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The Fiocruz’s innovation system
THE QUESTION

A brief overview of the Brazilian perspective on fair research contracting, both at the political level, but also in terms of technical experience at the institutional level. Included in this overview, we would be most interested in understanding whether and how FIOCRUZ itself is working with Lusophone countries in Africa in this domain, and what policies FIOCRUZ adheres to.
Brasil & its cooperation policies

• From 2003, Brazil has been seeking "diversified autonomy" (Vigevani & Cepaluni, 2007)

• Technical cooperation has gained a strategic place and health is recognized as a predominant theme

• 2007 - Global health and Global Policy
International cooperation of FIOCRUZ
Brasil & its cooperation policies

- Dealing with the fragmentation and low effectiveness of the limited resources locally available (BUSS, 2007; 2008).
- ‘technical assistance’ X ‘technical cooperation’.
- Ownership; Harmonization; Managing for results; Mutual accountability
Brasil & its cooperation policies

(a) priority for horizontal cooperation; (b) focus on developing health capabilities; (c) coordinated initiatives in the regional context; (d) strong involvement of health ministers in building strategic and political consensus; and (e) encouraging partnership between ministries of health and foreign relations.
Brazilian approach centers on “capacity building for development”. Innovates:

by integrating human resource development with organisational and institucional development

by breaking with the traditional passive transfer of knowledge and technology.
PALOP
2006: Brazil as an observer and advisor

2007: Meetings (Portugal - PALOPS)

2008: MoH meeting Cabo Fiocruz as a formal advisor to establish criteria PALOPS
MoH meeting in Rio. Basic document

2009: Estoril, Portugal. Formal approval of the Strategic Plan for Health Cooperation (PECS)

Estoril Declaration. Priority Projects

Nowadays: implementing the Projects in different Countries.
Strategic Plan Of Health Cooperation-
PECS INTEGRATES:
Human Development
Organization Development
Institutional Development
AVOIDS traditional passive transfer of
knowledge and technology
EXPLORES country’s potential
endogenous capacities and resources
(ALMEIDA, 2010)
Aiming “the improvement of the health systems of CPLP’s member-States as to assure the universal access to quality health services”.

Focus on Human resource training/capacity-building.
Strengthening (or setting up) health system “structuring institutions”
The differences
- all the decisions are taken by a consensus
- the management of the partnership has no imposition or conditions
- the objectives of the contract needs to observe the sustainable development of the partner
- Brazilian institutions well known by its excellence (FIOCRUZ, EMBRAPA and SENAI) assume obligations with the partners
‘triangulation’ is another are tonic of Brazilian International Cooperation policies

(i.e. Brasil + Jica + Africa Brazil + U.S. Department of State + El Salvador and Mozambique)
1) training and development of the workforce in health
2) information and communication in health
3) research for health
4) development of a health industrial complex
5) epidemiological surveillance and monitoring of health conditions
6) emergencies and Disasters
7) health promotion and protection.
Brazil & Mozambique