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:**
- Visits to health centers every 33 days to deliver vaccines, perform supportive supervisions.
- Data reported and entered into SELV

**Outputs:**
- Full delivery of vaccines
- No stock-out of vaccines
- Functioning refrigerators
- Constant use of vaccines

**Outcomes:**
- Improved vaccines coverage
- Improved community trust and use of health center services

**Health Centers Reporting:** the percentage of health centers that are part of the DLS that reported vaccine, stock and/or coverage data

**Health Centers Visited:** the percentage of health centers that are part of the DLS that were visited in one delivery period

**Delivery Intervals:** the percentage of visited health centers that received a delivery within 33 days, 40 days, 47 days or over 48 days of the previous recorded delivery

**Full Delivery:** the percentage of visited health centers where the stock on hand at the time of delivery plus the quantity of vaccine delivered by the field coordinators is equal to or exceeds the ideal stock amount (ISA) set by the DPS.

**Vaccines Used:** the number of vaccines used at health centers visited between deliveries

**Stock-outs:** the percentage of visited health centers that had zero stock of the vaccine on the delivery day

**Functioning Refrigerators:** the percentage of visited health centers that have functioning refrigerators at the time of the visit

**Definitions of Indicators:**
- % of HC Reporting: the percentage of health centers that are part of the DLS that reported vaccine, stock and/or coverage data
- % of HC Visited: the percentage of health centers that are part of the DLS that were visited in one delivery period
- Delivery Intervals: the percentage of visited health centers that received a delivery within 33 days, 40 days, 47 days or over 48 days of the previous recorded delivery
- Full Delivery: the percentage of visited health centers where the stock on hand at the time of delivery plus the quantity of vaccine delivered by the field coordinators is equal to or exceeds the ideal stock amount (ISA) set by the DPS.
- Vaccines Used: the number of vaccines used at health centers visited between deliveries
- Stock-outs: the percentage of visited health centers that had zero stock of the vaccine on the delivery day
- Functioning Refrigerators: the percentage of visited health centers that have functioning refrigerators at the time of the visit

**Health Centers Visited and Data Reported:**

- The percentage of health centers reporting was consistent throughout the year. Dips are seen March, May and September which coincide with missed distributions in Cabo Delgado.
- Percentage of health centers visited declined in August due to a fuel shortage in Niassa, where only a subset of health centers were visited.
- The percentage of health centers visited remained below goal largely due to Cabo Delgado’s 2014 decision to only visit and deliver vaccines to a subset of health centers. Approximately 50% of health centers in Cabo Delgado are visited each month, which brings down the overall visit rate.

- Maputo and Gaza had consistent visit rates throughout 2015. Both were at or above goal for the majority of the year. The drop seen in Gaza’s visit rates in September was due to a number of closed health centers.
- Niassa experienced a large decline in the percentage of health centers visited between June and August. This decline was due to insufficient funds for fuel.
- Cabo Delgado is only delivering to a subset of health centers, which accounts for the very low visit rates. Additionally, the province missed four distributions in 2015 – these inconsistencies resulted in higher stock-out rates and declines in full vaccine deliveries.
Vaccines Used

The reporting period began and ended with similar quantities of vaccines used. There were several dips during the year due to the rotavirus introduction and missed distributions.

The consumption of vaccine was relatively stable during the reporting period with three exceptions:

1. The increase in the use of the tetanus vaccine in June reflects the school-based vaccination approach, which prioritizes adolescent girls to receive this particular vaccine.
2. In the months of March and May there was a decrease in the administration of vaccines due to lack of reporting for these months in Cabo Delgado.
3. Decreases in September were due to missing data from Cabo Delgado.

Full Delivery of Vaccines

Full deliveries remained consistent throughout the year. On average, 73% of health centers visited received full deliveries of every vaccine type.

Drops in full-deliveries were seen in March and September. March declines were due to a failed distribution in Cabo Delgado, while September declines were due to the introduction of the rotavirus vaccine, which delayed deliveries and took personnel away from their usual duties.

The variability in full deliveries in June through September is due to fuel shortages in Niassa, which dropped the percentage of health centers reporting full vaccine deliveries to less than 40%.
Stock-outs by Vaccine

Stock-outs in health centers visited were low throughout the year. Average stock-out rate of all vaccines were 3% or less.

The stock-out rate of BCG soared in December due to a national stock-out. The stock-out level should decrease as soon as the vaccine stock is replenished.

Stock-outs in January through March were higher than usual due to the particularly strong rainy season that brought widespread flooding and transportation challenges. The distribution teams prepared for the rainy season by distribution extra stock to all health centers, which helped keep the stock-outs relatively low throughout the rains and floods.

The high rate of stock-outs of BCG was due to a national BCG stock-out in December that hit Niassa particularly hard.

Cabo Delado’s stock-out rates are consistently higher than the other provinces’ rates. This is largely due to the missed deliveries and low percentage of full deliveries.

Functioning Refrigerators

Refrigerator function was at or surpassed the goal of 95% for the majority of the year. On average, 95% of refrigerators at health centers visited were functioning.

Refrigerator function increased to 100% in Gaza in late 2015 due to repairs and trainings conducted by a specialist who was visiting Gaza. Additionally, ColdTrace, a remote temperature monitoring device, was installed throughout health centers in Gaza, decreasing downtime and improving staff’s response time to malfunctioning fridges.

New fridges were installed throughout the country in July and August, which roughly corresponds to the time fridge performance increased above the 95% goal.