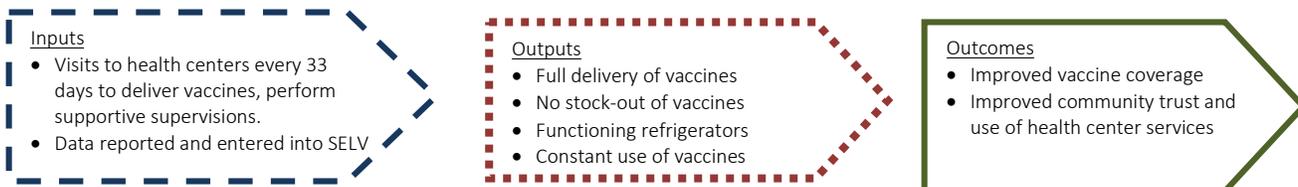


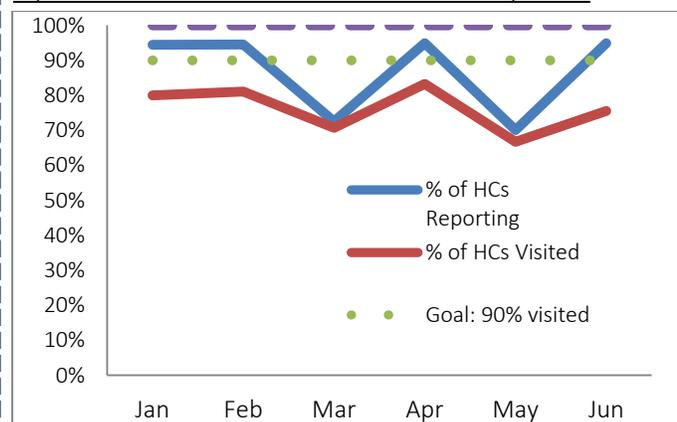
Mozambique Dedicated Logistics System Performance Report

Provinces: Cabo Delgado, Niassa, Gaza, Maputo
 Reporting Period: January – June 2015
 Scale: 429/461 immunizations posts

This Performance Report is a summary of 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.



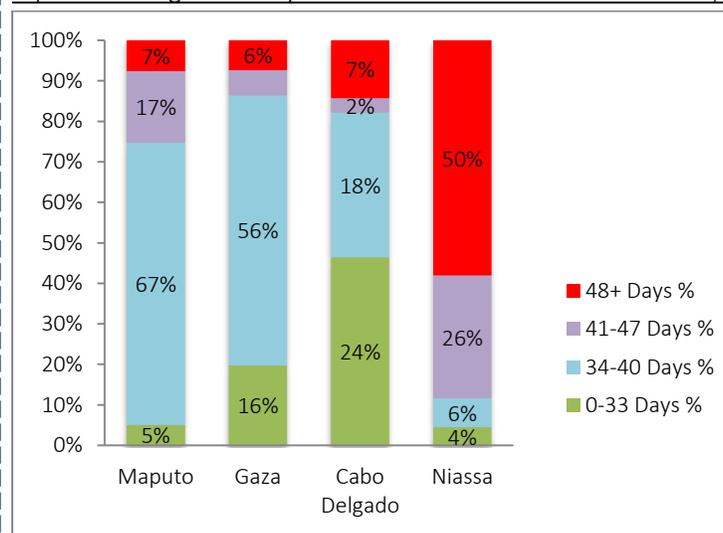
Inputs: Health Centers Visited and Data Reported



In general, differences between the percentage of health centers reporting and visited can be seen between provinces. Two provinces (Maputo and Gaza) are generally good performers while the other two (Cabo Delgado and Niassa) frequently have challenges with regular distributions and reporting.

- ↑ Maputo and Gaza both had over 90% of health centers that were visited and reporting during the reporting period.
- ↓ Cabo Delgado did not conduct distributions in March or May. This was largely due to difficulties in procuring fuel for the distribution vehicles.
- ↓ Niassa only visited 60% of the health centers in June due to a lack of fuel.

Inputs: Average Delivery Intervals for Health Centers Visited, by Province

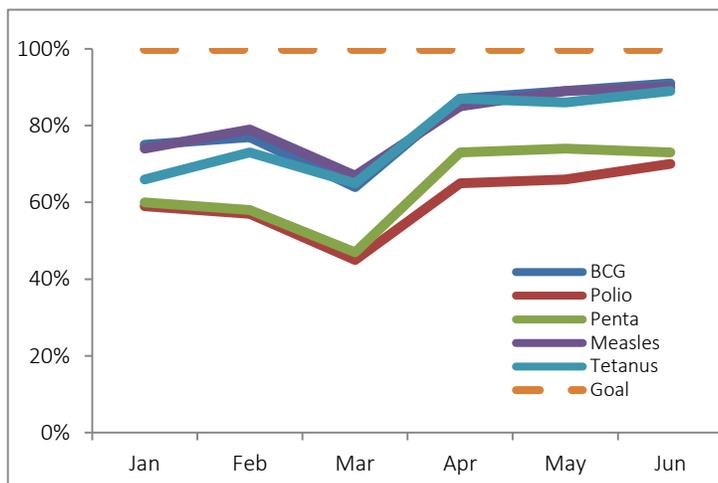


- Maputo and Gaza continue to have a high on-time delivery rate. Seventy two percent of health centers receive vaccines within 40 days while also maintaining low stock-out levels.
- ↓ Cabo Delgado had the worst performance during the first six months of 2015, with a large portion of health center visits occurring at intervals of over 48 days, two failed distributions and only visiting 56% of health centers. The challenges were largely due to problems with financial flow of government funds.
- ↓ Niassa experienced delays at the beginning of this reporting period. The number of health centers visited decreased from 117 to only 79, due to health center inaccessibility and insufficient funds for fuel.

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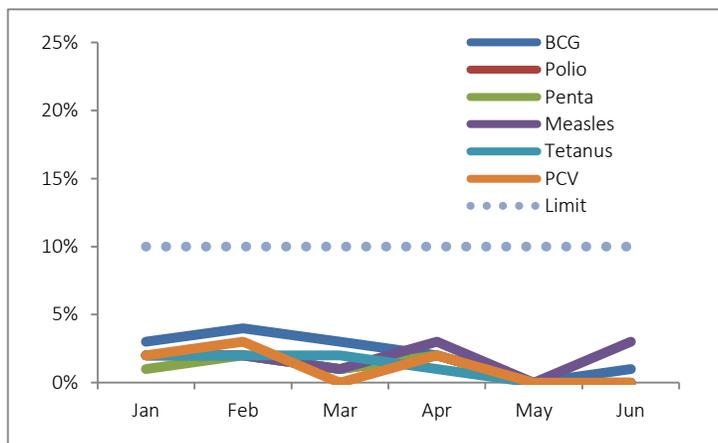
Outputs: Full Delivery of Vaccines



The full delivery quantity is based on real time data at the time of delivery meaning that a stable trend indicates regular distribution and utilization. While the goal of complete delivery is 100%, we recognize that the ideal stock amount used for this indicator cannot be exact due to the imprecise population data, making the goal of 100% impossible to achieve.

- ↓ In March, deliveries fell drastically due to the fact that no distributions occurred in Cabo Delgado.
- ↓ Due to the power outages caused by the rains in the Northern portion of the country during the first three months of the year, many health centers closed because they used electric refrigerators (approximately 28 fixed posts were not open) and had to use coolers that were able to store vaccines for up to seven days. This explains the increase overall in quantities distributed in April.

Outputs: Stock-outs by Vaccine

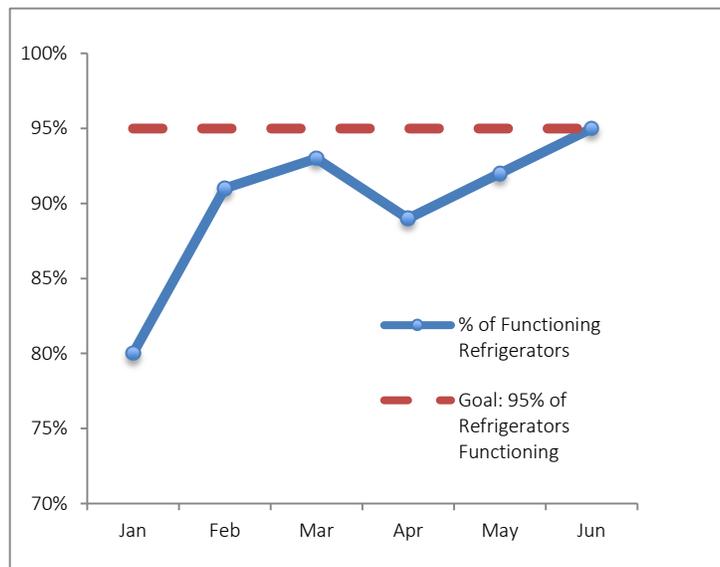


- ↑ Stock-outs in the first six months of 2015 were stable, remaining below 5%. As with other indicators, the analysis is done by province as it allows one to get information about the exact location of performance gaps.
- ➔ During January and February, Maputo and Niassa had delivery intervals that were slightly higher than expected. This is likely directly linked to stock-out rates that were also higher than expected (8% for BCG, for example), although generally remaining low. This trend is due to the rainy season.
- ↓ Cabo Delgado did not collect data for the months of March and May because no distributions were conducted.

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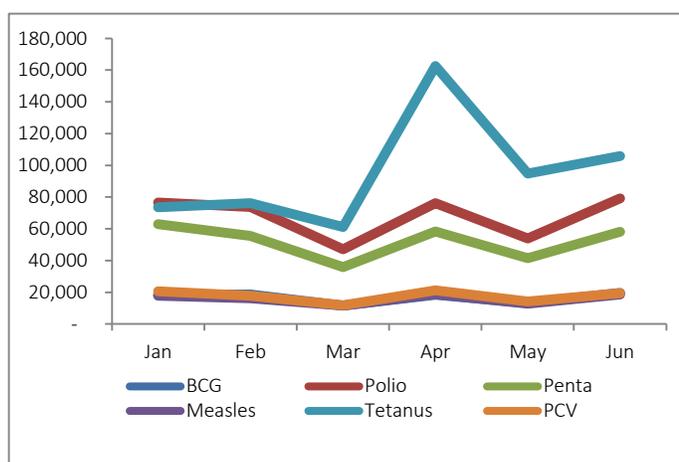
Outputs: Functioning Refrigerators



The graph only shows health centers visited. Some health centers were not visited due to broken cold chain. Those health centers are not represented in the graphs.

- ↓ Niassa and Cabo Delgado experienced regular power outage due to heavy rains during the first three months of the year, which negatively affected performance, particularly the cold chain in Cabo Delgado. Another factor was the lack of equipment (tools and/or kits) for maintenance.
- ↑ In June, Niassa purchased parts and conducted maintenance for their refrigerators.
- ↑ At the end of the first half of 2015, 97% of the refrigerators in Maputo were functioning. Gaza continued to have good cold chain performance, with an average of 94% of refrigerators functioning where the cold chain is stable with minimal breakdowns.
- ↑ At the end of the first half of the year, the provinces received new electric refrigerators.

Outputs: Vaccines Used



- The consumption of vaccine was relatively stable during the first six months of 2015 but there were two exceptions:
 - The increase in the use of the tetanus vaccine in June reflects the school year and the school-based vaccination approach, which prioritizes girls to receive this particular vaccine.
 - In the months of March and May there was a decrease in the administration of vaccines due to lack of distribution for these months in Cabo Delgado.