



World Health
Organization



WHO BENCHMARKS FOR THE TRAINING OF UNANI MEDICINE



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Foreword

The World Health Organization (WHO) is currently implementing its 13th General Programme of Work (GPW13) to support countries in reaching all health-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). GPW13 is structured around three interconnected strategic priorities: achieving universal health coverage; addressing health emergencies; and promoting healthier populations. These strategic priorities are supported by three strategic shifts: stepping up leadership; driving public health impacts in every country; and focusing global public goods on impact.

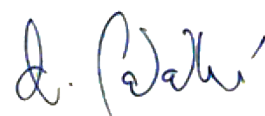
Traditional medicine has always had a role in this collective endeavour. The Declaration of Astana, renewed from the Declaration of Alma-Ata towards universal health coverage and the SDGs, reaffirms the role of traditional medicine in strengthening primary health care, a cornerstone of health systems, in pursuit of health for all. This has also been reflected in the *WHO global report on traditional and complementary medicine 2019*, in which 88% of WHO Member States acknowledge the use of traditional and complementary medicine in health care.

Taking note of the growing importance of traditional medicine in the provision of health care nationally and globally, WHO and its Member States have strived to explore ways to integrate, as appropriate, safe and evidence-based traditional and complementary medicine services within national or subnational health systems, as committed to in the Political Declaration of the High-level Meeting on Universal Health Coverage.

WHO aims to provide policy and technical guidance to Member States; promote the safe and effective use of traditional and complementary medicine through appropriate regulation of products, practices and practitioners; and support Member States in harnessing the contribution of traditional and complementary medicine to people-centred health care in implementing the WHO Traditional Medicine Strategy 2014–2023.

Setting norms and standards is a unique function of WHO. The normative work is driven by needs and could be translated into real impact in relevant countries through appropriate policy options. This series of benchmarks, covering various systems and interventions of traditional, complementary and integrative medicine, aims to provide a reference point to which actual practice and practitioners can be evaluated.

I am very pleased to introduce this series to policy-makers, health workers and the general public, and I firmly believe it will serve its purpose.



Zsuzsanna Jakab
Deputy Director-General
World Health Organization

Preface

Integrated health services are essential for the World Health Organization (WHO) in the implementation of its 13th General Programme of Work, which aims to support countries in achieving universal health coverage and the health-related Sustainable Development Goals. The overarching mission for the Department of Integrated Health Services is to accelerate equitable access to good-quality health services that are integrated and people-centred, and that can be monitored and evaluated.

WHO is unique in its mandate to provide independent normative guidance. Its normative products encompass a wide range of global public health goods, including norms and standards. It is therefore the primary role of the Department of Integrated Health Services to generate and produce relevant global goods. Key to improving its work in this area is ensuring global public health goods are driven by country needs and can deliver tangible impacts at the country level.

As of 2018, when 88% of WHO Member States acknowledged the use of traditional and complementary medicine, WHO's support in evaluating the safety, quality and effectiveness of traditional and complementary medicine has continuously ranked in the top areas of need, according to the *WHO global report on traditional and complementary medicine 2019*.

WHO prioritizes normative products based on an assessment of demands. To address increasing needs and to drive impact in countries, this series of benchmarks captures the main systems and interventions of traditional, complementary and integrative medicine by setting up required norms and standards on training and practice.

These benchmarks documents have been prepared following existing WHO methodology and processes. They consider consumer protection and patient safety as core to professional practice and reflect the consensus of what the community of practitioners of traditional medicine disciplines considers to be reasonable practice in the respective discipline. They provide a reference point to which the practice and practitioners of traditional medicine can be compared and evaluated. These documents will support countries to establish appropriate legal and regulatory frameworks for the practice of traditional medicine. WHO will not only assess the quality of these normative products but also streamline systems and plans for monitoring and evaluation.

I am pleased to present this series of benchmarks and invite you to join us in measuring and documenting their impact.



Rudi Eggers

Director
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