Scaling up an early childhood development programme through a national multisectoral approach to social protection: lessons from Chile Crece Contigo

Helia Molina Milman and colleagues describe how intersectoral collaboration between health, social protection, and education sectors enabled Chile Grows with You (Chile Crece Contigo) to help all children reach their full developmental potential.

An estimated 250 million children aged under 5 (about 43%) in low and middle income countries are at risk of not reaching their developmental potential.1 Poverty, undernutrition, lack of effective medical care, and adverse childhood experiences can all have long term effects on brain development and cognition. Many of these adverse consequences can be avoided by interventions to prevent or manage developmental problems at an early age.1

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KEY MESSAGES
- Chile Grows with You (Chile Crece Contigo, ChCC) introduced a new model of practice and fostered emergent behaviour in child development through political will, evidence informed advocacy, consensus based policy development, and use of existing functional systems
- Health, social, and education teams coordinated by the municipality are responsible for monitoring the development of children and coordinating the provision of services targeted to each child and their family
- Formation of a non-sectoral coordinating body—the Ministry of Social Development—improved management of social networks and promotion of social development policies, while direct transfer funding agreements promoted local accountability and quality
- Institutionalisation of ChCC by Law 20 379 in 2009, guaranteed consistent and increasing budget allocations, systematic collection and use of data for programme management, and coordination of health, education, and social services

Chile, a high income country with a population of 17.6 million, has made substantial progress in reducing infant, child, and maternal mortality in the past 40 years through considerable investments in public health, the development of a highly functional health system, and various social policies.5 6 However, these overall improvements mask high levels of inequality linked to socioeconomic status and education.6 7 The second national quality of life survey in 2005 found that 30% of Chilean children under 5 did not reach their expected development milestones, with the poorest quintile at highest risk of developmental delay (box 1).8 Drawing on these findings and recognising the increasing global evidence of the importance of childhood development to economic and social progress, Michelle Bachelet, a paediatrician and the first woman president of Chile, made child development a priority for her government in 2006.11

The resulting initiative, Chile Grows with You (Chile Crece Contigo, ChCC), is a comprehensive protection system for children from the prenatal period to 4 years, taking advantage of every encounter between children and health services and providing coordinated services across different public sectors.12

Although existing evidence identifies interventions that can improve early childhood development, much less is known about how to translate this knowledge into sustainable large scale programmes requiring collaboration and coordination across sectors.13 We aimed to identify the factors that facilitated a national scale-up of ChCC, 10 years after implementation began. Evaluation was led and coordinated by a working group with representation from the Ministry of Social Protection, Health, Education, and other government agencies.

Box 1: Tracking early childhood development in Chile—the importance of equity
- National quality of life survey assesses early childhood development using standard measures on a sample of mothers and children aged 7 to 59 months
- A validated developmental assessment tool is used to measure cognitive, motor, language, social, and emotional progress compared with expected milestones for the child’s age6
- Chile uses the terms developmental lag and delay to describe the degree of developmental risk:
  - Developmental lag is defined as children who achieve a normal overall developmental test score based on expected milestones for their age but are behind in a developmental sub-area
  - Developmental delay is defined as children who do not achieve a normal overall developmental test score for their age and are therefore behind expected developmental milestones in more than one area (reflecting a more serious developmental gap)
- In 2006, 16.4% of all children under 5 had a developmental lag and 13.5% had a developmental delay, with a total of 30% having either a lag or a delay. Children in the poorest quintile were 12.8% more likely to have a developmental lag or delay. Other disparities were found by sex and area of residence7
- Longitudinal studies show that children from lower income families have poorer development of cognitive skills than those from wealthier groups, a disparity which emerges early in life and continues after the age of 68

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Social Development and the University of Santiago, Chile, using a modified multistakeholder dialogue approach (supplementary file 1 on bmj.com). Our primary objective was to summarise the progress towards implementation of ChCC, investigating how cross sectoral collaboration and coordination were managed to provide integrated child development care on a national scale.

**ChCC: policy development**

ChCC aims to help all children reach their full potential for development, regardless of their socioeconomic status. It seeks to support children and families throughout early development, from conception to entry into preschool at age 4, through universal and targeted support services. The programme is based on rights and sex equity approaches, building on the scientific evidence regarding the importance of the first years of life, including gestation, for comprehensive human development. It also recognises that inequities between the poorest and wealthiest quintiles of children influence development considerably and need to be tackled to improve developmental outcomes.

In 2006, President Bachelet established the Presidential Advisory Council for Child Policy Reform. The council consisted of external experts from different fields and holding different political views. Experts reviewed international evidence and local data and conducted 46 hearings with national and international experts in the field, civil society, multilateral and bilateral organisations, academic institutions, and other relevant organisations, both public and private. Members of the council held hearings in the 13 regional capitals with local organisations and individuals to discuss child health, education, and development. Issues discussed included resources needed for childbirth, improving housing and social services, access to education, and services for indigenous groups. Over 7000 comments were solicited from children, using a website which encouraged expression of opinions about how to improve community resources for learning and development, such as the availability of green space and educational and health services. Its final recommendations were reviewed by an interagency technical team in June 2006 and developed into ChCC.

ChCC was implemented in 159 municipalities in Chile in 2007; the next year it was extended to the remaining 186 municipalities. In September 2009, Law 20 379 was enacted, institutionalising ChCC and providing a permanent line for it in the national public budget. Development of the newborn support and parenting skills programmes began in 2008, with full implementation in 2009. The development, testing, and introduction of the electronic monitoring database began in 2009 and 2010 (box 2).

**Box 2: Timeline of programme and policy inputs for the introduction and scale-up of ChCC**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>Pre-investment studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Presidential Advisory Council for the Reform of Child Policies formed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>Recommendations for early childhood development programme developed after consultations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>Creation of Chile Grows with You (ChCC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-13</td>
<td>ChCC implemented in 159 municipalities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-17</td>
<td>ChCC extended to all communes in 345 municipalities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Development of training and communication materials begins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>Law 20 379 institutionalising ChCC for the protection of children is approved, with a designated budget line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Implementation of the newborn support programme parental skills workshops, Nobody is Perfect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Implementation and refinement of the ChCC electronic database and tracking system</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Structure, management, and financing**

The ministries of health, education, and social development are responsible for administration and management of ChCC (box 3). The Ministry of Social Development is responsible for coordinating and managing the system at national, regional, and communal levels; it is represented in each region through the regional secretaries of social development. Coordination takes place across ministries and services at the same level (horizontal coordination) and across different levels of government from national to commune level (vertical coordination).

ChCC is financed entirely by the public sector, with agreements governing the transfer of funds to sectoral ministries, local governments (municipalities), and private stakeholders. A ChCC budget line was established for the Ministry of Social Development in the budget law of the Chilean public sector. Resources are allocated to the ministries of health and education through resource transfer agreements, and to municipalities through direct transfer agreements. Ministries implement services as part of the ChCC portfolio through existing networks and systems. Direct transfer agreements with municipalities support activities such as hiring and training staff and providing supplies for services. Transfer agreements also specify technical standards that must be met by institutions, which make fund transfer agreements an important mechanism for managing the quality of services.

Institutions receiving funds are required to report monthly expenditures and to specify how resources were allocated within the framework of the agreements signed. Hence a system of continuous accountability and feedback is established, linked with funding availability. Use of the electronic ChCC database allows the progress of children along the continuum of care to be tracked using key indicators; problem areas can then be identified and managed (see the monitoring and evaluation section below). Routine national and regional supervision to municipalities allows feedback in both directions. Strengths can be identified and built on; weaknesses can be identified and managed collaboratively.

The basic communal networks of ChCC, consisting of health and education teams
Box 3: Ensuring that ChCC reaches children at highest risk in Chile: expanding coverage of health, education, and social services

Guaranteed healthcare services for all
- The public health system is used by around 80% of the population and is free for lower income groups. Services are provided by the National Health Service System (SNSS) through a national network of hospitals and primary care centres linked with family health community centres and rural health posts, based on a family and community health plan.7

Free education
- Early education from 0 to 4 years is financed by both public and private bodies. ChCC guarantees by law that children from the lowest two wealth quintiles can access education free of charge, beginning with nursery care. At age 5 years, children attend kindergarten, the first mandatory educational level, and have free access to public schools.

Social protection
- The household registry is used to assign vulnerability ratings to households and so determine whether they qualify for benefits under the social protection system. By July 2017, the registry had ratings data of about 73% of the national population.18
- The social protection system includes psychosocial support for extremely poor families through the Security and Opportunities programme, preferential access to existing social programmes, and guaranteed access to subsidies or cash transfers provided by the state.9 ChCC is part of the social protection system, therefore allowing all those in need to receive benefits.

Implementation
ChCC provides a public education programme on early child development for all families, caregivers, and providers using a website, social media platforms, a radio show, and print material (fig 1).

Monitoring, accountability, and learning
From the outset, the coordinating ministry developed a monitoring and evaluation plan for ChCC with two main components. The first is an electronic database of all pregnant women and all children entering the health system. This allows tracking of developmental assessments, core indicators, and the health system. This allows tracking of performance indicators are used to track consultations. Data are managed centrally across sectors. Clinic health workers enter health interventions received, and progress pregnant women and all children entering the public health system. The remaining 20% of the population obtains health services from private providers through private insurance or occupational coverage. Other mechanisms are in place to ensure that those in lower income groups have access to care without high cost barriers to care (fig 1, box 3).

The core of the ChCC targeted approach is the Biopsychosocial Development Support Programme, which includes health checks during pregnancy, care during labour and birth, child health checks, screening for and timely treatment of developmental delays, care for hospitalised children, and child mental health using standardised tools (fig 2).2 For example, evidence based interventions at birth include provision of a birth companion of choice, immediate skin-to-skin contact between mother and baby,

ChCC was 1 987 755, with the number of children under developmental observation in the public health system reaching 646 692 in 2017.28

By 2017, 94% of women registered in the public system received the newborn support package at birth and 94% received postnatal counselling, with significant increases in the number of comprehensive home visits for vulnerable pregnant women and children; improvements in prenatal, delivery, and postnatal practices; and increasing rates of preschool education attendance (table 1).29 30 In 2017, all registered children diagnosed with a deficit in psychomotor development were referred to stimulation rooms, with 75% of those completing treatment discharged without deficits.28

The targeted ChCC programme is provided for caregivers, families, and children entering the public health system, representing about 80% of the population. The remaining 20% of the population obtains health services from private providers through private insurance or occupational coverage. Other mechanisms are in place to ensure that those in lower income groups have access to care without high cost barriers to care (fig 1, box 3).

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and early and exclusive breastfeeding—
all associated with improved outcomes
for both mother and baby.21 The ChCC
programme updated facility policies,
changed work environments, and
supported staff training and supervision
to move towards consistent adoption of
key practices. Screening for developmental
delay is done using a national test applied
each health check.22 Standardised
screening also includes assessing
maternal and family risk factors, such as
low education, substance misuse, and
depression. Targeted services are provided
for children with developmental delays,
including stimulation rooms, home visits,
playgroups, and other services (box 4).
Nobody is Perfect is a group education
workshop for parents, mothers, and
caregivers with children aged 0 to 5.23 It
promotes positive parenting skills, mutual
support by participants, prevention
of child abuse and maltreatment, and
co-responsibility in parenting using
hands-on practice. Training of primary
care staff for all screening and programme
components of ChCC is done by national
and municipal facilitators using materials
and job aids based on national standards.

Additional services are provided for
families with fewer resources or at greater
risk: these include financial support,
free nursery and preschool places, and
preferential access to public programmes.
Vulnerable families have access to free infant
or toddler care for children under 2, and
preschool places for children aged between 2
and 3. Such families represent around 60% of
the population; vulnerability criteria include
teen mothers and those with postpartum
depression, substance misuse, lack of family
support, and low levels of education.

The ChCC network should allow
children and families with risk factors
for vulnerability to be identified at any
contact with health, education, and social
services and referred across sectors. For
example, the health sector may identify
developmental delays requiring home
visits; preschool nurseries may identify
developmental problems requiring
screening or a housing problem related
to poverty that requires support by the
municipality.

Between 2006 and 2016/17, the
proportion of children under 5 with
developmental delay declined nationally
from 14% to 10%. Considerable variation
was noted between age categories, with
the most dramatic falls in developmental
delay noted in children aged 2 (from 11.6%  
to 6.2%) and aged 3 (from 25.1% to 11.4%)
(fig 3).23 In contrast, increasing proportions
of children aged 7-11 months and 12-23
months were assessed with developmental
delay. Data are not yet available by wealth
quintile. These results are consistent with
early intervention reducing developmental
delay in older children. Evaluations of the
biopsychosocial programme and the
Nobody is Perfect parenting education
programme have shown them to be effective
at improving several measures of child
development and parenting practice.22 3
Services targeting children who have
developmental delays have been shown
to be cost effective.34 Of the beneficiaries,
73% describe ChCC as being fundamental
to their personal experience of pregnancy
and parenting, suggesting high levels of
satisfaction.35 Persistent developmental
delays in younger age groups noted in the most recent
population based survey raised questions
about the coverage of interventions
delivered around delivery and very early in
life, especially for high-risk groups. A review
of these data by wealth quintile and for other
higher risk categories is now required to
determine whether these groups are being
proportionately missed by the system. In
addition, the quality of early developmental

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**Box 4: Services provided for children assessed with psychomotor, cognitive, social, or
communication delay**

- **Primary services offered**: stimulation rooms, home visiting, and a mobile stimulation
  service. Stimulation rooms can operate at health centres or community based spaces. One
  municipality can have one or more of each of the service modalities, depending on demand.
- **Average duration of initial treatment**: the average number of initial sessions is 6 with an
  average duration of 45 minutes. At the end of the initial sessions, further treatment may be
  recommended or a referral made for further assessment and management
- **Staffing**: most of the staff working with children are nursery educators or teachers, phono
  audiologists, occupational therapists, kinesiologists, or other professionals with formal
  qualifications in child development
- **Technical guidelines**: guidelines for staff teams providing services to children been
  developed and are used nationally for staff orientation and training
- **Equipment and materials**: materials include a wall mirror, rubber mats, tulle or coloured
  gauze handkerchief mobiles, tunnels, balls of different sizes and textures, recorded music,
  books for children under 5, didactic toys with stimulation objectives (such as wooden blocks,
  rattles, musical instruments, dolls, food, animals), tables suitable for children, access ramps,
  and other relevant materials tailored to the culture or targeted area of delay

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**Fig 2 | Biopsychosocial support programme: services offered across the life cycle by ChCC Ministry of Social Development, Chile**

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screening and care for high risk children in younger age groups requires review to ensure that these services are effective in tackling family and environmental barriers to development, and that they are received in a timely fashion. Although most higher risk children in Chile enter the public health system, they may subsequently drop out of care or services may not deal with problems effectively.

**Factors associated with implementation and scale-up**

**Introduction, adoption, acceptance**

Three factors were essential for the introduction of ChCC. Firstly, political support at the highest levels of government, owing to active leadership by President Bachelet and other national authorities, allowed ChCC to be designated as one of Chile’s strategic objectives. Secondly, the evidence-based design of the programme convinced both political and technical leaders of the importance and potential impact of interventions in this area. This included the use of data from disciplines such as neuroscience and developmental psychology to illustrate the high rate of return from investment in early childhood, aligning with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and focusing on the social determinants of health and the ecological model. Also, the needs of families were made central to the design of the programme. Thirdly, broad consensus was achieved, beginning with the work of the advisory council, which consulted experts with diverse political and technical perspectives. Consensus was reinforced by national and regional public hearings with stakeholders representing civil society, academia, the government, and children. Early consultation led to broad investment in the programme by all sectors and communities and a common understanding of its purpose.

**Building on existing systems to allow expansion**

Three factors have been identified as important for the successful expansion of ChCC. Firstly, ChCC built on existing systems which already promote collaboration between the health, social protection, and education sectors in Chile. Around 80% of babies in Chile are born in public hospitals and receive follow-up preventive and treatment care in the public health system. Existing systems therefore provided an entry point for most mothers and children and a gateway for ChCC activities. ChCC also built on the social protection programme established in all municipalities, which guarantees cross-sectoral support for children and is managed at the local level (box 2). Secondly, the formation of a coordinating body in the Ministry of Social Development, which was experienced in managing social networks and promoting social development policies, promoted better coordination of activities in all sectors rather than focusing on the activities of one sector, which might have occurred if responsibility had been given to health or education agencies. The budget for ChCC implementation is also allocated to the Ministry of Social Development, which transfers funds to the ministries of health and education and directly to municipalities, based on performance standards and indicators. This has created a system of financial and technical accountability and has been important in setting and maintaining quality standards. Thirdly, an emphasis was placed on community-driven programming through municipal networks. The programmes and services offered by ChCC require communal networks that are flexible, adapted to local needs, and coordinated with local actors. By giving financial and technical autonomy to municipalities, they can implement core services according to local systems and population differences.

**Building sustainability and adapting to new challenges**

ChCC has been operating for more than 10 years and has been implemented throughout the country. The sustainability of this public policy is due largely to the following factors: the institutionalisation of ChCC through Law 20 379; consistent budget...
**MAKING MULTISECTORAL COLLABORATION WORK**

### Table 2 | Current strategies and emerging challenges for ChCC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aim</th>
<th>Current strategies under ChCC</th>
<th>Emerging challenges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improving routine systems to support intersectoral services</td>
<td>• Use of existing public health system provides a gateway to services</td>
<td>• Harmonise registration and monitoring system of ChCC with other government data systems to allow data sharing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Multisectoral coverage by the social protection system</td>
<td>• Strengthen efficiency and timeliness of fund transfers for local activities, hiring staff, and meeting goals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Management by the Ministry of Social Development and fund transfer agreements for quality and accountability</td>
<td>• Close gaps in the social protection system to ensure families receive housing, employment, mental health, or substance misuse treatment when required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Integrated electronic monitoring and evaluation system</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adapting to evolving problems</td>
<td>• Routine monitoring of biological and psychosocial risks of the family and child</td>
<td>Recognise and adapt the developmental approach to demographic and social changes including:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Early intervention through the health system based on identified needs</td>
<td>• Child mental health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Intersectoral links to foster appropriate care based on needs</td>
<td>• Children with disabilities</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>• Links with social protection services to ensure wider social problems, such as employment and housing, are tackled</td>
<td>• Indigenous people</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Obese and overweight children</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Children and families of new immigrants</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Children raised in lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender families and transgender children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improving parenting skills</td>
<td>• Nobody is Perfect parental education training offered to all mothers and families has been shown to improve general parenting</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Violence and maltreatment of children is believed to be widespread in Chile; more data are needed to allow better management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Better integrate interventions to promote caring and sensitive care across sectors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reaching core populations better</td>
<td>• Access to care and education through routine prenatal, delivery, and postnatal contacts</td>
<td>Improve access to services (eg, by changing locations and opening times)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Home visits to families and children identified as high risk, using intersectoral links</td>
<td>• Better use of social media for follow-up and reinforcement of skills or education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Many materials and web based links used for communication and education</td>
<td>• Develop mechanisms to hear children’s views to improve services and communication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expanding the target population</td>
<td>• ChCC is focused on the prenatal period and on children aged 0-4 years, the period of highest risk for development</td>
<td>Local movement to expand ChCC to include children aged 5-9 through the education sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Development of a formal policy promoting the rights of all children from birth to 18 years is under review</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

allocations guaranteed by law (table 1); effective coordination both at national level by the Ministry of Social Development and at local level by motivated health and education teams with experience in implementing maternal and child health programmes, who have up-skilled to gain further developmental skills and competencies; collection and use of data for programme management and intersectoral coordination using the programme monitoring system; regular evaluation of programme components and use of data for improving services; and increasing focus on developing and implementing quality standards, which are used for both tracking progress and providing incentives. Quality standards led to the creation of a benefits list for the biopsychosocial support programme implemented by the Ministry of Health.

### Limitations

ChCC must evolve in line with Chile’s changing health context and adapt to operational challenges to improve its efficiency and effectiveness. Several challenges have been identified for the next phase of implementation (table 2). ChCC systems need strengthening in some areas, including improving the efficiency and timeliness of fund transfers to municipalities and better integration of the monitoring system with other government data systems to allow data sharing. Some high risk groups do not always receive social services such as housing, employment assistance, or mental health services when required, and gaps need to be closed. Access to public services can be improved in some areas by changing the location and opening times of clinics and offices and by better promotion of care using social media platforms. Finally, new and emerging problems and demographic shifts in the country will require ChCC to adapt the range and type of services provided. These include management of childhood mental health problems, disabilities, and obesity, and the problems of new immigrants and indigenous populations. In the longer term there is a movement to expand ChCC services to older children aged 5-9.

### Conclusions

ChCC has features of a complex adaptive system in which positive and negative feedback loops have a central role in the development and implementation of the programme. Features include communal networks with multiple formal and informal connections between sectors to foster coordination of services and adaptation to local needs. Local budgetary authority allows resources to be allocated in accordance with local priorities. Feedback loops are used in the research and evaluation system to monitor and improve operations. The intersectoral and participatory structure allows continuous feedback at local level to tackle gaps and problems. ChCC instituted a phased transition to a new model of practice and fostered emergent behaviour in this area through strong political will, evidence informed advocacy, consensus based policy development, and use of existing functional systems. Interconnectedness within this network allowed progressive cultural change, which placed value on the principles of equity, coordination, and recognition that development needed attention. All of these features contributed to better uptake and effectiveness.

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**Contributors and sources:** HM conceptualised the case study. CC, AT, and PV conducted field interviews and collected data and reports of the programme. CC, AT, and PV conducted the data synthesis. HM, JM, CC, AT, and PV drafted the manuscript. All authors reviewed and commented on the manuscript before finalisation. HM is the guarantor.

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Helia Molina Milman, dean of the medical sciences faculty1
Claudio A Castillo, public policy consultant2
Andrea Torres Sansotta, national coordinator3
Paula Valenzuela Delpiano, child development policy consultant3
John Murray, international health consultant1
1University of Santiago, Chile
2Chile Grows with You, Ministry of Social Development, Santiago, Chile
3Iowa City, Iowa, USA
Correspondence to: H Molina Milman helia.molina@usach.cl