



Rotary

International Rotary Fellowship
of Healthcare Professionals

GOOD PRACTICE GUIDE

PREPARED BY THE

**SAFE AND SUSTAINABLE MEDICAL EQUIPMENT SUPPLY
(SASMES)**

A SUBGROUP OF THE INTERNATIONAL ROTARY FELLOWSHIP OF HEALTHCARE
PROFESSIONALS

OUR VISION

A world where everyone has access to quality healthcare,
supported by
appropriate, affordable and sustainable medical devices.

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INTRODUCTION

Are you planning a Rotary project that includes the donation or procurement of medical devices? ***The Safe and Sustainable Medical Equipment Supply (SASMES)*** sub-group of the International Rotary Fellowship of Healthcare Professionals is here to encourage and assist you.

There are huge disparities between countries and communities in the quality and standard of health care provision. Many low-income countries rely significantly on the donation of medical devices¹.

Rotarians do many things to improved access, quality and use of medical products and technologies through global grant, district grant or club to club projects. Many of these projects involve donations in kind or the purchase of vital medical devices to hospitals, clinics or health posts in low- and middle-income countries. Such projects save lives and help raise the standard of medical care, provided they are properly planned and coordinated.

It happens quite often that Rotarians visit poorly resourced hospitals where they see a lack of medical equipment, out-of-order, unused or inappropriate equipment and they would like to help to improve the situation. In some cases, Rotarians are contacted by another Rotary club, a non-profit organization or see a request on a Rotary site. They then are confronted with the questions of how to go about it and whom to contact for advice.

This ***'Good Practice Guide'*** intends to guide Rotarians through all stages of the equipment donation and procurement process².

Evidence³ has shown that health care devices donations as well as procurements are successful and narrow the disparity gap when done in equitable and close collaboration between the donor and the recipients; are of appropriate technology and assured quality; are affordable to operate and maintain; are linked to user and biomedical technicians; and ensure availability of consumables and spare parts. Ultimately benefiting the health facilities, health workers and patients.

Where these guidelines are not followed, however well-intentioned, donations of medical devices are most often ineffective and unsustainable and can create more problems than they solve.

¹ We consider a medical device as any supply, device or equipment used for medical purposes that enable healthcare professionals to screen, diagnose, treat and rehabilitate patients.

² This 'Good Practice Guide' is based on our research within Rotary and beyond. We do not claim this to be authoritative, we have prepared this in good faith, but we do not accept any liability if our observations are incomplete or out of date. We would welcome any comments or suggestions for improvements.

³ Medical equipment donation in low- resource settings: a review of the literature and guidelines for surgery and anaesthesia in low-income and middle-income countries. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6768372/pdf/bmjgh-2019-001785.pdf>

THE ROTARY FOUNDATION GRANT PROCESS

Rotary members are working hard every day to improve healthcare services by voluntary work and engaging in projects. Rotary is recognized as a major stakeholder in improving healthcare globally.

The Rotary Foundation of Rotary International supports Rotarians in their efforts to conduct successful grant projects. According to the 2020 Annual Report, in 2019-20, the Foundation provided grants totaling US\$ 59.4million to fight diseases and US\$ 8.9 to save mothers and children. A substantial amount of these funds was used to provide medical equipment. In addition, many club-to-club projects provide donated equipment or funding for the procurement of medical devices.

This **‘Good Practice Guide’** intends to supplement The Rotary Foundation (TRF) Resources available on the MyRotary website⁴ with regards to medical devices donations and procurements.

When done right, medical device donations that would otherwise end up in landfills help preserve the local environment and could support health care delivery in medically underserved communities around the globe. A new area of focus: **‘Supporting the Environment’** has been added as the seventh area of focus. Grant application for project in this new focus area will be accepted from 1 July 2021.

Rotary International offers a very useful **‘Donations-in-kind Best Practices Guide’**⁵ that provides general guidance on ‘How to become an informed donor?’, ‘How to become an informed project organizer?’ and provides specific planning tips for common donations-in-kind, including medical equipment.

The TRF **‘Areas of Focus Policy Statements’**⁶ outlines the parameters for eligibility within the two focus areas: **‘Disease Prevention and Treatment’** and **‘Maternal and Child Health’** that Rotarians must consider when planning and implementing Rotary grant-funded projects that involve supplying medical equipment.

DISEASE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT

The **‘Disease Prevention and Treatment’** focus area lists two parameters for eligibility under both prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable disease points:

- 3) *Providing equipment specifically to offer health care services to remote populations that lack access to the local primary care system.*
- 4) *Supplying medical equipment to health care facilities. Equipment must meet current technology standards and satisfy environmental criteria for power, water, and air quality. Grant sponsors must provide proof of ownership and operational and maintenance plans, including documentation showing that personnel have received training on equipment*

⁴ Apply for Grants: <https://my.rotary.org/en/take-action/apply-grants>

Project Lifecycle Resources: <https://my.rotary.org/en/take-action/develop-projects/project-lifecycle-resources>

⁵ Donations-in-kind Best Practice Guide: <https://my.cms.rotary.org/en/document/donations-kind-best-practices-guide>

⁶ Areas of Focus Policy Statements: <https://my.rotary.org/en/document/areas-focus-policy-statements>

operation and maintenance, or a training plan that ensures compliance with these requirements.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

The ***‘Maternal and Child Health’*** focus area lists one Parameter for Eligibility under point:

3) Projects that provide medical equipment to health care facilities. Equipment must meet current technology standards and satisfy environmental criteria for power, water, and air quality. Grant sponsors must provide proof of ownership and operational and maintenance plans, including documentation showing that personnel received training on equipment operation and maintenance, or a training plan that ensures compliance. Equipment projects must include educational activities for women related to healthy pregnancy, delivery, or neonatal care.

ENVIRONMENT

In June, 2020 the The Rotary Foundation Trustees and the Rotary International Board of Directors voted unanimously to approve the Environment as the seventh Area of Focus. The Rotary Foundation will begin accepting grant proposals in July, 2021.

Preventing medical devices that can still be used from ending up in landfills contributes to protecting the environment and conserving natural resources.

WHAT DOES THIS GOOD PRACTICE GUIDE COVER?

The **'Good Practice Guide'** intends to provide guidance on the entire process of the procurement and donation of medical devices. Starting with:

- **Deciding donation versus local procurement.**
- **Vetting and planning the donation or procurement process.**
- **Verifying the quality and safety of the medical device/s on offer.**
- **Storing, packaging and shipping.**
- **Receiving the medical device/s.**
- **Putting the medical device/s into service.**
- **Monitoring the long-term use of the medical device/s.**

The guidelines are primarily based on the WHO [Medical Device Donations Guide](#) and the Tropical Health and Education Trust (THET) ['Making it Work'](#) and tailored towards the needs of Rotarians planning to provide medical devices to Rotary project around the globe.

Two key questions must guide the entire process:

1) Are the recipients actively engaged in all stages of the donation process?

Often the intended recipients of equipment donations are neither consulted nor do they take an active role during some or all of the stages of the donation process, even though they are primary stakeholders in the process.

From the onset, establish a trusted relationship between the international Rotary partner and the local Rotary partner or recipient entity – this will allow for equitable and honest communication about the specific need of the recipients and the available items at the donor's side.

2) Are the needs of the end-users and patients met?






When medical equipment is purchased, effective health-care providers thoroughly review equipment choices prior to purchase to ensure that the needs of the end-users and the patients are met. However, equipment donation offers are generally not given the same level of attention and deliberation. The criteria listed Table 1 below are typically used when evaluating equipment purchases and also apply for evaluating equipment donation offers.

It is always useful to consult local, district or regional experts and refer to available resources in [Annex 1](#) and the ['Rotary Community Assessment Tool'](#)⁷.

Always discuss the pros and cons of donation versus local procurement.

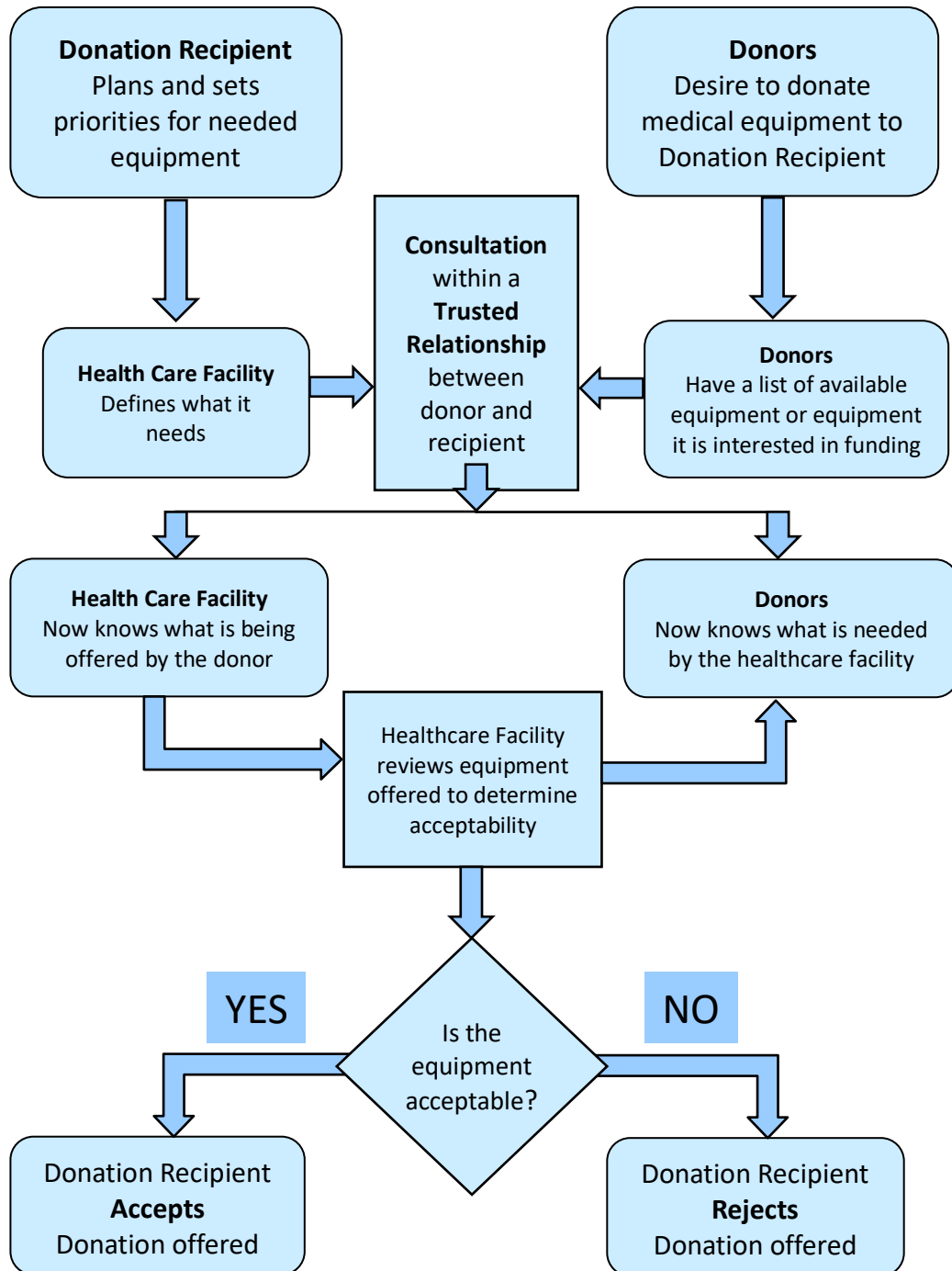
⁷ Rotary Community Assessment Tools: <https://my-cms.rotary.org/en/document/community-assessment-tools>

Table 1

CRITERIA FOR EVALUATING EQUIPMENT FOR PROCUREMENT OR DONATION	
Question?	Criteria
<div style="text-align: center; margin-bottom: 10px;">  1 </div> Is the equipment appropriate to the setting?	Yes, if it is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • suitable for the level of facility and service provided • acceptable to health care professional and patients • suitable for operator skills available • suitable for the local maintenance support capabilities • compatible with existing equipment and consumable supplies • compatible with existing utilities and energy supplies (120 versus 240 voltage) • suited to the local climate, geography and conditions • able to be run economically with local resources
<div style="text-align: center; margin-bottom: 10px;">  2 </div> Is the equipment of good quality and safety?	Yes, if it is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • of sufficient quality to meet requirements & last a reasonable length of time • made from material that can be easily cleaned, disinfected, or sterilized without rusting • manufactured to meet internationally recognized safety and performance standards • suitably packaged and labelled so that it is not damaged in transit or during storage • provided by reputable, reliable, licensed manufacturers, or registered suppliers
<div style="text-align: center; margin-bottom: 10px;">  3 </div> Is the equipment affordable and cost-effective?	Yes, if it is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • available at a price that is cost-effective. Quality and cost often go together (the cheaper option may be of poor quality & ultimately may prove to be costlier in the long term) • reasonable in terms of procurement costs for freight, insurance and import tax • affordable in terms of installation, commissioning, and staff training to use & maintain them • affordable to operate (costs of consumables, accessories and spare parts over its life-time) • affordable to maintain and service (local service center or local skilled technician) • affordable to dispose of safely • affordable in terms of staffing costs (costs of additional staff or specialized training required)
<div style="text-align: center; margin-bottom: 10px;">  4 </div> Is the equipment easy to use and maintain?	Yes, if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • instructions and manuals are available in the appropriate language • user training is offered by the supplier or donor • local after-sales support is available with proven technical skills • the possibility of additional technical assistance through service contracts exists • the equipment comes, preferably, with a warranty covering a reasonable length of time, and clear terms (does it cover parts, labour, travel, refunds or replacements?) • a supply channel exists for equipment-related supplies (consumables, accessories, spare parts are assured for a reasonable period)
<div style="text-align: center; margin-bottom: 10px;">  5 </div> Does the equipment conform with recipients' policies, plans and guidelines?	Yes, if it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conforms with purchasing and donations policy that may exist • conforms with standardization policies that may exist • conforms with the technology level described in standard equipment lists and generic specifications that may exist • conforms with any conclusions resulting from review of literature and comparative products • conforms with conclusions resulting from feedback regarding previous purchases and/or donations

Note: adapted from WHO Medical device technical series

GENERAL PROCESS FOR RECEIVING AND OFFERING DONATIONS OF MEDICAL DEVICES



Note: adapted from WHO Medical device technical series

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF THE DONATION OR PROCUREMENT PROCESS

ISSUES

CONSIDERATIONS

Donations versus local Procurement



Recipient

- Is there a donation policy to consider?
- List the medical devices needed their specifications and quantities.
- Check that the national regulations allow goods to be imported.
- Is the donated item comparable to local supplies/brands?

Donor

- Do I have a clear understanding of the local realities?
- Consider if a donation is the most appropriate form of support. It might be cheaper to procure the goods locally than to transport the goods overseas.
- Only provide donations in response to requests and expressed needs

Vetting & Planning the donation or procurement Process



Recipient

- Consider all the points outlined in [Table 1](#) above.
- Confirm that the donor will cover all the costs for transport, freight, insurance, import duties, customs clearance, installation and commissioning.
- Establish a trusted relationship and frank dialogue with the donor.

Donor

- Consider all the points outlined in [Table 1](#) above.
- Establish a trusted relationship and frank dialogue with the recipient.

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF THE DONATION OR PROCUREMENT PROCESS

ISSUES

CONSIDERATIONS

Verifying the
Quality and Safety



Recipient

- Refer to specifically to questions 1, 2 and 4 in [Table 1](#) above.
- If pre-installation work is required, prepare the site and personnel for receiving equipment and notify the donor when all preparations are complete.
-

Donor

- Refer to specifically to questions 1, 2 and 4 in [Table 1](#) above.
- Ensure that only appropriate medical devices and supplies are donated.
- Ensure that donated equipment is in full working order and is supplied with all technical documents and enough consumables and spare parts to last for at least two years.
- Check with donation solicitors whether the donation is acceptable. If you are offering alternatives, check that these alternatives are acceptable.

**Storage,
Packaging and
Shipping**



Recipient

- Clarify and agree who will cover the costs of international and local transport, freight and insurance, warehousing, customs clearance, storage and handling, installation and ongoing support costs.
- Clarify and agree the shipment will be covered up to the final destination of the recipient.
-

Donor

- Before sending the donations, obtain consent from the donation recipient.
- Confirm what items are being sent and when these will arrive so that the recipient can plan to receive them.

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF THE DONATION OR PROCUREMENT PROCESS

Receiving the medical Device/s

Recipient

- When donations are received, check packaging for damage and make sure that the devices are fully functioning, confirm with the agreed specification, includes the technical and user manuals, spare parts, consumables and accessories.
- Check the expiry date and labelling of the recurrent supplies.
- Refuse inappropriate donations and provide an explanation of the reasons for refusal.
- Keep a record of all donations received that you have not requested and inform donors of unsolicited donations.
- Keep a record or all donations received.

Donor

- Request the recipient to confirm arrival of the donation and condition of goods received.
- If shipment is done by container and the container needs to be returned confirm this with the recipient.

Putting the medical device/s into Service

Recipient

- Before installing the devices verify power supply and other requirements.
- Instruct all users in the proper operation and handling of the new device/s.

Donor

- Request the recipient the recipient to send photos of the medical device/s in use.

**ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF THE DONATION OR
PROCUREMENT PROCESS**

Monitoring the
long-term use of
the medical
device/s



Recipient

- Report any issue arising during the use of the device/s to the donor.

Donor

- Keep in regular contact with the recipient to follow up on the functioning and usefulness of the donation.

Note: adapted from WHO Medical device technical series material

CONSIDERATION FOR THE SCOPE OF YOUR DONATION

No matter what the scale of your medical device/s donation may be, most of the considerations outlined in this **'Good Practice Guide'** apply for all medical device/s donations or procurement. There are several organizations that are receiving and providing medical device donations. You can find more information on some of these organization in the [Annex 2](#) below.

SMALL SCALE MEDICAL DEVICES DONATION OR PROCUREMENT

It is very rewarding to donate medical devices to a colleague or a hospital on a personal basis. Small scale donations of medical devices usually take place on the basis of a personal contact between the donor and the recipient health care facility or health are professional, or through a request by a Rotary Club or District.

Items such as stethoscope, blood pressure apparatus, thermometers, microscope, orthosis, or crutches are often much appreciated by health care professionals in resource poor health care settings. If you are donating small instruments or devices, please make sure that they work and are clean.

If you are donating consumable such as gloves, syringes dressing material or bandages, please make sure that they are well within their expiry period.

These items are **often hand carried or transported in suitcases or boxes by travelers** to the recipient country.

MEDIUM SCALE MEDICAL DEVICES DONATION OR PROCUREMENT

Medium scale donations of medical devices are usually **sent by post parcel or freight**. These donations might include items such as an ultrasound machine, ECG machine, laboratory equipment, orthopedic devices, infusion pumps, medical monitors.

Many Rotary clubs might find it more manageable as opposed to shipping a whole container. Sending equipment by post parcel or freight can be costly so you should always consider the cost-benefit of your donation.

Remember to conform to rules and regulations to avoid the crate getting stuck at the customs or your recipient incurring unexpected and sometimes unaffordable cost. Be clear about the cost of customs clearance, internal transport, installation, training and consumables.

LARGE SCALE MEDICAL DEVICES DONATION OR PROCUREMENT

Large scale medical device donation requires a lot of meticulous planning and preparation. It usually involves the **shipment of a whole container** of goods. There is a rapid turn-over of medical equipment in developed countries – most have many years of useful life. Many hospitals are delighted to donate such equipment to organizations, who can ensure that they do not end up in landfill.



Rotary

International Rotary Fellowship
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We want to encourage Rotarians to think beyond 'donations' and build professional connections and twinning between clubs and hospitals. Transferring surplus medical equipment from high income to low- and middle-income countries can be a a Win – Win opportunity for Rotarians provided it is done in a professional manner.

The International Fellowship of Healthcare Professionals would be happy to support anyone considering such a project. We have a number of experienced volunteers prepared to work alongside potential donors and recipients. www.rotaryhealthprofessionals.org

ANNEX 1 – USEFUL RESOURCE

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

www.who.int

The World Health Organization (WHO) has developed a set of guidelines on appropriate donations of medical devices to formalise the process of donations and facilitate best practice. These guidelines are followed by various countries worldwide; additionally, some countries have their own national donation policies.

- ◆ For specific information on guidelines visit the WHO donation of medical equipment site: https://www.who.int/medical_devices/management_use/manage_donations/en/
- ◆ The WHO Medical device technical series document: [‘Medical device donations: considerations for solicitation and provision’](#) This document provides an overview of the issues and challenges surrounding medical device donations and offers considerations and best practices that may be useful for making and soliciting donations. The document highlights the importance of an active participatory role for the intended recipients of medical equipment donations and emphasizes the importance of treating donations with the same rigor typically applied when purchasing medical equipment.

THET AND PARTNERSHIP FOR GLOBAL HEALTH

<https://www.thet.org>

The Tropical Health and Education Trust (THET) has developed a useful tool kit for medical equipment donations that provides guidance to UK and developing country (DC) partners involved in health partnerships.

- ◆ In 2013 THET created a toolkit for medical equipment donations, entitled: [‘Making it Work’](#). This tool kit includes detailed guidance for those wishing to donate medical equipment to hospitals and health clinics in LMICs as well as for those who receive. It describes in detail what requirements donors should fulfil as well as what communication should take place between the donor and target hospital before the equipment is actually shipped.
- ◆ In 2015 THET added a companion to the toolkit, titled [‘Managing the Medical Equipment Life cycle’](#); an overview of the steps of the equipment life cycle and ways for partnerships to integrate these considerations into their projects. This resource identifies ‘assumptions’, i.e., expectations which might be valid for high-resource settings, but which are not necessarily valid for low – and middle-income countries (LMICs).

PQMD – PARTNERSHIP FOR QUALITY MEDICAL DONATIONS

<http://www.pqmd.org>

PQMD develops and champions high standards in medical supply and service donations. This global collaboration promotes sustainable access to quality health care in under-served communities and populations in crisis.

PQMD has developed a '[New Online Quality Medical Product Donation Guidelines Module](#)', which provides access to an online, interactive version of the guidelines on any device from anywhere in the world! With this new version of the PQMD Guidelines, users can search for the needed content, download key infographics for on-the-go reference, and test their knowledge of key principles of the Guidelines.

This exciting tool will help product donation professionals and others in the international development field navigate different aspects of product donations. The module presents the guidelines in easily digestible sections including governance, finance and policy, needs assessment, pharmaceuticals, medical supplies and consumables, medical devices and equipment, disposal, emergency, monitoring and evaluation and valuation.

THET AND PARTNERSHIP FOR GLOBAL HEALTH

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SPHERE

<https://spherestandards.org/>

Sphere aims to improve the quality of humanitarian work. The Sphere standards have become a primary reference tool for national and international NGOs, volunteers, UN agencies, governments, donors, the private sector, and many others. Today, Sphere is a worldwide community which brings together and empowers practitioners to improve the quality and accountability of humanitarian assistance.

Sphere's flagship publication, the '[Sphere Handbook](#)' is one of the most widely known and internationally recognised sets of common principles and universal minimum standards in humanitarian response.

MEDSURPLUS ALLIANCE

<https://www.medsurplusalliance.org>

The MedSurplus Alliance (MSA) is a program of The Task Force for Global Health. MSA is a cross-sector alliance that works collaboratively to improve access to quality donated medical products, through accreditation, capacity-building, management and technology solutions, and leadership. Their work is organized by strategic initiatives and projects that aim to increase the efficiency, value, scope, and quality of medical product donations. Visit the [MSA Initiatives page](#) to learn more.

Through its Health System Donations – [Ascension Health Initiative](#), MSA has developed a seven-step, standards-driven donation implementation programme that includes tools and guidance. Or contact them at: info@medsurplusalliance.org

LITERATURE REVIEW OF MEDICAL DEVICE DONATION

The paper: '[Medical equipment donation in low-resource settings: a review of the literature and guidelines for surgery and anaesthesia in low-income and middle-income countries](#)' by Isobel Marks, Hannah Thomas, Marize Bakhet, Edward Fitzgerald, 29 September 2019, concluded that there is not enough evidence on the causes of success or failure in medical equipment donation, despite the fact that it plays an important role in equipment sourcing across many low-resource settings. It recommends equitable partnerships between donors and recipients; highlights planning, sourcing, transport, installation, training, maintenance and evaluation as key components; point out that funding for maintenance teams is a particularly neglected area that ought to be considered.

PROCUREMENT GUIDE FOR PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

The '[Medical supplies and equipment for primary health care - A practical resource for procurement and management](#)', provides a comprehensive resource for acquisition of health sector supplies and equipment, covering the needs of facilities at the primary care level. The publication was issued by ECHO International Health Services Limited. ECHO does not exist anymore, but their useful guide is downloadable at a WHO link.

SUSTAINABILITY CHALLENGES IN MEDICAL DEVICE DONATIONS

The discussion paper: '[Access to Medical Devices in Low-Income Countries: Addressing Sustainability Challenges in Medical Device Donations](#)' by Bruce Compton, David M. Barash, Jennifer Farrington, Cynthia Hall, Dale Herzog, Vikas Meka, Ellen Rafferty, Katherine Taylor, and Asha Varghese, July 16, 2018, points out the key barriers to successful donations; refers to existing guidelines and approaches for the donation of medical devices; and suggest a way forward by addressing knowledge gaps and identifying solutions.

ANNEX 2 - ORGANIZATIONS DONATING MEDICAL DEVICES

PROJECT C.U.R.E.

<http://projectcure.org>

Project C.U.R.E is a US-based organization that has been delivering life-saving medical equipment and supplies to hospitals and clinics throughout the under-resourced world. They are the world's largest distributor of donated medical relief—touching the lives of children and families in more than 130 countries.

Project C.U.R.E.'s Cargo program delivers 40-foot semi-trailer-sized cargo containers carrying medical donations to under-resourced hospitals, clinics, and community health centers in developing countries. Project C.U.R.E. collaborates with community partners in each country to develop a high-level understanding of the scope of need. They conduct thorough, on-site assessments to ensure that every container delivered will meet the specific needs of the recipient hospital or clinic, equipping the medical staff with life-saving tools to improve diagnosis, treatment, and care. On average, each 40' container places \$400,000 worth of basic medical supplies and technologically-appropriate equipment directly into the hands of medical providers, where it is needed most.

For further information on how to donate medical supplies and equipment visit the following link: <https://projectcure.org/donateequipment>

For further information on how to receive medical supplies and equipment visit the following link: <https://projectcure.org/deliver-medical-donations>

ROTARY AUSTRALIA WORLD COMMUNITY SERVICE

www.rawcs.org.au

The Rotary Australia World Community Service Limited (RAWCS) is an Australian non-profit public company controlled by Australian Rotarians. An important part of RAWCS is its 'Donations-in-kind' operation, that collects and transports surplus goods from Australia to where they are needed overseas. Over the past 20 years RAWCS have sent 567 container loads of goods to developing countries - worth an estimated \$57 millions.

The principle of the RAWCS Donation-in-kind operation is to repurpose discarded but useful equipment from Australian institutions and transferring it to disadvantaged communities in developing nations and other areas of need based on specific requests and identified needs. The benefits are twofold, Australia reduces needless discarding of useful equipment and reduces waste; while disadvantaged communities obtain goods, they need and improve services to their communities.

RAWCS's Donation-in-kind operation is very sophisticated with collection depots in Melbourne, Geelong, Ballarat, Brisbane, Adelaide, Darwin and Perth, where volunteers receive, organize, inspect and package the equipment and goods for shipping overseas. Goods received that are not shipped are recycled to raise funds for its operation and rental of the collection depots. Australian Rotary clubs raise the needed funds for transporting and shipping the goods.

Please refer to the video link to learn more about RAWCS's donation-in-kind services: <http://mediarss.com.au/RotaryTV3/> and see the direct link: <https://rotarydik.org>

For more information or to obtain equipment through RAWCS, please contact David Goldsmith dgold@netconnect.com.au, who is a member of our committee and will be pleased to offer advice.

You can also visit the RAWCS website at: <https://rawcs.org.au/donations-in-kind-2-2/>

MESA OF DISTRICT 6600

<https://rotarydistrict6600.org/mesa/>

MESA - Medical Equipment and Supplies Abroad Foundation is a 501(c)3 that was formed in 1981 by the Rotary Club of Northwest Ohio District 6600. MESA ships millions of dollars' worth of medical and education materials to Central America, West Africa and Eastern European countries from its 23,000 square-foot warehouse.

For more information visit the following link: <https://rotarydistrict6600.org/mesa-connect-and-volunteer/>

HOSPITAL SISTERS MISSION OUTREACH

<https://mission-outreach.org>

Hospital Sisters Mission Outreach is a medical surplus recovery organization, Hospital Sisters Mission Outreach collects, repairs, packages, and distributes medical supplies and equipment to hospitals and clinics around the world.

For further information on how to donate medical supplies and equipment visit the following link: <https://mission-outreach.org/order>

For further information on how to receive medical supplies and equipment visit the following link: <https://mission-outreach.org/order>

MEDSURPLUS ALLIANCE

<https://www.medsurplusalliance.org/clinical-research-programs>

The MedSurplus Alliance (MSA) is a program of The Task Force for Global Health. Through its kits4life Initiative, MSA has created a platform to repurpose non-used clinical trial lab kits for humanitarian aid. Currently, research centers are required to destroy surplus lab kits in the US. Kits4life envisions that these surplus medical supplies could now deliver life-saving aid to those in need throughout the world. For further information visit the following link: <https://www.medsurplusalliance.org/clinical-research-programs>

Or contact them at: <http://kits4life.com/contact/>

HUMATEM

<http://www.humatem.org>

Humatem works to improve the quality of medical devices transferred to healthcare facilities in developing countries by managing an exchange platform which offers tools and services to ensure actions are more efficient. Since 2015, Humatem is officially recognized by WHO as a collaborating organization.

This service, unique to France, coordinates donations of medical devices between stakeholders and international aid organizations supporting medical equipment for health care facilities in developing countries.

Their website is in French language.

WHEELCHAIRS FOR KIDS

<https://wheelchairsforkids.org>

Wheelchairs for Kids is initiated by the Rotary Club of Scarborough in Western Australia. WFK produces rough terrain wheelchairs for donation and distribution to children living with disabilities in developing countries.

You can contact them at: <https://wheelchairsforkids.org/contact/>

Or read more on their Facebook page: <https://www.facebook.com/Wheelchairsforkids/>

HÔPITAL SANS FRONTIÈRE

<https://www.hsf.be>

HSF is an organization in Belgium that collects donated equipment and provides them to health facilities around the world. Their website is in French language.

For further information on how to receive medical supplies and equipment visit the following link: <https://www.hsf.be/obtenir-notre-aide>

MEDSHARE

<https://www.medshare.org>

MedShare is a humanitarian aid organization dedicated to improving the quality of life of people, communities and our planet by sourcing and directly delivering surplus medical supplies and equipment to communities in need around the world. MedShare works with hospitals, distributors and manufacturers to collect and redistribute medical products to qualified healthcare facilities in medically underserved communities.

For further information on how to donate medical supplies and equipment visit the following link: <https://www.medshare.org/donate/>

For further information on how to receive medical supplies and equipment visit the following link: <https://www.medshare.org/order-supplies/>

HEALTHRAYS®

<https://healthrays.info>

HealthRays® is an initiative of Rotary District 6440 brings X-ray services and training to health facilities in Guatemala

REMEDY RECOVERED MEDICAL EQUIPMENT FOR THE DEVELOPING WORLD

<https://www.remedyinc.org>

REMEDY, Recovered Medical Equipment for the developing world, is a not-for-profit organization dedicated to actively promoting the recovery of unused medical supplies for the purpose of global aid, waste reduction, and cost-effectiveness. They seek to inspire and serve as a catalyst through education, practice and example.

REMEDY is committed to cooperation with other charitable organizations engaged in similar activities. By working together, they believe that they can more efficiently and reliably respond to those in need.