

Workshop outline for the WFPHAs Conference:

Proposal from Grupo de Trabajo CLACSO Salud Internacional y Soberanía Sanitaria (Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales) – Working Group CLACSO International Health and Sanitary Sovereignty (Latin American Council of Social Sciences):

Throughout the 20th century and part of the 21st, the health systems in the Latin American Caribbean region tended to move between the reproduction of a constant coloniality of power and health knowledge with a long cycle of accumulated reforms of the reforms, from the importation of theories and policies of the Eurocentric models of social protection (liberal social assistance, Bismarck, Beverige) and currently with the new neoliberal social protection of social risk management and the theory of structured pluralism that he created in the reform itself to the health system large markets for financial health coverage. Each reform and its episteme have produced sedimentation, institutional condensation in States, in societies and in health systems throughout the 20th century and this 21st century.

The global agenda, geopolitics and actions on health systems in the South were crossed by the logic of liberal global health from the North, the regional Pan-American doctrine and its national and local impacts, with obvious implications for an intrinsic nature of dependency. in the field of theories and policies on health systems in the region.

In this sense, thinking about health and social protection systems for the 21st century requires looking to and from Latin America, and assuming a movement to decolonize thought, theories, and policies on public goods such as health systems.

The re-foundation of health systems from and for the global South configures, then, a new starting point to decolonize theories and policies in Latin America and the Caribbean. To a large extent, it means interculturalizing, plurinationalizing, and decolonizing structures, conceptions, and institutions to rethink the why and wherefore of health systems that respond in a situated manner to epidemiological and socioenvironmental problems, and intersections of social class, race, and gender in health.

This Refounding of Health Systems in Latin America and the Caribbean means, in summary, building a process in:

- The construction of Universal and Intercultural Public Health Systems in the XXI Century.
- Leave behind the myth of Primary Health Care, and move towards Comprehensive Health Care and Living Well.
- Create new organizational architectures of health systems from the territory, collective ways of life, interculturality and the contributions of feminisms.
- Build a political economy of universal and intercultural systems in health and care for financing and fiscal justice.
- The construction of management and government processes for regional health sovereignty.

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