

~~Conclusions: Contextual factors impact newborn PSBI care in Amhara. Regional-national health bureaus and researchers are utilizing these qualitative discoveries to design a decentralized PSBI care model. Cross-sector strategies at the forthcoming workshop may 1) leverage maternal care norms, 2) blend insights across sectors, 3) align health post accessibility with treatment capacity, or 4) partner faith leaders, clinicians and communities to define care strategies for infants not yet baptized.~~

~~Oral 20 - Promovendo o desenvolvimento sustentável na Atenção Primária a Saúde, Presenter: Karina Patricio (Brazil)~~

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~~Abstract: Introdução: A agenda 2030 aponta que é necessária adoção de medidas urgentes para sustentabilidade. A adoção de hábitos insustentáveis leva a degradação ambiental, mudanças climáticas, pobreza e impacta negativamente na saúde. A Atenção primária a saúde (APS) é o cenário que facilita estas discussões, trabalhando com gestores e usuários para alcançar um território integrado, inclusivo e sustentável. Embora a saúde ambiental impacte diariamente na vida das pessoas, ainda veste a capa da invisibilidade nos serviços de saúde. Objetivos: discutir e vivenciar o desenvolvimento sustentável por meio de oficinas de arte sustentável na APS junto ao Pet-saúde (Programa de Educação pelo trabalho para a saúde) envolvendo alunos, usuários, equipe de saúde e gestores. Métodos: o estudo realizado em três Unidades de Saúde da Família (USF) que enfrentavam o descarte inadequado de lixo pela comunidade. Foram ofertadas 45 vagas, com oficinas mensais durante 4 meses, de sensibilização e conscientização, utilizando a arte sustentável como instrumento facilitador na discussão: reciclagem de papel, jardinagem/compostagem e arte com sementes, adotando metodologia qualitativa. Inicialmente realizamos entrevistas semiestruturadas investigando sobre concepção de meio ambiente e lixo; relações com saúde; problemas ambientais locais; doenças locais e meio ambiente; ações realizadas ou não e o que poderia ser feito para melhorar o meio ambiente local e quem deveria fazer. Ao final da intervenção realizamos grupos focais, trazendo para o grupo as mesmas questões. Os dados foram analisados pela técnica do Discurso do Sujeito Coletivo. Resultados: Tivemos 41 participantes, 27 usuários e 14 profissionais da saúde. Nas entrevistas, a concepção de meio ambiente era algo externo, lixo o que não tinha serventia e sempre o “outro” deveria cuidar da saúde ambiental. Após oficinas, passaram a ressignificar o que é lixo, ficaram motivados a adotar práticas mais sustentáveis, replicar oficinas. Não houve mudanças nas concepções de meio ambiente, mas existiu construção da corresponsabilidade ambiental coletiva. Conclusão: Observou-se que APS é um importante local para dialogar e implantar objetivos da agenda 2030, de forma prática e vivencial. E que metodologia qualitativa é uma ferramenta para compreender o caminho de ressignificação de conceitos e hábitos, auxiliando na tomada de decisões futuras.~~

~~Oral 21 - Health Solutions Fair: One Health in the Healthy and Sustainable Territory, Presenter: Kellen Rezende (Brazil)~~

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Abstract: Background: The "Health Solutions Fair: 'One Health' in the Healthy and Sustainable Territory" in Bento Gonçalves city, extreme south of Brazil, was a locus of aggregation of solutions and successful experiences using citizen science, university research, patented products and innovative ideas of public and private initiatives to transform it in to real benefits to society through the construction of intersectoral partnerships and cooperation. The background is the production of qualitative evidence for the challenges of the sustainable development objectives (SDGs) of the WHO Agenda 2030. Objectives: create spaces of regional dialogues, with technological prospecting to identify health solutions and thus enabling the activation of cooperative networks for diffusion of industrial, social and service innovations. Also identify and disseminate social, industrial and service solutions conducting the meeting between solution developers and interested citizens. Methods: organization of a fair in three moments, adding a qualitative method of data collection and analysis. First, the collection of solutions and experiences with the intersectoral interaction and the realization of partnerships; second, classification of the solutions and experiences as ODS's objectives; third, follow up of the solutions to reach millennium developments in the RS territorio with the COSEMS and Fiocruz partnership. Results: the 'Fair' held by Fiocruz and COSEMS in Bento Gonçalves (RS) from April 22 to 25, 2019 had the effective participation of citizens, managers, researchers and entrepreneurs in their programming and in the planned activities. There were 115 presentations of successful experiences referring to 92 municipalities by the citizens. There were also 108 innovative solutions classified by social, industrial and service solutions mapped out, 34% of these data were related to ODS03 and 11% to ODS04. Conclusions: it was possible to evidence the strengthening of use of qualitative evidence in actions related to global challenges Agenda 2030 in RS territory and the use of this by citizens and producers to find out solutions for the decision making at SDGs work agenda intersectorally in the southeast part of Brazil. The participation of society, industry and government is considered an important tool to effectively achieve the goals of the WHO Agenda.

~~Oral 22 - "So... tell me what you think" - the importance of engaging multiple stakeholders in problem definition and identification of barriers, Presenter: Laura Boeira (Brazil)~~

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~~Abstract: Background: While conducting research on interventions' effects and specially while developing an evidence brief, we tend to focus on the quantitative data that often is able to tell us just a part of the story. By working in a civil society organisation that brings together policymakers, researchers and other civil society members, we advocate for the importance of hearing multiple stakeholders through different steps of searching for and summarizing evidence on public policies. Objectives: To describe three cases where engaging stakeholders in brainstorming sessions provided crucial qualitative data for the understanding of a research problem or the implementation of interventions. Methods: For engaging stakeholders, we used an adapted version of the SUPPORT Tools. Results: One of the key-moments to engage stakeholders is in the problem definition. Conducting brainstorming workshops on indigenous peoples' health and quality of life of public security workers, we were able to experience moments where a research problem pre-defined by the national level was completely rearranged by the local-level workers~~