



# END OF GIC-MHM PROJECTREPORT

**BY CHILD CARE AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT FOUNDATION (CCAYEF)**

<b>Project Title</b>	Girls In Control - Menstrual Hygiene Management (GIC-MHM)
<b>Name of LCB:</b>	CCAYEF
<b>Contract No:</b>	2015/MHM-GIC-LCB/073-NER.
<b>Reporting Period:</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> /MARCH/2015 - 31 <sup>st</sup> /AUGUST/2015
<b>District of Work:</b>	MUKONO
<b>Number of direct Schools:</b>	7(with1,927 pupils, of which 1,034 girls and 893 boys)
<b>Number of Indirect Schools:</b>	65( with 14,225 pupils, of which 7,640 girls and 6,585 boys)
<b>Number of targeted sub-counties:</b>	04

<b>Targeted enrolment in all 72 schools:</b>	8,640 (4,234 girls and 4,406 boys)
<b>Actual enrolments in all 72 schools:</b>	<b>16,152</b> (8,674 girls and 7,478 boys)
<b>Number of targeted women groups:</b>	16
<b>Number of targeted women and girls out of school:</b>	400
<b>Number of women and girls out of school reached:</b>	550

## 5. Summary of Implementation Days per component

<b>Components</b>	<b>Days allocated as per contract</b>	<b>Actual days of implementation</b>
Behaviour Change Communication	31.61	38.3
Supply Chain Development	3.75	4.25
Infrastructure Development	5.31	6.25
Governance, Evidence based advocacy	2.69	5.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>43.36</b>	<b>54</b>

## 6. Status of Performance

Planned Results for March – August 2015	Output target for March – August 2015	Planned Activities for March – August 2015	Achievements From March to August 2015	Comments / Reasons
100% (72) schools with MHM demystified as a taboo subject	1. 72 schools with pupils, teachers, school administrators, PTAs and SMCs sensitised on MHM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 follow up supports in 72 schools on MHM sensitisations carried out.</li> </ul>	114 (79%) follow-up support visits out 144 (100%) were carried out in 57 schools to sensitise and support them promote MHM.	In 35 schools out of the 57; the SHCs and SWTs, pupils have demystified taboos on menstruation. Boys & SWTs are now very supportive to the girls unlike before where they used to stigmatize them.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>72 sensitisation sessions for SHCs and SWTs at school level to demystify taboos on MHM.</li> </ul>	57 (79.2%) out of 72 (100%) sensitization sessions for SHCs & SWTs at school level to demystify taboos on MHM were carried out in 57 schools. A total of 2,637 pupils; 1,498 (57%) girls & 1,139 (43%) boys were reached with factual information on menstruation & hygiene management.	The sensitisation sessions to demystify taboos surrounding MHM were incorporated in all activities of SHCs and they are being done in schools under the support of the head teachers and SWTs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>72 sensitisation sessions in the 72 schools for PTAs and SMCs members at school level to demystify taboos on MHM.</li> </ul>	21 (29.2%) out of the 72 (100%) sensitization sessions for PTA, SMC, teachers & parents to demystify MHM as a taboo were carried out in 21 schools.	The sensitised members went ahead to engage fellow parents who have become supportive in providing infrastructure within the schools, for instance at Kasaayi R/C p/s, Nyenje p/s parents contributed bricks to construct permanent washroom for girls while at

Planned Results for March – August 2015	Output target for March – August 2015	Planned Activities for March – August 2015	Achievements From March to August 2015	Comments / Reasons
				Sitankya the newly constructed washroom was fundraised for by the parents.
	2. 72 SWT trained to support MHM programmes in their schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 follow up support and backstopping of the trained SWTs in 72 schools on MHM at school level</li> </ul>	114 (79.2%) out of 144 (100%) follow up support and back supporting visit to SWTs were carried out in 57 schools.	Specific follow-ups on record keeping on MHM by SWTs progress was done, sensitisation of pupils, promotion of hand washing and training of pupils on how to make RUMPS was also monitored. 70% of the SWTs were actively involved. Therefore If the SWTs are given continued support in the implementation, the few who don't have interest also pickup on the way and own the program.
100% (7) directly targeted schools with pupils trained in skills on reproductive health education	7 directly targeted schools with pupils trained in skills on reproductive health education	7 training sessions for pupils in skills on reproductive health education at school level.	7 (100%) training sessions of pupils in skills on reproductive health education have been conducted in 7 directly targeted schools. A total of 357 pupils, 210 of which were girls and 147 boys were sensitized about development changes among boys and girls, menstrual cycle and how to handle and manage signs and symptoms of	The club members were equipped with appropriate information regarding reproductive health issues and also learnt that menstruation among girls is normal and biological.

Planned Results for March – August 2015	Output target for March – August 2015	Planned Activities for March – August 2015	Achievements From March to August 2015	Comments / Reasons
			menstruation.	
50% (33) indirectly targeted schools with pupils trained in skills on reproductive health education	33 indirectly targeted schools facilitated to learn skills on reproductive health education	33 training sessions of pupils in indirect schools in skills on reproductive health at school level.	33(100%)indirectly targeted Schools were trained in skills on reproductive health education. 1,901 Pupils (1,157 girls and 744 boys) were trained in development changes among boys and girls, menstrual cycle using a menstrual wheel, how to manage menstruation as well as the impact of poor hygiene management.	The sessions helped the pupils to acquire information about their reproductive health, where to seek support from in case of any health problem and they also demystified the taboo that menstruation is a disease.
30%(260) girls of menstrual age trained in MHM and in reproductive health	1. 100% (7) directly targeted schools trained and facilitated to have functional/active SHCs.	7 refresher trainings sessions of SHCs in the 7 directly targeted schools.	7(100%) directly targeted schools were given refresher training sessions of SHCs to ensure functionality. 335 (80%)pupils, 188(56%)girls and 147(44%)boys were given information about different forms of sexual abuse and assault as well as defensive skills/tactics that can be employed.	SHCs from 4 direct schools are operational and are continuing with creating awareness to fellow pupils about MHM.
		14 (2 per school) follow up/spot checks on SHC to ensure functionality/active	14 (100%) follow up/spot checks on SHCs in all the 7 direct schools were conducted to ensure functionality.	The follow-up support visits conducted helped the inactive clubs to pick up in the implementation of the club activities.

Planned Results for March – August 2015	Output target for March – August 2015	Planned Activities for March – August 2015	Achievements From March to August 2015	Comments / Reasons
	2. 50% (33) indirectly targeted schools facilitated to train and facilitate functional/active SHC	2 Follow up visits to monitor each of the school in 33 schools on SHCs (66 visits)	Follow up visits were made to 33 schools. The SHC were active and most of them had improved on records keeping for the club activities.	The head teachers and SWTs are to continue supporting the Clubs in their schools.
		Refresher training for 16 inactive SHC to ensure functionality.	Refresher trainings were given to 16 inactive SHCs to ensure functionality. A total number of 1,035 pupils, 53% (550) of which were girls and 47%(485) boys were reached with factual information about menstruation.	Upon training 6 schools picked interest in the club.
	3. 72 schools keeping records on MHM	4 sub county level training of SWTs on documentation and records keeping of MHM practices.	72 (100%) SWTs have been trained on documentation and records keeping on MHM best practices.	The training improved on records keeping in schools, 24(33%) of the schools now have records.
100% Sensitisation and awareness creation carried out in 4 sub-counties targeting political, cultural, religious and civil leaders.	1. 40 sub-county political, cultural, religious and civil leaders sensitised on MHM in 4 sub-counties <b>(minimum of 10 people per sub-</b>	• 4 review meetings (one per sub-county) with political, cultural, religious and civic leaders at <i>sub-county</i> .	4(100%) Review meetings with cultural, religious and civic leaders in 4 sub-counties were carried out.	In all the 4 sub counties the cultural and religious engaged, promised to continue supporting MHM infrastructural development in schools as well as awareness creation to demystify taboos surrounding

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	<i>county</i> )			menstruation.
	2. 1 radio station engaged and airing MHM radio programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 meetings to develop radio jingles and messages</li> <li>• Conduct radio programs with CBS radio station (2 programmes per month)</li> </ul>	<p>Not done</p> <p>One radio program with CBS radio station was Conducted to air out information on MHM.</p>	The programs scheduled with the radio station were few and yet the listeners enjoyed the program.
2 Women Groups implementing MHM programmes for themselves and others	320 members from the 16 WG sensitised on MHM ( <b>average of 20 members per group</b> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 32 (2 per group) Follow up sensitisations on BCC.</li> <li>• Facilitate two exchange visits for the WGs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 32(100%) follow up sensitization on BCC of MHM have been conducted. 200 women reported talking to their children and girls in the community about MHM, something which has played an important role in Behavioural Change in their respective communities unlike before.</li> <li>• Not Done</li> </ul>	<p>Some women still need more sensitisation and trainings to build their confidence to discuss about MHM.</p> <p>• No funds were allocated for the cost of this activity.</p>
100% (7) directly targeted schools having well maintained sanitation facilities	Members of PTAS/SMCS from 7 directly targeted schools engaged and trained to incorporate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 sub-county trainings of PTA/SMCs to develop and incorporate MHM in their SDP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4(100%) engagement and training meetings of members of PTA/SMCs in 7 directly targeted schools were conducted at sub-county level to incorporate MHM</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All the 7 schools have at least MHM component in their future Plans</li> </ul>

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for MHM	MHM in the SDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Follow up of PTA/SMCs in the 7 direct schools to incorporate MHM in the SDPs</li> </ul>	<p>into the SDP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7(100%)direct schools were visited to follow up PTAs/ SMCs whether MHM is incorporated in the SDPs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 schools don't have drawn SDP but they have inculcated MHM into their future plans. At law and Joy p/s a permanent washroom has been constructed and rest room is inplan while at Seeta UMEA p/s an incinerator has been constructed and at Kyabakadde R/C p/s a washroom and a hand washing facility was constructed to promote MHM in the school.</li> </ul>
50% (33) indirectly targeted schools having well maintained sanitation facilities for MHM	65 schools/ PTAs/SMCs of the indirectly targeted schools facilitated to learn and incorporate MHM in the SDP	<p>Attend 16 (4 meetings per sub county) monthly sub-counties H/Ts association meetings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>16follow up meeting in the indirectly supported schools to incorporate MHM in their SDPs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 (13%) out of the 3(zonal meetingsheld wereattended to advocate for incorporation of MHM in the SDP. During the meeting the municipal inspector of schools also reminded the head teachers to provide incinerators and washrooms.</li> <li>16 schools PTAs/SMCs members of the indirectly targeted schools were facilitated to learn and incorporate MHM in the SDP</li> </ul>	<p>Inspectors of schools and head teachers are to continue monitoring implementation of MHM in schools.</p> <p>In some schools the PTA/SMCs have been supportive in providing MHM facilities in schools and incorporating MHM in their future plans.</p>



Planned Results for March – August 2015	Output target for March – August 2015	Planned Activities for March – August 2015	Achievements From March to August 2015	Comments / Reasons
30% (33) girls with access to hygienic facilities to dispose, collect and re-use MHM products	1. 7 schools' PTAs/SMCs, LCIII's and DLGs of the directly targeted schools engaged to construct and maintain sanitation facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct 2 district engagement meetings of sub-county chiefs, DEO,DIS, inspector, LCIII's,sec for education at sub-county level,sec women affairs, chairperson HTs at sub-county level and district HTs association chairpersons.</li> </ul>	2; 1 district and 1 Municipal level engagement meeting of sub-county chiefs, LCIII's chairperson, sec for education at sub-county level and DLGs, DEO, DIS, inspector, sec LCV for education, sec women affairs, chairperson HTs at sub-county level and district HTs association chairpersons was Conducted.	They were successfully conducted and Plans of Action on MHM were drawn.
	2. 65 PTAs/SMCs of the indirectly targeted schools facilitated to learn and incorporate MHM in the SDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct 4 sub county level advocacy meetings for 65 school PTAs/SMCs members of the indirectly targeted schools to learn and incorporate MHM in the SDPs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4(100%) sub county level advocacy meetings for 65 indirect schools to learn and incorporate MHM in the SDPswere conducted.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This activity was successfully done last year, but had no budget allocation this year.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organise 1 exchange visit at sub county level for the PTA/SMCs to model schools.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not done</li> </ul>	
2 private sector suppliers providing affordable MHM sanitary materials to primary schools	1 sub-county with at least 1 private sector actor dealing in affordable MHM materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Linking the private sector providers to women groups/schools.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Follow up was done to 4 local tailors to link them to the women's groups and schools for supply of MHM materials.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 tailors are doing well in the supply of MHM materials while 1 tailor in Kyampisi sub-county concentrated on making</li> </ul>

Planned Results for March – August 2015	Output target for March – August 2015	Planned Activities for March – August 2015	Achievements From March to August 2015	Comments / Reasons
				bags due to low demand for RUMPS.
2 WGs implementing their business plans	1. 16 WGs monitored on implementation of MHM programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carry out 2 monitoring and support supervision to 2 WGs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 monitoring and support supervision visits to the 16 trained WGs on implementation of MHM programs was done. 8 Women's groups are in business, dealing in liquid soap and 4 dealing in bags and RUMPS.</li> </ul>	The business of selling RUMPS has been more effective in rural areas compared to the urban areas.
	2. 2 WGs trained in business planning and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct training on business planning and management for the 2 WGS.</li> <li>Follow up on the two trained WGs in business planning and management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 sub-county level trainings for 16 WGS on business planning and management were conducted and a total number of 32 participants were trained.</li> <li>Follow up has been done to 16 trained WGs on business planning and management.</li> </ul>	<p>The participants acquired more knowledge on business planning and management as well as records keeping.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8 groups improved on records keeping as they implemented their business plans.</li> </ul>
1 lesson/ model used to improve practice and influence policy	1 case/best practices/models documented by CCAYEF in the schools and communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data collection of case stories on MHM best practises</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data has been collected on case stories on MHM best practises.</li> </ul>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analysis of stories on MHM best practises collected</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analysis of stories on MHM best practises has been done.</li> </ul>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Documentation of 1 case/best practices/model on MHM</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Documentation of 1 best practice on MHM changes in the schools has been done.</li> </ul>	

Planned Results for March – August 2015	Output target for March – August 2015	Planned Activities for March – August 2015	Achievements From March to August 2015	Comments / Reasons
		<p>practices/changes in the schools and communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sharing/dissemination of one case/best practices/model on MHM practices/changes in the Schools and communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Progress reports and changes in schools and communities have been shared with key stakeholders and others are still in the process.</li> </ul>	
4 local Multi-stakeholder platforms conducted to discuss on MHM	1. 2 sub-county MSP held in 4 sub-counties on MHM	2 sub-county MSP on MHM for 4 sub-counties held.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 sub-county MSP were held in 4 sub-counties by clustering. A total number 60 Participants from respective sub-counties and divisions were engaged in the provision of MHM infrastructures in schools, action plans for the implementation and follow up on availability of MHM facilities in schools were generated.</li> </ul>	The activity was successfully done and promoted maximum cooperation in the implementation of the MHM program in schools.
	2. 1 district MSP on MHM held	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 District MSP and 1 municipal MSP on MHM held.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 district MSP was held on MHM.</li> </ul>	It was successfully conducted and key action points were generated by officials from the district and Mukono municipal council.

## **7. Detailed report, Quotes and success stories**

**1.0 OUTCOME 1:** Increased behavioural change communication towards menstrual hygiene in 72 schools and 2 women groups in 2 S/C of Mukono district and 2 divisions of Mukono municipality.

**1.1 Sensitisation sessions in the 72 schools for PTAs and SMCs members at school level to demystify taboos on MHM.**

Sensitization sessions for PTA, SMC, teachers & parents to demystify MHM as a taboo were carried out in 21 schools at school level. During the meeting, members on the PTA/SMC together with the teachers and parents were sensitised to demystify taboos surrounding menstruation, definition of the MHM services and infrastructure needed for instance changing rooms, washrooms, disposal facilities for used MHM materials, emergency uniforms, pants and painkillers was also done. The participants then had a dialogue on how to provide the materials and MHM infrastructures in the schools. At Kasaayi R/C p/s, parents contributed bricks to construct permanent washroom for girls while at Seeta UMEA p/s the SMCs provided emergency uniform, materials for making RUMPS and bags, emergency knickers and pain killers as well as construction of an incinerator for disposal of used MHM materials, at Kyabakadde R/C the PTA and SMC members provided for the construction of a washroom and hand washing facility to strengthen sanitation in the school and at Sitankya p/s parents fundraised for construction of new latrine with a permanent washroom. This activity was only done in 21 schools because most of the otherschools were found in a position of motion, they had already organized at school level, sensitized the teachers, parents, PTA, SMC and they had started supporting in the implementation of the program.



*The photos above show an incinerator constructed at Seeta UMEA p/s, the newly constructed latrine at Sitankya p/s and a hand washing facility put up at Kyabakadde R/C p/s respectively.*

**1.2 Sensitisation sessions for SHCs and SWTs at school level to demystify taboos on MHM.**

Awareness on MHM to demystify taboos surrounding menstruation was done through sensitisation of SHCs and SWTs at school level to 57 (79.2%) schools in 2 sub-counties & 2 divisions of Mukono municipality. A total number of 2,637 pupils; 1,498 (57%) of whom were girls & 1,139 (43%) boys were reached with factual information on menstruation & hygiene management. At the end of the session pupils were in position to identify different developmental changes among boys and girls thus demystifying that menstruation is a disease and a sign of abnormality among female.



***The activity photos above show pupils and teachers of Kisowera C/U and Nabaale C/U p/s respectively during sensitization sessions at school level to demystify taboos surrounding MHM.***

**1.3 Follow up support and backstopping of the 72 SWTs trained to support MHM programmes in their schools.**

CCAYEF conducted 2 follow up visits to 57 schools in order to support the trained SWTs implement MHM programmes in their respective schools. It was noticed that a big number of SWTs were implementing their work plans and so many changes had emerged in schools for instance, 29(51%) schools that's Kyabakadde R/C, Nama UMEA, Sitankya p/s, Law and Joy p/s, Namilyango Day Boys, Bunyiri Muslim, Nabaale p/s, Kivuvu, among others have improvised/ constructed separate washrooms, 3(5.3%) schools that's Seeta UMEA P/S, Kivuvu p/s, Sekiboobo p/s) have constructed incinerators, 41 (52%) schools that's Nama Umea, Kyabakadde R/C, Sitankya p/s, Lweza p/s, Law and Joy p/s, Namilyango girls p/s, Kati p/s, Bishops East p/s, Mukono boarding p/s, Kivuvu p/s, Sekiboobo p/s, Nyenje p/s, Seeta C/U P/S, Mirembe p/s, Misindye C/U p/s, Bunyiri Muslim e.tc have hand washing facilities, 80% of the schools have emergency pads (disposable or RUMPS), 15% of the schools have rest rooms, 2 schools that's Seeta Umea and Nyenje C/U p/s with emergency uniforms & knickers, in 28 (49%) schools pupils have learnt how to make how to make RUMPS and sensitization to demystify taboos on MHM has been done regularly in 37 schools. At Bunyiri Muslim p/s the SWT and Head teacher said that the MHM project has improved general hygiene in their school especially hand washing while at Kyabakadde R/C the head teacher said that monitoring of availability of water in the

hand washing facility and those that have not washed their hands after latrine use is being done by the pupils especially in lower section which wasn't the case before the MHM project.



***Emergency knickers and RUMPS in the rest room at Nyenje p/s, first Aid box at Mukono boarding p/s and emergency RUMPS and bags made by pupils of Namasumbi UMEA p/s respectively***

**1.4 Training sessions of pupils in the 7 directly targeted schools in skills on reproductive health education.**

Training sessions of pupils in the 7 directly targeted schools in skills on SRH education were carried out through training the SHCs. A total of 357 pupils, 210 of which were girls and 147 boys were sensitized about development changes among boys and girls, menstrual cycle and how to handle and manage signs and symptoms of menstruation. The sessions were so interactive; they facilitated club members to learn that menstruation among girls is normal and biological process thus correcting myths and misconception about menstruation.

**1.5 Training sessions in the 33 indirectly targeted schools in skills on reproductive health education**

33 indirectly targeted Schools were trained in skills on reproductive health education. A total number of 1,901 Pupils (1,157 girls and 744 boys) were trained in development changes among boys and girls, menstrual cycle using a menstrual wheel and how to manage menstruation. The sessions helped the pupils to acquire information about their reproductive health, where to seek support from in case of any health problem and they also demystified the taboo that menstruation is a disease.



***Activity photos show pupils of St. Peters Nantabulirwa p/s, Namulugwe p/s and a boy from Ngandu p/s demonstrating a menstrual Cycle using a menstrual wheel during training on reproductive health education at school level.***

#### **1.6 Refresher trainings sessions of SHCs in the 7 directly targeted schools**

7 refresher training sessions for SHCs in the directly targeted schools were conducted in order to ensure functionality of the clubs in schools. A total number of 335 pupils, 188 (56%) of whom were girls and 147 (44%) boys were given information about different forms of sexual abuse and assault as well as defensive skills/tactics that can be employed. The sessions were highly interactive and some pupils shared on some of their experiences and how they defended themselves.

#### **1.7 Follow up/spot checks on SHC to ensure functionality/active**

CCAYEF conducted 14 follow up checks on SHC in the 7 directly targeted schools to ensure functionality. In 3 schools that's Kyabakadde R/C, Law and Joy p/s and Mirembe p/s the SHCs were active, the pupils were meeting regularly for sensitizations and 80% of the pupils both girls and boys have demystified taboos on menstruation.



### **1.8 Refresher training for 16 inactive SHC to ensure functionality**

Refresher training sessions were given to 16 inactive SHCs in the indirectly targeted schools. A total number of 1,035 pupils, 53% (550) and 47% (485) boys were reached with information on puberty changes among girls and boys, menstruation inclusive as well as the impact of poor hygiene management. The SWTs and club members were also encouraged to meet regularly for sensitization and implementation of the club activities so as to ensure its functionality.

### **1.9 Sub-county level training of SWTs on documentation and records keeping of MHM practices.**

CCAYEF conducted 4 sub county level trainings for SWTs on documentation and records keeping on MHM best practices. A total number of 72 SWTs was trained. Out of the trained SWTs, 24(33%) of them were in position to document on 1 best MHM practice in their respective schools which they shared with the organization. The training improved on records keeping in schools.



***SWTs from Kyampisi sub-county and Goma division respectively during the sub-county level trainings on documentation & records keeping of MHM best practices in schools.***

### **1.10 Follow up of WGs on BCC.**

2 follow up visits to each of the trained WGs on BCC were carried out. A total number of 200 women reported talking to their children and girls in the community about menstruation, how to care for themselves while in menstruation as well as how to handle the signs and symptoms experienced. They appreciated the program and said that ever since they started this it has made the children open to them about various health issues unlike before.

### **1.11 Review meetings (one per sub-county) with sub-county political, cultural, religious and civic leaders sensitised on MHM in 4 sub-counties (minimum of 10 people per sub-county).**

Four sub-county level reviews meeting with cultural, religious and civic leaders in were carried out. A total number of 40 people 17 of whom were female and 23 males participated in the meetings held. Participants shared experience on the success stories and drafted new action plans for follow up of schools and strengthening of MHM facilities in schools. The religious leaders from the Catholic Church have mobilised for the construction of a borehole in Kasenge R/C p/s in Nama sub-county in order to provide the school with own water system while at Sekiboobo p/s the cultural leaders from Sekiboobo's office have monitored the program and the school has been in position to construct an incinerator, put up 3 hand washing facilities and club sensitizations have been done regularly in the school, which was not the case before.



***Fr. Paul Ssebitoogo launching the newly constructed borehole for Kasenge R/C p/s by the church and an incinerator at Sekiboobo p/s respectively.***

### **1.12 Conduct radio programs with CBS radio station (2 programmes per month).**

One radio program with CBS radio station was conducted by CCAYEF staff to air out information on MHM. The scheduled program was successfully conducted where listeners were sensitised about menstruation as a normal and biological process among female. The staff also presented on the different ways through which the schools have provided for girls of menstrual age in order to reduce absenteeism as well as the gaps that needed to be addressed by different stake holders such as the parents, policy makers, PTA, SMC as well as the teachers in order to reduce on the dropout rates resulting from menstruation.

## **2.0 OUTCOME 2: Increased access to hygienic facilities to dispose, collect and re-use menstrual Hygiene products.**

### **2.1 Conduct 4 sub county level advocacy meetings for 65 school PTAs/SMCs members of the indirectly targeted schools to learn and incorporate MHM in the SDPs.**

4 sub county level advocacy meetings for 65 indirect schools to learn and incorporate MHM in the SDPs were conducted. During the meeting advocacy was done in schools that do not have MHM infrastructures like changing room, wash rooms, resting rooms, hand washing facility, latrines, and the materials such as pads, bags, pain killers as well as counselling services to be put in place. This activity was successfully done and participants promised to be supportive.

### **2.2 Follow up meeting in the indirectly supported schools to incorporate MHM in their SDPs.**

16 schools' PTAs/SMCs members of the indirectly targeted schools were followed up to monitor the implementation of MHM and support them incorporate MHM in the SDP. Most schools don't have drawn SDPs, but the PTA/SMCs have been supportive in providing MHM facilities in schools and incorporating MHM in their future plans.

### **2.3 Follow up of PTA/SMCs in the 7 direct schools to incorporate MHM in the SDPs.**

7 direct schools were visited to follow up PTAs/ SMCs whether MHM is incorporated in the SDPs. Out of the 7 schools, 4 schools don't have drawn SDP but they have inculcated MHM into their future plans. At law and Joy p/s a permanent washroom has been constructed and rest room is in plan while at Seeta UMEA p/s an incinerator has been constructed and at Kyabakadde R/C p/s a washroom and a hand washing facility was constructed to promote MHM in the school.

## **3.0 OUTCOME 3: increased access to affordable and safe sanitary material supply that meets consumer needs and preference.**

### 3.1 Linking the private sector providers to women groups/ schools.

Follow up was done to 4 trained local tailors to link them to the women's groups and schools in order to supply MHM materials. Out of the 4 tailors 2 tailors were working hand in hand with the WGs to supply and market RUMPS to the community while 1 tailor in Kyampisi sub-county concentrated on making bags due to low demand for RUMPS.

### 3.2 Conduct training on business planning and management for the 2 WGS.

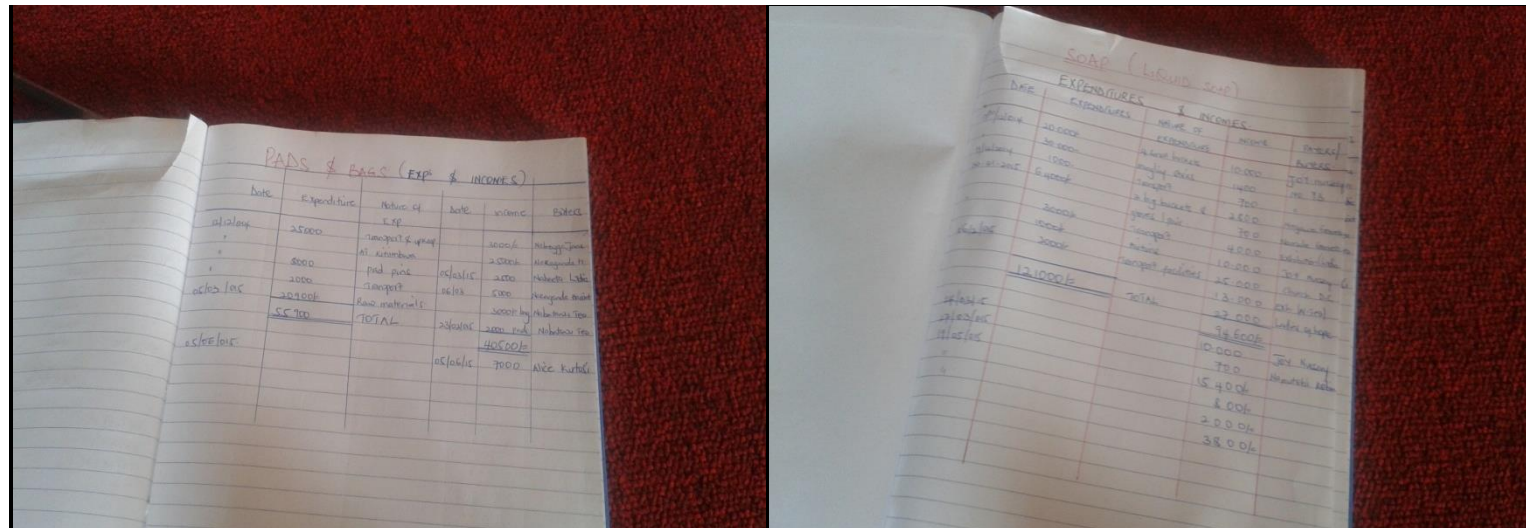
16 from the sub-counties of Nama, Mukono Central division, Goma division and Kyampisi sub-county of Mukono district were trained in business planning and management. A total number of 32 participants attended the training in which they were equipped with knowledge and information on business planning and management, how to manage and control cash inflows and outflows from the business as well as records keeping. This has helped the various groups to implement their business plans and to successfully market their products.



**Participants during the training and a sample of soap made by Vision for All, one of the trained women groups in Goma division.**

**3.3 Follow up on the two trained WGs in business planning and management**

Follow up to the trained women groups was conducted to 16 WGs. During the monitoring visits it was observed that most of the groups had improved on records keeping and members were in position to calculate profits/ losses in the business unlike before.



**Books of records kept by Ladies of Hope WG for both RUMPS and liquid soap.**

**3.4 Carryout monitoring and support supervision of the 16 WGs on implementation of MHM programmes.**

Follow up visits for the trained women groups were conducted to 16 WGs to monitor their progress in the implementation of MHM activities. 8 Women’s groups namely Christian Women Fellowship, Twekembe women group, Ladies of hope WG, Twesige Mukama WG, woman of Vision for All, Bamukisa group, Abigail and Lumuli women development Association were found already in business

dealing in liquid soap while 4 groups i. e Christian Women Fellowship, Twekembe, Tukulakulane and Ladies of hope dealing in bags and RUMPS and the other 4 had failed to implement due to lack of adequate capital. However the business of selling RUMPS has not been successful in the urban areas due to the negative attitude of people towards re-usable MHM materials.

#### **4.0 OUTCOME 4: Increased multi stakeholder engagement, district/regional/national level dialogues and learning on MHM.**

##### **4.1 District engagement meetings of sub-county chiefs, DEO, DIS, inspector, LCIII's and DLGs of the directly targeted schools to construct and maintain sanitation facilities.**

One district and Municipal level engagement meeting of sub-county chiefs, LCIII's chairperson, sec for education at sub-county level and DLGs, DEO, DIS, inspector, sec LCV for education, sec women affairs, chairperson HTs at sub-county level and district HTs association chairpersons was Conducted. During the workshop definition of MHM materials and infrastructures such as washrooms, changing rooms, emergency uniforms, pads and provision of pain killers needed in schools was done.



***The vice chairperson LCV Mukono district addressing the participants after the engagement meeting on MHM***

#### **4.2 District MSP on MHM**

One district MSP was held on MHM at Mukono DLG headquarters. A total number of 60 participants from both Mukono Municipal council and Mukono District local government attended the advocacy meeting. During the training a baseline survey report from the schools was presented reflecting how menstrual Hygiene Management was handled by schools in Mukono district as well as the gaps which needed to be addressed byDLG and officials from the municipality. The activity was successfully conducted and officials from respective offices drew action plans for strengthening of MHM infrastructures in schools, they also agreed to make it a prerequisite for every new school/ new latrine design to have a provision for washroom and an incinerator for disposal of used MHM materials before approval of the plan. Currently the newly constructed latrines in all government schools like Nama UMEA P/S (Nama sub-county) and Bunyiri Muslim P/S in Kyampisi sub-county have permanent washrooms for girls and hand washing facilities in order to strengthen hygiene.



***Officials from Mukono municipal council and Mukono DLG respectively drawing plan of action during the meeting.***



***Newly constructed latrine and the excited SWT in the washroom constructed by Mukono DLG and UNICEF for Nama UMEA P/S after the engagement meeting.***



### **4.3 Sub-county MSP held by clustering in 2 sub-counties on MHM (Nama S/C and central Division)**

CCAYEF conducted 2 sub-county MSP in 4 sub-counties by clustering. A total number 60 Participants,27 of which were female and 33 male from respective sub-counties and divisions were engaged in the provision of MHM infrastructures in schools.They drafted action plans for the implementation and follow up on availability of MHM facilities in schools. The activity was successfully done and promoted maximum cooperation among different stake holders in the implementation of the MHM program in schools.



***Participants developing plan of action for implementation of MHM in schools for Mukono Municipality and Kyampisi sub-county respectively.***

### **4.4 Documentation of MHM stories/best practices in schools and communities**

A number of changes and successes have been registered and documented in schools as a result of MHM program. For instance at Seeta UMEA p/s an incinerator was constructed, at Sitankya p/s a latrine with a washroom was constructed by the Parents and management while at Kyabakadde R/C the SMC incorporated MHM into the SDP, and they were in position to construct a washroom and also provide a hand washing facility in the school. The head teacher reported that ever since the implementation of the GIC-MHM project at Kyabakadde R/C p/s, the general hygiene of the pupils also improved.



***The newly constructed latrine for Sitankya p/s***



Babirye Babra a pupil in P.5 class and member of the SHC said, ***"I appreciate the skill of making re-usable pads given to me and the existence of the washroom with soap and water at school because I no longer go back home to change the used RUMPS, am able to clean up my self from school"***

## QUOTES

NO	NAME OF SCHOOL	SUB-COUNTY/ DIVISION	QUOTES
01	Namulugwe C/U p/s	Nama	➤ Nazziwa Justine a pupil in P.6 class said, <i>"before menstrual hygiene management program, boys used to laugh at girls and didn't want to seat with those in periods on the same desk, but now we are very free and boys no longer laugh at girls"</i>
02	Sitankya p/s	Kyampisi	➤ The head teacher madam Nabasumba Joyce said, <i>"The population has increased by 10 to 20 pupils in a very short period compared to previous years, about 10 girls in upper primary have been registered this year. Parents are transferring their children from other nearby schools to Sitankya in order to learn the skill of making their own pads"</i>
03	Kivuuvu p/s	Nama	➤ Tiiko Dianah a pupil in P.5 class said, <i>"I knew very litle information concerning menstruation because I stay with my father who never talked about it, but now am happy that my SWT has given me all the information and how to care for my self."</i>
04	Kyabakadde R/C p/s	Kyampisi	➤ The head teacher mr Ssentamu Ronald said, <i>"girls no longer miss school due</i>

			<i>tomenstruation, most of them use their RUMPS,a separate wash room and a handwashing facility were constructed and this has improved hygiene in school”.</i>
05	Sitankya	Kyampisi	➤ The SWT madam Ndibalekera Fatuma said, <i>“The greatest achievement registered this year is reduction of teenage pregnancy cases in the school. It has dropped from 2 pregnancy cases per a year to zero”</i>
06	Sitankya p/s	Kyampisi	➤ Babirye Babra a pupil in P.5 class and member of the SHC said, <i>“I appreciate the existence of the washroom with soap and water at school because I no longer go back home to change the used RUMPS, am able to clean up my self from school”</i>
07	Sitankya p/s	Kyampisi	➤ Madam Nambalirwa Juliet a teacher said, <i>“ The skill of making pads helped me so much because I make my own pads and ihave even trained my daughters in Secoundary level whichhas reducedon my expenditure.”</i>

## 8. Challenges During Project Implementation

- In some schoolsthe transfersof the headteachers and SWTs made by district to other areas affected the success of MHM project.
- Other schools were so busy with co-curricular activities like sports and music, dance and drama at sub-county level and this has inconvenienced the implementation of some activities in schools.

- There some activities especially those carried out in March and early April that were conducted during the implementation process and sent to the server but they were not tracked in the data base.
- There was not project exit strategy for sustainability of achievements
- The project life time was too short for effective impact evaluation
- Private schools were not involved in the project yet a significant number of girls attend private schools
- No close out meeting was planned or budgeted for the stakeholders to update them of project status

## **9. Lessons Learnt During Implementation**

- The schools and women's groups in the rural areas actively participated in the RUMPS while those in urban setting took up the business of making liquid soap up to selling 6 jerry cans a week.
- Indirectly targeted schools which did not directly receive funding from SNV for the implementation of the activities are performing far much better than the direct schools in terms of provision of MHM infrastructure in schools as well as incorporation of MHM into the SDP.

## **10. Recommendations for future MHM Projects**

- i. If the Menstrual hygiene management component is to be fully incorporated into schools, there is need to advocate for water supply in schools especially to those schools which don't have access to own water system.
- ii. There is need to increase the number of latrine stances in schools
- iii. There is need to scale up to the private primary schools since they were not involved in the project
- iv. There is need to support quarterly review meetings with school headteachers and other stakeholders for experience sharing
- v. The project needs to be extended in order to consolidate the gains and ensure sustainability



***Pupils of Sitankya p/s and Kyabakadde R/C p/s respectively fetching water from community water systems.***

**END**