts to end the practice (Shell-Duncan, Wander and Moreau, 2013; cited in UNFPA, 2013). Results from a rapid assessment of stakeholder interventions in Kapchorwa district, Eastern Uganda suggested a strong feeling that the law is too harsh. The report revealed that the biggest challenge in the implementation of the Prohibition of FGM Act (2010) is that a section of the Sabiny apparently still strongly cherish the practice and continue to cut the girls in hiding (CEHURD, 2015). Scholars like Williams-Breault (2018) interrogates the use of laws in FGM/C abandonment programmes arguing that while criminalizing harmful cultural practices like FGM/C is necessary, it can equally generate rebellion, geared towards evading or resisting the law. The author suggests education and

community empowerment as preferred over other rights based approaches like legislation. Critics also argue that legislation may discourage treatment of women and girls who have undergone FGM/C especially in cases of medical complications due to fear of being denounced (UNFPA, 2013). This example is highlighted in excerpts below:

"The fear of exposing their mutilated genitals has forced many expectant mothers in Sebei sub-region to deliver at home, escalating maternal mortality rates, the Kapchorwa district health officer has said. Dr Michael Mwanga said the number of women and children who die during birth in the district is about 520 per 100,000 live births. – (Mafabi, 2015).

Another article reported, because of the law, pregnant women were choosing to deliver at home or with the help of with Traditional Birth Attendants who did not have the right skills to handle complicated cases:

"For fear of stigmatization due to FGM, many expectant mothers here now deliver at home with the help of traditional birth attendants and coupled with the remoteness and terrain of this area, accessibility to health services has become difficult," Dr Mwanga told Saturday Monitor on Wednesday." – (Mafabi, 2016)

In conclusion, this theme highlights the clash between human rights and cultural rights. It portrays FGM/C as a violation of the rights of women and girls, not only affecting their health, but denying them the right to freedoms, choices and opportunities for progress and ensuring gender equality.

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## **4.7. Summary:**

This chapter presents findings from an analysis of articles of media representations of FGM/C in two Ugandan national English daily newspapers. Three key themes and several subthemes were identified. The themes are women's sexual and reproductive health, gender, culture and human rights. The next chapter will provide an overall picture of the findings of the study and the understanding that the media representations convey to the public about FGM/C.

The chapter will also discuss the findings of the study based on the literature reviewed, and attempt to analyze the implications of portraying FGM/C as the findings demonstrate.



## CHAPTER V: DISCUSSION

#### **5.1. Introduction:**

This section presents the impressions and implications of these findings. It analyses how use of news values – to include influence and relevance, prominence, interpretation and analysis, enterprise and reporting - impacted on the levels of agenda setting and framing of FGM/C in the news.

## **5.2.** Impressions of the findings

In this study, sexual and reproductive health, gender factors, and human rights verse culture were the three themes identified as representations of FGM/C in two of Uganda's daily newspapers. In terms of framing, FGM/C was presented as a harmful cultural practice that undermines the rights of women and girls. The public was made to understand that FGM/C is exacerbated by unequal power relations between women and men, and that the practice is illegal and punishable by law. From a sexual and reproductive health and rights perspective, the thematic analysis was able to identify the linkages between FGM/C and health, and how the practice increases women and girl's vulnerability to HIV, psychological harm, and adverse obstetric and prenatal outcomes. In the review, voices of women affected by FGM/C reported the mental, physical, psychological and emotional harm and risks associated with the practice. From a gender viewpoint, the analysis illustrated how FGM/C is a result of gender inequalities -caused by unequal power balances between women and men and limiting opportunities for women and girl's empowerment. However, based on the concept of news values that may determine the ability of the media to set the agenda, frame the news and the role of the media in the policy-making process, the following were observed:

In terms of **influence** and **relevance** from the reviewed articles, there is evidence to show that FGM/C was considered an important issue to be reported. This was demonstrated in the trends in publication of FGM/C articles in forms of news stories, features, editorials and even opinions. As shown in Table 2, on average, the media published at least one article on FGM/C per month in the five-year period covering the study. However, basing on the definition by Mc Combs and Shaw (1972), safe to say, FGM/C was not covered as frequently and prominently to qualify as an agenda setter and remains statistically insignificant. As Barabas and Jerit (2009) state, the more coverage a topic receives in the news, the more likely it is to be a concern to the

public. In the same light, the issues not mentioned by the media are likely to be ignored or receives less attention. Considering FGM/C was mostly reported during or ahead of commemorative days also revealed sporadic reporting of the issue, thus undermining significance.

In terms of news value, **prominence** reflects the degree of importance given by journalists and/or editors to determine news worthiness (Shultz, 1982). This prominence can be operationalized by a news stories' length and placement. However, considering that data for this study was collected online, variables to inform prominence such as page placement and length of story could not be measured (Boukes, Jones, Vliegenthart, 2020). Nonetheless, in this study, prominence was measured in terms of categorization of articles (sections) and the headlines as shown in Table 2. Notably, in both newspapers, prominence was given to FGM/C in the 'national news' than any other category (n=72) counting for 32% of articles. 'Opinions' and 'editorial' sections were also highly allocated (n=40) counting for 16% of the articles published. In terms of news value, headlines are critical as they enable readers to select news stories which interest them most. Readers also need to understand what they can expect from a news story or article by scanning the headlines (Spencer –Thomas Owen, 2020). However, the reviewed articles reveal, this prominence is limited considering that only a third (78 out of 243 articles) carried the word 'Female Genital Mutilation', 'FGM' or FGM/C in their headline. Proximity could have also impacted on media's coverage of FGM/C, in this context to include cultural, geographical and economic. Boukes, Jones and Vliegenthart, (2020) state how the media reports what is close to audiences. First, considering that FGM/C is practiced by 0.4 percent of the population, the challenges caused by the practice may not be felt by the majority. Secondly, geographically, for instance, the distance from the capital Kampala to the Sebei region is approximately 289 km apart. This also poses challenges economically in terms of access. Consequently, by giving less prominence to the issue, the ability for FGM/C to influence the agenda becomes limited.

Another observation presented in the findings is the limited levels of **interpretation and analysis** of articles. Generally, while the media was able to identify the social determinants of health, the articles in this study fell short of interpretation and analysis. In comparison to the literature reviewed for this study, there are weak linkages between the media representations and the social determinants of FGM/C, thus limiting the ability to trigger impact and/or influence policy. To illustrate this better, the public health defining metaphor – the upstream/downstream

factors may be borrowed to illustrate how reporting of FGM/C remained downstream with the traditional reporting style of the Who, What, When, Where, Why and How (5Ws and H) model of basic news reporting (Singer, 2008). For instance in the reviewed text, the media barely gives a sense of context of women's lives that undergo the procedure, how FGM/C impacts on access to education for girl or the significance of economic empowerment for women in terms of FGM/C abandonment.

In a study, Bou-Karroum, El-Jardali, Hermadi, Faraj, Ojah, Shahrour, Darzi, Ali, Doumit, Langlois, Melki, Abouhaider, Akl, (2017) suggest that media interventions may have a positive impact when used as accountability tools leading to prioritizing and initiating policy discussions as well as tools to increase policy makers awareness, influence policy formulation and adoption by analyzing how existing or intended policy or policy options are perceived to feed into policy-making activities (Paalman, 1997). NAS (2003) also states how policy makers get their first information on a problem or its agency from the press. Therefore it is the media that puts information on the policy-making process. However, according to the findings, interpretation and analysis and dissemination of relevant FGM/C policies in the reviewed articles was limited. For instance, the media short of analysis of the legal and policy framework on FGM/C. As a matter of fact, in the reviewed articles, the policy frameworks are merely a mention. This limited the media's function to support identification of problems, devise solutions, policy adoption, implementation and evaluation (Mon, 2013).

Furthermore, the reviewed articles demonstrated limitations in **enterprise** in terms of creativity, self-initiative and research. Articles reviewed created the impression that journalists depended more on organized field trips by the UN Joint programme to gather stories than taking personal initiatives. Consequently, the media focused more on reporting on events rather than the underlying issues presented by FGM/C. There is also limited investigative reporting that provide details, facts and sources which could have otherwise been an accountability tool to trigger debate and action towards policy formulation and/or implementation and evaluation processes. Similarly, contextualization is also limited in terms of presenting background information and statistical data. However, this lack of enterprise may be attributed to the changing face of technology and timeliness with information travelling faster and influencing the criteria that journalists use to influence a news story. This advancements in technology has altered the collection, assembly and dissemination of news which needs to be reported fast (Spencer-

Thomas, 2019). With daily schedules and strict deadlines, journalists are under pressure to produce material faster and with fewer sources and have less time to research issues in-depth and as a result, compromising quality of content. Saraisky (2015) explains how media content is produced within constrained environments, prompting f0or shorter, dramatic stories rather than those that are longer and nuanced.

Leask, Hooker and King (2010) describes this as an attempt to balance between depth of the article and news worthy quality.

According to Saraisky (2015), media coverage is theorized to both reflect and create public policy and public opinion. However in terms of **reporting**, coverage of FGM/C in both newspapers remained more fragmentary than consistent, reactive than proactive and often concentrated around activities on commemorative days. This finding is backed by a study by T-Sung-Jen Shih, Wijeya & Brossad (2008) who found that coverage of public health issues was highly events-based with increased news coverage corresponding to important events. While dependency on events could be attributed to either challenges in access (due to harsh terrains and lack of infrastructure) or mere lack of interest due to proximity issues, time constraints, access to resources and technical expertise also come out as major issues in reporting on FGM/C (Leask, Hooker and King2010). More to that, the reviewed articles also fell short on giving voices from those affected by FGM/C in practicing communities and more on actors and anti –FGM activists such as donors, legislators and civil society. This is in contrary to the objective of the media campaign that sought to let the communities and individuals speak for themselves. (UNFPA/UNICEF, 2015).

In the study, **media advocacy** is illustrated in the ability of the two newspapers to provide space in the editorials and opinion pages to advocate for FGM/C abandonment. This advocacy function is further illustrated through the identified theme of 'Women's empowerment and gender equality', and subthemes 'male involvement as a tool for changing social and cultural norms', and 'advocating for the girl child' which emphasized public support geared towards abandonment of the practice. Generally, none of the newspaper articles reviewed appeared defensive of the practice, an indication of the media's role in advocacy for health.

In conclusion, it is safe to say, while policy making is sympathetic to the prohibition of FGM/C, the media was limited by significant constraints to reporting from a policy oriented perspective by structuring and describing information from a public policy issue. As described by

Soroko, Lawlor, Farnsworth & Young (2012) many of the stories did not provide enough context to understand contentious policy. Other barriers are proximity (lack of interest, distant from capital city where policymaking happens), limited access due to harsh terrains, lack of technical training (limited skills and knowledge in interpretation and analysis), and time constraints of news production, and technological advancements (like new media).

#### 5.3. Implications for research and policy

This analysis was limited due to time and the nature of this thesis. It was therefore challenging to fully evaluate the meaning of the identified themes and to what extent it influenced policy processes considering the multiple factors to be considered involved. However, this thematic analysis can inform researchers, programmers and advocates interested in understanding the interaction between the media and the policy world while considering media as tools for policy change. Researchers can also conduct better designed research studies using data collected from new media channels given the rise of social media channels to disseminate news. However, further research can be done with better analysis on how news is made in terms of editorial policies, layout and structural organization, actors, language (Jorgensen and Phillips, (2002). Future research could also focus on the influence of the media on health policy-making in diverse areas in the context of public health apart from FGM/C.

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# CHAPTER VI: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### **6.1. Conclusions**

In conclusion, the thematic analysis of the 243 newspaper articles has represented FGM/C as a public health problem aggravated by a multiplicity of socio-cultural and socio-economic factors. However, reflections from the findings, backed by evidence from different scholars as reviewed in the literature, limited use of journalistic news values such as influence and relevance, prominence, interpretation and analysis, enterprise and reporting compromised the medias agenda setting and framing functions to support policy making processes for FGM/C abandonment.

## **6.2. Significance of findings**

The findings of this study bear significance for the following reasons:

- (i) The findings show that while media representations play a crucial role in informing public policy and opinions about the causes and solutions to promoting health, the media's decision on what to cover –through agenda setting and framing effects and what to ignore can have policy implications.
- (ii) These findings also provide insights for advocates on how news is made; what influences news content and what does not in the context of policy processes.
- (iii) The findings provide knowledge and an awareness on how to work with the media including an understanding of the circumstances under which journalist work and what influences the news. Similarly, it informs advocates and programmers on the key issues to consider when designing advocacy strategies for health.
- (iv) The reflections could also support future research in this area and provide resource for those seeking to develop a common policy agenda to reduce FGM/C and enhance public health's advocate's ability to use the media to promote public health policy.

#### 6.3. Possible recommendations and areas of future research

In order to better understand the role of the media in policy processes, the following recommendations are outlined:

- Further thematic analysis of newspaper articles on public health campaigns focusing on the social determinants of health to inform development, design and modification of media campaigns for better public health outcomes.
- Considering globalization and its impact on FGM/C and the increasing influence of social media, research should investigate how media represents FGM/C on social media platforms as a tool for social change.
- 3. Bearing in mind that cultural modes of communication and circulation of news in FGM/C practicing communities is not through newspapers, there is need for comparative media research on how FGM/C is represented on local media channels targeting practicing communities.



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http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/530891498511398503/pdf/116829-WP-P151842-PUBLIC-EICM-Global-Conference-Edition-June-27.pdf

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Appendix One: Data collection matrix for The Daily Monitor

DATA COLLECTION  DAILY MONITOR	Data of publication (				DATA ANALYSIS LAYOUT				COME
No Keyword  1 Female Genital Mutilation  2 Female Genital Mutilation	20/12/2017	10/4/2018 10/4/2018	Let's all use culture as a positive force	Utik  ***tts://www.monktor.co.up/Deficitional-cubure-positive-fore-country-Goldy/9999-42596443/miscl.index.html  **thts://www.monktor.co.up/Deficitional-cubure-positive-fore-country-Goldy/9999-425964-3/miscl.index.html  **thts://www.monktor.co.up/Deficitional-cubure-positive-fore-country-Goldy/9999-42596-3/miscl.index.html  **Third://www.monktor.co.up/Deficitional-cubure-positive-fore-country-Goldy/9999-42596-3/miscl.index.html	Artide section Editorial Commentary	Article size  1 page 1 page	Visual semiotic analysis  None  Pitture of 15 ambassoning to libenda	Action in headlines FGM in head  Call to use out use for positive outcomes No  Advocating for womers rights No	Ine Mapping Breathic content of a foldes  Culture Madiciary  Gender Based Violence  Child Marriage  HIV/AUS
3 Female Genital Mutilation 4 Female Genital Mutilation	16/11/2017	5/2/2018 10/4/2018	Gender based violence in Uganda could be cultural, not poverty issue	They January months or as groups and the state of the sta	Connectary	1 page 1 page	mughot of author Mugshot of author	Linking GBV to culture No Gri empowement No	Sender based violence Human Rights Harmful Cultural gractices Religion Legistation Gri empowement
5 Female Genital Mutilation 6 Female Genital Mutilation	9/10/2017	10/4/2018 5/2/2018		htts://www.monitor.co.us/Dyfel/Commentary/-eligious-leaders-Parliament-John-Baptis-Odama-Gulu-1889954-4130N84-15mbt Index.html htts://www.monitor.co.us/News/National/100000-girls-genital-muslipitos-UNPFA-official/188334-4133323-in-Sake/Index.html	Commentary Commentary	1page 1page	Mug shot of author None	Religion, politics No Highlighting the magnitude of FGM in Uganda Ves	Religion Politics Legistron FOM prevalence Advances
7 Female Genital Mutilation 8 Female Genital Mutilation	28/05/2017	5/2/2018 5/2/2018	Cultural leaders drive women empowerment in Moroto	http://www.monitor.co.ug/News/National/Amodat-using-traditional-tribunals-to-fight-orine/588934-984090-urgra/Index.html http://www.monitor.co.ug/Nagazines/Full-Woman/Cultural-leaders-drive-womer-empowement-in-Monoto/588942-994054-3ugSun/index.html	National News Full Woman Magazine	1 page 1 page	Elders discuss land issues during their council sitting Women gathered at a clan meeting to settle a land dispute	Fighting orime using traditional courts No Women empowerment in an FGM practicing community No	Jigation Arbitration Security justice  Manual exponence of Culture Gender based violence Legal Page
9 Female Genital Mutilation 10 Female Genital Mutilation	1/5/2017	5/2/2018 5/2/2018	Egypt sentences radical priest to death in absentia	http://www.monitor.co.up/articulture/Reviews/Presidents-who-came-to-power-et-40-and-below/191203-385556-IniStibl/Index.html http://www.monitor.co.up/News/World/Expot-sentences-andical-presides-to-death-in-absentia-885840-380594-380854-0adex.html	Arts and Culture World News	1 page 1 page	Picture of a hanging rope for death penalty	Profiling young Presidents No Crime and punishment No	Politic Merejapalica, Tomesicifelica Genderhazed violenza Religion
11 Female Genital Mutilation 12 Female Genital Mutilation 13 Female Genital Mutilation	23/04/2017	5/2/2018 5/2/2018 5/2/2018	ASP Ogweng is a gender activist Woman does not equal sex US stoos 136 trillion funding to UNFPA	http://www.monker.co.ag/Margines/641-Woman/US-Cupress/s-s-pender-activis-189804-200006-1-5-th-indoor-html http://www.monker.co.ag/Margines/641-Woman-Us-Cupress/s-s-pender-activis-189804-2000007-6-6-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-	Full Woman Magazine Full Woman Magazine National News	1 page 1 page 1 page	ASP Ogweng speaking at a HeForShe event.  Woman crossing the streets	Male police officer turned gender activist  A case for women's rights  Outline funding for health issues  No	Note inholement GO prevention Violence against women and girls Senal Objectification Go Goder Exercises Senal Objectification Control of Contro
14 Female Genital Mutilation 15 Female Genital Mutilation	20/3/2017	5/2/2018 5/2/2018	The Switch: Rising above traumas of FGM	They I wave monitors as agreement Review (The Switch - Roy were - clarar) (SSE22-385510) (yith an index that	Arts and Culture National News	1 page 1 page	Potrait of smiling woman on book cover President Museveni with female soldiers who were awarded Golden Jubilee medi	A success story in fight against FGM Yes	Cuture Ruman rights Genderhazed Violence Nonen empowement Material Neath Farmful cluster longitions of Firmaline action Legislation (ND)
16 Female Genital Mutilation 17 Female Genital Mutilation		5/2/2018 10/4/2018	She lives her passion stitch by stich	http://www.monitor.co.up/Magazines/Full-Woman/She-Inver-her-passion-stitch-by-stoch/98891-37980A-9398Corpindes.html http://www.monitor.co.up/DeE/I/Commentary/Ligands-must-send-her-best-to-East-African-Legislative/E88964-379793A-ndodus_Index.html	Full Woman Magazine Commentary	1page 1page		One woman's success story in business No Legislation, participation, advocacy No	Monet Epperment legistrion Advocay senses Propulation
18 Female Genital Mutilation n=18	18/1/2017	5/2/2018	Museveni roots for prosperity at EAUA meeting	http://www.monitor.co.ug/News/National/Museveni-roots-prospenity-SALA-meeting/688384-5522408-124/Juz/Index.html	National News	1page	Picture of President Museveni addressing EALA plenary	Rooting for regional integration No	egidation
19 Female Genital Mutilation 20 Female Genital Mutilation		5/2/2018 5/2/2018	Fighting FGM must continue Ugandan girls tale to kenya for FGM	http://www.monitor.co.up/Deld/Sistorial/Fighting-FSM4-continue/SBM508-3500062-45opSu/nefex.html http://www.monitor.co.up/Deld/Sistorial/Fighting-FSM4-continue/SBM508-35000-35	Editorial National News	1 page	A group of women attending an anti-Female Genital Mutilation meeting	End FGM Yes Report on cross boarder FGM cutting Yes	Social norms Legislation Culture Cross boarder cotting Commonication of EAM used alone Maternal Realth
22 Female Genital Mutilation 22 Female Genital Mutilation	20/12/2016	5/2/2018 5/2/2018	Insights in Uganda: A foreigners humourous take on Ugandan life	stage i mensiona aug mensiona gepara mensiona promotine per periode del propositione del pr			None Speaker addressing crowds standing with two young Sabiny girls	Social commentary on Ugandan lifestyle No Acal to end child marriage No	Book review Gutter Society  Assocy Bridge (1614 Manage Bridge FOM Legislation Girl Child education
23 Female Genital Mutilation 24 Female Genital Mutilation	25/11/2016	10/4/2018 10/4/2018	Ending Gender Based Violence is everyones responsibility  Girls can cut poverly in developing countries	hts / Iwww.monitor.co.ug/DeE/ Commentary/Ending-geoder-based-violence-is-even pone-s-ne-ponsibility (99964-969766-dismas/index.html htts://www.monitor.co.ug/News/World/Gris-car-cut-powerly-developing-economies/59930-30-030-1146/6fc/index.html	Commentary World News	1 page 1 page	Students demonstrate against gender based violence during the International Day None	y of Gender based violence No Economic benefits of investog in the girl child No	Gender Bazed Violence Empowering Grif Child  Gender Marriage Child Lebour FOM Education
25 Female Genital Mutilation 26 Female Genital Mutilation	29/08/2016		MP launches anti-early pregnancy campaign	http://www.monitor.co.up/UpEN/Commentary/Queen-of-Eatwe-is-an-example-of-why-we-de-mand-better-life (989964-300)772-66dopt-index-html http://www.monitor.co.up/News/National/NP-launches-anti-anti-preparancy-campaigs/588384-330996-hatdor/index-html	Commentary National News	1 page 1 page	Pregnant teenage girls shares testimony to women Members of Parliament	Girl child empowerment No Member of Parlaiment Launches campaign against teenage pregnancy No	Empowering Grif Child Sexual and Reproductive Health  Soding FGM Ending this Marriage Early preparative Education
27 Female Genital Mutilation 28 Female Genital Mutilation 29 Female Genital Mutilation	6/7/2016	5/2/2018 5/2/2018 5/2/2018	Labia elongation is child abuse - activists	http://www.monitor.co.ug/News/Initions/Monitor/LS-bass-po-drib-thum-marping-circumsises-leg-fis-(88888-3-388882-0-09apa-lotes-haml http://www.monitor.co.ug/News/Initions/Labak-e-longation-is-old-obusearchivisy(8888-388882-0-04away-lotes-haml http://www.monitor.co.ug/Nepsines-LLIV-present-inition-google-of-old-on-in-leg-fis-(8888-0-0540-0-04away-lotes-haml http://www.monitor.co.ug/Nepsines-LLIV-present-inition-google-of-old-on-in-leg-fis-(8888-0-0540-0-04away-lotes-haml	National News National News Life Magazine	1 page 1 page	A group of girls dressed in traditional clothes singing to a crowd  Mug shot of woman activist  Bishops cut a cake at an anniversary	District leader raises voice against F6M No Linking Female Genital elongation to F6M No Commemorating an anniversary No	Soling ROM Milk multiment  This douce Aumanights  Helion Milkids Soling ROM
30 Female Genital Mutilation 31 Female Genital Mutilation	6/6/2016	5/2/2018 5/2/2018		rougy / Invance Annother Co. ang. Mengalines (L. Vier, Mental Co. Rep. Appelled Annother Co. Rep. Annother Co. ang. Mengalines (L. Vier, Mengalines (L. Vier	Life Magazine National News	1 page 1 page 1 page	Picture of featured artist.  A group of girls dressed in traditional clothes singing to a crowd	Telling a success story of a film maker who won award on FSM film No  Why dirrumnised women are churcher materially words.	Hespin passes or the grown and the second of
32 FGM	23/4/2016 9/3/2006	5/2/2008 5/2/2008	Actualising campaign promises on gender rights and empowerment	ray year noono. us general noone sees anneament in explainer roughessees anneament in execution in execution in http://www.noon.to.com/blagatiene/el-from/blastuiding-campiag-promises on gender-eight-and-enopowemen/9898-01091-olighach index.h http://www.noon.to.com/blews/haional/Women-leader-stated-eighestaion-renew-ealth-equility/98939-30078-oftrac/index.html		1 page 1 page 1 page	A picture of women selling bananas in a market  Ms Violet Mbabasi entertains the crowd during the celebrations	Taking stock of women's emanicipation promises No women call for equality No	Sinder Equality (some Exposurement Reproductive Health Legislation  Advicacy Spalify Exposurement Education Sexual Reproductive Health Mino
34 FGM 35 Female Genital Mutilation n=17	6/3/2006 6/3/2006	5/2/2018 5/2/2018	Do we still need special interest MP's?	sta; //www.montor.co.go/blegscies; Preside houes (El need pools interes) - UN-50584 (1900-1906) - Edocy index item http://www.montor.co.go/blocy/line-Enterlainment/sing-dama-coops-felt-FGM-22776-200384-9864cc//ndex item	People and Power Magazi Arts and Culture		Woman representative of PMOS in Parliament celebrates after retaining her seat. Women participate in a drama by REACH Uganda intended to empower them to sa		Legision Legision Proporement Linux Vacc Humanilights
36 Female Genital Mutilation 37 Female Genital Mutilation	30/12/2015 29/12/2015	10/4/2018 10/4/2018	Eliminating Female Genital Mudilation is possible in 2005 2,500 immates listed for pardon	http://www.monitor.co.up/Dysi/Commentary/Siminating-Female-Senital-Mail at ton-in-possible in 2015/200564-300802-envilled index html http://www.monitor.co.up/News/National/2500-immates-Acted-for-parton/100864-3012700-A1729-index html	Commentary National News	1 page	Note:	Ending FGM Fes Presidential pardon to FGM perpetrators No	Culture Gif empowement accidation Commission of GIAI Implementation of RDIFIN
39 Female Genital Mutilation 39 Female Genital Mutilation	14/12/2015 13/12/2015	10/4/2018 4/6/2018	Support Kapchorwa magistrate to end FGM MGD joins fight against FGM	htts://www.monitor.co.us/DEAI/Estorial/Support-Escrionna-magistrain-stop-GAI/(89866-2569714-us/copp)index.html htts://www.monitor.co.us/News/National/NGO-joins-Eight-against-EGN/688381-2006688-priorpplindex.html	Editorial News	1 page 1 page 1 page	None None	A call to support implementation of FGM laws Yes Awareness creation on FGM Yes	Apparatus  Abacay Camadiacad (FAM Inglementation of RfAllia Women) Health Human rights  Folleriz gashel Women GenderSazed Vidence Human Rights  Kess Bigliotte  Kess Bigliotte
4) Female Genital Mutilation 4) Female Genital Mutilation	28/11/2015	10/4/2018 10/4/2018	Implement laws on domestic violence Gender based violence; The unceasing menace	http://www.montor.co.up/DEG/Letter/Implement-bass-on-comessic-violence/INDESE-200204-055/mpt/mode html http://www.montor.co.up/Magazines/Life/Gender-based-violence-the-uncesing-mensor/PEGESE-2714139-0566/index-html	Letters Life Magazine	1page 1page	None Picture of Executive Director CEDOVIP	Legislation, domestic violence No Persistence of GBV No	egidzion Widenz agrinstwomerand gifs Human lights  Gender Based Volenze Legidation Control of womens sexually Human rights
42 Female Genital Mutilation 43 Female Genital Mutilation	25/11/2015 23/05/2015	10/4/2018 4/6/2018		http://www.monitor.co.up/DyEA/Commentary/We-must-end-violence-appind-women/099664-277016-V.cs.9-12*index-html http://www.monitor.co.up/News/National/Denounce-EGM-Attagel-zells-Raphows-Ecods-099884-2996664-inbh-6/index-html	Commentary National News	1 page 1 page	None Representatives of UN, Church and RHJ running in end FGM marathon	A message from UNFPA to commerciale 16 days of activism on VAW No Acal from a church leader to denounce FGM No	Advocay Sexual Violenz - Violenza agrient women and girls - Midd Marrians - Human rights - Health - Health - Human rights - Health -
44 Female Genital Mutilation 45 Female Genital Mutilation 46 Female Genital Mutilation	24/08/2005 14/08/2005	10/4/2018 4/6/2018 4/6/2018	Time to drop the blade and end FGM for good  A day in the life of a remote worker in a health facility  Noune eirls at the forefront of FGM field.	http://www.monitor.co.ug/Dg6//commentary/Time-drop-blade-end-FGUA-good/(88984-380/934-achibit-finde-shtml http://www.monitor.co.ug/Magazines/Health-bring/fa-Vide-Fa-aith-worker-semant-Ba-City/(18985-586698-buildhir) inde-shtml	Commentary Arts and Culture Arts and Culture	1 page	None A health worker attends to a female gatient in a health centre A group of eirls in traditional dresses performing at an outdoor event	A call to end FGM Yes Linking FGM to Maternal health No	Advance Religion Agridation Series and no 1974  Material Resident  College - Ruran rights  College - Ruran rights
40 Female Genital Mutilation 40 Female Genital Mutilation 48 Female Genital Mutilation	31/08/2015	4/6/2018 4/6/2018		http://www.monker.co.suphetoclasse:Reviews/frame-print with-the-furfament-of-FARA-frame(HEREX_SEREX_SEREX_SEREX_LEREX_SEREX_LEREX_SEREX_LEREX_SEREX_LEREX_SEREX_LEREX_SEREX_LEREX_SEREX_LEREX_SEREX_SEREX_SEREX_LEREX_SE	Arts and Culture Morld News	1 page 1 page 1 page	Picture of Agnes Nandutu the featured journalist	Engaging girls in REM abandonment Ves Activating public engagement on issues at hand No Challenees Rema is facing No	Gif Rights Munes empowement. Material Houtild  Livium Ruman rights  Nedia ecology  Gif Principle  Gif Principle
49 Female Genital Mutilation 50 Female Genital Mutilation	7/7/2015	4/6/2018 4/6/2018	Vote back Museveni, kenyan pokot appeal (SOs recruit men in FGM fight	http://www.monitor.co.ug/News/National/Viote-bad-Aluseveri—Renya-Point-apped (1983) 277725-6478; 25 Index html http://www.monitor.co.ug/News/National/Viote-bad-Aluseveri—RenYa-Point-apped (1983) 277725-6478; 25 Index html	National News	1 page 1 page	Amudat Woman NP dances with Poket women during a culture day  None	Politics No Engaging men in FGM abandonment Ves	Gri education Cultural days  Wild anothernet: Reproductive Health Gri engovernment Human rights
51 Female Genital Mutilation 52 Female Genital Mutilation		4/6/2008 4/6/2008	Men promoting Female Genital Mutilation says Executive Director Global organ honours scribes dedicated to women causes	hts //www.monitor.co.us/News/National/New-promoting-Fernale-Genital-Maillation-saye-NOO-director-680384;560015-100ns2/index.html http://www.monitor.co.us/News/National/Gobal-organ-honous-scribes-dedicated-women-causes-680384;561254-65(co.)index.html	National News Commentary	1page 1page	Women attend an anti-Fernale Genital Mutilation meeting None	Men accused of REM promotion Yes Recognising media for promoting women's causes No	Nonet sexual by Mome empowement, Patrodry Neda advocacy Women and girls health. Maternal Health. Sexual and Reproductive Health.
53 Female Genital Mutilation 54 Female Genital Mutilation	6/3/2015	10/4/2018 10/4/2018		http://www.monitor.co.up/DpEX/Commentary/Prioritise-enating-of-the-Maniage-and-Divorce-8/II_\$89364_265056-07om/Vindex.html http://www.monitor.co.up/DpEX/Commentary/Women—progress—stronger-commitment/\$99364_26538465034e-index.html	Commentary Commentary	1 page 1 page	None None	Advisorsing for legislation to protect women's rights No Avail for more commitment to protect women's rights No	Advocacy Women rights Admen empowement Gender equality Ramful cultural practice Gender Based Violence all Atlantings Legislation Nomen's rights Sexual and Reproductive Health Gender Equality Reproductive Rights Human Rights IND
55 Female Genital Mutilation 56 Female Genital Mutilation		4/6/2018 4/6/2018	Implement laws on domestic violence	http://www.monitor.co.ug/Magazines/Heithfuking/New-different-challenges-Fernals-Genital-Must latin 19985-1965(0) Science/Intel- http://www.monitor.co.ug/Op65/Jethers/Implement-laws-on-domestic-viol-ene/90534-299054-195mc/Index-html	Healthy Living Magazine Letters	1 page 1 page	Women singing during a cultural day None	Evaluating RGM abandonment programmes Yes A call to impelment laws that protect women from violence No	Advocary Matemalikaith legislation Reproductive Health Advocary Violence Against women Gender Based Violence Human Rights Access to Audice
57 Female Genital Mutilation 58 Female Genital Mutilation 59 Female Genital Mutilation	18/02/2015 10/2/2015 5/1/2015	5/2/2018 10/4/2018 10/4/2018	Work together to stop FGM	http://www.monitoro.ug/DySi/JenterySiminate-FGI-Liganda/MSSIS-1930-0pdno/moles.html http://www.monitoro.uu/DySi/JenteryMoles.pethe-to-stop-FGI/SSIS-3/SSIS-10/doubno- http://www.monitoro.uu/DySi/JenteryMoles.pethe-to-stop-FGI/SSIS-3/SSIS-10/doubno- http://www.monitoro.uu/DySi/JenteryMoles.html	Letters Letters	1 page 1 page	None None	Acal to eliminate FGM Yes  Pallying for joint support to end FGM Yes  Mind the end FGM No.	Advacay Religion Advacay Remanifets  Stranger of the Company of th
60 Female Genital Mutilation 61 Female Genital Mutilation	6/2/2015 5/2/2015	4/6/2018 5/2/2018	Female dircumcision: Uganda still has a long way to zero tolerance 200 million girls and women subjected to FGM	http://www.montor.co.ag/parculture/Reviews/Rev	Arts and Culture National News	1 page 1 page 1 page	Community leaders addressing a meeting in an FGM practicing community  None	No light at the end of the tunnel for FGM fight Yes Highlighting the global prevalence of FGM Yes	testicion de la legiciation (ministration (FRM )  Legiciation Productor (FRM )  Legiciation Productor (FRM )
€2 Female Genital Mutilation €3 Female Genital Mutilation		5/2/2018 4/6/2018		hts / Iwww.monitor.co.up/Eerdion/What-candidates-promise-womer/DEFSH-309554-kspasi-jindex-html htts://www.monitor.co.up/artsultuse-Reviews/Exploring-the-Sabiny-culture/951332-259995-70pow/h [index-html	Elections Arts and Culture	1 page 1 page	A man and a woman in a fist fight. Young boys ready to be circumcised at the Sebei Cultural Centre	A highlight of what presidential candidates promised women No Embracing positive cultures No	Extract exponement - Access (3) access (5) access (5) Added to the Real Medical Manage Community participation
64 Female Genital Mutilation 65 Female Genital Mutilation n=30		4/5/2018 10/4/2018		http://www.monitor.co.up/News/National/Unice45-o-medis-Help-us-promote-children-s-rights/58838-294005-63-wu/index.html http://www.monitor.co.up/Debl.Ycmmentary/0/16/monitor.and-Female-Genital-Malifation-must-end-98988-294005-63-wu/index.html http://www.monitor.co.up/Debl.Ycmmentary/0/16/monitor.and-Female-Genital-Malifation-must-end-98988-294005-63-wu/index.html	Connectary Connectary	1 page 1 page	UNICEF staff addressing journalists at a media orientation workhop on FGM report Name	Trin, Recognising role of media in reporting on childrens rights No  A call to gaze High against child marriage and RSM No	Nebasahoray Gri optis Humanights Nebocay Humanights Humanights Securi violence Gender equality
66 Female Genital Mutilation		4/5/2018		http://www.monitor.co.ug/NewyNational/Museveni-pardons-PGM-convicts/58834-1579564-wuStwart/index.html	National News	1page	None	A presidential pardon to FGM convicts Yes	Legislation Realth Climinal station of RSM Implementation of RSM law
6) Female Genital Mutilation 68 Female Genital Mutilation 69 Female Genital Mutilation		4/6/2018 4/6/2018 4/6/2018	Magistrate in trouble over FGM jail terms	http://www.monitor.co.ug/Op6s/Estorial/Support-Rapdoma-majoraie-stop-604/98360-256504-up5agos/index-html http://www.monitor.co.ug/News/National/Majorate-in-trouble-over-FOM-jul-exms/58384-256500-motifors/Index-html	Editorial Arts and Culture Arts and Culture	1 page 1 page	None None Tractional Tepeth dancers perform at an elemt.	Implementation of FGM law  Communities resisting the FGM law  Teibal conflicts / impediaces to basic social services  No	legislation Humanights Women health  Legislation Humanights Culture
70 Female Genital Mutilation 71 Female Genital Mutilation	5/12/2014	4/6/2018 4/6/2018	Tepeth: Besiged, forgotten  Kadaga: Karamoja leaders should fight against genital mutilation  Why we observe 15 days of activism	They have months on a granular thereto represents the state of the sta	National News Arts and Culture	1 page 1	Speaker of Parliament Rebecta Kadaga signs her commitment to end FGM  Shudents at a workshop on stopping teenage pregnancies and forced marriage	Engaging local leaders in FGM fight Yes	National Resist  Legislation Culture Criminal print of 650  Visions paragraph among and efficial control of 650  Visions paragraph among
72 Female Genital Mutilation 73 Female Genital Mutilation	2/12/2014	4/6/2018 5/6/2018		http://www.monitor.co.ug/News/National/Maried-womes-oronolog-genital-mullation—epon/N8884-54124-es/Ind/Index-Indi http://www.monitor.co.ug/SpecialReports/First-eer-Sobiny-cultural-and-tourism-feetival-here/188142-197811-3-mp.u/index-Indi	National News Special Report	1 page 1 page	A group of women in Kapchorwa District discuss how to Fight FGM in their commun Tourists and residents share mayek, admink local beer made from maize, at the Cul	unit/Women accused of promoting FGM Yes	Health, Culture Legislation Signa Culture
74 Female Genital Mutilation 75 Female Genital Mutilation	21/11/2014	5/6/2018 5/6/2018	Five convicted for aiding FGM	http://www.monitor.co.ug/News/National/SI-commity-5ns3-tillor-for-Sphing-violence-against-children/S8838-X533115-son-b <sub>2</sub> -index.html http://www.monitor.co.ug/News/National/Five-convicted-for-aiding-FGW/S88384-X55500-pgw-32-index.html	National News National News	1page 1page	None None	Donor commitment to fighting violence against children No Implementing FGM law Yes	Welence against girls Education  Communication of FGM Legislation
76 Female Genital Mutilation 77 Female Genital Mutilation	30/10/2014	5/6/2008 5/6/2008	'Control your wife', Who still says that?	http://www.monitor.co.ug/News/National/NGO-to-sensitise-leaders-on-FGM/NB834-X51952-4layuku/index.html http://www.monitor.co.ug/lantsus/turs/Neart-to-Heart-Control-your-wife—Who-still-says-that-190230-350164-10/heip/index.html	National News Heart to Heart	1 page 1 page	None Graphic illustration of man chaining a woman	FGM sensitisation (feature of women's empowerment) No	Legislation  Gender equality   Women's rights   Wichen ampowement
78 Female Genital Mutilation 79 Female Genital Mutilation	23/09/2018	5/6/2018 5/6/2018	What are you doing to end violence against girls? Little action has been taken to help women succeed Only women can best tell their story	http://www.monitor.co.ug/artsculture/Reviews/Minat-we-art-doing-to-end-violenze-against-girls (99123-20223-11)www.gol/index.html http://www.monitor.co.ug/Specia/Reports/Little-action-has-been-taken-to-help-supren-suzzee/dise8923-36502-42/htm/index.html	Arts and Culture Special Report	1 page 1 page	Primary school children narrating a poem to end violence against children MS Theopista Nakito the featured woman feeds her chicken	Dayof the girl child No Call to turn gender based policy in to action No	legistion (finiteliane of IGA) Advicacy Hamful cultural products (Sender equality Gender inequality General Indiana (Reproductive Health   Nomer empowement
80 Female Genital Mutilation 81 Female Genital Mutilation 82 Female Genital Mutilation	18/07/2014	5/6/2018 5/6/2018 5/6/2018	Only women can best tell their story 300 quit female circumcision, preach against the wice Girls use football to fight female genital mutilation	http://www.montor.co.ug/Magazies-16-14-Woman (Druh-the-wome-cas-best-461-beis-inn/SSR2-250104-14/mich-innl- http://www.montor.co.ug/Mass/Marian-120-quit-femie-cirampisionprech-agient-the-via-250032-150020-lpth/index.html http://www.montor.co.ug/Mass/Marian-120-quit-femie-cirampisionprech-agient-the-via-250032-150020	Full Woman Magazine National News National News	1 page 1 page 1 page	Potrait of Hilda Twongyeinwe the Fermite coordinator  None  A female football team lines up at a soccer tournament against FGM in Kapchonwa	Giving a voice to the women  A success story of FGM abandonment among cutters  Ves  a Using sport to end FGM  Yes	Nota shocus; Notes erapeement legislation deministrate of EAN Advacus Sport Material Nation
83 Female Genital Mutilation 84 Female Genital Mutilation	14/7/2014	5/6/2018 5/6/2018		tagy year nomino za gywena petindi vitro die ober ober ober ober de petine generalization petine se established between de petine generalization petine se established between de petine se establishe	Full Woman Magazine Editorial	1 page 1 page 1 page	Potrait of Tanzania's former First Lady Mama Nyerere  None	Recognising Tanzanias Former first lady Protecting women from violence, enacting legislation No	Americanousment Volenzagaint vanes antigis Distributed Legislaton
85 Female Genital Mutilation 86 Female Genital Mutilation	27/03/2014 19/03/2014	5/6/2018 5/6/2018		http://www.monitor.co.ug/UpEd/Commentary/Empower-adolescents-to-curb-early-pregnancy/999864-2990W-EpiCtms/Index.html http://www.monitor.co.ug/UpEd/Commentary/Enti-Pomography-Act-a-setback/98986-299882-rd-Ehtz/Index.html	Commentary Commentary	1 page 1 page	None None	A call to action to empower the girlchild No Commentary on how a legislation is impacting on women's rights No	Advicacy Early preprantes Sexual violence Sexual and Reproductive Health Women's Rights Gender equality Legislation
87 Female Genital Mutilation 88 Female Genital Mutilation	16/3/2014	5/6/2008 5/6/2008		http://www.monitor.co.ug/OpEs/Commentary/Provide-safe-peosage-and-integration-for-female-migrants/98956-1244024-wieck/Index.html http://www.monitor.co.ug/News/National/Naphones-The-Land-of-opons-beauty/08958-124690-0592pindex.html	Commentary National News	1 page 1 page	None Tourists take pictures at the Sipi Falls in Kapchonwa	A call to action to protect women migrants to prevent GBV No Profiling region that practices FGM No Table to account FORM action	Advances Globalisation Migration Volence against Women and Globalisation Control of paraget
89 Female Genital Mutilation 90 Female Genital Mutilation 91 Female Genital Mutilation	20/02/2014	5/6/2008 5/6/2008 5/6/2008	Cheborion: Sebei elders' leader goes to rest Institute to fight sexual crimes opens in Kampala Wloman denounces FGM, surrenders knife	http://www.monitor.co.au/phicsulane/Reviews/Cheborico-Sebie-dens-leade-apsoct-one-RESIZEX-2022004/15exeMicholes-html http://www.monitor.co.au/phicsul/instand-	Arts and culture National News National News	1 page 1 page 1 page	None Ministers of Gender cut a ribbon to commission training facility to fight sexual crim	Tribute to an anti-RSM activist No me Taking action to fight sexual orimes Ves How a Former outser laws down for fie	Sensi Videnz Sester base Videnz  Citiza Matantenana
92 Female Genital Mutilation 93 Female Genital Mutilation	15/02/2014	5/6/2018 5/6/2018	Chelangat is determined to wipe out FGM in Sebei When women have come to the rescue	Tably Jawan montors on agreemy manage monter-demonstrative questions interpreted to appear an expression montor of the Jaman and Magazines (Full Word and Celebratic London to Ce	Commentary Full Woman Magazine	1 page 1 page 1 page	Potrait of REACH Executive Director Ns Chelangat  None	Noman activist campaigns against FGM Yes Female cutter denounces FGM No	Gilde September   Alternative rites of passage
94 Female Genital Mutilation 95 Female Genital mutilation	12/2/2014 6/2/2004	5/6/2008 21/05/2008	First hospital to give surgery to FGM victims opens in West Africa We must rid our communities of Female Genital Mutilation	http://www.monitor.co.ug/lives/WorldFirst-hoogist-to-give-surgen-to-FGM-victims-in-West-Africa-E88884-220555-9mbil-(hodes-btml http://www.monitor.co.ug/UpE4/Commentary/We-must-ind-our-communities-of-Female-Genital-Moslinsin-(58856-2150/10-13 heym/Index-btml	Commentary Commentary	1 page 1 page	None None	Initiative to repair FGM survivors Yes Call to action to accelerate FGM abandonment Yes	Monest health Advicesy FOM standoment Criminal spond FOM
96 Female Genital Mutilation N=31		5/6/2018		http://www.montor.co.ag/Magazines/Full-Homan/Mee-women-Nave-come-to-the-rescue/99904-259354-plays/Index-ktml	Full Woman Magazine	1 page	Potrait of Catherine Samba-Panza	Profiling Africa's women Presidents No	Watermet Streetschaft
97 Female Genital Mutilation 98 Female Genital Mutilation	15/12/2013	5/6/2008 5/6/2008	Who else is in Mandela's league?	http://www.monitor.co.up/News/National/Arica-queen-denource-lemak-genital-multistion/88334-112012-96s/in/Index-html http://www.monitor.co.up/Nationies/People/Peopl	National News People and Power Magazi		Tooro queen mother Best Kemigisa talks to a girl A pairing of Nelson Mandela	Cultural leaders denounce FGM Yes Profiling popular Presidents of Africa No	Cuture Material Health Gender qualify significant  Similar Lance of FSM Legislation
99 Female Genital Mudilation 100 Female Genital Mudilation 101 Female Genital Mudilation	19/11/2013	5/6/2018 5/6/2018 6/6/2018	Violence against women is fuelling HV/Aids infection  How far the fight against FGM has come  New lease of life for FGM victims in karamoja	http://www.mahtar.ca.ag/bpt6/Camentar/Wickner.agarick-auree-61-felling=W-44-de-infaction/99585-200985-brokulp index html http://www.mahtar.ca.ag/brickultus_Reviews-Rive-fest-96-fell-programs-61-64-bas-cme-1951212-200984-100986-10098-1	Commentary Arts and culture Arts and culture	1 page 1 page 1 page	None Former FGM surgeons thumb-printing to commit to stop FGM Young GBV survivors at the safe home with minister of culture	Linking violence against women to HIV No Evaluating the campaign to end FGM Ves Providing safe haven for FGM survivors Yes	Walenz agrant women and Gris ' gender - 4/4 Winner and gris health  Seminalisation of GRI - geglation - Gender - Seusal and Reproductive health - Winner and gris rights  Command action of GRI - section - Gender - Seusal showing - Gender - Gender - Seusal showing - Gender - Gen
102 Female Genital Mutilation		6/6/2018 6/6/2018	Why you should not miss antenatal visits  Pass sexual offences Bill'	Tagy Jawan, montato can gu Magaines je kesih biring ilihoy pun sekratik sot, mina-artemati sekrati sekrit 1998-2002 27 1998: ilihote himi http://www.monitor.ca.gu/DyEd/Comeran/Para-seval-diferes-All-(58056-200765-76-52) index himi http://www.monitor.ca.gu/DyEd/Comeran/Para-seval-diferes-All-(58056-200765-76-52) index himi	Healthy Living Magazine Commentary		A health worker sits with a mother and her new born babies.  None	The importance of antenatal care No Call for action to pass legislation to protect women from sex offences No	Material Realth (Kones) Sealth Cones (Sealth
104 Female Genital Mutilation 105 Female Genital Mutilation	24/08/2013	6/6/2018 6/6/2018		http://www.monitor.co.ug/lives/National/St-fernale-MP-spoise-five-times-in-two-years/588334-295056-12yhtas/index.html http://www.monitor.co.ug/Specia/Reports/Kapchonwa-Offering-more-than-Kurotich/588342-3955794-357/hub/index.html	National News Special Report	1 page 1 page	None A picture of Sipi Falls one of the tourist attractions in FGM practicing Sebei region		Course outre
106 Female Genital Mutilation 107 Female Genital Mutilation	27/07/2013	6/6/2018 6/6/2018	Kuka survived female circumcision and dedicates her life to protecting a	http://www.monitor.co.up/insculture-Reviews/Visiting-Kiprotich-sparents/96/233-5495519-Ripkin/Index.html http://www.monitor.co.up/Magazines/Fel-Woman/Kuka-sunvive-Female-discumdision-salam-vannes-169982-197982-22a-745/Index.html	Arts and culture World News	1 page 1 page	The new house built for parents of athelete Kipnotich from Sabiny region FGM activis Jane Frances Kuka shows off her award	Story about the home of an award winning athelete in kapchonva No Woman activist nemates how she survived FGM Yes	Tourism Culture Sport Advisory Culture Sport Spo
108 Female Genital Mutilation 109 Female Genital Mutilation 110 Female Genital Mutilation	20/05/2013	6/6/2018 6/6/2018 6/6/2018	30 million girls at risk of being cut, says UniceF FGM cases drop by 40 percent Manusca holds record Wassers's Day function	http://www.monitor.co.ug/News/World 13-million-gists-zt-sis-of-beinn-cutsays-linine/S8880-1904788-13) 15(n) index html http://www.monitor.co.ug/News/World 13-million-gists-zt-sis-of-beinn-cutsays-linine/S8880-190478-13) 15(n) index html http://www.monitor.co.ug/News/World 13-million-gists-zt-sis-of-beinn-cutsays-linine/S8880-190478-130-130-130-130-130-130-130-130-130-130	World News National News	1 page 1 page	None A Sabiny girl walks in pain after undergoing Female Genital Mutilation.  Example Maintenant and property to women property in Manuacy District.	The magnitude of FGM/Can laws stop the practice?  A report on decline in FGM prevalence  Commonwhole of International Manager Day  Manager Commonwealth on Alexandrian Manager	Unimal store of FGAL septiation Humanights Legislation Chimical second Chimical Second Humanights  Among septiation Chimical Second Humanights  Among septiation Chimical Second Second Humanights  Among septiation Chimical Second Seco
110 Female Genital Mutilation 111 Female Genital Mutilation 112 Female Genital Mutilation	11/5/2013	6/6/2018 6/6/2018	Mayuge holds second Women's Day function  400 children in Amudat flee their homes for Fear of FGM  More than 200 girls o insumcised last year	http://www.monitor.co.ug/News/National/Mayage-holds-second-Women-o-Day-fundion/SEESS-185133-Altayw/mdec.html http://www.monitor.co.ug/News/National/Mode/in-Amudat-Revt-bels-homen-fundea-of-ROMSEESS-186558-RestSc/Index.htm http://www.monitor.co.ug/News/National/Mode-than-200-gels-circumsiced-bet-yes/SEESS-17MAM-Se(Ng)-Index.html	National News National News National News	1 page 1 page 1 page	Female Ministers hand over goals to women groups in Mayuge District  None  None	Commemorating International Womens Day  Creating safe haven for girls fleeing from FGM  Statistical reporting of FGM cases of the year  No	Hanner rights  Author and recovery the Author and rights  Bediation Gild exposurement. All whome and Girls rights  Bediation Commissions of ICAN  Bediation Security Annual Commissions of ICAN  Bediation Security A
113 Female Genital Mutilation 114 Female Genital Mutilation	7/4/2013	6/6/2018 6/6/2018		stag y two monthor on agreement actions were twice acceptance commission every monthor in agreement acceptance of the commission every monthor on agreement acceptance of the Commission event for the commission of the commission	Life Magazine Special Report	1 page 1 page 1 page	Amina Namakula doing the Adungu dance Nidere Troupe performances  None	Using dance to send anti-FGM messages No Uniking Obstetnic Fistula to FGM No	Health Education Feeding registrary Sessal and Registrative Health
115 Female Genital Mutilation 116 Female Genital Mutilation	27/03/2013 2 24/03/2013 2	21,05/2018 21,05/2018	Pass Serual Offences Bill Beauty and the cultural beast	http://www.montor.co.up/DpE6/Commentary/Pass-se.ual-offexce-8iil-(980964-2000066-9165po) index.html http://www.montor.co.up/DpE6/Commentary/Beauty-and-the-cultural-beaut/980964-1780966-49/mdx/index.html	Commentary Letters	1 page 1 page	None Name	Advocating for the Sexual offences Bill No Of cultural practices that undermine gender equality No	Advicacy Videnz agricis women and gris Education  Cuture Seated integrated Seated Seated Integrated Seated Seated Integrated Seated Integr
117 Female Genital Mutilation 118 Female Genital Mutilation	1/3/2013	6/6/2018 21/05/2018	FGM: Sensitize elders and support activists	http://www.monitor.co.ug/News/National/Maseveni-wants-ARM-aucus-to-discuss-Marriage-BII/588384-175550-5yoms/index-state/ http://www.monitor.co.ug/Dp661/etnery/65M-5ensiss-eiders-and-support-activists/BISS14-17056-spektsp/index-html	/#etc		<mark>⊮c.</mark> ac.za/	A push to pass laws that protect women No Call to action to accelerate FGM abandonment.  Yes	agidizan Gender Sucet Volence Advacacy Guture FSM Ameloment
119 Female Genital Mutilation 120 Female Genital Mutilation 121 Female Genital Mutilation	21/02/2013	13/05/2008 23/05/2008 minorana	Sensitize public about the dangers of FGM	http://www.monitor.co.ug/Upicy_colors/seles/south-rise/seles-south-rise-rise-general-monitors/south-rise-seles-south-rise-denges-of-FMG/XXXX14-TMC384-r/XXx/index.html	Letters	1 page 1 page	None None	Appeal for behaviorial change programmining to end FGM Yes Appeal for mass sensitisation to eliminate FGM Yes  College of the programming CGM Yes	Absolute Community paseress   Mathematical Community Sensions   Social Community sensess   Solidan Community Sensions   Social Community senses   Solidan Community Sensions   Solidan Communi
121 Female Genital Mutilation 125 Female Genital Mutilation 126 Female Genital Mutilation	12/2/2013	21/05/2018 21/05/2018 21/05/2018	We must continue the fight against Female Genital Mutilation	http://www.monitor.co.ag/DpGi/clarerylet-eliminate-FGM/80554-199398-qmmgft/index.html http://www.monitor.co.ag/DpGi/commentar/We-must-continue-the-light-against-fernide-Genita-Mulliation/98988-989105-autoplay-Index.html http://www.monitor.co.ag/DpGi/commentar/We-must-continue-the-light-against-fernide-Genita-Mulliation/98988-989105-autoplay-Index.html http://www.monitor.co.ag/DpGi/commentar/We-must-continue-the-light-against-fernide-Genita-Mulliation/98988-989105-autoplay-Index.html http://www.monitor.co.ag/DpGi/commentar/We-must-continue-the-light-against-fernide-Genita-Mulliation/98988-989105-autoplay-Index.html http://www.monitor.co.ag/DpGi/commentar/We-must-continue-the-light-against-fernide-Genita-Mulliation/98988-989105-autoplay-Index.html http://www.monitor.co.ag/DpGi/commentar/We-must-continue-the-light-against-fernide-Genita-Mulliation/98988-989105-autoplay-Index.html http://www.monitor.co.ag/DpGi/commentar/We-must-continue-the-light-against-fernide-Genita-Mulliation/98988-989105-autoplay-Index.html http://www.monitor.co.ag/DpGi/commentar/We-must-continue-the-light-against-fernide-Genita-Mulliation/98988-989105-autoplay-Index.html http://www.monitor.co.ag/DpGi/commentar/We-must-continue-the-light-against-fernide-Genita-Mulliation/98988-989105-autoplay-Index.html http://www.monitor.co.ag/DpGi/commentar/We-must-continue-the-light-against-fernide-Genita-Mulliation-Index.html http://www.monitor.co.ag/DpGi/commentar/We-must-continue-the-light-against-fernide-Genita-Mulliation-Index.html http://www.monitor.co.ag/DpGi/commentar/We-must-continue-the-light-against-fernide-Genita-Mulliation-Index.html http://www.monitor.co.ag/DpGi/commentar/We-must-continue-the-light-against-fernide-Genita-Mulliation-Index.html http://www.monitor.co.ag/DpGi/commentar/We-must-continue-the-light-against-fernide-Genita-Mulliation-Index.html http://www.monitor.co.ag/DpGi/commentar/We-must-continue-the-light-against-fernide-Genita-Mulliation-Index.html http://www.monitor.co.ag/DpGi/commentar/We-must-continue-the-light-against-fernide	Commentary	1 page 1 page	None None	Call to action to end FGM Yes Call to accelerate right against FGM Yes Call to accelerate RGM Ver	About Cutter Signs Wildermet Griedung G
126 Female Genital Mutilation 127 Female Genital Mutilation 128 Female Genital Mutilation	7/2/2013	11,05/2018 11,05/2018 11,05/2018		http://www.montor.co.ug/Upic/Editorius/Feraie-gerital-statip-genest-drap/ERRID-ERRID-Beware/notex-html http://www.montor.co.ug/Upic/Editorius/Er-suip-o-o-FAM/ERRID-ERRI	Editorial Letters National News	1 page 1 page 1 page	None None	Call to stop FGM Yes  Call to action to end FGM Yes  Criminal sing FGM Nes	Abnoxy Cuture Signal Mikhandoment Gifeduction Legistrion Feath Advancy Cuture Feath Gender Swell Violenz Cuture Alternative riter of processes Signal Sistemination
129 Female Genital Mutilation 129 Female Genital Mutilation		11/5/2018 11/5/2018	No more cutting - UNFPA Boss  Gursson worsted for 'nutting' picks	1937 / HOW MONOTO LONG BY MEN AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN	Arts and culture National News	1 page 1 page 1 name	Potrait of UNFPA Representative in Uganda Grown of Villagers accord wown airls and woman after circumsision.	UN calls for no more FGM practice No	Aboxay Seculard Reproductive Real of Rights Legislation Community awareness seculisation

## Appendix Two: Data Collection matrix for The New Vision

The New Vision											
No. KeyWord	Date of publicati	ion Date of download	Title of article	link		Article section A	rticle size	Visual semeotic analysis	Headline FGM in he	eadline Mapping thematic content of articles	
1 Female Genital Mutilation	2017 16/04/2017	18/07//2018	Winten MPs to encage nultural leaders on ECM	https://www.newsision.co.up/new_vision/news/185196/www.news.aurana.relburd.land-re-free		National news 1:	2009	Remanded children receiving an according of Honor from International Institute	Financing women legicators in the field against CCM	Legislation Republicatival requires Community or various Casality of	
2 Female Genital Mutilation	26/04/2017	18/07/2018	Women MPs to engage cultural leaders on FGM The 'surgeons': The masterminds behind FGM	https://www.newision.co.ug/new-vision/news/1451186/women-mps-engage-cultural-leaders-tgm https://www.newision.co.ug/new-vision/news/1453386/surgeons-markerminds-fgm		Health 1	page	Remanded children receiving an assortment of items from international linner Whe Picture of a woman who claims she is no longer an FGM surgeon	Spotlight on the FGM surgeons/cutters Yes	Legislation Criminal sation of FGM Girleducation Health	
3 Female Genital Mutilation 4 Female Genital Mutilation	7/2/2017	18/07/2018 18/07/2018	Female genital cutting has 'evolutionary' drive 80% of Poket women still undergoing genital mutilation-study	https://www.newision.co.ug/new-vision/news/1445710/female-genital-cutting-evolutionary-drive		Health and Fitness 1	page	A cutters hands holding a blade used for FGM The hands of a traditional surgeon holding a razor blade before carrying out FGM or	Explainining why FGM practice has proved resistant to change Nes	Maternal Health Human rights Culture	
S Female Genital Mutilation	5/4/2017	19/07/2018	Female Genital Mutilation still a nightmare	https://www.newision.co.ug/new-vision/news/3451133/80-poket-women-undergoing-genital-mutilation-stu- https://www.newision.co.ug/new-vision/news/345088/Temale-genital-mutilation-nightmare	9	National news 1 National news 1	page	Bukwo District Woman MP Evelyn Chemutal interacts with ex-FGM surgeons	FGM remains a challenge Res	Culture Alternative rite of passage human rights harmful cultural practice	Teenage pregnancy Early mai
6 Female Genital Mutilation 7 Female Genital Mutilation	6/6/2017 6/3/2017	15/07/2018 15/07/2018	Refugees practicing FGM secretly in Kampala – UNFPA Communities look on as FGM continues unabated	https://www.newision.co.ug/new-vision/news/1454940/refuges-practicing-figm-secretly-kampala-onfpa https://www.newision.co.ug/new-vision/news/1448056/communities-lock-figm-continues-unabated		National news 1 National news 1	balls balls balls	UNFPA focal person for FGM Ms Cherop and I/C charge of Reproductive health Ugan	da address press conference Pes	Globalisation of FGM Trends of FGM ex sal and Reproductive Health Maternal health Violence against women and piles Sensitivation Advocacy	
8 Female Genital Mutilation	19/09/2017	27/07/2018	Athletes run to end FGM in Sebei region	https://www.newision.co.ug/new vision/news/s463902/sthletes-run-figm-sebel-region		National 1	page	Spictures of athletes, Church of Uganda and UNFPA officials	An action to end FGM Nes	Advocacy Gender Based Violence sensitisation Community awareness Cultur	Religion Gender equality Forced in
9 Female Genital Mutilation	10/10/2007	27/07/2018	Girls need basic life skills to repel brutality	https://www.newision.co.ug/new-vision/news/146256/girls-basic-life-skills-repel-brutality		Opinion/commentary 1	page page page	Mugshot of author	An action of end violence against women and girls No	Advocacy Gender Based Violence Health Forced marriage Early marriage Teena	e pregnancy women empower
10 Female Genital Mutilation 11 Female Genital Mutilation	29/06/2017 17/09/2017	27/07/2018 27/07/2018	Marijuana, fuel sniffing blamed for Gender based violence in Busia Inter-religious council moves to fight FGM	https://www.newision.co.ug/new-vision/news/145645/marijuana-fuel-sniffing-blamed-gender-violence-bu- https://www.newision.co.ug/new-vision/news/1461767/inter-religious-council-moves-fight-figm	<u> </u>	National 1 National 1	page	Male assaulting a female by checking  Multi of Uganda Muslims supreme Council addressing crowds at FGM marathon	Gender based violence linked to drug abuse No Religious leaders join fight to end FGM Nes	Religion Gender Based Violence GM abandonment Sensitisation Comm	unity awareness Sport
12 Female Genital Mutilation	20/07/2017	27/07/2018	Somalia MPS undergo training on gender equality	https://www.newision.co.ug/new-vision/news/3462002/somalia-mps-undergo-training-gender-equality		African news 1	page	Some of the somali MPs at the training on Gender equality	Capacity building on gender equality advancement at legislative level No	Gender Based Wolence Gender equality Community awareness	
13 Female Genital Mutilation 14 Female Genital Mutilation	14/12/2307	27/07/2018 27/07/2018	Child abuse: UNICEF wants govt to strengthen probation officers to curl Acholi adolescents equipped with skills to fight vulnerability	rb (https://www.newision.co.up/new vision/news/3467535/child-abuse-unicef-govt-strengthen-probation-office wither-//www.newision.co.up/new vision/news/1465618/artesl-advisorants-anxionant-pills-field-uninarehild	n-curb-vice	National 1 Home News 1	page	A group of smiling children waving into the camera School girls share a moment during the workshop/UNFFA, UNAIDS, UNICEF officials	A call to accelerate interventions to curb child abuse No  Separaterian secure pick with life child.	Advocacy girl rights  Child marriage Tengana reamanay Miningan amingt appear and right	
15 Female Genital Mutilation	25/04/2007	27/07/2018	The fight against FGM: Starting from the beginning	https://www.newirkion.co.ug/new-vision/news/1453958/Tight-figm-starting-beginning		Health 1	page	The cleansers of the Sikowa clan stand infront of a cave/the author navigating the h	Explaining the origins of FGM Nes	Legislation Criminalisation of FGM	
16 Female Genital Mutilation 17 Female Genital Mutilation	30/05/2017 20/06/2017	27/07/2018 27/07/2018	Ugandans told to stop violence against children End violence against children	https://www.newirison.co.ug/new-vision/news/155436/ugandars-told-stop-violence-drildren		National 1: Supplement 1:	page	D/Speaker of Parliament arriving for breakfast meeting on ending VAC A group of girls express Joy about the Introduction of a menstrual hygiene manager	A call to action to end VAC No	Advocacy Violence against women and children Health Legislation	
18 Female Genital Mutilation	22/11/2017	27/07/2018	UN calls for sterner action to end violence against women	https://www.newision.co.ug/new vision/news/146688/collective-action-permanently-violence-women-girls		News 1	page	None	A call to end violence against women No	Advocacy Violence against women and children Human rights 16-days of activ	m .
19 Female Genital Mutilation 20 Female Genital Mutilation	11/7/2017	27/07/2018 31/07/2018	Empower adolescent girls for sustainable development MUK embarks on sh18bn project to curb borderland migration crises	https://www.newirkion.co.ug/new.wision/news/1457401/empower-adolescent-girls-sustainable-development		Opinion/commentary 1 Education 1	page	Mugshot of author  Two Professors from Makerere Univ. and Univ. of Khartoum interact during a semin	A call to action to empower girls and end GSV No Reporting on a Borderlands Dynamics in East Africa Gender seminar No	Advocacy Harmful cultural practices Child marriage Teenage pregnancy Sexual	and Reproductive health
21 Female Genital Mutilation	12/12/2008	31/07/2018	I used to enjoy beating my wife every day'	https://www.newision.co.up/new vision/news/146/37/fenjoy-besting-wife-day	DUPUSE			A man drags his wife for a beating on the streets	One man's confession to commmitting GBV No	Gender Based Violence Human rights Legislation Gender equality Health 16 day	of activism
22 Female Genital Mutilation 23 Female Genital Mutilation	19/09/2007	31/07/2018 31/07/2018	Empowering girls Keeping hope alive: Empowering girls to face challenging situations	https://www.newision.co.ug/new.vision/news/346385/empowering-girls		Opinion/commentary 1	page	Potrait of author Potrait of author	On the benefits of empowering girls No	Health Gender Inequality Girl empowerment Child marriage Gender	Based Violence
24 Female Genital Mutilation	16/00/2007	31/07/2018	EALA Speaker in first 2017 press address	https://www.newirson.co.ug/new_vision/news/s444887/eala-speaker-addresses-2017-press-conference	tumors	Home News 1	page	EALA Speaker Daniel Kidega and other MPs during a press conference	On the benefits of empowering girls No EALA action plan that involves debuting key Bills to protect women from GBV No	Legislation Women rights	
25 Female Genital Mutilation	1/6/2017	31/07/2018	From the jaws of poverty to girls' rights campaigner	https://www.newision.co.ug/new-vision/news/3454540/pws-poverty-girls-rights-campalgner		Lifestyle 1	page		Mutebi donating scholastic materials to school girls No	Gender Based Wolence Teenage pregnancy Child marriage women empowerment	girl empowerment Sexual an
26 Female Genital Mutilation n=26	6/3/2018	31/07/2018	World marks women's day with rights under attack	https://www.newrision.co.up/new_vision/news/344762/world-marks-womens-day-rights-attack		World news 1	page	A commemoration of the IWD	No.	Gender equality Women rights Gender Based violence international Womens day	
	2016										
27 Female Genital Mutilation 28 Female Genital Mutilation	3/6/2016 18/08/2006	31/07/2038 31/07/2038	Female Genital Mutilation Bill to be introduced Russian mufti calls for genital mutilation of all women	https://www.newirison.co.ug/new-vision/news/1426113/Temale-genital-mutilation-introduced		National news 1	page	Dora Byamukama MP for EALA making a presentation Russian president Viadimir Putin (R) speaks with Mufti Ismail Berdiyev	A proposal to draft an East African Bill to outlaw FGM Res How religion infleunces FGM practice Res	Legislation Criminalism on of FGM Gender Inequality Women's sexuality	Health Social exclusion
29 Female Genital Mutilation	13/10/2006	31/07/2018	How movies could be n end female penital mutilation	https://www.newvicion.co.ug/new-vicion/news/1433047/russia-melti-calli-genital-meltiation-women https://www.newvicion.co.ug/new-vicion/news/1433500/document-window-movies-help-female-genital-mel	lation	Health and Fitness 1	page	A siloutted woman reading a message on ending FGM	Suggesting alternative ways to end FGM Yes	Media advocacy Health	
30 Female Genital Mutilation 31 Female Genital Mutilation	19/08/2006	31/07/2018 31/07/2018	Two girls die after circumcisions in S. Leone, Guinea 200 million girls and women living with FGM-UNICEF	https://www.newidion.co.ug/new_vision/news/1433074/girls-die-circumcisions-leone-guinea https://www.newidion.co.ug/new_vision/news/1416327/200 million-girls-women-living-figm-unicef		Home/Africa 1 Health 1	page	Picture of a crime scene ribbon  Anti FGM activist Madina Bocoum Daff (C) speaking during an anti FGM drive	How FGM led to montality No Highlighting the global prevalence of FGM Nes	Mortality Health	
32 Female Genital Mutilation	3/9/2016	31/07/2018	Gambia's first female presidential candidate calls on Jammeh 'to go'	https://www.newirsion.co.ug/new-vision/news/3434417/gambias-female-presidential-candidate-calls-jamme	<u>h</u>	Home/Africa 1	page	Gambia's first-ever female presidential candidate Issatou Touray speaks	Highlighting a female Preidential candidate who is also an anti FGM activist No	Christistists of FGM Women empowerment	
33 Female Genital Mutilation 34 Female Genital Mutilation	6/10/2016	31/07/2018	Target men in peace and conflict resolution-expert 200 million girls and women living with FGM: UM/CEF	https://www.newision.co.ug/new.vision/news/148983/target-peace-conflict-resolution-expert		National news 1 Home/Todays pick 1	balls balls balls	Canon Joyce Nima and Jocesiyn Elochu addressing participants during peace and co The hands of an FGM outter holding a cutting rasor	Involving men in conflict and peace resolution No High lighting the global prevalence of women and girls living with FGM tes	Male involvement Gender Based Violence FGM transis Prevalence of FGM Christial sation of FGM	
34 Female Genital Mutilation 35 Female Genital Mutilation	S/2/2016 S/12/2016	31/07/2006	200 million girls and women living with FGM: UNICEF Tougher penalties against FGM	https://www.newision.co.ug/new-vision/news/344385/toughen-penalties-fgm		Home/Africa news 1	page	The hands of an FGM cutter holding a cutting razor A sloutted woman reading a message on ending FGM	High lighting the global prevalence of women and girls living with FGM Res  Criminalisation of FGM in Egypt Res	Triminalization of FGM Religion Health	
36 Female Genital Mutilation	20/30/2006	31/07/2018	Girls can cut goverty in developing economies: UN	https://www.newision.co.up/new.vision/news/348898/piris-cut-poverty-developing-economies		National news 1	page	None	Highlighting the economic benefits of educating girls Yes	Forced marriage Girl education Economic benefits	
37 Female Genital Mutilation 38 Female Genital Mutilation	11/11/2006 20/07/2006	31/07/2018 31/07/2018	Gambian president submits candidacy for fifth term IPU-IGAD states urged to fight climate change, terrorism	https://www.newision.co.ug/new_vision/news/1438845/parbian-pesident-submits-candidacy-fifth-term. https://www.newision.co.ug/new_vision/news/1430275/pu-igad-urged-fight-climate-change-terrorism				Picture of Gambian President Yahya Jammeh Uganda parliament Speaker Rebecca Kadaga makes remarks during IPU-IGAD meeti	A president recognised for pro-women policies No AU members meet recognises need for youth and women to receive special focus No	Harmful cultural practices Affirmative action Women empowerment	
39 Female Genital Mutilation	26/05/2006	31/07/2018	Activists want rape and defilement victims cared for	https://www.newvision.co.ug/new-vision/news/1425437/activists-rape-defilement-victims-cared		National news 1	page	Group photo of delegates attended workshop on strengthening the capacity of civil	Advocating for the rights of GBV survivors No.	Advocacy Gender based violence sexual violence	
40 Female Genital Mutilation 41 Female Genital Mutilation	24/11/2006 27/04/2006	31/07/2018 31/07/2018	Lost migrant, 4, from Africa finds mother in Italy Gost launches handbook to protect juveniles	https://www.newision.co.ug/new-vision/news/1440756/lost-migrant-africa-mother-italy https://www.newision.co.ug/new-vision/news/142300/lost-flaunches-handbook-protect-luveniles		Home/Africa 1 National news 1	page page page	Migrants on a ship to Europe  DPP and donors at the launch of the Child Friendly Justice Handbook	Migration: How a lost child finds her mother across the world No Building capacity of the criminal justic system to protect juveniles No	Harmful cultural practices FGM abandonment Legislation Access to justice	
42 Female Genital Mutilation	2/6/2016	31/07/2018	United Nations Population Fund Country Representative leaves for Sou	aud https://www.newirision.co.ug/new-vision/news/1426007/united nations-population-fund-country-representat	ive-leaves south sudan	National news 1	page	Outgoing UNIFPA Representative receives gift from NPC Boss	Saying farewell to an advocate of Reproductive health and rightgs No	Sexual and Reproductive health Advocacy	
43 Female Genital Mutilation 44 Female Genital Mutilation	12/30/2006	31/07/2018 31/07/2018	For Kenya's child brides, school offers a break from tradition  The status of the girl child is key to achieving women equality and dign	https://www.newirison.co.ug/new-vision/news/143390/kenyas-child-brides-school-offers-break-tradition		Education 1	page	Girl who was was married at 13 to a man 12 years her senior, with fellow pupils at so Pertoit of author	A ray of hope for child brides taken back to school No Advocating for the rights of the girl child No	Forced marriage Culture Religious  Advances Consultation of the Consultation Culture Consultation Colleges Consultation Colleges Consultation Colleges Consultation Colleges C	novement .
45 Female Genital Mutilation	1/12/2016	31/07/2018	Gambians vote in major challenge to longtime leader	https://www.newision.co.ug/new_ision/news/145243/gambians-vote-major-challenge-longtime-leader https://www.newision.co.ug/new_ision/news/1441243/gambians-vote-major-challenge-longtime-leader		Multi media 1	page	Gambian president Yahva Jammeh has his finger inked before casting his vote	Elections in Gambia No	Modality Child marriage	
46 Female Genital Mutilation 47 Female Genital Mutilation	29/11/2006 1/12/2006	31/07/2018 31/07/2018	Rule of 'billion-year' Gambia president under threat Buoyant opposition threatens veteran leader in Gambia vote	https://www.newision.co.ug/new-vision/news/144005/rule-billion-gambia-president-threat	a unite		page	Supporters of Adama Barrow hang a poster of their candidate Incumbent Gambian President Yahya Jammeh listens to one of his aides in Banjul	Elections in Gambia No Elections in Gambia No	Child marriage Crim nalisation of FGM	
48 Female Genital Mutilation	9/3/2016	31/07/2018	Ugandan wins International award for promoting healthcare	https://www.newision.co.ug/new-vision/news/5441178/buoyant-opposition-threatens-veteran-leader-gamb https://www.newision.co.ug/new-vision/news/5419171/ugandan-wins-international-humanitarian-awards@8	amoting healthcare		balls.	Grace Naka je admowledges her humanitarian ambassador award	Recognising woman for promneting health care No	Health Gender equality Child marriage	
49 Female Genital Mutilation	5/9/2016	31/07/2018	Religious leaders task government to recruit more health workers	https://www.newirkon.co.ug/new_vision/news/1434595/religious-leaders-task-povemment-recruit-health-wo	rien	Health 1	page	Refigious leaders under Faith Action Network pose for a group photo after a worksh	(A cal   to action to recruit mor health workers No	Advocacy Sexual and Reproductive he Culture Religion Legislation	Maternal health
50 Female Genital Mutilation 51 Female Genital Mutilation	16/06/2006 9/3/2016	1/8/2018 1/8/2018	Day of the African Child Investing in women is proven good business	https://www.newision.co.ug/new_vision/news/3427132/day-african-child https://www.newision.co.ug/new_vision/news/343933//nvesting-women-proven-business		Supplement 1: Opinion 1:	page	A group of smiling children wave into the camera  President Yoweri Museveni chats with female Police officers during the internation	Commemorating the day of the African child No On the economic benefits of investing in women No	Registroon Human rights Child marriage Sexual viceince  Women empowement education Sexual and Reproductive health Gender Based 1	alence M/D
52 Female Genital Mutilation	17/10/2006	1/8/2018	MP warns against wife beating, battered men asked to speak out	https://www.newvision.co.ug/new-vision/news/1437950/mp-warns-wife-beatine-battered-speak		National news 1	page	Head of School of Public Health Makerere University talks to gender officers from U	Acal to action to end GBV among women and men No	Advocacy Gender based violence Male involvement Harmful cultural practice	Sexual and reproductive health
53 Female Genital Mutilation 54 Female Genital Mutilation	8/3/2016 9/5/2016	1/8/2018 1/8/2018	Vision gives the woman a voice Why are young people in Uganda having bables so early?	https://www.newicion.co.ug/new-vicion/news/3439027/vicion-woman-voice https://www.newicion.co.ug/new-vicion/news/3434226/people-uganda-bables		National news 1 Opinion 1	page	Jane Nakyomya, receives an award from Experence Funding of UNFPA during the 20 Photo of Communication Officer with White Ribbon Alliance in Uganda	Women given voice to speak up about issues that affect them No Advocacy to end teenage pregnancies and maternal deaths No	Advocacy Women empowerment  Advocacy Teenage pregnancy Maternal mortality Gender house unlessore.	Adolescent health
n=28				118.		201101					
55 Female Genital Mutilation	12/1/2015	1/8/2018	Tanzanian girls return after escaping genital mutilation	https://www.newirison.co.ug/new-vision/news/131895/tanzanian-girls-return-escaping-genital-mutilation		World 1	page	A photo of an FGM cutting knife on display	How girls are running away from FGM Res	Health complications Oriminal sation of EGM	
56 Female Genital Mutilation	20/00/2005	1/8/2018	UK holds first trial over female genital mutilation	https://www.newirsion.co.ug/new-vision/news/1315040/uk-holds-trial-female-genital-mutilation		World 1	page	Photo of a judges hummer	Implementation of FGM law in UK Yes	Health complications Oriminal nation of FGM Implementing FGM Law	
57 Female Genital Mutilation 58 Female Genital Mutilation	7/8/2015 18/00/2005	1/8/2018 1/8/2018	Somalia to ban FGM Female Genital Mutilation on the rise, say experts	https://www.newicion.co.ug/new_vicion/news/1332001/somalia-bas-figm_ https://www.newicion.co.ug/new_vicion/news/133564/female-genital-mutilation-rise-experts.		National News 1	page	Somalias minister for gender Sahra Mohamed Ali Samatar A group of Pokot women where FGM is practiced/UNICEF comms staff address pres	Proposal for Bill to criminalise FGM practice in somalia Pes Report on the rise in prevalence of FGM Pes	Prevalence of FGM Criminal splans Violence	
59 Female Genital Mutilation	2/5/2015	1/8/2018	Men and boys essential in eliminating FGM	https://www.newvision.co.up/new_vision/news/133535/boys-essential-eliminating-fem_		National News 1	page	Women sleeping under blankets on the street at night	A call to working with Men and Boys to end FGM Yes	Advocacy Gender equality Sexual regroductive health Culture (Similal Suitor	FEGAL Early marriage
60 Female Genital Mutilation 61 Female Genital Mutilation	5/2/2015 6/2/2015	1/8/2018	Let us end FGM – an outdated, outlawed and harmful practice	https://www.newvision.co.ug/new-vision/news/1300065/us-fam-outdated-out-awed-hamful-gractice		Opision 1	page	None Picture of Catherine Mwesigwa one of the honources on IWD	A call to action to end FGMas a harmful gradice  Senior journalist honoured by Women Deliver for anti-FGM campaign  Nes	Advocacy Health complications Culture	
62 Female Genital Mutilation	2/7/2015	1/8/2018	Vision's Mwesigwa honoured for anti-FGM fight First Women Parliament for July 7	https://www.newidon.co.ug/new-vidon/news/132936/vidon-mwedgwa-honoured-anti-figm-fight https://www.newidon.co.ug/new-vidon/news/1329554/women-garliament-july		National News 1 National News 1	page	Speaker of Parliament Rebecta Kadaza	Launching a woman's parlaiment to provide a platform for dialogue on gender issuNo	Legislation Women empowerment Gender Based Violence	
63 Female Genital Mutilation	9/7/2015 31/12/2005	1/8/2018 1/8/2018	207 Ugandans trafficked since start of 2005 FGM: A tale of force, emotional blackmail and evil dreams	https://www.newvision.co.ug/new-vision/news/1330072/207-ugandans-trafficked-start-2015		National News 1	page	Moses Binaga, coordinator of National Task Force for Prevention of Trafficking in Po Three FGM survivors wearing end-FGM tohirts	On human trafficking No	Legislation Gender Based violence	Name of the last o
64 Female Genital Mutilation 65 Female Genital Mutilation	19/02/2005	1/8/2018	Govt urged to find sh368b for warren enterprise	https://www.newision.co.ug/new-vision/news/1413895/figm-tale-force-emotional-blackmail-evil-dreams https://www.newision.co.ug/new-vision/news/1323778/govt-urged-sh368b-women-enterprise		Features 1 Business 1	page	Three FGM survivors wearing end FGM tahirts Photo of Nakasongola woman MP Margaret Komuhangi	A call to enhance women's economic empowement No	Advocacy Women empowerment	- Alligio
66 Female Genital Mutilation	3/3/2015	1/8/2018	Museveni to launch gender equality campaign on Women's Day	https://www.newvision.co.ug/new-vision/news/1323581/museveni-launch-gender-equality-campaign-women	day	National News 1	brate brate brate brate brate brate brate	Police officers in a training workshop on GBV prevention A group of young women attend a 'Let Griss Lead' workshop	New campaign to promote gender equality No	Male involvement Gender equality Women empowerment Women participation	Gender Based Violence Teenage
67 Female Genital Mutilation 68 Female Genital Mutilation	2/6/2015 19/08/2005	1/8/2018 1/8/2018	'Okukyalira ensiko' similar to FGM, say lobbyists Police seeks protection of sexually violated victims	https://www.newision.co.ug/new-vision/news/1327536/-okukyalira-ensiko-similar-fath-lobayets/ https://www.newision.co.ug/new-vision/news/133335/police-seeks-protection-sexually-violated-vidins		Entertainment 1 National News 1	page	A group or young women attend a 'Let Gids Lead' workshop A group of police and military offices in a training on GBV prevention	Relating Female Genital elongation to FGM Res An appeal to protect SGBV survivors No	sexual violence Hammful cultural practices	
69 Female Genital Mutilation	1/7/2015	1/8/2018	Zriwa asks church, State to promote girl- child education	https://www.newision.co.ug/new.wision/news/1335485/zziwa-church-promote-girl-child-education		National News 1	page	A group of police and military offices in a training on GBV prevention Former speaker of the East African Legislative Assembly making a speech	A call to action to promote promote girl- child education No	Advocacy Religion Harmful cultural practices Girl education	
70 Female Genital Mutilation 71 Female Genital Mutilation	14/08/2015 30/12/2015	1/8/2018 1/8/2018	Withholding sexual reproductive health and rights is an injustice to wo Zero FGM is possible in 2006	on https://www.newision.co.ug/new-vision/news/1333593/withholding-sexual-reproductive-health-dights-injus https://www.newision.co.us/new-vision/news/1413851/sero-fam-2016	ice-worten		page	A group of citizen reporters and advocates for women's health in a training  Potrait of author	Advocating for states to prioritise women's sexual reproductive health and rights No A message of hope for FGM abandonment Yes	Advocacy Health Maternal health Sexual Reproductive Health Childmannage Advocacy Harmful cultural gracioes Schlow Cultural day Cultural	Autohal modality
72 Female Genital Mutilation	23/12/2015	1/8/2018	When school girls' guardians become hunters	https://www.newirison.co.ug/new-vision/news/1413775/school-girls-guardians-hunters		Education 1	page page	School girls lying on a lawn	Sexual and gender based violence in schools No	Vicience against children Teenage pregnancy Early marriage Harmful cultural practice	
n=18	14										
73 Female Genital Mutilation	30/30/2004	1/8/2018	UN chief launches campaign to end FGM	https://www.newikion.co.ug/new-vikion/news/1313651/chief-launches-campaign-fgm		Health 1	page	A group of people perform a cultural dance	About the launch of the global campaign to end FGM Fes	Male involvement Culture Health complications	
74 Female Genital Mutilation 75 Female Genital Mutilation	8/3/2014	1/8/2018 1/8/2018	200 girls in Amudat Flee genital mutilation  Kenvan circumciser gets amnesty despite pirl's death	https://www.newision.co.ug/new-vision/news/133847/200-gink-amudat-fiee-genital-mutilation https://www.newision.co.ug/new-vision/news/1308866/kenvan-droumdiser-amnesty-despite-gink-death		National 1 Todays pick 1:	page	Donors taken for a tour during the FGM day Picture of a razor used for FGM	Why girls are running away from FGM Where penalties for practicing FGM are questioned No	Early marriages FGM abandonment Health Consequences	
76 Female Genital Mutilation	21/07/2004	1/8/2018	13 arrested over female genital mutilation	https://www.newision.co.ug/new.vision/news/1303235/arrested-female-genital-multiplion		National 1 National 1	page page page	Police parade arrested FGM cutters A group of girls being prepared for FGM	A case of implementation of the anti-FGM act Res	Orininalisation of FSM Implementation of FSM Law	
77 Female Genital Mutilation 78 Female Genital Mutilation	4/12/2014 25/30/2014	1/8/2018 1/8/2018	FGM practitioners demand income generating projects UN chief to visit Horn of Africa	https://www.newision.co.ug/new/sion/news/1316/06/fgm-pracitioners-demand-income-generating-proje- https://www.newision.co.ug/new/sion/news/131310/chief-visit-horn-africa		National 1: African news 1:	page page	UN chief Ban Ki-moon and Urandas Foreign Affairs Minister pose for a photo	FGM practitioners appeal for alternate sources of income generation Nes About the visit of the UN secretary General to Africa No	pegislation Criminal szion of FGM Womens rights economic empowerment  Launch of Global campaian to end FGM	
79 Female Genital Mutilation	9/2/2014	1/8/2018	Kapchorwa gets centre for FGM survivors	https://www.newision.co.up/new.vision/news/1331486/kapchonus-centre-fight-survivers		Health 1	2461		A safe haven for girls running away from FGM Yes	FGMshandonnert	
80 Female Genital Mutilation 81 Female Genital Mutilation	14/04/2004 18/07/2004	1/8/2018 1/8/2018	Athletics coach suspended, independent committee named Govt warns local courts against handling early mantages cases	https://www.newirison.co.ug/new-vision/news/1339681/shletics-coach-suspended-independent-committee	named	Sport 1 National 1	page	Nane Minister of Gender addressing a group of school girls	Sports coach suspended over sexual harrassment No Streamlining the legal framework for GBV cases No	Sexual harassment Genderbased violence Access to justice Protection	
82 Female Genital Mutilation	12/3/2014	1/8/2018	Uganda in top gear for international cultural week	https://www.newvision.co.ug/new_vision/news/133618/uganda-gran-international-cultural,		National 1	page	Picture of Minister of State for Elderly and Disabled	Celebrating the positive aspects of culture No.	Harmful cultural practices Culture Legislation Legisla	
83 Female Genital Mutilation 84 Female Genital Mutilation	23/30/2004 27/30/2004	1/8/2018 1/8/2018	EU, ActionAid in fight against child abuse Donors pledge SB billion in development aid	https://www.newision.co.ug/new_vision/news/1313016/eu-adionald-fight-drild-abuse https://www.newision.co.ug/new_vision/news/131305/donors-piedge-urdf8-bit on-devel apment-aid		National 1 National 1	page	A child with disability is supported through a medical ward Picture of UN Secretary General Bank Moon	Donors support efforts to protect childrens rights No Donors increase support for development in Africa No	Harmful cultural practices Wolence against children Protection  Launch of elohal campaign to end EGM	
85 Female Genital Mutilation	2/10/2014	1/8/2018	Women most vulnerable to HIV infection	https://www.newvision.co.ug/new-vision/news/1316520/women-vulnerable-bly-infection		Today's pick 1	balls 	Apicture of a patients fingers getting an HIV test	The feminisation of HIV No	Launch of global campaign to end FGM  Culture Harmful cultural practices	
86 Female Genital Mutilation		1/8/2018	Woman MP tells men to account for bar time	https://www.newiridon.co.ug/new-viridon/news/1338716/woman-mp-tells-account-bat		Today's pick 1 National 1	page	Misurus Woman MP makes a speech Wite President Joins the local community in traditional dance	Advocating for male involvement and participation in homes No How farming can improve livelihoods in FGM practicing communities No	Advocacy Male Involvement Molence against women	
97 Earnal a Gardent St. office	15/03/2004	1/9/30**							- No	THE PARTY OF THE P	
87 Female Genital Mutilation 88 Female Genital Mutilation	18/07/2004 1/7/2014	1/8/2018 1/8/2018	VP Ssekandi commends Kapchorwa farmers Ugandan men worst wife batterers	https://www.newision.co.ug/new vision/news/1342207/ugandan-worst-wife-batterers		Todays pick 1	page	A man battering a woman	A report showing magnitude of violence against woman in selected African county No	Forced marriages Violence against women Sexual and reproductive health Women's rights	Gender equality Women empower
88 Female Genital Mutilation 89 Female Genital Mutilation	18/07/2004 1/7/2014 3/3/2014	1/8/2018	Ugandan men worst wife batterers Imhalur Culture: Christianity clash	http://www.newision.co.up/new-wision/new/1342207/spandon-worst-wife-batteres- https://www.newision.co.up/new-wision/new/1342207/spandon-worst-wife-batteres- https://www.newision.co.up/new-wision/new/1332207/spandon-worst-wife-batteres- https://www.newision.co.up/new-wision/new/1332207/spandon-worst-wife-batteres-		Lifestyle 1	page	A young man being prepared for male droumcision	A report showing magnitude of violence against woman in selected African count No A case of a clash between religion and culture No	Forced marriages Widence against women Sexual and reproductive health. Women's rights Religion Culture	Gender equality. Women empower
88 Female Genital Mutilation 89 Female Genital Mutilation 90 Female Genital Mutilation 91 Female Genital Mutilation	18/07/2004 1/7/2014 3/3/2014 8/3/2014 5/2/2014	1/8/2018 1/8/2018 1/8/2018 1/8/2018	Ugandan men worst wife batterers Imbalu: Culture, Christianity clash Women face the brunt of HIV, need real focus Integrate human nights and culture			Lifestyle	balls balls balls	A young man being prepared for male circumcision  Women Living with HIV addressing the press  None	A case of a clash between religion and culture No Why women are vulnerable to HIV infection No A call to integrate human rights and culture No	Forced martinges Violence against women Sexual and reproductive health Women's right Religion Culture  W Health complications Sender inequalities Lagislation Advancesy Culture Sariy martinges Norms (values	Gender equality Women empower
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Appendix 3: List of codes identified in Daily Monitor and New Vision newspaper text.

No	Code	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	Total
1.	Culture	<b>3</b> +4=7	<b>4</b> +3=7	<b>5</b> +7=12	<b>7</b> +5=12	<b>14</b> +2=16	54
2	Advocacy/Media	<b>3</b> +9=12	<b>3</b> +1=4	<b>14</b> +8=22	<b>6</b> +2=8	<b>10</b> +4=14	60
	advocacy						
3	Human rights	3	3	13	2	3	21
4.	Gender Based Violence	<b>6</b> +9=15	1+5=6	<b>8</b> +3=11	1+2=3	<b>3</b> +2=5	40
5	Forced/ Child	6	<b>3</b> +6	7 +4	<b>2</b> +4=7	2	19
	marriage/Ending						
6	HIV/AIDS		_	1	1	3	4
7.	Harmful cultural	2+3=5	3	<b>3</b> +5=8	1+3=4	9	29
	practices				Щ		
8.	Girl empowerment	1+2=3	1+1=2	1 —	<del></del>	1	7
9.	Religion	3+2=5	1+5=6	2+3=5	1	1	14
10	Legislation/legal	<b>5</b> +8=13	<b>6</b> +4=10	<b>8</b> +2=10	<b>13</b> +4=17	<b>13</b> +5=18	68
	framework		ш		Щ.		
11.	Politics	2 N T W H	RSI	TY of	the		2
12	FGM prevalence	1	1	1			3
13	Access to justice	4511	HKN	2	1-	1	5
14	Women empowerment	<b>3</b> +1=4	<b>3</b> +5=8	<b>3</b> +3=6	<b>5</b> +3=8	<b>4</b> +3=7	33
15	Male involvement	1	1+1=2	1+1=2	1+2=3	1	9
16	Violence against	1+5=6		4	3+3=6	3+1=4	20
	women/girls						
23	Sexual objectification	1	1	2			4
	/sexuality						
24	Gender stereotypes	1					1
25	Feminism	1					1
26	Health financing	1					1
27	Donor policies	1					1

28	Global health	1					1
17	Maternal health/mortality	1+2=3	2	<b>5</b> +1=6	3	2	15
18	Affirmative action	1	1				1
19	Women's participation	1	1	1		1	3
20	IWD	1	1	1	1	1	5
21	Cross boarder cutting		1				1
22	Criminalization of FGM	4	1+7=8	<b>5</b> +5=10	<b>5</b> +2=7	8	35
23	(Ending) FGM		5	1			6
24	(Girl child) education	1	<b>4</b> +2=6	<b>2</b> +1=3	2	<b>7</b> +1=8	20
25	Sexual and Repro health	3	<b>3</b> +4=7	<b>4</b> +2=6	<b>2</b> +2=4	<b>4</b> +1=5	25
26	Early/forced/child	<b>3</b> +10=13	<b>1</b> +9=10	4	1+3=4	2	33
	marriage						
27	Teenage pregnancies	4	1 - 11	2	1		8
28	Media		h		<b>ਜੇ</b>		1
29	Implementation of FGM	1		3+1=4	1 +1=2	1	8
	law						
30	(Women and girls) health	5	<b>5</b> +5=10	<b>5</b> +5=10	<b>3</b> +3=6	<b>7</b> +5=13	44
	complications,	MINE	DCI	TVAC	the.		
	consequences	MIVE	ICA1	TY of	me		
31	Patriarchy W	EST	ERN	1+1=2	PE	2	4
32	Reproductive rights			1			1
33	Community participation			1			1
34	Women and girl (human)	<b>5</b> +2=7	1	<b>3</b> +1=4	1+2=3	<b>7</b> +2=9	23
	rights						
35	Gender equality	4	<b>2</b> +2=4	1+2=3	3+1=4	1+4=5	20
36	Gender inequality	1	1		1+1=2		4
37	FGM abandonment	1			<b>4</b> +1=5	6	12
38	Alternative rites of	1			2	2	4
	passage						
39	Sexual violence		1	1	2	1	4

40	Discrimination (against			1	2	3
	women and girls)					
41	Gender			2	3	5
42	Community	7	2		<b>4</b> +1=5	14
	awareness/sensitization					
43	Stigma	1			3	4
44	Violence against children				4	4

