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| **Title of Research Presentation**  Online WHO Global Community of Practice (CoP) on Health Literacy engages experts to improve health literacy for Noncommunicable Diseases (NCDs) |
| **Background/Objectives**The World Health Organization’s (WHO) Global Coordination Mechanism for the prevention and control Noncommunicable Diseases (GCM/NCDs) developed a virtual CoP to connect experts globally to share knowledge and best practices in health literacy to tackle NCDs. CoPs are effective in business and education sectors; however, effectiveness in health settings is not fully established. The aim was to; analyse the potential role and impact of the online CoP, and to generate insights from all regions to move health literacy field forward to impact NCDs.**Methods**Members (48 from 86 countries) responded to questions focusing on existing health literacy policy and existing programs. Data were analysed qualitatively using iterative thematic analysis to identify themes and subthemes.**Results**The CoP engaged health professionals, policy makers, academics and other stakeholders globally. New information regarding presence and absence of health literacy policy and programs were documented. High-income countries (HICs) have greater awareness and more developed actions to advance health literacy for NCDs compared to low and middle-income countries (LMICs). Key strategies needed include: 1) Enhancing health literacy of politicians, policy makers and other leaders to increase awareness about health literacy among local population; 2) supporting health workers and health organizations to make health systems more user-friendly to enhance shared-decision making; 3) enhancement of multi-stakeholder collaboration to integrate NCDs and health literacy into other sectors; 4) advancing critical health literacy to increase community participation and to address commercial determinants of health; 5) utilizing digital technology and mass communication to advance health literacy for NCDs.**Discussion**The WHO CoP is acting as cost effective and innovative knowledge management tool in broad health settings for health literacy and NCDs development. It can minimise geographical barriers by connecting stakeholders from various parts of world to work together to accelerate the prevention, control and management of NCDs. Moreover, the strategies identified can guide policy makers to integrate health literacy principles in day to day practice to accelerate the impact on NCDs.**Keywords**Community of Practice, health literacy, non-communicable diseases, World Health Organisation, LMIC |