

Global Monitoring of MHM in Schools

WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme
for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene

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Global monitoring of MHM in Schools

Where is MHM in schools in the SDGs?



Are national baselines available?

What indicators are being monitored and through what sources?

What actions are needed to improve monitoring?

Global goals and targets related to WASH in Schools



SDG	SDG TARGETS AND INDICATORS
 <p>Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</p>	<p>6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all</p> <p>6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations</p>
 <p>Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning</p>	<p>4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all</p> <p>4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)</p>

New JMP service ladders for WASH in schools

DRINKING WATER

Advance service: Additional criteria may include quality, quantity, continuity, and accessibility to all users

Basic service: Drinking water from an improved source and **water is available** at the school at the time of the survey

Limited service: Drinking water from an improved source but water is unavailable at the school at the time of the survey

No service: Drinking water from an unimproved source or no water source at the school

SANITATION

Advanced service: Additional criteria may include student per toilet ratios, **menstrual hygiene facilities, cleanliness**, accessibility to all users, and excreta management systems

Basic service: Improved sanitation facilities at the school that are **single-sex and usable** (available, functional and private) at the time of the survey

Limited service: Improved sanitation facilities at the school that are either not single-sex or not usable at the time of the survey

No service: Unimproved sanitation facilities or no sanitation facilities at the school

HYGIENE

Advanced service: Additional criteria may include **hygiene education**, group handwashing, **menstrual hygiene materials**, and accessibility to all users

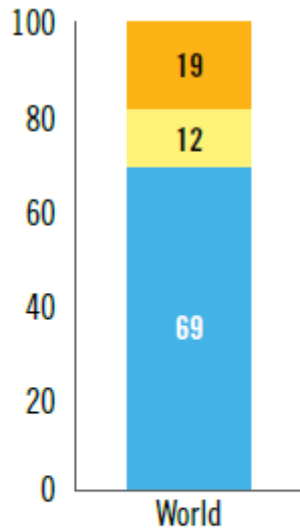
Basic service: Handwashing facilities with **water and soap available** at the school at the time of the survey

Limited service: Handwashing facilities with water but no soap available at the school at the time of the survey

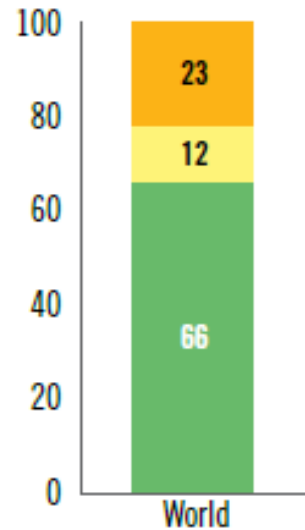
No service: No handwashing facilities available or no water available at the school

Basic WASH in schools (2016)

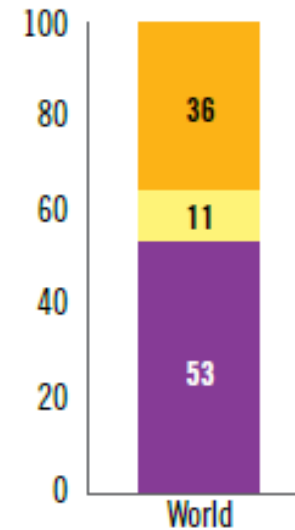
- Estimates for **92 countries**
- **69%** of schools had a **basic drinking water** service



- Estimates for **101 countries**
- **66%** of schools had a **basic sanitation** service



- Estimates for **81 countries**
- **53%** of schools had a **basic hygiene** service

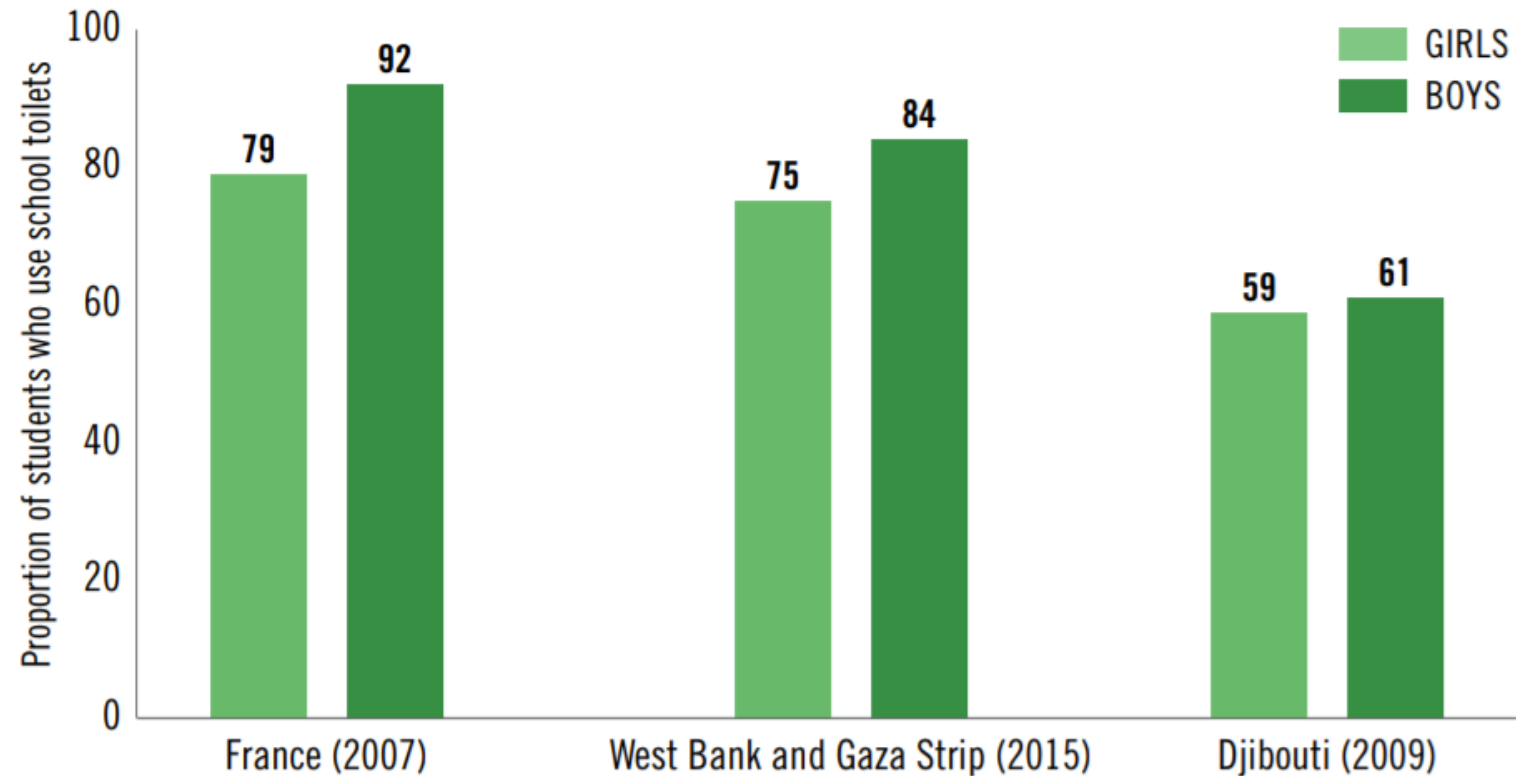


~335 million girls went to schools without water and soap available

Enhanced monitoring and advanced service levels

Acceptability

In France, West Bank and Gaza Strip and Djibouti girls are less likely to use school toilets than boys



Enhanced monitoring and advanced service levels

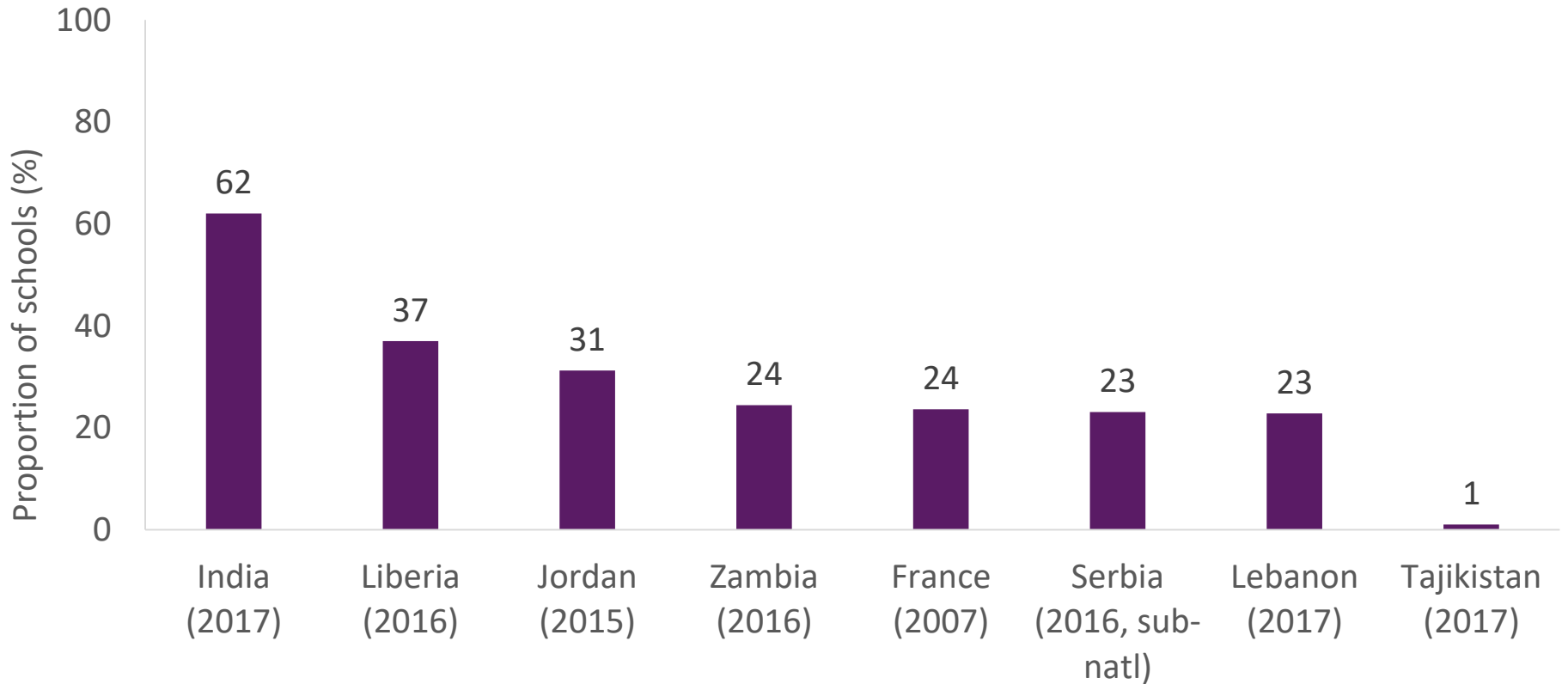
MHM specific indicators vary widely between countries and surveys



- Disposal bin with lid in toilets
- Menstrual hygiene education
- Soap and water near toilets
- Private toilets
- Clean toilets
- Sanitary pads available
- Private washing facilities
- Disposal/incineration facilities

Enhanced monitoring and advanced service levels

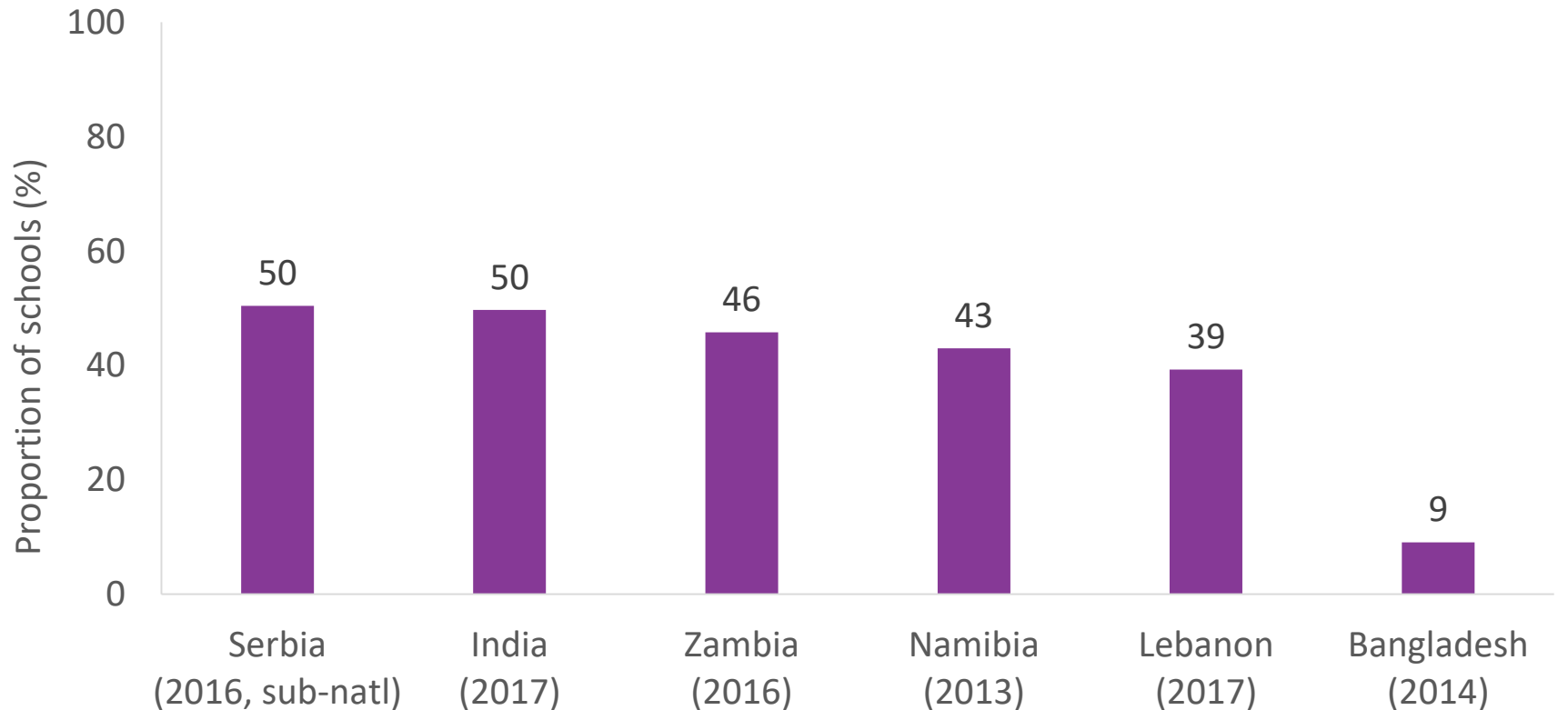
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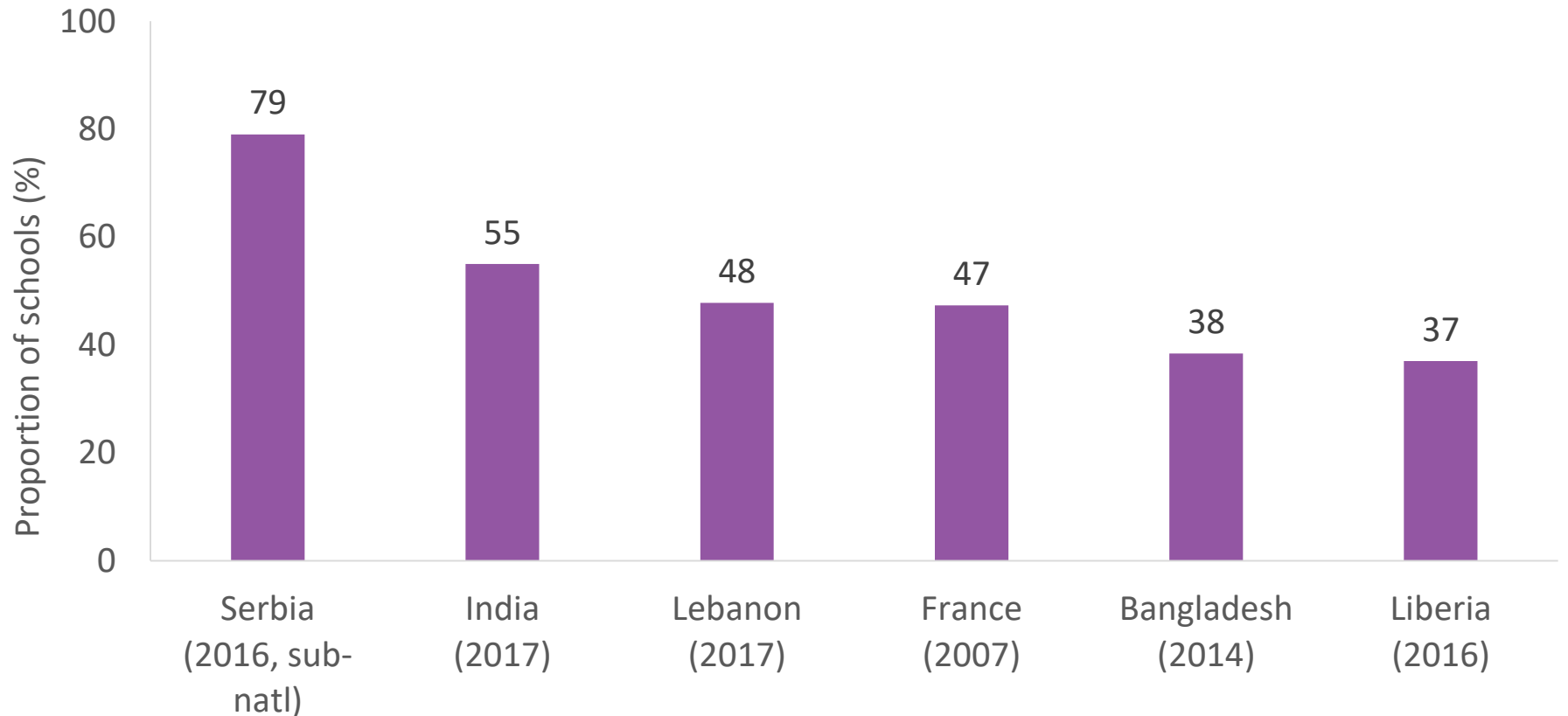
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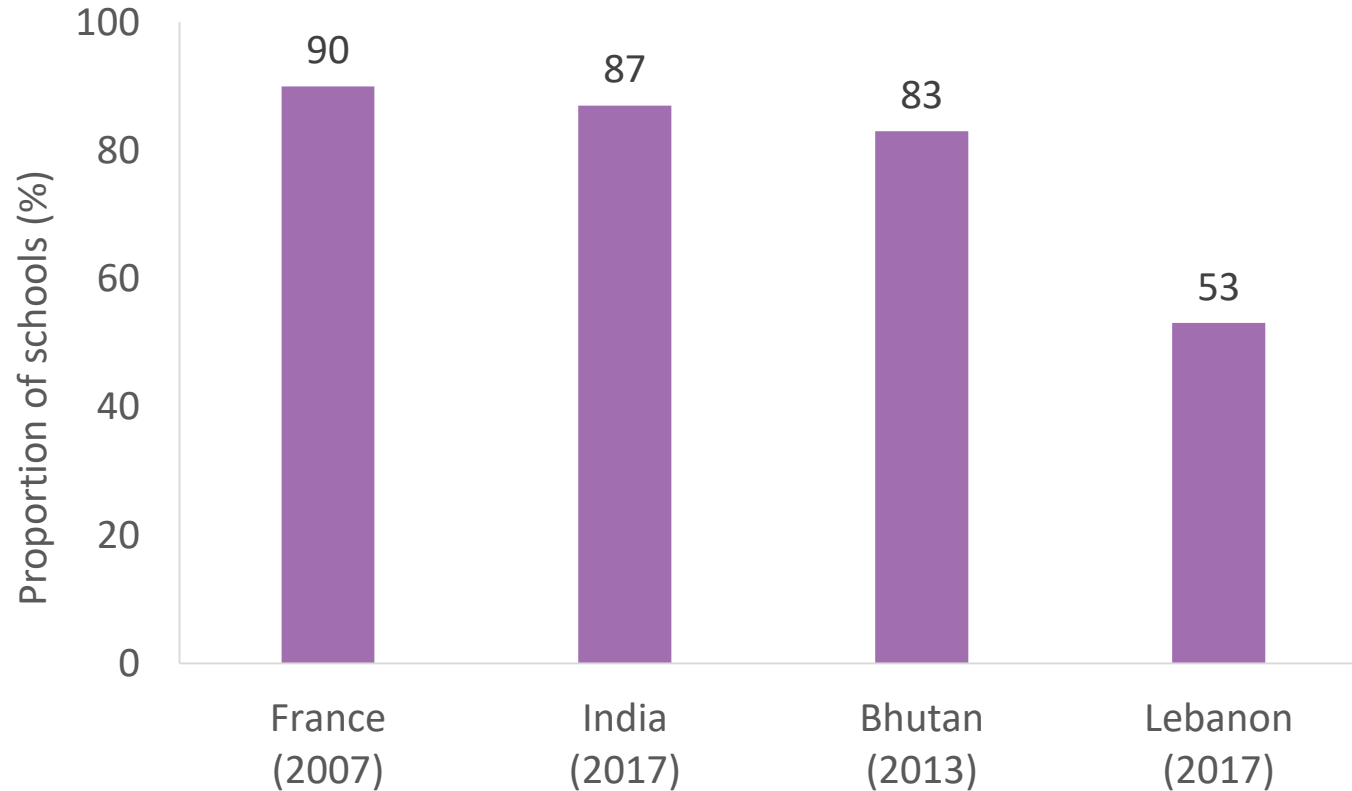
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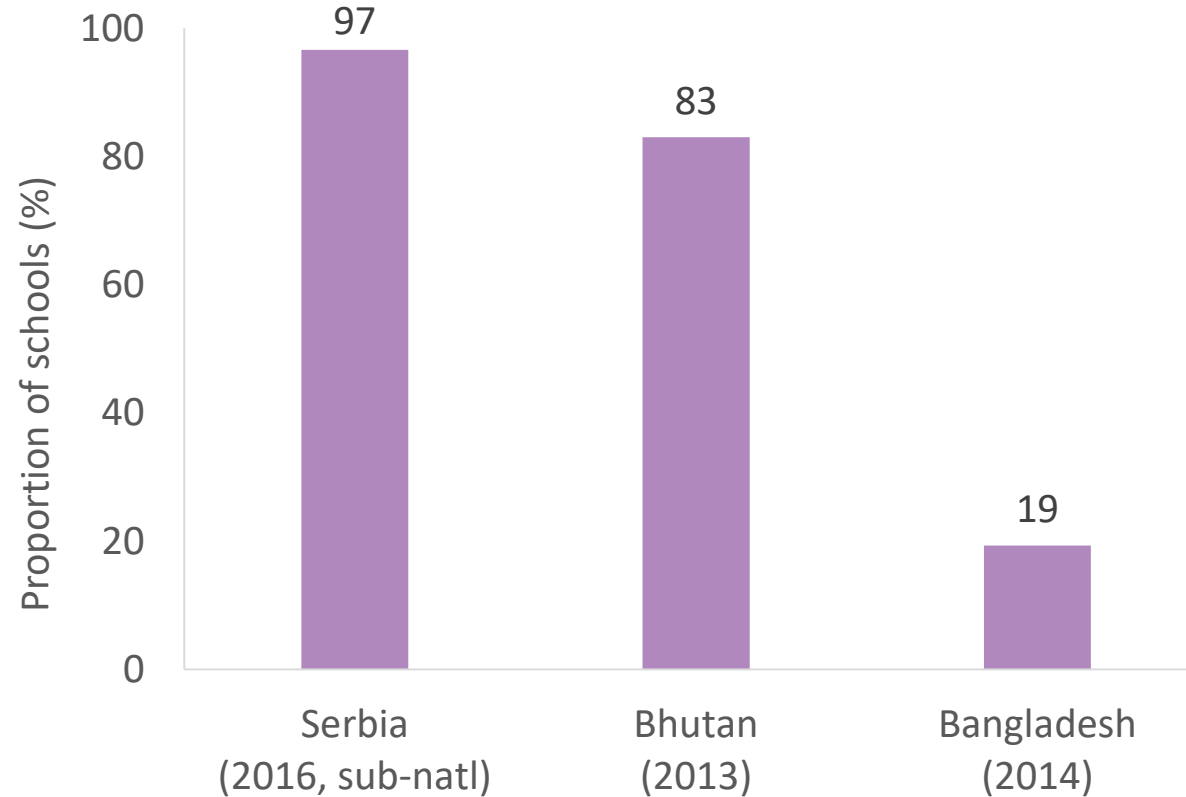
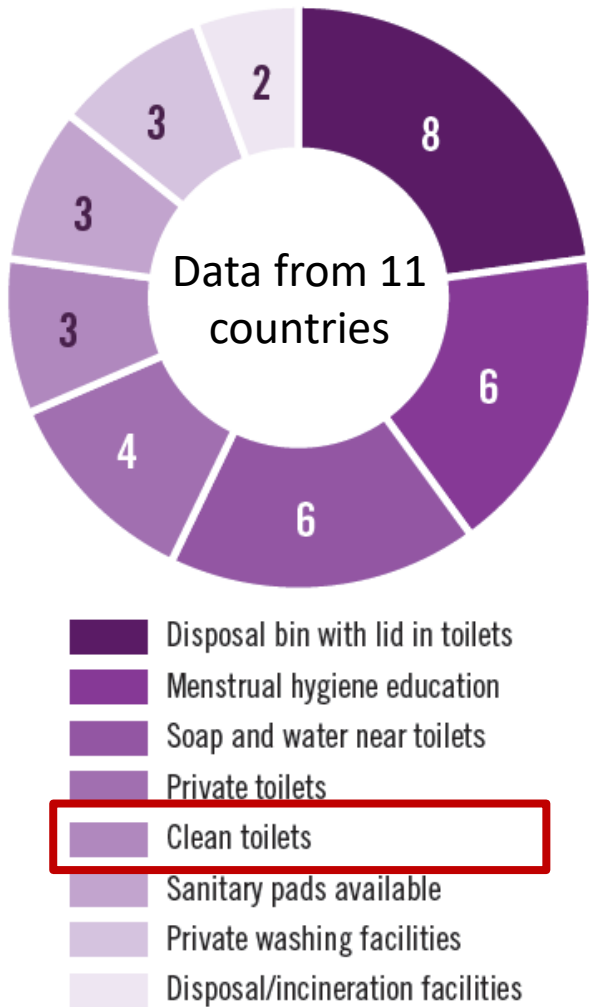
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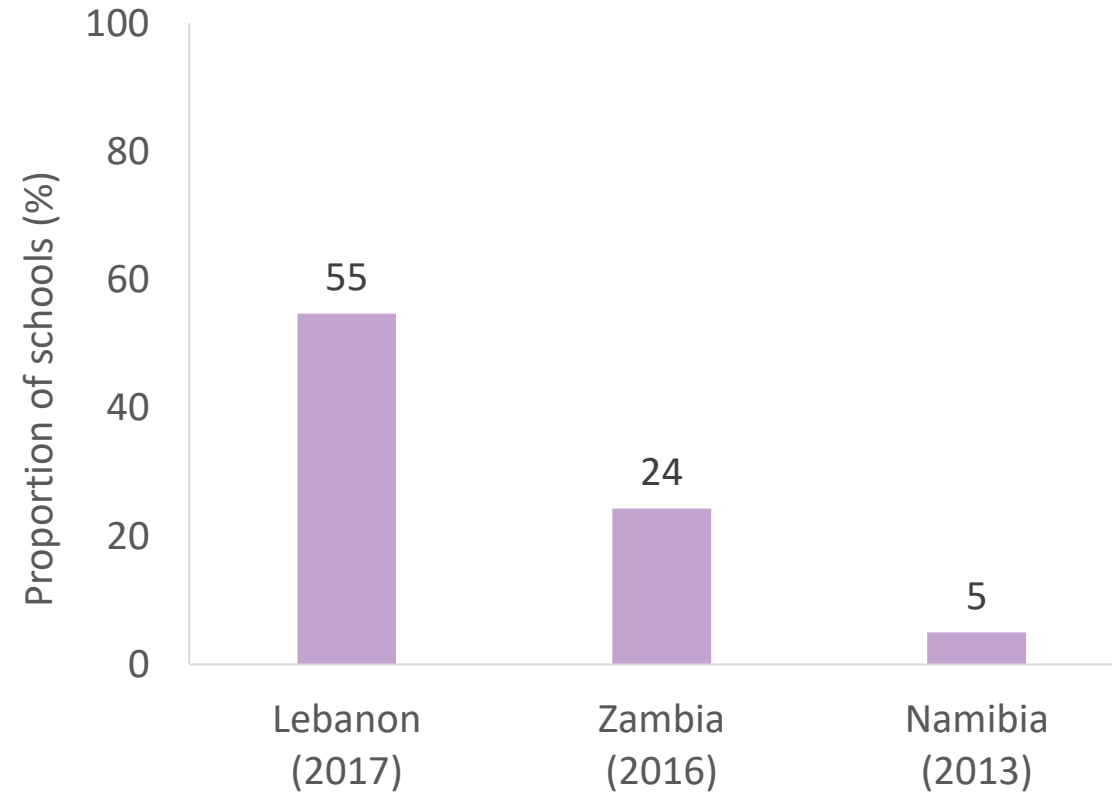
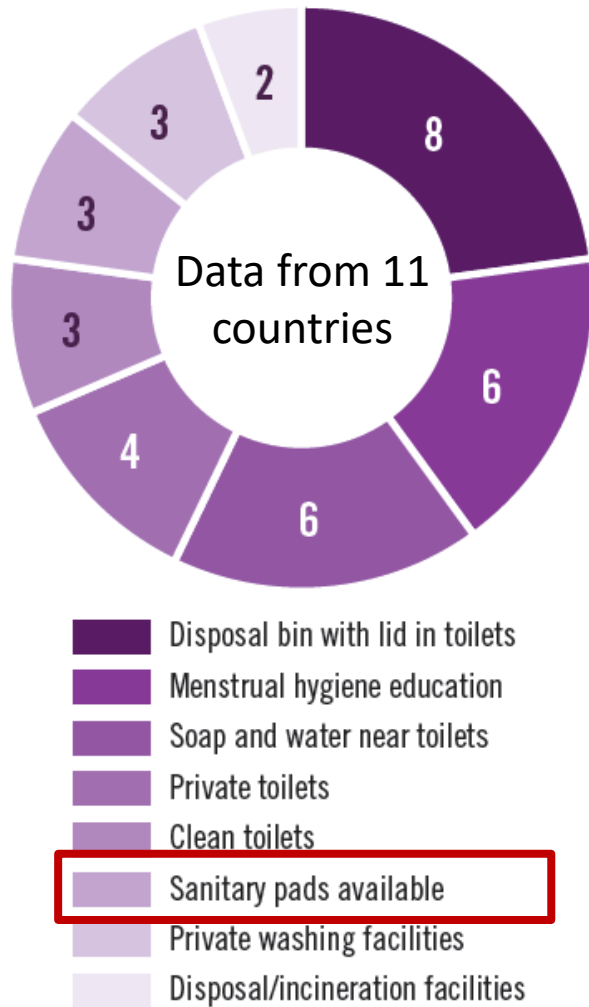
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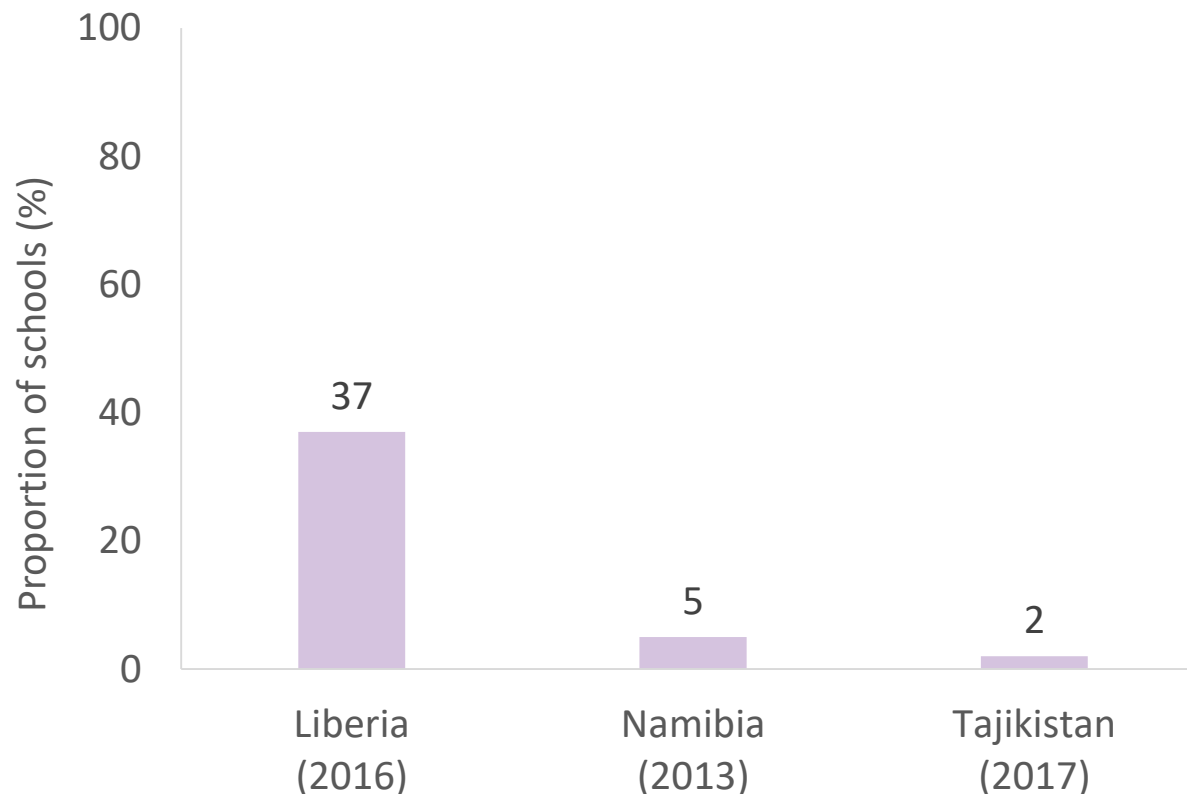
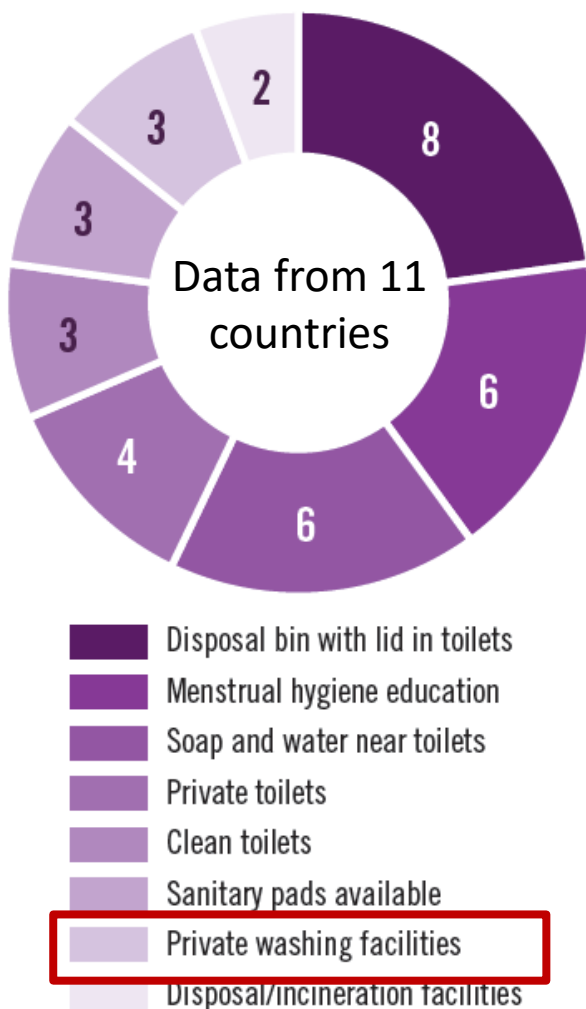
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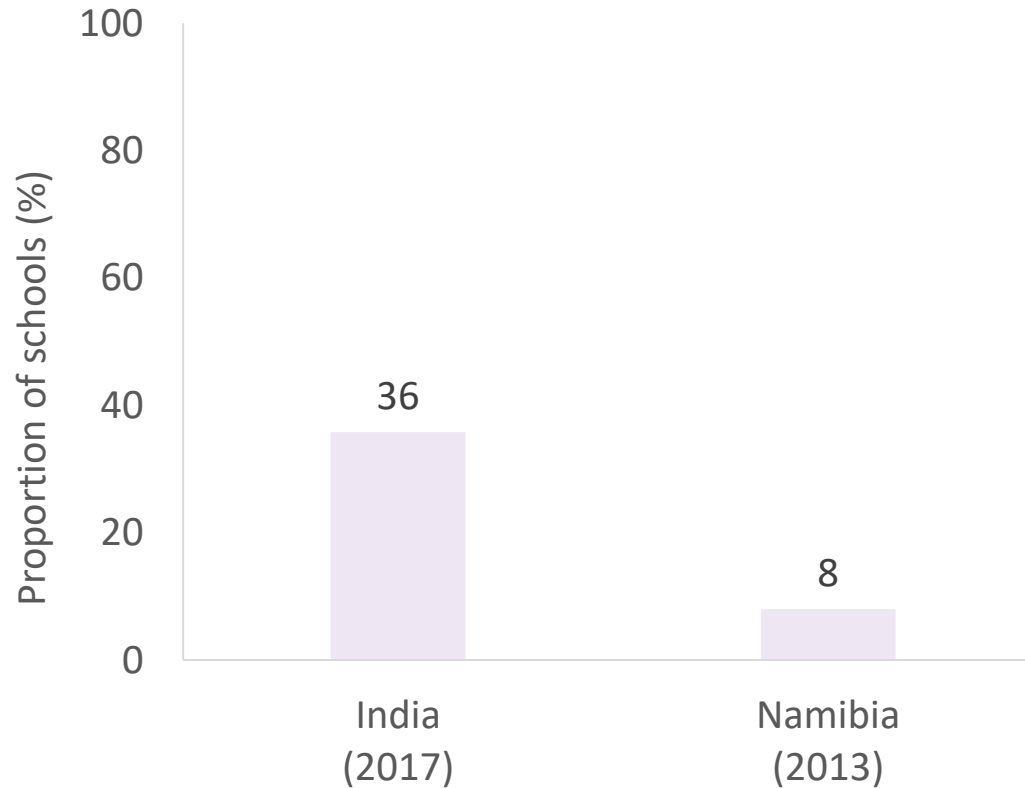
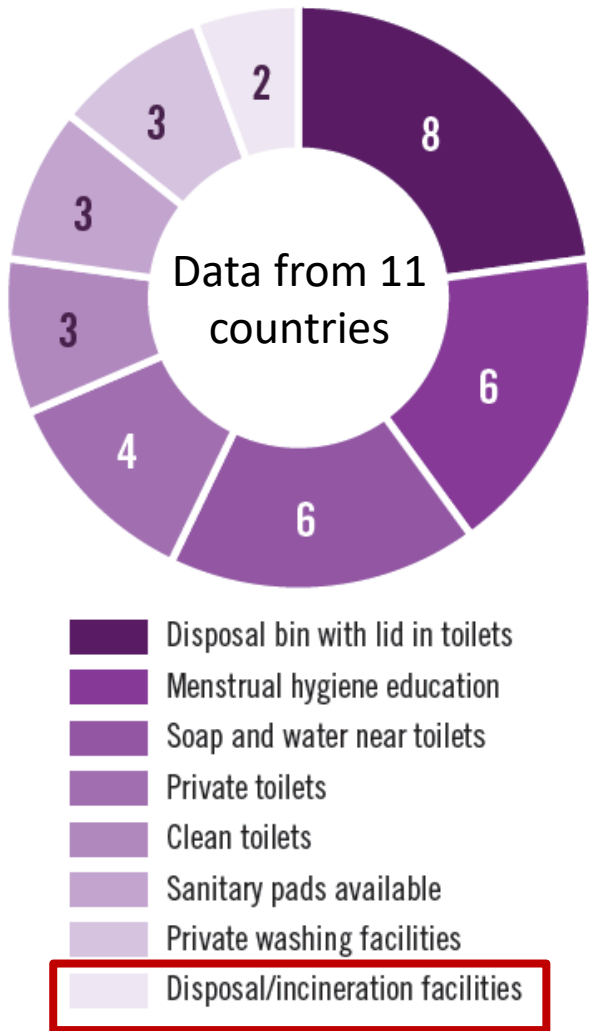
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Enhanced monitoring and advanced service levels

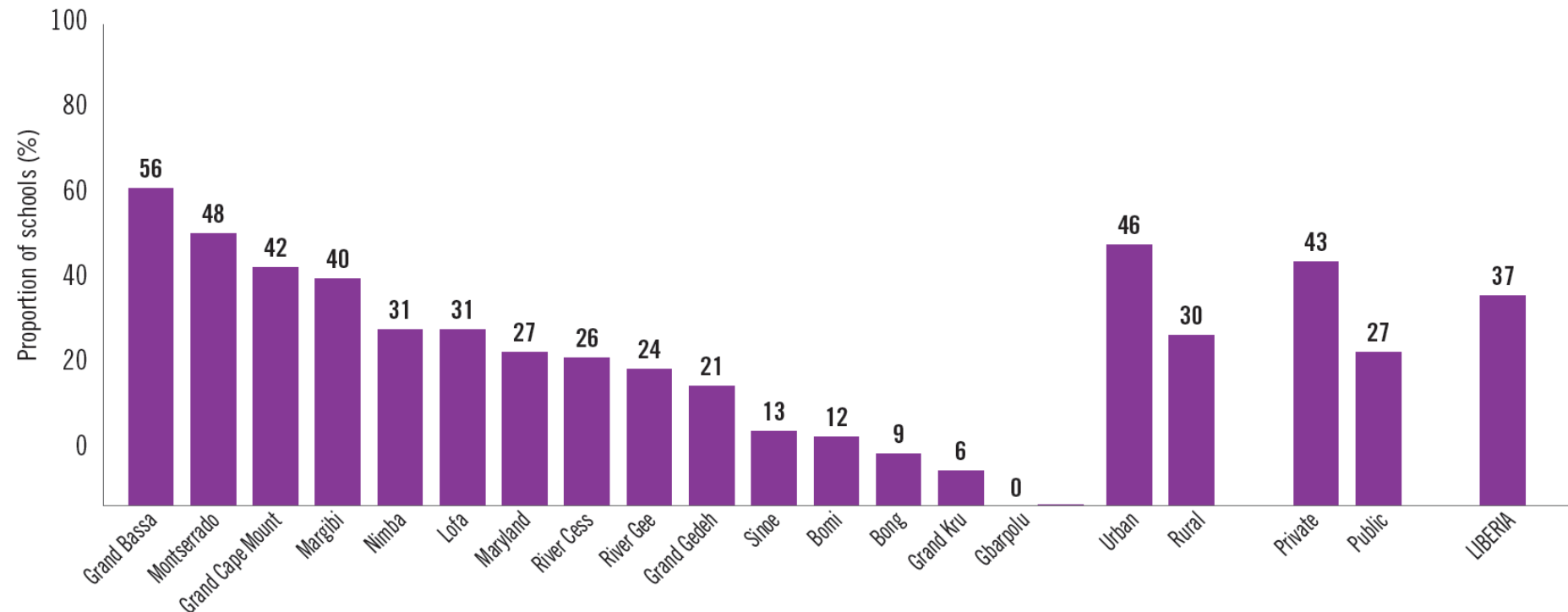
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Enhanced monitoring and advanced service levels

A recent survey in Liberia included MHM in schools

1. Does latrine incorporate menstrual hygiene management components? Yes/No (observed by trained enumerators)



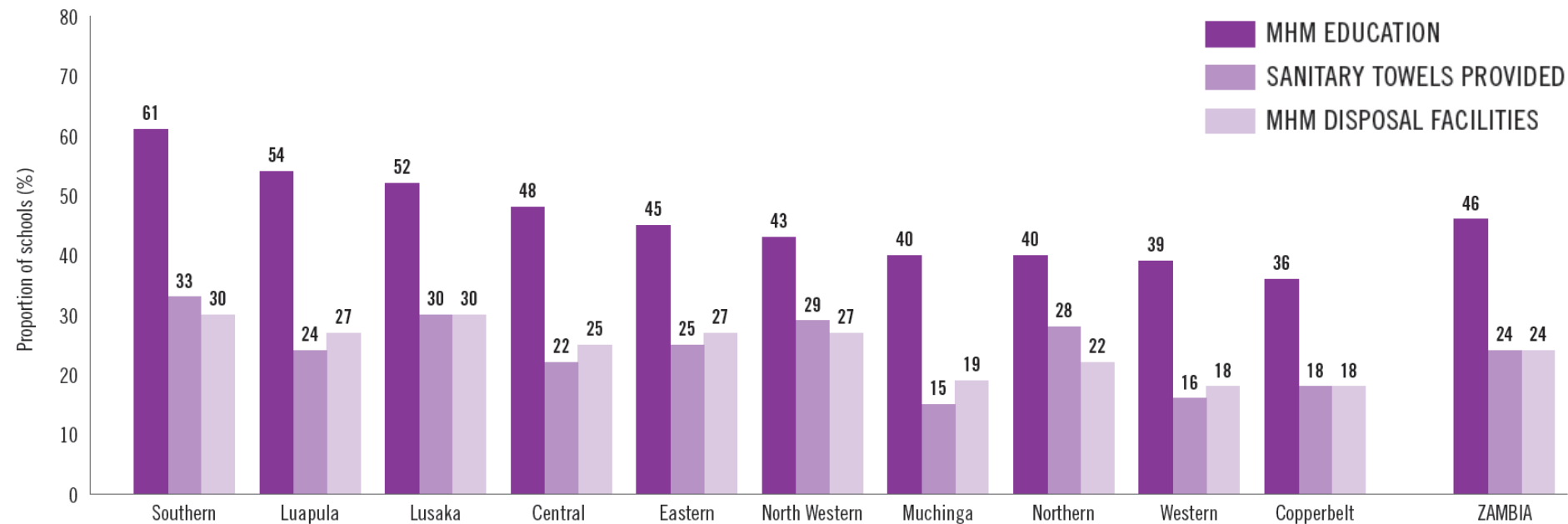
Latrine incorporates MHM components (e.g. disposal bin, water and soap in latrine stalls)

Source: Liberia UNICEF 2017

Enhanced monitoring and advanced service levels

Zambia has included MHM in the EMIS

1. *Does the school offer Menstrual Hygiene Management education? Yes/No*
2. *Does the school provide sanitary towels for the girls? Yes/No*
3. *Does the school have facilities for disposal of used sanitary towels? Yes/No*



Enhanced monitoring and advanced service levels

Globally recommended
Expanded Questions

XS1. Are water and soap available in a private space for girls to manage menstrual hygiene?

Yes, water and soap	
Water, but not soap	
No water	

XS2. Are there covered bins for disposal of menstrual hygiene materials in girls' toilets?

Yes	
No	

XS3. Are there disposal mechanisms for menstrual hygiene waste at the school?

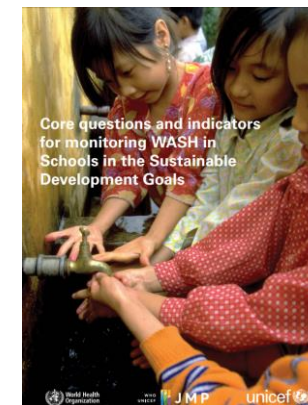
Yes	
No	

XS5. In general, how clean are the student toilets?

Clean	
Somewhat clean	
Not clean	

XH6. Which of the following provisions for menstrual hygiene management (MHM) are available at the school?

Bathing areas	
MHM materials (e.g. pads)	
MHM education	



Asking girls directly...

Focus Group Discussion Guide

9. Do you come to school when you are menstruating? *(check one box)*

- Yes Sometimes No I'm not menstruating yet

10. If no, why not?

11. What would make it easier to come to school when you are menstruating?

Check all answers that are mentioned.

Mentioned by at least one student

Toilets that are more private

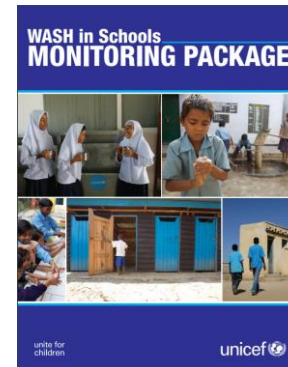
Locks on the toilet compartments

A place to wash myself that is private

A place to wash rags

A place to throw away used rags/napkins

A reliable water source in or near the toilet



Questions for older girls:

- Do you come to school when you are menstruating? If not, why not?

Once privacy issues are raised:

- What would make you want to come to school even when you are menstruating? (prompt if necessary: security, private washing facilities, etc.)
- Would facilities for cleaning/ disposing of sanitary napkins/rags at school be a good idea?
- Do the teachers teach you about what to do when you are menstruating?

Core questions on water, sanitation and hygiene for household surveys

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MH1. Private place to wash and change		
During your last menstrual period were you able to wash and change in privacy while at home?	YES	1 >>MH2
	NO	2 >>MH2

MH2. Use of menstrual hygiene materials		
During your last menstrual period, what hygiene materials did you use? <i>If more than one, record the main type used.</i>	CLOTH/REUSABLE SANITARY PADS.....	1 >>MH3
	DISPOSABLE SANITARY PADS.....	2
	TAMPONS.....	3
	MENSTRUAL CUP.....	4
	TOILET PAPER.....	5
	UNDERWEAR ALONE.....	6
	OTHER (specify)	7

MH3. Exclusion from activities during menstruation			
During your last menstrual period, did you miss any of the following activities due to your period?			
<i>Ask one by one</i>			
[A] Attending school?	[A]	YES 1	NO 2 N.A. 9
[B] Paid work?	[B]	YES 1	NO 2 N.A. 9
[C] Participating in social activities?	[C]	YES 1	NO 2 N.A. 9
[D] Cooking food?	[D]	YES 1	NO 2 N.A. 9
[E] Eating with others?	[E]	YES 1	NO 2 N.A. 9
[F] Bathing in regular place?	[F]	YES 1	NO 2 N.A. 9

Establish clear indicators for MHM in schools *(priority 2)*

- Harmonize with global expanded questions where appropriate
- Learn from female students to establish priority indicators for the context

Collect data on MHM in schools *(priority 4)*

- Establish national baselines
- Monitor through existing national systems where possible *(priority 5)*

Use data to inform policy, resource allocation and programming *(priority 1, 3)*

- Share data globally and with all levels of government to identify gaps and inform action

Thank you!
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EXTRA SLIDES

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Availability

The ratio of students to toilets often exceeds national guidelines, for both girls and boys

