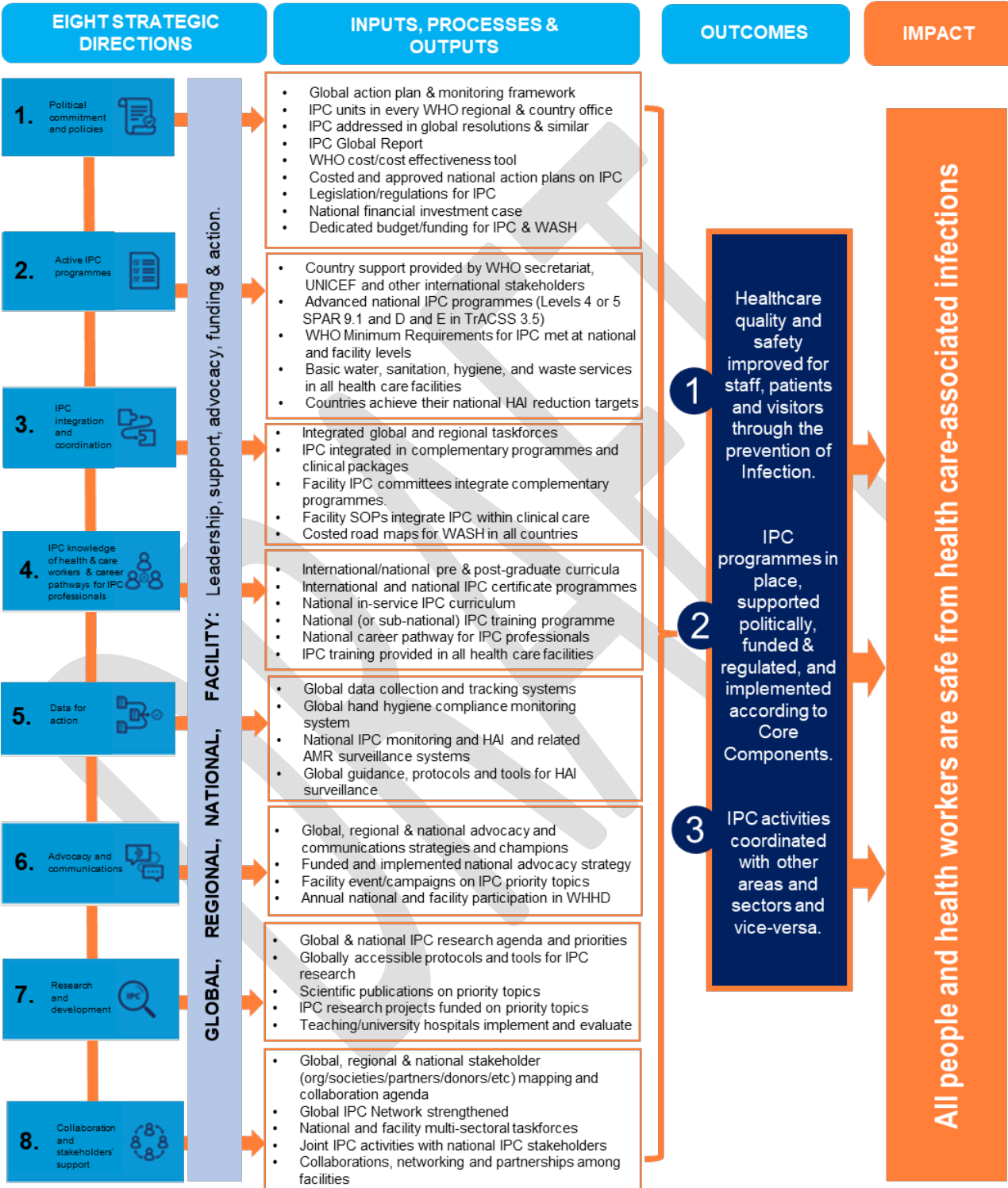


World Health Organization (WHO)
Draft global action plan and monitoring framework
on infection prevention and control, 2024-2030

Supplementary annex 4. Results chain - a theory of change for the global action plan on infection prevention and control (IPC)



Vision: by 2030, everyone accessing or providing health care is safe from associated infections



Key assumptions

- All Member States adopt the GAP & MF and all stakeholders (including WHO secretariat) support it
- Implementation of IPC CC and MR impacts HAI

Key risks & barriers

- Lack of political commitment
- Lack of financial investment
- Competing mandates/priorities
- Lack of requisite expertise
- Lack of human resources
- Lack of time

Key actors

- National policymakers, governments & health care leaders
- Regional and national IPC and other focal points/leaders
- WHO secretariat and key global, regional and national stakeholders and donors
- All health and care workers at all levels of health system
- National educational institutions and professional and scientific organizations, societies, unions
- General population and the community
- National media and communication professionals and bodies

Acronyms: AMR; Antimicrobial Resistance; CC: Core Components; GAP: Global Action Plan; HAI: Health care-associated infections; IPC: Infection Prevention and Control; MF: Monitoring Framework; MR: Minimum Requirements; SOP: Standard Operating Procedures; SPAR: State Party self-assessment Annual Reporting tool; TrACSS: Global Database for Tracking Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) Country Self-Assessment Survey; WASH: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene; WHHD: World Hand Hygiene Day.

DRAFT