

Menstrual Hygiene Management

RAJASTHAN STATE, INDIA, 2017



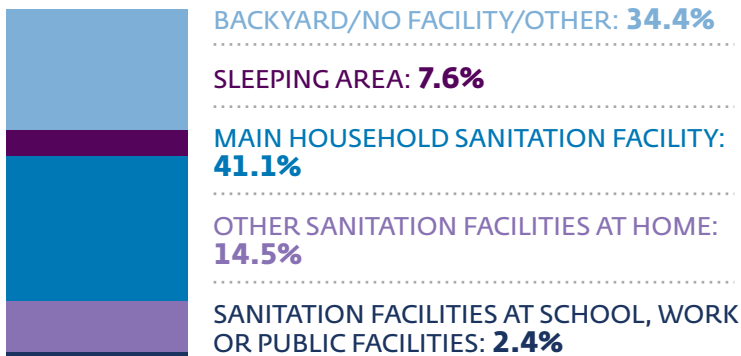
Performance Monitoring and Accountability 2020

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.

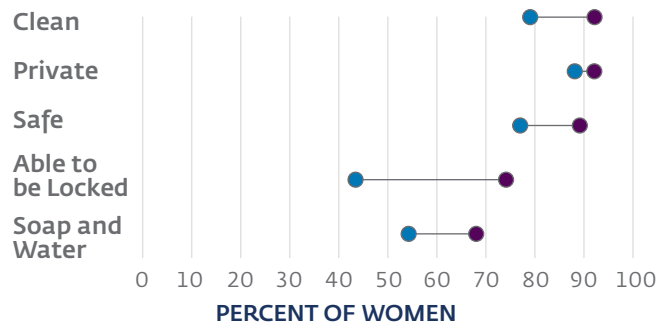
MAIN LOCATION USED FOR MHM

PERCENT OF WOMEN



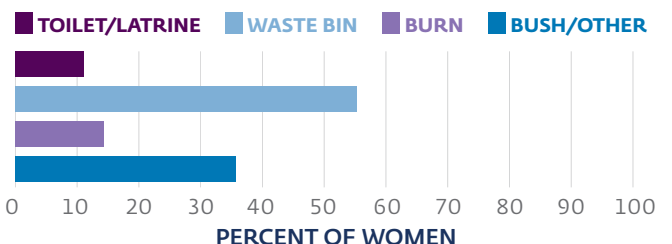
SAFETY, CLEANLINESS, AND PRIVACY OF MHM LOCATION

● RURAL ● URBAN



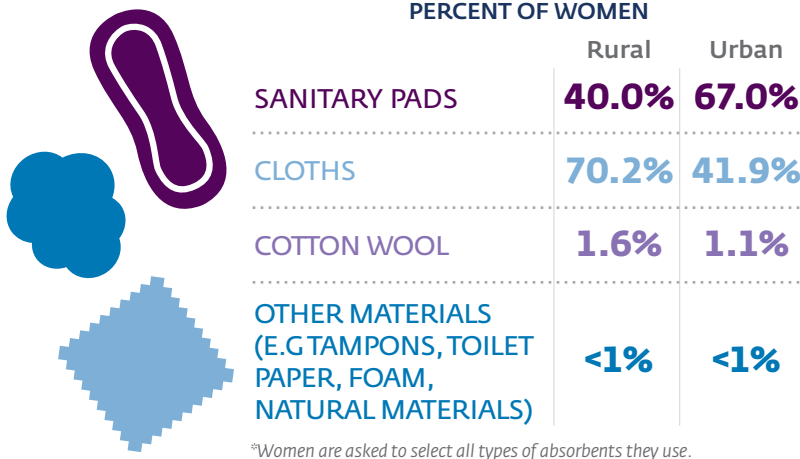
DISPOSAL OF MENSTRUAL MATERIALS*

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



TYPES OF MENSTRUAL MATERIALS USED*

PERCENT OF WOMEN



*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.

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.