BRAZIL PAHO/WHO COUNTRY COOPERATION STRATEGY 2022-2027



INTRODUCTION

The PAHO/WHO Country Cooperation Strategy (CCS) is the medium-term strategic framework for collaboration with a Member State, in support of the country's National Health Development Policy, Strategy and Plan. The Brazil CCS 2022–27 was developed through extensive consultations with key partners: the Ministry of Health (MOH), the National Council of Health Secretaries (CONASS), the National Council of Municipal Health Secretaries (CONASEMS) and the National Health Council (CNS).

The five strategic priorities of the Brazil CCS 2022–2027 are aligned with PAHO's Strategic Plan (2020–25), the Sustainable Health Agenda for the Americas (2018–30), WHO's 13th General Programme of Work, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) targets, and the preparatory process for the development of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2023-27).

ABOUT US

As of 2024, the PAHO/WHO Brazil country office has 188 staff. The PAHO/WHO Brazil CO has a total of 72 medium/long-term technical cooperation agreements, including with all secretaries at the MOH, the Ministry of Education, and 25 with subnational federative units (states and municipalities).

PARTNERSHIP ENVIRONMENT

Technical cooperation modalities for the implementation of the CCS involve a broad range of partners including the MOH, CONASS, CONASEMS, social participation for a (CNS and State/Municipal Councils), other ministries, regulatory agencies, legislative and judicial bodies, scientific and academic associations, PAHO/WHO Collaborating Centers, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, embassies, UN agencies and the Inter-American System, among others.

COUNTRY CONTEXT

The country is divided into 27 federative units and 5,570 municipalities, with a population of 213 million. It covers approximately 50% of the total area of South America, including borders with 10 countries. Brazil is an upper-middle-income country with a GDP of 10.9 trillion Brazilian reais in 2023. From 2000 to 2020, total health expenditure increased from 8.3% to 9.6% of GDP (3.8% public expenditure). The right to health is enshrined in Brazil's Constitution and is a duty of the State. The National Unified Health System (SUS) has a tripartite governance structure (MOH, CONASS, and CONASEMS), and a formal space for social participation.

PROGRESS ON HEALTH OUTCOMES

Over the last two decades, there have been major advances in health. The SUS consolidated a remarkable nationwide network of PHC services that now guarantees access to approximately 70% of the population, favoring the most vulnerable. Life expectancy at birth increased 6.8 years (2000-2022). The mortality rate in children under 5 dropped from 32.0 to 14.0 per 1,000 live births (2000-2020). Brazil has sustained the elimination of rubella, congenital rubella syndrome and neonatal tetanus. In 2024, the country was re-verified as free of measles and achieved elimination of lymphatic filariasis as a public health problem. Furthermore, there was an average recovery of 7.1% in the coverage of 13 immunizers between 2022 and 2023. In terms of NCDs and injuries, progress includes an 18% reduction in the mortality rate from traffic injuries (2000-2019), and a 30% reduction in the prevalence of tobacco use (2008-2019). The inclusion of health taxes in the recent tax reform represents a major achievement that will further curve the burden of NCD risk factors. Efforts to expand coverage, access, and quality of equitable health services include the strengthening of the family health strategy, the creation of the More Access to Specialists program, a focus on digital transformation and an incentive for local production through the health industrial complex.

KEY CHALLENGES

There are significant geographic, gender, and ethnic-racial inequities in Brazil, which translates into uneven access to basic rights such as health services, drinking water, sanitation, and adequate and healthy food. Key challenges include a high burden of NCDs, persistence of infectious diseases and epidemics, residual of the COVID-19 pandemic on essential programs, accelerated demographic changes, and the growing impact of climate change. All of these require resilient health systems and services, capable of providing innovative responses.

For more information visit the link: www.paho.org/bra

OUR STRATEGIC PRIORITIES & DELIVERABLES



Protect and promote the health of the population, centered on families and communities, especially those in vulnerability situations. 01

STRATEGIC DELIVERABLES

- Maintain and accelerate gains in the elimination and eradication of diseases of public health interest.
- Address social and environmental determinants and the health effects of climate change.
- Promote mental health, prevent conditions and risk factors for chronic noncommunicable diseases.

Recover, improve, and strengthen health services and priority programs impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. 02

STRATEGIC DELIVERABLES

- Strengthen access, comprehensive care, and implementation of effective interventions throughout the course of life, prioritizing vulnerable populations and border areas.
- Improve the prevention, detection, and treatment of communicable, emerging, and re-emerging diseases.
- Reinvigorate comprehensive care for mental health and non-communicable diseases.

Contribute to the development of a more resilient, equitable and effective SUS 03

STRATEGIC DELIVERABLES

- Consolidate a strong PHC as a foundation of the health system, with universal access and coverage, in integrated networks incorporating new digital technologies.
- Strengthen governance, leadership, regulation, participation, and social control in SUS, with funding and remuneration models sufficient for sustainable human resources.
- Revitalize the development of new human resources in health.

Boost research, innovation, production and the generation of scientific and technological knowledge in health. 04

STRATEGIC DELIVERABLES

- Encourage research generation, dissemination and implementation of evidence as well as the evaluation of policies and technologies in health.
- Reinforce national capacities for regulation, development, and production of raw materials, medicines, vaccines, and other technologies.
- Promote relevant innovations in health.
- Promote innovation in medicinal plants and herbal medicines based on native biodiversity, recognizing knowledge, practices and ensuring sharing of benefits arising from the commercialization of these products with traditional communities.

Strengthen prevention, preparedness, timely response and recovery in emergencies and disasters, with the participation of the affected communities. 05

STRATEGIC DELIVERABLES

- Strengthen health system organization and resources for emergency and disaster prevention and preparedness.
- Strengthen coordinated, integrated and timely responses to crisis situations with special emphasis on border areas.
- Build capacities for timely and effective recovery

IMPLEMENTATION

The Strategic Priorities of the ECP are addressed through modalities of technical cooperation that recognize the multiplicity of processes and initiatives developed by the country, the functions of PAHO/WHO and guiding values such as the right to enjoy the highest level of health, Pan-American solidarity, equity in health, universality and social inclusion. PAHO/WHO works to promote Brazil's leadership through decentralized cooperation, strengthening of national, state and local capacities, in accordance with Brazil's federative model, the exchange of experiences and good practices between countries, South-South, subregional and regional cooperation, and cooperation across borders.

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