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# GENDER & YOUTH LEARNING EVENT

## Gender & Youth in WASH

Awash

# Domains of Gender Analysis



Laws, Policies, Regulations and Institutional Practices



Cultural Norms and Beliefs



Gender Roles and Responsibilities and Time Used



Access to and Control Over Assets and Resources



Patterns of Power and Decision Making

## Why is WASH important to Women and Youth?

- Women and girls are the primary water collectors
- 14,000 children under 5 die from diarrheal disease in Ethiopia annually<sup>1</sup>
- 30% of rural Ethiopian population had access to water to meet basic needs, only 4% used improved non-shared sanitation facilities 1% had a handwashing facility<sup>2</sup>
- Open defecation and its sequelae have impacts on undernutrition and stunting. Only 6% of Ethiopians have access to improved sanitation and 32% of population still defecating in the open<sup>3</sup>
- Menstrual hygiene management can have important effects on girls participation in school and in the workforce

<sup>1</sup> WHO. 2016. Global Health Observatory

<sup>2</sup> WHO/UNICEF 2017. Progress on Drinking Water Sanitation and Hygiene: 2017 Update SDG baselines.

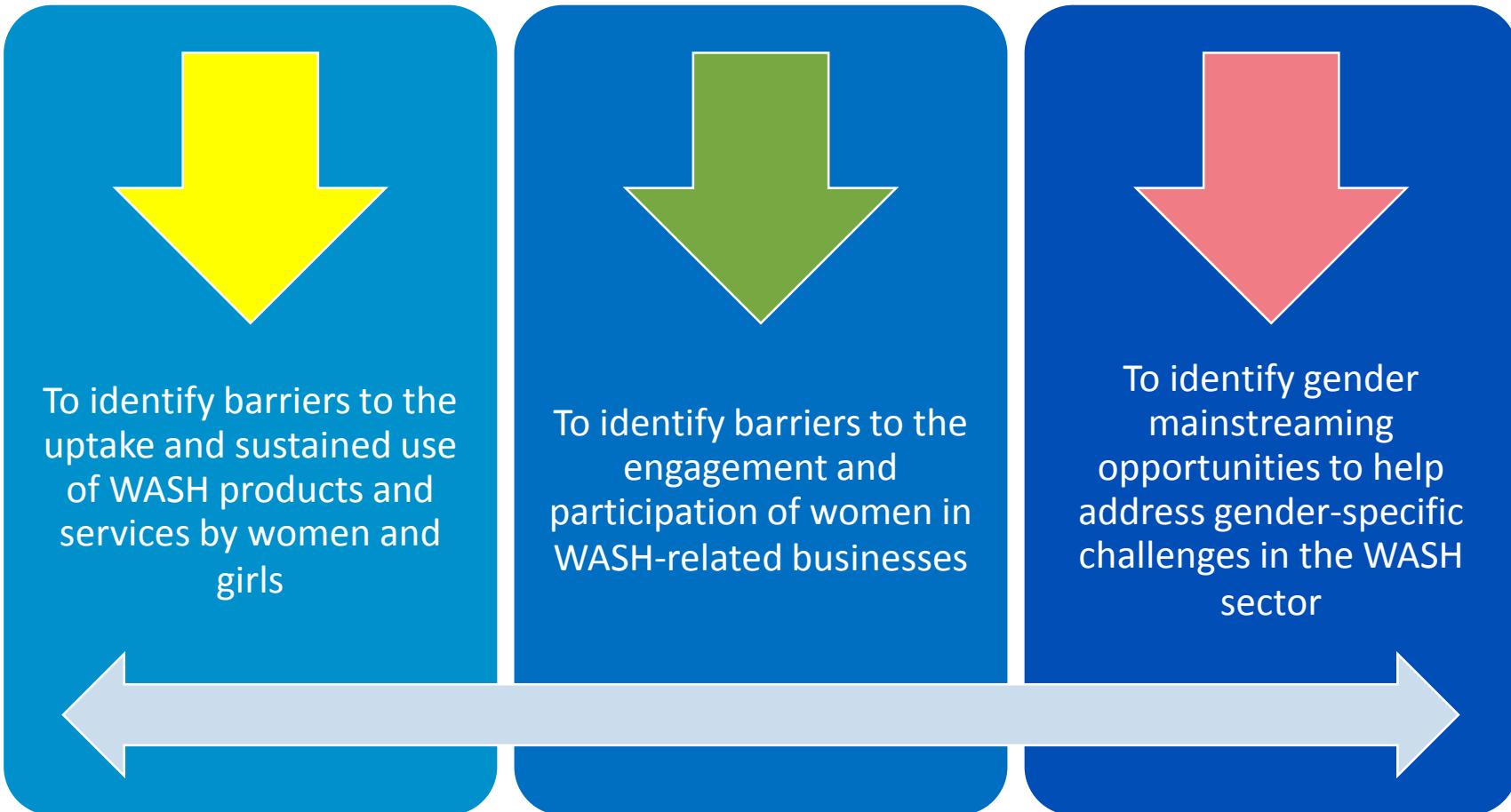
<sup>3</sup> Ethiopian Demographic Health Survey (2016)



# Gender Analysis USAID Transform WASH

By : Hiwot Tedla - M & E coordinator  
Transform WASH

## Objectives of the Analysis



# Methodology

Domains	Key Informants	Documents Reviewed
1. Gender role, responsibility and time used	Households and HEWs	Gender profile Ethiopia, National statistic survey, Demographic Health Survey
2. Decision making at household and community	Households, HEWs and WASHCOs	Reports/studies on gender and WASH
3. Social Norms and beliefs	Households and HEWs	Reports/studies on gender and WASH
4. Access to and control over assets and resource	HEW, Household and women entrepreneur	Studies on women entrepreneur in Ethiopia
5. Laws, Policies, strategies, institutional practice and national/international frameworks	SNNP Regional and woreda health, MSE, irrigation & water and women's affairs Bureau	FDRE constitution, Women policy, Water management strategies, gender mainstreaming guideline for water and energy

# Challenges of Women in Use of WASH Products and Services

## 1. Gender Norms:



- A survey conducted in Libo Kemekem woreda, Amhara region.
- Only 20% or less of those who constructed latrines used them regularly
- SNNP region Wolayeta, Hadiya and Sidamo, women do not feel shame and stress when defecating in day time. Privacy is their problem.
- In the WASHCO activities women do not participate in management roles

## 2. Gender Roles and Responsibilities

- Women are not participating income generating and leadership activities
- But women are expected to carry out water and sanitation activities





### 3. Lack of access to WASH Products and Services

- In SNNP Region Humbo, Aleta Chuko, and Merab Badewaco Woredas
- Water used without any treatment.
- Most water schemes in these woredas were not functional
- Women travel a long distance
- Toilets are not improved
- Type of toilets are not durable
- Inadequate menstrual hygiene products
- Lack of access to good quality materials and skill to construct improved latrines.



#### **4. Lack of awareness of WASH Products and Services**

- The approaches mainly focus on creating open defecation free community
- HEWs did not create awareness of improved latrines



## 5. Lack of Suppliers on WASH Products and Services

- Most of the masons and artesian are self-trained
- No business women and/or men working on improved sanitation
- There are only three associations working on slab production in Aleta Chuko among the woredas selected for the data collection.
- These associations are operated by all men members.

## Challenges of Women Entrepreneurs

- Lack of access to information
- Lack of access for finance, working capital
- Gender related challenges-social norms, roles and responsibilities
- Limited access to training and lack of technical skills
- Problems of finding sales outlets
- Lack of confidence to take risks in business



## Identified gender themes under project result areas

- Promote active women's participation in the WASH governance and management activities
- Raise women and girls awareness on the use of improved WASH products and services
- Gender-balanced participation in the supply for Low-Cost quality WASH products and services, and
- Improve women's access to finance and training for WASH products and services



## **Recommendations**

1. Promote active women's participation and leadership role in the WASH governance and management activities
2. Raise women's and girls' awareness on the use of improved WASH products and services
3. Gender-balanced participation in the supply for low-cost quality WASH products and services
4. Improve access to finance and training for WASH products and services





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Ideas. Evidence. Impact.

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# MENSTRUAL HYGIENE MANAGEMENT: PATTERNS AND EXPERIENCE FROM RURAL ETHIOPIA

Annabel Erulkar PhD  
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Presentation made at:  
USAID Ethiopia Gender Learning Event  
Addis Ababa, ETHIOPIA  
October 9, 2018



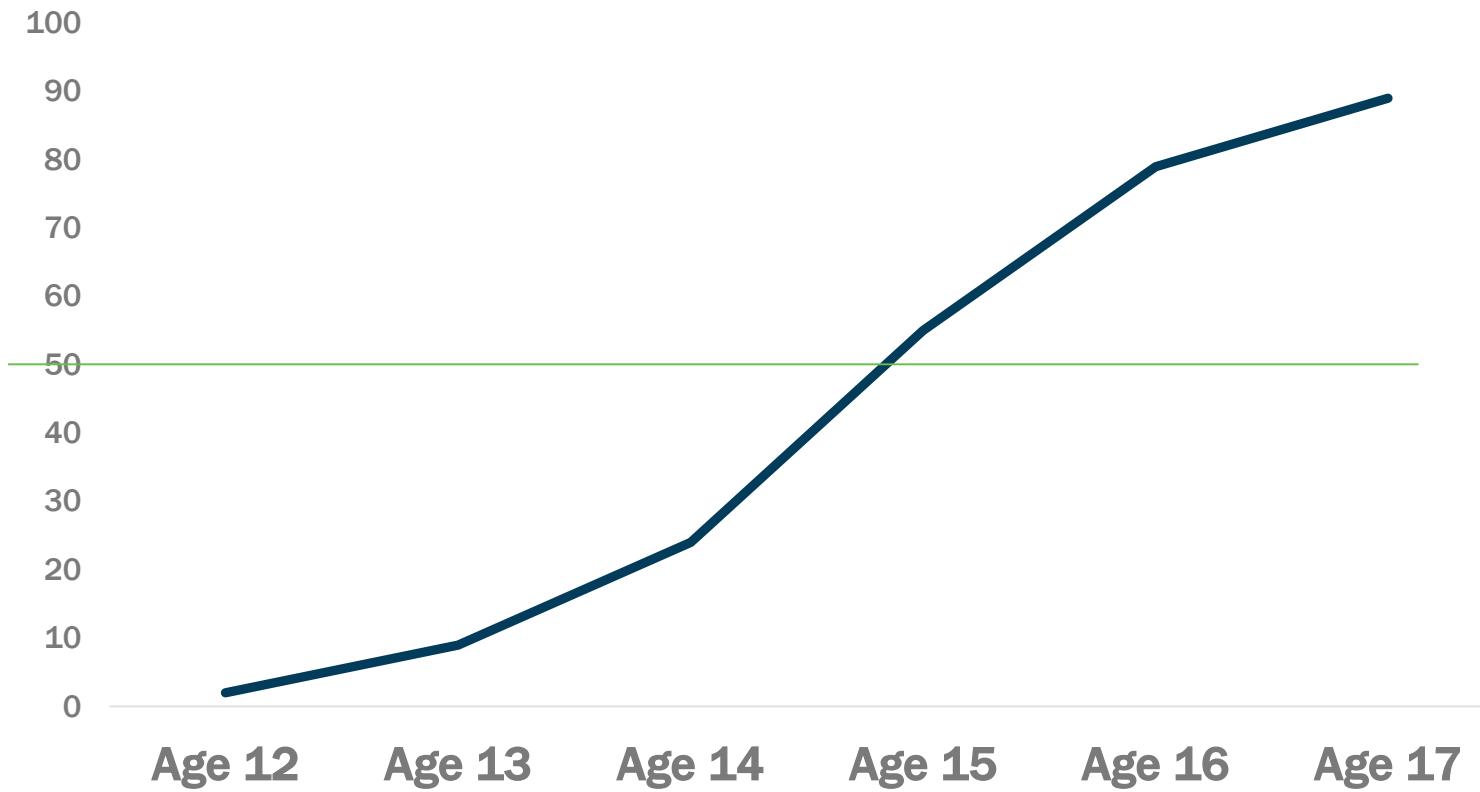
# Background

- The field of adolescent reproductive health (ARH) has traditionally neglected the role of menstrual hygiene management (MHM) in girls' educational and health outcomes, as well as quality of life
- Interest in MHM has accelerated in recent years
- There is a widespread assumption that poor MHM and/or sanitary facilities might impact upon school attendance or lead to drop-out
- Little information exists on the experience of Ethiopian girls with regards to MHM information and practices

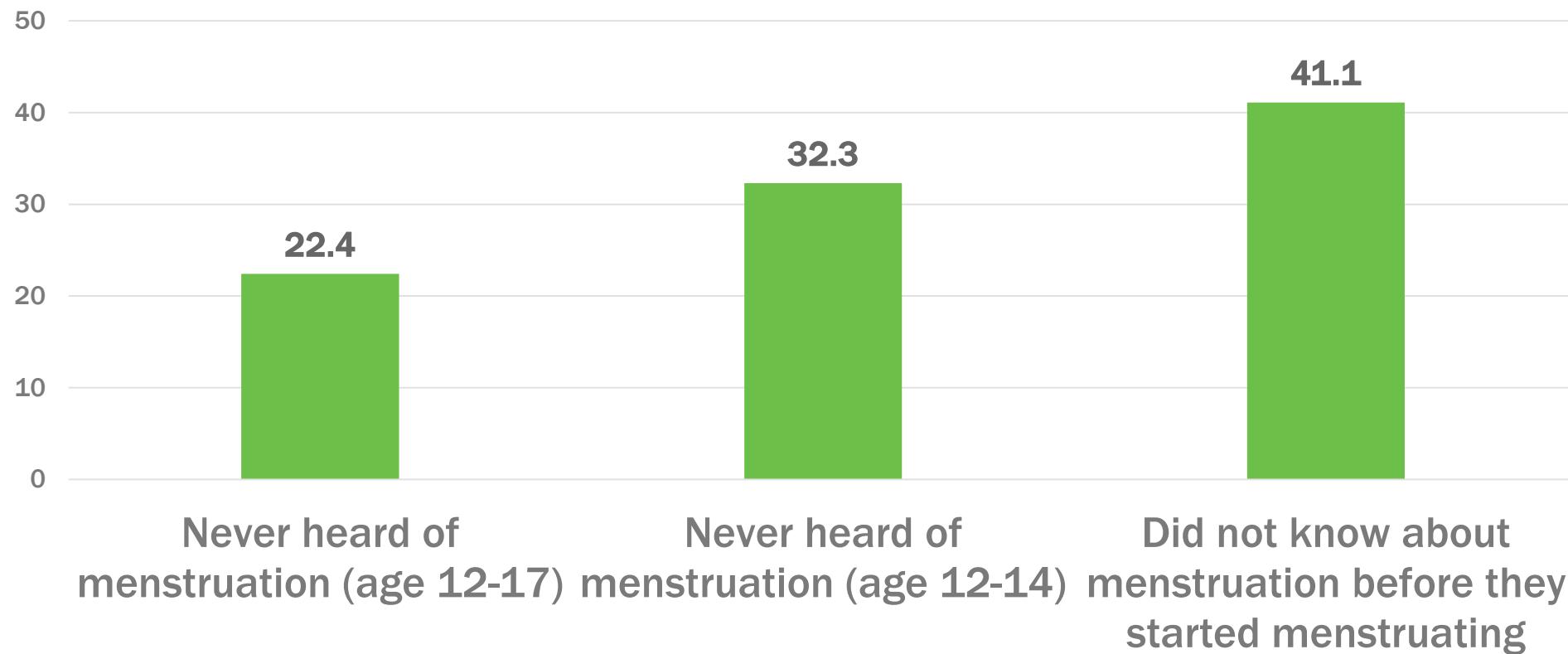
# Research design

- Data from baseline and end line surveys among girls aged 12-17 in rural Awi zone, Amhara region (2011/2, 2014/5)
- Population-based surveys of a representative sample of girls selected from an initial household listing.
- Data collected in the context of a child marriage intervention study funded by USAID-W
- Questionnaire included questions on menstruation, MHM, and school absenteeism
- 4,880 girls aged 12-17 were interviewed over two rounds of study
- Analysis pooled the data from two rounds of study

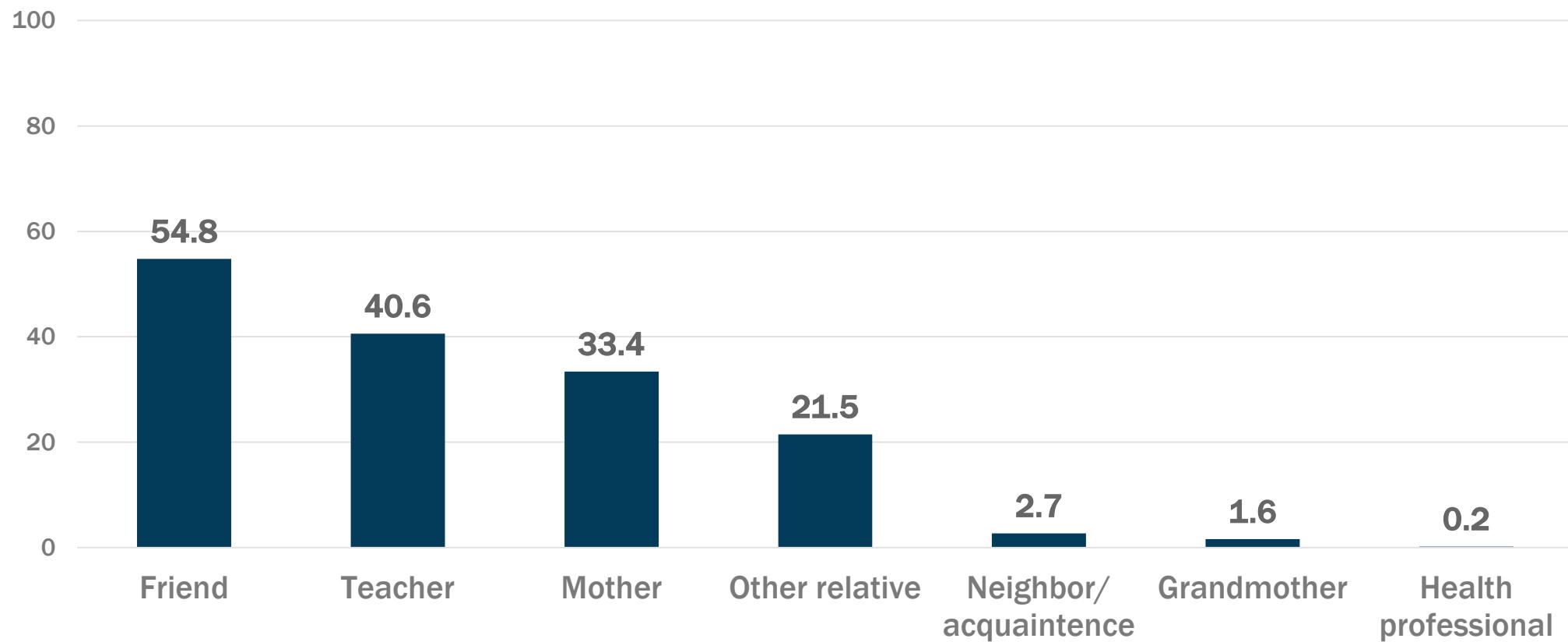
## Cumulative proportion of rural Amhara girls aged 12-17 who have started menstruating (n=4,875)



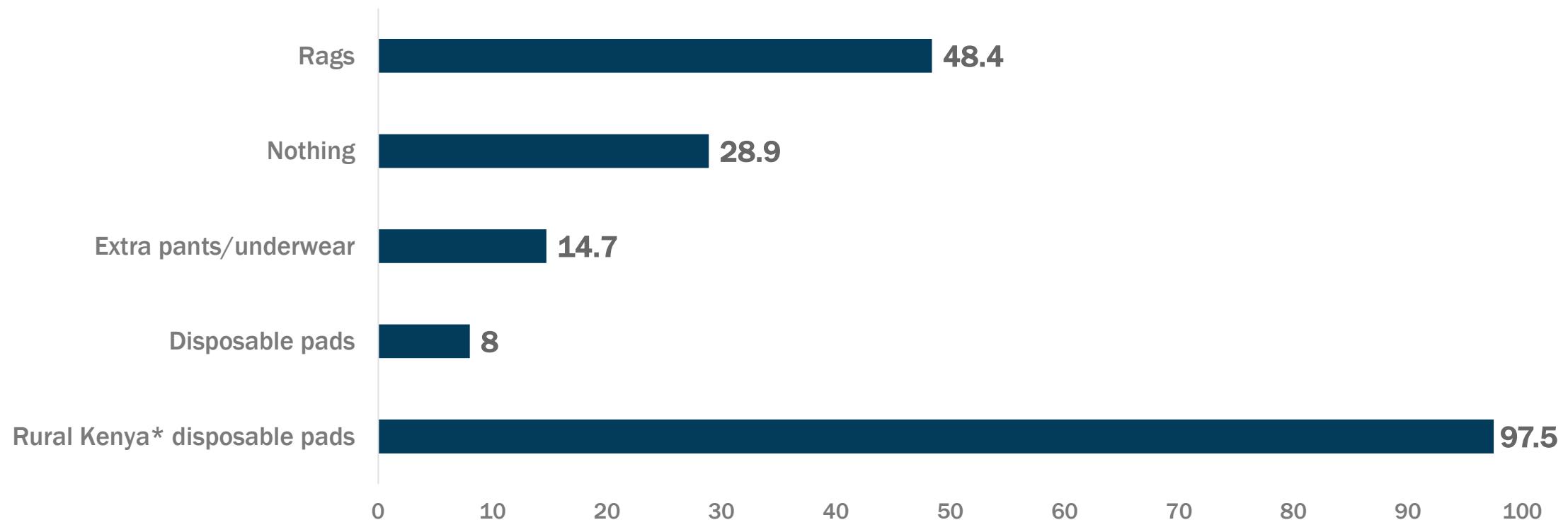
## Awareness of menstruation among rural Amhara girls aged 12-17 (n=4,875)



## Source of information on menstruation among rural Amhara girls aged 12-17 (n=3,795)

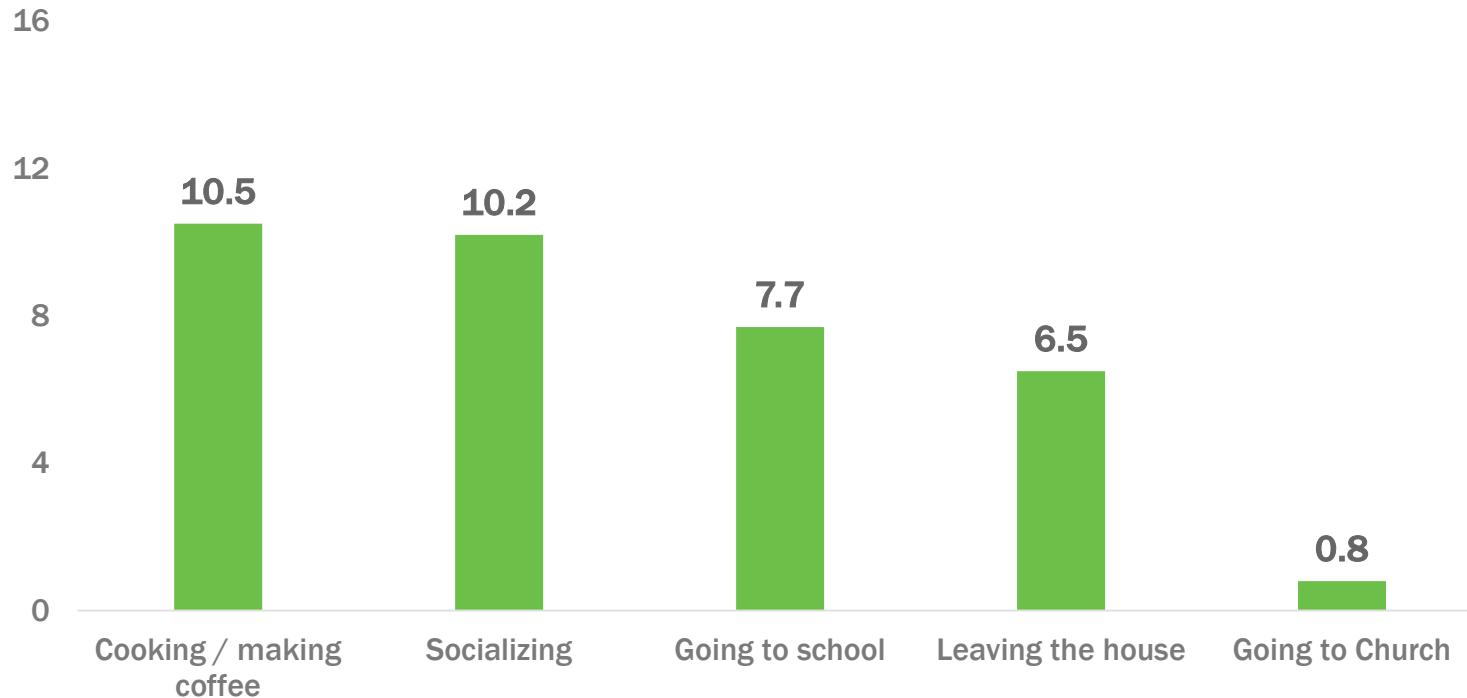


## Method of menstruation management among rural Amhara girls (n=1,447) and rural Kenyan girls (n=3,489)



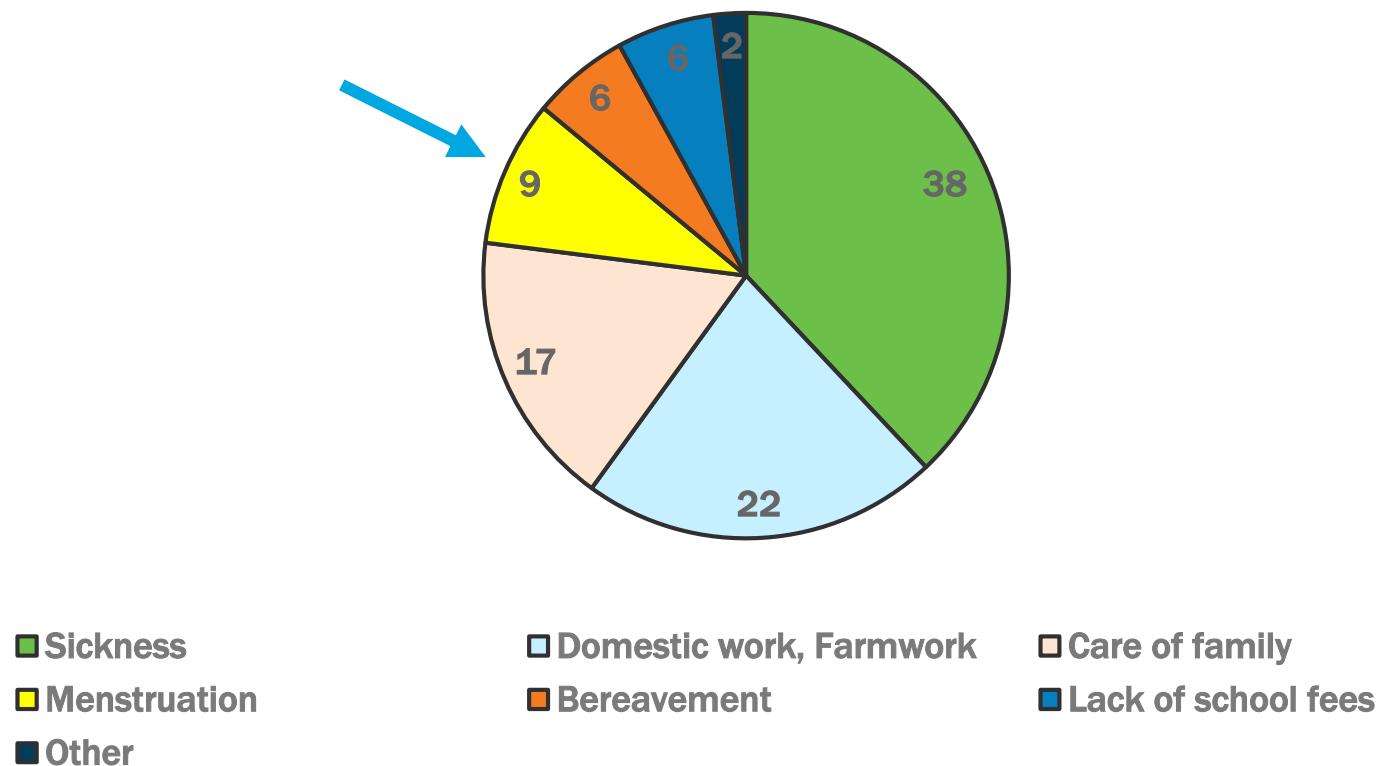
\*Data for rural Kenya are from Kilifi Country; Muthengi, Eunice, Emily Farris, and Karen Austrian. 2017. "The Nia Project: Baseline Report." Nairobi: Population Council.

## 20 Activities avoided during menstruation, among rural Amhara girls (n=1,449)



## Reasons for absence from school in the last three months, among in-school girls who have started menstruation (n=1,118)

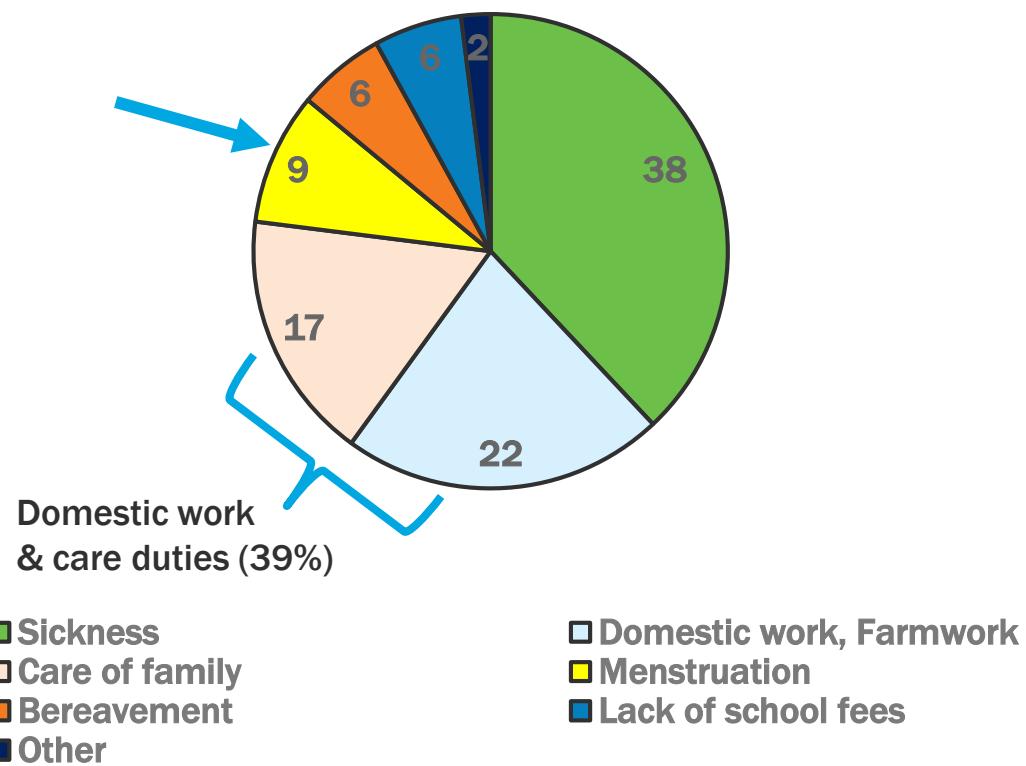
Percent distribution of absent school-days among in-school girls who have started menstruation, by reason (n=3,965 school-days missed in last 3 months)



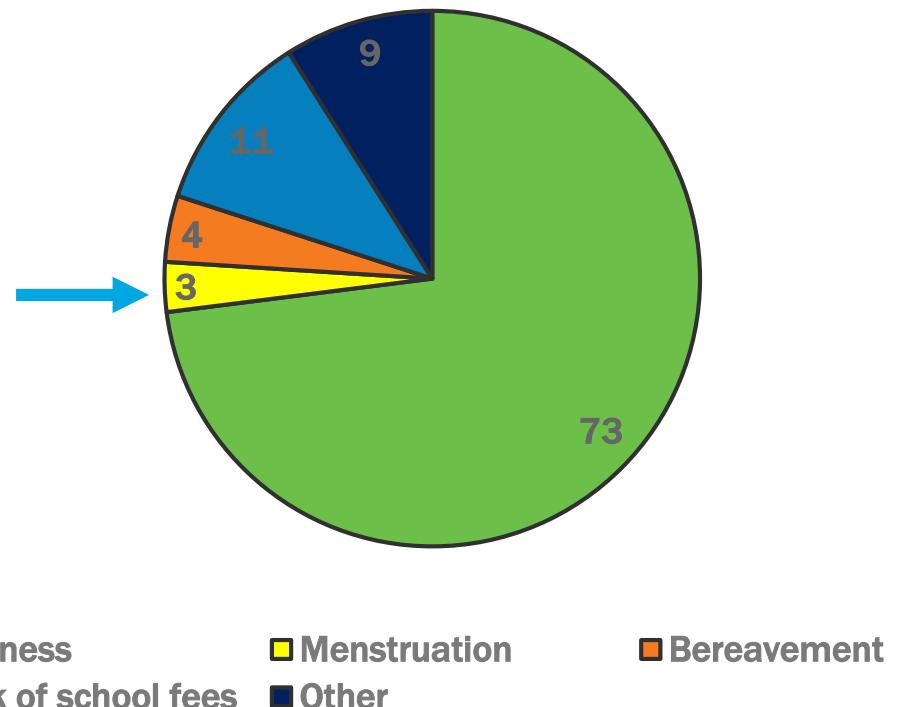
- In-school girls who had started menstruating were asked about school absences in the last three months
- Girls were read a list of reasons for absence (prompted) and asked how many days they were absent for the reasons mentioned.

## Comparison with data from rural Kenya

Percent distribution of absent school-days among in-school girls who have started menstruation, by reason (n=3,965 school days missed in the last 3 months)



Comparison with Kenya: 'Most common reasons for missing school in the last term'<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Muthengi, Eunice, Emily Farris, and Karen Austrian. 2017. "The Nia Project: Baseline Report." Nairobi: Population Council.

## Limited/inconclusive evidence that MHM improves school attendance

- Hennegan and Montgomery (2016) conducted a meta-analysis of studies looking at the impact of MHM providing information and/or supplies (menstrual cups, disposable or re-usable sanitary pads)
  - Only eight studies were identified
  - Trials of education interventions report positive results on knowledge
  - Many studies did not report on other outcomes or had mixed or inconclusive results
- Rigorous, high-quality studies needed to establish the impact of improved MHM on school attendance and health outcomes, e.g. Nia Project in Kenya (Funded by BMGF, 2017-9)

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# A JOURNEY TO MENSTRUAL HYGIENE MANAGEMENT PRODUCTS AND ITS GENDER IMPLICATION

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09 Oct 2018  
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BILL & MELINDA  
GATES foundation



# Our Approach to Market Assessment

## MARKET STRUCTURE & PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

## HUMAN CENTERED DESIGN

## DISCRETE CHOICE EXPERIMENT

### TARGET GROUP

- Manufacturers,, Importers, Wholesalers & Outlet Owners

### STUDY AREAS

- Addis Ababa and few regional towns

### PURPOSE

- **MARKET PERFORMANCE** (Category Performance, Key Competitors)
- **MARKET STRUCTURE:** Mapping Actors, Core Functions and Enabling Environment

### METHOD

- Literature review
- Key Informant Interview

### TOTAL PARTICIPANT

- 30+

### TARGET GROUPS

- Adolescent Girls (13-17)
- Young Women (18-24)
- Influencers (Mothers, HEWs, Teachers; Outlet Owners)

### STUDY AREA

- Addis Ababa and Sendafa

### PURPOSE

- Explore User Insight, Perception, Experience and Preferences

### METHOD

- Qualitative study with HCD touch

### TOTAL PARTICIPANT

- Eight six (86)

### TARGET GROUP

- Girls (13-18)
- Young Married Women (18-24)

### STUDY AREA

- Urban (Addis Ababa & Sendafa)
- Rural (Yetnora and Guhatsihon)

### PURPOSE

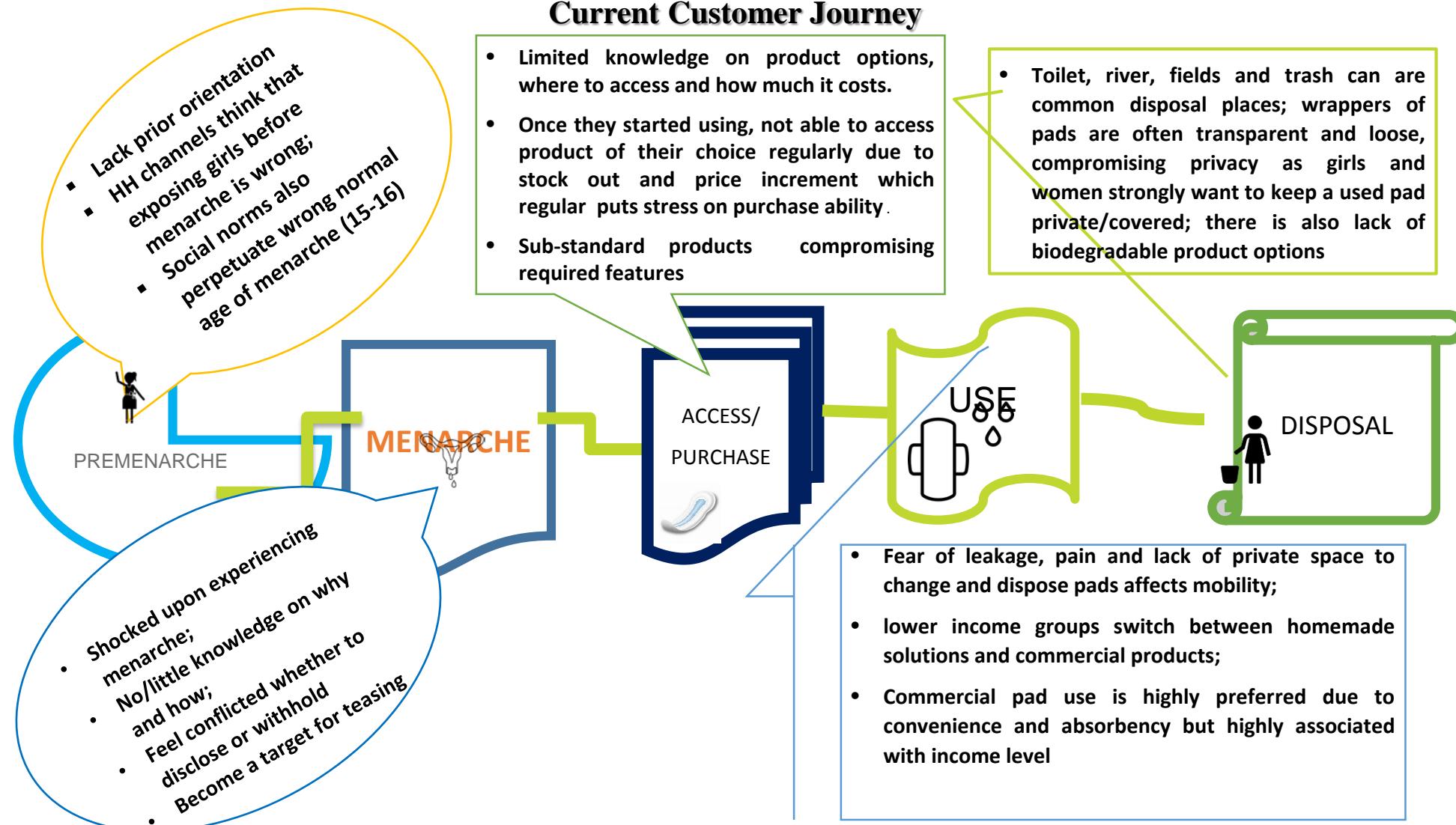
- To understand common practices, product use experience, barriers and product feature preferences

### METHOD:

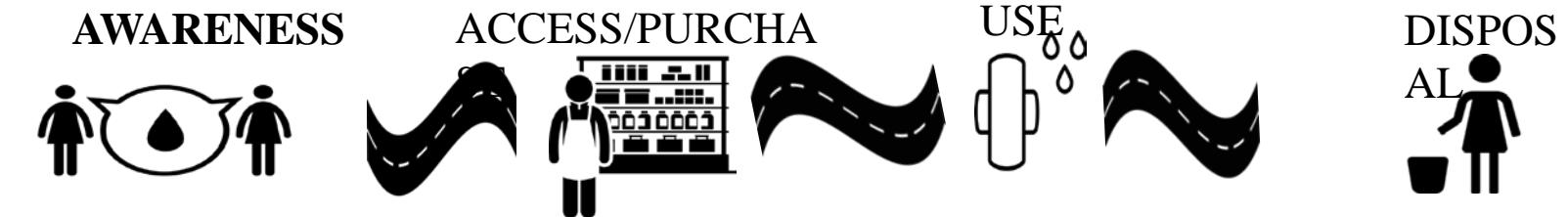
- Household Survey
- DCE

### TOTAL PARTICIPANT

- 900 Urban AGYW
- 600 Rural AGYW



# Desired Consumer Journey



- Key influencers aware and willing to discuss MHM with girls and young women
- Community members including boys and men are free and transparent to discuss MHM with girls and women
- Broader information sources and media options on MHM
- A competitive market where actors value and

- Consumers able to access product of their choice at price they can afford and places they can easily access
- Manufacturers able to access and procure raw materials locally
- More manufacturers attracted and locally plant factories mainly in rural areas

- Market actors able to align their product design and features using ongoing consumer insight studies
- Quality Standard nationally endorsed and adhered by all the manufacturers
- Schools accommodate appropriate facilities

- Customers able to access pads with convenient and biodegradable wrapper
- School facilities designed and provide options for safe disposal of MHM products

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