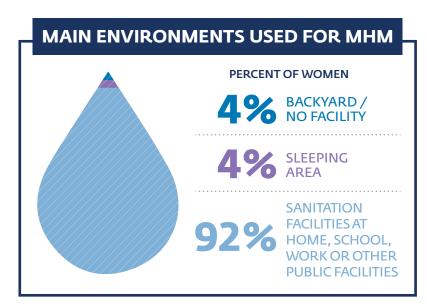
## Menstrual Hygiene Management — Indonesia, 2016 —



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.

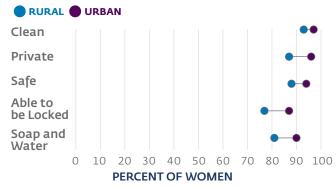
**Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM)** refers to the practice of using clean materials to absorb menstrual blood that can be changed privately, safely, hygienically, and as often as needed for the duration of the menstrual cycle. PMA2020 is the first survey platform to provide data on MHM indicators on a large scale. The data presented here are from a nationwide survey in Indonesia of 8,163 females aged 15 to 49, conducted by PMA2020 Indonesia.



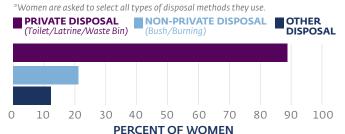
79% OF WOMEN in Indonesia report having everything they need to manage their menstruation. This does not vary by age, indicating that across their reproductive years, the majority of women are able to adequately meet their MHM needs.



## SAFETY, CLEANLINESS, AND PRIVACY OF MHM FACILITY



## DISPOSAL OF ABSORBENT MATERIALS\*



## WASHING, REUSE AND DRYING OF MATERIALS

13% of women report that they wash and reuse their MHM materials.Of those who wash and reuse, 79% 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/Indonesia is led by Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM), in collaboration with field implementation teams at Universitas Hasanuddin (UNHAS) and Universitas Sumatera Utara (USU). 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.

