D1.1 Educational resources and guidelines for members related the implementation of the GRID

Grant Agreement number: 811126
Project acronym: SAVDON
Work Package number: WP1

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Co-funded by
the Health Programme
of the European Union

Description:

A suite of online and printed educational and support resources to support member organisations to effectively and efficiently implement and utilise unique donor identifiers within EU Member States. Including:

- Implementation checklists

- Recommended process maps and flows

- Implementation and usage guidelines

- Frequently Asked Questions

- Examples of good and best practice

- Feedback mechanisms to aid the speedy collation of feedback relating to implementation so that barriers can be quickly overcome

Product:

https://www.wmda.info/professionals/optimising-search-match-connect/why-global-identifier/

1.1 GRID webpage

The GRID provides a standard format that is being introduced by donor registries and donor centers that tissue donor identifiers. The GRID assures that every donor is assigned a globally unique identifier, in that way reducing the risk of misidentification. GRID will eliminate the possibility of two donors having the same identifier across the global network.

This webpage includes quick links to:
- List of Issuing Organisation Numbers (ION)
- General information about GRID
- WMDA Guide to Understanding and Preparing for GRID implementation
- GRID Checksum Calculator
- Publication explaining GRID: Global Registration Identifier for Donors (GRID) of Hematopoietic Stem Cells: Road to Automation and Safety
- ION database and GRID rules
- FAQs
- GRID: Surveys, Presentations, Newsletters & Blogs

1.2 Implementation checklists

Beneath shows an example of an Implementation Checklist, by the National Marrow Donor Program (NMDP), Minneapolis - USA. Additional checklists are still being made by the different donor registries worldwide.

3553 NMDP Implementation Checklist

Gemaakt door Emma Jorstad, laatste wijziging op nov 16, 2018

Has your registry/donor center assigned GRID to your existing donors?

Are you assigning GRIDs to newly registered donors?

Have you added the GRID field to your XML submission to WMDA Search and Match?

Are you populating the GRID field in your XML to WMDA Search and Match?

Have you completed EMDIS Implementation Package 14?

Have you completed EMDIS Implementation Package 15?

Have you completed EMDIS Implementation Package 16?

Have you implemented GRID in your internal IT systems?

Is GRID visible on your electronic search list?

Is GRID visible on your printed/PDF search list?

Is GRID on your Blood Sample labels?

Has GRID been added to your work up forms?

Has GRID been added to your clearance forms/paperwork?

Is GRID on your product label?

Can your TCs accept samples and products with GRID?

Do your invoices include GRID?

Are you experiencing any barriers to GRID Implementation? Do you have any issues?

1.3 Recommended process maps and flows

The recommended GRID Implementation Deadlines are addressed to the WMDA community to make sure all members are on track the reach the same goals at the appropriate time.
On the Share website the deadlines are described:

GRID: WMDA Implementation Deadlines

Gemaakt door Paulien Kort (administrator), laatste wijziging door Lydia Foeken op dec 17, 2018

⚠ To ease the implementation across organisations, WMDA have extended the implementation plan for step C to allow for changes around the Operational processes within their organisations. Below is the updated timeline.

- **C*1:** IT track: The expectation for mandatory GRID implementation is defined as any technical process that involves interaction with other organisations (for example completing the EMDIS IPs), but does not include any technical changes that are entirely internal (eg screen changes or internal database changes). GRID as mandatory in IT will remain from the beginning of step C on 29 April.
- **C*2:** Operational track: The expectation of GRID implementation during this step includes search reports, email communications, documents and forms, blood sample and product labelling, invoicing etc. Operational changes will be mandatory from 1 July 2019.

Description of Step A, B, C, D and E

Step A: Start of implementing GRID in your organisation

This is the first phase of adopting the Global Registration Identifier Donors (GRID) in your organisation. This means by **31st December 2018** your organisation must register an Issuing Organisation Number (ION) at ICCBBA. You must also have defined a strategy how to implement GRID in your organisation, in your processes and in your country.

TIP: WMDA office can assist you in facilitating your registration of the ION number at ICCBBA.

Step B: Donor files submitted to the Search & Match Service show the old as well as the GRID donor ID

All organisations from January 1, 2019 must ensure that their XML data submission file to Search & Match Service contains the GRID field. Where you have assigned a GRID to your donors and submitted it via the XML, the GRID ID will be made visible within the Search and Match donor reports.

- If you do not have the GRID number in your XML-file, please do not provide the field, otherwise your donor file will be rejected.
- If you have the GRID number in your XML file, WMDA will validate the GRID and show both the old donor ID number and GRID on the Search & Match donor reports.

NOTE: During this transition period you must carry on submitting the old donor ID in conjunction with the GRID ID. This is to ensure that donors can be clearly identified with either or both IDs.

Step C1: Organisations start to use the new GRID ID in their IT communications between organisations

From April 29, 2019, organisations providing blood stem cells must ensure their own registry IT systems must have a GRID populated to ensure they are able to interact with external applications like EMDIS, Search & Match Service. They must use both the old donor ID as well as the new GRID donor ID to allow partner organisations to transition donors in their system and across their operations from the old donor ID to the new GRID donor ID. If you need more time to roll out your operational processes, you have until 1st July.

Step C2: Organisations must use the new GRID ID in all international (IT & Operational) communication between organisations

From July 1, 2019 all organisations must ensure that their operational procedures contain GRID. This means from 1st July both (Old donor and GRID) IDs are mandatory on electronic communication (EMDIS, Search & Match), emails, search lists, working instructions, documents, invoicing, extended and verification typings samples, infectious disease marker samples and collected products throughout C2 phase. You must ensure that all your transplant centres, donor centres, collection centres and other stakeholders are fully aware of GRID and are prepared in advance for receiving GRID.

Samples and product labels should carry both donor IDs. Space limitations may mean that only one donor identifier can be carried on the label and in such cases both donor identifiers must be present in accompanying documentation for a clear audit trail of donor IDs. Donor identifiers should preferably be printed but in situations where hand written labels are currently in use this practice may continue. Where space permits the use of barcodes in addition to the eye-readable identifiers is encouraged. If either one of the donor ID numbers is missing, the organisation receiving communication is justified to ask for the other donor ID number. Please refer to the labelling guides that are available for meeting the requirements during this phase.

Step D: Use the new GRID donor ID as the main donor identifier

From 17th December 2019 all organisations must be able to accept the GRID as the sole identifier for any incoming donor related data transactions. During this phase you may continue to use your old donor IDs alongside their GRID as a secondary identifier should you wish to.

Step E: Fully implemented the new GRID donor ID

From 15th December 2020 GRID must be fully implemented for all organisations and will be the only donor identifier to be shown in the search & Match Service. Final references to the old donor ID will no longer be visible within the Search & Match service and should be discontinued. WMDA acknowledges that on a registry level, the current donor IDs will never fully be removed and must be maintained for historical traceability and quality. The expectation is that use of these IDs in daily processes and communications (technical and operational) are discontinued. Continued use of multiple IDs is inherently a risk of misidentification and miscommunication.

1.4 Implementation and usage guidelines

The WMDA Guide to Understanding and Preparing for GRID Implementation on WMDA Share shows the standard for GRID implementation in different WMDA Member Organisations. The guide includes an introduction to GRID, the history and explanation of the GRID project, the Requirements and Structure of the GRID, the Phases and Timeline of GRID Implementation and the Planning and Preparing for GRID Implementation: Points of Consideration for Issuing Organisations (IOs). The page looks as follows:

GRID: WMDA Guide to Understanding and Preparing for GRID Implementation

Gemaakt door Paulien Kort (administrator), laatste wijziging door Manish Kakkar op okt 14, 2018

CONTENTS

I.   Introducing GRID

II.   The GRID Project

III.   Requirements and Structure of the GRID

- Basic Requirements
- Specific Format and Design Requirements
- Use of Existing Identifiers within the GRID
- GRID Presentation

IV.   Phases and Timeline of GRID Implementation

V.   Planning and Preparing for GRID Implementation: Points of Consideration for Issuing Organisations (IOs)

VI. Resources/References

I. Introducing GRID

GRID stands for Global Registration Identifier for Donors. Simply put, the GRID is a new and better way to identify potential donors.

> The GRID provides a standard format that will be introduced by donor registries and donor centers that issue donor identifiers, hereafter referred to as "issuing organisations" (IO). The GRID assures that every donor is assigned a globally unique identifier; thus reducing the risk of misidentification. GRID will eliminate the possibility of two donors having same identifier across the global network.

This Guide provides a high-level description of the purpose, scope and structure of GRID, and what IOs should consider as they plan, prepare and implement GRID.

Please note this guide will be updated periodically as new information becomes available.

II. The GRID Project

Meeting the Need for Globally Unique Donor Identification

Unrelated hematopoietic progenitor cell (HPC) donor registries and issuing organisations (IO) facilitate exchange of HPC products throughout the world. To improve communication across national and international borders, and to prevent errors in identification of donors, a system to uniquely and consistently identify potential donors on a global scale is needed.

To this end, the World Marrow Donor Association (WMDA) is working in collaboration with ICCBBA to develop and implement a Global Registration Identifier for Donors (GRID). The GRID Project is a multi-phase, multi-year effort to achieve implementation on an international basis.

> **What is ICCBBA?**
> ICCBBA (formerly International Council for Commonality in Blood Bank Automation) is an international non-governmental, non-profit organisation based in Redlands, California. The mission of ICCBBA is to improve patient safety through standardization of the manner in which critical information is carried on labels of Medical Products of Human Origin (MPHO), including the hematopoietic progenitor cell (HPC) products of bone marrow and cord blood. ICCBBA is an issuing agency for globally unique identifiers under ISO 15459, and is a nongovernmental organisation in official relations with the World Health Organisation.

PROJECT SCOPE

The GRID applies to unrelated HPC donors and potential donors.
Planning and preparation for GRID implementation affects the following entities:

- Unrelated HPC donor registries;
- Donor centers that recruit adult volunteer donors;
- Marrow collection and apheresis centers;
- Transplant centers;
- Donor testing laboratories;
- Software developers;
- Label vendors; and
- Other organisations that provide or utilise products or services of these entities.

PURPOSE and GOAL

The purpose of the GRID is to:

1. Reduce the risk of misidentification of HPC donors, due to the lack of global uniqueness of identifiers;
2. Provide a standard eye-readable format for the donor identifier that can be used by humans;
3. Provide a standard machine-readable format for the donor identifier that can be used by computer systems;
4. Provide a check sum for transcription control;
5. Provide consistent documentation;
6. Improve traceability of donors.

How is the GRID different than the ISBT 128 Donation Identification Number (DIN) ?

GRID = unique identification of a HPC donor, potential donor.

ISBT 128 DIN = unique identification of a donation event / specific product collected (recommended for cord blood units)

	GRID	ISBT 128 DIN	SEC Donation Identification Sequence (DIS)
Purpose	To uniquely identify a hematopoietic progenitor cell donor, or potential donor that is listed in a registry.	To uniquely identify a donation event [collection or recovery] including a cord blood collection. To provide a registry identifier for cord blood units.	To uniquely identify a donation event [collection or recovery]
Scope of application	Global	Global	Europe
Number of characters	19	13	21
Facility identified within the structure	The organization that assigned the GRID. The identifier assigned to this organization is called the GRID Issuing Organization Number (ION). The ION is assigned by ICCBBA in collaboration with WMDA.	The facility that assigned the DIN. The identifier assigned to this organization is called the Facility Identification Number (FIN). The FIN is assigned by ICCBBA.	The facility that assigned the DIS. The identifier assigned to this organization is called the Tissue Establishment Code (TEC). The TEC is assigned by the appropriate competent authority within each country.
Example	Global Registration Identifier for Donors (GRID) 9991 0120 7043 3201 632 — Issuing Organisation Number (ION), Registration Donor Identifier, Checksum	G9999 17 123456 — FIN	GB000120G999917123456

Currently, formats used by issuing organisations to assign identifiers to their potential donors vary widely.

Some organisations assign an identifier that includes only numbers. Some IOs utilize a combination of both alpha and numeric characters. Some IOs also utilize symbols or punctuation such as dash marks ⊖ in addition to alphanumeric characters. The number of characters within the identifier ranges from four to fifteen.

In the midst of all this variability, there are no standard controls to assure global uniqueness of an assigned donor.

The goal, therefore, of the GRID project is to create a standard, consistent system for issuing organisations to assign a globally unique identifier to potential unrelated HPC donors.

Through a phased implementation process, the GRID project will essentially move issuing organisations:
FROM:
Use of disparate formats and methodologies to assign donor identifiers that do not assure global uniqueness;
TO:
A standard, consistent system that assigns a globally unique identifier to potential HPC donors.

> *It is believed that the GRID will improve electronic communication, traceability, and accuracy*
> *in unambiguously identifying potential donors by standardizing systems of donor identification across the globe.*

III. Requirements and Structure of the GRID

The GRID is a nineteen character identifier composed of three elements: a four digit Issuing Organisation Number (ION); a thirteen character Registration Donor Identifier assigned by the Issuing organisation; and a two digit checksum. Full details on the rules for allocating and using the GRID are provided in the ICCBBA Standard Document **ST-015 Global Registration Identifier for Donors: ION Database and GRID Rules.**

IV. Phases and Timeline of GRID Implementation

The WMDA Standards will be revised to include expectations pertinent to GRID.

Pursuant to upcoming revised WMDA Standards, IOs must plan and prepare for full GRID implementation.

Representatives from WMDA and ICCBBA have identified milestones for the project:	
Define Updated Specifications	June 2017
WMDA Fall Meeting Discuss EMDIS Implementation (Schedule and details and discussion regarding the proposed EMDIS implementation can be found in RFC 60 - RFC 60: Introduction of GRID in the new format into EMDIS)	November 2017
Search & Match Service (known as BMDW) mandatory Submission of GRID • Must be present to list on the Search & Match Service • Checksum validation will be in place	December 2018
IT & Operational Readiness • Search Lists • Donor Orders, Requests and Forms • Outcome Reporting/Forms • Labels • Others as yet to be specified	April 2019 / July 2019
On-Going Support Changes	Fall 2020

The specific timeline for each phase will be determined and communicated by WMDA. Please find the phased implementation timeline HERE.
Please see Section V, *Planning and Preparing for GRID Implementation: Points of Consideration for Registries/Issuing Organisations*, for additional information regarding what IOs should consider throughout each of the five implementation phases.

V. Planning and Preparing for GRID Implementation: Points of Consideration for Registries/Issuing Organisations

As outlined in Section 4, implementation of GRID will take place in multiple phases over multiple years.

Successful implementation of GRID will require each registry/ IO to carefully consider and plan for many impacts and changes to both existing internal operations and processes, and to those of their stakeholders and partners.
IOs may expect to change their operations in the areas of:

- Staffing resources
- Information technology resources and registry software
- Communication with key stakeholders and partners
- Data transmission/interface with EMDIS, Search & Match Service and other partners
- Use of the ION in replacement of current IO identifier (e.g., country code)
- Capture and presentation of the donor identifier, both eye-readable (required) and machine-readable (optional)
- Documents, including search reports, samples, product labels, forms that may include the GRID

In addition to newly-registered donors, all existing donor identifiers must be converted to the GRID format. This will require planning and consultation with your information technology resources.

As a starting point, this section identifies suggested activities an IO may consider as they plan and prepare for GRID implementation. This is not an all-inclusive guide, as complete details related to specific steps and timing of implementation have not yet been fully determined and will evolve as the project matures.

GETTING STARTED: High-Level Outline

1. **Identify anticipated resources to work on the GRID implementation effort**

- Consider existing staff resources; possible need for additional staff; need for re-assignment of duties, and potential need for external consultant(s).
- Ensure your senior leadership understands and supports the need to pursue GRID implementation.

2. **Form a core implementation team**

- Ensure cross-functional representation
- Identify a team lead
- Establish a framework for team governance, member roles and responsibilities, meetings, charter, etc.

3. **Ensure the core team gains a comprehensive understanding of the GRID requirements**

- At minimum, the resources provided by ICCBBA and WMDA should provide the basis for the team's learning/training (see RESOURCES section).
- Consult with ICCBBA and WMDA as needed.
- *NOTE: a complete understanding of the GRID requirements and the long term vision is essential to implementation success*

4. **Ensure the core team gains a comprehensive understanding of the implementation phases and the importance of meeting the expectations and timeline for each phase.**

5. **Develop Initial GRID Implementation Plan**

- The overall Implementation Plan should take into account each phase of implementation.
- A GRID Implementation Plan (TEMPLATE) is available HERE.

6. **Obtain an Issuing Organisation Number (ION)**

- IOs listing with WMDA (Search & Match Service) have already received their 4-digit ION.
- IOs not currently listing with WMDA must apply for allocation of an ION by contacting WMDA. Please see *ISBT 128 Standard, Global Registration Identifier for Donors: ION Database and GRID Rules (ST-015)* for detailed instructions about how to obtain an ION.
- *NOTE: The ION is unrelated to the 5-digit Facility Identification Number used with ISBT 128 for unique product identification.*

  It is important for IOs to view the ION within a GRID only as a means to ensure uniqueness, not as a means to identify the organisation that lists a donor and that possesses a donor's records.

7. **Compare current donor identifier format to GRID requirements and determine what changes are needed**

- If your IO currently uses lower case alpha characters within the donor identifier, they must be converted to upper case in order to meet GRID requirements.
- If mixed upper and lower case letters are contained in the existing identifier, an entirely new GRID may need to be assigned to ensure uniqueness. This may also be the case if symbols or punctuation are used within the existing identifier.
- Some IOs may consider converting from an alphanumeric format to an all-numeric format.
- If your IO currently uses symbols or punctuation within the donor identifier, they must be eliminated to meet GRID requirements.
- If a sans-serif font is not currently used, select a new font. The type of sans-serif font selected must clearly distinguish between similar letters and digits (i.e. 0 and O, 1 and I).
- Get to know the checksum function; this is especially important for your IT resources to understand and incorporate.

8. **Determine format for new donor identifier within the GRID**

- Numeric or alphanumeric; and font style
- Consult with ICCBBA and WMDA as needed

9. **Determine method for mapping local identifiers to the GRID**

This can be done in a number of ways and your IT colleagues (if you use an IT system to assign IDs) will be able to select the ideal method for you.

10. Conduct initial assessment of impact on internal IO operations and processes

- Consider current process for assigning donor identifier, current computer systems used, associated documents and SOPs, search reports, donor materials, existing data fields in forms, product labels, and software applications.

11. Identify external partners

Including, but not limited to: donor centers, transplant centers, product collection centers, HLA testing laboratories, IDM testing laboratories, other testing laboratories, recruitment partners, sample draw sites, sample repositories, couriers, cryo-product shippers, data registries

12. Conduct assessment of impact on external stakeholders, partners, and donors

- Examples of points of impact may include, but are not limited to:
    - ---how partners currently record the donor identifier, both manually and electronically;
    - ---how donor identifiers are mapped for traceability;
    - ---how product collection centers label their samples and products;
    - ---how transplant centers accept and read sample and product labels;
    - ---how laboratories' instrumentation reads sample labels at receipt and testing.

- Consider conducting a survey with stakeholders to obtain their perception of impact
- Consider scale of impact, e.g., small/minimal impact versus need for large scale changes, including changes to IT systems, new equipment, revision of policies and procedures, wide-scale staff training)
- *Please note that additional/ongoing impact assessment may be needed at each phase of implementation*

13. Develop a communication plan for both internal staff and external partners

- The communication plan should outline the strategy for communicating key messages regarding GRID implementation at various stages along the way (including requirements, timelines, updates).

14. Complete technology needs assessment

- Engage Information Technology (IT) resources in needs assessment and throughout the GRID implementation process
- Assess requirements for interchange with EMDIS and WMDA (Search & Match Service), as well as other IOs
- Determine software needs and identify options for software development, if applicable
- Assess equipment needs, including printers, scanners, labels to produce machine-readable GRID if applicable (this also impacts partners)
- Ensure comprehensive understanding of the checksum and how to calculate it, per Standard ST-015 and its consistent presentation.
- If opting for machine-readable GRID format, ensure comprehensive understanding of specific requirements for electronic, machine-readable presentation of the GRID.

NOTE: Registry/IO software should not use the ION within the GRID to determine the organisation with which a donor is associated. The ION only identifies the organisation that originally assigned the GRID. There should be a separate field to identify the organisation with which the donor is currently associated.

15. Select vendors (if applicable)

- Identify, assess and qualify potential vendor(s) for equipment, software and software development, if applicable
- Complete vendor selection and vendor agreement(s)
- Work closely with selected vendors, particularly software developers, to ensure they understand all GRID requirements
- Ensure software developer adheres to the specific requirements for electronic, machine-readable presentation of the GRID, per Standard ST-015

16. Purchase, install, and validate equipment and software (if applicable)

17. Establish procedures

- Write policies and standard operating procedures (SOPs) or amend existing ones to incorporate GRID

18. Develop and deliver training

- To internal IO staff
- To external stakeholders as appropriate

The impact assessments conducted along the way will help to shape the training content.

19. Communicate intent to implement GRID to all stakeholders

20. Implement GRID

VI. Resources/References

- *ISBT 128 Standard Global Registration Identifier for Donors: ION Database and GRID Rules (ST-015)* https://www.iccbba.org/docs/tech-library/technical/st-015-isbt-128-standard-global-registration-identifier-for-donors-ion-database-and-grid-rules.pdf

- *ICCBBA Website* (www.iccbba.org)

- *WMDA Website* (www.wmda.info)

- *ISBT 128 Standard Technical Specification* (ST-001) http://www.iccbba.org/docs/tech-library/technical/st-001-isbt-128-standard-technical-specification.pdf

- *GRID Implementation Plan - Template -* *https://share.wmda.info/x/tZabEw*

1.5 Frequently Asked Questions

Via the GRID page on WMDA Share the Frequently Asked Questions can be found. The current page looks as follows:

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

Gemaakt door Paulien Kort (administrator), laatste wijziging door Lauren Bosco op nov 26, 2018

› What are the differences between GRID, ISBT 128 DIN and SEC DIS?

› What are the expectations of GRID?

› Where can I find my ION (Issuing Organisation Number)?

› Will WMDA provide financial assistance to help implement GRID?

› How do we generate our GRIDs? Should the old IDs be included in GRIDs?

› What is a Checksum?

› How should GRID be displayed in search reports?

› Why does the GRID eye-readable presentation have spaces in it?

› How should the GRID ID and original donor ID be handled in the transition period?

› Should GRID also become the primary ID internally?

› What ID should be shown on forms with a single ID field (e.g. WMDA forms)? Is it necessary to change our existing forms or to change forms filed for closed cases?

› Will WMDA update the forms?

› How to manage GRID when a donor transfers from another registry?

› How will GRID be governed?

› Will GRID need to be provided on product labels?

› Will cord blood units (CBU) need to display GRID?

› When do I have to finish implementation of GRID?

› How do I select a printer for barcode printing?

› How does EMDIS work with GRID?

› How will GRID implementation in EMDIS (IP14) affect the use of the HUB code associated with the D_ID field? Will the GRID ION code need to be validated?

› Will donors still have a registry ID?

› If I retire a donor what happens to the GRID?

› Do we need to give legacy (non active / deleted) donors a GRID ID?

› Do all blood samples need to have GRID on the label?

› Is there a standard format for blood sample labels?

› What happens if we cannot implement GRID to the timeline?

› Will all labels need to be eye-readable and machine-readable?

› Do we need to explain the donor ID change to our donors?

› Should our IT systems use the check characters to confirm a valid GRID has been entered?

› How should we deal with the GRID in email communication?

› What if I use the software application Prometheus?

› Can I use only one ID whenever my registry is ready?

› For new donors (being added to WMDA registries that were operational before 1 January 2018) do we only need to assign a GRID after 1st January 2018, and not also the current donor ID?

› Anomalies when exporting GRID to Excel

1.6 Examples of good and best practice

During the international WMDA Community meeting in Munich (Germany) in June 2018 two donor organisations presented their way of implementation GRID in their organisation.

The first one was by the big organisation ZKRD (Zentrales Knochenmarkspender Register Deutschland) – the German National Bone Marrow Donor Registry and the second was by a smaller organisation The Sunflower Fund in South-Africa. This is to give examples about the practices from different organisations in their journey to implement GRID within their organisation.

- ZKRD is one of the largest registries in the world.

- The Sunflower Fund is a relatively new registry who started setting up in March 2018. They developed a new database for donor registration. It was advised by WMDA to incorporate GRID from the start. They had a few queries and managed to sort it out with the support of WMDA technical assistance. They faced to challenges with the GRID implementation, which was probably due to the fact they started off without any data or programme that needed to be recorded.

Organisation	Powerpoint presentation
ZKRD	GRID implementation; ZKR
Sunflower Fund	GRID implementation; Sur

1.7 Feedback mechanisms

The WMDA set up a GRIDS inbox service for WMDA Members where they can ask questions and reach out for help regarding implementation of GRID. This service is the feedback mechanisms to aid the speedy collation of feedback relating to implementation so that barriers can be quickly overcome.
The email address is grid@wmda.info. This inbox is monitored by the GRID contact person at WMDA and the GRID Task Force is available for additional support to implement the global identifier.