

Supply Chain Data Standards in Humanitarian Work

GSI Global Healthcare Conference

October 18, 2017

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Presentation Outline

- Background
- USAID and Donor Community Adoption of GSI Standards
- GDSN Integration
- Global FPVisibility and Analytics Network

United States Agency for International Development (USAID)



USAID's global health programs have three strategic priorities:

- Preventing Child and Maternal Deaths
- Controlling the HIV/AIDS Epidemic
- Combating Infectious Diseases

USAID Supply Chain for Health Commodities

- Successful implementation of USG health programs, is dependent on an uninterrupted supply of health commodities.
- Since 2005, USAID has procured and delivered more than 4,300 different products (FP, Malaria, HIV) valued over \$3 billion.
- USAID has provided more than \$800 million in strengthening supply chain systems in more than 50 countries.

G2

G2 Problem statement and statement on procurement volume. GHFP, 3/28/2017

The Challenge

- Poor data visibility because items and products are identified in non-standard ways
 - Proprietary identification numbers that are reassigned at various points in the supply chain
 - Identification inconsistent across procurement agencies and supply chain stakeholders through to the end user
- Lack of standardization in processes and operations because of inconsistent packaging labels
 - Multiple barcodes
 - Different types of barcodes
 - No barcodes

...WHICH RESULTS IN LIMITED DATA VISIBILITY AND RISK TO SUPPLY CHAIN SECURITY

Goals through adoption of global standards

- To identify and implement supply chain efficiencies
- Enable end-to-end data visibility across multiple supply chains
- To ensure supply chain security
- To increase patient safety



Reproductive Health Global Traceability Advisory Group (RH GTAG)

IDENTIFICATION RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH GLOBAL TRACEABILITY ADVISORY GROUP

Version 1.1, April 2017

- A forum for subject matter experts from industry and the public sector to discuss and provide recommendations for the adoption and implementation of global standards for RH product identification, data capture, and data exchange in the supply chain.
- Recommendations were finalized and distributed in April 2017



Identification Recommendations for Reproductive Health Pharmaceutical Products

USAID Technical Directive

In April 2017, USAID issued a Technical Directive to the Global Health Supply Chain (GHSC) Procurement and Supply Management (PSM) Project to establish a strategic approach for the adoption of global standards for product identification, data capture, and data sharing for procurement and supply chain assistance.



April 25, 2017

TECHNICAL DIRECTION MEMORANDUM (TDM) 2017-03

TO:	Anthony Savelli, Project Director, GHSC-PSM	
FROM:	Lindizgya Gutierrez, COR, GH/ID/MAL /S/ Sherif Mowafy, COR, GH/OHA/SCH /S/ Carmen Tull, COR, GH/MNCH/CHI John Vivalo, COR, GH/PRH/CSL	
SUBJECT:	Technical Direction Memo (TDM) Establishment of a strategic approach for the adoption of global standards for product identification	
REFERENCE:	Chemonics International - GHSC-Procurement and Supply Management USAID IDIQ No. AID-OAA-I-15-00004 Task Order 1 - AID-OAA-TO-15-00007, Task Order 2 - AID-OAA-TO- 15-00009, Task Order 3 - AID-OAA-TO-15-00010, and Task Order 4 - AID-OAA-TO-16-00018	

Background

To improve the safety and efficiency of supply chains in the countries in which it supports, and to improve the traceability of USAID funded commodities, USAID is implementing a strategic vision for adoption of global standards for supply chains. To advance this, USAID expects GHSC-PSM to implement a strategic and coordinated approach to adoption of global standards, namely GS1 healthcare standards, for product identification, data capture and data sharing across its global and in-country activities. This includes utilizing barcode technology in its supply chain and enabling its usage by national supply chains.

In January 2017, GHSC-PSM concluded a consultancy with RC Partners focused on adoption of global standards under the project. By May 25, 2017, GHSC-PSM shall submit to USAID a detailed plan for implementation of global standards for product identification and data capture to achieve the minimum targets set by each TO. This strategic plan shall detail milestones, risks, and resource requirements

Technical Directions

Below are the targets that have been established for T03. The targets for the remaining task orders will be provided in a later communication from the task order COR. The targets and objectives of this TDM are to focus on product identification and labeling. Further guidance will be provided on data sharing.

U.S. Agency for International Development 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20523 www.usald.gov

GHSC-PSM Procurement Requirement

- In May 2017, as a result of USAID Technical Directive Memo, GHSC-PSM issued an announcement of their intention to implement GS1 global standards for USAID procured health commodities.
- PSM developed a five year (2017 2022) implementation strategy that phases requirements for identification, labelling, and data exchange.



Announcement of Intention to Implement Global Standards for Product Identification, Labeling, and Data Exchange

Announcement during Family Planning Summit – July 2017

- On July 11, policymakers, donors, and advocates from around the world gathered at the Family Planning Summit in London, UK, to discuss efforts to reach our Family Planning 2020 goals and ensure that more women and girls around the world are able to plan their families and their futures.
- Adoption of global data standards (GSI) was listed as one of the group initiatives for supply chain strengthening.

Adoption of GSI Global Standards



Adoption of Global Data Standards (GS1)

The adoption of global standards for product identification and for the capture and exchange of supply chain data is a key enabler of the global and in-country VANs. More widely, standards-driven interoperability between different information systems is critical to facilitate coordination between the various supply chain systems that provide family planning commodities. Data standards also help to ensure patient safety (through product traceability from manufacture to use) and lower supply chain costs (through driving efficiencies). USAID and UNFPA have worked over the past year with contraceptive manufacturers to develop a roadmap and timeline for the adoption of GS1 standards (the leading standards in the healthcare industry) in labeling contraceptive products.

Interagency Supply Chain Group (ISG) Position Paper – August 2017

- The ISG is an informal partnership of 15 major actors involved in providing supply chain support to countries: Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, DFID, Global Affairs Canada, the Global Drug Facility, KfW, the Global Fund, Gavi, NORAD, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, USAID, World Bank, WFP and WHO.
- In August 2017, ISG published a position paper on the • adoption of GSI standards. The ISG has committed to the process of transitioning to include established, global data standards as part of their procurement requirements and support country uptake of these standards.

From the Interagency Supply Chain Group: Visibility for Health Systems: Adoption of Global Data Standards (GS1)

About the ISG The broad purpose of the Interagency Supply Chain Group (ISG) is to share information and seek greate alignment across supply-chain investments to bring more impact to individual agency supply chain stra gies. The group promotes coordination both globally across programs, and locally through national leader ship with the overall aim of improving the efficiency and effectiveness of in-country supply chains. The ISG is an informal partnership of 15 major actors involved in providing supply chain support to countries: Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, DFID, Global Affairs Cana da, the Global Drug Facility, KfW, the Global Fund, Ga vi, NORAD, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, USAID, World Bank, WFP and WHO.



Background

Medicines supply chain execution and responsiveness novement of goods, information and funds, across an approaches are. Since 2014, the international develop noreasing number of logistics and trading partners, span. ment community has promoted the use of global data ning a wide (if not global geographic) region. Whilst the standards (GS1) to provide a wider and har Implementation of traceability systems has been identified framework for supply chain visibility, strengthening anti-by National Regulatory Authorities as a useful and efficient tool to combat faisification and illicit distribution of medical products, only some countries have issued prove traceability regulation. Many have not, and are till assession various implementation mechanisms, alter

natives or otherwise have not approached this topic at require synchronization of supply and demand, as well as all. The international community has recognized the the orchestration of three flows of commerce, that are the need to support countries in determining what these best ties. The Interagency Supply Chain Group recognizes the value for advocating for both effective and sustainable solutions to enable traceability and safe passage of medicines through national supply chains and have committee to strengthening this response accordingly

Current activities of the ISG

- Strengthen global and country advocacy for the adoption of GS1 standards and traceability systems with countries, in collaboration with other relevant stakeholders.
- These, in Control and the control internal substantiations. Accelerate the understanding and adoption of an open and global supply chain standard, globally, through tech-rical support, education, and collaboration with manufactures. Collaborate to the prove doors processment gludelines, including the requirement for the use of GS1 standards for identification and barcooling on the different packaging levels, and coordinate with manufacturers on an imple-
- mentation timeline
- memation immerie. Develop a roadmag & timeline for the adoption of GS1 standards in labeling all health commodities and products. Provide technical assistance to several countries in defining parameters necessary to implement National Trace-ability Systems. These include development and finance implementation plans for barcoding of health commodi-ties for member states. e.g. support to the Government of Ethiopia to implement a nation-wide adoption of barcoding technology

rth meeting of the member state mechanism on substandard/spurious/fabely-labeled AMISI/INI3 fabelled/counterfa Is item 4C. Existing technologies and 'track and trace' models in use and to be developed by member states. Draf

GHSC-PSM's strategy leverages GDSN for Master Data exchange

- I. Supplier registers with GSI and obtains a prefix
- 2. Supplier assigns GTINs to its products
- 3. Supplier registers with a GDSN data pool provider
- 4. Supplier provides product attributes based on GHSC-PSM's Attribute Guide through their GDSN Data Pool

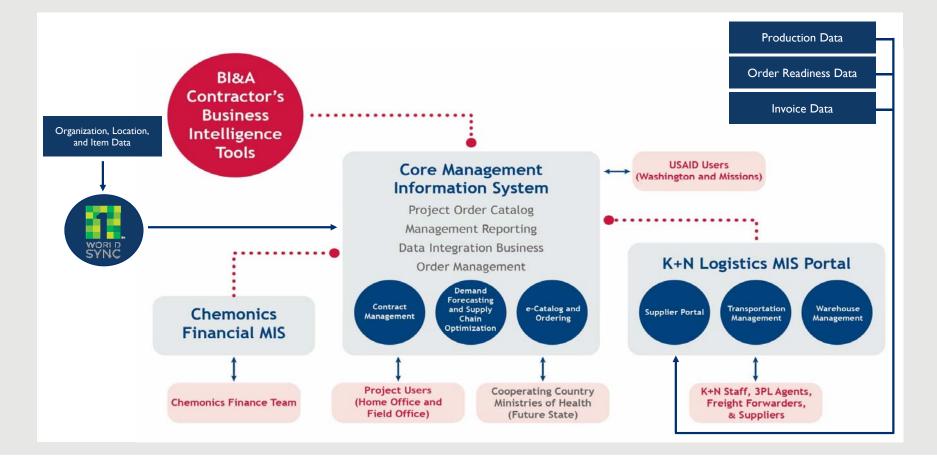
GDSN DATA POOL

ARTMIS-GDSN Integration Timeline

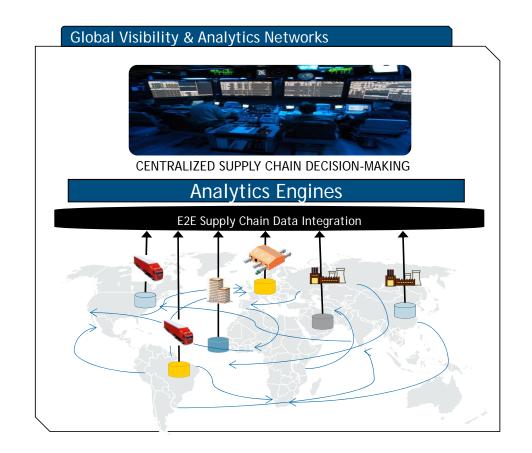
- GHSC-PSM's Data Pool Provider is I WorldSync.
- Implementation started in July 2017 and the integration will Go Live in November
- Supplier engagement will begin shortly after, prioritizing suppliers by spend

Phase	Start	End
Discovery / GDSN Training	17 Jul 2017	04 Aug 2017
Requirements & Design	07 Aug 2017	01 Sep 2017
Infrastructure (software, server setup)	07 Aug 2017	01 Sep 2017
Development	04 Sep 2017	29 Sep 2017
System Testing	02 Oct 2017	20 Oct 2017
Integration Testing with I WorldSync	23 Oct 2017	03 Nov 2017
PROD deployment	06 Nov 2017	10 Nov 2017
Go Live	13 Nov 2017	

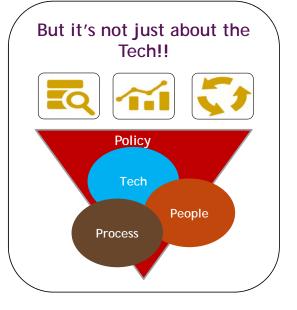
ARTMIS-GDSN Integration Model



A Global Visibility and Analytics Networks (VAN) is a virtual collaborative space where teams use the same data to make supply chain decisions







Global Family Planning (FP) Visibility & Analytics Network (VAN)

RHSC with BMGF, UNFPA. USAID, DFID are currently developing a Global FPVAN to enable end to end supply chain data visibility and for donors to collaborate to make supply chain decisions



