December 2015

Data for Immunization Supply Chain (DISC) Indicators:

Indicator Reference Sheets

Gavi The Vaccine Alliance

Bill & Melinda Gates foundation

World Health Organization

unicef for every child

Introducing the DISC indicators

In 2015, the Data for Immunization Supply Chain (DISC) indicators were developed and approved by the Gavi Alliance Partners to be used to monitor in-country immunization supply chains. The indicators are intended to be implemented at each level of the supply chain, so all managers can use them to manage the immunization supply chain. The indicators are selected, so they collectively provide an overview of the performance of the essential elements of the immunization supply chain. Likewise, the indicators are constructed to require simple data points to allow their use in settings with different degrees of data availability.

The DISC indicators are:

- Closed vial wastage
- Forecasted demand ratio
- Full stock availability
- Functional status of cold chain equipment
- On-time and in-full delivery
- Stocked According to Plan
- Temperature alarm rates

Click on each indicator to get more information including indicator definition, calculation and visualization examples.

Using one or all of the DISC indicators is the choice of each country depending on the availability of data and the capacity of the staff to use the information the indicators provide. The DISC indicators are only suggestions and do not need to replace already existing country indicators if they already cover the essential elements of the immunization supply chain.

For countries with advanced logistics management information systems (LMIS) and good data available, the indicators can be upgraded and more sophisticated. For example, the Functional Status of Cold Chain Equipment indicator is a simple version of uptime or downtime indicators. If the context allows, implementing the more sophisticated indicators will provide more information to the managers.

© UNICEF/UN0598395/Naftalin

Equally important to selecting and implementing indicators to monitor performance is the use of the indicators to manage the immunization supply chain, thereby improving the services to the population. You can read more about visualizing and using data in the country cases.

Cover image credit: © UNICEF/UNI27863/LeMoyne

How the document works

This section describes the primary key indicators. Note that the selection of indicators to include in a dashboard is context specific. No indicator is to be considered more useful or of higher value than any other.

A short description of the type of information found in each sheet follows:

The name of the **indicator is at the top**, along with a **description** of the indicator and the **purpose** of measuring it. The purpose section includes the questions a manager might ask that the indicator could answer.

The **performance objective** refers to the strategic objective with which the indicator is most closely associated (vaccine availability, vaccine potency and supply chain efficiency), while the **domain** is the supply chain component to which the indicator belongs.

Full indicator name(s) reflects the specific ways the indicator can be calculated depending on the managers who will use the dashboard. Most of the indicators can be calculated differently at each supply chain level: for example, by aggregation, by health facility or by district.

Dashboard use level refers to the level(s) of the supply chain where the dashboard is recommended for use.

Preconditions lists any conditions (e.g., policies, data availability) that might need to be in place in order to implement and use the indicator, and **system design** specifies the type of system (e.g., push, pull systems) where the indicator is relevant.

The **data needed, data sources** and **data collection method** sections provide details of those topics, while the **calculation** section includes formulas and examples to better illustrate calculation of the indicator, and the **visualization and interpretation** section includes examples relevant to different supply chain levels.

Potential corrective actions might be triggered by an extraordinary performance value; they are divided into 'operational' and 'strategic' management actions where appropriate. Operational actions involve the routine management of the supply chain – ensuring that products are in stock, that temperatures are maintained and that the system is performing as expected. They often focus on how to address a particular problem directly. Strategic management actions, on the other hand, are typically more long-range, involving high-level decisions about system design, planning and procurement, and often focusing on how to prevent a particular problem from recurring.

Related indicators are added to provide guidance on expanding the dashboard or determining which diagnostic indicators would be required for root cause analysis. They also show which of the other primary key indicators are specifically related to the indicator in question.

Closed Vial Wastage

The indicator is used to measure potential avoidable wastage during transportation and storage. Wastage is related to the performance of vaccine ordering, distribution and store management. It can indicate excessive ordering practices that are not well-aligned to actual consumption rates, vaccine exposure to heat or freezing temperatures, breakage and mishandling of inventory.

This indicator can help answer questions such as:

- How many extra vaccines should be procured beyond those estimated to be administered?
- Do the quantities of vaccine ordered at particular facilities routinely exceed actual usage?
- What is the approximate financial value of closed vial wasted vaccine?
- Is wastage similar between facilities and between districts?
- Is targeted reinforcement of standard operating procedures and vaccine management principles needed?

Name	Closed Vial Wastage
Definition	Percentage of the total number of closed vial vaccine doses managed by a store or health facility during a particular period that are spoiled because of expiry, heat exposure, freezing, breakage, loss of the accompanying diluent or discard of unopened vials at the end of an outreach session. Wastage at the point of administration, because of incomplete use of the contents of a multi-dose vial, is referred to as open vial wastage and is not included in closed vial wastage.[1]
Performance objective	» Availability » Potency » Efficiency
Domain	Stock management

1 Further information on wastage can be found at <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/68463/1/WHO_VB_03.18.Rev.1_eng.pdf>.

Name	Closed Vial Wastage
Full indicator name(s)	» Closed vial wastage rate per facility » Average closed vial wastage rate » Closed vial wastage rate per district/administrative level
Dashboard use level	This indicator is recommended in dashboards used by sub-national and national managers and by store managers at all levels.
Pre-conditions	A system for recording closed vial wastage, optionally with reason codes, needs to be in place.
System design	Relevant in all types of logistics systems.
Data needed	» Number of discarded (wasted) doses reported by vaccine and preferably by reason code » Number of doses under management during a certain period, defined as the starting balance plus all of the doses received during that period
Data sources	» Vaccine stock ledgers/cards » Vaccine orders » Batch management to track vaccine vial monitor (VVM) status and expiry dates » Logistics management information system (LMIS) » Wastage reporting tools

Name	Closed Vial Wastage

Calculation

$$\text{Closed vial wastage} = \frac{\text{\# of doses discarded during the reporting period}}{\text{doses under management during the same period}} \times 100$$

Doses under management is defined as the opening balance plus all doses that were received during the period. Issued doses should not be subtracted.

Closed vial wastage should include vials wasted due to:

- **Expiry**, which may indicate ordering practices that are not aligned to actual consumption rates, failure to respect first expiry first out (FEFO) policies, a supply design that moves too slowly (i.e., it takes too long for a vaccine to go through the chain to the point of administration) or poor organization in a vaccine store such that an older lot or batch can be overlooked.
- **VVM** status 3 or 4 (at or beyond the discard point) before the vaccine's expiry date has been reached, which may indicate poor cold chain quality or breaches in the cold chain.
- **Freezing**, which is an indication of poorly functioning cold chain equipment or poor adherence to standard operating procedures during storage or transportation.
- **Breakage**, either of the vials or accompanying diluent.

Inclusion of reason codes in reporting of closed vial wastage allows additional precision and more thorough investigation of root causes.

Name	Closed Vial Wastage

Example

In a regional store, 500 doses of pentavalent vaccines expired during the year and 240 doses were wasted due to VVM status 3 or 4, bringing the total for the period to 740 doses.

If the beginning balance of pentavalent vaccines in that same store was 5,000 doses, and four shipments of 5,000 doses were received during the year, then the total number of doses under management during the year was 25,000 doses (5,000 + (4 x 5,000).

Calculation

$$\text{Closed vial wastage (pentavalent)} = \frac{740 \text{ doses}}{25{,}000 \text{ doses}} \times 100 = 3\%$$

When calculating by reason code, the overall closed vial wastage is divided into:

$$\text{Closed vial wastage due to expiry (pentavalent)} = \frac{500 \text{ doses}}{25{,}000 \text{ doses}} \times 100 = 2\%$$

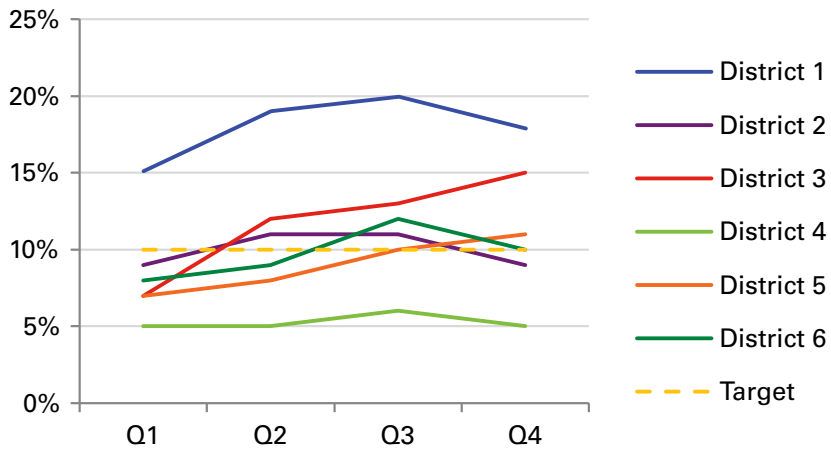
$$\text{Closed vial wastage due to VVM staus 3 and 4 (pentavalent)} = \frac{240 \text{ doses}}{25{,}000 \text{ doses}} \times 100 = 1\%$$

Visualization and interpretation

The performance of this indicator can be visualized in a table that includes the number of doses and the percentage of doses that were wasted. Adding a target for closed vial wastage makes it easier to identify where actions are needed.

Reason code	Total doses	Wasted doses	Actual closed vial wastage	Target closed vial wastage
Expired		500	2%	
VVM status		240	1%	
Frozen		0	-	
Breakage		0	-	
Closed vial wastage	25,000	740	3%	10%

© UNICEF/UN0646033/Wenga

Name	Closed Vial Wastage
Visualization and interpretation	Closed vial wastage can also be visualized in a line graph to show the performance over time for different districts in a country.  The graph shows that districts 1, 3 and 6 have higher closed vial wastage throughout the year, while the other districts perform within the target range.
Potential corrective actions	» Perform root cause analysis to identify the reasons for closed vial wastage and identify areas for improvement based on the reason for wastage » Implement improvement activities » Develop or review relevant standard operating procedures for store and stock management
Related indicators	» Temperature Alarm Rate » Stocked According to Plan » Open Vial Wastage

Forecasted Demand Ratio

Used to validate and improve forecasting practices and assumptions (e.g., target population, coverage, wastage) in order to increase forecasting accuracy.

The indicator helps to answer questions such as:

- Is consumption in a health facility, administrative unit or country as expected?
- Is there a need to plan for additional stock to avoid stock-outs?
- Is closed vial wastage likely due to lower usage than expected?
- Is there a need to review the forecasting assumptions (e.g., target population, coverage)?
- Is there a need to revise minimum and maximum stock levels?

Name	Forecasted Demand Ratio
Definition	Ratio of actual consumption of a given product during a particular period compared to the consumption forecasted for the same period. Consumption includes administered and wasted doses.
Performance objective	Availability
Domain	Demand planning
Full indicator name(s)	» Health facility forecasted demand ratio » Average forecasted demand ratio for sub-national level » % of health facilities with forecasted demand ratio in a set interval
Dashboard use level	This indicator is recommended in dashboards used by sub-national and national managers.

Name	Forecasted Demand Ratio
Pre-conditions	Consumption (i.e., administered and wasted doses) data is necessary to calculate the indicator, so a system to collect actual consumption data is necessary.
System design	Relevant in all types of supply chain systems.
Data needed	» Forecasted demand/usage by product » Actual consumption by product (opening balance + receipts – closing balance of product)
Data sources	» Logistics management information system (LMIS) » Monthly immunization reports » Micro plans » Stock ledgers/cards
Calculation	$\text{Forcasted Demand Ratio} = \frac{\text{doses consumed per product in a period}}{\text{doses forecasted per product for the same period}}$ It is important that the doses consumed and the doses forecasted apply to the same period. The longer the period, the more accurate the forecasted demand ratio. A rolling year, half year or quarter are recommended, but the length of the period might depend on the reliable data available and the staff's ability to calculate indicator performance for a long period. Interpreting the ratio: » Forecasted demand ratio **below 1:** actual consumption (through administration and wastage) was less than the forecasted consumption for a given period. » Forecasted demand ratio **above 1:** actual consumption (through administration and wastage) was more than the forecasted consumption for a given period. » A forecasted demand ratio **close to 1:** implies that the forecasted consumption matched well with actual vaccine consumption.

Name	Forecasted Demand Ratio

Calculation

$$\text{Average Forcasted Demand Ratio} = \frac{(\sum \text{health facility forecasted demand ratios})}{\text{total \# health facilities}}$$

The indicator can also be expressed as the percentage of facilities with a forecasted demand ratio meeting certain criteria (for example, within the range of 0.7 to 1.3).

Example

In a health facility, the quarterly forecasted usage of yellow fever vaccine in 10-dose vials was 45 vials, whereas the actual consumption of this vaccine in the same quarter was 35 vials.

Forecasted demand ratio for yellow fever vaccine = 350/450 = 0.78

The forecasted demand ratio shows that the health facility's actual consumption was lower than forecasted (forecasted demand ratio < 1).

In another health facility, the quarterly forecasted usage of yellow fever vaccine in 10-dose vials was 40 vials, and the actual consumption of this vaccine in the same quarter was 45 vials.

Forecasted demand ratio for yellow fever vaccine = 450/400 = 1.13

For this health facility, actual consumption was higher than the expected consumption, and vials from the buffer stock had to be used (forecasted demand ratio > 1).

District A is preparing its district report, all the facilities in the district having reported their forecasted demand ratio for the past quarter.

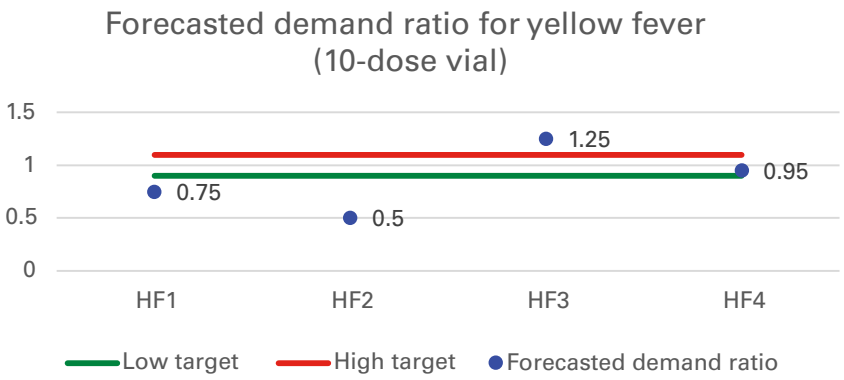
Health facility	Forecasted demand ratio
Health facility 1	0.78
Health facility 2	1.13
Health facility 3	1.50
Health facility 4	1.25
Health facility 5	0.85
Health facility 6	0.93
Health facility 7	0.98

© UNICEF/UN0699260/Abdul

Name	Forecasted Demand Ratio
Calculation	Average forecasted demand ratio (district A) $= \frac{(0.78 + 1.13 + 1.50 + 1.25 + 0.85 + 0.93 + 0.98)}{7} = 1.06$ The average forecasted demand ratio shows that the overall district consumption is close to the consumption forecasted. Another way to report the aggregated forecasted demand ratio is to calculate the percentage of health facilities with usage within set limits. In this example, a +/– 20% ratio is used. This method of calculation more clearly shows how many health facilities are consuming more or less than expected. % of health facilities with forecasted demand ratio between 0.8 and 1.2 $= \frac{4}{7} \times 100 = 57\%$ 57% of the health facilities in District A have consumption within the set target interval. The remaining facilities have either higher or lower usage than expected.
Visualization and interpretation	The forecasted demand ratio can be visualized in a bar chart. Values above 1 indicate consumption above forecasted demand quantities, while a ratio below 1 indicates lower than expected consumption. Target lines can be inserted to make it easy to identify the health facilities where actual usage differs from forecasted usage.

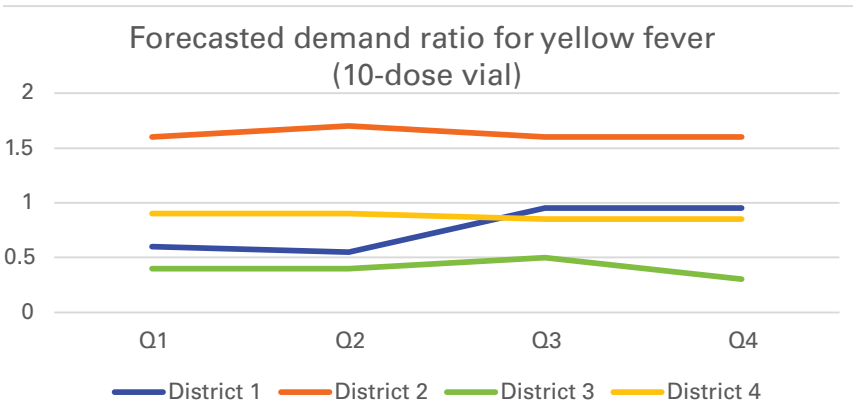
Name	Forecasted Demand Ratio

Closed vial wastage can also be visualized in a line graph to show the performance over time for different districts in a country.



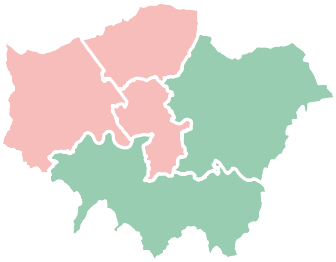
Visualization and interpretation

A line graph can be used to show the forecasted demand ratio over time. This is helpful to give national or sub-national levels an overview of health facility or district performance.



The line graph shows that the forecasted demand ratio is fairly constant in most of the districts, but in District 1, there is a variation over time that could be investigated further.

© UNICEF/UN0618242/Jariwala

Name	Forecasted Demand Ratio
Visualization and interpretation	A spatial display is another way to give an overview of district performance. In this example, the colours indicate whether more or less than 80% of a district's health facilities have a forecasted demand ratio between 0.8 and 1.2. The targets used are illustrative and can be adapted to the context.  Red = District with <80% of health facilities with forecasted demand ratio between 0.8 and 1.2 Green = District with >80% of health facilities with forecasted demand ratio between 0.8 and 1.2
Potential corrective actions	» Verify the actual usage with health facilities » Review the forecasting methodology and perform a root cause analysis to identify reasons for forecasted demand ratios beyond the established tolerance level (e.g., stock-out can lead to a forecasted demand ratio < 1). Root causes could be: inaccurate assumptions (target population, coverage and wastage), inaccurate on-time and in-full deliveries, higher wastage than expected. » Revise ordering policies and practices when the forecasted demand ratio is consistently outside of the tolerance level or there is a large imbalance » Revise minimum and maximum stock levels when forecasted demand ratio is consistently too high or too low
Related indicators	» Stocked According to Plan » Full Stock Availability » Closed Vial Wastage » On-Time and In-Full Delivery

Full Stock Availability

Measures the availability of immunization products. Availability of vaccines and immunization supplies is important to reach immunization programme targets.

The following questions can be answered by monitoring the performance of this indicator:

- Are certain facilities frequently at risk of stock-outs?
- What is the full availability percentage by district or region?
- Does low availability in the national or resupply store affect availability at lower levels?
- Is full availability lower than expected in certain health facilities or regions?

Name	Full Stock Availability
Definition	Percentage of storage points with full availability of all or a selected set of tracer vaccines and immunization supplies over a resupply period. Full availability is defined as no stock-out in the store or health facility at any point during the time period.
Performance objective	Availability
Domain	Stock management
Full indicator name(s)	» % of health facilities with full availability » % of districts with full availability » % of districts with at least x% of facilities with full stock availability
Dashboard use level	This indicator is recommended in dashboards used by sub-national and national managers.

Name	Full Stock Availability
Pre-conditions	This indicator can be implemented in any context, as it requires only observation of zero stock balance during the resupply period.
System design	Relevant in all types of logistics systems.
Data needed	» Product stock-outs in stores and health facilities » OR: closing balances at the end of the resupply period in stores and health facilities
Data sources	» Stock cards/ledgers » Physical inventory/physical stock counts » Stock-out reports from health facilities » Logistics management information system (LMIS)
Data collection method	Where necessary, full availability can be determined for a basket of tracer indicator products representing the availability of immunization supplies.

Name	Full Stock Availability

Calculation

$$\text{Full stock availability} = \text{resupply periods without stock-out of any (tracer) vaccine or immunization supplies}$$

At sub-national and national level, the indicator is aggregated as % of health facilities or % of districts with full stock availability. The calculation for a sub-national region is:

$$\text{\% health facilities with full stock availability} = \frac{\text{(\# health facilities with full availability of all (tracer) immunization products)}}{\text{(total number of health facilities in sub-national region)}} \times 100$$

Alternatively, for the national level, the aggregation can be based on the percentages of health facilities in a district exceeding a set threshold.

$$\text{Districts with full availability of all (tracer) immunization products in more than x\% of health facilities} = \frac{\text{(\# districts with more than x\% health facilities with full availability of all [tracer] immunization products in the last resupply period)}}{\text{total \# districts}} \times 100$$

The percentage of health facilities in the above calculation is set by the country to reflect the expected standards. When reporting the value of the indicator, the threshold value must be included.

Name	Full Stock Availability

Calculation

Example

The table below shows health facility A's report to the district on stock availability for the country's tracer immunization products in the second quarter (Q2). Deliveries to the facility are monthly.

Tracer immunization products	Vaccines available		
	April	May	June
BCG	YES	YES	YES
PCV	YES	NO	NO
Pentavalent	YES	NO	NO
Rotavirus	YES	YES	YES
Syringe 0.5 ml	YES	YES	YES
Measles	YES	YES	YES
Full availability?	YES	NO	NO

According to the table, there was full availability of all tracer immunization supplies in health facility A in April, but in both of the other months, at least one vaccine was not fully available. Therefore, health facility A had full stock availability only in April.

When the full stock availability percentages for each district are received at the national level, the national stock availability can be calculated as a national average or as a percentage of districts above a set percentage of health facilities with full availability.

Name | **Full Stock Availability**

Calculation

District	# of health facilities with full availability	Total # of health facilities	Q2
District A	6	15	40%
District B	10	16	63%
District C	15	21	71%
District D	10	12	83%
District E	18	19	95%
District F	15	18	83%
District G	9	11	82%
District H	16	24	67%
District I	16	21	76%
District J	16	16	100%
District K	15	18	83%
National full stock availability	146	191	76%

$$\text{National full stock availability} = \frac{\text{\# health facilities with full stock availability}}{\text{total \# health facilities}} \times 100$$

Example
146/191 x 100 = 76%

The country has set 80% as the defined threshold for health facilities with full stock availability.

$$\text{\% districts with at least 80\% of health facilities with full stock availability} = \frac{\text{\# districts with >80\% health facilities with full stock availability}}{\text{total \# districts}} \times 100$$

Example
6/11 x 100 = 55%

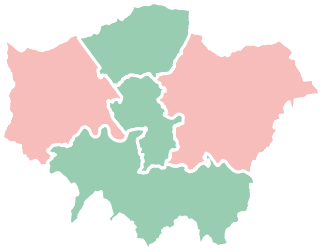
Name	Full Stock Availability

Visualization and interpretation

A colour-coded table can be used to quickly identify district performance. The threshold for green and red performance has to be set according to the context and the availability. Here, 80% was used as the threshold.

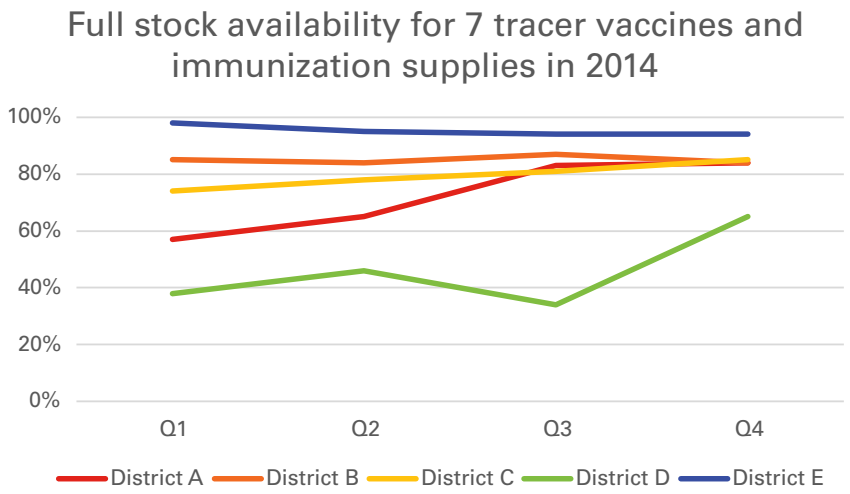
District	Q2
District A	40%
District B	63%
District C	71%
District D	83%
District E	95%
District F	83%
District G	82%
District H	67%

Another way to visually represent full stock availability percentages by district is through colour-coded spatial analysis. In the visualization of a region below, 80% was again used as the performance threshold. In the red districts, fewer than 80% of health facilities (HF) have full availability of a set of tracer vaccines and immunization supplies, while in the green district more than 80% have full availability.



Green = Full stock availability < 80% of HF

Red = Full stock availability > 80% of HF

Name	Full Stock Availability
Visualization and interpretation	Full stock availability can also be shown in a line graph plotting performance over time. 
Potential corrective actions	» Verify the full availability of products in the past resupply period » Perform root cause analysis to identify the reason for low stock availability, including inventory management, reorder policies (push or pull), distribution plans, national stock availability and distribution performance » Review emergency resupply policies if there is a historical pattern of low stock availability » Review supply pipelines and planned orders for stores
Related indicators	» Stocked According to Plan » Average Duration of Stock-Outs » Average Response Time to Resolve Stock-Out » Months of Stock » Open Vial Wastage

Functional Status of Cold Chain Equipment (CCE)

Measures operational cold chain equipment to identify where maintenance is needed for maintaining vaccine quality. Used for operational purposes, such as updating the maintenance plan, and for strategic purposes, such as to plan for replacement.

Over time, the trend in the proportion of functional equipment can be used to measure performance of in-house or contracted maintenance and repair services. If the proportion of functional equipment is disaggregated by reason for the non-function or by equipment type, the indicator can also be used to assess the performance of particular types or models of CCE in the field.

Note that functional status of CCE does not include a provision regarding the temperature maintained by the equipment; other indicators (such as Temperature Alarm Rate) must be used to fully understand the cold chain management system.

The following questions can be answered by monitoring this indicator:

- Which CCE is in need of repair or maintenance and where is it located?
- In case of delivery of additional CCE, where is it most needed?
- What investment in new CCE is needed for the next few years?
- Do particular models or types of CCE perform more reliably or have a longer lifespan than others?

Name	Functional Status of Cold Chain Equipment
Definition	Cold chain equipment functioning compares the proportion of cold chain equipment (CCE) operable for storing vaccines with the overall number of commissioned CCE devices in a particular area. CCE is defined as all refrigerators, freezers, passive storage devices, and walk-in cold rooms and freezer rooms designated for storing vaccines. CCE functioning can be measured at a point in time or over a particular period of time.
Performance objective	Potency

Name	Functional Status of Cold Chain Equipment
Domain 	Cold chain management
Full indicator name(s) 	» % of functional CCE » % of health facilities or % of districts meeting a threshold for functional CCE (e.g., % of districts with at least 90% functional equipment)
Dashboard use level 	This indicator is recommended in dashboards used by sub-national and national managers and all store managers.
Pre-conditions 	The indicator requires an updated cold chain equipment inventory, a mechanism to ascertain whether equipment is functioning and a system to transmit the information to the level where cold chain equipment planning is undertaken. The transmission mechanism can be paper-based, electronic or communication-based (e.g., by telephone).
System design 	Relevant in all types of logistics systems.
Data needed 	» Number of CCE devices designated for storing vaccines in a particular geographical area » Functional status of each CCE: functioning/awaiting repair/unserviceable » Primary reason for not functioning or not in use: needs spare parts/no finance/no fuel/surplus/dead/not applicable » Optional additional data: temperature of CCE **Note:** Precise definitions of the functional status and reasons for not functioning need to be standardized to allow comparison. For instance, CCE operating outside the normal range of temperature may be considered awaiting repair. Power sources, such as generators for backup power for walk-in cold facilities, may also be included in this indicator, as appropriate. Multiple reason codes may also be applied.

Name	Functional Status of Cold Chain Equipment
Data sources 	» Cold chain equipment inventories by location; for example, WHO Excel-based tools such as Cold Chain Equipment Inventory (CCEI), Cold Chain Equipment Manager (CCEM) » On-site assessment of equipment functioning » Maintenance worksheet » CCE distribution plan
Calculation 	$\%\ \text{CCE functioning} = \frac{\#\ \text{functioning CCE devices}}{\text{total \# CCE devices designated for use in reporting facilities}} \times 100$ The indicator can be calculated either at a point in time or over a period of time. When calculated over a period of time, % CCE functioning needs to take into account how long the non-functional periods were: $\%\ \text{CCE functioning} = \frac{\#\ \text{of functional CCE unit-days}}{\text{total \# of CCE unit-days in a given reporting period}} \times 100$ Where CCE unit-days are the total number of days in the reporting period multiplied by the number of CCE devices. Both the numerator and the denominator should be collected from the same geographic area, and decommissioned equipment should not be counted in either the numerator or denominator. Functionality of CCE is broadly meant to mean that the device is operable at a particular point in time for storing vaccine. Disaggregation of both the numerator and denominator by location and by type, manufacturer, model, energy source, PQS (performance, quality and safety) code or year of installation can add value in investigating root causes of CCE failures, in targeting maintenance and replacement, and in performance monitoring of equipment and of maintenance systems.

Name	Functional Status of Cold Chain Equipment

Example

Consider a district with 50 facilities. The most recent CCE inventory indicates that the following equipment is available in the district, and a recent facility survey found the following number and percentage of devices functional:

Type	Total number	Number functioning	Percentage functioning
Ice-lined refrigerators	35	25	71%
Deep freezers	5	3	60%
Solar direct drive refrigerators	15	14	93%

Additionally, the district had 3 decommissioned refrigerators that were not counted in the above table.

Calculation

Overall:

(42 functional devices)/(55 total devices) x 100 = 76% functioning

Consider a country with five regions. Recent data from a CCE inventory and a facility survey found the following equipment functional:

Region	Total number	Number functioning	Percentage functioning
A	100	95	95%
B	200	184	92%
C	150	149	99%
D	300	265	88%
E	85	73	86%
Total	835	766	92%

Overall:

(766 functional devices)/(835 total devices) x 100 = 92% functioning

(3 regions with >90% CCE functioning)/(5 total regions) x 100 = 60% of regions with >90% CCE functioning

Name	Functional Status of Cold Chain Equipment

Visualization and interpretation

At the sub-national level, data from all facilities or an aggregate across facilities in a relevant area can be presented in a table format. A pie chart or sorted table can display the proportion of equipment that is functional, and managers can then use this information to monitor performance of maintenance systems and of particular types or models of CCE.

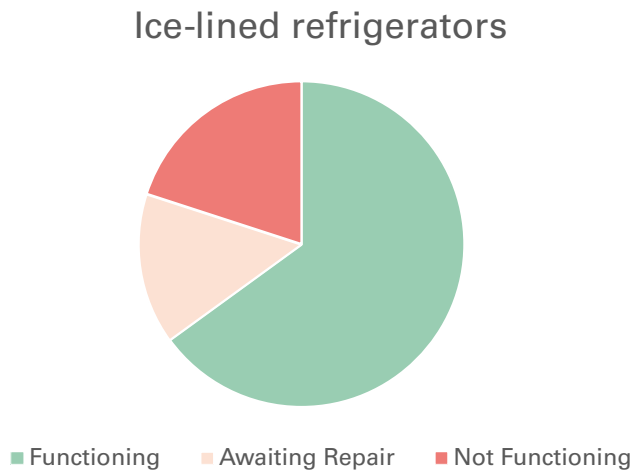
Facility	Total number of CCE	Number functioning	Percentage functioning
Health centre A	2	2	100%
Health centre B	3	2	67%
Health centre C	1	0	0%
Total	**6**	**4**	**67%**

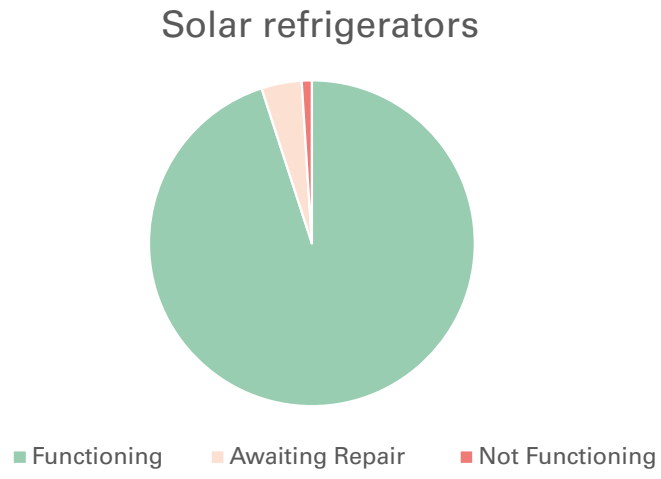
Equipment type	Functional	Awaiting repair	Non-functional
Ice-lined refrigerators	65%	15%	20%
Solar refrigerators	95%	4%	1%

© UNICEF/UN0662845/Tibaweswa

© UNICEF/UN0668431/Moving Minds

Name	Functional Status of Cold Chain Equipment
Visualization and interpretation	The performance of particular types of CCE in a district can also be visualized in a table or a pie chart.

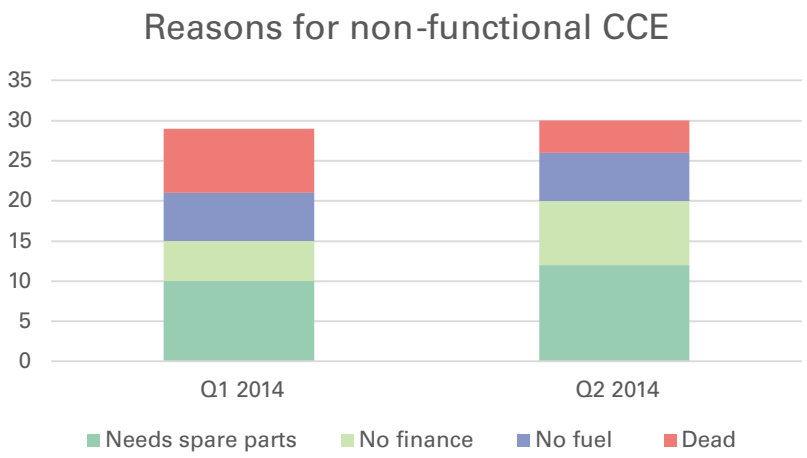




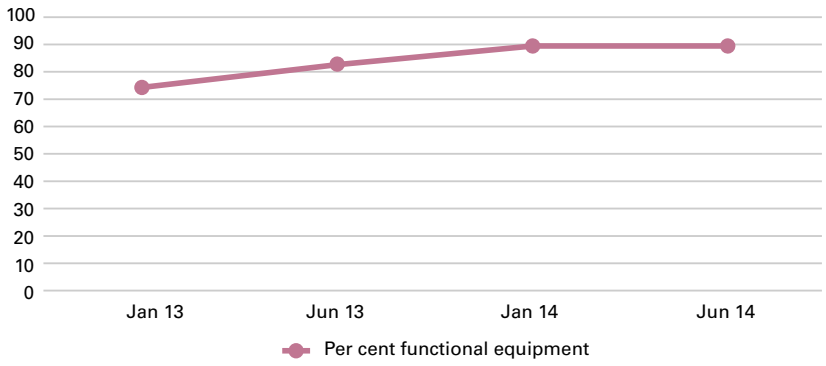
Name	Functional Status of Cold Chain Equipment

Visualization and interpretation

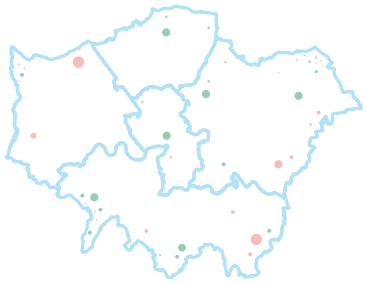
For more information, and to assist in root cause analysis, the reasons for non-function and non-use can be illustrated in a stacked bar chart.



A line graph can be used to track the trend in the proportion of functional equipment over time.



A map can also be used to identify the need for repair or replacement of equipment geographically. Pins or markers can be used to identify facilities with a low proportion of functioning CCE.



At the national level, data are further aggregated across sub-national administrative regions or as a single estimate of functionality nationwide. Pie charts and line graphs are also useful at the national level.

Name	Functional Status of Cold Chain Equipment
Potential corrective actions	» Verify that equipment is not functioning » Determine the root cause of equipment dysfunction; solicit repair or replacement of non-functional equipment » Ensure that contingency plans are in place for all facilities, so that vaccines can be safely stored or transported elsewhere when one or more devices are non-functional » Perform routine maintenance of all CCE to prevent future breakdown » Use equipment status (including reasons) to inform future procurement decisions » Reallocate functional CCE equitably, as appropriate » The indicator can also be used in combination with other inputs, such as a cold chain inventory, to estimate the total volume of cold chain space available and is useful in assessing whether there is adequate functional cold chain capacity to meet needs for routine immunization, campaigns and new vaccine introductions
Related indicators	» Temperature Alarm Rate » Temperature in Range » Number of Maintenance Visits, Requests and Repairs » Cold Chain Equipment Uptime » Cold Chain Capacity Utilization » Mean Time to Repair Cold Chain Equipment » Mean Time to Implement Corrective Action

© UNICEF/UN0724837/Kolari

On-Time and In-Full Delivery

Used to ensure the store has the ability to meet the needs of lower-level stores, as well as the timeliness and reliability of order deliveries. The indicator can be used to monitor incoming shipments and performance of in-country distribution by the national store or outsourced distributor.

Including the indicator in a dashboard can facilitate store management improvements: increased reliability, consistency (client receives product needed each resupply period) and efficiency (reduction in emergency orders).

Note that OTIF delivery does not consider damage to products during distribution (e.g., broken vials, VVM stage 3 or 4). Other indicators (such as Closed Vial Wastage or Temperature Alarm Rate) should be used to identify such issues.

The following questions can be answered by monitoring this indicator:

- Are deliveries received during the expected time period?
- If warehousing and/or delivery services are outsourced, have the third-party logistics providers achieved their agreed-upon/contractual service levels in terms of timeliness, accuracy and fulfilment?
- Are orders correctly picked and packed in terms of product/quantities?
- Are orders correctly distributed in terms of products and quantities?
- Have global procurement service agents and freight forwarders delivered products in-full and on-time?

Name	On-Time and In-Full Delivery
Definition 	Percentage of deliveries delivered on-time and in-full (OTIF), with OTIF defined as: » **Order fulfilled:** Store can fulfil the complete order (i.e., provide all products and quantities requested) » **On time:** Order is delivered when expected (e.g., on a specific date or within a specified time range) » **Accurate:** The correct products are delivered in the correct quantities (i.e., delivered products and quantities match the delivery note)
Performance objective 	» Efficiency » Availability

Name	On-Time and In-Full Delivery
Domain	» Distribution » Stock management
Full indicator name(s)	% of orders delivered on-time and in-full (OTIF)
Dashboard use level	This indicator is recommended in dashboards used by national and store managers at all levels.
Pre-conditions	This indicator is relevant in supply chains where: » Delivery schedule is in place and date dispatched/ received is captured » Client knows the amount and/or expected amount » Stores deliver supplies to lower level stores or facilities (outbound delivery)
System design	The indicator is relevant for these supply chain systems: » Push system with fixed quantities » Pull system with delivery
Data needed	» Order requested by product and quantity » Order picked and dispatched by product and quantity » Scheduled delivery date or delivery range » Products, quantities and time of receipt for dispatched orders by order

Name	On-Time and In-Full Delivery
Data sources	» Order delivery note » Submitted requisition/order » Proof of delivery » Delivery schedule » Vaccine arrival report » Advanced shipment notification
Data collection method	Data for this indicator is to be collected and compiled by the store responsible for fulfilling the orders. If the data collection systems are manual, sampling or sentinel sites can be used to collect data for calculation of OTIF. If the sample is large enough, this method will give a good picture of the actual performance of the system.
Calculation	$$\text{\% of orders delivered on-time and in-full} = \frac{\text{\# orders delivered OTIF}}{\text{total \# orders delivered}} \times 100$$ For stores that are not able to measure all three processes, an intermediate indicator (such as % of on-time deliveries) can be used. ***Examples*** Consider a regional store that picks, packs and delivers to four district stores once a month. The date of delivery, scheduled delivery date and data on quantities ordered, dispatched and received were collected from the relevant data sources and compared to identify if orders were delivered on-time and in-full.

© UNICEF/UN0606233/Filippov

Name | **On-Time and In-Full Delivery**

	Quantities requested	Quantities packed	Quantities received	Scheduled delivery date	Actual date of receipt	Order fulfilled?	Order accurate?	Order on-time?	OTIF delivery
Store A	30	28	28	1–5 Nov.	7 Nov.	No	Yes	No	No
Store B	30	23	20	10–15 Nov.	10 Nov.	No	No	Yes	No
Store C	23	23	23	10–15 Nov.	12 Nov.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Store D	15	15	15	10–15 Nov.	13 Nov.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Calculation

$$\left(\frac{\text{\# orders OTIF}}{\text{total \# orders}} \text{ X } 100\right) = \text{\% deliveries OTIF}$$

$$\frac{2}{4} \text{ X } 100 = 50\%$$

This regional store makes half of its deliveries on-time and in-full.

The National Logistics Working Group (NLWG) wants to discuss on-time and in-full deliveries and needs to aggregate regional and national store performances for the past quarter.

The following table shows the number of each regional store's total deliveries that were delivered on-time and in-full during the months of the first quarter.

Store	Jan	Feb	Mar	Q1
Regional store 1	2 of 4 (50%)	2 of 5 (40%)	3 of 6 (50%)	47%
Regional store 2	4 of 6 (67%)	5 of 8 (63)	6 of 8 (75%)	68%
Regional store 3	3 of 3 (100%)	3 of 4 (75%)	4 of 4 (100%)	92%
National store	1 of 3 (33%)	2 of 3 (67%)	2 of 3 (67%)	56%
Average store OTIF	10 of 16 (63%)	12 of 20 (60%)	15 of 21 (71%)	65%

On-time and in-full delivery by the different stores during the first quarter varies from less than 50% to more than 91%.

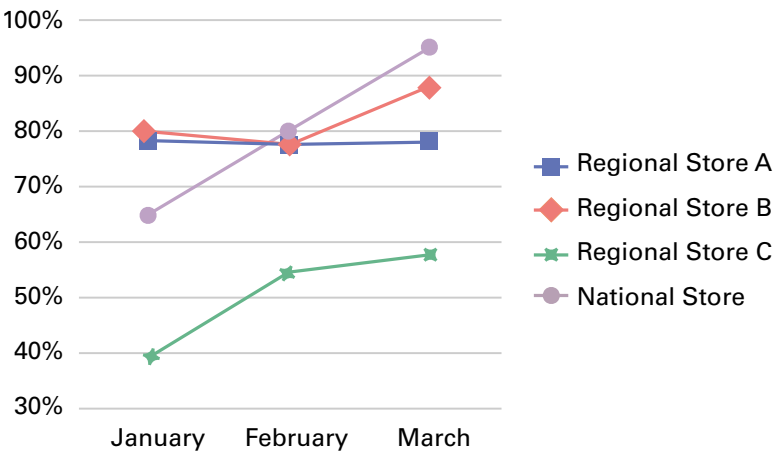
Name	On-Time and In-Full Delivery

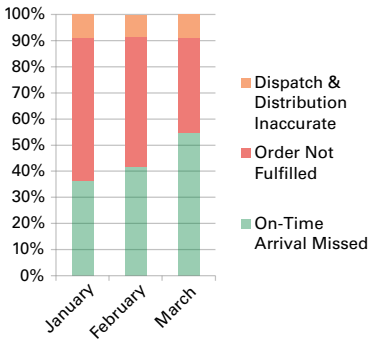
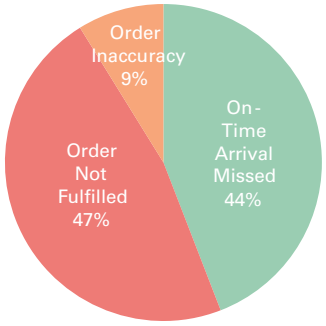
Visualization and interpretation

The National Logistics Working Group (NLWG) is reviewing the performance of the three regional stores for the past quarter. The NLWG had established three initial thresholds to visualize and manage national and regional store performances:

Stores	OTIF average
National store	95%
Regional store A	78%
Regional store B	88%
Regional store C	58%

Key:
OTIF <60% (critical, red)
OTIF >60% and <80% (priority, orange)
OTIF >80% (normal, green)



Name	On-Time and In-Full Delivery
Visualization and interpretation	Regional store C has been asked by the NLWG to present its March and quarter disaggregated OTIF performance data on what contributed to the poor OTIF. **Q1**  **March** 
Potential corrective actions	» Improve or define standard operating procedures where needed » Revise demand plan to ensure adequate stock at supplying store » If services are outsourced, review past performance with warehouse and distribution service providers and agree on improvement actions » Adjust delivery schedule dates according to the actual capacity of the transportation services, if necessary » Improve forecasting and procurement procedures to ensure adequate stock at supplying stores » Negotiate with procurement service agents and freight forwarders on in-bound shipments to the country » Assess system or policy changes (e.g., outsourcing or changing distribution system) » Review and/or revise inventory policies including buffer stock and minimum and maximum levels for stores
Related indicators	» On-Time Arrival » In-Full Arrival » In-Full Dispatches » On-Time Dispatches » Order Accuracy » % of Deliveries with Damaged Items » Vendor On-Time Delivery

Stocked According to Plan

Used to monitor and manage immunization products and as a warning to avoid stock-outs or wastage. Diversions from the planned stock levels can signal risk of stock-outs (if significantly below the minimum level) or closed vial wastage (if significantly above the maximum level). For stores, the indicator performance provides information on the ability of the store to dispatch the products and quantities needed by the health facilities

The following questions can be answered by monitoring this indicator:

- Is there a risk of stock-outs?
- Is there a risk of overstock and expiry?
- Will the supplied quantities be enough until next delivery?
- Are the demand methodology and assumptions adequate?
- Are the inventory policies and practices adequate?

Name	Stocked According to Plan
Definition	This indicator measures the percentage of health facilities or stores maintaining appropriate (as defined by local policies) levels of vaccine and immunization product stock during a particular time frame, as compared to the overall number of facilities in the area. Stocked According to Plan (SATP) is defined as stock levels between set minimum and maximum levels.
Performance objective	» Availability » Efficiency
Domain	Stock management
Full indicator name(s)	» % of health facilities Stocked According to Plan » % of districts with x% of facilities stocked according to plan » % of stores Stocked According to Plan

Name	Stocked According to Plan
Dashboard use level	This indicator is recommended in dashboards used by national and sub-national managers.
Pre-conditions	This indicator is relevant in supply chains where there are established minimum and maximum levels for products for each health facility and store. Minimum stock level is considered the safety stock that is different from the reorder stock level. The maximum stock level is the safety stock plus the expected consumption between deliveries.
System design	Relevant for supply chain systems with minimum stock level equal to safety stock. The indictor is not relevant in systems where the minimum stock level is considered equal to the reorder level, as the stock is expected to go below the minimum stock level. In these systems, alternative indicators such as Full Stock Availability and Closed Vial Wastage may be better employed.
Data needed	» Stock balance » Minimum and maximum levels
Data sources	» Stock cards/ledgers » Physical inventory count » Logistics management information system (LMIS)
Data collection method	Stock balances should be collected at least twice per resupply period: just after and before delivery, to provide the highest and lowest stock balances in the resupply period.

Name	Stocked According to Plan

Stocked According to Plan is determined by comparing the stock balance (stock on hand) to the established minimum and maximum levels to identify which products have stock balances below, within or above the recommended levels. Stocked According to Plan occurs when the stock balance is between the set minimum and maximum stock levels, which are typically set by national policy, for instance regarding the number of months of stock to be held in each type of store or facility.

In a store or health facility, each product can be assessed as Stocked According to Plan. Alternatively a set of tracer products can be considered. When aggregating the indicator at higher levels, then a health facility or store is considered Stocked According to Plan if all vaccines and immunization supplies are Stocked According to Plan.

Calculation

$$\text{\% of products Stocked According to Plan (in health facility or store)} = \frac{\text{\# vaccines Stocked According to Plan for all or a set of tracer products}}{\text{total \# health facilities}} \times 100$$

$$\text{\% of health facilities Stocked According to Plan} = \frac{\text{\# health facilities Stocked According to Plan for all or a set of tracer products}}{\text{total \# health facilities}} \times 100$$

Example

In health facility A, the inventory policy for all vaccines is:

Minimum level: 50 doses Maximum level: 100 doses

The table shows the facility's actual stock balances at the beginning and near the end of the supply period.

Vaccine	Stock balance (start of supply period, doses)	Stock balance (end of supply period, doses)	Stocked According to Plan for this vaccine
Rota	160	44	NO
PCV	93	63	YES
Penta	87	56	YES
OPV	75	53	YES
Measles	109	48	NO
IPV	83	43	NO

% of products Stocked According to Plan = 3/6 x 100 = 50%

Name

Stocked According to Plan

Calculation

The health facility would be considered not Stocked According to Plan, since not all products were stocked within minimum and maximum stock levels.

District A has seven health facilities that monitor Stocked According to Plan (SATP) at the end of each month. The district has quarterly resupplies, so the indicator is reported quarterly. Six tracer products are used to monitor stocked according to plan.

	July	August	September	SATP in Q3
HF 1	SATP	SATP	BELOW	NO
HF 2	SATP	SATP	SATP	YES
HF 3	ABOVE	ABOVE	ABOVE	NO
HF 4	ABOVE	SATP	SATP	NO
HF 5	SATP	SATP	SATP	YES
HF 6	SATP	SATP	BELOW	NO
HF 7	SATP	SATP	SATP	NO
SATP (monthly)	71%	86%	57%	29%

% health facilities SATP (July) = 5/7 = 71%

% health facilities SATP (Q3) = 2/7 x 100 = 29%

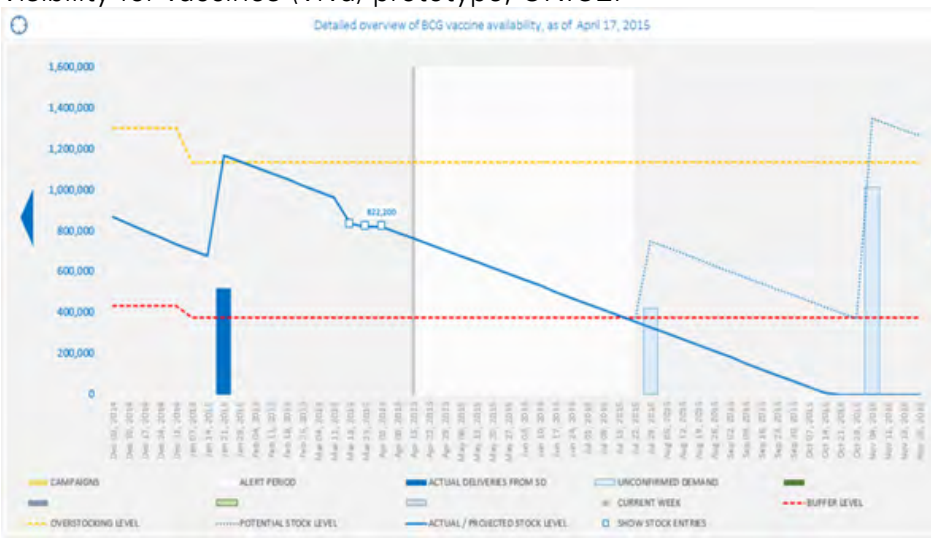
The monthly calculations show that by the end of the resupply period, health facilities that were Stocked According to Plan in the beginning of the resupply period (right after supplies were received) reach below the minimum stock levels for one or more of the tracer products by the end of the resupply period. Overall for the quarterly resupply period, only 29% of health facilities were Stocked According to Plan.

Name	Stocked According to Plan

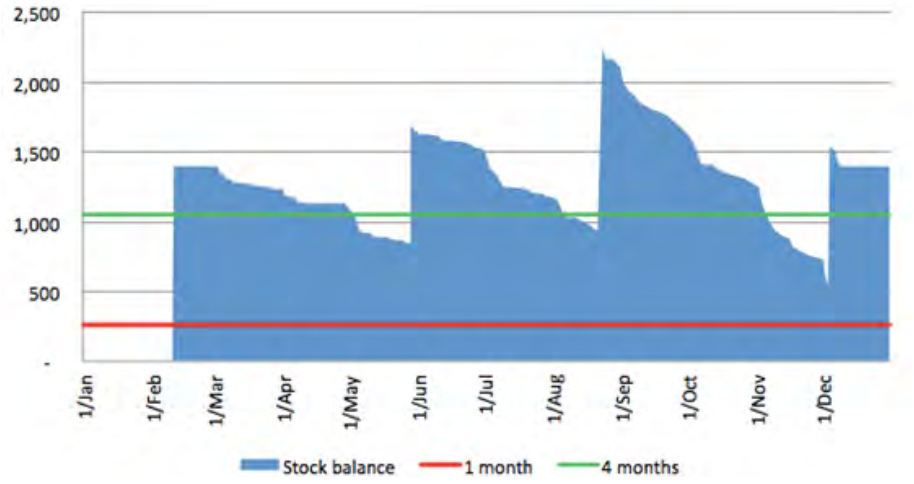
Visualization and interpretation

The stock balances in stores can be visualized in charts, such as the two below. For easier interpretation of the SATP visualization, the minimum and maximum stock levels are included in the graphs. In health facilities, a simple graph can be used to track the stock levels, whereas in the national store, a sophisticated graph that predicts the future stock levels based on consumption can be used. Either graph is equally useful if drawn manually on a paper chart.

Visibility for Vaccines (ViVa) prototype, UNICEF



Stock Management Tool (SMT, Excel version)

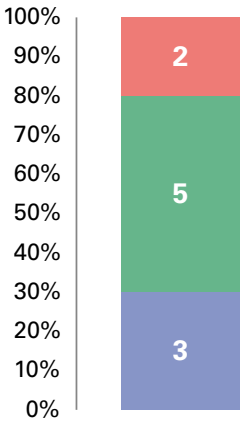


The above chart indicates that stock levels exceed the maximum level after each delivery, but then return to Stocked According to Plan during the resupply cycle. There is therefore minimum risk of expiries, but delivered quantities could be reduced and delivered to other facilities if resources were limited.

Name	Stocked According to Plan

When considering the aggregated reporting, a stacked bar chart or a table could be used. The stacked bar chart shows the number of health facilities in a district that are Stocked According to Plan (green) and above (red) or below (blue) the recommended stock levels.

Number of facilities SATP, May 2015



Visualization and interpretation

The table shows the percentages of health facilities Stocked According to Plan and the stock balances of the recently introduced IPV vaccine. A table is also recommended for use at the national level. To keep the table simple to read, stock balances for only a limited number of vaccines (e.g., vaccines currently being introduced) are included.

	SATP (resupply period)	IPV stock balance (doses)
HF 1	YES	15
HF 2	YES	16
HF 3	NO	43
HF 4	YES	21
HF 5	NO	8
HF 6	YES	16

Name	Stocked According to Plan
Potential corrective actions	» Verify stock level excursions outside of the Stocked According to Plan interval. » Perform root cause analysis to identify the reasons for under- or oversupply. Analysis should account for the time of measurement relative to stock receipt (i.e., stock levels should be at or slightly exceed the maximum upon stock receipt and decrease over time). » Prioritize actions for critical or problematic products and/or locations with low Stocked According to Plan percentages. » Review and revise inventory and distribution policies including minimum and maximum levels.
Related indicators	» Full Availability » Functional Status of Cold Chain Equipment » On-Time and In-Full Delivery » Closed Vial Wastage » Cold Chain Capacity Utilization

© UNICEF/UN0678929/Ghosh

Temperature Alarm Rate

Used as a proxy for measuring vaccine potency and safety. Exposure to temperatures outside this range indicates a risk of heat or freeze damage to sensitive vaccines.

The following questions can be answered by monitoring this indicator:

- Is there risk of heat exposure to vaccines?
- Is there risk of freeze damage to vaccines?
- Is cold chain equipment functioning properly?
- Which CCE devices are in need of repair or replacement?

Name	Temperature Alarm Rate
Definition	Number of times the temperature inside cold chain equipment (CCE) exceeds or drops below a reference range. The indicator is applicable where vaccines are stored and during transportation. CCE is defined as all refrigerators, freezers, passive storage devices, and walk-in cold rooms and freezer rooms designated for storing vaccines.
Performance objective	Potency
Domain	Cold chain management
Full indicator name(s)	» Rate of heat and cold alarms per monitoring period (e.g., per month) » Number of CCE devices with more than a certain number of temperature alarms during a monitoring period
Dashboard use level	This indicator is recommended in dashboards used by sub-national and national managers. Visual monitoring of temperature (i.e., through monitoring of 30-day temperature recorders and/or thermometers) is recommended in health facilities and stores.

Name	Temperature Alarm Rate
Pre-conditions	The indicator is relevant for all types of immunization supply systems, for all locations where immunization products are stored. A mechanism for routinely measuring and recording temperature is needed in each device designated for storing vaccines.
System design	Relevant in all types of logistics systems.
Data needed	Continuous or point-in-time temperature readings recorded over a time period. Continuous temperature monitoring is highly preferred, since it allows greater accuracy in detecting temperature fluctuations. For primary and sub-national stores, programmable electronic temperature and event logger systems are the best option. In smaller stores and health facilities, 30-day electronic temperature records with a stem thermometer as a backup are considered best practice. A stem thermometer alone only indicates the temperature at the time a reading is taken, which is no more than 14 times per week. A 30-day temperature logger takes at least a thousand readings per week.[2] The number of excursions, or alarms outside the designated temperature ranges, is needed. Alarm thresholds are set by WHO: » An **excursion** is defined as any event during which the temperature inside the cold chain equipment goes below 2° C or above 8° C. » A **high temperature alarm** is defined as any event during which the temperature goes above 8° C for 10 continuous hours. » A **low temperature alarm** is defined as any event during which the temperature goes below –0.5° C for one hour.

2 World Health Organization, *How to Monitor Temperatures in the Vaccine Supply Chain: WHO vaccine management handbook – Module VMH-E2-01.1, WHO, Geneva, 2015*, <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/183583/1/WHO_IVB_15.04_eng.pdf?ua=1>, accessed 7 November 2015.

Name	Temperature Alarm Rate
Data needed	For locations measuring and recording temperatures manually twice daily, alarms may be difficult or impossible to record. Record any excursion outside the range of 2°C to 8°C for refrigerators and –15°C to –25°C for freezers. A point-in-time 'temperature in range' indicator may be used instead. However, a point-in-time temperature reading within temperature range does not provide any indication about temperature excursions that may have occurred at other times throughout the day when the temperature was not being recorded (e.g., a cold exposure overnight, when ambient temperatures dropped). Note that WHO no longer recommends stem thermometers and point-in-time recording of temperature as the primary means to monitor temperature in cold chain equipment.[3]
Data sources	» Continuous temperature recording devices, including 30-day temperature recorders. Wherever possible, temperatures should be recorded automatically. » High/low temperature alarms (built into CCE or temperature monitoring devices) » Proof of delivery (POD) for measuring temperature during transit if a temperature recording device is included
Calculation	Temperature alarm rate = # of high and low temperature alarms per reporting period This indicator can also be calculated using the number of CCE devices with more than a set threshold of temperature alarms in a given period. It can be further broken down by reasons for alarms (if known) or into 'resolved' and 'unresolved' alarms. That is, an alarm due to a resolved power outage would not be treated the same as an alarm due to mechanical problems. The alarm rate can also be disaggregated by facility, by device or by device type (make, model, energy source, etc.) to monitor performance.

3 World Health Organization, 'The Vaccine Cold Chain', Module 2 in *Immunization in Practice*, WHO, Geneva, p. 22, <www.who.int/entity/immunization/documents/iip2014mod2aug4.docx?ua=1>, accessed 7 November 2015.

Name	Temperature Alarm Rate

Calculation

Examples

A facility has one ice-lined refrigerator with a 30-day temperature logger. During a supervisory visit, the temperature data is downloaded, and the following temperature alarms are noted:

Date: April 3	Date: April 29
Time: 04:15	Time: 16:34
Temp: –1.2	Temp: 12.3
Alarm: COLD	Alarm: HEAT
Duration: 1h 24min	Duration: 14h 06min

This facility had an alarm rate of 2 alarms per month during the month of April. Alternatively, heat and cold alarms can be reported separately, with an alarm rate of 1 alarm per month for each. If the cause of alarms is known, this indicator can be further disaggregated (e.g., 1 heat alarm due to power outage).

In a district comprising 40 health facilities, each of which is using 30-day temperature recorders, there were a total of 16 alarms during the past month; 4 high temperature alarms and 12 low temperature alarms.

The rate is reported as 4 high temperature alarms per month and 12 low temperature alarms per month or 16 temperature alarms per month.

Visualization and interpretation

Continuous temperature recording devices can provide tabular readouts of temperature data, including alarms.

Date	Average temperature	Lower alarm limit			
		Status	Minimum temperature	Duration out of range	Alarm trigger time
02.12.2014	+ 4.5 C	ok	+ 4.1 C		
02.12.2014	+ 4.3 C	ok	+ 4.0 C		
30.11.2014	+2.2 C	ALARM!	–1.5 C	2h 30min	05:05
29.11.2014	+3.4 C	ok	+2.5 C		

Name	Temperature Alarm Rate

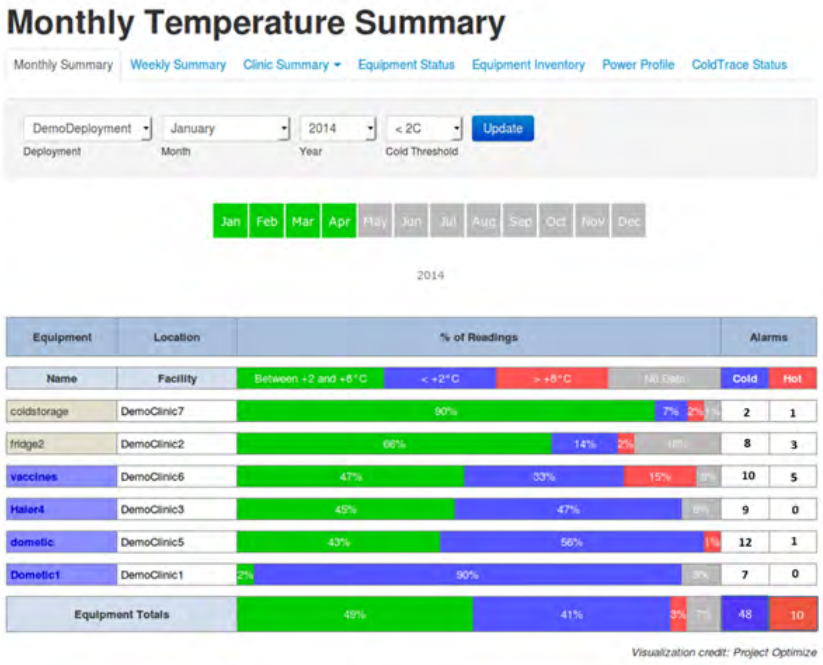
Across facilities, the alarm rate can be displayed in a colour-coded table to highlight facilities with frequent temperature excursions. These may be targeted for repair or replacement of CCE or for additional training on vaccine management.

Facility	Alarm rate – June	Alarm rate – July	Alarm rate – August
Health facility A	0	1	0
Health facility B	0	0	0
Health facility C	4	3	5
Health facility D	1	0	0

Listing or visualizing only poorly performing fridges or facilities can allow for easier prioritization of facilities that need immediate attention.

Visualization and interpretation

The overview below shows the alarms for six CCE devices over a month (January). The graph highlights the high and low temperature alarms and the percentage of time that the CCE was within the recommended temperature range during the month. It provides a quick overview of CCE performance. This is an advanced type of visualization that requires continuous temperature monitoring.

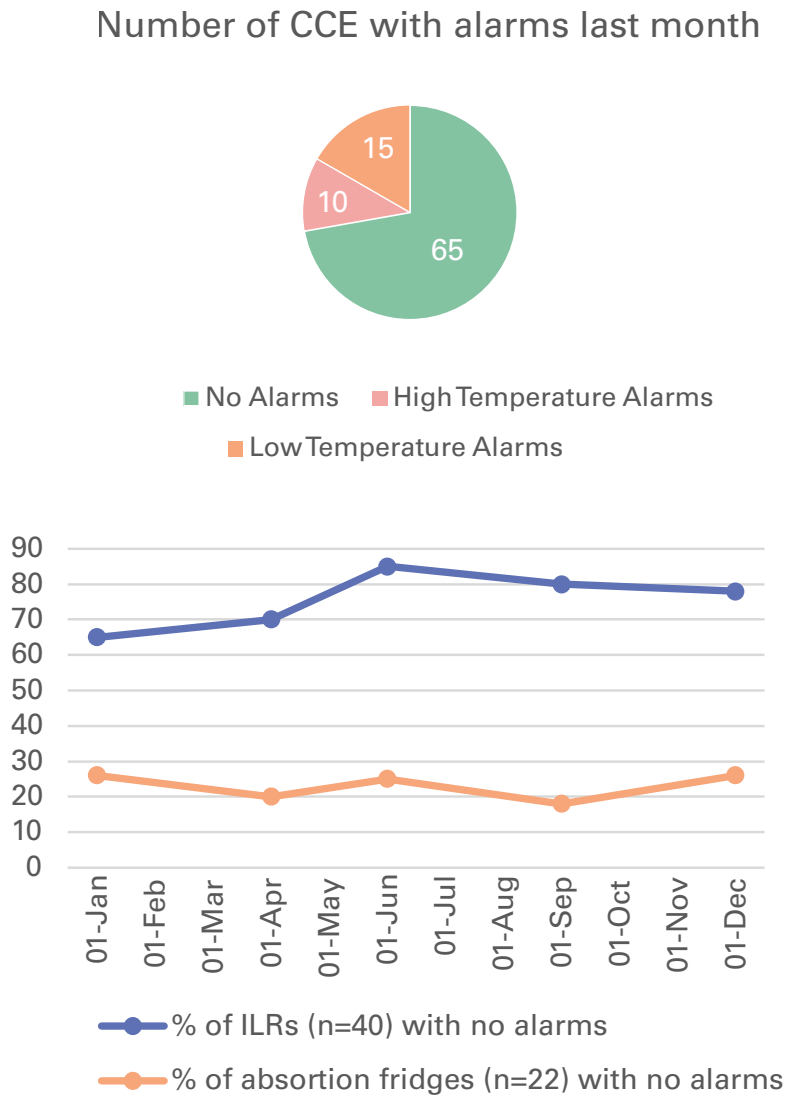


Nexleaf dashboard snapshot, based on Project Optimize Excel tools.

Name	Temperature Alarm Rate

Visualization and interpretation

There are simpler ways to visualize CCE with and without alarms. Across multiple health facilities in a district, the percentage of CCE with or without alarms can be displayed as a pie chart and trends can be tracked using a line graph.



Further disaggregation by location where the alarms are taking place, as well as considerations related to the value of vaccines at risk should be taken into account. For instance, more urgent action might be needed for a walk-in cold room storing thousands of doses of vaccines than for a single refrigerator at health facility level.

Name	Temperature Alarm Rate
Potential corrective actions	» Ensure that facilities follow standard operating procedures through supportive supervision. For instance, facility staff should remove vaccines from CCE not maintaining temperature within recommended ranges in accordance with contingency plans and should discard vaccines that have VVM stage 3 or 4 and vaccines that fail the shake test. » Determine cause of equipment dysfunction; solicit repair or replacement of non-functional equipment. » Ensure that contingency plans are in place for all facilities. » Perform regular routine maintenance of all CCE to prevent future breakdown. » Train facility staff to improve inventory management practices. » Use temperature alarm profiles of various types and models of CCE to inform procurement. » Use temperature alarm profiles to plan for repair and replacement of CCE.
Related indicators	» Cold Chain Equipment Functioning » Number of Maintenance Visits, Requests and Repairs » Cold Chain Equipment Uptime » Cold Chain Capacity Utilization » Mean Time to Repair Cold Chain Equipment » CC Energy Source Report » Number or % of Vaccines Discarded Due to Heat Exposure or Freeze Damage

Data for Immunization Supply Chain (DISC) Indicators:

Indicator Reference Sheets

Gavi The Vaccine Alliance

Bill & Melinda Gates foundation

World Health Organization

unicef for every child