

Menstrual Hygiene Management

RAJASTHAN STATE, INDIA, 2017

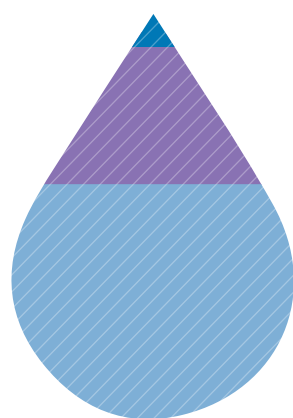


Performance Monitoring
and Accountability 2020

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, sanitation and reproductive health, ultimately affecting progress towards the SDG goal of gender equality.

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 5,084 females aged 15 to 49, conducted by PMA2020 India.

MAIN ENVIRONMENTS USED FOR MHM



PERCENT OF WOMEN

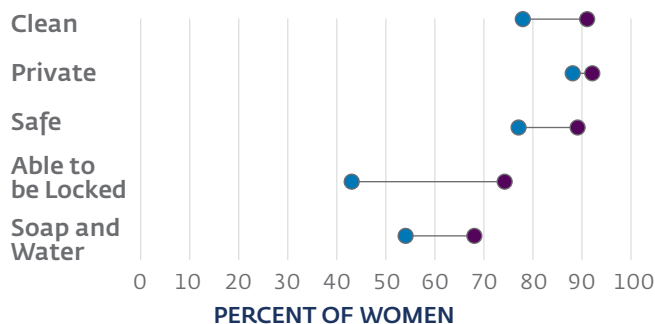
8% SLEEPING
AREA

34% BACKYARD /
BUSH / NO
FACILITY / OTHER

58% SANITATION
FACILITIES AT
HOME, SCHOOL,
WORK OR OTHER
PUBLIC FACILITIES

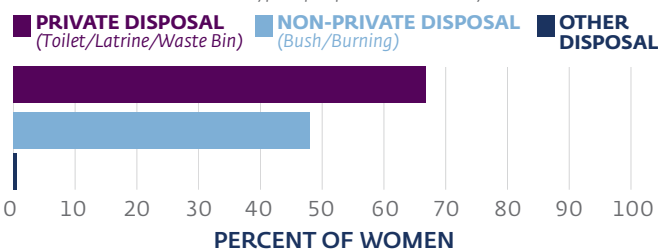
SAFETY, CLEANLINESS, AND PRIVACY OF MHM FACILITY

● RURAL ● URBAN



DISPOSAL OF ABSORBENT MATERIALS*

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



Only **36% OF WOMEN** in Rajasthan report having everything they need to manage their menstruation. This does not vary by age, indicating that across their reproductive years, the majority of women are not able to adequately meet their MHM needs.

60% OF WOMEN REPORT
USING **CLOTHS** AS THEIR
MAIN MHM MATERIAL.

WASHING, REUSE AND DRYING OF MATERIALS

44% of women report that they wash and reuse their MHM materials. Of those who wash and reuse, **97%** reported that their materials were completely dry before reuse.