



Republic of Macedonia
Ministry of Environment
and Physical Planning

Contribution to the Third National Communication- Health Sector

Rapid assessment of the current status of the
health sector in the Republic of Macedonia in the
context of climate change

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This document intends to establish the level of development related to climate change adaptation in the health sector and to determine the congruence and confluence of the policies, programs, projects or activities between national priorities on climate change and general national priorities. No detailed assessment of the quality of the vulnerability analysis or the pertinence of the adaptation strategies was made. The scope of the results is limited to the documents reviewed.

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1 Design of the assessment

1.1 Description of the context in which the assessment was conducted

The Republic of Macedonia is preparing its third National Communication. In the First and Second ones, even though a chapter related to vulnerability assessment and adaptation that took into account the health sector was included, some difficulties were identified mainly related to the methodology, data availability and analysis of the impact of climate change on health and the vulnerability assessment. It is expected that with a review of these aspects and new studies, the Third National Communication will overcome those issues.

1.2 Description of the primary client of the assessment

This consultancy is within the project for preparation of the Third National Communication on climate change, implemented by the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning and supported by the United Nations Development Programme –UNDP. The Republic of Macedonia as party member of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – UNFCCC- is obligated to submit a national report on the implementation of the Convention to the Conference of the Parties (COP). Non-Annex I Parties, like Republic of Macedonia, do not have a fixed date to submit the communication. According to the UNFCCC “The core elements of the national communications for both Annex I and non-Annex I parties are information on emissions and removals of greenhouse gases (GHGs) and details of the activities a party has undertaken to implement the Convention. National communications usually contain information on national circumstances, vulnerability assessment, financial resources and transfer of technology, and education, training and public awareness” (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 2012). The Republic of Macedonia included in the First and Second Communications the chapters mentioned above and a special emphasis was made on the Greenhouse gases inventory. In the specific case of Republic of Macedonia the institution responsible of producing the Communications is the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning – MEPP-. The UNDP has supported the government in the previous Communications and continues to support the Third one.

1.3 Definition of the objective of the assessment and its scope:

1.3.1 General objective

To assess the current status of the health sector in the country in terms of the existing strategies, planning documents, studies, project reports, statistical documents related to climate change. Specifically those related to adaptation status. The perspective of the assessment was from a public health point of view. Given the short period of time and the difficulties to have access to some documents in English (mainly policy and regulation documents), the assessment cannot be used as a final assessment and should be considered an input for more detailed assessments. In the future, the methodology could be implemented locally at the municipality level or the by the Regional Institutes of Health to its corresponding areas, in order to improve results.

1.3.2 Specific objectives

1.3.2.1 Specific objective 1:

To establish the level of development related to climate change adaptation in the health sector: identification of national and/or health sector specific adaptation plans and inclusion of climate change adaptation considerations into national planning or policy documents.

1.3.2.2 Specific Objective 2

To determine the congruence and confluence of the policies, programs, projects or activities between national priorities on climate change and general national priorities. No detailed assessment of the quality of the vulnerability analysis or the pertinence of the adaptation strategies was made.

2 Assessment

2.1 Overview of the methodology

It is important to have in mind that the assessment was performed with a desk review of documents and one field visit where some interviews were carried out (Annex 1).

2.1.1 Documents included in the assessment

Initially, the following documents were considered to be part of the assessment:

- National Development Plan: government development plan for the 4 year period. Preferably for the actual and past government periods.
- Health sector specific development plan
- National Environmental Health Policy
- Public Health Surveillance System: documents related to the organizational and operative framework of the surveillance system. Including what diseases make part of the surveillance system.
- Climate Change Project Office: document related to the objectives, activities and organizational framework of the office
- National Climate Change Committee: document related to the objectives, activities and organizational framework of the committee
- Country Assessment Report on Climate Change issues under the project 'On the Road to Montreal 2005: Intergovernmental Meeting under UNFCCC (COP11) and the Kyoto Protocol (COP/MOP 1)' prepared by the Regional Environmental Centre (REC)
- Organizational structure of the health sector.
- Any specific strategies, planning documents, studies, project reports, statistical documents in relation to climate change.

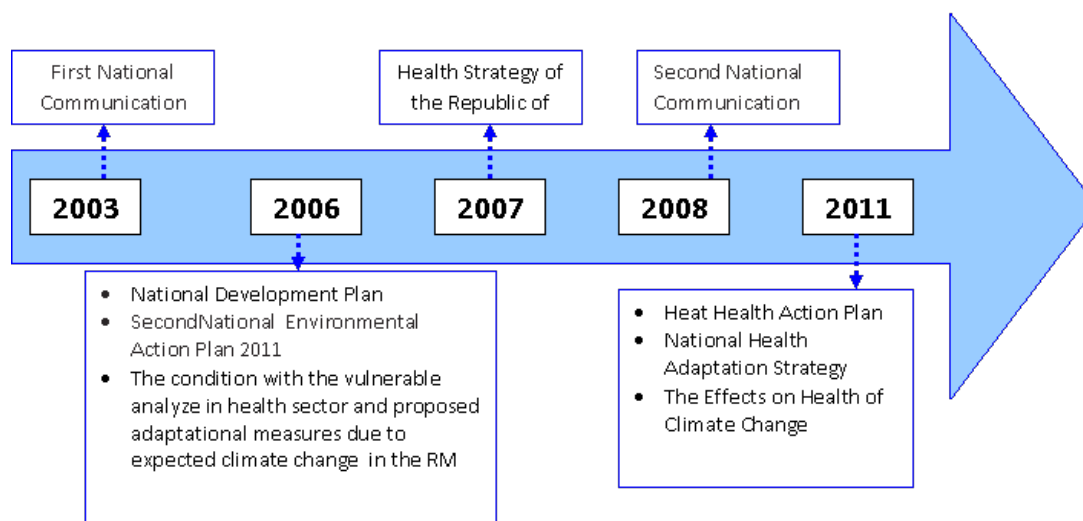
At the end the following documents were included:

- First National Communication, FNC, 2003
- National Development Plan, NDP, 2007-2009
- Second National Environmental Action Plan, SNEAP, 2011
- The condition with the vulnerable analyze in health sector and proposed adaptational measures due to expected climate change in the RM, 2006
- Health Strategy of the Republic of Macedonia, HSRM, 2020
- Second National Communication, SNC, 2008
- Heat Health Action Plan, HSAP, 2011
- National Health Adaptation Strategy, NHAS, 2011
- The Effects on Health of Climate Change, EHCC, 2011

2.1.2 Time line of the documents

In order to define the interrelation among documents and identify which documents should be taken into account a time line was produced. The time line was useful to determine the priorities or recommendations established in previous documents. Chart 1

Chart 1 Time line



2.1.3 Classification of the documents

Planning documents and policies should be made operational or implemented through programs, strategies and action plans, and vice versa; strategies should respond to what was established in planning and policy documents. The reviewed documents were initially classified into Strategies, Planning or Policy Documents, Studies and Project Reports as shown in Table 1. Although almost all documents are government actions plans, no regulation or legislation acts were associated to them. No public policy documents¹ or National Public Health Policy² were identified at that point of the assessment. Nevertheless, after the field visit and according to the Focal Point for Climate Change at Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning, the National Communications to the UNFCC are considered the Climate Change National policies.

Table 1 Classification of documents

Planning or Policy Documents	Strategies	Studies	Projects reports
National Development Plan 2007-2009 (2006)	Health Strategy of the Republic of Macedonia 2020 (2007)	The condition with the vulnerable analyze in health sector and proposed adaptational measures due to expected climate change in the RM	First National Communication (2003)
Second National Environmental	National Health Adaptation Strategy,	The Effects on Health of Climate Change,	Second National Communication

¹ Public policy is an attempt by a government to address a public issue by instituting laws, and regulations pertinent to the problem at hand.

² National Public Policy on Climate Change is defined as document that establish the country goals and course of action about the climate change (adaptation and/or mitigation), involves all sectors, including health, and outline general guidelines to address the problem

Action Plan 2011, SNEAP (2006)	NHAS (2011)	EHCC, 2011	(2008)
	Heat Strategy Action Plan, HEAP(2011)		

2.1.4 Identification of the level of development related to climate change adaptation in the health sector

An algorithm was developed to assess the level of development (Chart 2). The first step was to identify a National Policy about climate change. For the scope of this document, a public policy is an attempt by a government to address a public issue by instituting laws and regulations pertinent to the problem and a national policy on Climate Change is defined as document that establish the country goals and course of action about the climate change (adaptation and/or mitigation), involves all sectors and outline general guidelines to address the problem. In addition, a specific question about legislation framework is included considering that the implementation of a policy, plan, programme or strategy that requires resources allocation and the interaction and cooperation of various sectors (as is the case with the HSAP and the NHAS), an associated legislative act could increase the possibilities of an efficient and effective implementation. Is very important to have in mind that one can have a very good policy document but if it is not supported by a legislative act, there is a low probability of implementation. On the other hand, if there was not a National Policy, a specific sector policy and its programs, strategies or projects associated were looked for. If there was not a sector specific policy, specific or stand-alone program, strategies or projects were looked for.

2.1.5 Congruence and confluence of the policies, programs, projects and/or activities

Given the long term of climate change risk and the interrelated impacts in different sectors, to have a clear line of work with all sectors and interests aligned, is one the main challenges about Climate Change Policy. Climate change could not be considered separate from other country interests and vice versa, main country interests and goals should have in mind climate change risk (or opportunities) considerations. Climate change documents should be specific about how they are consistent with the national development priorities or specific sector priorities.

The main idea was to identify the following scenarios:

- Was the National Policy on climate change specifically congruent with the National Development Plan?
- Was the sector specific policy on climate change specifically congruent with the National Policy on climate change?
- Were the specific sector programs, plans or projects on climate change specifically congruent with the sector specific policy on climate change?
- In any of the previous cases, even though there was not specifically congruous identifier, could it be inferred?

To do so, an excel matrix was developed with the following topics analysed for each document:

- Goal
- Author or responsible
- Implementation
- Specific objectives
- Domains of action

In addition, the guiding questions on Table 2 were used. Given the time constrain, questions 3, 4 and 5 of the “Documents not specific about climate change” were not carried out for all documents but were left in the table for future consideration.

Is important to have in mind that the point of view for this assessment was a public health perspective.

Table 2 Guiding questions

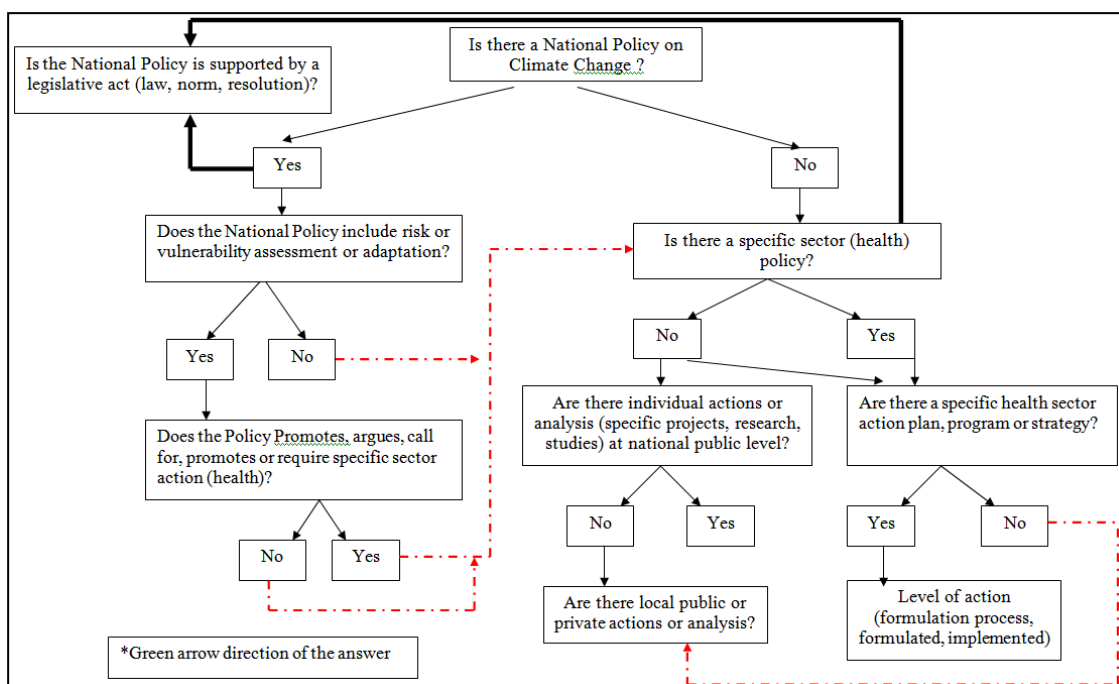
Documents specific about climate change	Documents not specific about climate change
1. Does the document refer to or its objectives or actions are congruent with national or sector climate change priorities, objectives?	1. Does the document refer or take into account documents specific about climate change?
2. Is the document congruent with national priorities? Not related to climate change.	2. Does the document consider climate change risk and adaptation?
	3. Adaptation opportunities. Even though it is not mentioned, is the document is aligned with CC strategies?
	4. Risk that the strategy, program, planning, could lead to mal-adaptation. Is the document against CC adaptation strategy, or does it increment risk to CC?
	5. Risk of climate change affecting the strategy, project, program.

2.2 The tools used

2.2.1 Algorithm

The algorithm developed can be found in Chart 2 Algorithm. The algorithm solved can be found in Annex 2

Chart 2 Algorithm



2.2.2 Excel worksheet

The full excel worksheet can be found in Annex 3. The outline of the worksheet is in Table 3.

Table 3 Worksheet outline

	Strategy	Planning or Policy Document	Studies	Projects reports
Goal				
Author-responsible				
Implementation				
Domains of action				
Specific Goals				
Documents specific about climate change				
Does the document refer to or its objectives or actions are congruent with national or sector climate change priorities, objectives?				
Is the document congruent with national priorities? Not related to climate change.				
Documents not specific about climate change				
Does the document refer or take into account documents specific about climate change?				
Does the document consider climate change				

risk and adaptation?				
Adaptation opportunities. Even though it is not mentioned, is the document is aligned with CC strategies?				
Risk that the strategy, program, planning, could lead to mal-adaptation. Is the document against CC adaptation strategy, or does it increment risk to CC?				
Risk of climate change affecting the strategy, project, program.				

3 Summarize & Interpret Results

3.1 Summary analysis of the assessment findings.

3.1.1 Identification of the level of development related to climate change adaptation in the health sector

According to what is expressed in some documents, there is an interest of the government and efforts were made in order to incorporate climate change adaptation considerations into national policies. In that sense, in addition to the specific strategies and studies, important institutional advances have been made like the establishment of the Climate Change Committee at the national level, the Climate Change Project Unit at the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning and the Climate Change and Health Committee.

Following the algorithm, the first step was to identify a national public policy or a sector specific public policy³ about climate change supported by a legislative act. According with the interview with the national focal point for Climate Change at the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning, the National Communications to the UNFCC are considered the national public policies about climate change. Nevertheless, no specific supportive legislative acts or framework were identified. Even though the SNC includes a chapter called “Vulnerability and adaptation to climate change”, it contains resumed information about climate change impacts and not a vulnerability assessment or a specific course of action for the health sector. Therefore the next step was to look for a specific health sector policy about climate change and sector specific plans, strategies or programs. Two specific health sector strategies (Heat Strategy Action Plan -HSAP-and National Health Adaptation Strategy –NHAS-,) and two studies (The condition with the vulnerable analyze in health sector and proposed adaptation measures due to expected climate change in the RM and The Effects on Health of Climate Change, EHCC) were included in the assessment. No legislative framework associated to the strategies was found. As stated by the President of the National CC and Health Committee, the NHAS is considered the health sector policy about climate change.

Some difficulties might arise in the future at the moment of trying to harmonize the health sector strategies with the national adaptation policy and strategies due to the differences in the approaches that can be used to assess vulnerability and risk to climate change. Given that the same terminology used in climate change (i.e. risk, mitigation, adaptation) is used with different meanings in other sectors, the dialogue among sectors could lead to misunderstandings and confusions. A conceptual framework is very useful and necessary in order to define basic concepts like risk, impact, vulnerability, hazard, exposure, adaptive capacity and sensitivity and to define how to measure them and possible indicators. The conceptual framework puts every sector in the same page and facilitates the dialogue among

³ According to the definitions and considerations mentioned in 2.1.3: National Public Policy on Climate Change is defined as document that establish the country goals and course of action about the climate change (adaptation and/or mitigation), involves all sectors, including health, and outline general guidelines to address the problem.

sectors and to compare results. The documents reviewed did not include a conceptual framework of these concepts.

On the other hand, the interest and developments of the health sector could be an opportunity to call the attention of the national government to start working on a National Climate Change Public Policy.

3.1.2 Congruence and confluence of the policies, programs, projects and/or activities

Ideally one would look for the congruence of the strategies, programs and projects with the previous planning or policy documents. Taking into account the information given by the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning about considering the National Communications as the National Climate Change Policy, the following are the adaptation actions goals in the health sector identified in the Second National Communication, SNC:

- Water and food borne disease: traceability, microbiological risk assessment, risk communication and risk management
- Weather Early Warning System: action plan for heat waves
- Preparedness and response of the health care system
- Adequate physical planning and housing

It is important to point out that adaptation activities goals are not fully explained and some of them are very broad, consequently, consistency analysis will be difficult.

Consistency of the NHAS, the HSAP with the adaptation action goals of the Second National communication was reviewed. Similarly, consistency between the Health Strategy and the adaptation actions goals of the SNC were reviewed. In addition, congruence of the climate change health strategies were contrasted with the National Development Plan, the second National Environmental Plan and the Health Strategy of the Republic of Macedonia (Table 4). Special attention was paid to the congruence between National Health Adaption Strategy and the Health Strategy of the Republic of Macedonia.

Table 4 Climate Change health strategies/studies vs. other strategies/planning documents

Health specific climate change strategies/studies	Strategies/Planning documents
National Health Adaptation Strategy	National Development Plan
	Second National Environmental Action Plan
	Health Strategy of the Republic of Macedonia
Heat Strategy Action Plan	National Development Plan
	Second National Environmental Action Plan
	Health Strategy of the Republic of Macedonia
The condition with the vulnerable analyze in health sector and proposed adaptational measures due to expected climate change in the RM	National Development Plan
	Second National Environmental Action Plan
	Health Strategy of the Republic of Macedonia

The assessments of the National Communications were made in terms of the inclusion of its findings in subsequent documents as can be seen in Table 5.

Table 5 National Communications vs strategies/planning documents

National Communication	Strategies/Planning documents
First National Communication	National Development Plan
	Second National Environmental Action Plan
	The condition with the vulnerable analyze in health sector and proposed adaptational measures due to expected climate change in the RM
Second National Communication	Heat Strategy Action Plan
	National Health Adaptation Strategy

3.1.2.1 National Health Adaptation Strategy vs. other planning/strategy documents

One can argue that any actions toward improving health of populations could diminish climate change risk, through reducing basic vulnerabilities. In that sense, the HSRM could be considered as an adaptation strategy by itself. Nevertheless, identification of precise vulnerability to climate change and adaptation options could lead to a better adaptation process concentrating the efforts in specific interventions and therefore improving resources management.

On the other hand, not taking into account climate changes risk could lead to mal-adaptation because public health interventions could increase climate change impacts in the future. For example if the strategy today is to discourage water storage because it is a risk factor for some diseases and currently there is a good water supply, maybe in the future a water shortage will be faced and good and adequate practices of water storage should have been promoted.

Goal 3 of the NHAS (Establish an integrated, efficient and effective approach for prevention, early warning, management and overcoming of the effects of climate change due to health waves) is consistent with SNC in terms of Weather Early Warning System. Goal 8 activities related to controlling food and water borne communicable diseases are consistent with SNC (water and food borne disease: traceability, microbiological risk assessment, risk communication and risk management). However, the NHAS it is not explicit about this consistency.

Even though the NHAS does not specifically mention the congruence with the HSRM or includes climate change adaptation, common specific needs of improvement or intervention could be found in both documents like primary prevention improvement. The HSRM pays special attention to chronic disease and elderly people, and the NHAS through air pollution and UV radiation goals could contribute to the HSRM objectives. Both documents include communicable diseases but the HSRM focus on HIV and TBC while the NHAS in waterborne diseases, legionellosis and vector borne diseases. Cooperation and coordinated actions among different sectors is recognized as a need in both documents.

A very important target identified in the HSRM that will be of great importance for the NHAS is the establishment of health information and communication systems.

In relation to the NDP, the same arguments at the beginning of this section could be recalled. The NDP does not take into account specifically any climate change issue. Nevertheless both documents include activities related to waste water management and health information systems; therefore there isn't intentional consistency.

The NHAS is consistent with the SNEAP in terms of air quality and water management issues, but the SNEAP specific focus on climate change is related to mitigation. Once again this seems to be no intentional.

Finally, it is important to highlight that even though agriculture is an important issue considered in the majority of the documents and given the characteristic of the sector, it could be a very important factor in terms of food security.

3.1.2.2 *Heat Strategy Action Plan vs. other planning/strategy documents*

The HSAP details what is in the NHAS. For that reason, given the important impact of heat waves on elderly people causing chronic diseases, implementing an integrated, efficient and effective approach to prevent, manage and overcome the impacts of heat waves could be a specific intervention that is congruent with the interest of the HSRM.

3.1.2.3 *First National Communication vs. other planning/strategies documents*

The information provided by the FNC was used for the NDP and the SNEAP, specifically information related to Greenhouse Gasses. The SNEAP recognizes that the Action Plan of the FNC “lacks precise specifications of the obligations as well as a time frame and cost estimations for the implementation of the proposed activities” (Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning, 2006)

3.1.2.4 *Second National Communication vs. other planning/strategies documents*

Apparently the specific health studies used for the SNC were also the base for the NHAS and the HSAP, however those studies are not specifically referenced as Second National Communications studies. It is important to do so, in order to make evident the importance and uses of those documents.

3.2 Conclusions

There is an interest of the Republic of Macedonia to tackle the problem (climate change risk). A specific working group was created (National Climate Change Committee, 2000) in order to supervise and coordinate the implementation of climate change issues and for overseeing the national policies and the process of implementation of UNFCCC (First National Communication, 2003).

The health sector is aware of the problem and is taking action. A specific working group was also created at the Ministry of Health (Climate Change and Health Committee). This Committee, according to the NHAS, is in charge of monitoring, manages and coordinates the implementation of the strategy. The direct involvement and participation of the Ministry of Health since the beginning is an advantage because its participation in all the process will facilitate the decision making process when a legislative act will be required.

According to the interviews conducted during the field visit and the answers of the questionnaires, it seems it is not clear or evident to everyone that National Communications are considered the National Policy about Climate Change.

Recognizing that National Communications:

- are national reports on implementation of the Convention to the Conference of the Parties (COP)
- consequently its structure and contents are specific information needs according to the particular interest of the Convention
- its structure is not intended to be a policy or planning document

Is recommended that the Republic of Macedonia considers to start a process of inter-sectorial and community agreement to develop specific national policy on Climate Change that responds to the timeline and explicit needs of the country to address climate change risk.

A specific interest of the sector in developing a policy about climate change adaptation it is evident and a big effort to incorporate the problem is observed. However, no specific regulation and/or legislation framework were observed. This could be a difficulty at the moment of implementing actions, even more when resources allocation, inter-sector coordination and action are required. This could lead to have “paper” strategies without getting to be implemented. Many laws were listed in the references section of the HAS, nevertheless the connection with the goals and actions in the HAS are not explicit in the document. Given that the connection it is not explicit, the activities could be seen as separate or additional goals or actions from regular responsibilities of the sectors. And if that were the case, a legal framework would be helpful. When solving a public health problem requires long term interventions, multi-sectorial approach and financial support it is helpful to have a legislative support. Is advised to be explicit, in all documents, about the connections with existing laws and regulations. On the other hand, an according to what was mentioned before, the direct interest and involvement of the Ministry of Health as the top decision making institution in the sector could improve the situation.

An explicit conceptual framework about vulnerability and risk to climate change was not identified in the SNC. Very often the terminology used in climate change is used also in many other sectors. Unfortunately not all the time the concept behind the terminology is the same in all sectors. The concept and mining of risk, vulnerability, impact, and sensitivity should be clear for everyone in the context of climate change and a conceptual harmonization process is a key step to achieve a successful adaptation. In that order a conceptual framework should be considered a priority. Once this issue is clear, a vulnerability and risk assessment could be performed aimed to answer the questions of where and in what to invest resources.

In addition, because most of the time resources are limited, a clear conceptual framework will allow comparing within and among sectors in order to prioritize resources allocation. All sectors will at some point conduct their own impact, vulnerability and risk assessments and they will claim to be very vulnerable to climate change and that the government need to allocate resources and give them priority to implement the adaptation strategy. If there is not a national vulnerability and risk framework, and each sector used a different approach, it is going to be very difficult for the government to prioritize. Finally, risk and vulnerability are dynamic, they change in time and space, therefore having a clear conceptual framework will be useful for future measurements. The same situation is observed in the health sector. There is not a clear defined risk or vulnerability framework in NHAS or the document “Effects on Health of Climate Change”

The study “The condition with the vulnerable analyze in health sector and proposed adaptational measures due to expected climate change in the RM” could be interpreted as an impact assessment. Some difficulties were found with the translation and the graphs. The study “Effects on Health of Climate Change” could also be interpreted as an impact assessment. Both studies try to identify the relationship between health outcomes and climate variables. From a conceptual point of view (vulnerability as a function of sensitivity, adaptive capacity and exposure), an impact assessment is part of a vulnerability assessment. An impact assessment could help to identify the sensitivity component of the vulnerability assessment. However, the adaptive capacity is a key component of the vulnerability assessment. One can have a very sensitive system with a high exposure, but if the system has a very good adaptive capacity, the vulnerability of the system will be low and consequently the climate change risk. Nevertheless, each country could define its own approach and for example decide that the impact assessment will be the vulnerability assessment, but it should explicitly explained.

Explicit connections among documents or intended congruence are not present most of the time. Yet, there can be found unplanned consistency within goals and actions among different strategies and actions plans. Given the medium and long term impacts of climate change, the uncertainty associated to its quantification and to its impacts, adaptation to Climate Change sometimes is seen as a deviation of resources compared to intervention to solve urgent problems and needs. In order to incorporate climate change in the country or sector priorities and find politic support and the resources needed, is it decisive to be explicit on how climate change actions support and are aligned with national priorities. That is why consistency between climate change adaptation strategies and national actions plans and policies must be precise and explicit.

To have very good Health Information Systems –HIS- is a very important requisite to implement the NHAS, and even though it was identified as a problem in other documents, the referred quality and scope problems of the HIS does not reflect the importance it should have in many of the documents specifically the NHAS. Most of the goals mentioned the need of monitoring systems. Consequently maybe this issue could be considered as goal by itself.

Food security is a very important issue because of the following factors: high dependence of the national economy on it, very sensitive to climate, loss of farmlands due to erosion.

There should be a specific and explicit congruence between the NHAS and the NHS. Although, as it was mentioned before, some of the NHAS goals could contribute to the specific priorities set by the NHS, although these are not specifically linked.

Most of the reviewed documents include rising public awareness as a priority in the specific issues of each document. Nevertheless, one should have in mind that there is limit of “worries” a community can handle. Thus, a careful analysis of priorities and objectives of the public awareness should be carried out.

In the interest of and the route of the Republic of Macedonia to be part of the EU, considerations about increasing risk to climate change should be considered.

Salua Osorio meetings in and around health sector

19.02.2012

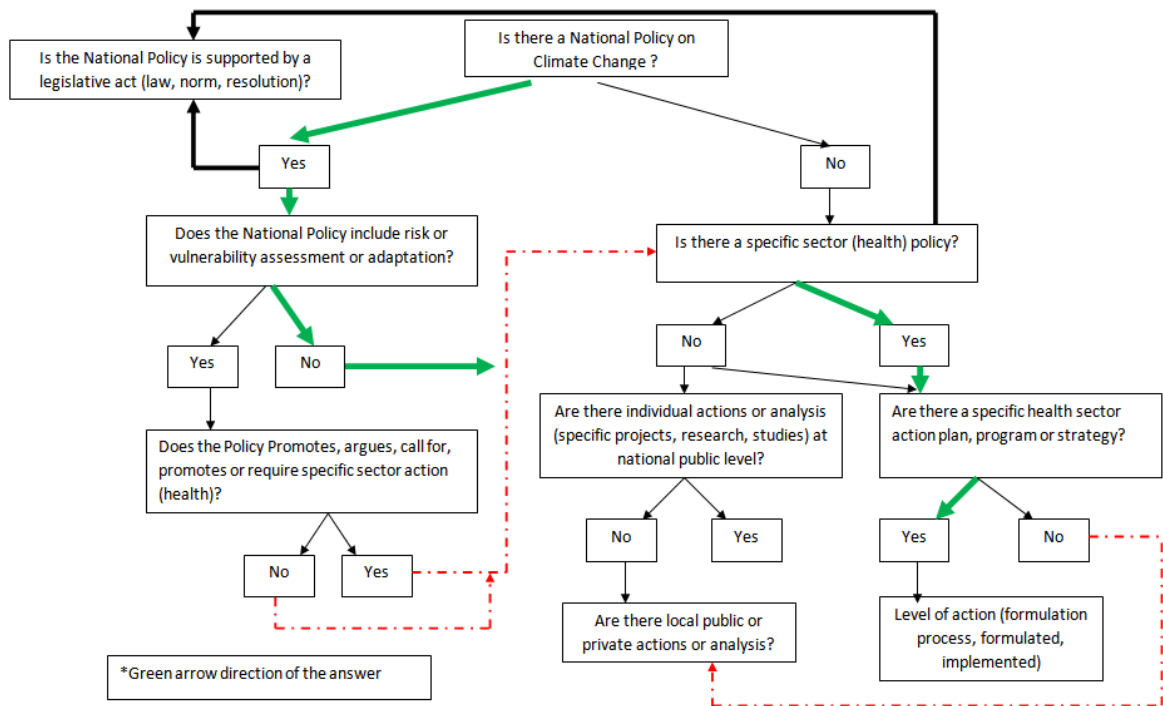
Host : Prof. Dragan Gjorgjev

- 9.00-10.00 **Dr. Vesna Nedelkovska** (Chief of **Pre hospital Emergency Health Care units** – Skopje - Member of the National CC and Health Committee)
- 10.00-11.30 **Prim. Dr. Jovanka Kostovska** (**Ministry of Health** , President of the National CC and Health Committee)
- 11.30- 13.00 **Prof. Fimka Tozija** (Chief of the Lecturer Desk for Social Medicine, **Medical Faculty – Skopje, public health expert**)
- 13.00-14.00 **Mrs. Marija Milkova, Dr. Bogdan Karovski – Crisis Management Center** – members of the National CC and Health Committee)
- 14.30-15.30 **Mr. Pece Ristevski – Hydro meteorological Institute** - member of the National CC and Health Committee)

20.02.2013

- 10 :00-12 :00 **Prof. Jovanka Karagjinska Bislimovska** (member of the National CC and Health Committee) , Dr. Snezana Milkovska, Assoc. Prof. Jordan Minov, Ass. Dragan Mijakoski, Ass, Sasho Stoleski/ INSTITUTE OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH
- 14.00-15.20 Prof. **Mihail Kochubovski – Institute of Public Health, dr.Vera Menkovska Chief Health Inspector** (members of the National CC and Health Committee) Host prof. Gjorgjev
- 15.30-16.30 – **Ms. Margarita Spasenovska – WHO Office, Skopje** (accompanied by Prof. Gjorgjev)

Annex 2



Annex 3
See Excel file