Before data quality and use interventions...

MISSING DATA

53% of health workers in ZAMBIA reported

as a barrier to ensuring children were receiving all their vaccinations.

496 CHILDREN

were UNACCOUNTED FOR in the daily reports in one district in TANZANIA, suggesting some facilities were not correctly documenting each vaccine administered resulting in inaccurate data and coverage rates.

In TANZANIA monthly reports took health workers

10+ HOURS

to complete requiring long hours and less time caring for patients.

After partnering with Tanzania and Zambia to develop, test, and roll out a package of data quality and use interventions including electronic immunization registries...

IMPROVEMENTS IN DATA USE

81% of health workers reported data accuracy was “GOOD” or “EXCELLENT” after introducing interventions, an increase of 28%

and a 55% increase in the ability to IDENTIFY areas with low vaccine coverage.

91% of health workers reported data accuracy was “GOOD” or “EXCELLENT” after introducing interventions, an increase of 22%

and a 27% increase in the ability to IDENTIFY children who have missed vaccines (defaulters).

Health workers in Tanzania spent

8 WORKING DAYS

that they can allocate to PATIENT CARE.

41% less time

REGISTERING and UPDATING each child.

467,105 in TANZANIA

96,383 in ZAMBIA

BID BY THE NUMBERS

563,488 CHILDREN entered into the ELECTRONIC IMMUNIZATION REGISTRIES

1,580 HEALTH FACILITIES received BID INTERVENTIONS

1,273 in Tanzania

307 in Zambia

Read the full report at


The results presented are based on surveys of facility health staff immediately prior to the implementation of BID interventions and approximately four months after implementation. The Tanzania results are from a sample of 89 facilities in the first six districts of implementation in Southern Province. The Tanzania results are from a sample of 72 facilities in Tanga Region, the second region of implementation in Tanzania where the rollout approach was similar to that used in subsequent regions. For both countries, these results are not intended to be representative of the entire implementation regions, nor are they generalizable to other regions. The time use data were from interviews and observations conducted at 36 health facilities where 197 vaccinations were observed. Thirty of these facilities were then also visited three to four months after implementation where 290 vaccinations were observed. July 2018