



# GUIDELINES FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH GLOBAL GRANT FUNDING

These comprehensive guidelines are for Rotary members who want to apply for a global grant from The Rotary Foundation to support maternal and child health activities. You can use the links below to go directly to the section you're most interested in, but we encourage you to read the whole document for a full understanding of the guidelines before you apply for a grant.

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## **WHAT ARE THE ROTARY FOUNDATION'S GOALS FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH?**

Rotary supports activities and training that improve maternal health and reduce mortality for children under age five. Our projects improve access to care, expand medical services, provide medical equipment, and train health care providers.

We can improve the health of mothers and their children by:

- Reducing the neonatal and newborn mortality rate
- Reducing the mortality and morbidity rate of children under five
- Reducing the maternal mortality and morbidity rate
- Improving access to essential medical services, trained community health workers, and health care providers
- Funding graduate scholarships for career-minded professionals related to maternal and child health

## **HOW DO I CONDUCT A COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH?**

Community assessments identify where our support is needed most and the role Rotary members can have in making a difference. An assessment will illustrate a community's strengths and weaknesses and help you work with local residents on solutions. Project sponsors (often in conjunction with a cooperating organization) need to conduct a community assessment before applying for a grant. If an assessment has already been done, use the relevant data to design your project. **The Foundation will not consider projects without a community assessment.**

Use the community assessment to:

- Gather perspectives from a broad cross-section of the community, including women, young people, and professionals
- Allow community members to identify the needs that they perceive as the most critical
- Ask community participants how they can be involved in the proposed project
- Work with community members to identify long-term goals and expected project outcomes
- Gather baseline data before the project so you can measure your results

The community assessment results need to be incorporated into your project plan. The results should describe:

- How the project will meet the needs identified by the community
- The long-term goals or project outcomes and how they'll be met (for example, through training and public awareness campaigns)

- How the community's resources will be used to implement project activities
- How the community will sustain the project after the grant project is complete

When you conduct a maternal and child health community assessment, it's important to:

- Invite national health officials, health care facility administrators, doctors, nurses, community health workers, midwives, other skilled birth attendants, community members, and local officials to be part of the discussion. Include a cross-section of public and private stakeholders.
- Invite women of a variety of ages who have diverse educational, socioeconomic, and health backgrounds. The people who benefit from maternal and child health projects may include:
  - Women of reproductive age
  - Adolescent girls and boys
  - Women and girls who are pregnant, giving birth, or postpartum
  - Children under age five, including newborns and infants
  - Women and children who are at risk for communicable and noncommunicable diseases
- Survey the maternal and child health care infrastructure, including primary health care clinics and community health centers, district and regional health centers and hospitals, mobile outreach systems, and tertiary hospitals that offer specialized care.
- Have in-depth discussions with front-line community health care workers, midwives, other skilled birth attendants, and health care technicians.
- Review written documentation from government health officials and the cooperating organization so that all project activities follow the accepted policies and clinical standards of the national health care system.
- Help community members identify and articulate their maternal and child health care needs and goals.
- Understand the current maternal and child health care situation and the goals of local health authorities and community members, and explain how Rotary members can help them achieve those goals.
- Find out if other nearby authorities or organizations are addressing similar maternal and child health care needs. Are they working with the proposed technology, expanding similar interventions, or introducing new approaches? Can the project sponsors use their expertise and experience?
- Look for ways to build local maternal and child health care capacities, increase the skills and knowledge among both professionals and laypeople, or create a new program designed to improve maternal and child health outcomes.
- Involve national health officials in your planning and use local maternal and child health guidelines whenever possible.

## **HOW DO I MAKE MY PROJECT IN MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SUSTAINABLE?**

For Rotary, sustainability means providing long-term solutions to community needs that local residents can maintain after the grant funding ends. These solutions need to be relevant to the community and sensitive to cultural and environmental factors. Pay careful attention to the following items to ensure your project's long-term sustainability. **The Foundation won't consider projects without a clear plan for sustainability.**

### **Materials and technology**

Involve community members when you select technology or equipment, and train them to operate, maintain, and repair it on their own. Involve all stakeholders — not just the local elite, but the actual users or people who'll benefit — in all aspects of the project implementation, including site selection, training, and maintenance. Purchase equipment and new technology from local sources when possible, and make sure that replacement parts are readily available.

The grant application should:

- Describe the equipment being purchased or donated and the plans for training people to operate and maintain it.
- Explain why for any equipment that's not being purchased locally, and provide plans for training, operation, and maintenance in the community, including how replacement parts will be obtained.
- Describe the physical environment where the equipment or technology is to be kept, identify who owns it, and provide security protocols.
- Explain how this equipment or technology is essential or related to the project's objectives.
- Include the long-term financial plan for updating any software you need to purchase.
- Explain how the technology or equipment will be used to directly improve maternal and child health outcomes. Training in how to use and maintain the equipment, on its own, is not sufficient for a global grant.

### **Financial planning**

Ensure that your project will have sustainable funding from local organizations, residents, or the government to integrate the project into the community and support its long-term success. Confirm that local funding sources are available to pay for long-term operational costs, maintenance, training, replacement equipment, or updated technology. Compensate project participants appropriately for their work to ensure continued service.

The grant application should:

- Describe the fundraising activities that the community, government agencies, nongovernmental organizations, or private entities have planned to generate future funding. (The Rotary

Foundation and clubs cannot provide indefinite support.)

- Document the available support for the project, if applicable, from the relevant government ministry or authority, including funding for current or recurring costs, advocacy, policy implementation, training, education, allocation of personnel, or materials.
- List foundation or private-sector partners that support, or may support, the project and will continue to do so after the global grant is complete.
- Describe any fee-for-service, insurance, or revolving funds that may provide sustained revenue for the project.
- Describe a two- to four-year plan for how the community will replenish funds after the global grant is complete.
- Include details on how the community will raise additional funds, if necessary. For many maternal and child health global grants, Rotary members work with public or private facilities on tight budgets. The project shouldn't make any additional demands on the hospital or health care facility's budget unless officials in charge of those facilities agree to that at the start.

### **Training and education**

Training should make the most of local resources, people, skills, and expertise to ensure sustainable change to the local maternal and child health situation. It shouldn't be a standalone course or one-time intervention. It's an opportunity to provide training, education, and community outreach to the people who will benefit from the project as well as service providers and technicians.

Training should be conducted in the local language about topics that were determined by the community assessment. A clear understanding of how training will affect maternal and child health outcomes is important. Work with local governments, private and public agencies, and other organizations to supply expertise as needed.

The grant application should:

- Describe your training plans, if relevant, for service providers and technical project workers. Indicate whether the training is in the project budget or funded externally.
- Describe plans, if relevant, for training the people who'll benefit from your project. List the materials and other resources you need or have obtained to conduct the training as well as your educational goals. Identify the trainers and describe who'll benefit from the project.
- Describe the public health campaigns, if relevant, that you'll use to educate the local population about the project's goals and strategies. Specify a timeline and target population and provide an overview of the educational materials. Confirm that funds have been allocated for these activities.

## **WHAT TYPES OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES ARE ELIGIBLE FOR GLOBAL GRANT FUNDING?**

The Foundation considers the following activities to be within the scope of maternal and child health:

- Reducing the morbidity and mortality rates among newborns, children under five, mothers, and women of childbearing age
- Improving access to higher-quality health care

Your specific project might provide:

- Maternal prenatal, delivery, and postpartum care.
- Training or “train the trainer” initiatives for maternal and child health care workers at the professional and community level, including doctors, nurses, midwives, and traditional and skilled birth attendants.
- Medical equipment for health care facilities, if the project includes educational activities for women related to having healthy pregnancies and deliveries or neonatal care.
- Education about and improved access to family planning services and other sexual and reproductive health interventions and services available through the health care system.
- Immunizations for women, adolescent girls, and children under five to end vaccine-preventable illnesses.
- Interventions to combat pneumonia, diarrhea, malaria, measles, and other major causes of disease in women and in children under five.
- Interventions to reduce the transmission and impact of sexually transmitted diseases in adolescents and women of childbearing age.
- Interventions to prevent and eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV, syphilis, Chagas’ disease, and perinatal hepatitis B.
- Strategies or training to promote breastfeeding and other actions that prevent, reduce, and treat the effects of malnutrition.
- Lifesaving surgeries and surgeries that address congenital conditions, if they include assessing the people who’ll benefit and ensuring follow-up care.

Global grants commonly fund the following types of maternal and child health projects, and for each type the outcomes need to be quantifiable. Please pay close attention to the eligibility requirements and the information that needs to be submitted with your application.

The Rotary Foundation assesses each project individually. If your project type isn’t among those described below but is clearly linked to the outcomes listed above, contact your regional grants officer, a member of the Cadre of Technical Advisers or one of the Rotary Action Groups that specializes in maternal and child health early on in your planning for help designing the project and applying for a grant.

## Vaccination projects

Immunization is a key component of maternal and child health care, and vaccines are critical to prevent and control outbreaks of infectious diseases. However, many people around the world lack sufficient access to vaccines. In some countries, progress has stalled or even reversed, and complacency risks undermining past achievements.

Vaccination via injection is a medical procedure. Members cannot vaccinate people without the appropriate qualifications and licenses for the country where they are working. Members can work only in ancillary health care activities that are typically provided by volunteers.

For your project to be eligible, you need to provide:

- The community assessment: Use available local, state, and national data to gather information about vaccination coverage and the incidence and prevalence of vaccine-preventable diseases in the community. Consult with local health authorities to obtain the existing vaccination schedule and assess the gaps in coverage. These gaps may be caused by deficiencies in infrastructure, national programs, types and numbers of vaccines available, distribution, awareness and education, or available workers. Speak with national health officials, health care facility administrators, doctors, nurses, community health workers, midwives, other skilled birth attendants, community members, and local officials so you can design a project that will meet the specific needs of the community.
- Documentation that the local health care system takes full responsibility for any issues related to providing health care services to minors.
- Confirmation that vaccines will be delivered directly to the implementing partner, because Rotary members should never have direct possession of the vaccines.
- Proof of a quality vaccination infrastructure, including a cold chain network (such as refrigerators and space to store additional supplies) within the cooperating organization, hospital, health centers, or university hospitals.
- An educational campaign to accompany the project, because vaccination requires community knowledge and trust.
- A formal commitment of support from national health officials before new vaccines are introduced to ensure that they'll be accepted, and a plan specifying who has the financial and operational responsibility for continuous vaccination programs.
- A training plan for health care professionals, community health workers, and the people who'll benefit from the project, in a topic identified by the community assessment.
- A comparison of the vaccination services that mothers and children in the community currently have with what they will have after the project is complete.
- A beneficiary needs assessment for any project that provides services, devices, or treatment to a subset of the eligible population, indicating what criteria will be used to determine eligibility and how the people who benefit will be selected.

- A sustainability plan: Project sponsors should develop this plan with stakeholders to show how the project will continue after the grant funding ends. When possible, include a written acknowledgement from the institution that will maintain the project. Projects cannot rely on Rotary, either through Foundation grants or club funding, for their continuing operational costs.
- A monitoring and evaluation plan: This is the specific plan to track, measure, and learn from the project. The desired outcomes need to be realistic for the project's time frame, and key performance indicators should inform how the project is implemented and evaluated.

### **Mobile health vehicles and clinics**

Less than half of the global population has access to essential health services. Major disruptions such as the COVID-19 pandemic, natural disasters, and high-conflict situations could reverse decades of improvement in maternal and child health by decreasing people's access to health care professionals, health care facilities, and other services. Mobile health clinics or medically equipped vehicles that provide health care services can address some of the barriers.

The intent of these projects is to extend health care for mothers and children to remote regions, not to provide emergency services or serve as a transport system for regular care. To be eligible, vehicles need to:

- Have built-in medical equipment to provide specific maternal and child health care services at community and outreach sites other than fixed health care centers
- Transport health service providers and the field equipment and supplies they need in order to provide specific health care services at community and outreach sites

For your project to be eligible, you need to provide:

- The community assessment: Speak with national health officials, health care facility administrators, doctors, nurses, community health workers, midwives, other skilled birth attendants, community members, and local officials so you can design a project that will meet the specific needs of the community.
- A comparison of the access to health care that women and children currently have with what they will have after the project is complete. This should include the types of services, schedule of services, geographical distribution of services, and number of mothers and children who will directly benefit from the mobile unit.
- Proof of enough full-time staff members to provide the services to the community.
- A training plan for health care professionals, community health workers, and the people who'll benefit from the project. The topic should be chosen from issues that were identified by the community assessment.
- A description of the treatment or referral system for treatment that mobile health vehicles dedicated to outreach screening will provide.

- A sustainability plan: Project sponsors should develop this plan with stakeholders to show how the project will continue after the grant funding ends. When possible, include a written acknowledgement from the institution that will maintain the project. Projects cannot rely on Rotary, either through Foundation grants or club funding, for their continuing operational costs.
- A monitoring and evaluation plan: This is the specific plan to track, measure, and learn from the project. The desired outcomes need to be realistic for the project's time frame, and key performance indicators should inform how the project is implemented and evaluated.

### **Emergency services support**

Distinct from mobile health vehicles or clinics, projects of this type do provide vehicles, personnel, and equipment to help communities provide emergency medical services if they are dedicated to transporting women to give birth or women who are having reproductive health emergencies. Ambulances need to be linked to a health care facility that can provide emergency treatment. They also need to be new and purchased locally.

For your project to be eligible, you need to provide:

- The community assessment: Speak with national health officials, health care facility administrators, doctors, nurses, community health workers, midwives, other skilled birth attendants, community members, and local officials so you can design a project that will meet the specific needs of the community.
- Documentation for the ambulances from the appropriate health care facility that addresses ownership, operation, maintenance, repair, and security systems.
- Documentation attesting to the availability of personnel to function as emergency care providers.
- A training plan for emergency service providers, paramedics, emergency medical technicians, or anyone else providing care.
- A comparison of the support mothers and children who need transport currently have with what they will have after the project is complete. Include information about the current geographic reach of emergency services and other baseline data to describe the use of these services for maternal and child health and how this project will address the gaps.
- A sustainability plan: Project sponsors should develop this plan with stakeholders to show how the project will continue after the grant funding ends. When possible, include a written acknowledgement from the institution that will maintain the project. Projects cannot rely on Rotary, either through Foundation grants or club funding, for their continuing operational costs.
- A monitoring and evaluation plan: This is the specific plan to track, measure, and learn from the project. The desired outcomes need to be realistic for the project's time frame, and key performance indicators should inform how the project is implemented and evaluated.

## Medical equipment projects

Many hospitals in developing countries lack the medical equipment they require to diagnose, monitor, treat, and rehabilitate mothers and children. It's one of the main challenges that front-line health care workers in developing countries report. Maternal and child health equipment projects need to include educational activities for women related to having healthy pregnancies and deliveries or neonatal care, or include training on any other relevant topic that was determined by the community assessment.

These projects should take into account who will use the medical equipment, what skills they have to do so, and what training and support they'll need. These projects also need to address who'll maintain the equipment, what skills they have to do so, and what training and resources (such as tools and test equipment) they'll need to keep it operating. Remember to be aware of cultural differences and expectations on both sides of any donation.

For your project to be eligible, you need to provide:

- The community assessment: Use available local, state, and national data to gather information about the need for equipment specific to mothers and children in the community. Speak with national health officials, health care facility administrators, doctors, nurses, community health workers, midwives, other skilled birth attendants, community members, and local officials so you can design a project that will meet the specific needs of the community.
- A description of how the equipment will address specific maternal and child health conditions and needs.
- Documentation showing that the equipment is appropriate for the level of service currently offered in the health care facilities. Explain whether it's compatible with current clinical practices within the facility or would require that significant changes be made.
- An explanation of who'll be using and maintaining the equipment, their skills, and the training you plan to offer them. Describe the local technical expertise, either in the hospital or outside it, to provide maintenance and say how the ongoing use and maintenance of the equipment will be funded.
- A description of whether the equipment is compatible with the electrical supply and meets other infrastructure requirements (such as for ventilation or water use). Say whether spare parts and materials such as tubing, adhesive, and sealants will be available locally and how they'll be purchased.
- Proof of ownership and operational and maintenance plans, including documentation that providers have received any necessary training or that shows your training plan. If training isn't needed, document that skilled providers are in place to use the equipment.
- A sustainability plan: Project sponsors should develop this plan with stakeholders to show how the project will continue after the grant funding ends. When possible, include a written acknowledgement from the institution that will maintain the project. Projects cannot rely on Rotary, either through Foundation grants or club funding, for their continuing operational costs.

- A monitoring and evaluation plan: This is the specific plan to track, measure, and learn from the project. The desired outcomes need to be realistic for the project's time frame, and key performance indicators should inform how the project is implemented and evaluated.

### **Nutrition projects**

How well a woman is nourished during her pregnancy and the nutrition she and her infant receive for two years after that can affect how a child develops and whether they will thrive. Nutrition projects need to target malnutrition and include proven interventions that treat or reduce maternal and child death or disability due to malnutrition.

These interventions can focus on high-risk pregnant women and their infants and should promote optimal breastfeeding practices, age-appropriate complementary feeding of adequate quantity and quality, and interventions to ensure that both mothers and children receive enough of key vitamins and minerals such as vitamin A, zinc, iron, folic acid, and iodine.

Milk banks are eligible as a nutritional intervention, as are vehicles to support, extend, and expand the services of milk banks. Interventions to address malnutrition need to be based on clinical evidence and accepted by local health authorities. Projects that involve only agriculture, gardening, or providing or packaging food aren't eligible.

For your project to be eligible, you need to provide:

- The community assessment: Use available local, state, and national data to gather information about the prevalence and effects of malnutrition in women of childbearing age, pregnant women, and their newborns. Speak with national health officials, health care facility administrators, doctors, nurses, community health workers, midwives, other skilled birth attendants, community members, and local officials so you can design a project that will meet the specific needs of the community.
- A comparison of the nutrition support that mothers and children in the community currently receive with what they'll have after the project is complete.
- A memorandum of understanding with a cooperating organization or governmental health agency that has developed or regulates the systems for collecting, delivering, and using mother's milk. Include documentation of a sterile supply chain.
- Proof that the cooperating organization has experience providing the services for which its support is being sought, along with any official certifications that may be required.
- A training plan for health care professionals, community health workers, and the people who'll benefit from the project (where applicable, in a topic identified by the community assessment).
- A beneficiary needs assessment for any project that provides services, devices, or treatment to a subset of the eligible population, indicating what criteria will be used to determine eligibility and

how the people who benefit will be selected.

- A sustainability plan: Project sponsors should develop this plan with stakeholders to show how the project will continue after the grant funding ends. When possible, include a written acknowledgement from the institution that will maintain the project. Projects cannot rely on Rotary, either through Foundation grants or club funding, for their continuing operational costs.
- A monitoring and evaluation plan: This is the specific plan to track, measure, and learn from the project. The desired outcomes need to be realistic for the project's time frame, and key performance indicators should inform how the project is implemented and evaluated.

### **Medical devices and lifesaving surgeries**

Medical devices and lifesaving surgeries that are needed to address congenital conditions in children under five are eligible. The primary purpose of the medical devices needs to be to treat disease or prevent further morbidity or mortality. Medical devices requested for cosmetic purposes aren't eligible.

For your project to be eligible, you need to provide:

- The community assessment: Use available local, state, and national data to gather information about the need for medical devices and surgeries for women and children in the community. Speak with national health officials, health care facility administrators, doctors, nurses, community health workers, midwives, other skilled birth attendants, community members, and local officials so you can design a project that will meet the specific needs of the community.
- Documentation from a health care system in the country that the devices are appropriate and acceptable in the planned environment and that qualified personnel are available to install, implant, or operate the device. Apply any necessary technology standards. Document a plan to service, maintain, or provide spare parts for the device, or to replace it.
- A beneficiary assessment of the people who the project will help, prioritizing the patients and ensuring follow-up care.
- A training plan for local physicians and care providers to build capacity, where applicable, and training for family members and caregivers in follow-up care.
- A beneficiary needs assessment for any project that provides services, devices, or treatment to a subset of the eligible population, indicating what criteria will be used to determine eligibility and how the people who benefit will be selected.
- A sustainability plan: Project sponsors should develop this plan with stakeholders to show how the project will continue after the grant funding ends. When possible, include a written acknowledgement from the institution that will maintain the project. Projects cannot rely on Rotary, either through Foundation grants or club funding, for their continuing operational costs.
- A monitoring and evaluation plan: This is the specific plan to track, measure, and learn from the project. The desired outcomes need to be realistic for the project's time frame, and key performance indicators should inform how the project is implemented and evaluated.

## Health fairs and general health screenings

Health fair projects need to provide targeted and measurable services in prevention, screening, and treatment of a specified illness or infection. They can focus, for example, on preventing gestational diabetes or hypertension, testing for HIV and STDs, or other major causes of morbidity affecting pregnant women and children under five. Vision and hearing screenings for children under five are eligible in this category. Health fairs and any screening or testing events need to refer patients to primary health care systems and ensure access to continuing care. The goal cannot be to provide a one-time service.

For your project to be eligible, you need to provide:

- The community assessment: Use available local, state, and national data to gather information about the incidence and prevalence of the disease the health fair is addressing. Speak with national health officials, health care facility administrators, doctors, nurses, community health workers, midwives, other skilled birth attendants, community members, and local officials so you can design a project that will meet the specific needs of the community.
- Proof that the cooperating organization has experience providing the services for which its support is being sought, along with any official certifications that may be required.
- Documentation that an adequate amount of supplies and auxiliary materials are available or are included in the project budget.
- Proof that participants will be referred to health care providers and receive follow-up treatment.
- A sustainability plan: Project sponsors should develop this plan with stakeholders to show how the project will continue after the grant funding ends. When possible, include a written acknowledgement from the institution that will maintain the project. Projects cannot rely on Rotary, either through Foundation grants or club funding, for their continuing operational costs.
- A monitoring and evaluation plan: This is the specific plan to track, measure, and learn from the project. The desired outcomes need to be realistic for the project's time frame, and key performance indicators should inform how the project is implemented and evaluated.

## **WHAT TYPES OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES AREN'T ELIGIBLE FOR GLOBAL GRANT FUNDING?**

The Foundation considers these activities to be outside the scope of the maternal and child health area of focus and therefore **not eligible** for global grant funding:

- Medical missions or surgical team trips that don't provide educational outreach programs or significant capacity-building in the country, with the exception of lifesaving surgeries and surgeries to address congenital conditions
- General gardening or feeding projects, food supplement programs, and school-based nutrition programs
- Eco-stove or indoor stovetop projects
- Playgrounds and general childhood exercise and wellness projects

- Alternative treatments or therapies for treating physical and mental disabilities are usually not eligible
- Sexual and reproductive health projects for adolescents, unless they're implemented and carried out within the health care system and supervised by licensed health care professionals
- Furniture, supplies, and consumables, unless they're part of a larger project that meets the eligibility parameters
- Wheelchairs used primarily for mobility, social, educational, or vocational outcomes
- Medical devices requested for cosmetic purposes

## **HOW DO I MONITOR AND EVALUATE A PROJECT IN MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH?**

Your community assessment, which contains baseline data about the local needs and capacity, will be the foundation of how you measure and evaluate your project. Develop clear and measurable objectives and decide how you'll collect the data. Include in your measurements only the people who'll receive an immediate benefit from the project activities. Select at least one standard measure and explain whether you have baseline data for it and how you'll use it to compare the results. Describe the data collection plan and who will collect and compile the information.

For Foundation-supported maternal and child health projects, the overall objectives are to:

- Reduce the morbidity and mortality rates of newborns, children under five, mothers, and women of childbearing age
- Improve access to higher-quality health care

Gather data based on those objectives and your specific project type to inform how the project is implemented and evaluated. Include these indicators:

- The number of people who directly benefited from the project
- The percentage of participants who report an improved or successful outcome from the intervention
- How many children under five received medical treatment
- How many mothers received prenatal care
- How many maternal and child health professionals were trained
- The percentage of maternal and child health professionals who say they know more about the training subject matter
- How many communities report decreased mortality rates in children under five
- The mortality rate of children under five in the targeted community
- The decrease in mortality rates of children under five in the targeted community

- How many communities report decreased morbidity rates in children under five
- The morbidity rate of children under five in the targeted community
- The decrease in morbidity rates of children under five in the targeted community
- How many communities report lower maternal mortality rates
- The maternal mortality rate in the targeted community
- The decrease in the maternal mortality rate in the targeted community
- How many communities report decreased maternal morbidity rates
- How many health facilities benefited
- How many people or communities report a better quality of maternal and child health care services
- How many people say they have more access to maternal and child health care services

How you gather this data can vary. It can be collected by Rotary members, cooperating organizations, or other stakeholders such as hospitals or health care systems. Some common methods to measure maternal and child health projects include:

- Grant records or reports
- Direct observation
- Public records
- Questionnaires or surveys

Evaluating a project is important so you can understand if the implementation is going well, if you need to make any changes, if the project is ready to expand or be replicated, and more. Work with your cooperating organization and other stakeholders to develop an evaluation.

An evaluation of maternal and child health projects focuses on the change measured from before the project to afterward. For some projects, the change in maternal and child health outcomes extends beyond the implementation time frame. Even so, following up, collecting data, and performing an evaluation is important to what we learn from the project and your ability to share the sustainability plan and impact of your project.

### **HOW DO I SUPPORT A SCHOLAR IN MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH?**

Global grants support graduate-level scholarships for professionals interested in pursuing careers in maternal and child health. The Foundation considers these factors for global grant scholarship applications:

- The person's previous work experience in the field of maternal and child health

- The academic program’s alignment with maternal and child health (e.g., medicine, nursing, and midwifery)
- The applicant’s career plans and how they relate to maternal and child health

Maternal and child health professionals have many different kinds of degrees and a wide range of experience. Global grant scholars do, too. Each scholar is considered individually. Typical degrees for scholars planning to work in maternal and child health include:

- Public health
- Medicine
- Nursing
- Midwifery
- Public health education
- Community health
- Epidemiology
- Biostatistics
- Medical research
- Biomedical engineering
- Nutrition
- Lactation specialization

Atypical degrees that may be acceptable are:

- Project management
- Nonprofit management

Career plans are a major consideration when the Foundation determines the eligibility of a global grant scholar. Potential future careers include positions in community health and hospital settings, public health administration, health policymaking, research, or working for a nongovernmental organization that’s focused on maternal and child health services.

### **WHERE CAN I FIND MORE INFORMATION?**

One of the best resources available to grant applicants is the [Rotary grants staff](#). In addition to their professional expertise and education, grants staff members draw on The Rotary Foundation’s long experience in funding effective projects to make sure your global grant projects are eligible for funding.

Rotary has an array of other [project planning resources](#) to help members find answers at various steps of the process. These resources can help you plan a successful project, find support for your efforts, promote your work, and evaluate its impact.

You can also find information to help you plan for your maternal and child health global grant in:

- [A Guide to Global Grants](#)
- [Terms and Conditions for Rotary Foundation Global Grants](#)
- [Areas of Focus Policy Statements](#)
- [Six Steps to Sustainability](#)
- [Global Grant Monitoring and Evaluation Plan Supplement](#)
- [Global Grant Lifecycle](#)