WHO/UNICEF JMP global monitoring of drinking water, sanitation and hygiene

WASH in Households in odd years

WASH in Schools and Health Care Facilities in even years





2019

washdata.org







Schedule

- 10:15 Introduction
- 10:20 10:50 Drinking water quality
 - Exercise: JMP Country files
- 10:50 11:20 Sanitation
 - Exercise: JMP Website
- 11:20 11:50 Hygiene, menstrual health
 - Exercise: JMP Inequalities files







Global SDG targets and indicators related to WASH

GLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	 SDG global targets 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations 	 SDG global indicators 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services 6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water Additional indicator for SDG 6.2: Proportion of population practising open defecation 	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GCALS
ND POVERTY Ř¥ŘŘŘ Î	1.4 By 2030, ensure all men and women , in particular the poor and vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources as well as access to basic services	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services (including access to basic drinking water, basic sanitation and basic handwashing facilities)	1 Ruter triftigen 144 6 Saturation 7 Instant 7 Instant 7 Instant 8 Inst
	4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non- violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to (e) basic drinking water, (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities, and (g) basic handwashing facilities	
B GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	3.8 Achieve universal health coverage (UHC), including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health care services, and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	[Proportion of health care facilities with basic WASH services]	16 ANTAR 17 INTERESE TO INTERESE THE REASENCE OF THE REASENC





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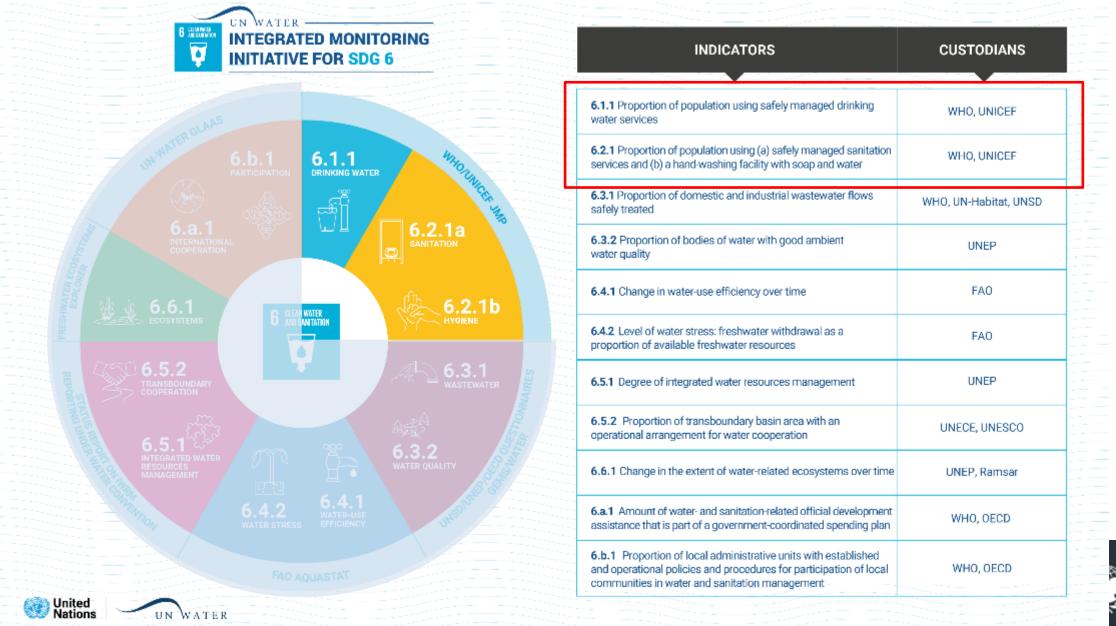
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UN Water Integrated Monitoring Initiative for SDG 6



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Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP)

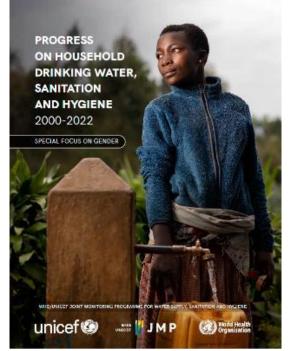
- WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP)
 - Established 1990
 - Global monitoring of water, sanitation and hygiene targets
- Progress reports every 2 years
- Also WASH in schools, health care facilities



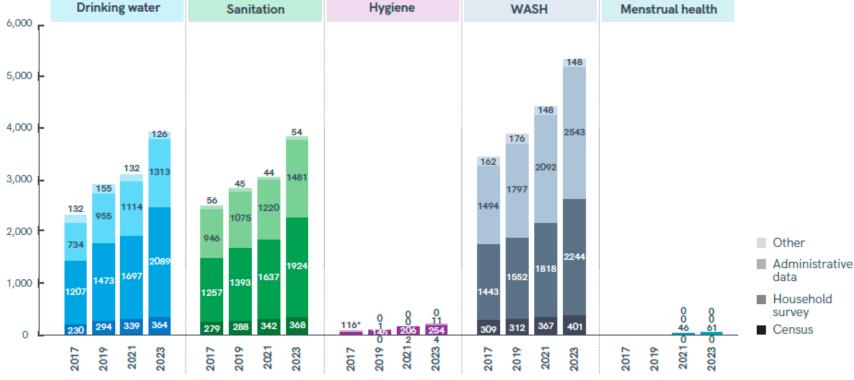




JMP 2023 progress update: special focus on gender



Data sources used for the JMP 2023 progress update

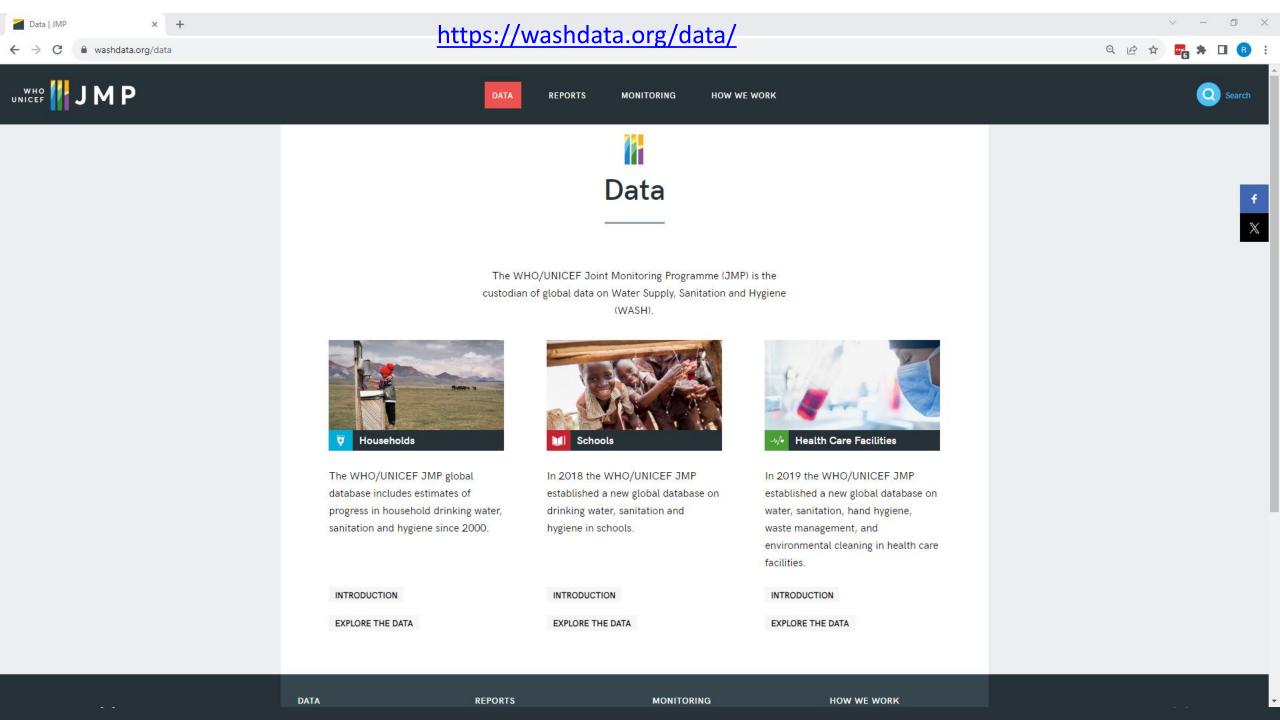


https://washdata.org/reports/jmp-2023-wash-households









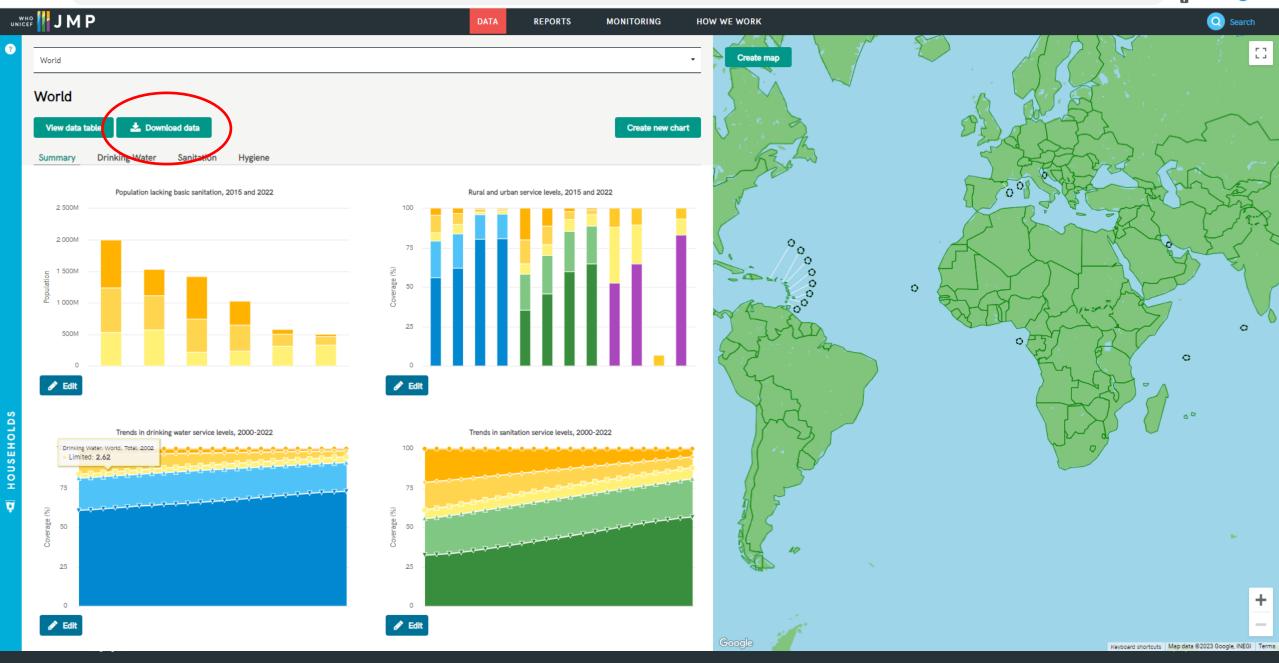
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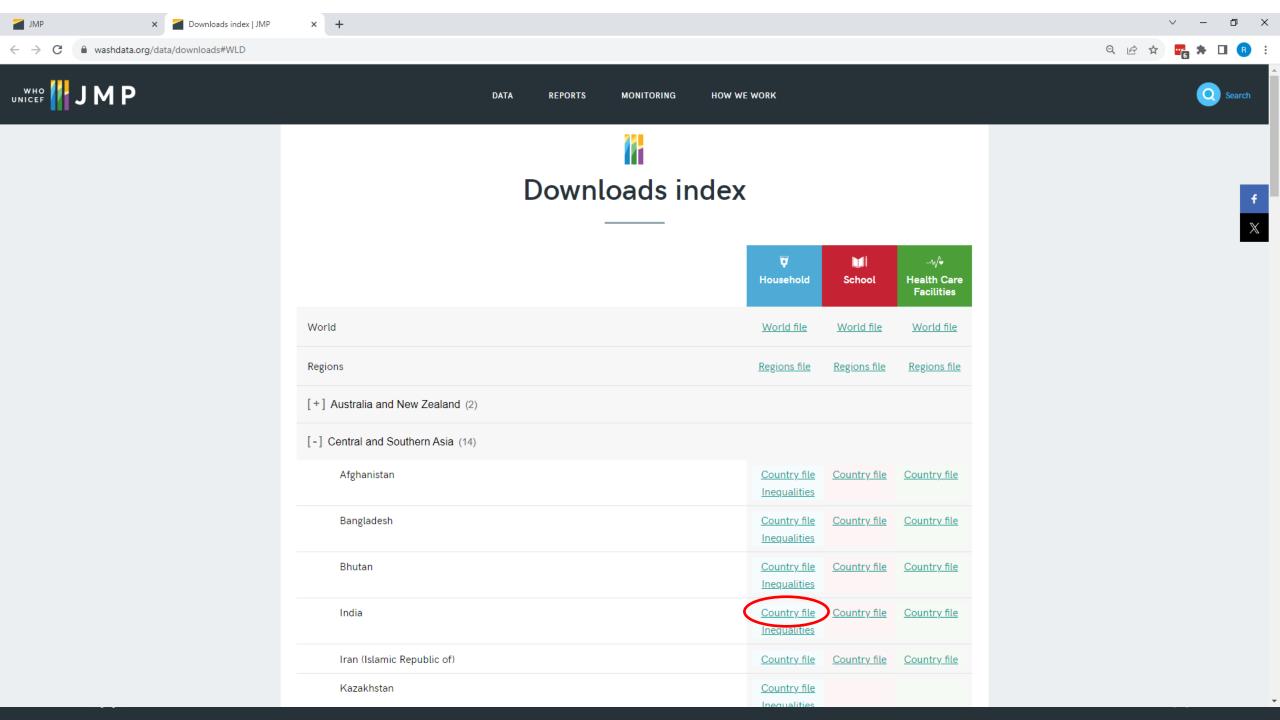
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Target 6.1: By 2030, achieve **universal** and **equitable** access to **safe** and **affordable** drinking water **for all**

Indicator 6.1.1 : Safely managed drinking water

	DRINKING WATER	SERVICE LEVEL	DEFINIT
MPROVED	Piped supplies Tap water in the dwelling, yard or plot, including piped to a neighbour Public taps or standpipes Non-piped supplies Boreholes/tubewells	SAFELY MANAGED	Drinking w on premise and priorit
LITIES	 Protected wells and springs Rainwater Packaged water, including bottled water and sachat water Delivered water, including tanker trucks and small carts/tank/drum Water kicsk 	BASIC	Drinking w collection t trip, includ
PROVED	Non-piped supplies • Unprotected wells and springs	LIMITED	Drinking w collection t including q
LITIES		UNIMPROVED	Drinking w unprotecte
FACILITY	Surface water • Open water sources located above ground including rivers, lakes, ponds, streams, canals, reservoirs and irrigation channels	SURFACE WATER	Drinking was stream, car

SERVICE LEVEL	DEFINITION
SAFELY MANAGED	Drinking water from an improved source that is accessible on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination
BASIC	Drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing
LIMITED	Drinking water from an improved source, for which collection time exceeds 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing
UNIMPROVED	Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring
SURFACE WATER	Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal or irrigation canal



FIGURE (14) SDG la

SDG ladder for drinking water services

Note: Improved sources include: piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, and packaged or delivered water.







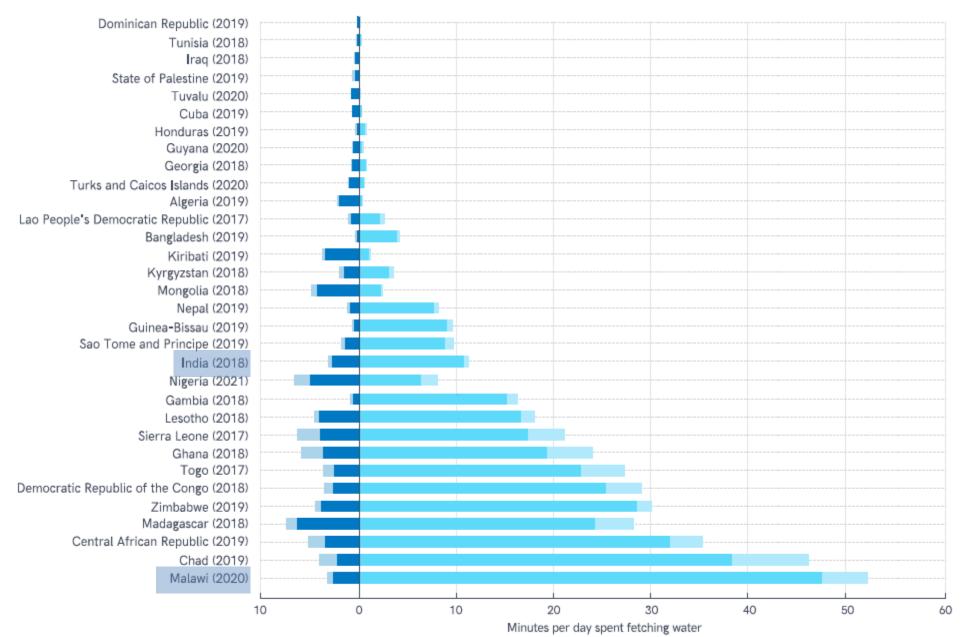
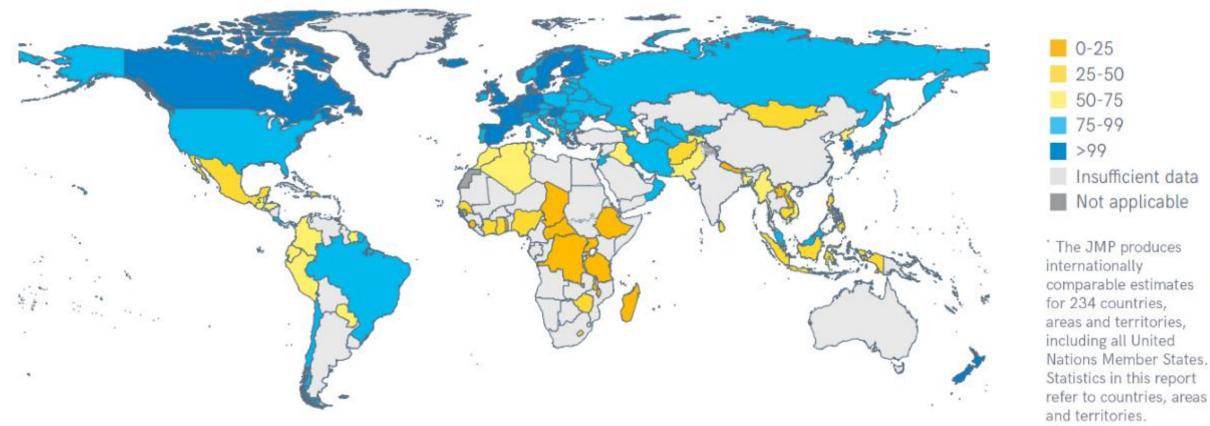




FIGURE (21) Average time spent collecting water by women, men, girls and boys, by country, selected surveys, 2012–2022 (minutes per day)



142 countries had estimates for safely managed services in 2022



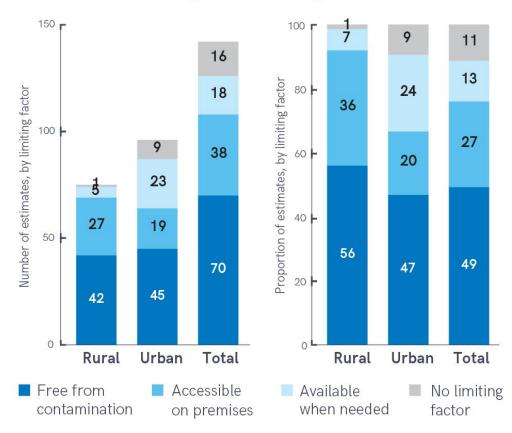
Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services, 2022 (%)







Water quality is the most common limiting factor for safely managed drinking water services







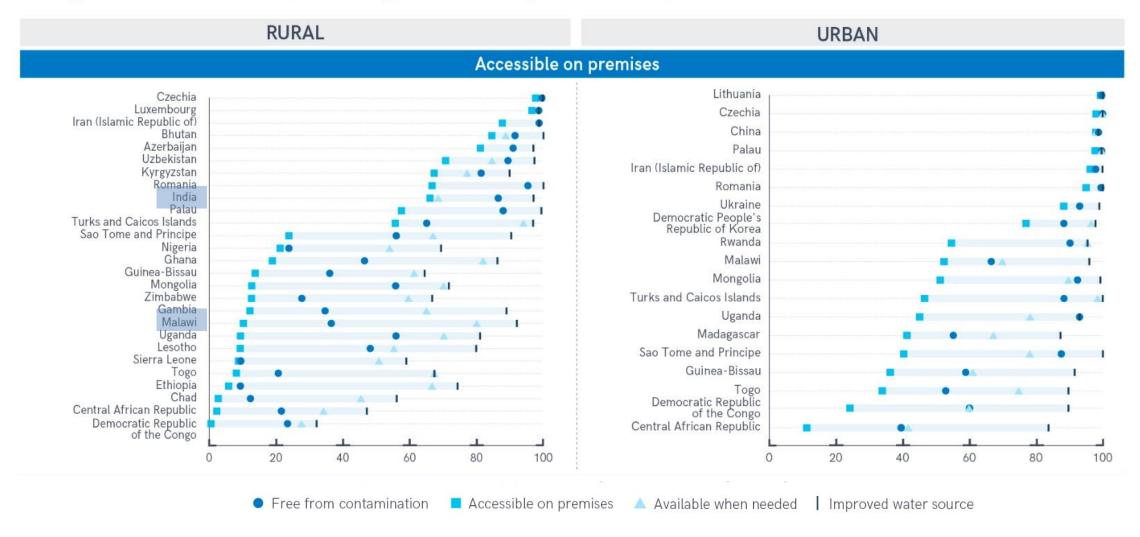
Number and proportion of countries by limiting factor for safely managed drinking water services, 2022







Limiting factors for safely managed drinking water vary between and within countries

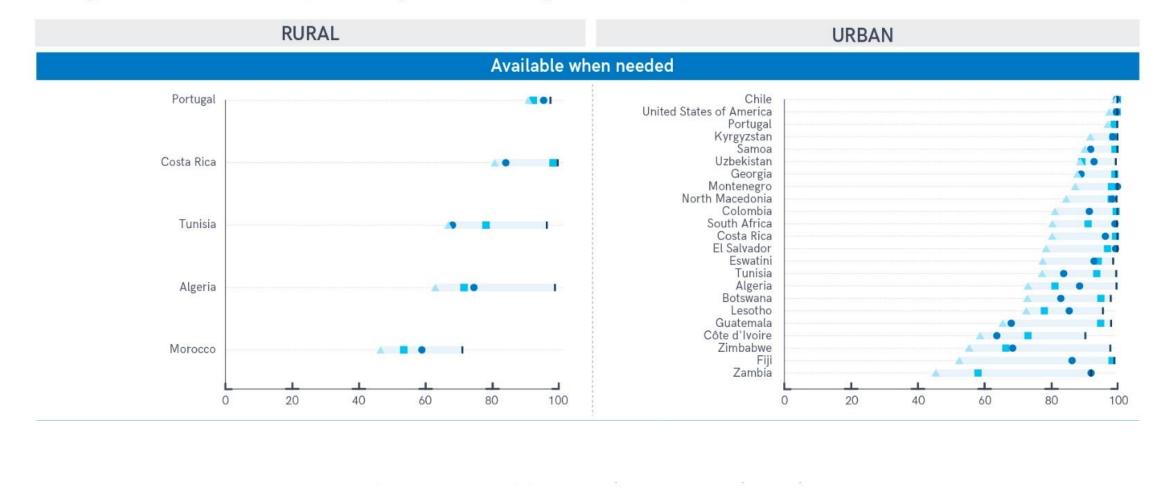








Limiting factors for safely managed drinking water vary between and within countries



• Free from contamination • Accessible on premises

Available when needed Improved water source







Limiting factors for safely managed drinking water vary between and within countries

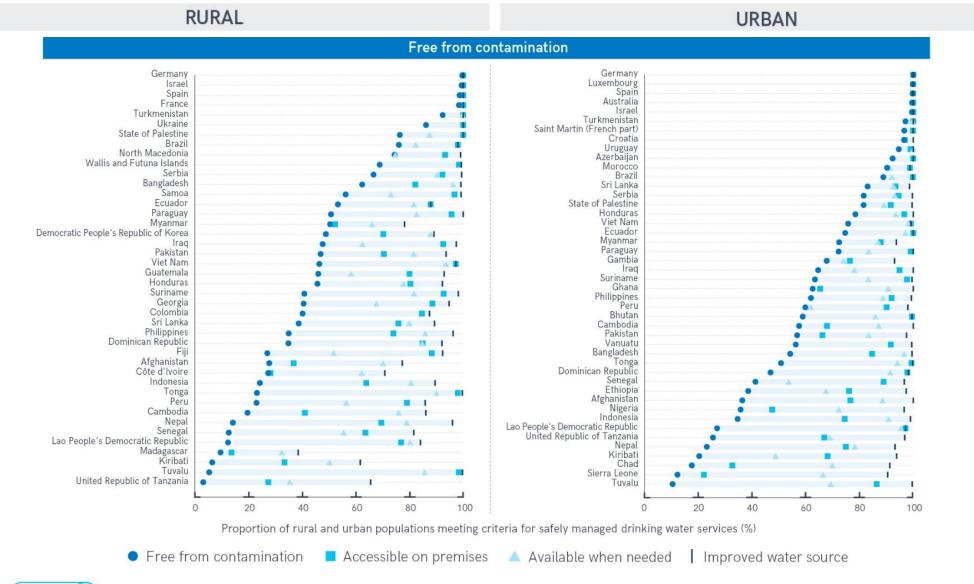




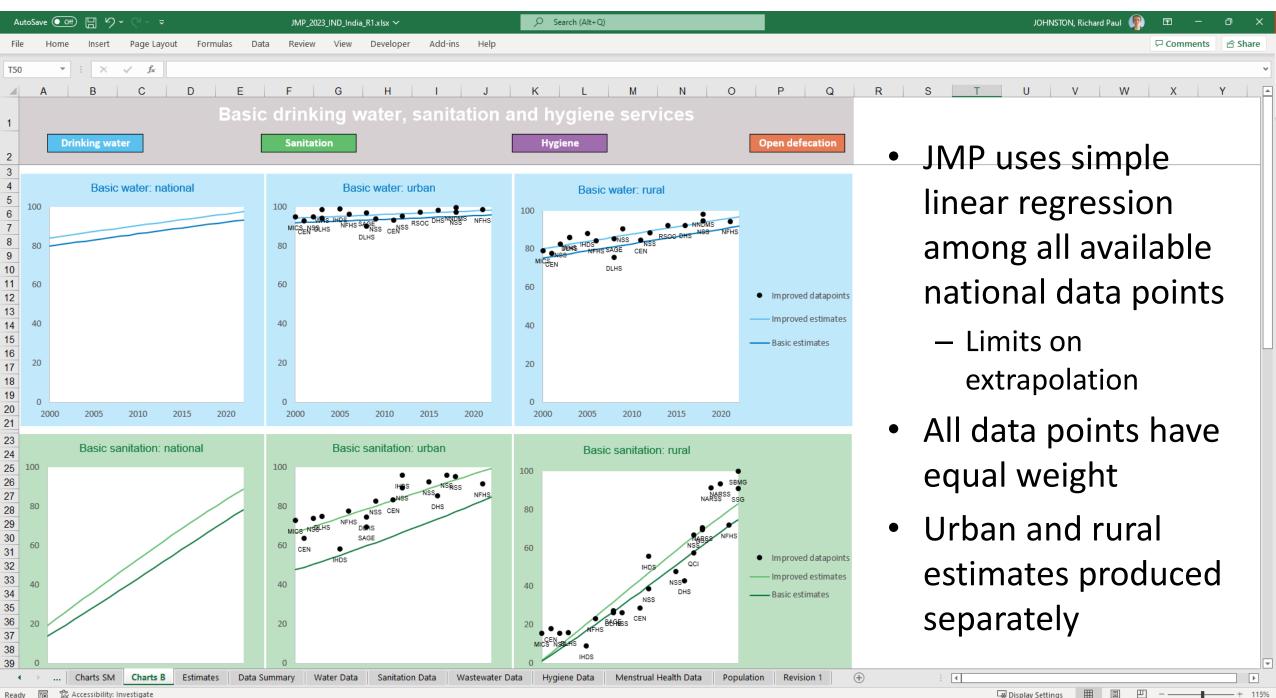
FIGURE (39) Rural and urban coverage, by limiting factor for safely managed drinking water services, 2022 (%)



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34 IND 2015 NSS	National	Original denomination	Classification	Urbar		National	Original denomination	Classification	Urban	Rural N	ational	Original denomination	Classification		Urban		4
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Exercise 1

• What proportion of drinking water in Malawi is free from *E. coli*? Where did this data come from?







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63	MWI_2017_WV	Survey with microdata	2017															[85]	[7]	[3]	[83]	[9]	[96]	[60]							_
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	MWI_2019_UNSD	Admin	2019																											1	10
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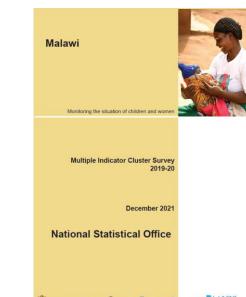
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2		AFROBAROMETER												Multiple Indicator Cluster				MW1_2020_11110
3	Links to sources	ROUND 8 - THE QUALITY				Survey with microdata		Malawi Integrated Household Survey, 2019-				Survey with microdata		Survey				Survey with microdata
4	within this tab	Facility type estimates	Urban	Rural	National	Definitions		v type estimates	Urban	Rural	National	Definitions	Facil	ity type estimates	Urban	Rural	National	Definitions
	IWI_1987_CEN	Improved	87.3	82.8	81.5			Improved	97.6	87.0	88.6			Improved	97.9	86.1	87.9	
	WI_1992_DHS	All piped	58.5	7.2	62.5			All piped	76.8	9.1	19.7			All piped	75.3	7.9	18.3	
	WI_1995_MICS	Non-piped	28.8 0.0	75.7 4.6	19.0 7.5			Non-piped	20.8 0.4	77.9 4.7	69.0 4.0			Non-piped	22.6 0.1	78.2 3.2	69.6 2.8	
	WI 1996 IHS	Surface water Service level estimates	0.0	4.0	7.5			Surface water e level estimates	0.4	4.7	4.0		Serv	Surface water ice level estimates	0.1	3.2	2.0	
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	WI 1999 AFB	Within 30 minutes				No more than 30 mins roundtrip		Within 30 minutes	84.8	63.8	68.0	1	1	Within 30 minutes	91.5	82.0	83.6	
	WI_2000_IBNET	Availability						Availability]		Availability	76.3	85.0	83.5	
14	IWI_2000_DHS	Sufficient						Sufficient						Sufficient	76.3	85.0	83.5	Always sufficient
	WI_2001_IBNET	Most of the time						Most of the time						Most of the time				1
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	WI_2002_CWIQ	Other						Other						Other		00.7		4
	WI_2003_AFB	Quality						Quality						Quality	69.4 69.4	39.7 39.7	44.5 44.5	1
		Microbial						Microbial						Microbial	09.4	39.7	44.0	1
	WI_2003_WHS	Fluoride						Fluoride						Fluoride				1
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	WI 2004 IHS	Safely managed						Safely managed						Safely managed				1
	WI 2005 AFB	Data used for estimates					Data u	sed for estimates					Data	used for estimates				
	WI 2005 IBNET	Improved	Yes	Yes	No			Improved	Yes	Yes	No		Data	Improved	Yes	Yes	No	
	WI 2005 WMS	All piped	Yes	Yes	No			All piped	Yes	Yes	No			All piped	Yes	Yes	No	1
27	WI_2006_IBNET	Accessibility	-	-	-			Accessibility	-	-	-			Accessibility	-	-	-]
	WI_2006_MICS	On premises	No	No	No			On premises	Yes	Yes	No			On premises	Yes	Yes	No	
	WI_2007_IBNET	Within 30 minutes	No	No	No			Within 30 minutes	Yes	Yes	No		1	Within 30 minutes	Yes	Yes	No	
	WI 2007 WMS	Availability	No	No	No			Availability	No	No	No		1	Availability	Yes	Yes	No	
	WI_2008_AFB	Quality	No	No	No			Quality	No	No	No			Quality	Yes	Yes	No	
32 N	WI_2008_IBNET	Surface water	Yes	Yes	No			Surface water	Yes	Yes	No			Surface water	Yes	Yes	No	
N	WI 2008 CEN					Notes						Notes						Notes
33																		
	WI_2008_WMS	Classification	Urban	Rural	National	Original denomination	Classifi	cation	Urban	Rural	National	Original denomination	Class	ification	Urban	Rural	National	Original denomination
35	WI_2009_IBNET	Tap water	58.5	7.2	62.5		Тар v	vater	76.8	9.1	19.7		Тар	water	75.3	7.9	18.3	
	WI_2009_WMS	House connections	44.3	3.7	39.3			House connections	35.3	2.6	7.7			House connections	38.9	2.4	8.0	
	WI_2009_CFSVA	Piped water into dwelling	21.9	0.6	7.5	Piped Into Dwelling		Piped water into dwelling	12.6	0.6	2.5	PIPED WATER: PIPED INTO DWELLING	1	Piped water into dwelling	10.6	0.4	2.0	
	WI_2010_IBNET	Piped water to yard/plot	22.4	3.1	31.8	Piped Into Yard/Plot		Piped water to yard/plot	22.7	2.0	5.2	PIPED WATER: PIPED TO YARD / PLOT		Piped water to yard/plot	28.4	1.9	6.0	
	WI 2010 DHS	Public tap. standpipe	14.2 Charte	<u>3.4</u>	23.2	Communal Standoipe		Public tap, standpipe	32.5	5.3		PIPED WATER: PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE	-	Public tap. standpipe	27.3	4.6	8.1	
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LIVE IN	A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIR	ONMENT			
WS.1	Use of improved drinking water sources		ws	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	87.9
WS.2	Use of basic drinking water services	1.4.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water either in their dwelling/yard/plot or within 30 minutes round trip collection time	74.2
WS.3	Availability of drinking water		WS	Percentage of household members with a water source that is available when needed	83.3
WS.4	Faecal contamination of source water		WQ	Percentage of household members whose source water was tested and with <i>E. coli</i> contamination in source water	60.2
WS.5	Faecal contamination of household drinking water		WQ	Percentage of household members whose household drinking water was tested and with E. coli contamination in household drinking water	93.2
WS.6	Use of safely managed drinking water services	6.1.1	WS - WQ	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source on premises, whose source water was tested and free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed	4.9







Free from contamination



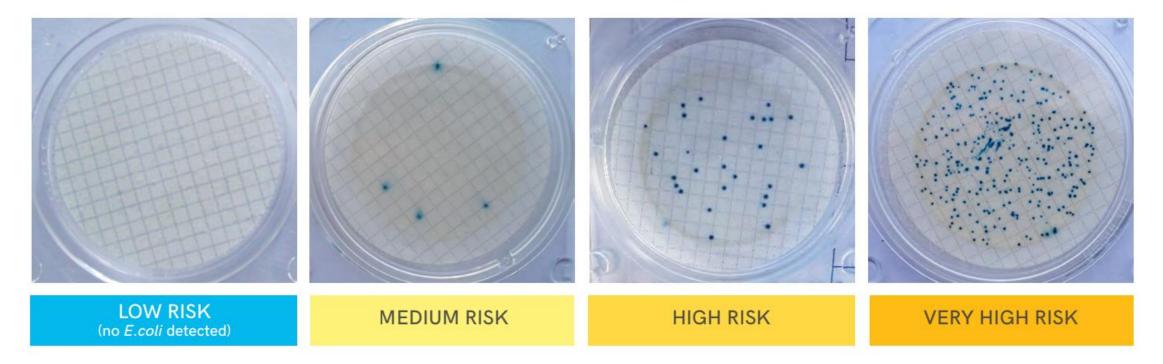
https://washdata.org/reports/jmp-2020-water-quality-testing-household-surveys







<i>E. coli</i> in 100 mL	Risk level
<1	Low
1-10	Medium
11-100	High
>100	Very high









Target 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to **adequate** and **equitable sanitation** and hygiene for all, and **end open defecation**, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

Indicator 6.2.1a: Safely managed sanitation

	SANITATION	SERVICE LEVEL	DEFINITION	
IMPROVED FACILITIES	 Networked sanitation Flush and pour-flush toilets connected to sewers On-site sanitation Flush and pour-flush toilets or latrines connected to septic tanks or pits Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines 	SAFELY MANAGED	Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or removed and treated off-site	BASIC TREATED SERVICE OFF-SITE
	 Pit latrines with slabs (constructed from materials that are durable and easy to clean) Composting toilets, including twin pit latrines with slabs and container-based systems 	Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households	SAFELY MANAGED	
Or UNIMPROVED FACILITIES	Networked sanitation • Flush and pour-flush toilets flushed to open drain or elsewhere* On-site sanitation	LIMITED	Use of improved facilities that are shared with other households	SERVICE EXCRETA EXCRETA EMPTIED AND TREATED TREATED AND OFF-SITE DISPOSED
	 Flush and pour-flush toilets or latrines flushed to open drain or elsewhere* Pit latrines without slabs Open pits Hanging toilets/latrines 	UNIMPROVED	Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines or bucket latrines	OF IN SITU
IO FACILITY	Bucket latrines, including pans, trays or other unsealed containers Open defecation Defecation in the bush, field or ditch Defecation into surface water, including beaches, rivers, streams, drainage channels or the sea	OPEN DEFECATION	Disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches or other open places, or with solid waste	



World Health Organization





135 countries had estimates for safely managed services in 2022

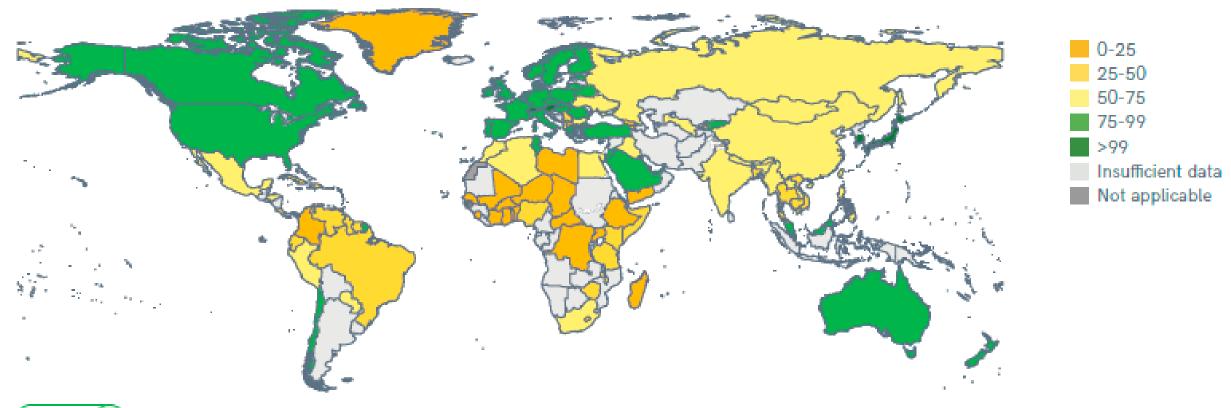


FIGURE (5) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, 2022 (%)



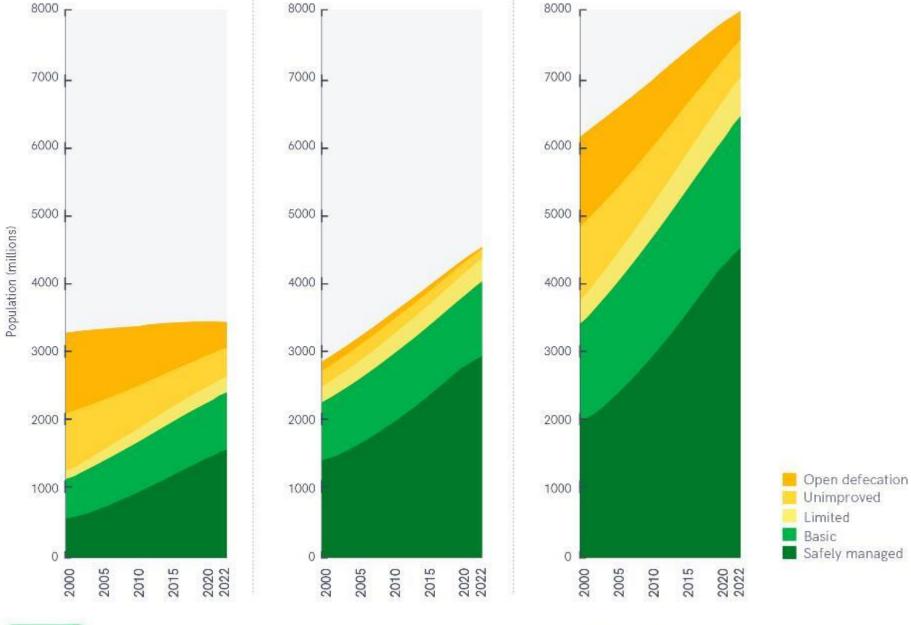






RURAL

FIGURE (42) Rural, urban and total populations, by sanitation service level, 2000-2022 (millions)

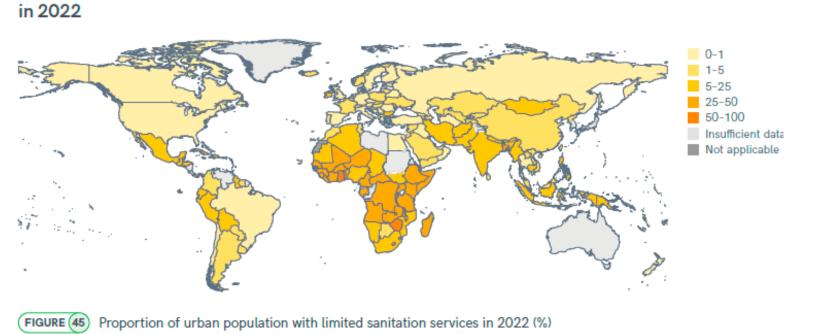


URBAN

TOTAL



Gender and sanitation



In 33 countries, more than one in four people in urban areas used limited sanitation services alone after in 2022

In households with shared sanitation, women are less likely to feel very safe and more likely to feel very unsafe walking alone after dark

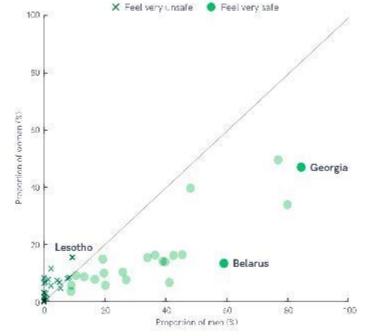


FIGURE 47

Proportion of women and men sharing sanitation facilities who report feeling very safe and very unsafe while walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark, selected Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, 2018–2021 (%)







In 13 countries, more than 1 in 4 people practised open defecation in 2022

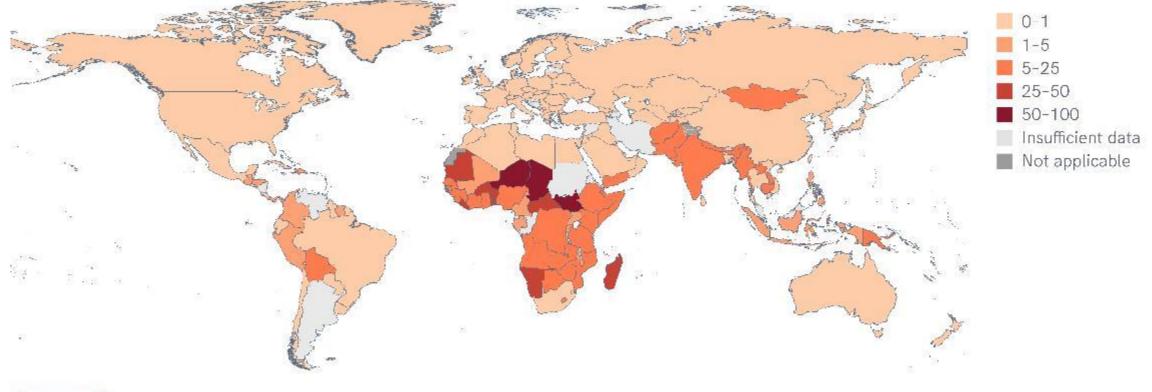


FIGURE 44

Proportion of population practising open defecation in 2022 (%)







Leave no one behind: JMP inequalities database reveals huge disparities between and within countries

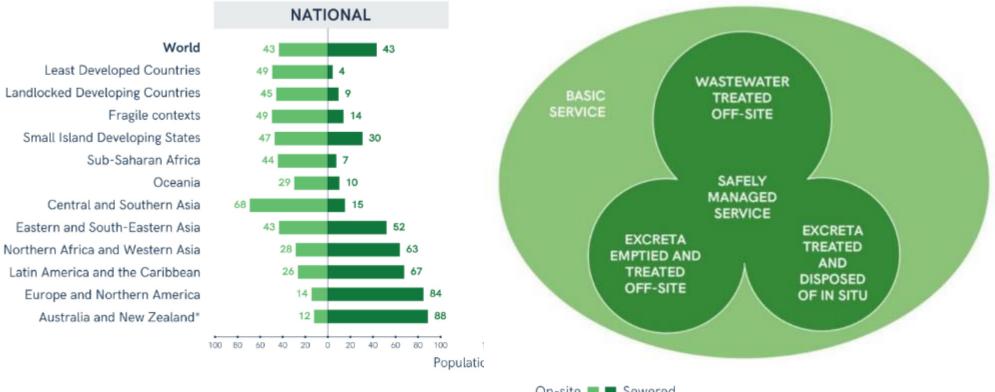








The distribution of on-site and sewered sanitation varies widely by region



On-site Market Sewered

National, urban and rural populations using on-site and sewered sanitation, by region, 2020 (%) FIGURE 56

*Disaggregated data unavailable for urban and rural areas







Wastewater

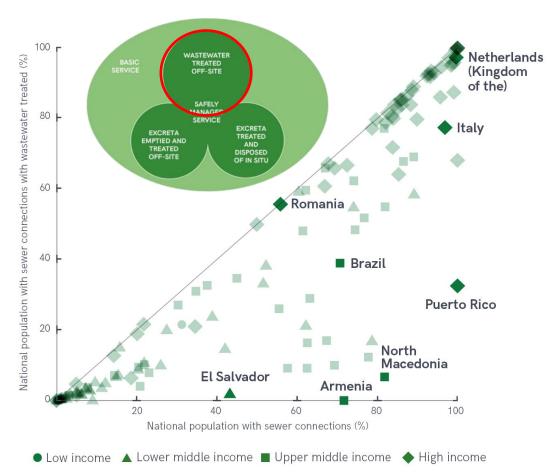


FIGURE 65 Proportion of population with sewer connections and sewer connections with wastewater treated, by country, 2022 (%)







Wastewater, faecal sludge (emptied)

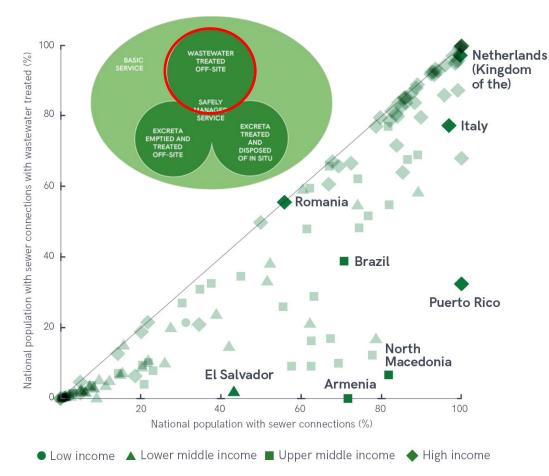
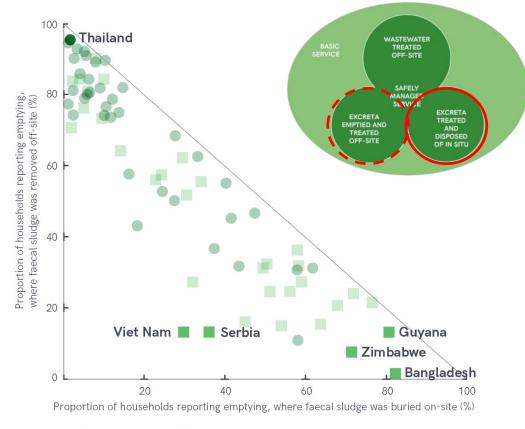


FIGURE 65 Proportion of population with sewer connections and sewer connections with wastewater treated, by country, 2022 (%)



Septic tanks Latrines and other improved on-site sanitation



Proportion of population emptying on-site sanitation facilities where faecal sludge was disposed of in-situ and removed off-site, selected MICS surveys, 2017–2022





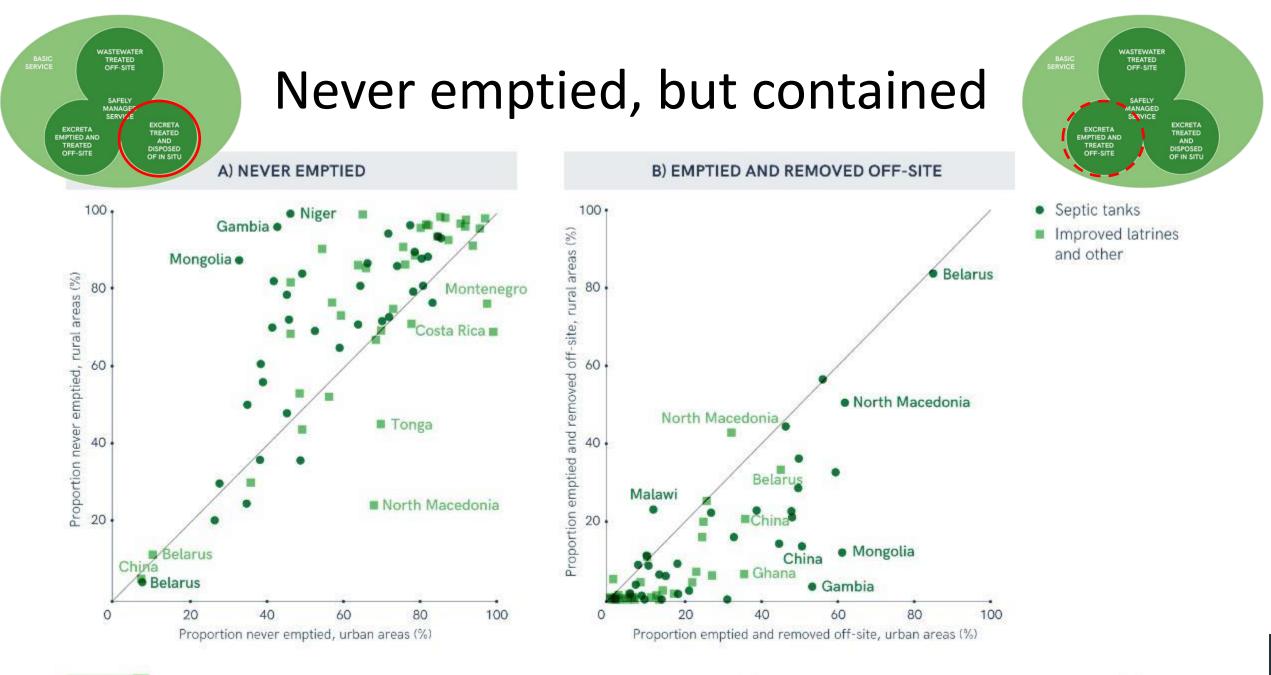
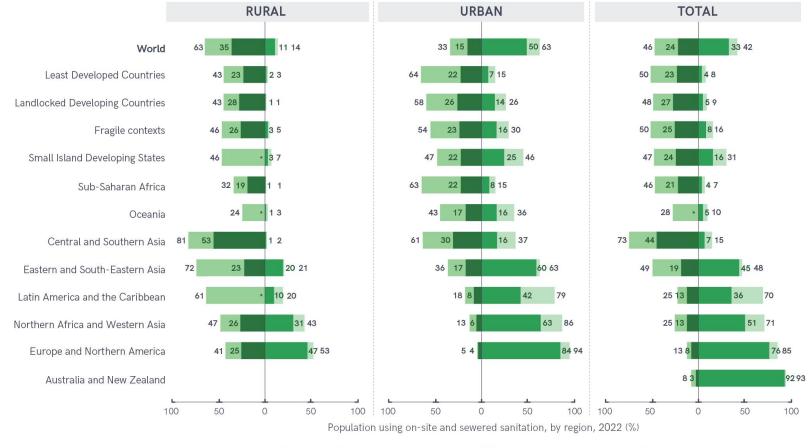


FIGURE 58 Proportion of septic tanks and improved latrines that have never been emptied (A) or have been emptied and waste removed off-site (B), in urban and rural areas, 2017-2020

The distribution of safely managed on-site and sewered sanitation varies widely by region



On-site Safely managed on-site Safely managed sewered Sewered

FIGU

(FIGURE (62) Proportion of the population using on-site and sewered sanitation facilities that are safely managed, 2022 (%)







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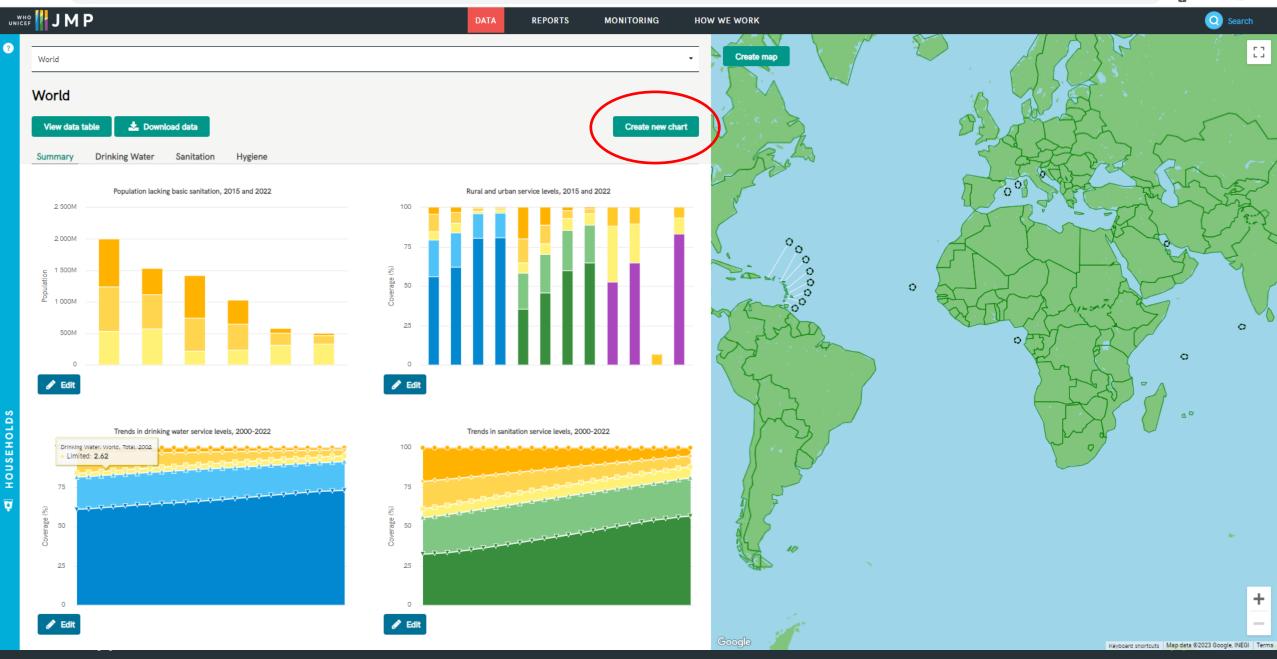
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Exercise 2

- Which low-income country has the highest level of safely managed sanitation services in the world?
 - How much of this comes from wastewater treated offsite, faecal sludge treated offsite, and onsite sanitation treated in situ?







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6.2.1b Hygiene

SERVICE LEVEL	DEFINITION
BASIC	Availability of a handwashing facility with soap and water at home
LIMITED	Availability of a handwashing facility lacking soap and/or water at home
NO FACILITY	No handwashing facility at home



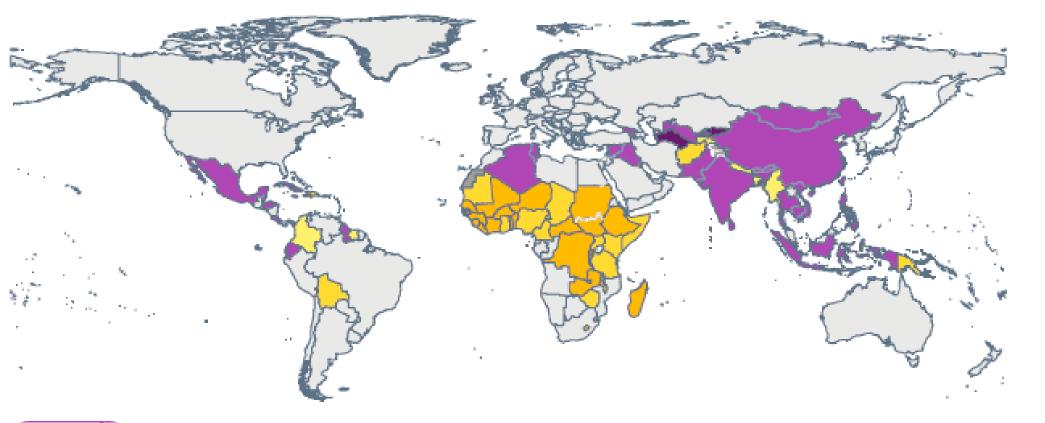
Note: Handwashing facilities may be located within the dwelling, yard or plot. They may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.







84 countries had estimates for basic hygiene services in 2022



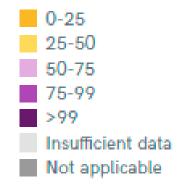


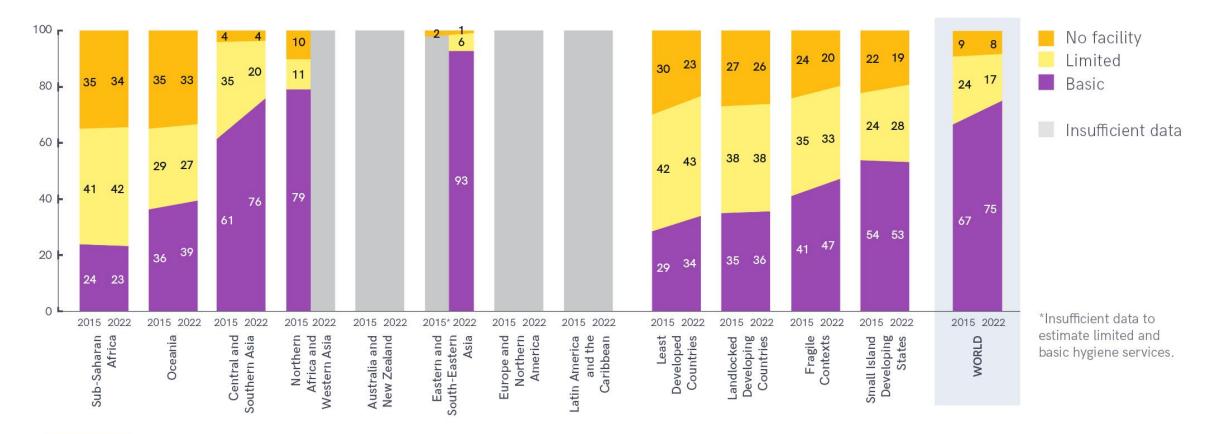
FIGURE 7 Proportion of population with basic hygiene services, 2022 (%)

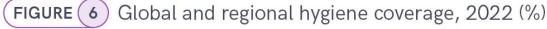






Progress on household hygiene services 2015-2022





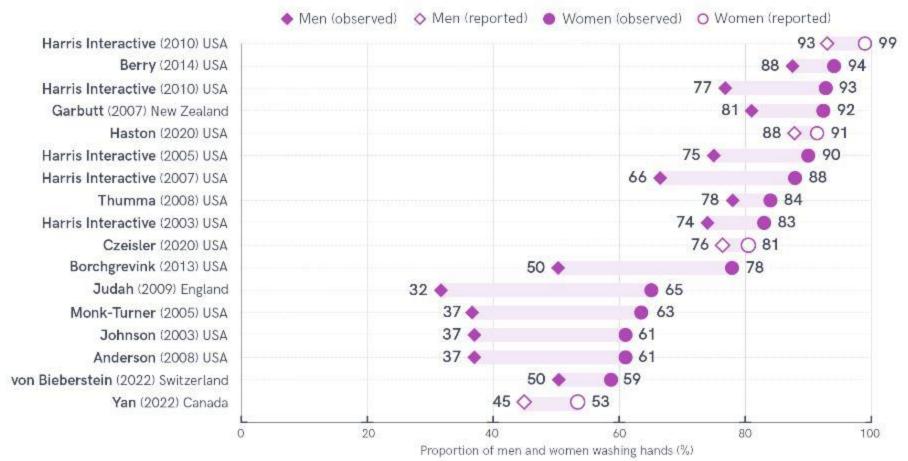






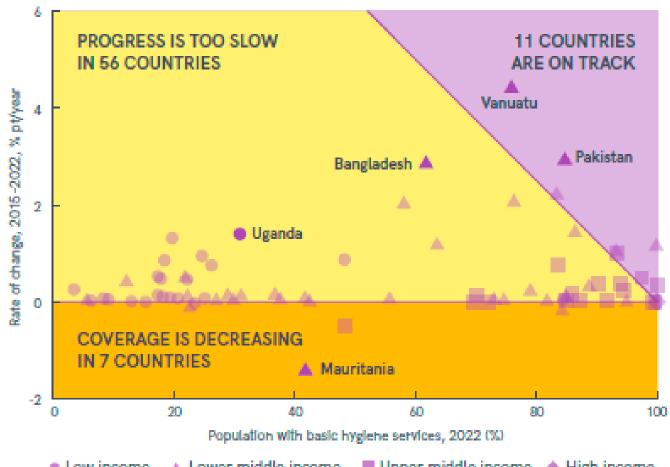
Gender and hygiene

Studies in high-income countries find that women are more likely than men to wash their hands





) Proportion of women and men observed or reporting washing their hands with soap and water, selected studies, 2003-2022 (%)



● Low income ▲ Lower middle income ■ Upper middle income ◆ High income

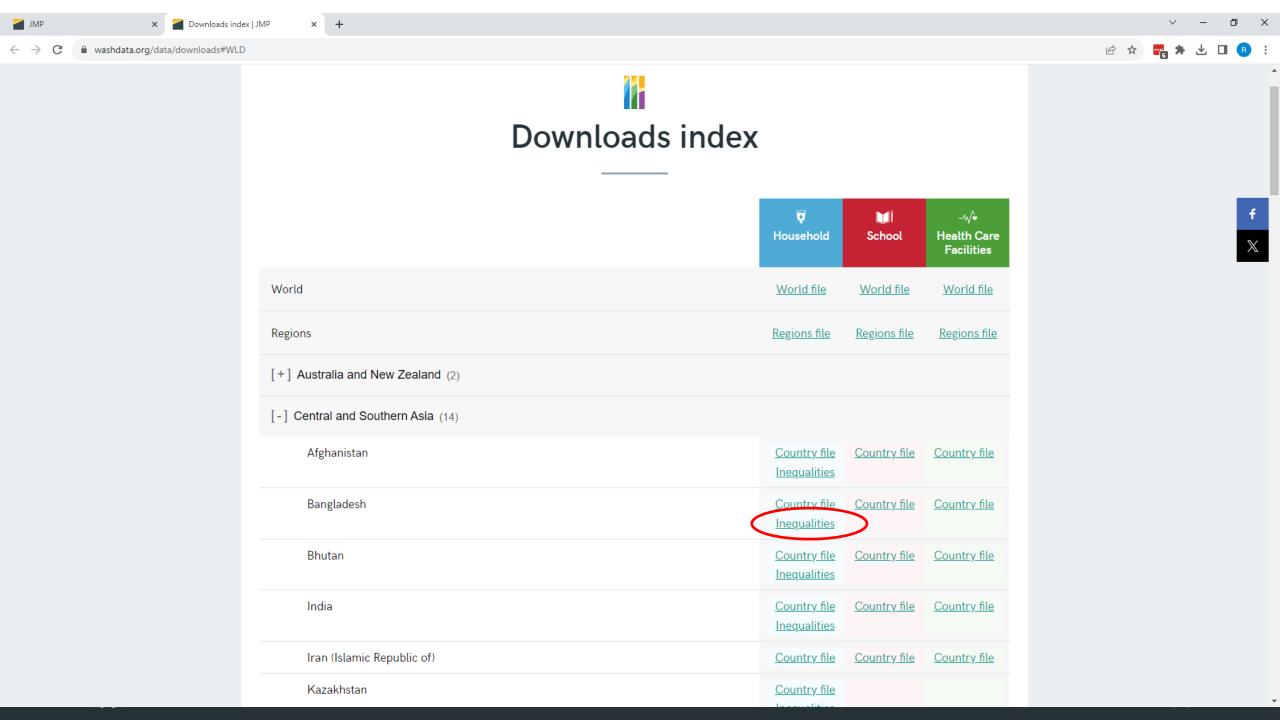
FIGURE 74

Progress on basic hygiene services among countries with data on trends, 2015-2022, by income group









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222		Basic	30	0.6	38.9	49.9	63.7	85.8	40	.7	51.2	61.8	85.6	98.3	29.2		37.8	44.4	58.1	
223	Hygiene ladder	Limited	39	9.1	41.3	35.3	28.4	11.4	39	.2	39.5	33.1	12.4	1.0	38.2		41.3	38.6	30.9	
224		No facility	30	0.4	19.9	14.8	7.8	2.8	20	.1	9.4	5.2	2.0	0.7	32.6		21.0	17.1	11.0	
224 225	Observed handweahing place	Fixed	81	1.1	86.9	86.9	89.4	96.3	84	.3	88.9	92.4	97.6	99.4	79.8		87.4	87.0	87.4	
226	Observed handwashing place	Mobile	18	8.9	13.1	13.1	10.6	3.7	15	.7	11.1	7.6	2.4	0.6	20.2		12.6	13.0	12.6	
227	,	Water and soap	41	1.4	47.1	57.4	68.4	88.1	49	.3	55.9	64.7	87.2	99.0	40.5		46.3	52.2	64.2	
228	Weter (On an	Water only	51	1.0	48.3	38.5	29.0	11.4	45	.5	41.7	33.6	12.4	1.0	51.1		49.1	43.2	32.3	
229	Water / Soap	Soap only	1	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.6	0.3	2.	.0	1.4	1.0	0.2	0.0	2.0		1.5	2.3	2.0	
230		Neither	5	5.7	2.9	2.0	1.0	0.2	3.	.3	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	6.3		3.1	2.3	1.5	
230 231		OBSERVED: FIXED FACILITY OBSERVED (SINK / TAP)	2	2.4	2.7	4.7	15.2	64.4	3.	.6	12.7	31.2	71.3	94.8	2.4		2.4	3.5	7.1	
232		OBSERVED: FIXED FACILITY OBSERVED (SINK / TAP)	57	7.3	68.9	70.8	67.9	29.4	65	.9	68.5	57.1	24.4	3.9	54.8		68.7	70.3	71.8	
233	Place where household members most	OBSERVED: MOBILE OBJECT (BUCKET / JUG / KETTI	13	3.9	10.8	11.4	9.9	3.6	13	.0	10.1	7.2	2.4	0.6	14.5		10.3	11.0	11.4	
234	often wash their hands	NOT OBSERVED: NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWE	26	6.1	17.4	13.0	6.9	2.6	17	.3	8.5	4.5	1.9	0.7	27.9		18.4	15.1	9.6	
235		NOT OBSERVED: NO PERMISSION TO SEE	0).1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1		0.1	0.0	0.0	
235 236		OTHER REASON	0).2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.	2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2		0.1	0.1	0.1	
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222		Basic	30.6	38.9	49.9	63.7	85.8	40.7	51.2	61.8	85.6	98.3	29.2	37.8	44.4	58.1	80.4	33.9	47.4
	Hygiene ladder	Limited	39.1	41.3	35.3	28.4	11.4	39.2	39.5	33.1	12.4	1.0	38.2	41.3	38.6	30.9	14.9	15.9	31.8
224		No facility	30.4	19.9	14.8	7.8	2.8	20.1	9.4	5.2	2.0	0.7	32.6	21.0	17.1	11.0	4.7	50.2	20.8
225 226	Observed handwashing place	Fixed	81.1	86.9	86.9	89.4	96.3	84.3	88.9	92.4	97.6	99.4	79.8	87.4	87.0	87.4	92.8	76.9	83.7
226		Mobile	18.9	13.1	13.1	10.6	3.7	15.7	11.1	7.6	2.4	0.6	20.2	12.6	13.0	12.6	7.2	23.1	16.3
227		Water and soap	41.4	47.1	57.4	68.4	88.1	49.3	55.9	64.7	87.2	99.0	40.5	46.3	52.2	64.2	84.0	67.6	57.7
228	Water / Soap	Water only	51.0	48.3	38.5	29.0	11.4	45.5	41.7	33.6	12.4	1.0	51.1	49.1	43.2	32.3	14.8	30.8	34.3
229		Soap only	1.9	4.7	21	1.6	0.3	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.2	0.0	2.0	1.5	2.3	2.0	0.8	1.0	4.3
230		Neither	5.7	2.9	2.0	1.0	0.2	3.3	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	6.3	3.1	2.3	1.5	0.5	0.6	3.7
231		OBSERVED: FIXED FACILITY OBSERVED (SINK / TAP	2.4	2.7	4.7	15.2	64.4	3.6	12.7	31.2	71.3	94.8	2.4	2.4	3.5	7.1	39.5	10.1	24.4
232		OBSERVED: FIXED FACILITY OBSERVED (SINK / TAP	57.3	68.9	70.8	67.9	29.4	65.9	68.5	57.1	24.4	3.9	54.8	68.7	70.3	71.8	49.3	28.2	44.3
233	Place where household members most often wash their hands		13.9	10.8	11.4	9.9	3.6	13.0	10.1	7.2	2.4	0.6	14.5	10.3	11.0	11.4	6.9	11.5	13.3
	onen wash uren hands	NOT OBSERVED: NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWI		17.4	13.0	6.9	2.6	17.3	8.5	4.5	1.9	0.7	27.9	18.4	15.1	9.6	4.3	49.6	17.7
235		NOT OBSERVED: NO PERMISSION TO SEE OTHER REASON	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
236		OTHER REASON	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2
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222	Basic	33.9	47.4	57.6	56.4	42.8	56.1	67.7	55.0									
223 Hygiene ladder	Limited	15.9	31.8	35.7	29.9	43.6	30.6	25.8	24.3									
224	No facility	50.2	20.8	6.7	13.7	13.6	13.3	6.5	20.8									
225 226 Observed handwashing place	Fixed	76.9	83.7	91.6	86.4	86.0	94.1	97.2	75.2									
	Mobile	23.1	16.3	8.4	13.6	14.0	5.9	2.8	24.8									
227	Water and soap	67.6	57.7	61.1	64.0	48.4	63.9	69.8	67.6									
228 Water / Soap	Water only	30.8	34.3	37.2	32.6	48.8	34.3	25.2	29.2									
	Soap only Neither	1.0 0.6	4.3	0.6	1.3 2.0	0.5	0.7	1.4 3.7	0.7									
230	OBSERVED: FIXED FACILITY OBSERVED (SINK / TAP)	10.1	24.4	28.3	12.6	7.7	11.4	4.4	22.5									
232	OBSERVED: FIXED FACILITY OBSERVED (SINK / TAP	28.2	44.3	58.1	63.5	68.5	71.1	89.7	38.4									
233 Place where household members mos	t OBSERVED: MOBILE OBJECT (BUCKET / JUG / KETT	11.5	13.3	7.9	11.9	12.4	5.1	2.7	20.1									
234 often wash their hands	NOT OBSERVED: NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWE	49.6	17.7	5.7	11.9	11.4	12.3	3.0	18.7									
235	NOT OBSERVED: NO PERMISSION TO SEE	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0									
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Figure H9: Inequalities in use of basic hygiene services in Bangladesh (%)









Target 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and end open defecation, **paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations**







https://washdata.org/monitoring/menstrual-health

COMMENTARY

Menstrual health: a definition for policy, practice, and research

Julie Hennegan ©, ⁴ Inga T. Winkler ^O, ^b Chris Bobel ^O, ^c Danielle Keiser [©], ^d Janie Hampton ^O, ^c Gerda Larsson [©], ¹ Venkatraman Chandra-Mouli ^O, ⁸ Marina Plesons ^O, ^b Thérèse Mahon ©¹

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- b Lecturer in Human Rights, Institute for the Study of Human Rights, Columbia University, New York, NY, USA c Professor, Women's, Gender, and Sexuality Studies, College of Liberal Arts, Department of Women's, Gender, and Sexuality Studies. University of Massachuretis Bootson. Bootson. MJ. USA
- d Founder & Executive Director, Menstrual Health Hub / MH Hub, Berlin, Germany
- e Co-Founder, Menstrual Cup Coalition, Nairobi, Kenya
- 1 Co-Founder and Managing Director, The Case for Her, Stockholm, Sweden
- g Scientist, UNDP-UNIFPA-UNICF-WHO-World Bank Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction (HIP), Department of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Research, World Health Organization, Generas, Switzerland
- h Consultant, UNDP-UNIPA-UNICEF-WHO-World Bank Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction (HRP), Department of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Research, World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland
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Abstract: the term "menstrual health" has seen increased use across advocacy, programming, policy, and research, but has lacked a consistent, self-contained definition. As a rapidly growing field of research and practice a comprehensive definition is needed to (1) consume menstrual health is prioritised as a unified objective in global health, development, national policy, and Junding frameworks, (2) clucidate the breadth of menstrual health, even where different needs may be prioritised in different sectors, and (3) facilitate a shared vocabulary through which stakeholders can communicate across siles to share learning. Io achieve these aims, we present a definition of menstrual health developed by the Leminology Action Group of the Global Menstrual Collective. We describe the definition development process, drawing on existing research and terminology, related definitions of health, and consultation with a broad set of stakeholders. Further, we provide claboration, based on current evidence, to support interpretation of the definition. DOI: 10.1080/ 2610397.2021.1911618

Keywords: gender equality, health, menstrual cycle, menstrual health, human rights

Introduction

Menstrual health is integral to improving global population health," achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, and realising gender equality and human rights.⁵⁴ Although the past decade has seen growing awareness of menstrual-related challenges,⁵⁵ increased multi-sectoral investment is needed to comprehensively address the needs of all people who menstruale. Research and practice have developed a nuanced understanding of menstrual experiences, and their intersections with physical, mental, and social health.^{5/2} Varied terminologies have evolved, but increasingly actors are using menstrual health to evoke a holistic framework relevant to the varied objectives of policy and programming. Despite broad usage, menstrual programming. Despite broad usage, menstrual programming. Despite broad usage, menstrual molth lacks a formal, self-contained definition.

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Priority List of Indicators for Girls' Menstrual Health and Hygiene: TECHNICAL GUIDANCE FOR NATIONAL MONITORING





ADVANCEMENT OF METRICS FOR MENSTRUAL HYGIENE MANAGEMENT IN THE WORKPLACE

FINAL REPORT

DECEMBER 2021

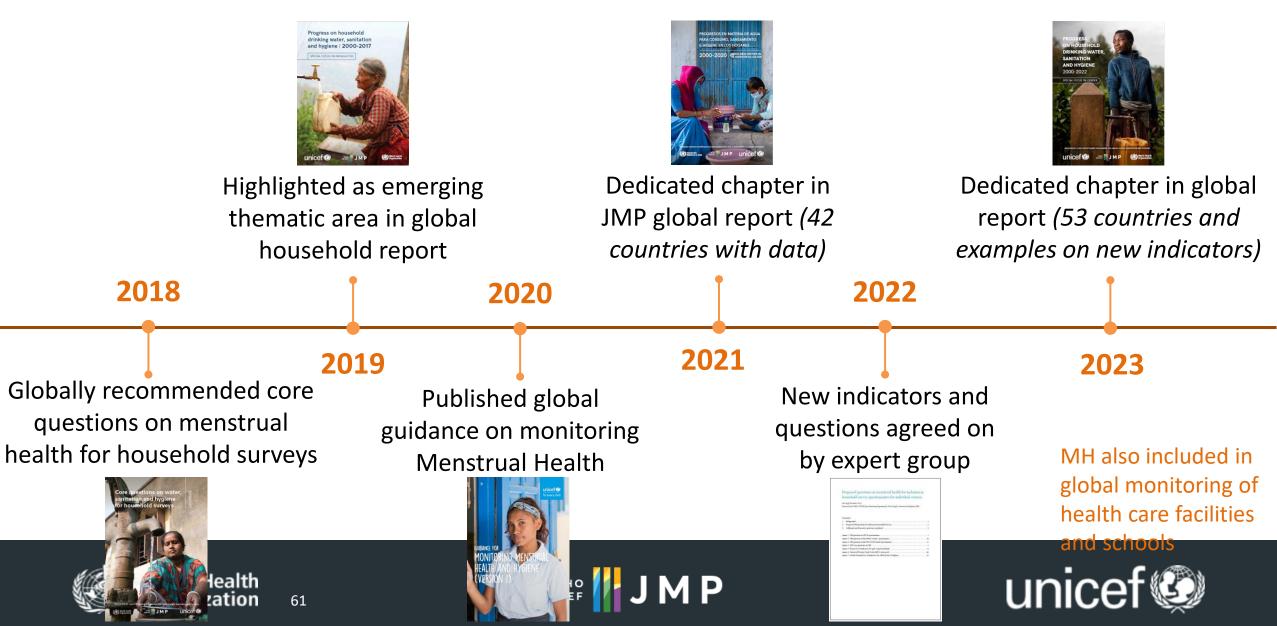
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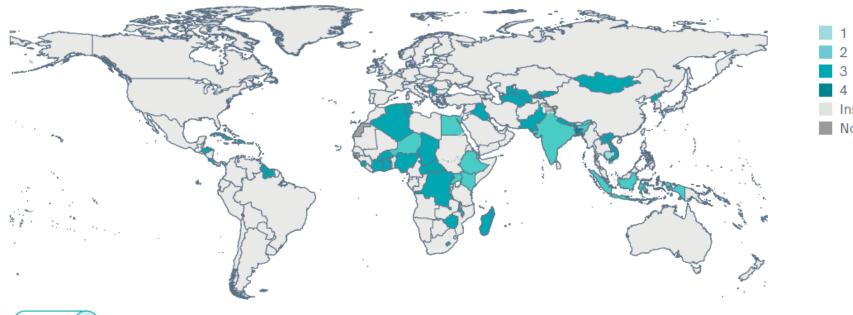
Progress on global monitoring of Menstrual Health



Four core indicators on Menstrual Health

Domain	Proportion of women and girls age 15-49 years who have menstruated in the past year who
Materials	used menstrual materials during their last period
Facilities	had a private place to wash and change at home during their last menstrual period
Knowledge	Knew about menstruation before their first period
MH impacts	Participated in school, work or social activities during their last menstrual period

In 2022, 53 countries had nationally representative data on at least one menstrual health indicator

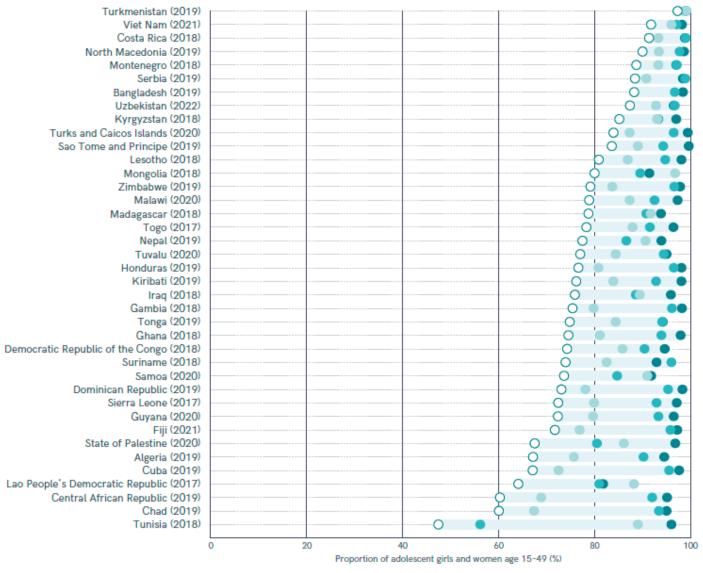








In countries with data on all three indicators, the proportion of adolescent girls and women meeting all three criteria for menstrual health is often significantly lower



O All three 🔹 🕒 Use of menstrual materials 🔹 Private place to wash and change 🔹 Participation in school, work, social activitie



FIGURE (99) Proportion of adolescent girls and women, age 15-49, who used menstrual materials, had a private place to wash and change, and participated in work, school and social activities during their last period, selected MICS surveys, 2016-2022 (%)



Updated indicators on Menstrual Health

- Updated to better capture the experiences of those who menstruate.
- Based on new literature (definition of menstrual health, priority indicators for monitoring girls' MHH, USAID workplace study...) and expert review



Domain	Proportion of women and girls age 15-49 years who have menstruated in the past year who
Materials	Reported having enough menstrual materials throughout their last menstrual period
Facilities	had a private place to change their menstrual materials at home
Knowledge	knew about menstruation before their first menstrual period
Discomfort/ disorders	Were able to reduce their menstrual (menstruation-related) pain during their last menstrual period when they needed to
Supportive environment	Would feel comfortable seeking help for menstrual problems from a health care provider
MH impacts	Did not have trouble participating in school, paid work, or social activities due to their last menstrual period







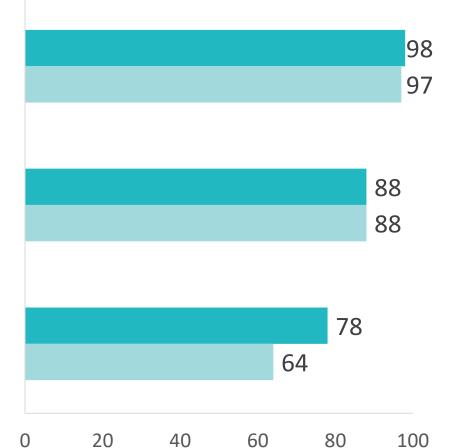
Examples of monitoring the new indicators

Nepal Kenya

reported that they were able to reduce their menstrual pain when they needed to

reported that they would feel comfortable seeking help for menstrual problems from a health care provider

reported always having enough menstrual materials during their last menstrual period



A USAID survey of women in the workplace includes data from Kenya and Nepal for some of the new indicators

Additional data are expected as the new questions are included by countries implementing MICS7





Exercise 3

- In Bangladesh, what type of menstrual materials did women and girls use during their last period?
 - Mainly reusable or mainly single-use?
 - How does this vary by wealth?







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1	Bangladesh			Menstrual health	Bangladesh				Menstrual health	Bangladesh			
2	ICDDR, B			BGD_2018_NHS	ICDDR, B				BGD_2019_MICS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics			
3 Links to sources within	National Hygiene Baseline Survey			Survey with microdata	National Hygiene Survey				Survey with microdata	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2019			
7 BGD 2019 MICS	Reusable materials				Reusable materials					Reusable materials			6.2
8	Single-use materials				Single-use materials					Single-use materials			0.2
9 10	Participation in activities during menstruation Awareness of menstruation before menarche		52.0 36.0	-	Participation in activities during menstruation Awareness of menstruation before menarche	59.3 30.6		44.5 31.9		Participation in activities during menstruation Awareness of menstruation before menarche	79.3	73.8 7	'5.1
11	used for estimates	Urban Rura			Data used for estimates	Urban	Rural I	National		Data used for estimates	Urban	Rural Na	tional
12 13 14 15	Private place to wash and change	No No			Private place to wash and change	Yes	Yes	No		Private place to wash and change			No
13	Use of menstrual materials	No No		4	Use of menstrual materials	No	No	No		Use of menstrual materials			No
14	Reusable materials Single-use materials	No No No No	_	-	Reusable materials Single-use materials	No No	No No	No No		Reusable materials Single-use materials			No No
16	Participation in activities during menstruation	No No		-	Participation in activities during menstruation	Yes	Yes	No		Participation in activities during menstruation	No		No
17	Awareness of menstruation before menarche	No No			Awareness of menstruation before menarche	Yes	Yes	No		Awareness of menstruation before menarche			No
18	l on adult women 19-49 (n=2107).			Notes	Data relate to women and adolescent girls 11-43 reporting regular me available for individual women. Women were asked whether they wer certain places, eating certain foods, cooking, going out, participatin other activities.	re forbidde 19 in religio	en from: go to us activities	o :and	Notes	Data based on all women and adolescent girls (15–43) reportin previous 12 months. Large protoino of respondents did give missed activities ("DK/Missinglon such activity"). Notused for r menstruation as NHS18 demonstrates that adolescent girls an religious activities which were not captured in the MICS indicat	a response to wheth participation in activ d women often do r tor.	ner they had ities during iot participa	l te in
19	ication te place to wash and change at home	Urban Rura	al Nationa	Original denomination	Classification	Urban	Rural I	National	Original denomination	Classification	Urban	Rural Na	tional
20										Determined and the second second second second second			
21			_	No problem with privacy when changing materia	Private place to wash and change at home	81.7	84.2	83.2	Private place to wash and change	Private place to wash and change at home Yes	97.1	36.6 9	6.7
21 22	Yes No			No problem with privacy when changing materia Problem with privacy when changing materials		81.7 18.3	84.2 15.8		Private place to wash and change No private place to wash and change	Private place to wash and change at home Yes No			6.7 3.2
21 22 23	Yes No DK/missing				s Yes No DK/missing	18.3	15.8	16.8		Yes No DK/missing	2.9	3.4 (3.2
19 20 21 22 23 24 25	Yes No DK/missing Total				is Yes No DK/missing Total	18.3		16.8		Yes No DK/missing Total	2.9		3.2
21 22 23 24 25 26	Yes No DK/missing Total trual materials				s Yes No DK/missing Total Menstrual materials	18.3	15.8	16.8		Yes No DK/missing Total Menstrual materials	2.9	3.4 (3.2
21 22 23 24 25 26 27	Yes No DK/missing Total		10.0		is Yes No DK/missing Total	18.3	15.8 100.0	16.8		Yes No DK/missing Total	2.9 99.9	3.4 (100.0 10	3.2
21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	Yes No DK/missing Total trual materials Menstrual materials used (multiple response)		10.0	Problem with privacy when changing materials	s Yes No DK/missing Total Menstrual materials Menstrual materials used (multiple response)	18.3	15.8 100.0	16.8	No private place to wash and change	Yes No DK/missing Total Menstrual materials Menstrual materials used (multiple response)	2.9 99.9	3.4 (100.0 10	3.2
25 26 27 28 29	Yes No DK/missing Total trual materials Menstrual materials used (multiple response) Single-use sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Tampons		10.0	Problem with privacy when changing materials	s Yes No DK/missing Total Menstrual materials Menstrual materials used (multiple response) Single-use sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Tampons	18.3	15.8 100.0	16.8	No private place to wash and change	Yes No DK/missing Total Menstrual materials Menstrual materials used (multiple response) Single-use sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Tampons	2.9 99.9	3.4 (100.0 10	3.2
25 26 27 28 29	Yes No DK/missing Total trual materials Menstrual materials used (multiple response) Single-use sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Tampons Menstrual cup			Problem with privacy when changing materials Pad Pad	s Yes No DK/missing Total Menstrual materials Menstrual materials used (multiple response) Single-use sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Tampons Menstrual cup	18.3 100.0 39.6	15.8 100.0 23.0	16.8 100.0 29.9	No private place to wash and change Sanitary napkin	Yes No DK/missing Total Menstrual materials Menstrual materials used (multiple response) Single-use sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Tampons Menstrual cup	2.9 99.9 43.7	3.4 (100.0 10 20.1 2	3.2)0.0 5.8
25 26 27 28 29 30 31	Yes No DK/missing Total trual materials Menstrual materials used (multiple response) Single-use sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Tampons		10.0	Problem with privacy when changing materials	s Yes No DK/missing Total Menstrual materials Menstrual materials used (multiple response) Single-use sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Tampons	18.3	15.8 100.0	16.8 100.0 29.9 66.1	No private place to wash and change	Yes No DK/missing Total Menstrual materials Menstrual materials used (multiple response) Single-use sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Tampons	2.9 99.9	3.4 (100.0 10 20.1 2 78.1 7	3.2
25 26 27 28 29 30 31	Yes No DK/missing Total trual materials Menstrual materials used (multiple response) Single-use sanitary pads Single-use sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Tampons Menstrual cup Cloth			Problem with privacy when changing materials Pad Pad Old or new cloth	s Yes No DK/missing Total Menstrual materials Menstrual materials used (multiple response) Single-use sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Tampons Menstrual oup Cloth	18.3 100.0 39.6 55.9	15.8 100.0 23.0 73.4	16.8 100.0 29.9 66.1	No private place to wash and change Sanitary napkin Cloth	Yes No DK/missing Total Menstrual materials Menstrual materials used (multiple response) Single-use sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Tampons Menstrual cup Cloth	2.3 99.9 43.7 54.4	3.4 (100.0 10 20.1 2 78.1 7	3.2 00.0 5.8 2.4
25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 33 34	Yes No DK/missing Total trual materials Menstrual materials Menstrual materials Reusable sanitary pads Tampons Menstrual cup Cloth Cotton w ool Other menstrual materials Toilet paper			Problem with privacy when changing materials Pad Pad Old or new cloth	s Yes No DK/missing Total Menstrual materials Menstrual materials used (multiple response) Single-use sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Tampons Menstrual cup Cloth Cotton wool Other menstrual materials Toilet paper	18.3 100.0 39.6 55.9	15.8 100.0 23.0 73.4	16.8 100.0 29.9 66.1	No private place to wash and change Sanitary napkin Cloth	Yes No DK/missing Total Menstrual materials Menstrual materials used (multiple response) Single-use sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Tampons Menstrual cup Cloth Cotton wool Other menstrual materials Toilet paper	2.3 99.9 43.7 54.4	3.4 (100.0 10 20.1 2 78.1 7 0.2 (3.2 00.0 5.8 2.4
25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 33 34	Yes No DK/missing Total trual materials Menstrual materials used (multiple response) Single-use sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Tampons Menstrual oup Cloth Cotton w col Other menstrual materials Toilet paper Underwear only			Problem with privacy when changing materials Pad Pad Old or new cloth Cotton Tissue paper	s Yes No DK/missing Total Menstrual materials Menstrual materials used (multiple response) Single-use sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Tampons Menstrual oup Cloth Cotton wool Other menstrual materials Toilet paper Underwear only	39.6 55.9 0.3	15.8 100.0 23.0 73.4 0.1	16.8 100.0 29.9 66.1 0.2	No private place to wash and change Sanitary napkin Cloth Cotton pad Tissue	Yes No DK/missing Total Menstrual materials Menstrual materials used (multiple response) Single-use sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Tampons Menstrual oup Cloth Cloth Cotton wool Other menstrual materials Toilet paper Underwear only	2.3 99.9 43.7 54.4 0.3 1.6	3.4 (1) 100.0 10 20.1 2 78.1 7 0.2 (1) 1.5 7	3.2 00.0 5.8 2.4 1.2
25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 33 34	Yes No DK/missing Total Total Total Kenstrual materials used (multiple response) Single-use sanitary pads Tampons Menstrual oup Cloth Cotton wool Other menstrual materials Toilet paper Underwear only Other			Problem with privacy when changing materials Pad Pad Old or new cloth Cotton	s Yes No DK/missing Total Menstrual materials Menstrual materials used (multiple response) Single-use sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Tampons Menstrual cup Cloth Cotton wool Other menstrual materials Toilet paper Underwear only Other	18.3 100.0 39.6 55.9	15.8 100.0 23.0 73.4 0.1	16.8 100.0 29.9 66.1 0.2 0.5	No private place to wash and change Sanitary napkin Cloth Cotton pad	Yes No DK/missing Total Menstrual materials used (multiple response) Single-use sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Tampons Menstrual oup Cloth Cotton wool Other menstrual materials Tollet paper Underwear only Other	2.3 99.9 43.7 54.4 0.3 1.6	3.4 (1) 100.0 10 20.1 2 78.1 7 0.2 (1) 1.5 7	3.2 00.0 5.8 2.4 0.2
25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 33 34	Yes No DK/missing Total trual materials Menstrual materials used (multiple response) Single-use sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Tampons Menstrual oup Cloth Cotton w col Other menstrual materials Toilet paper Underwear only			Problem with privacy when changing materials Pad Pad Old or new cloth Cotton Tissue paper Dther/pieces of garment	s Yes No DK/missing Total Menstrual materials Menstrual materials used (multiple response) Single-use sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Tampons Menstrual oup Cloth Cotton wool Other menstrual materials Toilet paper Underwear only	18.3 100.0 39.6 55.9 0.3 	15.8 100.0 23.0 73.4 0.1	16.8 100.0 29.9 66.1 0.2	No private place to wash and change Sanitary napkin Cloth Cotton pad Tissue	Yes No DK/missing Total Menstrual materials Menstrual materials used (multiple response) Single-use sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Tampons Menstrual oup Cloth Cloth Cotton wool Other menstrual materials Toilet paper Underwear only	2.3 99.9 43.7 54.4 0.3 1.6	3.4 (1) 100.0 10 20.1 2 78.1 7 0.2 (1) 1.5 7	3.2 00.0 5.8 2.4 1.2
25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 35 36 37 39	Yes No DK/missing Total trual materials Menstrual materials used (multiple response) Single-use sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Tampons Menstrual cup Cloth Cotton w col Other menstrual materials Toilet paper Underwear only Dther Nothing DK/missing Total			Problem with privacy when changing materials Pad Pad Old or new cloth Cotton Tissue paper Other/pieces of garment Nothing	s Yes No DK/missing Total Menstrual materials used (multiple response) Single-use sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Tampons Menstrual oup Cloth Cotton wool Other menstrual materials Toilet paper Underwear only Dther Nothing DK/missing Total	18.3 100.0 39.6 55.9 0.3 	15.8 100.0 23.0 73.4 0.1 0.4 2.2	16.8 100.0 29.9 66.1 0.2 0.5	No private place to wash and change Sanitary napkin Cloth Cotton pad Tissue	Yes No DK/missing Total Menstrual materials Menstrual materials used (multiple response) Single-use sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Tampons Menstrual oup Cloth Cloth Cotton wool Other menstrual materials Toilet paper Underwear only Other Nothing DK/missing Total	2.3 99.9 43.7 54.4 0.3 1.6	3.4 3.4 100.0 10 20.1 2 78.1 7 0.2 0 1.5 9 0.0 0	3.2 300.0 5.8 2.4 3.2 1.5 0.0
25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40	Yes No No DK/missing Total trual materials Menstrual materials used (multiple response) Single-use sanitary pads Tampons Menstrual oup Cloth Cotton wool Other menstrual materials Toilet paper Underwear only Other Nothing DK/missing Total able and single-use menstrual materials		86.0	Problem with privacy when changing materials Pad Pad Old or new cloth Cotton Tissue paper Other/pieces of garment Nothing	s Yes No DK/missing Total Menstrual materials Menstrual materials used (multiple response) Single-use sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Tampons Menstrual cup Cloth Cotton wool Dther menstrual materials Toilet paper Underwear only Other Nothing DK/missing Total Reusable and single-use menstrual materials	18.3 100.0 39.6 55.9 0.3 0.7 1.7	15.8 100.0 23.0 73.4 0.1 0.4 2.2	16.8 100.0 29.9 66.1 0.2 0.5 2.0	No private place to wash and change Sanitary napkin Cloth Cotton pad Tissue Others	Yes No DK/missing Total Menstrual materials Menstrual materials used (multiple response) Single-use sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Tampons Menstrual cup Cloth Cotton wool Other menstrual materials Toilet paper Underwear only Other Nothing DK/missing Total Reusable and single-use menstrual materials	2.3 33.3 43.7 54.4 0.3 1.6 0.0 100.0	3.4 3 100.0 10 20.1 2 78.1 7 0.2 0 1.5 7 0.0 0 100.0 10	3.2 00.0 5.8 2.4 3.2 1.5 0.0 00.0
25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 35 36 37 38 39 40	Yes No No DK/missing Total trual materials Menstrual materials Menstrual materials Menstrual materials Menstrual cup Tampons Menstrual cup Cloth Catton wool Other menstrual materials Toilet paper Underwear only Other Nothing DK/missing Total able and single-use menstrual materials Reusable materials		86.0	Problem with privacy when changing materials Pad Pad Old or new cloth Cotton Tissue paper Other/pieces of garment Nothing	s Yes No DK/missing Total Menstrual materials Menstrual materials used (multiple response) Single-use sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Tampons Menstrual cup Cloth Cotton wool Other menstrual materials Toilet paper Underwear only Other Nothing DK/missing Total Reusable and single-use menstrual materials Reusable materials	18.3 100.0 39.6 55.9 0.3 0.7 1.7	15.8 100.0 23.0 73.4 0.1 0.4 2.2	16.8 100.0 29.9 66.1 0.2 0.5 2.0	No private place to wash and change Sanitary napkin Cloth Cotton pad Tissue	Yes No DK/missing Total Menstrual materials used (multiple response) Single-use sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Tampons Menstrual cup Cloth Cotton wool Other menstrual materials Toilet paper Underwear only Other Nothing DK/missing Total Reusable and single-use menstrual materials Reusable materials	2.9 93.3 43.7 54.4 0.3 1.6 0.0 100.0 51.0	3.4 3 100.0 10 20.1 2 78.1 7 0.2 0 1.5 3 0.0 0 100.0 10 70.8 6	3.2 10.0 5.8 2.4 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.0 0.0 6.2
25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43	Yes No No DK/missing Total trual materials Menstrual materials used (multiple response) Single-use sanitary pads Tampons Menstrual oup Cloth Cotton wool Other menstrual materials Toilet paper Underwear only Other Nothing DK/missing Total able and single-use menstrual materials		86.0	Problem with privacy when changing materials Pad Pad Old or new cloth Cotton Tissue paper Other/pieces of garment Nothing	s Yes No DK/missing Total Menstrual materials Menstrual materials used (multiple response) Single-use sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Tampons Menstrual cup Cloth Cotton wool Dther menstrual materials Toilet paper Underwear only Other Nothing DK/missing Total Reusable and single-use menstrual materials	18.3 100.0 39.6 55.9 0.3 0.7 1.7	15.8 100.0 23.0 73.4 0.1 0.4 2.2	16.8 100.0 29.9 66.1 0.2 0.5 2.0	No private place to wash and change Sanitary napkin Cloth Cotton pad Tissue Others Materials reusable	Yes No DK/missing Total Menstrual materials Menstrual materials used (multiple response) Single-use sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Tampons Menstrual cup Cloth Cotton wool Other menstrual materials Toilet paper Underwear only Other Nothing DK/missing Total Reusable and single-use menstrual materials	2.3 99.9 43.7 54.4 0.3 1.6 0.0 100.0 51.0 46.7	3.4 3 100.0 10 20.1 2 78.1 7 0.2 0 1.5 1 1.5 1 100.0 10 100.0 10 70.8 6 25.1 3	3.2 00.0 5.8 2.4 3.2 1.5 0.0 00.0
25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43	Yes No DK/missing Total Total Total Trual materials Menstrual materials used (multiple response) Single-use sanitary pads Tampons Menstrual oup Cloth Cotton wool Other menstrual materials Toilet paper Underwear only Other Nothing DK/missing Total Single-use materials No materials No materials No materials DK/missing		86.0	Problem with privacy when changing materials Pad Pad Old or new cloth Cotton Tissue paper Other/pieces of garment Nothing	is Yes No DK/missing Total Menstrual materials Menstrual materials used (multiple response) Single-use sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Tampons Menstrual cup Cloth Cotton wool Other menstrual materials Toilet paper Underwear only Other Nothing DK/missing Total Reusable and single-use menstrual materials Reusable materials Single-use materials No materials used DK/missing	18.3 100.0 39.6 55.9 0.3 0.7 1.7	15.8 100.0 23.0 73.4 0.1 0.4 2.2	16.8 100.0 29.9 66.1 0.2 0.5 2.0	No private place to wash and change Sanitary napkin Cloth Cotton pad Tissue Others Materials reusable Materials not reusable	Yes No DK/missing Total Menstrual materials Menstrual materials used (multiple response) Single-use sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Tampons Menstrual cup Cloth Cotton wool Other menstrual materials Toilet paper Underwear only Other Nothing DK/missing Total Reusable and single-use menstrual materials Reusable materials Single-use materials No materials used DK/missing	2.3 33.3 43.7 54.4 0.3 1.6 0.0 100.0 51.0 46.7 2.2 0.1	3.4 3 100.0 10 20.1 2 78.1 7 0.2 0 1.5 1 1.5 1 100.0 10 70.8 6 25.1 3 3.9 3 3.9 3	3.2 0.0 5.8 2.4 0.2 1.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0
25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43	Yes No No DK/missing Total Total Tutal materials Menstrual materials used (multiple response) Single-use sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Tampons Menstrual oup Cloth Cotton wool Other menstrual materials Toilet paper Underwear only Other Nothing DK/missing Total able and single-use menstrual materials Single-use materials Single-use materials No materials used DK/missing Total Single-use materials No materials used DK/missing Total Single-use materials Single-use materials No materials used DK/missing Total		86.0	Problem with privacy when changing materials Pad Pad Old or new cloth Cotton Tissue paper Other/pieces of garment Nothing	s Yes No DK/missing Total Menstrual materials Menstrual materials used (multiple response) Single-use sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Tampons Menstrual oup Cloth Coton wool Other menstrual materials Toilet paper Underwear only Other Nothing DK/missing Total Reusable materials Single-use materials No materials used DK/missing Total	18.3 100.0 39.6 55.9 0.3 0.7 1.7	15.8 100.0 23.0 73.4 0.1 0.4 2.2	16.8 100.0 29.9 66.1 0.2 0.5 2.0	No private place to wash and change Sanitary napkin Cloth Cotton pad Tissue Others Materials reusable Materials not reusable No materials	Yes No DK/missing Total Menstrual materials Menstrual materials used (multiple response) Single-use sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Tampons Menstrual cup Cloth Cotton wool Other menstrual materials Toilet paper Underwear only Other Nothing DK/missing Total Reusable materials Single-use materials No materials used DK/missing Total	2.3 33.3 43.7 54.4 0.3 1.6 0.0 100.0 51.0 46.7 2.2 0.1	3.4	3.2 0.0 5.8 2.4 0.2 1.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0
25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43	Yes No DK/missing Total trual materials Menstrual materials used (multiple response) Single-use sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Tampons Menstrual oup Cloth Cotton wool Other menstrual materials Toilet paper Underwear only Other Nothing DK/missing Total able and single-use menstrual materials Reusable materials Single-use materials No materials used DK/missing Total Total Single-use materials		36.0	Problem with privacy when changing materials Pad Pad Old or new cloth Cotton Tissue paper Other/pieces of garment Nothing	s Yes No DK/missing Total Menstrual materials Menstrual materials used (multiple response) Single-use sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Tampons Menstrual oup Cloth Cotton wool Other menstrual materials Toilet paper Underwear only Other Nothing DK/missing Total Reusable and single-use menstrual materials Single-use materials No materials used DK/missing Total Participation in activities during menstruation	18.3 18.3 100.0 39.6 55.9 0.3 55.9 0.3 0.7 1.7 98.2	15.8 100.0 23.0 23.0 73.4 0.1 0.4 2.2 33.1	16.8 100.0 29.9 66.1 0.2 0.5 2.0 98.8	No private place to wash and change Sanitary napkin Cloth Cotton pad Tissue Others Materials reusable Materials not reusable No materials Missing/DK	Yes No DK/missing Total Menstrual materials Menstrual materials used (multiple response) Single-use sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Tampons Menstrual cup Cloth Cotton wool Other menstrual materials Toilet paper Underwear only Other Nothing DK/missing Total Reusable and single-use menstrual materials Reusable materials Single-use materials No materials used DK/missing	2.3 99.9 43.7 54.4 0.3 1.6 0.0 100.0 51.0 46.7 2.2 0.1 100.0	3.4 3 100.0 10 20.1 2 78.1 7 0.2 0 1.5 1 1.5 1 100.0 10 70.8 6 25.1 3 3.9 3 0.2 1 100.0 10 100.0 10 10	3.2 0.0 5.8 2.4 0.2 1.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0
25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48	Yes No No DK/missing Total Total Tutal materials Menstrual materials used (multiple response) Single-use sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Tampons Menstrual oup Cloth Cotton wool Other menstrual materials Toilet paper Underwear only Other Nothing DK/missing Total able and single-use menstrual materials Single-use materials Single-use materials No materials used DK/missing Total Single-use materials No materials used DK/missing Total Single-use materials Single-use materials No materials used DK/missing Total		86.0	Problem with privacy when changing materials Pad Pad Old or new cloth Cotton Tissue paper Other/pieces of garment Nothing	s Yes No DK/missing Total Menstrual materials Menstrual materials used (multiple response) Single-use sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Tampons Menstrual oup Cloth Coton wool Other menstrual materials Toilet paper Underwear only Other Nothing DK/missing Total Reusable materials Single-use materials No materials used DK/missing Total	18.3 18.3 100.0 339.6 55.9 0.3 0.3 0.7 1.7 98.2	15.8 100.0 23.0 73.4 0.1 2.2 93.1	16.8 100.0 29.9 66.1 0.2 0.5 2.0 98.8	No private place to wash and change Sanitary napkin Cloth Cotton pad Tissue Others Materials reusable Materials not reusable No materials	Yes No DK/missing Total Menstrual materials used (multiple response) Single-use sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Tampons Menstrual oup Cloth Cotton wool Other menstrual materials Toilet paper Underwear only Other Nothing DK/missing Total Reusable and single-use menstrual materials Reusable and single-use menstrual materials No materials used DK/missing Total Patticipation in activities during menstruation	2.3 33.3 43.7 54.4 0.3 1.6 0.0 100.0 51.0 46.7 2.2 0.1 100.0 79.3	3.4	3.2 10.0 5.8 2.4 1.2 1.5 1.0 1.5 0.0 0.0 6.2 0.2 3.5 0.1 10.6
25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 44 45 46 47 48 49	Yes No DK/missing Total Total Trual materials used (multiple response) Single-use sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Tampons Menstrual cup Cloth Cotton wool Other menstrual materials Totlet paper Underwear only Other Nothing DK/missing Total able and single-use menstrual materials Reusable materials Single-use materials Single-use materials Single-use materials DK/missing Total DK/missing Total DK/missing Total DK/missing Dtal Did not go to school (amongst those usually artending school) Did not go to school (amongst those who usually work)		36.0	Problem with privacy when changing materials Pad Pad Old or new cloth Cotton Tissue paper Other/pieces of garment Nothing	s Yes No DK/missing Total Menstrual materials Menstrual materials used (multiple response) Single-use sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Tampons Menstrual oup Cloth Cotton wool Other menstrual materials Toilet paper Underwear only Other Nothing DK/missing Total Reusable materials Single-use menstrual materials Reusable materials Single-use materials No materials used DK/missing Total Participation in all specified activities Did not go to school (amongst those usually work)	18.3 18.3 100.0 339.6 55.9 0.3 0.3 0.7 1.7 98.2	15.8 100.0 23.0 23.0 73.4 0.1 0.4 2.2 33.1	16.8 100.0 29.9 66.1 0.2 0.5 2.0 98.8	No private place to wash and change Sanitary napkin Cloth Cotton pad Tissue Others Materials reusable Materials not reusable No materials Missing/DK	Yes No DK/missing Total Menstrual materials Menstrual materials used (multiple response) Single-use sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Tampons Menstrual cup Cloth Cotton wool Other menstrual materials Toilet paper Underwear only Other Nothing DK/missing Total Reusable and single-use menstrual materials Reusable materials Single-use materials Single-use materials No materials used DK/missing Total Participation in all recording destination Participation of all recording destination	2.3 33.3 43.7 54.4 0.3 1.6 0.0 100.0 51.0 46.7 2.2 0.1 100.0 79.3	3.4 3 100.0 10 20.1 2 78.1 7 0.2 0 1.5 1 1.5 1 100.0 10 70.8 6 25.1 3 3.9 3 0.2 1 100.0 10 100.0 10 10	3.2 10.0 5.8 2.4 1.2 1.5 1.0 1.5 0.0 0.0 6.2 0.2 3.5 0.1 10.6
25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48	Yes No No DK/missing Total Total Trual materials Menstrual materials used (multiple response) Single-use sanitary pads Tampons Menstrual oup Cloth Cotton wool Other menstrual materials Toilet paper Underwear only Other Nothing DK/missing Total Single-use materials No materials Single-use materials No materials Single-use materials No materials DK/missing Total Sipation in activities during menstruation Participation in all specified activities Did not go to school (amongst those usually attending school))		36.0	Problem with privacy when changing materials Pad Pad Old or new cloth Cotton Tissue paper Other/pieces of garment Nothing	is Yes No DK/missing Total Menstrual materials Menstrual materials used (multiple response) Single-use sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Tampons Menstrual cup Cloth Cotton wool Other menstrual materials Toilet paper Underwear only Other Nothing DK/missing Total Reusable materials Single-use materials Single-use materials No materials used DK/missing Total Participation in all specified activities Did not go to school (amongst those usually attending school	18.3 18.3 100.0 339.6 55.9 0.3 0.3 0.7 1.7 98.2	15.8 100.0 23.0 23.0 73.4 0.1 0.1 0.4 2.2 93.1 93.1	16.8 100.0 29.9 66.1 0.2 0.5 2.0 98.8	No private place to wash and change Sanitary napkin Cloth Cotton pad Tissue Others Materials reusable Materials not reusable No materials Missing/DK	Yes No DK/missing Total Menstrual materials Menstrual materials used (multiple response) Single-use sanitary pads Reusable sanitary pads Tampons Menstrual cup Cloth Cotton wool Other menstrual materials Toilet paper Underwear only Other Nothing DK/missing Total Reusable and single-use menstrual materials Reusable materials Single-use materials Single-use materials No materials used DK/missing Total Participation in activities during menstruation Participation in all specified polities	2.3 33.3 43.7 54.4 0.3 1.6 0.0 100.0 51.0 46.7 2.2 0.1 100.0 79.3	3.4 3 100.0 10 20.1 2 78.1 7 0.2 0 1.5 1 1.5 1 100.0 10 70.8 6 25.1 3 3.9 3 0.2 1 100.0 10 100.0 10 10	3.2 10.0 5.8 2.4 1.2 1.5 1.0 1.5 0.0 0.0 6.2 0.2 3.5 0.1 10.6

Menstrual Health Data

Introduction Ladders Charts SM Charts B Estimates Data Summary Water Data Sanitation Data Wastewater Data Hygiene Data

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Population ... 🕂 : 🖪

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250 BASIC WATER	SANITATION HYGIENE RAW	SUBNAT		_ L					0	I. I.			N	Ŭ			WEALTH Q		
230	in the second se]	IONAL																
251 Bangladesh																			
252 2019																			
	health and hygiene facilities																		
254 by wealth quintile a	nd sub-national region																		
255 Notes:																			
256 WHO/UNICEF JMP customised w	ealth index excludes water,																		
257 sanitation and hygiene assets.																			
258 Survey used for analysis:	MICS19																		
259 Menstrual health and hygien	e		NATION	AL wealth ind	ex quintile			URBA	N wealth inde	x quintile			RURA	L wealth index	k quintile		SUB-REGIONS		
260 Percentage based on weighted women		Poorest	Poor	Middle	Rich	Richest	Poorest	Poor	Middle	Rich	Richest	Poorest	Poor	Middle	Rich	Richest	Barishal	Chattogram	
261	Yes	95.2	96.4	96.8	97.3	97.7	96.2	96.7	96.6	97.8	97.9	95.0	96.3	96.7	97.0	97.9	94.9	96.6	
262 Private place to wash and change	No	4.8	3.6	3.2	2.7	2.3	3.8	3.3	3.4	2.2	2.1	4.9	3.7	3.3	3.0	2.1	5.1	3.4	
263	DK/not sure/missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	_
264	Materials reusable	82.3	79.8	72.9	64.6	40.4	78.6	70.6	61.5	42.0	18.9	81.9	81.1	76.2	67.6	51.6	65.5	67.0	_
265 266 Use of menstrual materials	Materials not reusable No materials used	11.9 5.5	15.8 4.2	23.4 3.6	32.2	57.7	17.1 4.2	26.2 3.1	35.7 2.7	56.4	80.4	12.0 5.7	14.3 4.3	20.1	28.7	45.8 2.5	30.6 3.7	28.4 4.5	_
267	DK/not sure/missing	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	4.5	-
268	Materials reusable	83.4	80.7	73.7	65.2	40.7	79.0	71.4	61.9	42.3	19.1	83.1	82.1	76.9	68.3	52.0	66.3	67.9	-
268 269 place to wash and change 270	Materials not reusable	11.9	15.8	23.5	32.3	57.8	17.2	26.4	35.7	56.4	80.5	12.0	14.3	20.1	28.8	45.9	30.3	28.7	-
270	No materials used	4.7	3.6	2.9	2.5	1.5	3.8	2.2	2.4	1.3	0.4	4.9	3.6	2.9	2.9	2.1	3.4	3.4	-
271	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Awareness of menstruation before menarche	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	DK/not sure/missing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	_
274 Participation in (all) activities during	Yes	73.6	73.4	73.5	75.3	78.6	74.7	78.2	81.1	81.7	79.4	73.4	73.8	73.1	73.3	75.3	54.1	64.2	_
274 Participation in (all) activities during 275 menstruation	No	8.2 18	7.9 19	8.2	8.2	7.1	8.2	6.8	5.9	5.8	5.8	8.1	8.0	7.9	8.5	9.0	9.9	12.9	_
276	DK/not sure/missing/no such activity Did not go to school (amongst those usually attending		N/A	18 N/A	16 N/A	14.3 N/A	17.1 N/A	15.1 N/A	13.0 N/A	12.6 N/A	14.9 N/A	18.5 N/A	18.2 N/A	18.9 N/A	18.2 N/A	15.7 N/A	36.0 N/A	23.0 N/A	_
277 278 279 280 Participation in specific activities during 281 menstruation 282	Did not go to work (amongst those who usually work)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
	Did not participate in social activities	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
	Did not cook food	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
	Did not eat with others	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Did not bathe in regular place	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
283	Did not participate in other activities	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
284	DK/not sure/missing/no such activity	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	_
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In 2022, data coverage for SDG WASH indicators varied widely between regions

% of population (number of countries, areas and territories) in 2022	DRINKING WATER						SANITATION							
	At least basic	Safely managed	Accessible on premises	Available when needed	Free from contamination	Open defecation	At least basic	Safely managed	Safely disposed of in situ	Emptied and treated	Wastewater treated	Basic		
World (234)	99% (207)	51% (142)	99% (207)	86% (139)	51% (142)	96% (198)	98% (206)	86% (135)	85% (137)	1% (5)	59% (110)	69% (84)		
Rural	98% (164)	64% (75)	98% (162)	91% (111)	64% (75)	97% (156)	98% (161)	80% (89)	84% (89)	0% (1)	9% (4)	82% (82)		
Urban	94% (175)	63% (96)	93% (173)	76% (124)	63% (96)	94% (172)	94% (172)	81% (116)	83% (118)	24% (2)	44% (24)	59% (80)		
SDG REGIONS														
Australia and New Zealand (2)	100% (2)	17% (1)	100% (2)	83% (1)	17% (1)	100% (2)	100% (2)	100% (2)	100% (2)	0% (0)	100% (2)	O% (O)		
Central and Southern Asia (14)	99% (13)	31% (11)	99% (13)	95% (12)	31% (11)	96% (13)	100% (14)	80% (6)	92% (7)	O% (O)	13% (3)	95% (11)		
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (18)	100% (18)	35% (14)	100% (18)	93% (12)	35% (14)	99% (17)	100% (18)	87% (14)	77% (15)	2% (1)	17% (7)	89% (8)		
Europe and Northern America (53)	100% (49)	100% (46)	100% (49)	44% (16)	100% (46)	99% (47)	99% (47)	99% (42)	99% (42)	1% (4)	99% (46)	0% (2)		
Latin America and the Caribbean (50)	92% (37)	79% (20)	92% (37)	90% (27)	79% (20)	88% (37)	92% (39)	82% (17)	80% (17)	0% (O)	86% (18)	40% (14)		
Northern Africa and Western Asia (25)	100% (24)	36% (16)	100% (24)	82% (20)	36% (16)	86% (21)	90% (22)	85% (20)	95% (20)	O% (O)	94% (21)	33% (9)		
Oceania (21)	93% (17)	16% (12)	93% (17)	85% (10)	16% (12)	92% (15)	94% (18)	11% (6)	33% (6)	O% (O)	8% (4)	87% (7)		
Sub-Saharan Africa (51)	99% (47)	64% (22)	99% (47)	98% (41)	64% (22)	99% (46)	99% (46)	83% (28)	81% (28)	0% (0)	53% (9)	87% (33)		



Percentage of population and number of countries with estimates available for global WASH indicators, by regional grouping, 2022







Careers in WASH

- Domestic and international
- NGOs
 - Helvetas, Terre des Hommes
- Academia
 - Eawag/Sandec, ETH, EPFL
- UN Junior Professional Officer (<= age 32, two years relevant experience)
 - Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, China, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary,
 Iceland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Qatar, Russia,
 Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UAE, UK, USA
- World Bank Young Professionals Progamme (need MSc)







Thank you! info@washdata.org

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