

Menstrual health product standards: Why do we have to talk about this?

Nancy Muller PATH

Radha Paudel Foundation, Nepal

Tanya Dargan Mahajan Menstrual Health Alliance of India

Shamirah Nakalema WoMena Uganda









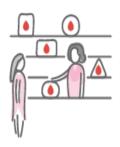
Why do we have to talk about this?

- To end the culture of silence and shame around menstruation.
- Menstruation...
 - is normal
 - start of a girl's sexual and reproductive health journey
 - offers an opportunity to reach girls with positive messages



The Menstrual Health Value Chain













>>

Treatment



ACCESS

>>

>>

USE

MENSTRUAL WASTE

When you think of menstrual health products, what products come to mind?



Health effects of menstrual practices and products - what is the evidence?

- Lack of access to WASH facilities and unhygienic WASH practices associated with higher RTI incidence in rural Indian girls and women.
- Culture of shame limits women's ability to negotiate for WASH facilities.
- Reusable absorbents more likely to contribute to urogenital infections -linked to lack of education and access to private facilities with water.
- In Kenya, up to 10% of 15 year old girls reported engaging in transactional sex for menstrual products.
- Bacterial vaginosis less common (12.9%) among Kenyan girls using menstrual cups compared to those using disposable pads (20.3%).
- More evidence needed on health effects of menstrual practices and products.





Why standards for menstrual health products?

- Standards allow agreement on benchmarks for quality, performance, and safety.
- Inform governments, NGOs, donors purchasing decisions.
- Provide manufacturers with minimum quality standards, thereby raising the quality of all products.
- Allow new products to enter the market.







Radha Paudel - How can menstrual products ensure the dignity of girls and women?

India and Uganda:

Tanya Mahajan and Shamirah Nakalema - The long road to menstrual health product standards

Questions - Mentimeter







How can menstrual products ensure dignity during Menstruation in Nepal?

Radha Paudel

Author, Activist.
Radha Paudel Foundation

www.radhapaudelfoundation.org

Hotel Yak and Yeti, Kathmandu, March 2019,











Types	Availability	Commonly Used location
Simple used or new piece of cloth	Commonly used and available	 Widely used throughout the country by lower income families Traditional practice







Types	Availability	Commonly Used location
Non- Biodegradable disposal sanitary Pads	 An average 7 million units of Sanitary Pads sold every month in urban (PSI,2018). 	 Family with disposal income Not used in rural areas due to lack of availability and knowledge







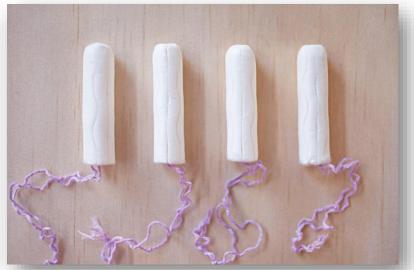
Types	Availability	Commonly Used location
Reusable Cloth pads (with holder and clip)	 In areas where small local enterprises developed / NGOs School where training were conducted 	 Widely used in urban areas Used by women who have lower income earning families Not available and use in rural areas except few exceptions





Types	Availability	Commonly Used location
Tampons	 Selected supermarkets in touristic areas 	 Returned Non-Resident Nepalese women Women with disposal income









Types	Availability	Commonly Used location
Menstrual panties	Very rarely used and available	 Used in only trainings by few organizations









Types	Availability	Commonly Used location
Bio-Degradable disposal sanitary pads	Recently introducedNot widely distributed	 Chitwan (Central part of country) Local initiatives with limited distribution







Types	Availability	Commonly Used location
Menstrual Cups	Very recently introduced by few NGOsNot widely available	 Not commonly used among Nepalese women Few pilot projects are on progress







Impact on Girls and Women's Health

Physical

Psychological



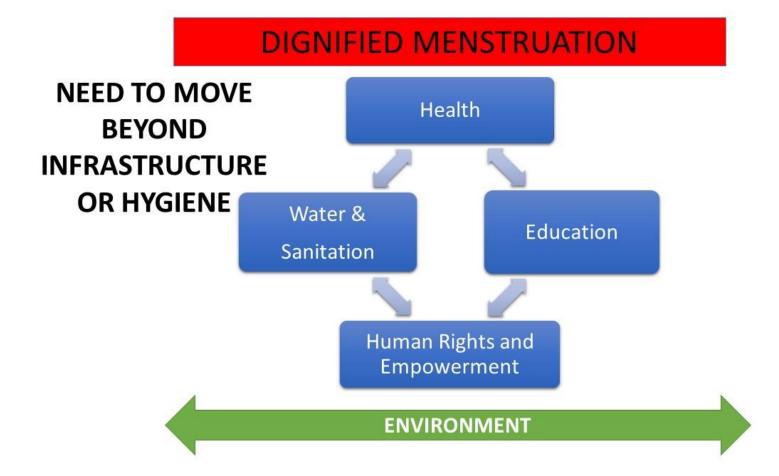


Impact on Girls and Women's Health

Dimensions	Impact
Physical Health	 Hygiene and care of MH products leads to many complications related with reproductive health e.g. vaginitis Physical discomfort due to not having an appropriate products Lack of availability of the products limit the physical activity/movement (e.g. school) of the girls
Psychological Health	 Emotional distress during menstruation due to shame and lack of dignity regards to products including purchasing, using and waste management Risk of depression and suicide ideation















Urgency of Standard and Quality of Menstrual Products

Practice:

- Menstrual Blood consider 'IMPURE'
- 2. 40+ types of rumours, misconceptions, associated with menstruation (RPF,2018)
- 3. Separate toilets for girls 67 % (UNICEF, 2016)
- 4. Introduction of diverse production
- 5. Struggling by small enterprisesadministrative process

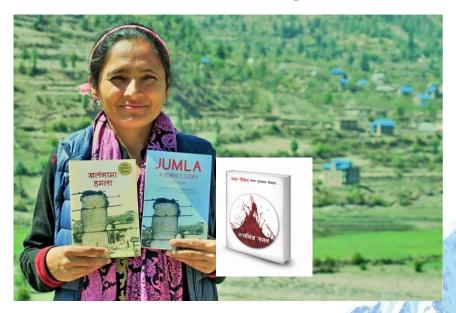
Policy:

- 1. Right to Dignity (Constitution)
- 2. Mandatory Provision of pad in school (2019)
- 3. Increasing demand of productions





Thank you





Facebook page: Radha Paudel-Autho, Activist

Twitter: @radhapaudel

www.radhapaudelfoundation.org

www.radhapaudel.org





The Long Road to Menstrual Health Product Standards - Experiences from India and East Africa

Tanya Mahajan - Sr. Consultant, Development Solutions;

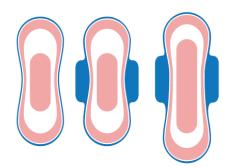
Coordinator, Menstrual Health Alliance India

Shamirah Nakalema - Master Trainer and Project Officer

WoMena Uganda



Menstrual Health Product Options



Reusables and Disposables

Absorbents and Collectors

Vaginal insertion and External

Long acting and Short acting

Wearables













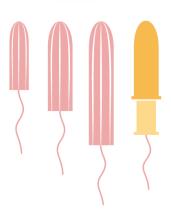


Image source: My and My Cup - Menstrual Cup Workshop - Ruby Life, 2019





Who makes a MH product standard?

- Government Departments and Ministries (Health, women rights, environment/waste management, education, consumer safety)
- Regulatory authority/ Standards Body
- Manufacturers
- Researchers and experts (Textile engineers, chemical engineers, microbiologists, environmentalists etc.)
- CSOs/UN agencies
- Consumers role of media



What should be included in a MH product standard?

- Importance of definitions cloth vs. reusable cloth pad
- Physical performance parameters parameter for consumer identification
- Safety profile
- Hygiene parameters Is pH enough?
- Biodegradability/Compostability
- Packaging and labelling Use and maintenance, Disposal, Duration of use



How is a MH product standard enforced?

- Are they mandatory?
- Consumer awareness
- Advocacy with Government Departments/Ministries
- Procurement Govt. programs, NGO/CSR programs
- Imports
- Taxation



Unanswered Questions

- Case of menstrual cups
- Lack of evidence for appropriate duration of use
- How stringent should hygiene parameters be for reusable cloth pads?
- Case of small scale manufacturing
- Call for zero tax always appropriate?





THANK YOU







Question & Answer



