Summary of Priority Indicators

For the purposes of facilitating the uptake of the recommended short list, we chose to utilize the existing wording in country-level indicators, which alternate between "girls" and "females."

Individual-level
LONG-TERM IMPACTS

18 % of girls who report a menstrual period does not impact their day.

19 % of girls whose class participation was not impacted by their menstrual period.

Individual-level
SHORT-TERM OUTCOMES

1 % of girls that reported having enough menstrual materials during their last menstrual period.

3 % of girls who reported changing their menstrual materials during their last menstrual period when at school.

4 % of girls who changed their menstrual materials at school in a space that was clean, private, and safe during their last menstrual period.

8 % of students (female/male) who have ever received education about menstruation in primary and secondary school.

9 % of females that know about menstruation prior to menarche.

10 % of females with correct knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle.

DISCOMFORT/

15 % of girls who report that they are able to reduce their menstrual (abdominal/back/ cramping) pain when they needed to during their last menstrual period.

16 % of girls who would feel comfortable seeking help for menstrual problems from a health care provider.

SUPPORTIVE SOCIAL

17 % of girls who have someone they feel comfortable asking for support (advice, resources, emotional support) regarding menstruation.

School-level
OUTPUTS

2 % of schools with menstrual materials available to girls in case of an emergency.

5 % of schools (primary/secondary) with improved sanitation facilities that are single-sex and usable (available, functional, and private) at the time of the survey.

6 % of schools (primary/secondary) with improved sanitation facilities that are single-sex, usable (available, functional, and private), lockable from the inside, have covered disposal bins, and have discreet disposal mechanisms for menstrual waste at the time of the survey.

7 % of schools (primary/secondary) that have water and soap available in a private space for girls to manage menstruation.

11 % of schools where education about menstruation is provided for students from age 9.

12 Existence of pre-service or in-service teacher training about menstruation at the primary or secondary level.

13 % of schools that have at least one teacher trained to educate primary/secondary students about menstruation.

Government-level
OUTPUTS

14 % of countries where national policy mandates education about menstruation at primary and secondary level.

20 % of countries with policies or plans that include menstrual health and hygiene.

21 National budget is allocated to menstrual health and hygiene; funds are dispersed to the schools in a timely and efficient manner.

POLICY

COLUMBIA | MAILMAN SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH
Burnet Institute
EMORY | ROLLINS SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH
LSTM
LONDON SCHOOL of HYGIENE &TROPICAL MEDICINE
Save the Children
WaterAid