Population health is created by public policies from different sectors. The Health in All Policies approach aims to incorporate health perspectives in a variety of sectors, create synergies and prevent negative impacts to overall improve population health and equity. To tackle the risk factors of NCDs, evidence shows that the most cost-effective interventions are to address affordability, marketing and availability (AMA model).

Chile has a decentralized administrative system and responsibility at the local level lies in the Municipalities, which is the governing body of a specific territory. There are 15 regions in Chile and 343 municipalities. Municipalities are run by elected officials called Mayors, assisted by a Municipal Council. These municipalities are the main agents for implementing policies and change in Chile, as they are responsible for primary and secondary education, social services, primary health care, parks and recreation, municipal security, among many others. The State has programs that could ultimately impact on health through a variety of sectoral funding schemes, most of which are uncoordinated. Municipalities have a potential to tackle this verticalization and fragmentation in order to improve intersectoral coordination at the local level.

Santiago Sano is an Intersectoral Health Promotion Program with a population-based approach. Santiago Sano implements interventions under the AMA model in order to reduce the risk factors of NCDs, namely unhealthy diets, physical inactivity, alcohol and tobacco consumption. The program is implemented using the Health in All Policies approach by incorporating four key elements:

- Political will
- Windows of opportunity
- Intersectoral structures and processes
- Conflicts of interest

Mayor Carolina Tohá is in charge of Santiago Sano who currently oversees 40 commitments involving every municipal department in Santiago. Political will is expressed in the Executive Committee, an intersectoral structure led by the Mayor’s Cabinet, which supervises the implementation of the initiatives in the program. The role of the health department is of technical assistance, together with identifying windows of opportunity and informing the Cabinet in case of difficulties. Currently, the health team within the Department of Health consists of 20 health professionals working in 5 different areas. To date, effective intersectoral work has been done with over 20 municipal departments.

Santiago is the capital and the largest city in Chile. Santiago is in the central part of the country, lying in the central plateau of the Andes. There are currently 7 million people living in Santiago, which consists of 40% of the Chilean population.

The Municipality of Santiago is the capital municipality of Chile, where the judicial and executive power are. It is the 5th largest municipality in the country, with a population of 358,332 inhabitants. It also has a large transient population of 1.8 million people, 30% of the regional population.
Santiago Sano is organized into 5 different intervention areas. The first is Public Spaces which organizes different interventions to promote healthier behaviors throughout Santiago. For example, Santiago Sano created a Red de Puntos Sanos, a network of newly-created healthy establishments throughout the city. This includes 10 abandoned newspaper kiosks which were recovered to sell fruits and vegetables; 40 different juice stands run previously by illegal migrants, 3 healthy stands formerly selling deep fried snacks and unhealthy food and 13 kiosks in schools. Santiago Sano has promoted the first Health Promoting Playground for children under 5 years old, providing kids a place to play in a safe environment. Lastly, community education has been done using the Plate Model developed in Finland in the 1970s, translating the contents into videos and printed material.

The second program is Alcohol which is creating initiatives and programs to reduce hazardous consumption of alcohol throughout Santiago. Santiago Sano has passed a 20% surcharge on alcohol marketing in commercial outlets and a 50% surcharge on transitory events in public spaces. We are currently developing a community model to strengthen social control on selling to minors and people who are already drank, and to build community awareness to eventually close those alcohol outlets that produce most harm. Extensive data has been collected and georeferenced to understand the alcohol-related harm, availability of alcohol and exposure to marketing in the different neighborhoods of Santiago. Finally, brief interventions using the AUDIT have been implemented in public spaces, schools and health centers.

The third program is the 9 Steps Agenda, an intersectoral agenda working to improve healthy nutrition and physical activity in public schools. Led by the Department of Education, Santiago Sano has prioritized 13 elementary schools and high schools to implement 9 steps towards a healthier life: (1) Healthy food options inside the schools (covering snacks from home, kiosks and lunches), (2) school gardens, (3) capacity development in nutrition, (4) good quality of physical education, (5) sports and physical education infrastructure, (6) recreational infrastructure, (7) active transportation to and from school, (8) extracurricular activities and (9) preventive programs already existing in schools.

The fourth area is Friendly Spaces for Adolescents; this is a safe space in schools for adolescents to receive access to contraceptives, counselling in sexual and reproductive health and emotional, sexual and psychological support. The team consists in a midwife and a psychologist specialist in adolescence. Santiago Sano created this safe space for adolescents in six different high schools and one in a community space.

The last program that Santiago Sano works with Older Adults. This initiative provides integral geriatric evaluations to older adults with reduced functional capacity. In addition this team carries out three-month workshops focused on how to maintain an independent and healthy life. All of these sectors of Santiago Sano are continuously working towards a healthier life for everyone in Chile. Although Santiago Sano has achieved a lot over the past year and a half, there are many more initiatives for the future, including calorie count in restaurants, expanding the 9 Steps Agenda to daycares and so many things to build healthy environments.