

Starting Soon...

International Social Prescribing Showcase

Insights from over 20 countries leading global change. Hosted by NASP with the International Social Prescribing Collaborative.





Welcome



Charlotte Osborn-Forde CEO, NASP



Dr Michael Dixon *Co-chair, College of Medicine*



Housekeeping

Please note we are **recording** this webinar.

You will be sent the slides and the link to the recording, and they will be on NASP's website too.

Please submit questions via the **Q&A function**. We will try to answer these during the webinar and will follow up with a response to those we don't get to.

Use the **chat function** for introducing yourself and networking. If you have any technical issues, please raise these in the chat, and a member of the NASP team will assist.

Closed Captions are available (turn these on at the bottom of your screen).

There will be a short poll at the end asking you for your feedback about the webinar.



Agenda



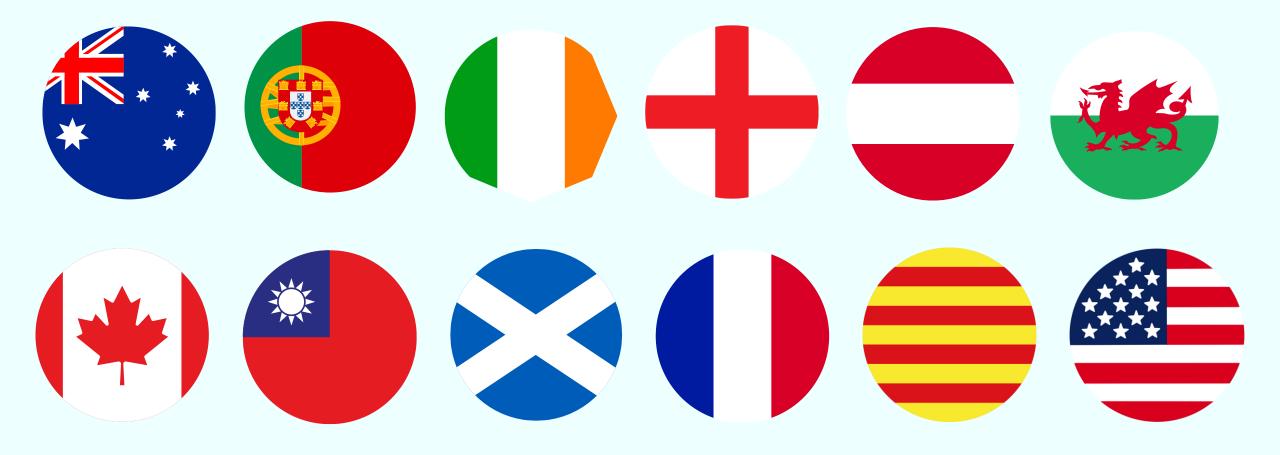
- 13:00 | OPENING REMARKS
- 13:05 | ISPC ROUND ROBIN: VOICES FROM EVERYWHERE
- 13:35 | BRIDGING BORDERS: COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERS & SOCIAL PRESCRIBING
- 13:55 | SOCIAL PRESCRIBING IN LOWER-MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES
- 14:15 | MAJOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH: SP-EU
- 14:35 | FUTURE DIRECTIONS OF SOCIAL PRESCRIBING GLOBALLY
- 14:55 | CLOSING REMARKS



Round Robin



Headline updates around the world from International Social Prescribing Collaborative members.



Australia

Dr JR Baker

Chair, Australian Social Prescribing Institute for Research and Education (ASPIRE)

- Social prescribing delivered in GP clinics,
 Primary Health Networks (PHN) programs,
 hospitals, and community centres.
- Federated model driven by national health strategies; services commissioned by PHNs and states.
- Roles are health-qualified (social work, mental health, peer); workforce standards set by national Delphi study.
- Focus on integration within existing health systems and practical delivery across all need levels.

Portugal

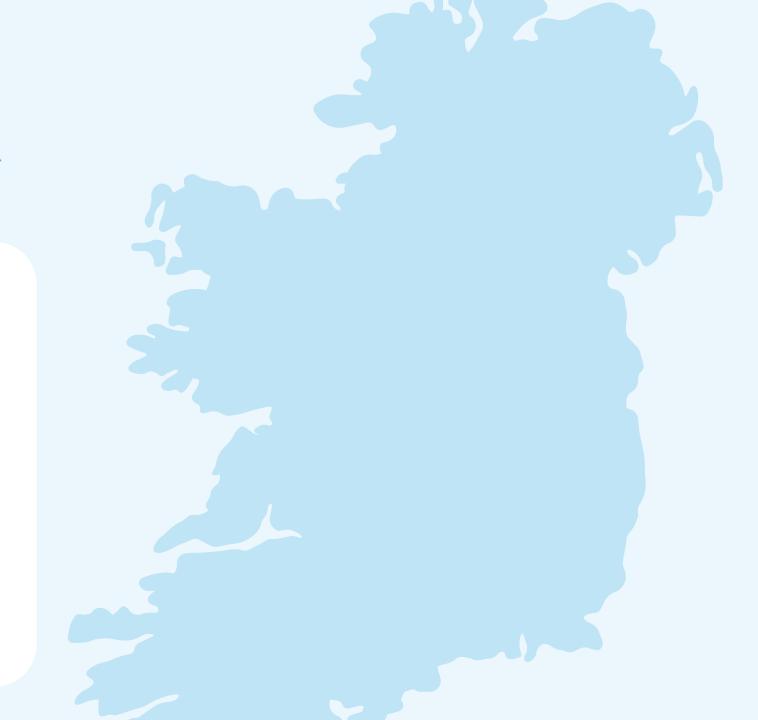
Prof. Sónia DiasDean, NOVA National School of Public Health

- First social prescribing pilot launched in Lisbon in 2018, with social workers as link workers in two primary healthcare units.
- NOVA National School of Public Health supports planning, implementation, and evaluation of SP initiatives.
- Experience from 10 local pilots, each adapted to local governance, needs, and resources.
- Developed the first national manual and online short course for social prescribing.

Ireland

Dr. Deirdre Connolly,Professor (Trinity College Dublin), Co-Chair of All Ireland Social Prescribing Network Research and Evaluation Group

- Social prescribing began in 2010, with major expansion since 2017; now ~80 services in the South and 6 in the North.
- Delivered mainly through Family Resource Centres (South) and Healthy Living Centres (North), plus hospitals and GP practices.
- 103 registered link workers support delivery, connected through the National Peer Link Worker Network.
- Supported by national health policies and a dedicated funding stream from the Health Service Executive.



Spain-Catalonia

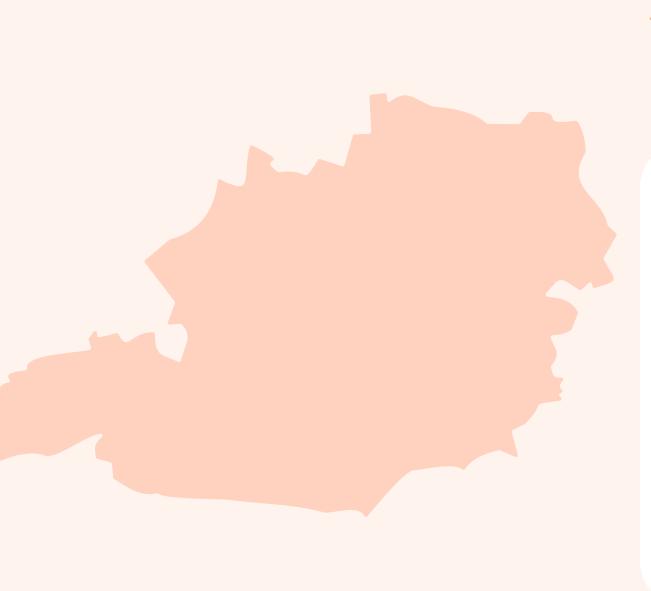
Dr Juan Mendive, MD, PhDFamily Physician, Catalan Institute for Health

- Social Prescribing mainly organised through Primary Care (GPs, nurses and social workers).
- Most Primary Care Centres have a Community Oriented Group led by a health professional (nurse, GP or wellbeing coach)
- SP is registered and evaluated through the same PC electronic medical record (PROM questionnaires)
- Community Oriented Primary Care and SP is a national policy. Training for all health professionals on SP is provided from Public Health Authorities

England

Hamaad Ahmad Khan International Development Associate, NASP

- 3,500+ social prescribing link workers are active across England as of 2025.
- NHS link worker referrals surpassed 2.5 million, exceeding original targets.
- Largest-ever study (NIHR, 2024) found national rollout improved outcomes for people with long-term conditions and mental health needs.
- Social prescribing is now embedded in 50+ UK university healthcare curricula.
- Policy momentum: new National Centre for Social Prescribing Data & Analysis launched; £1 billion Social Prescribing Fund proposed for long-term investment.



Austria

Daniela Rojatz (Mag.a Dr.in)
Senior Health Expert, Department of Health, Society, and Equity

- Social prescribing is being piloted in primary care, paediatric care, and facilities for uninsured people.
- Link worker roles are taken by social workers, nurses, and other healthcare professionals.
- Gaining national attention since 2019, with 24 facilities funded for development and expansion.
- Supported by the Ministry of Health's "Agenda Health Promotion"; new funding call in preparation.

Wales

Christopher Bristow
Senior Policy Manager, Welsh Government

- 26% increase in people accessing social prescribing services.
- National Framework for Social Prescribing developed as a key government commitment.
- Published 'Splossary' and Competence Framework to standardise language and practitioner skills.
- Regional Social Prescribing Champions established; ongoing work on data, community assets, and training.



Canada

Safiya Clarke-Mendes

Education and Learning Specialist, Canadian Institute for Social Prescribing (CISP)

- Social prescribing is led by both health and community sectors, delivered in primary care teams, community health centres, and community organisations.
- Delivery models vary, but collaboration among healthcare providers, link workers, and community groups is standard.
- Programmes range from local pilots to large regional initiatives, funded by government and philanthropy.
- Positive impacts seen for individuals, communities, and health systems; scaling and sustainability are national goals.

Taiwan

Dr. Samuel Shih-Chih WangProfessor, Department of Health and Welfare, University of Taipei

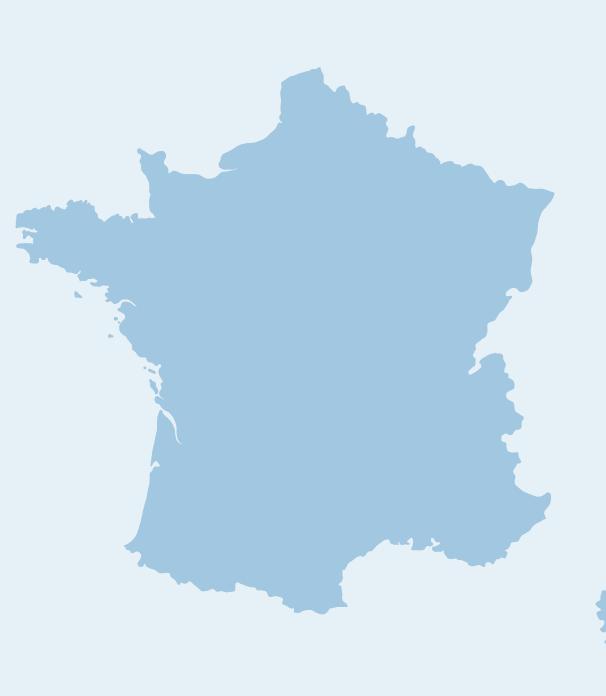
- Social prescribing is emerging through grassroots efforts, piloted in various community settings.
- Led by collaborations among local hospitals, NGOs, charities, and a unique coalition with a municipal university and VCSE partners.
- Focus on training future link workers and co-developing culturally adapted prescriptions.
- Innovative local trials target people with dementia and caregivers, offering museum visits, arts, gardening, and music therapy.
- No national policy yet, but multiple local initiatives are underway.

Scotland

Alison Leitch Lead, Scottish Social Prescribing Network

- Over 320 GP-based Community Link
 Workers as of March 2024; around 80% of
 GPs have access to a link worker.
- 13 out of 14 health boards have a social prescribing or link worker programme.
- Social prescribing is a Ministerial responsibility whilst a National CLW Advisory Group is looking at skills, funding and evaluation
- Public Health Scotland is developing a
 Population Health Framework with a
 focus on social prescribing.





France

Jean-Christophe Celestin General Director, Health United

- Health United leads social prescribing, representing the Social Prescribing Network nationally.
- Territorial networks established across 15
 regions, including overseas territories, with
 thematic groups on chronic disease, mental
 health, and arts.
- Connects healthcare providers with community resources, facilitating referrals to non-medical activities
- Fosters professional development through mentorship and promotes high standards via partnerships like the Human First Standard.

USA

Dr Alan Siegel

Co-founder, Social Prescribing USA

- Social prescribing occurs in Federally
 Qualified Health Centres, mental health
 practices, primary care clinics, county health
 hubs, and veterans' services.
- Driven mostly by grassroots and nonprofit pilot programs, with growing coordination on social drivers of health.
- Recent years have seen local convenings and efforts to develop a formal national action agenda.
- Movement is supported by philanthropy and partnerships, with the first U.S. National Conference planned for 2025.



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INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL PRESCRIBING SHOWCASE





SESSION INTRO

Bridging Borders: CHWs and Social Prescribing

Learn how community health workers (CHWs) are transforming care across communities and continents. Lessons from Brazil's model, its bold adaptation in England, and supporting social prescribing.



Dr Matthew Harris, Imperial College London

IMPERIAL



Community Health and Wellbeing Workers

A radical solution for the NHS?

Matthew Harris DPhil MBBS MSc SFHEA FFPH

Clinical Reader in Public Health Innovation
Hon Consultant in Public Health
NIHR ARC Theme lead in Innovation and Evaluation
Director, Post-graduate Taught Programmes

Media interest

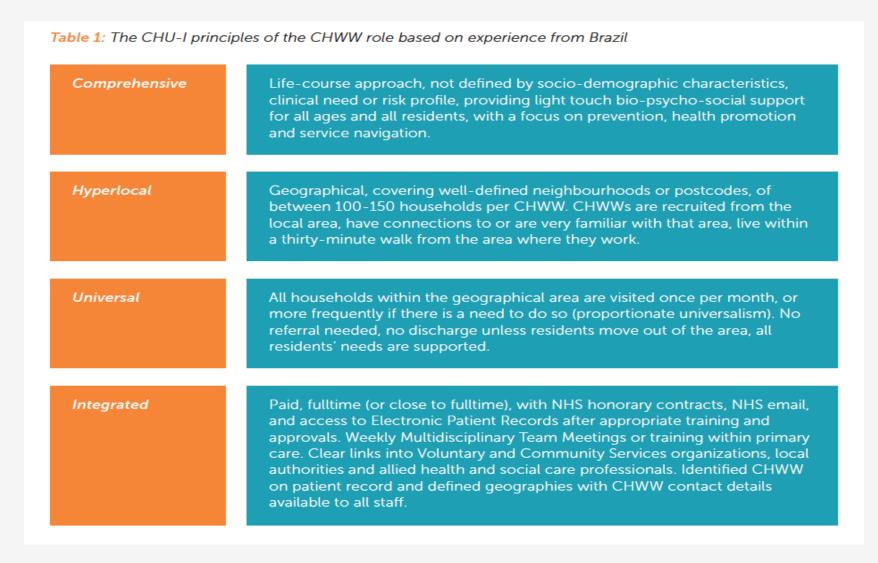


Wes Streeting's 'radical' plans to tackle Britain's sickness crisis by sending NHS health workers door-to-door once a month

Policy interest

- Fuller Stocktake report 2022
- Debated in House of Lords 2022
- House of Lords report 2023
- Shortlisted for RCGP QI award, Finalist in MJ awards 2023
- Shortlisted for HSJ award 2024
- Reform thinktank 'Prescription for Prevention" report 2024

The CHU-I principles (Comprehensive, Hyperlocal, Universal, Integrated)



National Association of Primary Care. CHWW Standard Operating Manual. Oct 2024

A masterclass in national expansion since 1994

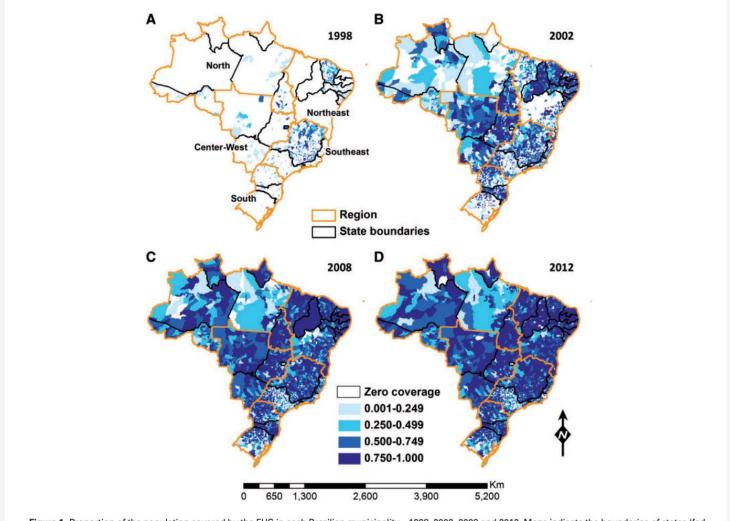


Figure 1. Proportion of the population covered by the FHS in each Brazilian municipality—1998, 2002, 2008 and 2012. Maps indicate the boundaries of states (federal units) and regions in Brazil

Andrade et al. Brazil's Family Health Strategy: factors associated with programme uptake and coverage expansion over 15 years (1998–2012) Health Policy and Planning, 33, 2018, 368–380

Decrease in hospitalizations for ambulatory-care sensitive conditions

Adjusted prevalence ratio

| Quintile of municipalities by enrolment | Adjusted prevalence ratio compared to quintile 1 (lowest enrolment) | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| Quintile 2 | 0.96 | | |
| Quintile 3 | 0.92 | | |
| Quintile 4 | 0.89 | | |
| Quintile 5 (highest enrolment) | 0.87 | | |

(All significant at p<0.001)

Macinko et al Health Affairs 2010, 29, no.12 (2010):2149-2160

Decrease in cerebrovascular and cardiovascular disease mortality

Table 3| Fixed effect negative binomial models for adjusted association* between standardised mortality rates and average coverage of Family Health Program (FHP) in 1622 selected municipalities in Brazil, 2000-09

| | Adjusted rate ratio (95% CI) | | | | | |
|--|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--|--|--|
| Variables | Cerebrovascular diseases mortality rate | Heart diseases mortality rate | Accidents mortality rate | | | |
| Average FHP population coverage in past 8 rears: | | | | | | |
| No coverage | .1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Incipient (>0 to <30%) | 0.89 (0.86 to 0.92) | 0.89 (0.85 to 0.93) | 1.00 (0.97 to 1.03) | | | |
| Intermediate (≥30% to <70%) | 0.81 (0.78 to 0.84) | 0.78 (0.75 to 0.83) | 1.01 (0.97 to 1.04) | | | |
| Consolidated (≥70%) | 0.69 (0.66 to 0.73) | 0.64 (0.59 to 0.68) | 1.02 (0.98 to 1.07) | | | |
| No of observations | 16 220 | 16 150 | 16 220 | | | |
| No of municipalities | 1622 | 1615 | 1622 | | | |

[&]quot;Models adjusted for percentage of population below poverty line, per capita income (monthly), percentage of population having basic household appliances, percentage in households with inadequate sanitation, percentage illiteracy among >15 year olds, presence of local hospital beds, number of physicians per 1000 inhabitants, urbanisation rate, percentage highly educated among >25 year olds, and presence of tomography and ultrasonography in the municipality.

Rasella et al. Impact of primary health care on mortality from heart and cerebrovascular diseases in Brazil: a nationwide analysis of longitudinal data. BMJ 2014

What if....?



110,585 CHWs, would provide:

- •753,592 new cervical cancer screenings per annum
- •365,166 new breast cancer screenings per annum
- •482,924 bowel cancer screenings per annum
- •16,398 additional children would receive their MMR1
- •24,716 additional children would receive their MMR2

Hayhoe B et al. Integrating community health workers in primary care: a solution to the workforce crisis? Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine 2018

UK piloting and scaling



| Cornwall | 60 |
|-------------------------|----|
| Westminster (South) | 14 |
| Westminster (North) | 15 |
| London - South West | 13 |
| Oxfordshire | 8 |
| Harrow | 5 |
| Calderdale | 4 |
| Hounslow | 4 |
| Plymouth/ Wolsley | 4 |
| Selby - North Yorkshire | 5 |
| Torridge (Devon) | 4 |
| Bridgewater | 3 |
| Frimley | 3 |
| Hammersmith and Fulham | 3 |
| Norfolk and Waveney | 2 |
| Sutton | 2 |
| Luton | 2 |
| | |

Evidence from Westminster pilot

CRCI - number of preventative services received as a proportion of service eligibilityIntervention – households visitedControl – households not yet visited

| | Intervention group | | | Control group | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|------------|---------------------|---------------|------------|--------------------|
| | Individuals | Households | CRCI (mean +/- SD)) | Individuals | Households | CRCI (mean +/- SD) |
| Immunisations | 608 | 160 | 0.22 (+/- 0.16) | 1643 | 502 | 0.15 (+/- 0.18) |
| Screenings + Health Checks | 178 | 120 | 0.20 (+/- 0.32) | 480 | 304 | 0.11 (+/- 0.26) |
| Overall | 608 | 160 | 0.21 (+/- 0.15) | 1643 | 502 | 0.15 (+/- 0.19) |

Junghans, C., Antonacci, G., Williams, A. et al. Learning from the universal, proactive outreach of the Brazilian Community Health Worker model: impact of a Community Health and Wellbeing Worker initiative on vaccination, cancer screening and NHS health check uptake in a deprived community in the UK. BMC Health Serv Res 23, 1092 (2023)

MyCAW findings

| MYCaW© | Baseline score (±SD) | Follow- up score (±SD) | Score change (±SD) | P value | % minimal positive important difference | % minimal negative important difference |
|----------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------|---|---|
| Concern 1 (n=147) | 5.4 (±0.8) | 2.8 (±1.5) | -2.6 (±1.6) | ≤0.001 | 91% | 1% |
| Concern 2 (n=130) | 5.3 (±0.8) | 2.9 (±1.5) | -2.4 (±1.5) | ≤0.001 | 88% | 3% |
| Wellbeing (n=148) | 4.8 (±1.1) | 3.0 (±1.2) | -1.8 (±1.3) | ≤0.001 | 90% | 4% |

Table 2. Summary of the MYCaW scores and changes over time. A negative score change denotes an improvement.

Polley M, Elnaschie S, Seers H, (2024). Demonstrator project report of Measure Yourself Concerns and Wellbeing®, demographic data and outcome measures analysis for the CHWW project - year one. Meaningful Measures Ltd, England.

How's it done?

- Recruitment
- Training
- Supervision
- Funding
- Teamwork
- Uniforms

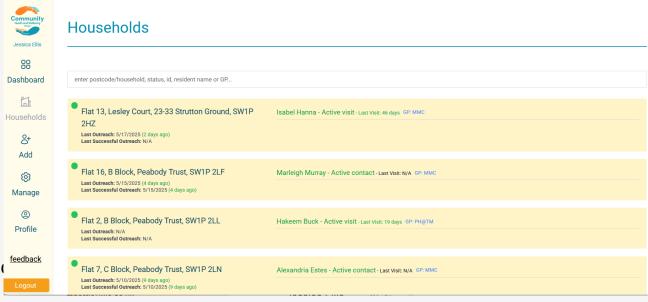




Imperial College London 31 6/19/2025

How's it done?

- Recruitment
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- Boundary-setting
- Data collection
- Integration with Patient Rec



Imperial College London 32 6/19/2025

How's it done?

- Recruitment
- Training
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- Funding
- Teamwork
- Uniforms
- Boundary-setting
- Data collection
- Integration with Patient Record
- Integration with other services
- Community of Practice



Imperial College London 33 6/19/2025

Next steps

- Cluster randomized study for robust formal evaluation
- Study of impact on community cohesion and resilience, addressing health equity
- Health economic evaluation for sustainable funding business case
- DHSC engagement re 10 year plan

Health Editor of the Daily Telegraph, Camaragibe, Pernambuco, Brazil





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SESSION INTRO

Social Prescribing in LMICs: Lessons to Learn

Real stories and breakthrough solutions from social prescribing leaders in low- and middle-income countries (Nigeria, India and Columbia) — and what the global community can learn from them.



Dr. Ifeoma Monye, President Africa Lifestyle Medicine Council (Nigeria)



Dr. Malvika Neeraj, Founder of Gulley Clinic (India)



Camila Ronderos Bernal, Exec. Director Fundacion Keralty (Columbia)



Social Prescribing in Nigeria: Innovating Community Care at the Brookfield Centre for Lifestyle Medicine

Dr Ifeoma Monye FRCGP FACLM FBSLM Founder/CEO



Social Prescribing as a holistic health approach for practical and emotional support











Social prescribing recognizes that our environment and social connections play a huge role in influencing our health behaviors





Brookfield Isagani Gardens







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GULLY CLINIC

A YOUNG DOCTORS' PHILANTHROPIC COLLECTIVE SINCE 2020

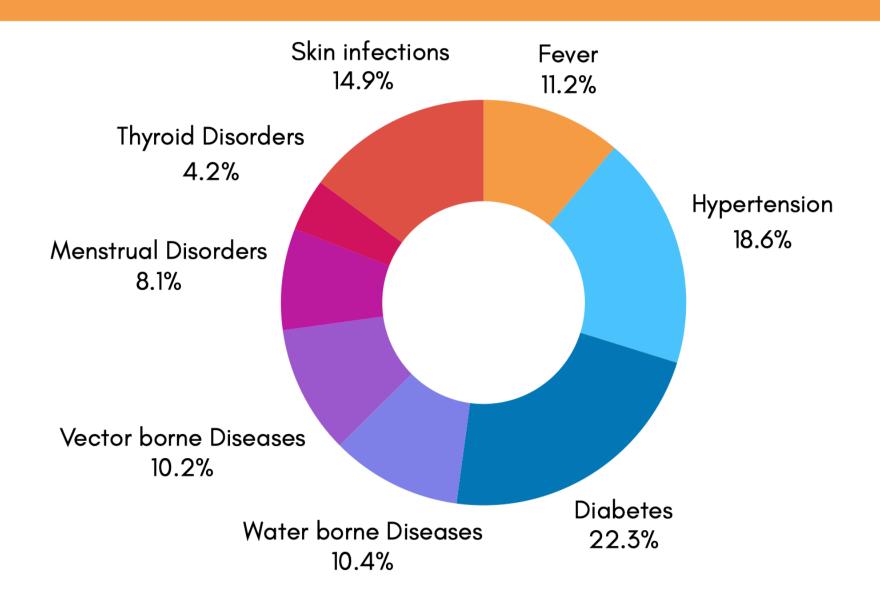








DISEASE BURDEN PROFILING









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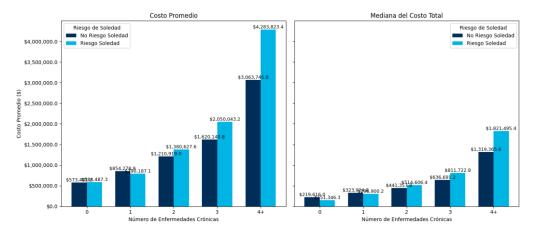
SOCIAL PRESCRIBING IN KERALTY COLOMBIA



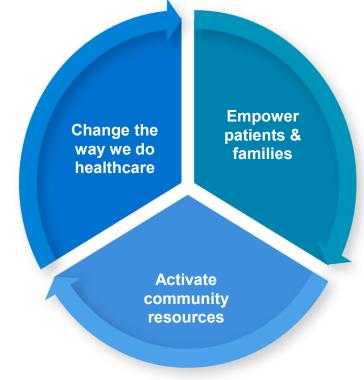














Social prescribing in the health care context



















Social prescribing in the community context





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SESSION INTRO

Major International Research: SP-EU

Hear insights, lessons, aims and goals of Europe's new SP-EU research, a 6-country collaboration to advance social prescribing for vulnerable groups accessing primary care and community health.



Prof. Dr. Wolfram Herrmann, Charité - Universitätsmedizin Berlin





Wolfram Herrmann Charité – Universitätsmedizin Berlin

International Social Prescribing Showcase 2025



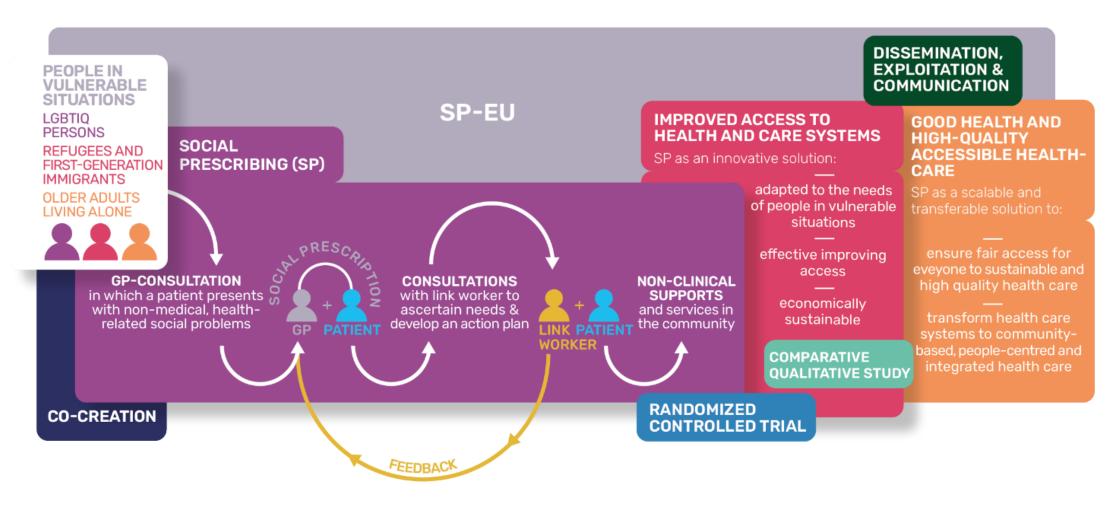
Starting Point: Evidence gaps in Social Prescribing research



- Lack of rigorous randomized-controlled trials (RCTs)
- Evidence mainly from UK-based studies
- No multinational trials to date
- Limited understanding of Social Prescribing for people in vulnerable situations

Main concept of SP-EU







OBJECTIVES

Our vision is that SP improves access to health and care services for people in vulnerable situations and thus contributes as a scalable and transferable innovative solution to the transformation of health care systems towards community-based, people-centred and integrated health care.

The overall objective of SP-EU is to assess the potential of SP to promote and improve access to health and care services (in a broader notion) for people in vulnerable situations, focusing on three primary target groups:

▲ ▲ ▲ LGBTIQ PERSONS

👢 🗘 💄 REFUGEES AND FIRST-GENERATION IMMIGRANTS

A A OLDER ADULTS LIVING ALONE



Four Objectives:

- (1) Co-Creation: Design and implement SP to their needs and social context
- (2) Effectiveness Evaluation of tailored SP: Pragmatic, multinational, RCT
- (3) Barriers and facilitators to the implementation of SP: Qualitative Comparative Study
- (4) Dissemination, exploitation & communication: Ensure wide reach via website, social media channels, policy roundtables



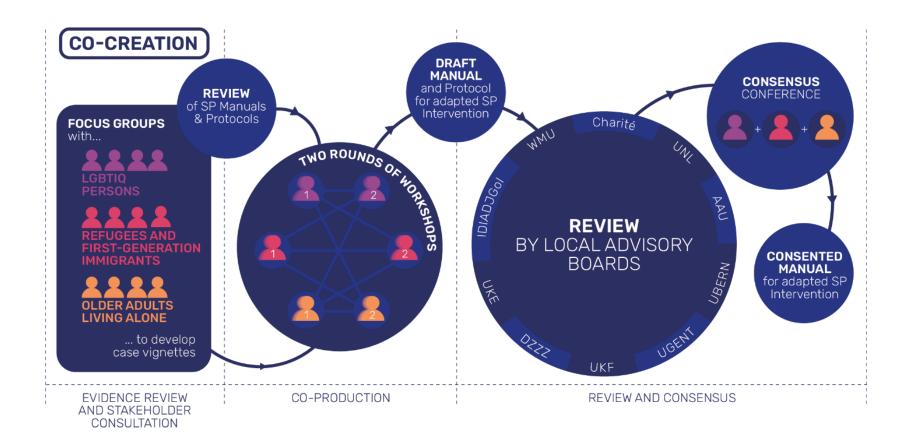




- Co-Creation + RCT
- Qualitative
 Analysis
- Co-Creation + RCT+ QualitativeAnalysis
- Implementation Board

(1) Co-Creation: Design and implement SP to the needs and social context of vulnerable groups







Impressions from Co-Creation



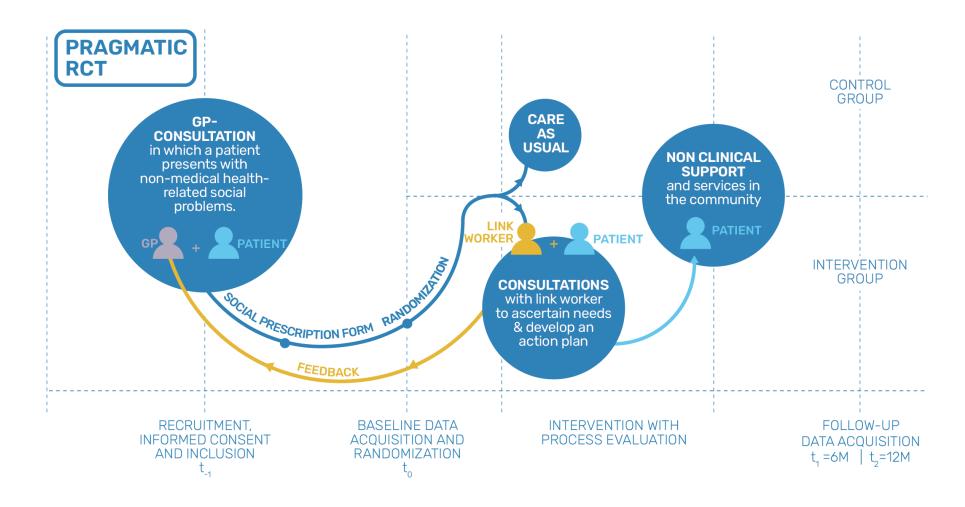
Aarhus, Denmark, 3 June 2025





(2) Effectiveness Evaluation of tailored SP: pragmatic, multinational, multicenter RCT (N=1,776)





(2) Effectiveness Evaluation of tailored SP: pragmatic, multinational, multicenter RCT (N=1,776)



- Design: Three independent sub-trials (basket trial), n=592 per sub-trial
- Locations: 10 hubs, each including 5-10 GP practices
- Intervention: Adapted SP intervention with link working software
- Endpoints
 - Primary: Access/utilization to health-related social care support and services over 6 months
 - Secondary: HRQoL, healthcare utilization, self-efficacy, sick leave status, costs, and health economic evaluation at 6 and 12 months
- Study Arms: SP + Care As Usual vs. Care As Usual alone
- Analysis: Intention-to-treat (ITT) principle



(3) Barriers and facilitators to the implementation of SP



COMPARATIVE **OUALITATIVE STUDY**

COUNTRIES INVOLVED

selected to vary in social and healthcare delivery

AUSTRIA

GERMANY

POLAND

PORTUGAL

UNITED KINGDOM

SAMPLING

a purposive approach wil be used when selecting

Each of the sites will recruit 20 participants to take part in a semi-structured interview (100 in total)

This will include healthcare professionals and patient representatives from the three groups focused on in the study:







DATA COLLECTION

semi-structured inter-

A topic quide will be developed for the project to be used across sites - it will be informed by the cocreation work package

The topic guide will ask about enabling and limiting factors to implementing social prescribing in each country

Interviews will primarily be conducted remotely, using Teams or Zoom

DATA ANALYSIS

Each country will code data independently and cometogether to discuss what the data are saving

A shared thematic framework will be developed by the team to be used across their dataset (once analysed independently by each group)

This thematic framework will be used to develop charts to compare and contrast findings across countries

FINAL OUTPUT

A **chart** summarising data across each country that others can access

At least one academic paper and conference presentation

A policy brief written in different languages

An **infographic** aimed at a lay audience, developed with included groups in study:







Throughout this work package, researchers from each country will meet on a bi-monthly basis to discuss progress, revisions to the topic guide, and data emerging from the interviews

LGBTIQ PERSONS | REFUGEES AND FIRST-GENERATION IMMIGRANTS | OLDER ADULTS LIVING ALONE



(4) Dissemination, exploitation & communication: Exploitable results and wider impact beyond SP-EU



KEY EXPLOITABLE RESULTS (KER)

SP-EU

CO-CREATION

RANDOMIZED

COMPARATIVE

CONTROLLED TRIAL

QUALITATIVE STUDY

Co-created adaptation of SP to the needs of

- a) LGBTIQ persons
- b) Refugees and first-generation immigrants c) Older adults living alone
- 2. High-quality evidence on the effectiveness of SP to improve access to health and social care for people in vulnerable situations
- 5. Knowledge on enabling and limiting factors for the implementation of SP in Europe
- 4. A toolkit to implement SP for service providers, including an open-source software solutation for link workers
- 5. Policy strategies how to implement SP on local, regional, national and European level
- 6. Methods how to co-create health care services with people in vulnerable situations
- 7. Methods on how to conduct effectiveness research in pragmatic RCTs on health care interventions in the general practice setting in Europe

KEY OUTCOMES

Adaptation of existing SP schemes to the needs of vulnerable persons in at least one European country

Implementation of SP schemes in at least six European countries

IMPACT

Social prescribing as a scalable and transferable solution to:

ensure fair access for everyone to sustainable and high-quality health care

transform health care systems to community-based, people-centred and integrated health care





Learn more about our work: www.social-prescribing.eu





First SP-EU General Assembly in Berlin, 19-21 March 2025





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SESSION INTRO

Future Directions of Social Prescribing Globally

Join the conversation on next steps for social prescribing. Explore bold ideas, new partnerships, and the risks worth taking to make community-powered health the norm worldwide.



Siân Slade, Enterprise Fellow at University of Melbourne (Australia)



Adeline Kwan, Asst. Director at SingHealth Community Hospitals (Singapore)



April Siwon Lee, Technical Officer at WHO WPRO (South Korea)



Social prescribing student champion scheme: a novel peer-assisted-learning approach to teaching social prescribing and social determinants of health <u>Bogdan Chiva Giurca</u>

START





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Inaugural Asia Pacific Social Prescribing Conference, 29 November 2022











29 November 2022, Tuesday 9.00 AM - 5.30 PM

Ngee Ann Kongsi Auditorium, Academia



Restricted, Sensitive (Normal)

1,162
Participants

(326 on site and 836 online)

Continuing the momentum of growth of social prescribing





Inaugural Social Prescribing Masterclass

22 – 23 Aug 2023

- A series of panel discussions and case discussions led by international and local SP experts
 - Launched the Singapore Community of Practice for Social Prescribing

www.socialprescribing.sg

> 1,500 members



World Health Organization

Health topics ∨

Our work ∨

Newsroom >

Emergencies ~

WHO designates
SingHealth Community
Hospitals as the world's
first Collaborating
Centre for social
prescribing

13 December 2024

Historic partnership on social prescribing



SingHealth Community Hospitals (SCH) becomes the world's first WHO Collaborating Centre for Social Prescribing





SESSION INTRO

Future Directions of Social Prescribing Globally

Join the conversation on next steps for social prescribing. Explore bold ideas, new partnerships, and the risks worth taking to make community-powered health the norm worldwide.



Siân Slade, Enterprise Fellow at University of Melbourne (Australia)



Adeline Kwan, Asst. Director at SingHealth Community Hospitals (Singapore)



April Siwon Lee, Technical Officer at WHO WPRO (South Korea)



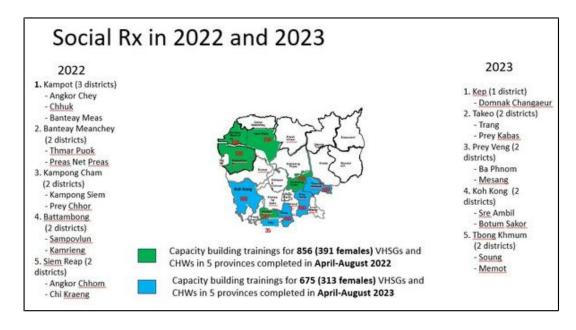
Social prescribing in the Western Pacific

April Siwon Lee
Division of Healthy Environment and Population
WHO Western Pacific Regional Office
June 16, 2025



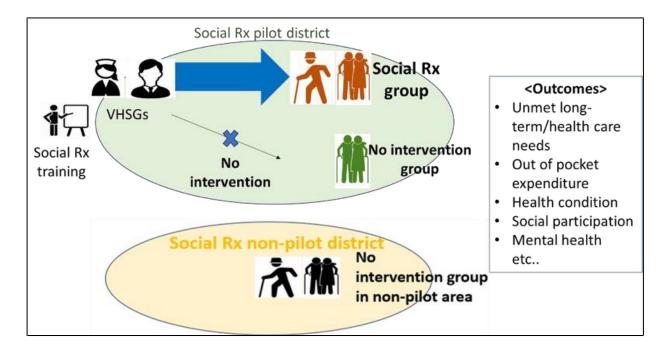
Social prescribing in Cambodia

In **2022–2023, 1,531 link workers** trained across **10 provinces** to lead social prescribing in the community.



Study objectives:

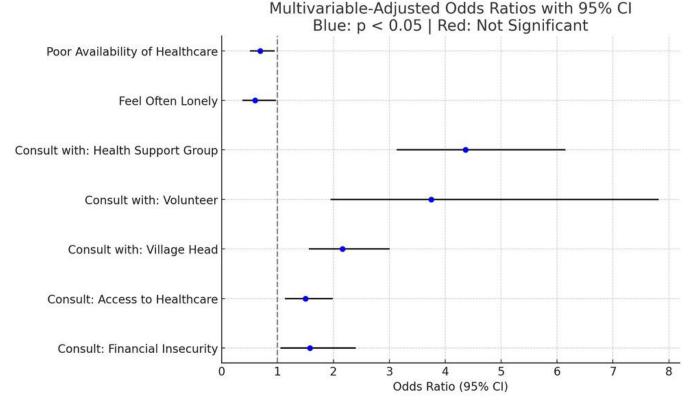
- Conduct surveys and interviews with older adults and/or their families.
- 2. Understand:
 - Implementation of social prescribing for older people
 - **Effects** of the programme
 - Feedback from beneficiaries on service experience



- A cross-sectional mixed-methods study
- 10 Cambodian provinces
- 1,200 older adults aged 60 and above
- Descriptive and logistic regression analyses (adjusted for age, sex, marital status, education, household size, and ID poor card status) assessed associations with consultation opportunities, healthcare access, unmet needs, and health status.
- Qualitative interviews were thematically analyzed.

Social prescribing in Cambodia

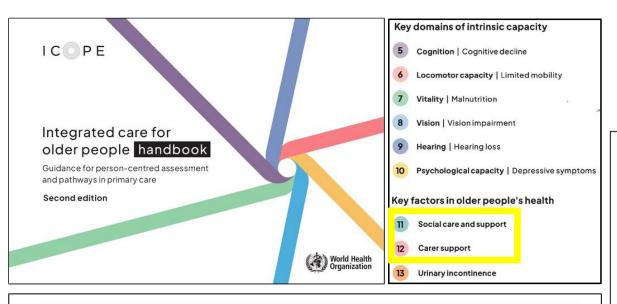
High satisfaction in Group 1 participants: 98.9% reported being satisfied.



Group 2 vs. Group 3 Higher engagement with village heads and health support groups compared to Group 3.

- Social prescribing was associated with lower loneliness and stronger community engagement.
- It may support more age-friendly, resilient communities in low-resource settings.





Box 11.1 Social prescribing

Social prescribing is a means of connecting people to a range of non-clinical services in the community to improve their health and well-being and can be used as a way to address social care and support needs. It can take various forms and can be adapted in different communities and contexts. For example, health workers at primary care facilities refer an older person to a "case worker" or "care coordinator" who works with an older person to identify their social care and support needs and develops a personalized plan. The case worker or care coordinator also regularly follows up with the older person. Social prescribing can be included as part of a personalized care plan. \rightarrow 3.3

An important step in social prescribing is mapping local services, associations and organizations in the community to inform possible referrals. This mapping should include services for welfare, legal, financial, housing support and food security; social care services, including mental health and disability support; support for survivors of abuse; social activities; employment services; activities for lifelong learning and education; health care and health promotion services, including physical activity and nutrition; in urban areas, opportunities for spending time outdoors; culture-related activities; and volunteering opportunities.

With appropriate support and supervision from health workers, a member of a civil society organization can act as a case worker or care coordinator working closely with multidisciplinary health workers. Community stakeholders are also often best placed to map available services.

WHO products



Seventy-eighth World Health Assembly

Agenda item 13.2

19 May 2025

A78/A/CONF./2

Fostering social connection for global health: the essential role of social connection in combating loneliness, social isolation and inequities in health

Draft resolution proposed by Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco, Panama, Paraguay, Spain, Sweden and Vanuatu

The Seventy-eighth World Health Assembly,

(PP1) Having considered the report by the Director-General;1

(PP2) Reaffirming the principle set forth in the WHO Constitution, which defines health as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, not merely the absence of disease, and recognizing that social well-being is an integral vet often overlooked dimension of overall health:

(PP3) Considering that social connection is a social determinant of health, and can be linked to other social, economic and environmental determinants, creating cumulative impacts on health:

(PP4) Acknowledging that digital technologies have a profound and complex impact on social connection which needs to be better understood and managed to strengthen social connections for health and well-being:

(PP5) Recognizing that social connection is an umbrella term describing how people relate and interact with each other and that social isolation and loneliness, when chronic, are forms of social disconnection that negatively affect physical and mental health, life expectancy, and well-being:

(PP6) Noting that inequalities and social, economic and environmental determinants of health can exacerbate loneliness and social isolation and recognizing that these conditions are not experienced equally by all members of society, with some more likely to be disproportionally affected:



ICOPE 2nd



DATE: **30 June 2025** (Monday)

TIME: 15:00-16:30 CET

FORMAT: Virtual (via Zoom)







Thank you! alee@who.int



Hashtag Korea Can a city cure loneliness? Seoul is spending millions to try

Moon Joon-hyun Subscribe + THE STRAITS TIMES

Saturday, May 31, 2025

Seoul Lonely: How a city fights isolation with ramyeon, one bowl at a time

In Seoul, you can call a city hotline at 3 a.m. just to say you feel lonely. You can walk into a "Maeum (Korean for 'heart') Convenience Store" to eat free ramyeon and talk with someone about the emptiness you've been carrying for months.

These are not gimmicks. They are part of a sweeping five-year, 451.3 billion won (\$330 million) effort by the Seoul Metropolitan Government to confront a crisis few cities have dared to name outright: loneliness.

South Korea is facing a growing epidemic of social isolation, with Seoul at its epicenter. People living alone now make up over 35 percent of all households in the capital. A recent Seoul Institute survey revealed that 62 percent of single-person households reported experiencing loneliness, while 13.6 percent were socially isolated.

A separate study by the city in 2023 estimated that approximately 130,000 young people between the ages of 19 and 39 are living in near-total social withdrawal, a phenomenon also discussed under the Japanese-derived term "hikikomori."

The Seoul Isolation Prevention Center, the first of its kind in South Korea, opened in January to address rising social isolation and prevent lonely deaths. Director Lee Soo-jin (center) and her team are expanding outreach and emotional support services citywide. (Seoul Metropolitan Government)





Closing Remarks



Charlotte Osborn-Forde CEO, NASP



Dr Michael Dixon *Co-chair, College of Medicine*



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Social Prescribing

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