

2025

INOVAÇÃO COMO ESTRATÉGIA DE ESTADO:

da Experimentação à Transformação Sistêmica

Claudia Martinelli Wehbe

Diretora de Inovação Governamental/ MGI

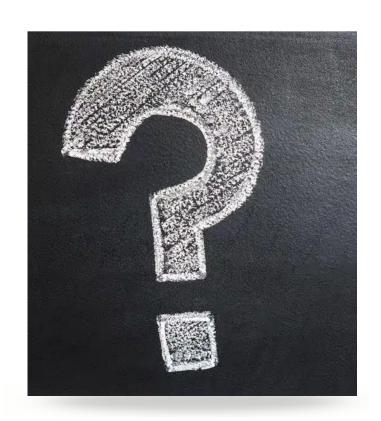






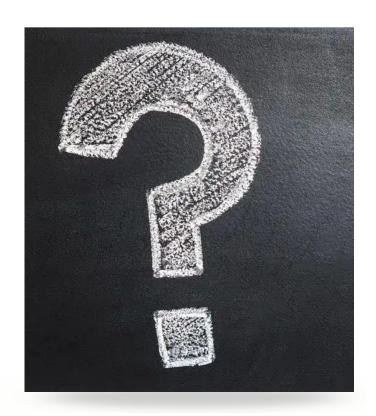


QUE DESAFIOS AINDA DESCONHECIDOS TEREMOS QUE ENFRENTAR





DE QUE CAPACIDADES ESTATAIS PRECISAMOS





POLICRISE



Crise climática



Enfraquecimento dos sistemas de proteção social



Transformações digitais e riscos do uso de IA



Conflitos e tensões geopolíticas



Aumento da pobreza, fome e desigualdades sociais, econômicas, raciais



Crise de representação e participação social



Descrédito das instituições democráticas e fortalecimento de governos autoritários



Disfuncionalidade do sistema financeiro internacional



Reconhecimento dos desafios de inclusão e da diversidade

(States of the Future, 2024)

INOVAÇÃO COMO CAPACIDADE ESTRATÉGICA DO ESTADO

"Repensar e reorganizar o Estado no século XXI é uma necessidade urgente, (...)

A concepção tradicional de Estado, (...), não condiz com as necessidades de constantes adaptações impostas pelos problemas atuais.

Em vez de um "estado das coisas" fixo, precisamos de um **Estado flexível e adaptativo,** que seja **capaz de se desconstruir e reconstruir**

conforme necessário".

(States of the Future, 2024)

Em um mundo de disrupção constante, a incerteza não é inimiga. É a matéria-prima da inovação.

"A ruptura sistêmica nos força a confrontar a imprevisibilidade...

A estrutura AAA (antifrágil, antecipatório e ágil) define as habilidades a serem desenvolvidas para um mundo imprevisível".









(Roger Spitz, futurista, WEF 2024)

A REINVENÇÃO DO ESTADO BRASILEIRO JÁ COMEÇOU



II SEMINÁRIO INTERNACIONAL DE LABORATÓRIOS DE INOVAÇÃO NO SETOR PÚBLICO

ECOSSISTEMA DE INOVAÇÃO PÚBLICA BRASILEIRO











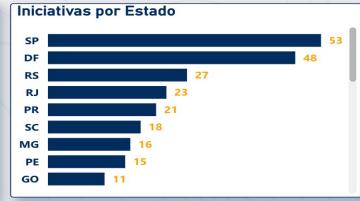




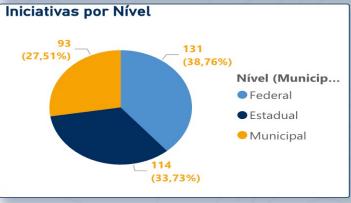
ECOSSISTEMA DE ÎNOVAÇÃO PÚBLICA NO BRASIL (BrasiLAB, 2024)

338 iniciativas









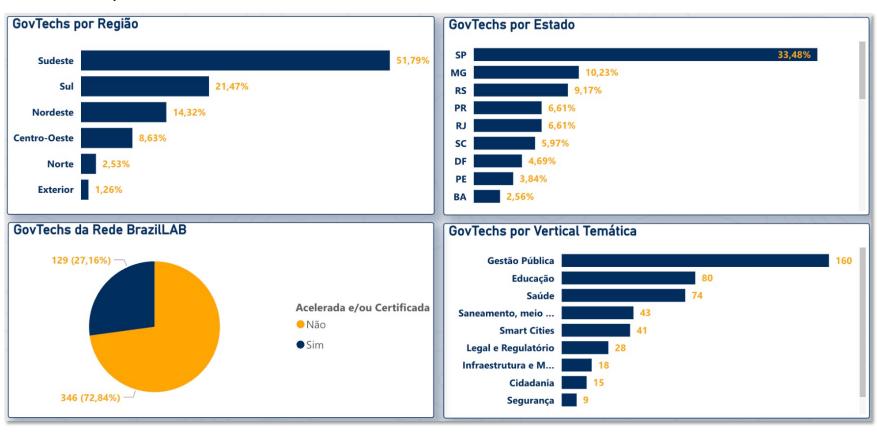






ECOSSISTEMA DE ÎNOVAÇÃO PÚBLICA NO BRASIL (BrasiLAB, 2024)

475 startups



ECOSSISTEMA DE INOVAÇÃO PÚBLICA NO BRASIL - CONECTORES



Concursos e prêmios de inovação



Redes colaborativas e comunidades de prática



Encontros e semanas de inovação



ENAP

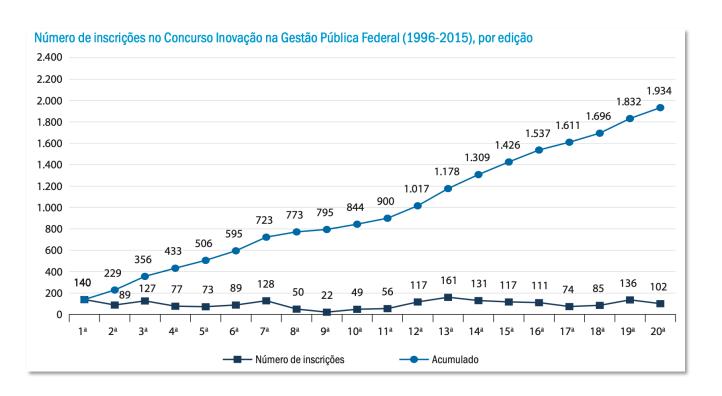


Novo marco: Ministério da Gestão e da Inovação no Setor público





INICIATIVAS INOVAÇÃO PÚBLICA NO BRASIL (Cavalcante *et al.*, 2017)



2x

II SEMINÁRIO INTERNACIONAL DE LABORATÓRIOS DE INOVAÇÃO NO SETOR PÚBLICO



MAS...





Para além da **bolha**

Cultura de experimentação emergente

Obstáculos normativos e rigidez burocrática

Resistência à inovação e aversão ao risco

Baixa adoção de compras públicas de inovação

Faltam incentivos e recursos

Falta de patronício/ rotatividade de lideranças

Baixa **capacidade** técnica (estados e municípios)

(Brandão & Bruno, in: Camões et al, 2017)



DESAFIO (OCDE, 2022)

"Não existe democracia forte sem um Estado, um governo e uma administração pública fortes, legítimas e responsivas..."

(Francisco Gaetani)

- . 26% confiam no governo federal
- . 30% satisfeitos com sistema educacional
- . 32% satisfeitos com serviços administrativos
- . 23% acreditam na preparação para enfrentar uma nova pandemia
- . 28% confiam na capacidade de implementar ideias inovadoras para melhorar serviços públicos





'Blackout of the pens': Anti-corruption oversight and operational efficiency in Brazil

In 21st century Brazil, many public managers found themselves hesitating or even avaiding decisions for fear of sometimes from the countries powerful central and account halibute. In 21st century Brazil, many public managers tound themselves hesitating or even avoiding sections for fear of sanctions from the country's powerful control and accountability bodies in transportetion projects, for instance, officials reportedly were afraid to sign off podes in transportetion projects. decisions for fear of sanctions from the country's powerful control and accountability baddes. In transportation projects, for instance, officials reportedly were afraid to sign off on routine processes, wornying a procedural error or a conflicting assessment from auditors could leave them with a large fine or a chan from fiftied. And in the health sector, when the price of medical equipment shot up during the Covid-19 pandemic, some officials to price of medical equipment shot up during the Covid-19 pondemic some officials stopped ordering items like masks, worried they would be punished by control badies for stopped ordering items like masks, worried they would be punished. the price of medical equipment shot up during the Covid-19 pandemic, some officials stopped ordering items like masks, worfied they would be punished by control bodies for provided bishare-frame usual nations 2

This phenomenon of public servants avoiding taking decisions that might put them at personal risk hard come to be known as the angular day canetas or the inharkest of the This phenomenan of public servants avoiding taking decisions that might put them at personal risk had come to be known as the apagão das canetas, or the 'blackout of the personal risk had come to be known as the apaga at work to a power outlage 3 The result. As the editors of Can Jur. personal risk had come to be known as the apagão das canetas, or the 'blackout of the pens', likening the halting of work to a power outage. The result, as the editors of ConJur, a prominent legal news site, put it, was 'tenders that are not conducted, projects that never get off the ground, and people left without the public services they are entitled to: 4

Brazil's control bodies - that is, the audit agencies, investigative and prosecutorial authorities and the invitrial system - hard been strenathened with the bost-directorship authorities and the invitrial system - hard been strenathened with the bost-directorship. Brazil's control bodies – that is, the audit agencies, investigative and prosecutorial authorities, and the judicial system – had been strengthened with the post-dictatorship constitution of 1988. One instance was the expansion of the mandate of the fitbund de Control and 1988. One instance was the expansion of the mandate of the fitbund de Control and forest one of the control and contr Contas da União (TCU, or Federal Court of Accounts). The TCU was responsible for external control and oversaw the executive branch's use of federal public funds. Since then, the system had grown in scope, often in the releviths swake of corruption scandals. Different bodies oversaw different aspects of control, with some overlapping responsibilities, greated to the control of the public threaded to look favourably on these organisations for their role in tockling corruption. However, some public managers believed that the control badies had created a culture of excessive control, one which eliminated any room control badies had created a culture of excessive control, one which eliminated any room their role in tackling corruption.⁵ However, some public managers believed that the control bodies had created a culture of excessive control, one which eliminated any room for discretion fisk-triving or even more microkes.⁶ tor discretion, risk-taking, or even mere mistakes.

Indeed, for some public managers, the control activities had gone too for. They often tell that the TCIL for inchance were ton proportionally too used comparisons communities that the TCIL for inchance were ton proportionally too used. Indeed, for some public managers, the control activities had gone too far. They often felt that the TCU, for instance, was too procedurally focused, sometimes demanding time-consuming justifications for inconsequential irregularities? Moreover, strict pencilles applied whether an irregularity was an intentional act of corruption or an innocent error. And the TCU was just one of the many bodies reviewing decisions, potentially leadings to conflicting assessments from the different actors. At a time when Brazil, like governments around the world, sought new solutions for complex problems, some public managers around the world, sought new solutions for complex problems.

Oroutria in eworld, sought new soutions for complex problems, some public managers

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60% concordam que o medo do controle

é um **obstáculos** para gestores públicos

adotarem soluções inovadoras



"Para mitigar os vieses existentes contra a inovação, é necessária uma <mark>abordagem sistêmica</mark> para a inovação."

(OCDE, 2019)





POR UMA POLÍTICA DE ESTADO PARA A INOVAÇÃO **PÚBLICA**



Visão clara e compartilhada para a inovaçãoO que e por quê inovar, desafios e prioridades (missões) para inovação



Governança e fortalecimento do ecossistema de inovação

Coordenação, papéis, articulação e sinergias



Infraestrutura pública de inovação

Normas, recursos, capacidades, incentivos, estruturas, redes, ambiência



Ambiência para experimentar e escalar

Erro legítimo, controle como aliado, cultura orientada ao aprendizado



Monitoramento e aprendizado sistêmicos

Indicadores, monitoramento, transparência e avaliação



POR UMA POLÍTICA DE ESTADO PARA A INOVAÇÃO PÚBLICA





OBRIGADA!

CLAUDIA MARTINELLI WEHBE DINOV – MGI







