Menstrual Hygiene Management — RAJASTHAN STATE, INDIA, 2017 —



Performance Monitoring and Accountability 2020

Globally, many women and girls face challenges when managing their menstruation. Failure to address the menstrual hygiene needs of women and girls can have far-reaching consequences for basic hygiene, health and wellbeing, ultimately affecting progress towards the SDG goal of gender equality and dignity for all.

Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) refers to the practice of using clean materials to absorb menstrual blood that can be changed privately, safely, hygienically, and as often as needed for the duration of the menstrual cycle. PMA2020 is the first survey platform to provide data on MHM indicators on a large scale. The data presented here are from a statewide survey in Rajasthan of 5,139 females aged 15 to 49, who reported menstruating in the past 3 months, conducted by PMA2020/India.

MAIN LOCATION USED FOR MHM

PERCENT OF WOMEN
BACKYARD/NO FACILITY/OTHER: 34.4%
SLEEPING AREA: 7.6%
MAIN HOUSEHOLD SANITATION FACILITY: 41.1%
OTHER SANITATION FACILITIES AT HOME: 14.5%
SANITATION FACILITIES AT SCHOOL, WORK OR PUBLIC FACILITIES: 2.4%

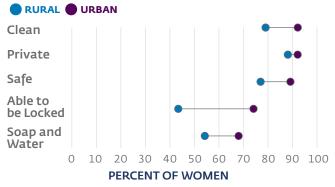
TYPES OF MENSTRUAL MATERIALS USED*

	PERCENT OF WOMEN		
		Rural	Urban
	SANITARY PADS	40.0%	67.0%
	CLOTHS	70.2%	41.9%
	COTTON WOOL	1.6%	1.1%
۵	OTHER MATERIALS (E.G TAMPONS, TOILET PAPER, FOAM, NATURAL MATERIALS)	<1%	<1%
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*Women are asked to select all types of absorbents they use.

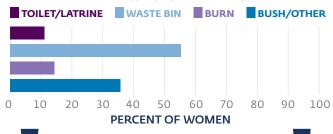
ONLY 36.0% OF WOMEN in Rajasthan report having everything they need to manage their menstruation.

SAFETY, CLEANLINESS, AND PRIVACY OF MHM LOCATION



DISPOSAL OF MENSTRUAL MATERIALS^{*}

*Women are asked to select all types of disposal methods they use.



WASHING, REUSE AND DRYING OF MATERIALS

44.1% of women report that they wash and reuse their MHM materials. Of those who wash and reuse, 97.3% reported that their materials were completely dry before reuse.



PMA2020 uses innovative mobile technology to support low-cost, rapid-turnaround surveys to monitor key indicators for family planning and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). The project is implemented by local university and research organizations in 11 countries, deploying a cadre of female resident enumerators trained in mobile-assisted data collection. PMA2020/India is led by the Indian Institute of Health Management Research (IIHMR) in Jaipur, with endorsement and technical support from the International Institute for Population Sciences and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Overall direction and support is provided by the Bill & Melinda Gates Institute for Population and Reproductive Health and the Johns Hopkins University Water Institute through a grant from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.



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