

7th Ibero-American Family Medicine Summit

The Summits are scientific and technical-political events, held every two years, among the countries of Ibero-America. They are organized by the Ibero-American Confederation of Family Medicine (WONCA-Iberoamericana-CIMF), with the Ministry of Health of the host country (MS) and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO).

WONCA-Iberoamericana-CIMF is an international non-profit scientific organization that constitutes the VI Region of WONCA, a global organization that integrates more than 130 countries and more than five hundred thousand family doctors worldwide. Its interest is focused on the qualification of health systems through the adequate development of their first level of care, with actions aimed at the prevention of the diseases, education and management of health problems of individuals, families and communities, from a comprehensive and integral perspective, leaving behind the old individualistic healing model, which besides being more expensive, is inequitable and little resolute.

During March 12 and 13, 2018, the 7th Ibero-American Family Medicine Summit was held, with the axis “40 years of Alma-Ata: Family Medicine and Primary Care as a Path for Peace”. Theme of great relevance for the situation that the Region and the world are experiencing. They emphasize the role of Family Medicine and Primary Care (PC) in the promotion of a peace policy. Likewise, the approach of people, families and communities that suffer with all types of violence.

The other topics analyzed in the 7th Summit were: Research in the Territory; Economic Impact of Family Medicine in Health Systems; Family Medicine as a Source of Mental Health Care; Quaternary Prevention, how to do, how to teach, and the Health of Migrants and Health Services in Ibero-America (IBA).

WONCA-Iberoamericana-CIMF made a call to the representatives of the twenty countries that are part of it, in order to integrate six working groups with academic experts, researchers, clinicians and representatives of educational and health institutions to develop a situational diagnosis of the Region, in each one of the topics.

In the execution of the research projects, the consolidation of the international working groups was greatly favored by the requirements and the innovative nature of the selected topics, some of them representing the social and economic reality of many Ibero-American countries (violence, migration, economic impact) and other indicatives of the training needs of the family doctor (quaternary prevention,

research, mental health). These researches form a body of knowledge that contributes to the strengthening and advancement of family medicine, at the same time that it establishes the bases for subsequent studies that will contribute to the human, social and economic development of Ibero-America countries.

One of the main qualities of these studies is that without intending to be exhaustive researches, the cooperative work of the representatives and delegates of the participating countries, in a first approximation, resulted in a synthesis of the most relevant theoretical referents of each topic, and second, it provided an overview of each situation, establishing some differential patterns among the different regions that are part of CIMF, so that our specialty is enriched by the publication of these documents of great scientific quality.

During the Summit, in addition to the conferences and round tables, working groups were also held to analyze the situational diagnosis of each country on the aforementioned topics. Delegates were received at the working groups coming from seventeen countries (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Spain, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Mexico, Dominican Republic, Uruguay and Venezuela).

It is important to mention that the 7th Summit was attended by six representatives of Ministries of Health of the region, namely: Argentina, Colombia, Cuba, Nicaragua, Panama and Paraguay, a situation that allowed reaching a Ministerial agreement during the Summit, called "**CALI DECLARATION**", promoted by the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the host country. In said Declaration, agreements and commitments are reached by the signatory countries, in favor of the development and consolidation of Family Medicine and Primary Care in the Region.

Equally, as foreseen in one of the central objectives of the VII Summit, the "**CALI LETTER**" was also issued. Both documents were signed by the Ministers and ministerial representatives; WONCA authorities; WONCA Iberoamericana-CIMF and OPS: Dr. Jaime Matute Hernández, Dispatch Advisor to the Minister of Health and Social Protection, Ministry of Health, Colombia; Dr. Temístocles Díaz, Minister Counselor of the Presidency of the Republic of Panama; Guillermo José González González, Minister - Director of the National System for the Prevention, Mitigation and Attention of Disasters of Nicaragua; Dr. María Teresa Barán Wasilckuk, Vice-Minister of Public Health and Social Welfare of Paraguay; Dr. Maria Inez Padula Anderson, President of CIMF; Dr. Liliana Arias Castillo, President of the VII Summit; Dr. Amanda Howe, President of WONCA; Dr. Héctor Corratge Delgado, National Director of Organization of the Ministry of Public Health of Cuba; Dr. Sandra Fraifer - National Director of Family and Community Medicine, Ministry of Health of Argentina and Dr. Ricardo Fábrega, Advisor, Integrated Health Services Delivery, PAHO/WHO.

In this issue of the Brazilian Journal of Family and Community Medicine (*Revista Brasileira de Medicina de Família e Comunidade*), the 8 products of the VII Summit described so far are presented: The "Cali Ministerial Declaration", the "Cali Letter", and the manuscripts of the six situational diagnoses developed by the Working Groups, whose conclusions and analysis led to specific recommendations described in the "Cali Letter".

The results represent an exploratory approach to the situation of the IBA Region, requiring a deeper investigation and analysis of the topics studied. However, it makes clear the urgent need for both federal and state governments to promote reforms and public education and health policies in the field of PC, from

the perspective of Family Medicine, developing strategies to address the problems and shortcomings of the people in the Region. It also evidences the opportunities to improve the use of resources and increase the quality, equity and efficiency of health systems.

The products of this publication urge decision-makers in the field of health and education to broaden their understanding of the scope of Family Medicine as a specialty, as well as the origin of the health problems that are faced in the first level of care. This will be the basis for constructing reforms and consistent education and health policies, in which it is observed that both the infrastructure and the resources allocated to the first level of care, such as the training of specialists in Family Medicine, are coherent for the health model adopted.

Finally, it is essential that the specialists in family medicine and general practitioners, direct executors of the actions related to the subjects reviewed, be aware and responsible in increasing their efforts to improve the lives of the people, families and communities to which they owe.

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