



M&E Sanitary Dignity Implementation Framework & its Operational Manual

OCTOBER 2020



women, youth &
persons with disabilities

Department:
Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

DWYPD	Department of Women Youth and Persons with Disabilities
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
SDIF	Sanitary Dignity Implementation Framework
TOC	Theory of Change
TWG	Technical Working Group
PSDC	Provincial Sanitary Dignity Committee
SANS	South African National Standards
SABS	South African Bureau of Standards
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding



SUMMARY

SUMMARY

The Sanitary Dignity Implementation Framework (SDIF) in South Africa was approved by Cabinet in September 2019, thus making it a government policy document and confirming the government's commitment to provide sanitary dignity to indigent persons (indigent girls and women) and addressing the governance aspects relating thereto. The Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disability (DWYPD) is the custodian department that provides support, oversight and coordination of the national roll out of the programme. Once the implementation of the programme formally started, with significant funding from the government, it became imperative that the DWYPD had to develop an M&E framework as a measurement tool for reporting, monitoring and evaluating the progress of results for the programme as it was being rolled out. The ultimate goal of the SDIF as an intervention is for “women and girls in South Africa to have universal and equitable access to safe, hygienic and protective sanitary dignity and improved women's empowerment and gender equality”.

As a measurement tool, the M&E framework mirrors the Theory of Change of the SDIF and its 9 strategic objectives. The 9 strategic objectives are disaggregated into 12 outcome statements and their indicators. The outcomes are further disaggregated into just over 50 output indicators. The indicators monitor activities and results in the short and long run in the key areas of the enabling environment, the enabling infrastructure, advocacy information and education. Measurement of longer term outcome indicators should be factored into surveys that the country routinely undertakes; for example, the demographic health surveys. This should constitute a cost effective way of measuring outcomes and the impact of the SDIF as an intervention.

The implementation of the SDIF covers the three spheres of government (national, provincial, local) in South Africa. Therefore, the M&E framework serves as a guide document for planning and as a measurement tool aimed at the three spheres. The document can also be adopted for use at local levels and by key stakeholders. Finally, the M&E framework should be viewed as a 'live' document that will require periodic updating taking into account the developments in the SDIF experiences during implementation.



1 INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

This document seeks to operationalize the M&E framework. The M&E framework serves as a tool for the measurement of results and learning for the Sanitary Dignity Implementation Framework (SDIF). Therefore, the manual can be used as a guideline for reporting as well as a document for reference for indicators of the SDIF M&E framework.

The stated overall goal of the SDIF is for “women and girls in South Africa to have universal and equitable access to safe, hygienic and protective sanitary dignity and improved women’s economic empowerment and gender equality”. This goal seeks to achieve social and economic inclusion. Through social inclusion, the beneficiaries (indigent girls and women including those with disabilities) will have universal and equitable access to safe, hygienic and protective sanitary dignity for women and girls in South Africa. In complementarity, economic inclusion will seek to promote the integration of beneficiaries in the sanitary dignity economic value chain.





2 KEY STRATEGIC AREAS OF THE SDIF

KEY STRATEGIC AREAS OF THE SDIF

The SDIF has nine key performance areas stated as strategic objectives, and these are indicated below:

- **SO 1:** *to provide for an integrated and coordinated responsive government programme aimed at the provision of sanitary products free of charge to indigent girls and women;*
- **SO 2:** *to provide for inter-departmental and inter-governmental cooperation;*
- **SO 3:** *to provide acceptable national norms and standards in respect of various aspects relating to sanitary dignity and sanitary products;*
- **SO 4:** *to ensure that the provision of sanitary products is not exploited commercially.*
- **SO 5:** *to protect and preserve the sanitary dignity of indigent girls and women as a fundamental human right¹;*
- **SO 6:** *to provide for awareness campaigns on sanitary dignity in general and the provisions of this Framework in particular, with a view to educate all persons involved in respect of their rights, duties, responsibilities, roles and functions, as the case may be;*
- **SO 7:** *to improve the level of menstrual health and hygienic practices of indigent persons with a view to improve their quality of life.*
- **SO 8:** *to contribute towards the improvement of the learning capacity of indigent persons, especially indigent girl students;*
- **SO 9a:** *to promote the empowerment of indigent persons in society*
- **SO 9b:** *to promote the empowerment of women, youth and persons with disabilities in the economy.*

The SDIF provides a framework for implementing the sanitary dignity programme in terms of an enabling environment (policies, operational structures, standards, budgets), advocacy, information, education and communication and more direct aspects of delivery of products and services to beneficiaries in the programme. Along these lines, the M&E framework provides a monitoring tool and includes research, evaluation and learning.

The M&E framework consists of nine key performance areas, with associated outcome statements and at least 17 outcome indicators associated with approximately 55 output indicators.

¹ Note that there is not a human right to sanitary dignity but there is a human right to sanitation so the SO5 may be understood to mean ‘to protect and preserve the sanitary dignity of indigent girls and women as fundamental to their human rights’



3 **STRUCTURE & ORGANISATION OF THE M&E FRAMEWORK AND ITS OPERATIONAL MANUAL**

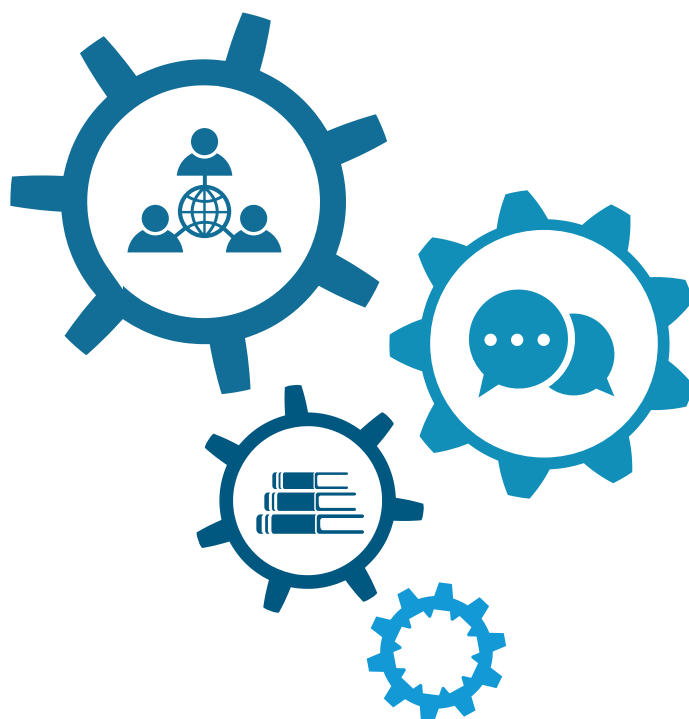
STRUCTURE & ORGANISATION OF THE M&E FRAMEWORK AND ITS OPERATIONAL MANUAL

Typically, an M&E framework consists of four key elements²;

- A causal analysis framework
- A logical framework or log frame
- An indicator matrix
- A data collection and analysis plan.

At a practical level, these elements overlap and for this operational manual most of them are embedded in the logical framework (see the Appendix).

The four elements guide the structure of the manual and they are briefly described below.



² Scott G. Chaplowe 2008. “Monitoring and Evaluation Planning” American Red Cross & Catholic Relief Services



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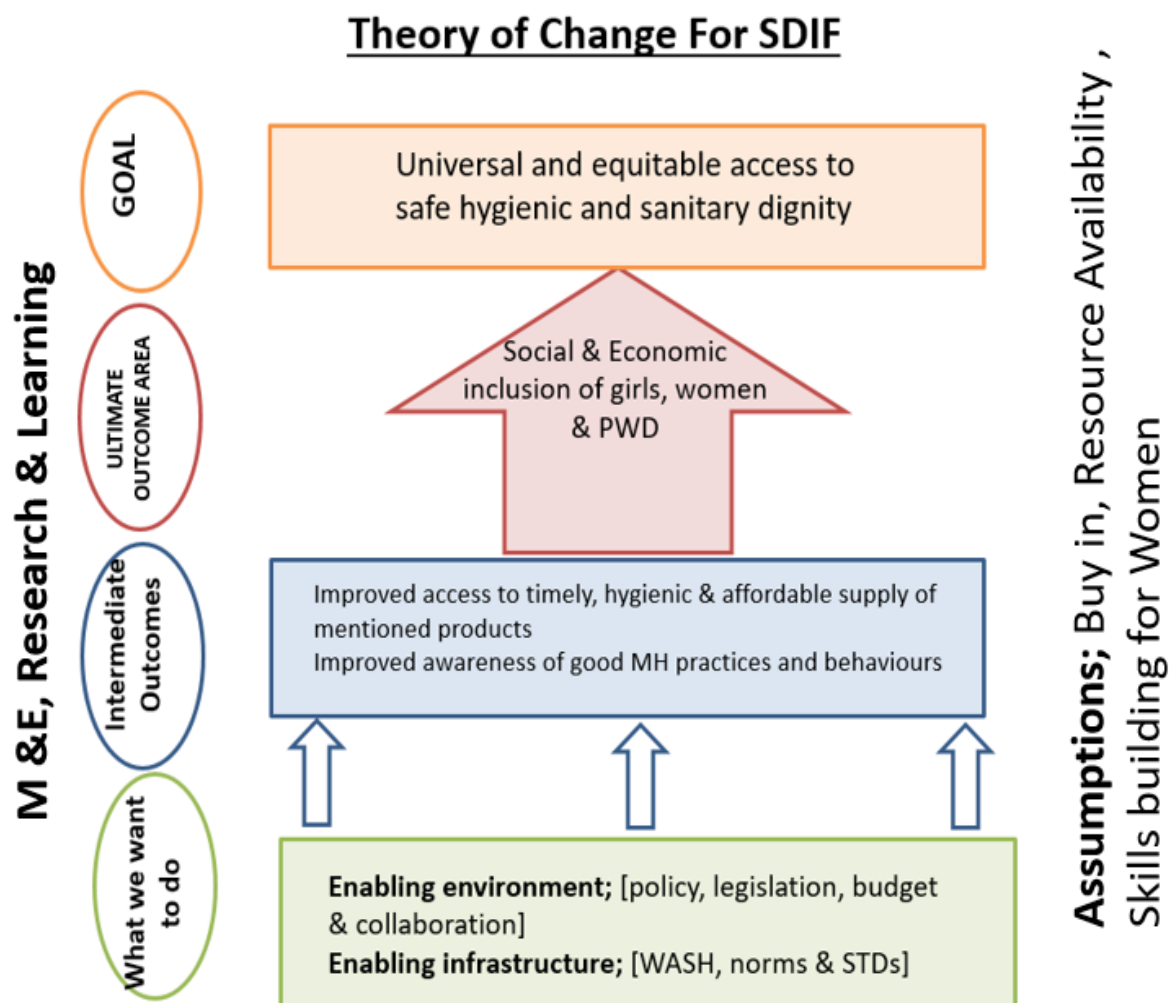
A CAUSAL ANALYSIS FRAMEWORK: THE SDIF THEORY OF CHANGE

A CAUSAL ANALYSIS FRAMEWORK: THE SDIF THEORY OF CHANGE

The causal analysis framework is described through the Theory of change (TOC) which is presented below in an abridged form but also described in detail in the Sanitary Dignity Framework document (SDIF). The problems that the SDIF seeks to address are; lack of or limited access to safe, hygienic and protective sanitary dignity services and products, limited access to economic and social empowerment and unequal gender roles for indigent women, girls and persons with disabilities in South Africa. Therefore, the TOC describes how the SDIF as an intervention will work.

The theory of change is fundamental to the SDIF and it is critical for proper monitoring and the evaluation the programme.

The **overall goal** of the SDIF is to enable women and girls in South Africa to have equitable access to safe, hygienic and protective sanitary dignity. The diagram [Figure 1] depicts a simplified version of the theory of change for the SDIF.



The narrative for the TOC

The TOC for SDIF is firmly anchored within the government's National Developmental Imperatives and the international SDGs on health, quality education, gender equality, availability and management of water and sanitation. The overall goal of the SDIF is to enable women and girls in South Africa to have equitable access to safe, hygienic and protective sanitary dignity. Therefore, it is hypothesized that IF improvement is made to the enabling environment and the infrastructure and there is a gender-responsive implementation in the value chain, then this will lead to improvement in the social and economic inclusion for women and girls. This will ultimately contribute to achievement of the overall goal of the SDIF programme; that is stated as, the universal & equitable access to safe, hygienic and protective sanitary dignity. This sets the foundation of the causal relationship between results (outputs, outcomes and impact) and other explanatory factors in the environment and infrastructure.





5 THE LOGFRAME: REPORTING PERFORMANCE

THE LOGFRAME: REPORTING PERFORMANCE

The logical framework (also referred to as log frame) depicts a matrix of rows and columns in which the rows consist of the elements of the results chain of inputs, activities, outputs, outcomes and impact against the columns depicting the goal, the indicators, their means of verification and assumptions. In many logical frameworks, there will be some variation in the way it is presented; sometimes with additional columns or rows added for practical functionality.

In this case, the logical framework has been adopted to include the Indicator definition, baseline and the target levels of the indicators, means of verification, frequency of data collection and deadline (where applicable).

The logical framework primarily serves to measure programme performance and these results are reflected in the monitoring and evaluation indicators. Results for the programme are reported periodically (quarterly, semi-annually and annually) at national as well as provincial levels. The logical framework (which is attached in the appendix) indicates what data should be gathered for monitoring purposes.

The end part of the logical framework covers the important component of Evaluation, Research and Learning. The research, evaluation and learning aspects of the programme are described in the evaluation section. A more functional way of developing a research and evaluation agenda and setting priorities should be through a participatory process with stakeholders of the SDIF.

5.1 NATIONAL LEVEL PERFORMANCE

Periodic data summaries in the form of reports are expected at national level every three months.

This section presents information gathered and monitored at national level. Specific data, if desired, can be attached as an appendix to the reports. The report should describe the level of the indicators and highlight the changes (movement upwards or downward movement). Possible explanations for changes should be added.

It is important to note that there are two types of data used to monitor SDIF activities at national level. Firstly, the DYWPD monitors direct activities that are performed

at national level; primarily to create an enabling environment (e.g., establishing the national committees & coordination). The second type of data originates from the provinces or districts which are a result of the national government's role to supervise activities at other levels or spheres of government. In this role, the DWYPD, at national level, collates provincial data into consolidated reports.

These data constitute the national component of the quarterly report. The quarterly report can be divided into distinct sections as part of standardizing the presentation and in the following way;

- The Enabling Environment of the SDIF (Strategic Objectives 1,2 & 4)
- Access to enabling infrastructure and products/ beneficiary right (Strategic Objectives 3, 5 & 6)
- Advocacy, information, education and communication (Strategic Objectives 6)
- Evaluation and Research (Strategic Objectives 7, 8 & 9).

The following sections present the performance indicators at the national level, aligned to the strategic objectives.

5.1.1 The Enabling Environment of the SDIF (SO1-4)

PERFORMANCE AREA 1 (SO1): To provide for an integrated and coordinated responsive government programme aimed at the provision of sanitary products free of charge to indigent girls and women.

Outcome 1.1: Improved integration in the implementation of the national and provincial Sanitary Dignity programme

Outcome Indicator 1.1: Level of improvement in Sanitary Dignity programme integration

Output Indicators

Output 1.3.1: Level of national needs-based budget requested

Output 1.3.2: Level of national needs-based budget approved

Output 1.3.3: Percent of national needs budget being disbursed

Output 1.3.4: Percent of provincial needs budget requested

Output 1.3.5: Level of provincial needs-based budget that is approved

Output 1.3.6: Level of provincial needs-based budget that is utilized

Output 1.3.7: Percent of needy indigent girl learners being reached per annum

Output 1.3.8: Percent of needy indigent girl learners being reached

Output 1.3.9: Percent of indigent students benefiting from the NSFAS personal hygiene grant, by quintile

Notes to indicator definitions

Integration is defined in terms of committee formations at national and provincial levels. The committee members are drawn from different departments and represent different interests that need to be brought together to achieve the goals of SDIF.

Using the overall national M&E framework as a basis, the provinces are expected to develop their own frameworks.

At provincial level, integration means the SDIF operates within other programmes. Examples of relevant departments are those of health, education or social programmes.

Outcome 1.2: Improved coordination in the implementation of the national and provincial Sanitary Dignity programme

Outcome Indicator: Province has mechanisms for coordinating the Provincial Sanitary Dignity Committee (PSDC) which is inclusive of the NGOs & the private sectors.

Output Indicators

Outputs 1.2.1: Proportion of provinces with Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) signed between Provincial government and other stakeholders

Outputs 1.2.2: Number of provincial departments actively engaged in planning and implementing SDIF

Notes to indicator definitions

The coordinating mechanism at National level is the Sanitary Dignity Oversight Committee (SDOC) while at the provincial level, the PSDC was designed for that purpose.

Outcome 1.3: Improved responsiveness of government in the implementation of the national and provincial Sanitary Dignity programme

Outcome indicator: Level of provincial needs budget utilized **Output Indicators**

Output 1.3.1: Level of national needs-based budget requested

Output 1.3.2: Level of national needs-based budget approved

Output 1.3.3: Percent of national needs budget being disbursed

Output 1.3.4: Percent of provincial needs budget requested

Output 1.3.5: Level of provincial needs-based budget that is approved

Output 1.3.6: Level of provincial needs-based budget that is utilized

Output 1.3.7: % of needy indigent girl learners being reached per annum

Output 1.3.8: Percent of needy indigent girl learners being reached

Output 1.3.9: Percent of indigent students benefiting from the NSFAS personal hygiene grant, by quintile

Notes to indicator definitions

In general, *indigent persons* refer to indigent girls and women who, due to poverty, lack necessities of life such as sanitary products and other requirements to achieve sanitary dignity. Specifically, for this SDIF framework, a more extensive definition covers women and girls who have reached puberty, commenced menstruation, attend Quintile 1,2, & 3 schools, live in child-headed households, attend post-school education and training institutions, have been admitted to any state-owned institutions or as identified by legitimate authorities.

Needs-based budget depicts a budget that is based on the needy population that is defined as indigent [see above]. In this context, provinces use a demand-driven approach in identifying beneficiaries from schools who will access the SD products. One approach is the case in which provinces utilise the Education Information Management System (EMIS) to determine the number of girls in the relevant quintiles, schools and provinces. The other approach is for beneficiary schools to compile and submit a register of needy girls to the Department of Education. The lists of girls are then used by the provincial implementation department to plan and procure the quantity of products required to address the needs for these girls.

PERFORMANCE AREA 2 (SO2): To provide for inter-departmental and inter-governmental cooperation

Outcome 2.1 Improved inter-departmental cooperation in implementing the national and provincial Sanitary Dignity programme

Outcome Indicator: Inter departmental and intergovernmental cooperation

Output Indicators

Output 2.1.1: Number of relevant departments that have attended all four SDOC meetings per annum

Output 2.1.2: Number of TWG s at national level that have submitted to DWYPD a report on the implementation of SDIF

Output 2.1.3: Number of provinces submitting to DWYPD a report on the implementation of SDIF
Output 2.1.4: Proportion of relevant provincial departments that have attended all PSDC meetings per annum

Output 2.1.5: Proportion of PSDCs that have submitted to DWYPD a complete database of information on the number of indigent persons in need of sanitary products

Output 2.1.6: Proportion of PSDCs that have submitted to DWYPD a complete

database of information on infringement of any rights of indigent persons as contemplated in this Framework Output 2.1.7: Proportion of PSDCs that have overseen sanitary dignity awareness campaigns within the province
Output 2.1.8: Proportion of provinces with agreements in place that are reported against for interdepartmental cooperation

Notes to indicator definitions

Attendance at SDOC meetings: SDOC to be constituted by at least 16 members has to meet four times per annum.

Attendance of PSDC meetings: PSDC to be constituted by at least 13 members and it has to meet four times per annum.

Database of indigent persons: An electronic database is created and maintained at provincial level and forwarded to DWYPD at national level. DWYPD has to provide the fields of the database to ensure consistency between provinces.

PERFORMANCE AREA 3 (SO3): To provide acceptable national norms and standards in respect of various aspects relating to sanitary dignity and sanitary products

Outcome 3.1: Increased supply of SABS approved products by programme beneficiaries

Proportion of suppliers supplying SABS approved menstrual products

Output Indicators

Output 3.1.1: Provinces have SANS standards, no older than 5 years, are published for disposable sanitary pads

Output 3.1.2: Provinces have procurement processes in place with SANS specifications for disposal pads

Output 3.1.3: Number of disposal pads that have been tested and certified in accordance with SANS

1043 specifications

Output 3.1.4: Number of disposal pads that have been verified as SABS approved

Output 3.1.5: SANS standards, no older than 5 years, are published for reusable sanitary pads

Output 3.1.6: Provinces have procurement processes with SANS specifications for reusable pads

Output 3.1.7: Number of reusable pads that have been tested and certified in accordance with SANS 1043 specifications

Output 3.1.8: Proportion of reusable pads that have been verified as SABS approved

Output 3.1.8: Province has SANS standards, no old than 5 years published for the menstrual cup

Output 3.1.9: Province has procurement processes with SANS specifications for menstrual cup
Output 3.1.10: Number of menstrual cup products that have been tested and certified in accordance with SANS 1043 specifications
Output 3.1.11: Proportion of menstrual cup products that have been verified as SABS approved

Outcome 3.2: Improved availability and utilization of guidelines aligned with the SDIF

Outcome Indicator 3.2: Province using approved guidelines aligned with the SDIF

Output Indicators

Output 3.2.1: National Implementation Guidelines that are approved are available at the province

Output 3.2.2: Approved National Implementation Guidelines utilized by the provinces

Notes to indicator definitions

SANS is a body that specifies standard performance requirements of a specific product. The standard may would typically be locally written or are adopted from an international (usually ISO) standard,

SABS is a testing and certification body that is accredited by SANS. It will take a sample of products and test them to a specific SANS standard. Tests are performed as per stipulations in the SANS 1043 and then a certificate can be obtained. A higher level and more rigorous demand is made with respect to SABS approval which goes beyond testing.

Note that there may be other accreditation bodies besides SABS.

PERFORMANCE AREA 4 (SO4): To ensure that the provision of sanitary products is not exploited commercially

Outcome 4.1: Increased accessibility of products that are co-branded with the government brand

Outcome Indicator: Percent of beneficiaries using cobranded products **Output Indicator:**

Output 4.1.1 Provinces distributing government only or government cobranded products

Outcome 4.2: Increased products packaged within the SABS approved standardized packaging

Outcome Indicator: Percentage of beneficiaries that received correctly packaged products **Output Indicator**

Output 4.2.1: Proportion of products packaged within the SABS approved standardized packaging specifications

Notes to indicator definitions

This performance area alerts authorities to the fact that the project should target the neediest beneficiaries and seek to minimise the practice of re-sale of the sanitary dignity products for monetary gains.

Commercial exploitation is curbed by

- (a) ensuring that sufficient quality, quantity and type of products are availed for use by identified needy individuals
- (b) the sanitary products are packaged in government branding and in a manner that discourages their re-sale for monetary gains

The outcome indicator “Percent of beneficiaries using cobranded products” will be measured during evaluation surveys. The monitoring data is a proxy measure that assumes that if the distribution is cobranded, this leads to beneficiaries accessing cobranded products.

5.1.2 Access to Enabling infrastructure and products/ beneficiary rights (SO5)

PERFORMANCE AREA 5 (SO5): To protect and preserve the sanitary dignity of indigent girls and women as a fundamental human right for indigent persons [with a view to improve their quality of life]

Outcome 5.1: Increased number of schools providing access to a girl-friendly WASH infrastructure to safely and hygienically manage menstruation

Outcome Indicator 5.1: Percent of schools with access to safe and hygienic girl-friendly WASH **Output indicators**

Output 5.1.1: Total number of schools in the programme.

Output 5.1.2: Proportion of schools with safe and hygienic girl-friendly sanitation

Output 5.1.3: Proportion of schools with safe and hygienic girl-friendly water supply

Output 5.1.4: Proportion of schools with safe and hygienic girl-friendly hygiene facilities

Output 5.1.5: Proportion schools with safe and hygienic girl-friendly disposal system for sanitary materials in-toilet facility

Output 5.1.6: Proportion of schools with safe and hygienic girl-friendly disposal system for sanitary materials from-toilet facility

Outcome 5.2:

Improved school environment providing beneficiaries access to a timely, hygienic and affordable supply of menstrual products to manage menstrual health

Outcome Indicator 5.2: Percent of school beneficiaries with access to timely, hygienic and affordable menstrual products

Output indicators

Output 5.2.1: Percent of schools distributing adequate menstrual products in a timely and continuous manner

Output 5.2.2: Percent of schools providing beneficiaries access to a knowledge support system to manage menstruation

Output 5.2.3: Province integrates SD into the school curriculum.

Notes to indicator definitions

There is no human right to sanitary dignity but there is a human right to sanitation. Therefore, this

SO will aspire ‘to protect and preserve the sanitary dignity of indigent girls and women as fundamental to their human rights.’ The SO can be modified in future.

In defining a hygienic girl-friendly sanitation facility, there are contextual/country variations of what constitutes a girl friendly sanitation facility. Ideally, a female friendly toilet is typically defined as a safe and conveniently located toilet, separated by gender (with clear signage), which provides privacy (doors and locks-with inside door latch), clear signs instructing girls and women to dispose of menstrual waste in trash bins (with lids), night time light source both inside and outside of the toilets, easily accessible water and soap for girls to wash themselves and menstrual materials and some units should be accessible to people with disabilities”.

5.1.3 Advocacy, Information, Education and Communication (SO6)

PERFORMANCE AREA 6 (SO6) `To provide for awareness campaigns on sanitary dignity in general and the provisions of this Framework in particular, with a view to educate all persons involved in respect of their rights, duties, responsibilities, roles and functions

Outcome 6.1: Improved awareness of good MH practices and behaviours

Outcome indicator 6.1 Percentage of beneficiaries/stakeholders who are aware of good MH practices and behaviours

Output indicators

Output 6.1.1: Number of MH awareness materials that have been developed

Output 6.1.2: Number of MH awareness material being utilized in the awareness

campaigns

Output 6.1.3: No of beneficiaries exposed to an MH awareness campaigns through different media.

Output 6.1.4: No. of schools with regular life skills programmes integrating SD

Output 6.1.5: Number of SDIF awareness materials pointing to rights of beneficiaries

Outcome 6.2: Increased advocacy for integration of MHM (change at policy level) practices and behaviours.

Outcome indicator 6.2: Number of new programmes integrating SDIF programmes at different spheres of government

Output indicators

Output 6.2.1: An advocacy strategy or policy exists

Output 6.2.2: Number of different advocacy activities instituted at provincial level

Notes to indicator definitions

Direct measures of beneficiaries/stakeholders will be computed through evaluation surveys. Monitoring data provides indirect measures. Beneficiaries are largely the qualifying girls in Quintiles 1, 2 and 3 schools.

5.1.4 Performance Area 7, 8, 9/ Evaluation and Research (SO 7, 8 & 9)

This calls for conducting large surveys. Alternatively, existing data collection systems such as Demographic Health Surveys can be used as vehicles data collection.

5.2 PROGRESS ON PROVINCIAL PERFORMANCE

The provinces report on a quarterly basis in order to monitor the implementation of the SDIF programme at the provincial level. At the same time, they will forward their report to the DWYPD so that their data is collated with that of other provinces. The format of reporting is the same in order to foster consistency and standardization across provinces. The indicators indicated at the provincial level are consistent with those at the national level within the 9 performance areas and the outcomes identified.

PERFORMANCE AREAS, OUTCOMES AND OUTPUT INDICATORS

PERFORMANCE AREA 1: To provide for an integrated and coordinated responsive government programme aimed at the provision of sanitary products free of charge to indigent girls and women

Outcome 1.1:

Improved integration in the implementation of the national and provincial Sanitary Dignity programme

Outcome Indicator 1.1: Level of improvement in Sanitary Dignity programme integration **Output Indicators**

Output 1.1.1: Provincial Implementation Plan developed

Output 1.1.2: Provincial Sanitary Dignity Committee (PSDC) is established

Output 1.1.3: Provincial M&E Framework is developed, integrated and approved

Output 1.1.4: Provincial Oversight Committee established

Output 1.1.5: Provincial Sanitary Dignity Implementation Plans Developed

Output 1.1.6: Provincial M&E Framework developed and approved Output 1.1.7:

Provincial launches SDIF completed

Outcome 1.2: Improved coordination in the implementation of the national and provincial Sanitary Dignity programme

Outcome Indicator 1.2: Province has mechanisms for coordinating the PSDC which includes NGOs & private sector

Output Indicators

Output 1.2.1: Province has Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) signed between Provincial government and other stakeholders

Output 1.2.2: Number of provincial departments actively engaged in planning and implementing SDIF.

Outcome 1.3

Improved responsiveness of government in the implementation of the national and provincial Sanitary Dignity programme

Outcome indicator 1.3: Level of provincial needs budget utilized

Output Indicators

Output 1.3.1: Level of provincial needs-based budget requested from national

Output 1.3.2: Level of provincial I needs-based budget approved

Output 1.3.3: Percent of national needs budget being disbursed

Output 1.3.4: Level of provincial needs-based budget that is approved at provincial level

Output 1.3.5: Level of provincial needs-based budget that is utilized

Output 1.3.6: % of needy indigent girl learners being reached per annum

Output 1.3.7: Percent of needy indigent girl learners being reached

Output 1.3.8: Percent of indigent students benefiting from the NSFAS personal hygiene grant, by quintile

PERFORMANCE AREA 2: To provide for inter-departmental and inter-governmental cooperation

Outcome 2.1: Improved inter-departmental cooperation in implementing the national and provincial Sanitary Dignity programme

Outcome Indicator 2.1: Inter departmental and intergovernmental cooperation

Output Indicators

Output 2.1.1: Number of relevant departments that have attended all four PSDC meetings per annum

Output 2.1.2: Number of TWGs that have submitted to HOD a report on the implementation of SDIF
Output 2.1.3: PSDC has submitted to DWYPD a complete database of information on the number of indigent persons in need of sanitary products

Output 2.1.4: PSDC submitted to DWYPD a complete database of information on infringement of any rights of indigent persons as contemplated in this Framework

Output 2.1.5: PSDC has overseen sanitary dignity awareness campaigns within the province
Output 2.1.6: Province has agreements in place that are reported against for interdepartmental cooperation

PERFORMANCE AREA 3: To provide acceptable national norms and standards in respect of various aspects relating to sanitary dignity and sanitary products (SO3)

Outcome 3.1: Increased supply of SABS approved products by programme beneficiaries

Proportion of suppliers supplying SABS approved menstrual products

Output Indicators

Output 3.1.1: Province has SANS standards, no older than 5 years, are published for disposable sanitary pads

Output 3.1.2: Province has procurement processes in place with SANS specifications for disposal pads

Output 3.1.3: Number of disposal pads that have been tested and certified in accordance with SANS 1043 specifications

Output 3.1.3: Number of disposal pads that have been verified as SABS approved

Output 3.1.4: SANS standards, no older than 5 years, are published for reusable sanitary pads

Output 3.1.5: Province has procurement processes with SANS specifications for reusable pads

Output 3.1.6: Number of reusable pads that have been tested and certified in accordance with SANS 1043 specifications

Output 3.1.7: Proportion of reusable pads that have been verified as SABS approved

Output 3.1.8: Province has SANS standards, no old than 5 years published for the menstrual cup

Output 3.1.9: Province has procurement processes with SANS specifications for menstrual cup

Output 3.1.10: Number of menstrual cup products that have been tested and certified in accordance with SANS 1043 specifications

Output 3.1.11: Proportion of menstrual cup products that have been verified as SABS approved

Outcome 3.2: Improved availability and utilization of guidelines aligned with the SDIF

Outcome Indicator 3.2: Province using approved guidelines aligned with the SDIF

Output Indicators

Output 3.2.1: National Implementation Guidelines that are approved are available at the province

Output 3.2.2: Approved National Implementation Guidelines utilized by the provinces

PERFORMANCE AREA 4: To ensure that the provision of sanitary products is not exploited commercially

Outcome 4.1: Increased accessibility of products that are co-branded with government brand

Indicator: Percent of beneficiaries using cobranded products

Output Indicators

Output 4.1.1: Number of provinces distributing government only or government cobranded products

Outcome 4.2: Increased products packaged within the SABS approved standardized packaging

Indicator: Percentage of beneficiaries that received correctly packaged products in the province

Output Indicators

Output 4.2.1: Percent of products packaged within the SABS approved standardized packaging specifications

PERFORMANCE AREA 5: To protect and preserve the sanitary dignity of indigent girls and women as a fundamental human right for indigent persons [with a view to improve their quality of life] (SO5)

Outcome 5.1: Increased number of schools providing access to a girl-friendly WASH infrastructure to safely and hygienically manage menstruation

Outcome Indicator 5.1: Percent of schools with access to safe and hygienic girl-friendly WASH

Output Indicators

Output 5.1.1: Total number of schools in the programme.

Output 5.1.2: Proportion of schools with safe and hygienic girl-friendly sanitation
Output 5.1.3: Proportion of schools with safe and hygienic girl-friendly water supply
Output 5.1.4: Proportion of schools with safe and hygienic girl-friendly hygiene facilities
Output 5.1.5: Proportion schools with safe and hygienic girl-friendly disposal system for sanitary materials in-toilet facility
Output 5.1.6: Proportion of schools with safe and hygienic girl-friendly disposal system for sanitary materials from-toilet facility

Outcome 5.2: Improved school environment providing beneficiaries access to a timely, hygienic and affordable supply of menstrual products to manage menstrual health

Outcome Indicator 5.2: Percent of school beneficiaries with access to timely, hygienic and affordable menstrual products

Output Indicators

Output 5.2.1: Percent of schools distributing adequate menstrual products in a timely and continuous manner
Output 5.2.2: Percent of schools providing beneficiaries access to a knowledge support system to manage menstruation
Output 5.2.3: Province integrates SD into the school curriculum.

PERFORMANCE AREA 6: To provide for awareness campaigns on sanitary dignity in general and the provisions of this Framework in particular, with a view to educate all persons involved in respect of their rights, duties, responsibilities, roles and functions (SO6)

Outcome 6.1: Improved awareness of good MH practices and behaviours

Outcome indicator 6.1. Percentage of beneficiaries/stakeholders who are aware of good MH practices and behaviours

Output Indicators

Output 6.1.1: Number of MH awareness materials that have been developed
Output 6.1.2: Number of MH awareness material being utilized in the awareness campaigns
Output 6.1.3: No of beneficiaries exposed to a MH awareness campaigns through different media.
Output 6.1.4: No. of schools with regular life skills programmes integrating SD
Output 6.1.5: Number of SDIF awareness materials pointing to rights of beneficiaries

Outcome 6.2: Increased advocacy for integration of MHM (change at policy level) practices and behaviours.

Outcome indicator 6.2. Number of new programmes integrating SDIF programmes at different spheres of government

Output Indicators

Output 6.2.1: An advocacy strategy

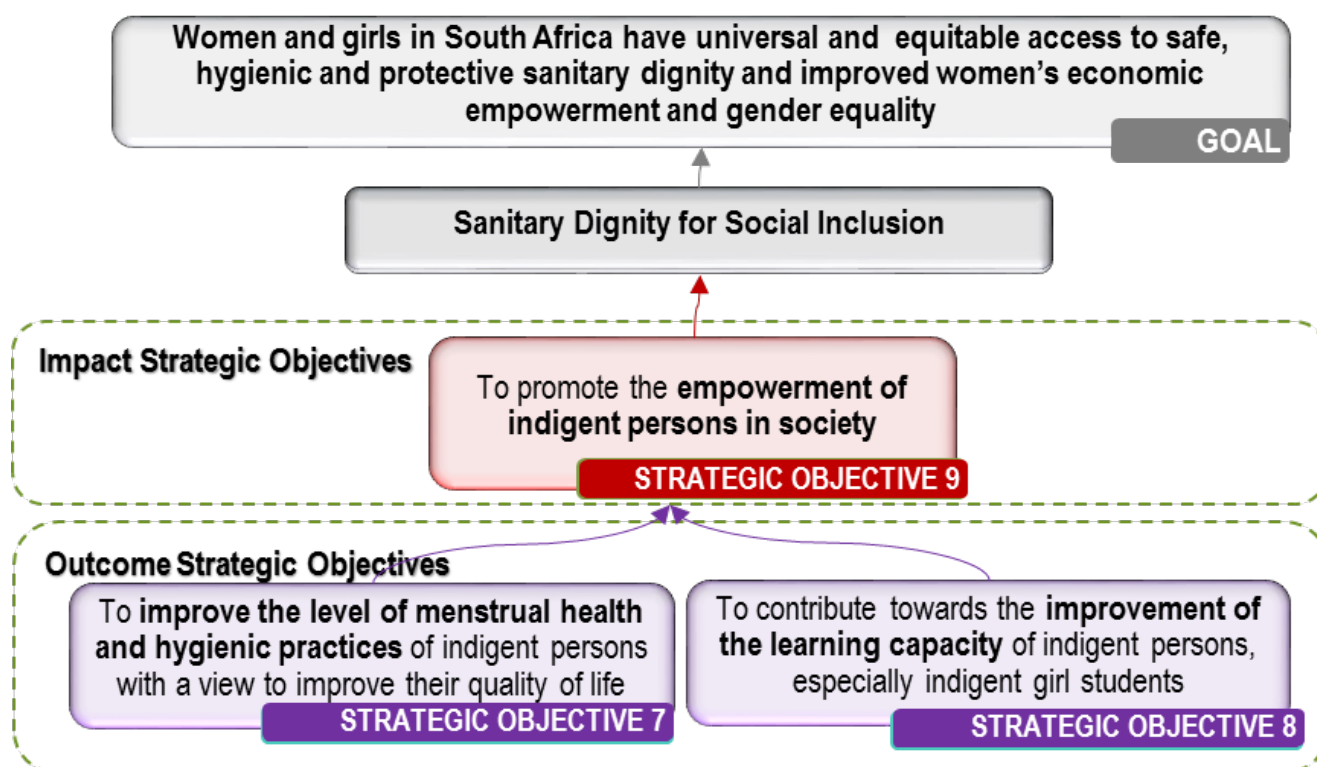
Output 6.2.2: Number of different advocacy activities instituted at provincial level

5.3 EVALUATIONS, RESEARCH & LEARNING

Achievement of most outcome and impact level results will be measured through evaluations which will be conducted periodically. Evaluations have to be conducted periodically. Evaluations and general research are expensive undertakings and should be selected carefully.

Evaluations should be part of the M&E plan; it is recommended that they be conducted every 2-5 years. Typically, the baseline levels should be established early in the programme and then subsequent evaluations can be conducted periodically. The normal practice is that such evaluations are conducted midterm and at the end of the project. Evaluations will serve to indicate achievements against the baselines and targeted results. For broader coverage, cost and other expediency considerations, research questions can also be added to other on-going surveys in the country, for example, the demographic health surveys.

Some of the national SDP outcome indicators will need to be monitored via periodic outcome surveys and through evaluations of the impact of the SDIF. Performance Areas 7, 8 and 9 call for outcome evaluations. Evaluations would include point-in-time assessments for a specific purpose. The manner in which the evaluation will be conducted is determined by the purpose and scope of the assessment. The relationship of the strategic objectives or key performance areas and the impact is illustrated in the diagram below. The diagram shows that the strategic objectives operate at different hierarchical levels; with some at intermediate and others at higher levels.



PERFORMAMCE AREA 7: to improve the level of menstrual health and hygienic practices of indigent persons with a view to improve their quality of life.

Outcome 7.1: Improved personal hygiene and health for girls, boys and teachers in schools through the provision of safe water and safe and hygienic hygiene and sanitation facilities

Outcome Indicator: Percentage improvement in the health and hygiene of indigent girl and boy learners and women educators due to increased access to safe and hygienic WASH

Outcome 7.2: Improved personal hygiene and health of schoolgirls through access to safe, affordable and hygienic menstrual products and disposal systems

Indicator: Percent change in personal hygiene and health of indigent girl learners and women educators due to improved access to safe and hygienic menstrual products

Indicator: Percent change in personal hygiene and health of indigent girl learners and women educators due to improved access to safe and hygienic menstrual products disposal system fromtoilet facility

Outcome 7.3: Improved MH of schoolgirls through raised awareness of good MH behaviours and practise

Indicator: Percent change in personal hygiene and health of indigent girl learners and women educators due to increased knowledge of menstrual hygiene

PERFORMANCE AREA 8: To contribute towards the improvement of the learning capacity of indigent persons, especially indigent girl students

Outcome 8.1: Retention and attendance of adolescent girls in schools is substantially improved

Indicator 1: Percentage change in the drop-out rate of adolescent girls in SDIF targeted schools as a result of attainment of sanitary dignity by beneficiary girls

Indicator 2: Change in average school days missed by adolescent girls in SDIF targeted schools as a result of attainment of sanitary dignity by beneficiary girls

PERFORMANCE AREA 9: To promote the empowerment of indigent persons in society (women, youth and persons with disabilities) in the economy"

Research

A number of research and evaluations can be initiated to enhance programme and policy performance resulting from economic empowerment. A number of operational issues have been raised, not only in South Africa but worldwide and these can be investigated in the programme.

Research topics should be identified to serve the purpose of the programme.

Some additional and general topics of interest are suggested as follows:

-

Acceptability studies of different products as they get introduced into the programme.

User dependent studies, for example, relationship of the interventions (introduction of the sanitary pads) and the results (outputs, outcomes and impact (school attendance, pass rates, empowerment etc.). Much is still assumed without concrete evidence and the programme can shed knowledge on some of the topics.

Other issues for evaluation and research

- Evaluation of the Zero Vat rating of sanitary towels on accessibility of services by beneficiaries.
- Assessment of the effect of coexisting products in the market and the choice for beneficiaries.
- Infringement of rights of indigent persons as contemplated in the Framework



6 THE INDICATOR MATRIX FOR THE SDIF

THE INDICATOR MATRIX FOR THE SDIF

An indicator matrix is important as a tool for data gathering and its management. Data is gathered to measure the indicator, hence additional columns tend to include the definition of the indicator, sources of data, data analysis and information use.

The indicator matrix is embedded into the log frame. Every indicator in the log frame constitutes its own sub-monitoring system. It requires an information system that collects and manages data on a particular indicator. The matrix adds columns on a number of variables of interest, namely the definition of the indicator, the methods to be used, sources of data, persons or institutions responsible for gathering that data, frequency of data collection and information use. Other columns for variables of interest can be added. It was noted that columns could be added to the logical matrix and it is possible to expand the matrix as a useful tool for the manager.

Therefore, for the indicator matrix of the M&E framework, key areas of interest that constitute the processes of Data Collection and Management for results indicators are as follows:

- the sources of data
- the data collection methods
- responsibility for data collection
- Frequency of data collection
- the cost and difficulty of data collection
- responsibility for data analysis
- responsibility for reporting
- Responsibility for data utilisation

These variables constitute the process of Data Collection and Management, which form the Indicator Matrix.



7 DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS PLANS

DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS PLANS

It should be noted that data for SDIF programme gets gathered, collated and reported at different levels which coincides with the different spheres of government. Data originates at different sources; the beneficiary, the school, and at the three levels of the spheres of government (national, provincial and local municipalities). This process may call for different data gathering data tools but the tools have to align with the log frame indicators. It is also critical that attention is paid to data quality issues. The process has to cater for minimization of sampling and non-sampling errors throughout the process.

The process described above constitutes vital elements of the management information system that feeds into the M&E systems for the SDIF. An important element for successful implementation is to have adequate data capacity at different levels as the data flows from the school up to the DWYPD or other users at national level. Staff capacity is important at all levels and therefore, training is critical for them to have the capacity to develop or use data collection tools to ensure that a database is in place to integrate data with existing database systems. Therefore, that means that staff should be able to enter the data correctly, synthesize it, and interpret reports and be able to derive informed judgements or decisions from them.

This flow of data and its aggregation at each of the levels is described in this section. At this point, some important steps for data collection, management, analysis and synthesis for the national DWYPD as well as the provinces are suggested as follows;

- Develop a data collection plan
- Develop a data management plan
- Consider an approach to data synthesis
- Evaluative judgements and evaluative conclusions

It is clear that the elements of data suggested above with respect to the flow can be partly located in the logical framework. The training of staff for effective implementation cannot be overemphasized.

7.1 DATA FLOW, SOURCES & REPORTING PERFORMANCE

The data is reported at different levels originating from Quintile 1, 2 and 3 schools and then the data is collated at local level, district, provincial and national levels.

Therefore, on a quarterly basis, reports are collated, thus highlighting key issues that are raised during implementation.

A large amount of data will be generated through tools designed to gather data at national, provincial and local levels. The data will measure the efficiency of the programme and its effectiveness. The flow components of the SDIF monitoring and evaluation system have four interlinked components as follows:

1. Activity and financial monitoring
2. Results monitoring
3. Programme evaluation; and
4. Learning

The SDIF M&E framework enables the DWYPD to monitor and evaluate its progress towards achieving the SDIF vision set out in its Theory of Change (TOC), at both the national and provincial level.

Figures 7.1 below depicts the different levels at which the data is gathered and collated. In figure 7.1, data is gathered at the local, provincial and national levels, and moved up to the next level where it is collated again. It is important that the process pays attention to potential threats to data quality issues. Therefore, the process should be cognizant of the important dimensions of data quality (discussed elsewhere).

Data for monitoring the programme is routinely gathered daily, monthly, quarterly and annually. Data collection forms at relevant points should be developed or improved to ensure that quality data is gathered. These forms are used at the school, local council, provincial and national levels.

Evaluation data will tend to be cross sectional and designed at specific time or intervals and therefore, will be less constrained by flow. Evaluation data, addressing outcome and impact levels is depicted in Figure 7.2. Whether it is for monitoring or evaluation purposes, data quality issues continue to be important. This applies to data that is gathered for research purposes.

Wherever possible, data flow should be integrated with other data systems at different levels of the flow. Some important considerations in this process are described below.

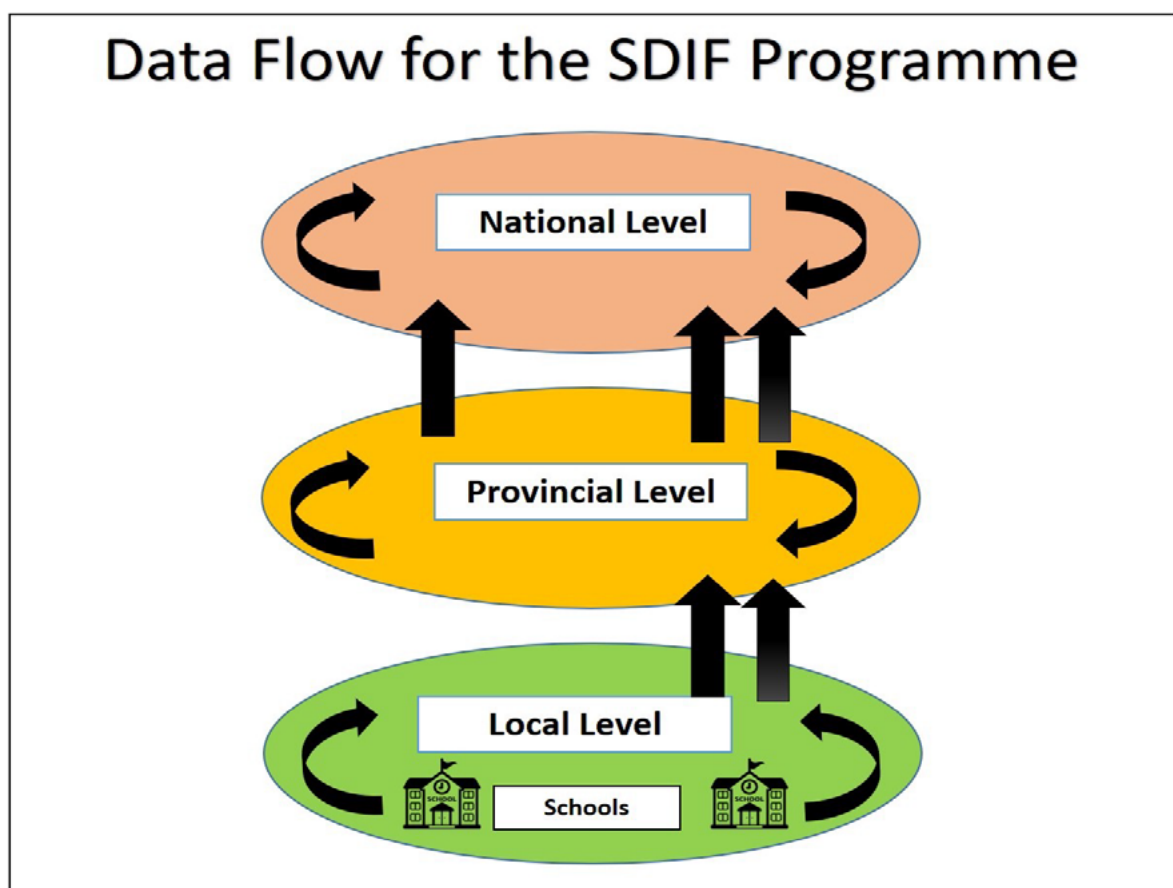


Figure 7.1 Description of data flow

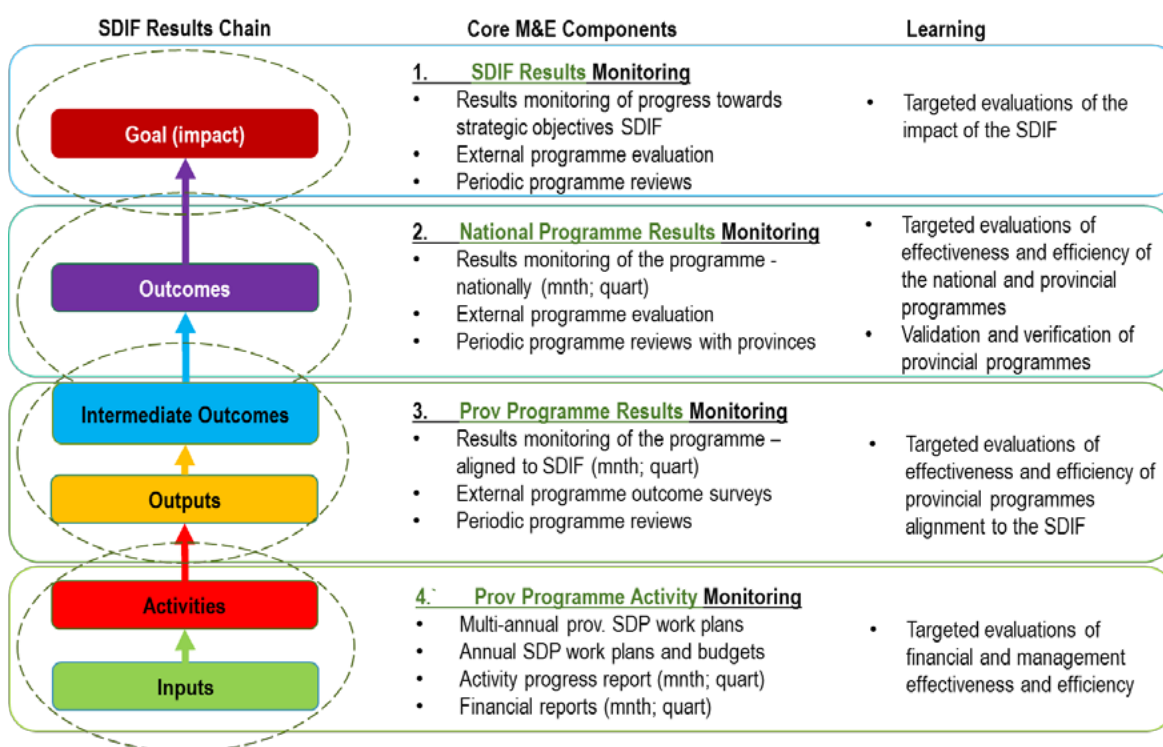


Figure 7.2 Data components across elements of the results chain.

7.2 DIMENSIONS OF DATA QUALITY

Data management systems are subject to errors; sampling and non-sampling errors. Sampling errors arise due to a sampling procedure and are a basis of sampling theory. Sampling errors and sampling theory is a well-developed part of data collection processes and calls for specialist knowledge. Therefore, this will not be the focus of this section.

Non sampling errors exist for all data and there are a wide range of errors that can arise in the process of gathering, processing and reporting data for monitoring the sanitary dignity programme. The errors can arise due to inadequate frames or register coverage, misclassification, measurement, and non-response. All these problems and many more affect the quality of data that is gathered. Therefore, dealing with data management seeks to minimize both sampling and nonsampling errors.

There are a number of data quality dimensions that tend to be cited in this type of work but most frequently, 6 dimensions of data quality tend to be frequently mentioned in data management. The six dimensions are validity, reliability, integrity, precision, timeliness and completeness. It is important to note that data quality is cross cutting in data management systems and should be uppermost in the minds of those working in M&E systems throughout the process. This section alerts the M&E practitioners to some of the threats to quality data which are important in measuring accurately the results of the SDIF interventions.

In **validity** we define whether the data actually measures what we intend to measure for the indicators. Therefore, that means all those gathering data should have the same understanding of what the indicator means. That calls for careful crafting of indicators and training of those involved so that proper interpretation is made.

With respect to **reliability** we are interested in consistency and stability of the measurement for the indicator as well as the data collection process. Careful training of those involved is also important.

Systems should be in place to maintain the **integrity** of data. Therefore, data maintains integrity when it remains robust and it is free of manipulation or such bias.

Errors of a sampling and non-sampling type have to be minimized in order to maintain **precision** in the measurement of indicators.

Timeliness consists of two aspects; firstly, that data are available at provincial and national levels on a frequent basis in order to inform program management decisions. Secondly, the data is reported as soon as possible after collection, or at an appropriate time so that it is timely. Timeliness of data at all levels should be used for decision making as well as identifying potential problems.

Finally, with respect to **completeness**, the data management system has to represent the entirety of schools, service delivery points, individuals, or other measurement units, and not just a fraction of the full population (unless properly sampling). For instance, in a defined locality, we have to be clear if all schools in Quintiles 1, 2 and 3 are include. Further, how does the programme include all the girls in such schools or how is sampling to be done in cases of limited resources.

A consideration of the dimensions of data quality cited above will reduce non sampling errors.



8 CONCLUDING NOTE

CONCLUDING NOTE

The operational manual for the M&E framework has to be read in conjunction with the other documents for completeness. The two key documents that are important are the SDIF documents and the logical framework. The SDIF document lays the framework of the whole programme and the log frame operationalizes it so that progress can be measured. The log frame is attached in this manual.

The SDIF is a big programme undertaking and requires accurate data collection, management and analysis and use. Therefore, the M&E practitioners and managers will require training in order to foster standardization and consistency in the data management systems.

APPENDICES

The Logical Framework

- *Annexure A - Log frame for reporting SDIF national indicators*
- *Annexure B - Log frame for reporting SDIF provincial indicators*

ANNEXURE A

LOGFRAME FOR REPORTING SDIF NATIONAL INDICATORS						
MONITORING THE SDIF						
Indicators, Levels & Definitions	Indicator Definition	Baseline Level	Annual Target Level	Means of verification	Frequency of Data	Deadline LINE
PERFORMANCE AREA 1: To provide for an integrated and coordinated responsive government programme aimed at the provision of sanitary products free of charge to indigent girls and women	Indicators for an enabling environment for improving access to sanitary products.					
Outcome 1.1:						
Improved integration in the implementation of the national and provincial Sanitary Dignity programme						
Outcome Indicator 1.1: Level of improvement in Sanitary Dignity programme integration	Integration defined in terms of outputs 1.1.1+1.1.2+1.1.3 [see below]. Range of integration 0-3. 0 =no integration achieved 1= one output achieved, 2 = any 2 outputs achieved 3 = all outputs achieved.	0	3	Documents are observed.	Quarterly	

Output Indicators						
Output 1.1.1 SDIF is Approved by Cabinet	1 if achieved 0 otherwise	0	1	Approved document exists	Quarterly/ Once off	Dec-19
Output 1.1.2 National Implementation Plan developed	1 if it exists 0 otherwise	0	1	Plan observed	Annually	Jul-05
Output 1.1.3. National Oversight Committee is established	1 if achieved, 0 otherwise	0	1	Minutes are shared	Quarterly	Sep-20
Output 1.1.4. National M&E Framework is developed, integrated and approved	1 if achieved, 0 otherwise	0	1	Observed	Quarterly	Sep-20
Output 1.1.5: Proportion of provinces with Oversight Committees established	1 if achieved, 0 otherwise	0	1	Observed	Quarterly	
	Proportion out of 9	0/9 provinces	9/9 provinces	Observed	Quarterly	Sep-20
Output 1.1.6: Proportion of provincial Sanitary Dignity Implementation Plans Developed	Proportion out of 9 and used	0/9	9/9	Observed	Quarterly	Dec-20

Output 1.1.7: Proportion of provincial M&E Frameworks developed and approved	Proportion out of 9	0/9	9/9	Observed	Quarterly	Dec-20
Output 1.1.8: Proportion of provincial launches of SDIF completed	Proportion out of 9	0/9	9/9	Observed	Quarterly	Dec-20
Outcome 1.2: Improved coordination in the implementation of the national and provincial Sanitary Dignity programme	Stakeholders are govt, NGOs, donors. Range of coordination 1 to 2. 1 if govt is alone, then > OR = 2 if at least one other stakeholder involved.	1	2	Observation /Documents	Quarterly	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of provinces with mechanisms for coordinating the Sanitary Dignity beyond PSDC which includes NGOs & pvt. sector	0 if no coordination mechanism exists 1 if coordination exists only for govt depts. 2 if it includes NGOs & pvt sector.	0	9/9 score a maximum score of 2	Observation /Documents	Quarterly	
Output Indicators						
Outputs 1.2.1: Proportion of provinces with Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) signed between Provincial government and other stakeholders	Proportion of the 9 provinces with an MOU about the supply and distribution system of sanitary products to beneficiaries is in place.	Provinces score 0	9/9 scores a maximum of 2 (see defn in the outcome indicator).	Documents Observed	Quarterly	
Outputs 1.2.2: Number of provincial departments actively engaged in planning and implementing SDIF	Plans exist and are funded through interdepartmental planning	9/9 score a minimum of 0 (No plans and not funded).	9/9 score 1	Plans observed	Quarterly	

Outcome 1.3						
Improved responsiveness of government in the implementation of the national and provincial Sanitary Dignity programme	Responsiveness is measured in terms of budgetary commitments. Needs-based budget is a demand-driven approach for identifying the needy beneficiaries [for example in Q1-3]. Plan and procurement based on this quantity. To identify GAP!					
Outcome indicator: Level of needs budget utilized for all provinces	Requested needs budget at national level. Monitoring utilisation at provincial levels on quarterly basis. Utilization entails request, approval disbursement	x% of disb'ment	9/9 provinces utilize total budget disbursed	Government reports	quarterly	
Outputs						
Output 1.3.1: Level of national needs-based budget requested	National needs-based vs total budget requested	Amount Requested	(100%) Total amount	Budgetary records		
Output 1.3.2: Level of national needs-based budget approved	National needs-based requested vs total budget approved	Amount Approved	(100%) Total amount	Budgetary records		
Output 1.3.3: Percent of national needs budget being disbursed	National disbursement at national level,	Amount Disbursed	(100%) Total amount	Budgetary records	Quarterly	
Output 1.3.4: Percent of provincial needs budget requested	Disbursement at national level,	Amount Requested	(100%) Total amount	Budgetary records	Quarterly	
Output 1.3.5: Level of provincial needs-based budget that is approved	Each provincial needs budget monitored.	Approved	(100%) Total amount	Budgetary reports	Quarterly	
Output 1.3.6: Level of provincial needs-based budget that is utilized	Each provincial needs budget monitored.	x%	(100%) Total amount	Budgetary reports	Quarterly	

Output 1.3.7: % of needy indigent girl learners being reached per annum	Number of girl learners from indigent groups (quintile 1,2,3 vs total estimate)	x%	x+25% per quarter	Records/ Database	Quarterly	
Output 1.3.8: Percent of needy indigent girl learners being reached	Number of girl learners reached vs total estimate [indigent girls]	x%	x+25% per quarter	Records/ Database	Quarterly	
Output 1.3.9: Percent of indigent students benefiting from the NSFAS personal hygiene grant, by quintile	Number of girl learners receiving NSFAS support VS total estimate [indigent girls]	x%	x+25% per quarter	Records/ Database	Quarterly	
PERFORMANCE AREA 2: To provide for inter-departmental and inter-governmental cooperation	Departments working together on SDIF					
Outcome 2.1 Improved inter-departmental cooperation in implementing the national and provincial Sanitary Dignity programme						
INDICATOR: Inter departmental and intergovernmental cooperation						
Output Indicators						
Output 2.1.1: Number of relevant departments that have attended all four SDOC meetings per annum	Range of integration 0-4 0 = no mtng attended 1= at least 5/16 [quorum] attend 1 SDOC meeting 2 = at least 5/16 attend 2 mtngs 3= At least 5/16 attend 3 " 4= At least 5/16 attend 4 "	0	4	Attendance register	quarterly	
Output 2.1.2: Number of TWG s at national level that have submitted to DWYPD a report on the implementation of SDIF	Standardized report sent to DWYPD	0	max number of TWGs	Report	annually	

Output 2.1.3: Number of provinces submitting to DWYPD a report on the implementation of SDIF	Standardized report sent to DWYPD	0/9 provinces have submitted report	9/9 provinces have submitted report	Report	quarterly	
Output 2.1.4: Proportion of relevant provincial departments that have attended all PSDC meetings per annum	No. of provinces with each dept attending 2 meetings in the year [attendance achieved through quorum]	0	9/9 provinces had each dept attended at least 2 meetings of the PSDC	Attendance register	quarterly	
Output 2.1.5: Proportion of PSDCs that have submitted to DWYPD a complete database of information on the number of indigent persons in need of sanitary products	No. of provinces that have PSDCs submitting a completed database vs nine	0	9/9 provinces who submitted a completed database	Database	Annual	
Output 2.1.6: Proportion of PSDCs that have submitted to DWYPD a complete database of information on infringement of any rights of indigent persons as contemplated in this Framework	No. of provinces have PSDCs submitting a completed database vs nine	0	9/9 provinces who submitted a completed database	Database	Annual	
Output 2.1.7: Proportion of PSDCs that have overseen sanitary dignity awareness campaigns within the province	No. of provinces with PSDCs that have overseen sanitary dignity awareness campaigns	0	9/9 provinces have PSDCs that have overseen SD awareness campaigns	records	quarterly	q4/ undertaken
Output 2.1.8: Proportion of provinces with agreements in place that are reported against for interdepartmental cooperation	No of provinces with agreements in place reporting interdepartmental cooperation	0	9/9 provinces have agreements in place for interdepartmental cooperation	Observe agreement	quarterly	

PERFORMANCE AREA 3: To provide acceptable national norms and standards in respect of various aspects relating to sanitary dignity and sanitary products (SO3)	SABS norms and standards are used as stds					
Outcome 3.1: Increased supply of SABS approved products by programme beneficiaries	Level of SAB approved products increased		All suppliers comply	observation of supplies	Quarterly	
Proportion of suppliers supplying SABS approved menstrual products	Number of suppliers providing SABS approved menstrual products vs total	0				
Output Indicators			1	observation	Quarterly	
Output 3.1.1: Provinces have SANS standards, no older than 5 years, are published for disposable sanitary pads	0 total provinces without stds 9 if all provinces have standards	0	9	standards observed	Quarterly	
Output 3.1.2: Provinces have procurement processes in place with SANS specifications for disposal pads	0 if processes are NOT in place 9 if all provinces have stds in place	0	9	process are observed	Quarterly	
Output 3.1.3: Number of disposal pads that have been tested and certified in accordance with SANS 1043 specifications	min 0. max = number of brands of disposable pads	0	Total number #	observation/ documents	Quarterly	
Output 3.1.4: Number of disposal pads that have been verified as SABS approved	min 0. max = number of disposal pads	0	Total number #	observation	Quarterly	

Output 3.1.5: SANS standards, no older than 5 years, are published for reusable sanitary pads	Count of provinces with SANS standards published for reusable sanitary pads 0 if no stds exist 1 they exist	0	9 out 9	observation	Quarterly	
Output 3.1.6: Provinces have procurement processes with SANS specifications for reusable pads	Count of provinces with procurement process for reusable sanitary pads 0 if no stds exist 1 they exist	0	9 out 9	observation	Quarterly	
Output 3.1.7: Number of reusable pads that have been tested and certified in accordance with SANS 1043 specifications	min=0; max = number of brands of reusable pads	0	Total number	observation	Quarterly	
Output 3.1.8: Proportion of reusable pads that have been verified as SABS approved	min=0; max = number of brands of reusable pads	0	1	observation	Quarterly	
Output 3.1.8: Province has SANS standards, no older than 5 years published for the menstrual cup	0 if no SANS standard exist 1 they exist	0	1	observation	Quarterly	
Output 3.1.9: Province has procurement processes with SANS specifications for menstrual cup	0 if no stds exist 1 they exist	0	1	observation	Quarterly	
Output 3.1.10: Number of menstrual cup products that have been tested and certified in accordance with SANS 1043 specifications	min 0. max = number of brands of menstrual cup products	0	Total number	observation	Quarterly	
Output 3.1.11: Proportion of menstrual cup products that have been verified as SABS approved	min=0; max = number of brands of menstrual cups approved	0	Total number	documents	Quarterly	

Outcome 3.2: Improved availability and utilization of guidelines aligned with the SDIF				observation	Quarterly	
Outcome Indicator 3.2: Province using approved guidelines aligned with the SDIF	Observations and checks during the evaluation will be made					
Output Indicators				observation	Quarterly	
Output 3.2.1: National Implementation Guidelines that are approved are available at the province	0 total provinces without guidelines 9 if all provinces have guidelines	0	9	observation	Quarterly	
Output 3.2.2: Approved National Implementation Guidelines utilized by the provinces	0 if no province used guidelines 1 9 if all provinces used them	0	9	observation	Quarterly	
PERFORMANCE AREA 4: To ensure that the provision of sanitary products is not exploited commercially						
Outcome 4.1: Increased accessibility of products that are co-branded with government brand						
Indicator: Percent of beneficiaries using cobranded products						
Output						
Output 4.1.1: Number of provinces distributing government only or government cobranded products	For all provinces Cobranded of products 0,1,2 where 0 =No cobranding, 1 some cobranding with pvt sector, 2 all products cobranded with govt.	0	2	Observation	Quarterly	
Outcome 4.2: Increased products packaged within the SABS approved standardized packaging	Correct packaging means SABS approved standardized packaging					

Indicator : Percentage of beneficiaries that received correctly packaged products	Number of provinces providing only correctly packaged products	0	9/9 provinces provide correctly marked package	Interviews	Survey	
Outputs						
Output 4.2.1: Proportion of products packaged within the SABS approved standardized packaging specifications	Range 0 to 3 within SABS packaging specifications : 0 =no products meet specs 1 = some products 2 = all products	0	9/9 provinces score 2	Observation	Quarterly	
PERFORMANCE AREA 5: To protect and preserve the sanitary dignity of indigent girls and women as a fundamental human right for indigent persons [with a view to improve their quality of life] (SO5)						
Outcome 5.1: Increased number of schools providing access to a girl-friendly WASH infrastructure to safely and hygienically manage menstruation	Access to hygienic girl-friendly WASH infrastructure. Focus is on Quintiles 1, 2 & 3 schools.					
Outcome Indicator 5.1: Percent of schools with access to safe and hygienic girl-friendly WASH	No. of schools with access to safe and hygienic girl-friendly WASH vs target total	x	x+25%	records/ database	quarterly	
Outputs						
Output 5.1.1: Total number of schools in the programme.	National count, provincial totals	Sum total	100%	database	quarterly	
Output 5.1.2: Proportion of schools with safe and hygienic girl-friendly sanitation	Provincial aggregation of qualifying schools vs Quintile 1,2,3 total	x%	x+25% per quarter	Reports	quarterly	

Output 5.1.3: Proportion of schools with safe and hygienic girl-friendly water supply	Provincial aggregation of qualifying schools vs Quintile 1,2,3 total	x%	x+25% per quarter	Reports	quarterly	
Output 5.1.4: Proportion of schools with safe and hygienic girl-friendly hygiene facilities	Provincial aggregation of qualifying schools vs Quintile 1,2,3 total	x%	x+25% per quarter	Reports	quarterly	
Output 5.1.5: Proportion schools with safe and hygienic girl-friendly disposal system for sanitary materials in-toilet facility	Provincial aggregation of qualifying schools vs Quintile 1,2,3 total	x%	x+25% per quarter	Reports	quarterly	
Output 5.1.6: Proportion of schools with safe and hygienic girl-friendly disposal system for sanitary materials from-toilet facility	Provincial aggregation of qualifying schools vs Quintile 1,2,3 total	x%	x+25% per quarter	Reports	quarterly	
Outcome 5.2:						
Improved school environment providing beneficiaries access to a timely, hygienic and affordable supply of menstrual products to manage menstrual health	Products will meet the standards of being timely, hygienic and affordable					
Outcome Indicator 5.2: Percent of school beneficiaries with access to a timely, hygienic and affordable menstrual products	Provincial total of number of schools qualifying vs total	x	x+25% per quarter	Records	Quarterly/ Survey	
Output 5.2.1					Quarterly/ Survey	
Percent of schools distributing adequate menstrual products in a timely and continuous manner	National count of schools with adequate menstrual products	x	x+25% per quarter	Records	Quarterly/ Survey	

Output 5.2.2: Percent of schools providing beneficiaries access to a knowledge support system to manage menstruation	Number of schools with different IEC system over total number	x	x+25% per quarter	Records	Quarterly/ Survey	
Output 5.2.3: Province integrates SD into the school curriculum.	Province integrates SD programme. May be part of SRHR 0=no integration of SRHR/SD 1=integration of SRHR	0	1	Records	Quarterly/ Survey	
PERFORMANCE AREA 6: To provide for awareness campaigns on sanitary dignity in general and the provisions of this Framework in particular, with a view to educate all persons involved in respect of their rights, duties, responsibilities, roles and functions (SO6)	Targeted groups are (educators, PSDC members, religious groups, key influential groups, etc.) have to be identified for and campaigns					
Outcome 6.1: Improved awareness of good MH practices and behaviours	Awareness among targeted groups per province			Small scale surveys & evaluation//	Quarterly & 2-3 years	
Outcome indicator 6.1: Percentage of beneficiaries/ stakeholders who are aware of good MH practices and behaviours	Number of groups reached per province vs total targeted	x	x+25% per quarter	Small scale surveys & evaluation// records	Quarterly	
OUTPUT						
Output 6.1.1. Number of MH awareness materials that have been developed	Range of integration 0-3. 0 if none 1 if one developed 2 if developed 2 3 if 3 or more developed	0	9/9 provinces have developed score 3	Observation	Quarterly	

Output 6.1.2: Number of MH awareness material being utilized in the awareness campaigns	National count across provincial totals	x	x+25% per quarter to Total	Observation	Quarterly	
Output 6.1.3: No of beneficiaries exposed to a MH awareness campaigns through different media.	National count, provincial totals	x	x+25% per quarter	Campaign Registers	Quarterly	
Output 6.1.4: No. of schools with regular life skills programmes integrating SD	National count, provincial totals	x	x+25% per quarter	Attendance registers	School records	
Output 6.1.5: Number of SDIF awareness materials pointing to rights of beneficiaries	Different materials summed by province	0	Number for province	Observation	Quarterly	
Outcome 6.2: Increased advocacy for integration of MHM (change at policy level) practices and behaviours.						
Outcome indicator 6.2. Number of new programmes integrating SDIF programmes at different spheres of government	New health programmes monitored for integrating SDIF by province	0	Number for province	Records	Quarterly	
Output 6.2.1: An advocacy strategy	Number of provinces with an advocacy strategy	0	9/9 provinces have advocacy strategy	Observation	Quarterly	
Output 6.2.2: Number of different advocacy activities instituted at provincial level	Provincial count	0	number for province	Observation	Quarterly	
EVALUATIONS:						
PERFORMANCE AREA 7: to improve the level of menstrual health and hygienic practices of indigent persons with a view to improve their quality of life.			SURVEYS	SURVEY	2 1/2 YEARS	

Outcome 7.1: Improved personal hygiene and health for girls, boys and teachers in schools through the provision of safe water and safe and hygienic hygiene and sanitation facilities	Causal relationships require proper study designs for evaluations					
Outcome Indicator: Percentage improvement in the health and hygiene of indigent girl and boy learners and women educators due to increased access to safe and hygienic WASH						
Outcome 7.2: Improved personal hygiene and health of schoolgirls through access to safe, affordable and hygienic menstrual products and disposal systems	Causal relationships require proper study designs for evaluations					
Indicator: Percent change in personal hygiene and health of indigent girl learners and women educators due to improved access to safe and hygienic menstrual products						
Indicator : Percent change in personal hygiene and health of indigent girl learners and women educators due to improved access to safe and hygienic menstrual products disposal system from-toilet facility						
Outcome 7.3: Improved MH of schoolgirls through raised awareness of good MH behaviours and practise	Causal relationships require proper study designs for evaluations					

Indicator: Percent change in personal hygiene and health of indigent girl learners and women educators due to increase knowledge of menstrual hygiene						
PERFORMANCE AREA 8: To contribute towards the improvement of the learning capacity of indigent persons, especially indigent girl students			SURVEYS		21/2 YEARS	
Outcome 8.1: Retention and attendance of adolescent girls in schools is substantially improved						
Indicator 1: Percentage change in the drop-out rate of adolescent girls in SDIF targeted schools as a result of attainment of sanitary dignity by beneficiary girls	Causal relationships require proper study designs for evaluations					
Indicator 2: Change in average days school missed by adolescent girls in SDIF targeted schools as a result of attainment of sanitary dignity by beneficiary girls						
PERFORMANCE AREA 9: To promote the empowerment of indigent persons in society (women, youth and persons with disabilities) in the economy	Causal relationships require proper study designs for evaluations		SURVEY		21/2 YEARS	
RESEARCH TOPICS						
Access to SD services for people living with disabilities						

ANNEXURE B

LOGFRAME FOR REPORTING SDIF PROVINCIAL INDICATORS						
Indicators, Levels & Definitions	Indicator Definition	Baseline Level	Annual Target Level	Means of verification	Frequency of Data	Deadline LINE
PERFORMANCE AREA 1: To provide for an integrated and coordinated responsive government programme aimed at the provision of sanitary products free of charge to indigent girls and women	Indicators for an enabling environment for improving access to sanitary products.					
Outcome 1.1:						
Improved integration in the implementation of the national and provincial Sanitary Dignity programme						
Outcome Indicator 1.1: Level of improvement in Sanitary Dignity programme integration	Integration defined in terms of outputs 1.1.1+1.1.2+1.1.3 [see below]. Range of integration 0-3. 0 =no integration achieved 1= one output achieved, 2 = any 2 outputs achieved 3 = all outputs achieved.	0	3	Documents are observed.	Quarterly	
Output Indicators						
Output 1.1.1: Provincial Implementation Plan developed	1 if it exists 0 otherwise	0	1	Plan observed	Quarterly	Sep-20
Output 1.1.2: Provincial Sanitary Dignity Committee (PSDC) is established	1 if achieved, 0 otherwise	0	1	Observed	Quarterly	Sep-20
Output 1.1.3: Provincial M&E Framework is developed, integrated and approved	1 if achieved, 0 otherwise	0	1	Observed	Quarterly	Sep-20
Output 1.1.4: Provincial Oversight Committee established	1 if achieved, 0 otherwise	0	1	Observed	Quarterly	Dec-20

Output 1.1.5: Provincial Sanitary Dignity Implementation Plans Developed	1 if achieved, 0 otherwise	0	1	Observed	Quarterly	Dec-20
Output 1.1.6: Provincial M&E Framework developed and approved	1 if achieved, 0 otherwise	0	1	Observed	Quarterly	Dec-20
Output 1.1.7: Provincial launches SDIF completed	1 if achieved, 0 otherwise	0				
			4	observation / Documents	Quarterly	
Outcome 1.2: Improved coordination in the implementation of the national and provincial Sanitary Dignity programme	Stakeholders are govt, NGOs, donors. Range of coordination 1 to 2. 1 if govt is alone, 1 if at least one other stakeholder involved.	1	Maximum score of 2	Observation / Documents	Quarterly	
Outcome Indicator: Province has mechanisms for coordinating the PSDC which includes NGOs & pvt sector	0 if no coordination mechanism exists 1 if coordination exists only for govt depts. 2 if it includes NGOs & pvt sector.	0	2			
Output Indicators			1	MOU documents verified	Quarterly	
Outputs 1.2.1: Province has Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) signed between Provincial government and other stakeholders	1 if achieved, 0 otherwise	0	1			
Outputs 1.2.2: Number of provincial departments actively engaged in planning and implementing SDIF	0=No funded plans exist 1= Funded plans exist	0	1	Plans observed	Quarterly	

Outcome 1.3						
Improved responsiveness of government in the implementation of the national and provincial Sanitary Dignity programme	Responsiveness is measured in terms of budgetary commitments. Needs-based budgeting is a demand-driven approach for budgeting, thus for identifying the needy beneficiaries in Q1 to Q3 schools. Plans and procurement based on this quantity.	0	Utilize total budget (100%)	Government provincial reports	quarterly	
Outcome indicator: Level of provincial needs budget utilized	Requested needs budget at provincial level. Monitoring utilisation at provincial levels on quarterly basis done on 1/4ly.	x +25%	100%			
Outputs						
Output 1.3.1: Level of provincial needs-based budget requested from national	Provincial needs-based	Requested approved	Total amount	Budgetary records		
Output 1.3.2: Level of provincial I needs-based budget approved	Provincial needs-based budget for province approved	Approved	Total amount approved	Budgetary records	Quarterly	
Output 1.3.3: Percent of national needs budget being disbursed	Disbursement at national level to province	Disbursed	Total amount	Budgetary reports	Quarterly	
Output 1.3.4: Level of provincial needs-based budget that is approved at provincial level	Each provincial needs budget monitored.	Approved	100%	Budgetary reports	Quarterly	
Output 1.3.5: Level of provincial needs-based budget that is utilized	Each provincial needs budget monitored.	x%	x+25% per quarter	Records/ Database	Quarterly	
Output 1.3.6: % of needy indigent girl learners being reached per annum	Number of girl learners from indigent groups (quintile 1,2,3 vs total estimate	x%	x+25% per quarter	Records/ Database	quarterly	

Output 1.3.7: Percent of needy indigent girl learners being reached	Number of girl learners reached vs total estimate [indigent girls]	x%	x+25% per quarter	Records/ Database	quarterly	
Output 1.3.8: Percent of indigent students benefiting from the NSFAS personal hygiene grant, by quintile	Number of girl learners receiving NSFAS support VS total estimate [indigent girls]	x%				
PERFORMANCE AREA 2: To provide for inter-departmental and inter-governmental cooperation	Departments working together on SDIF					
Outcome 2.1 Improved inter-departmental cooperation in implementing the national and provincial Sanitary Dignity programme						
INDICATOR: Inter departmental and intergovernmental cooperation						
Output Indicators						
Output 2.1.1: Number of relevant departments that have attended all four PSDC meetings per annum	Range of integration 0-4, 0 = no mtng attended 1= at least 5/13 [quorum] attend 1 SDOC meeting 2 = at least 5/13 attend 2 mtngs 3= At least 5/13 attend 3 “ 4= At least 5/13 attend 4 “	0	4	Attendance register	quarterly	
Output 2.1.2: Number of TWG s that have submitted to HOD a report on the implementation of SDIF	0 no standardized report submitted 1 report submitted	0	1	Report	quarterly	
Output 2.1.3: PSDC has submitted to DWYPD a complete database of information on the number of indigent persons in need of sanitary products	1 if database sent, 0 otherwise	0	'1	Database	Annual	

Output 2.1.4: PSDC submitted to DWYPD a complete database of information on infringement of any rights of indigent persons as contemplated in this Framework	1 if database sent, 0 otherwise	0	1	records	quarterly	q4/ undertaken
Output 2.1.5: PSDC has overseen sanitary dignity awareness campaigns within the province	Awareness campaigns (initiating SDIF, IEC activities) 0 if has not overseen 1 otherwise	0	1	Observe agreement	quarterly	
Output 2.1.6: Province has agreements in place that are reported against for interdepartmental cooperation	No of agreement documents in place between province and departments, specifying areas of collaboration	0	1	Observe agreement	quarterly	
PERFORMANCE AREA 3: To provide acceptable national norms and standards in respect of various aspects relating to sanitary dignity and sanitary products (SO3)	SABS norms and standards are used as stds					
Outcome 3.1: Increased supply of SABS approved products by programme beneficiaries	Level of SAB approved products increased		All suppliers comply	observation of supplies	Quarterly	
Proportion of suppliers supplying SABS approved menstrual products	Number of suppliers providing SABS approved menstrual products vs total	0				
Output Indicators			1	observation	Quarterly	
Output 3.1.1: Province has SANS standards, no older than 5 years, are published for disposable sanitary pads	0 if no stds exist 1 they exist	0	1	observation	Quarterly	

Output 3.1.2: Province has procurement processes in place with SANS specifications for disposal pads	0 if no stds exist 1 they exist	0	3	observation	Quarterly	
Output 3.1.3: Number of disposal pads that have been tested and certified in accordance with SANS 1043 specifications	min 0. max = number of brands of disposable pads	0	Total number #	observation	Quarterly	
Output 3.1.3: Number of disposal pads that have been verified as SABS approved	min 0. max = number of brands of disposable pads	0	Total number #	observation	Quarterly	
Output 3.1.4: SANS standards, no older than 5 years, are published for reusable sanitary pads	Count of provinces with SANS standards published for reusable sanitary pads 0 if no stds exist 1 they exist	0	1	observation	Quarterly	
Output 3.1.5: Province has procurement processes with SANS specifications for reusable pads	0 if no specifications exist 1 they exist	0	1	observation	Quarterly	
Output 3.1.6: Number of reusable pads that have been tested and certified in accordance with SANS 1043 specifications	min=0; max = number of brands of reusable pads	0	Total number	observation	Quarterly	
Output 3.1.7: Proportion of reusable pads that have been verified as SABS approved	min=0; max = number of brands of reusable pads	1	3	observation	Quarterly	
Output 3.1.8: Province has SANS standards, no old than 5 years published for the menstrual cup	0 if no SANS standard exist for menstrual cup 1 they exist	0	1	observation	Quarterly	
Output 3.1.9: Province has procurement processes with SANS specifications for menstrual cup	0 if no stds exist 1 they exist	0	1	observation	Quarterly	

Output 3.1.10: Number of menstrual cup products that have been tested and certified in accordance with SANS 1043 specifications	min 0. max = number of brands of menstrual cup products	0	Total number	observation	Quarterly	
Output 3.1.11: Proportion of menstrual cup products that have been verified as SABS approved	0 if no stds exist 1 they exist	0	Total number	documents	Quarterly	
Outcome 3.2: Improved availability and utilization of guidelines aligned with the SDIF				observation	Quarterly	
Outcome Indicator 3.2: Province using approved guidelines aligned with the SDIF						
Output Indicators				observation	Quarterly	
Output 3.2.1: National Implementation Guidelines that are approved are available at the province	0 if no specifications exist 1 they exist	0	1	observation	Quarterly	
Output 3.2.2: Approved National Implementation Guidelines utilized by the provinces	0 if no if guidelines not use 1 they are used	0	1	observation	Quarterly	
PERFORMANCE AREA 4: To ensure that the provision of sanitary products is not exploited commercially						
Outcome 4.1: Increased accessibility of products that are co-branded with government brand						
Indicator: Percent of beneficiaries using cobranded products	Indicators on products status is proxy indicator for beneficiary use					

Output			2	Observation	Quarterly	
Output 4.1.1: Province distributing government only or government cobranded products	0= pvt sector, no govt branding 1 = govt + some cobranding 2 all products govt branded or cobranded	0	2	Observation	Quarterly	
Outcome 4.2: Increased products packaged within the SABS approved standardized packaging	Correct packaging means SABS approved standardized packaging		All beneficiaries receive correctly marked package	Interviews	Survey	
Indicator: Percentage of beneficiaries that received correctly packaged products in the province	Correctly packaged products	0				
Outputs			3	Observation	Quarterly	
Output 4.2.1: Percent of products packaged within the SABS approved standardized packaging specifications	Range 0 to 2 within SABS packaging specifications : 0 =no products meet specs 1 = some meet specs 2 = all meet specs	0	2		Quarterly	
PERFORMANCE AREA 5: To protect and preserve the sanitary dignity of indigent girls and women as a fundamental human right for indigent persons [with a view to improve their quality of life] (SO5)						
Outcome 5.1: Increased number of schools providing access to a girl-friendly WASH infrastructure to safely and hygienically manage menstruation	Access to hygienic girl-friendly WASH infrastructure. Focus is on Quintiles 1,2 & 3		x+25%	records/ database	quarterly	
Outcome Indicator 5,1: Percent of schools with access to safe and hygienic girl-friendly WASH	No. of schools with access to safe and hygienic girl-friendly WASH vs target total	x				
Outputs			100%	database	quarterly	

Output 5.1.1: Total number of schools in the programme.	Provincial totals	Sum total	x+25% per quarter	Reports	quarterly	
Output 5.1.2: Proportion of schools with safe and hygienic girl-friendly sanitation	Provincial aggregation of qualifying schools vs Quintile 1,2,3 total	x%	x+25% per quarter	Reports	quarterly	
Output 5.1.3: Proportion of schools with safe and hygienic girl-friendly water supply	Provincial aggregation of qualifying schools vs Quintile 1,2,3 total	x%	x+25% per quarter	Reports	quarterly	
Output 5.1.4: Proportion of schools with safe and hygienic girl-friendly hygiene facilities	Provincial aggregation of qualifying schools vs Quintile 1,2,3 total	x%	x+25% per quarter	Reports	quarterly	
Output 5.1.5: Proportion schools with safe and hygienic girl-friendly disposal system for sanitary materials in-toilet facility	Provincial aggregation of qualifying schools vs Quintile 1,2,3 total	x%	x+25% per quarter	Reports	quarterly	
Output 5.1.6: Proportion of schools with safe and hygienic girl-friendly disposal system for sanitary materials from-toilet facility	Provincial aggregation of qualifying schools vs Quintile 1,2,3 total	x%				
Outcome 5.2:						
Improved school environment providing beneficiaries access to a timely, hygienic and affordable supply of menstrual products to manage menstrual health	Products will meet the standards of being timely, hygienic and affordable		x+25% per quarter	Records	Quarterly/ Survey	
Outcome Indicator 5.2: Percent of school beneficiaries with access to a timely, hygienic and affordable menstrual products	Provincial total of number of schools qualifying vs total	x			Quarterly/ Survey	
Output 5.2.1			x+25% per quarter	Records	Quarterly/ Survey	

Percent of schools distributing adequate menstrual products in a timely and continuous manner	Provincial count of schools with adequate menstrual products	x			Quarterly/ Survey	
			x+25% per quarter	Records	Quarterly/ Survey	
Output 5.2.2: Percent of schools providing beneficiaries access to a knowledge support system to manage menstruation	Number of schools with different IEC system over total number	x				
			1	Records	Quarterly/ Survey	
Output 5.2.3: Province integrates SD into the school curriculum.	Province integrates SD programme. May be part of SRHR 0=no integration of SRHR/SD 1=integration of SRHR	0				
PERFORMANCE AREA 6: To provide for awareness campaigns on sanitary dignity in general and the provisions of this Framework in particular, with a view to educate all persons involved in respect of their rights, duties, responsibilities, roles and functions (SO6)	Targeted groups are (educators, PSDC members, religious groups, key influential groups, etc.) have to be identified for and campaigns				Quarterly	
Outcome 6.1: Improved awareness of good MH practices and behaviours	Awareness among targeted groups per province	Baseline estimate	x+25% per quarter	Survey	Quarterly/ Survey	
Outcome indicator 6.1: Percentage of beneficiaries/ stakeholders who are aware of good MH practices and behaviours	Number of groups reached per province vs total targeted	x				
OUTPUT			3	Observation	Quarterly	

Output 6.1.1: Number of MH awareness materials that have been developed	Range of integration 0-3. 0 if none 1 if one developed 2 if developed 2 3 if 3 or more developed	0	x+25% per quarter	Observation	Quarterly	
Output 6.1.2: Number of MH awareness material being utilized in the awareness campaigns	Provincial totals	x	x+25% per quarter	Campaign Registers	Quarterly	
Output 6.1.3: No of beneficiaries exposed to a MH awareness campaigns through different media.	Provincial totals	x	x+25% per quarter	Attendance registers	School records	
Output 6.1.4: No. of schools with regular life skills programmes integrating SD	Provincial totals	x	Number for province	Observation	Quarterly	
Output 6.1.5: Number of SDIF awareness materials pointing to rights of beneficiaries	Different materials summed FOR the province	Count	Count	SDIF material	q	
Outcome 6.2: Increased advocacy for integration of MHM (change at policy level) practices and behaviours.						
Outcome indicator 6.2. Number of new programmes integrating SDIF programmes at different spheres of government	New health programmes monitored for integrating SDIF by province	0	Total Count	observation/ documents	Quarterly	
Output 6.2.1: An advocacy strategy	0=no advocacy strategy exists 1=advocacy strategy exists	0	1	Observation	Quarterly	
Output 6.2.2: Number of different advocacy activities instituted at provincial level	Provincial count	0	Total Count	Observation	Quarterly	
EVALUATIONS:			SURVEY	SURVEY	21/2 YEARS	

PERFORMANCE AREA 7: To improve the level of menstrual health and hygienic practices of indigent persons with a view to improve their quality of life.						
Outcome 7.1: Improved personal hygiene and health for girls, boys and teachers in schools through the provision of safe water and safe and hygienic hygiene and sanitation facilities	Causal relationships require proper study designs for evaluations					
Outcome Indicator: Percentage improvement in the health and hygiene of indigent girl and boy learners and women educators due to increased access to safe and hygienic WASH	“					
Outcome 7.2: Improved personal hygiene and health of schoolgirls through access to safe, affordable and hygienic menstrual products and disposal systems	Causal relationships require proper study designs for evaluations					
Indicator: Percent change in personal hygiene and health of indigent girl learners and women educators due to improved access to safe and hygienic menstrual products						
Indicator: Percent change in personal hygiene and health of indigent girl learners and women educators due to improved access to safe and hygienic menstrual products disposal system from-toilet facility						

Outcome 7.3: Improved MH of schoolgirls through raised awareness of good MH behaviours and practise	Causal relationships require proper study designs for evaluations					
Indicator: Percent change in personal hygiene and health of indigent girl learners and women educators due to increase knowledge of menstrual hygiene						
		\	SURVEY		21/2 YEARS	
PERFORMANCE AREA 8: To contribute towards the improvement of the learning capacity of indigent persons, especially indigent girl students						
Outcome 8.1: Retention and attendance of adolescent girls in schools is substantially improved						
Indicator 1: Percentage change in the drop-out rate of adolescent girls in SDIF targeted schools as a result of attainment of sanitary dignity by beneficiary girls	Causal relationships require proper study designs for evaluations					
Indicator 2: Change in average days school missed by adolescent girls in SDIF targeted schools as a result of attainment of sanitary dignity by beneficiary girls						
			SURVEY		21/2 YEARS	
PERFORMANCE AREA 9: To promote the empowerment of indigent persons in society (women, youth and persons with disabilities) in the economy	Causal relationships require proper study designs for evaluations					

NOTES

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