

Table S1. Actions, outputs, and examples of methods and approaches for systems-based solutions for childhood obesity prevention in U.S. Latinx and Latin American populations.

Cog	Actions	Outputs	Examples of methods and approaches
Foster multisectoral team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify stakeholders and relationships - Assemble a coalition - Build trust, respect, and cohesion - Define shared principles and aspirations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Solid coalition of partners - Community capacity initiated - Leadership and direction - Strategic roadmap - Culture and environment that encourage collective learning, creation, and action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Snowball engagement - Team building best practices - Community Coalition Action Theory - Network analysis - Interview key informants
Map the system, its context, and drivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Articulate the problem - Map factors and concepts involved in the problem, their interconnections, and how they have been changing over time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collectively generated model of the problem space - Shared mental model of the system - Understanding of how the system has evolved so far and in response to what mechanisms and events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interview key informants - Group model building - Causal loop diagram
Envision system-wide changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Co-create shared vision of future - Identify potential points of action and resistance - Map and review evidence, lessons, and practices - Co-design actions - Secure resources and accountability - Agree implementation roadmap 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vision of future - Theory of change - Set of informed, collective, coordinated actions - Implementation roadmap 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Group model building - Structured decision making - Scenario modelling - Adaptive policy approaches - Evidence-based practice approaches - Knowledge-to-action framework - Public participation approaches
Effect system-wide changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of coordinate actions by multisectoral team - Active engagement to increase reach and adoption within the system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Changes in the drivers of the problem and in the form and function of the system - Buy-in by target population - Adoption of new habits - New social norms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evidence-based practice approaches - Knowledge-to-action framework - Public participation approaches - Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research - Diffusion of innovation - Reach, Effectiveness, Adoption, Implementation, and Maintenance (RE-AIM) framework - Adaptive management
Monitor, learn, and adapt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Multipronged data collection - Data analysis and interpretation - Communicate findings - Elicit collective lessons - Identify areas for strengthening - Adapt implementation roadmap 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring of the implementation - Lessons on how the system is reacting to changes, why, and for whom - Updated shared mental model - Tuning and adaptation of implementation roadmap 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Network analysis - Knowledge-to-action framework - Public participation approaches - Adaptive management - Data capture - Generative causation methods - Statistical approaches - Qualitative comparative analysis
Scale and sustain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define adaptation tipping points and adaptation pathways - Secure resources and accountability - Enable self-organization and decentralization of decision making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - System's new form and function - Incorporation of new habits and norms - Process in place to avoid returning to undesired condition and control unintended consequences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scenario modelling - Adaptive policy approaches - Public participation approaches - Networked governance