This Performance Report summarizes the Dedicated Logistics System (DLS) routine performance metrics and findings from a process evaluation for the province(s) and period identified above. These metrics focus on the Inputs and Outputs identified in the DLS logic model shown below. Outcome metrics are measured through point-in-time surveys every three years and are not included in the graphs below. In Gaza, the DLS only delivers to 80% of immunization posts. As a result, this performance report covers 431 of 454 immunization posts in the four provinces.

### Inputs: Health Centers Visited and Data Reported

- Visits to health centers every 33 days to deliver vaccines, perform supportive supervisions
- Data reported and entered in vMIS

### Outputs: Full Delivery of Vaccines

- Full delivery of vaccines
- No stock-out of vaccines
- Functioning refrigerators

Flooding disrupted distribution in Gaza province in February and March, and Niassa did not complete a distribution during March, resulting in lower than expected delivery results. Although only an average of 29% of health centers are being reached within a 33 day interval, this indicator does not capture other delivery intervals that may still maintain sufficient stock levels.

Cabo Delgado did not have a distribution in May, and Niassa did not have a distribution in June, contributing to the lower delivery rates in those two months.

In June, Cabo Delgado went to a reduced version of the DLS due to lack of funds for fuel to reach the more rural areas. Data is still being reported through the district offices.

Full delivery of vaccines falls below the target rate for all vaccines due to poor population data which creates inaccurate ideal stock levels. Based on consumption during the previous month and the target group as defined by the facility, the Field Coordinators make “full deliveries.” However, this calculation does not match population data in the information system. Population and ideal stock numbers need to be reviewed and revised for all health centers in all provinces to make this graph more accurate and meaningful.
The level of stock-outs by most vaccines in the health centers visited has been stable over the reporting period and within the target of only 10% stock outs. This is the result of more regular distributions taking place across all four provinces, even if distributions are sometimes delayed.

In February, there was an electricity problem in Maputo province for several days, resulting in higher stock-outs of polio vaccine and high wastage rates due to the break in the cold chain.

The higher stock out rates in May are due to missed distributions by Cabo Delgado that month.

The proportion of properly functioning refrigerators in all health centers visited has improved over the previous reporting period. These efforts are a result of increased communication and resolution of refrigerator problems by DPS field coordinators and a cold chain maintenance technician accompanying some provincial distribution teams during monthly deliveries and supervisions.

In May, Cabo Delgado had a higher number of refrigerators that were not properly functioning, mainly due to problems with electricity or the lack of propane due to a break in the pipeline supply chain.

Vaccines used since January 2013 has remained approximately the same for most vaccines. The one exception is with tetanus that tends to fluctuate with the school season as this vaccine is provided at schools.