

# Annex 4: 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

### MENSTRUAL HEALTH 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

### MATERIALS

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

### WASH

- 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.

### KNOWLEDGE

- 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/ DISORDERS

- 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 ENVIRONMENT

- 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