

2.1.1. Project Idea “Provisional posts of medical emergency care and prompt rehabilitation during critical periods of heat”.

Introduction

Climate change is anticipated to influence population health through a wide range of pathways, largely through exacerbating health risks that exist in the current day. The IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4) clearly indicates that the updated 100-year linear trend (1906–2005) of global surface temperature is 0.74 K¹⁸. This trend will continue and increase the risk of climate change related mortality and morbidity, including heat waves. The IPCC projects that heat-waves will increase in number, intensity and duration over most land areas in the 21st century¹⁹. The changes are expected to be particularly relevant to cities, especially in central, eastern and southern Europe.

The impact of weather on human health has become an issue of increased significance for Republic of Moldova too. According to the assessments performed during development of Climate Change Adaptation Strategy²⁰ for health care system of Moldova, six of the identified climate risks are considered to be high priority:

- Increase in heat wave-related deaths;
- Increase in air pollution-related diseases;
- Increased risk of allergic disorders;
- Increased risk of drought and water scarcity
- Increase in the burden of waterborne and foodborne diseases.

Among the identified climate risks, heat waves already have a severe impact on human health in the climatic region of Moldova.

In the future climate the heat waves are very likely to increase in both frequency and intensity. Heat stress is a pathophysiological state that directly affects the human physiology: thermoregulation during heat stress requires a healthy cardiovascular system. Several medical factors can increase the risk of heat-wave mortality, including dehydration, drugs, ageing, and having a chronic disease that affects cardiac output and skin blood flow, as well as being confined to bed²¹. Deaths from heat waves have become an emerging issue for the majority of European countries, including Republic of Moldova. In the last decades practically all European countries are suffering from loss of lives and bear enormous economic losses as a result of climate change extreme phenomena. In the Republic of Moldova heat waves have become more frequent in the recent decades²². More or less expressed (by intensity and duration), they take place at least every two years from five. Heat stress, which develops as a result of prolonged exposure of the body to high temperatures in the environment, may entail sudden death, because there are a significant number of people who require urgent medical care and rehabilitation in public places during the heat waves.

As climate change progresses heat exposure stands to cause additional heat-related illness and death, especially for the most vulnerable groups such as older people, young children, people with chronic disease and those living in towns and cities. In the recent decades deaths and morbid conditions caused by heat waves become more frequent and pronounced in Moldova.

The analysis of specific mortality in Moldova by specific causes of death reveals the fact that the most frequent causes of death are cardiovascular diseases, which accounts for more than half of all deaths (2010 - 56.2% of the total deaths). For women it was by 1.1 times higher than in men (719.4 women in 100,000 population compared to 654.4 men). The analysis of the structure of causes of mortality in active working age in the past five years shows that cardiovascular diseases are ranked first (on average 24.7%, 25% in men and 23.9% in women). Injuries and intoxications rank second (on average 21.7%, 24.5% in men and 13.9% in women). From these data it appears that the causes generated by

¹⁸ http://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/publications_ipcc_fourth_assessment_report_synthesis_report.htm

¹⁹ IPCC (2007). *Summary for policymakers*. In: ML Parry et al., eds. *Climate change 2007: impacts, adaptation and vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press:7–22.

²⁰ www.clima.md

²¹ http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/eea_report_2008_4

²² Corobov, R., N. Opopol, S. Sheridan, M. Allen (2010): *Record heat waves in Moldova in 2007: Identification, description, and health consequences*. American Meteorological Society National Conference: 1st Environment and Health Symposium. Poster Presentation, Atlanta, GA.

external factors, including extreme temperature events due to climate change, have an important place among the causes of deaths in active working age, such as cardiovascular diseases, trauma, respiratory diseases and infections. The analysis of specific incidence shows that the incidence of respiratory diseases (1084.3 to 10,000 populations) is the most frequent. Regarding specific prevalence, respiratory diseases rank first (1308.5 to 10,000 populations). Circulatory diseases (1249.2 to 10,000 population) rank second, followed by digestive system diseases (931.1 to 10,000 population). These facts can lead to the conclusion that morbid conditions, including those which may be conditioned by extreme events generated by climate change, are leading in the population morbidity structure.

Certain inexpensive, timely and sufficient measures prove to be effective to reduce heat stress and its consequences. Also, these measures are essential in the process of adapting to climate change. The *Provisional posts of medical emergency care and prompt rehabilitation during critical periods of waves* is a preventive health care measure and a solution to reduce peoples' vulnerability during heat waves. Despite emphasis being placed on the health problem caused by heat waves in Moldova, particularly during summer time, little effective measures have been adopted and not being fully utilized. Therefore, the implementation of *Provisional posts of medical emergency care and prompt rehabilitation during critical periods of waves* health care measure is seen as innovative, adaptation action to avoid heat stress and dehydration during periods of hot weather, particularly in urban areas.

It is as a short term measure, which is part of the national health policy. This measure is accomplished with inexpensive, but efficient methods employed during critical periods of heat waves. The experience of many European countries shows that the organization and operation of provisional health posts in public places during critical periods allow preventing many complications generated by heat stress. In the Republic of Moldova is proposed that temporary health posts to be supplemented by prompt rehabilitation procedures, which ensure the more efficient adaptation of the body to high temperatures. Provisional points of medical emergency care will be served by the institutions subordinated territorial Health Centers. Costs for health care are assured by the National Company for Health Insurance (NCHI), operating on the basis of the law on compulsory health care insurance, Nr. 1585 from 27. 02. 1998.

It is assumed, that this measure will be provided by a budgetary funded health care agency/organization or based on international funding, donations, charity organizations, voluntary approach of NGOs. Therefore, the services provided are seen as free of charge activity and economic- financial analysis is done for non-profit version.

The installation of provisional posts will be in Chisinau and Beltsy city during the duration of the project. However, the project idea aims to expend to other district level towns. Provisional posts will be placed in the open and agglomerated places during summer time like agricultural market, open broad streets, etc. They will be equipped with medical equipment, medicines, consumption materials, furniture, and other necessary equipment. Temporary health posts should to be supplemented by prompt rehabilitation procedures which ensure more efficient adaptation of the body to high temperatures. Period of operation of these stations will be 4 months (May, June, July, and August).

The implementation of propose Project idea brings significant benefits: Support to all citizens including vulnerable groups of population in critical periods of natural disasters is a very effective measure in terms of the national economy as it allows maintaining the human potential of the country. In terms of environmental development it is an indisputable priority, as it creates a better environment for human population during critical periods of heat waves. Social benefits are obvious due to health care measures, respectively, significant spending cuts for the rehabilitation of people affected.

The analysis of policy and legislative framework of the Republic of Moldova during the TNA Project has emphasized a number of policy documents and legislative acts under which the proposed health care measure falls. Most relevant are: National Development Strategy for 2008-2011, approved through the Law On approval of the National Development Strategy for 2008-2011, nr. 295 as of 21.12.2007²³; *National Health Policy* (approved by the Government by the Government Decree No. 886 as of 06.08.2007)²⁴; *National Strategy for the prevention of non-communicable diseases (Government decision Nr. 82 of 12. 04. 2012)*²⁵. At the same time there is a need of more specific regulations in support to implementation of climate change resilience and adaptation health care measures.

The Project idea was developed within TNA Project Republic of Moldova Technology Needs Assessment and Analysis of Barriers and Enabling Framework for Climate Change Adaptation based on the technology with similar title and content,

²³ *National Development Strategy for 2008-2011, nr. 295 as of 21.12.2007* <http://www.ms.gov.md/ministry/MS/strategii/>

²⁴ *National Health Policy (approved by the Government by the Government Decree No. 886 as of 06.08.2007)* <http://www.ms.gov.md/ministry/MS/policieess/>

²⁵ *National Strategy for the prevention of non-communicable diseases (Government decision Nr. 82 of 12. 04. 2012)* <http://www.ms.gov.md/ministry/MS/strategii/>

passing assessment, prioritisation, barrier analysis applying Logical Problem Analysis (LPA), Problem tree, Objective tree, economic-financial analysis, market analysis using market mapping approach, development of measures as TAP to technology diffusion. The methodological guidance of climate change Technology Needs Assessment was received from UNEP Riso Center and Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), Bangkok, also following a number of methodological sources elaborated by UNEP Riso Centre, UNDP, Asian Institute of Technology, Climate TechWiki website.

The Project idea was elaborated by national experts of TNA Project in consultation with stakeholders, representatives of the Ministry of Environment (ME) and Ministry of Health, business, and academia representatives. Proposed Project idea is directly related to adaptation targets set for Human Health sector of Moldova and is consistent with the existing policy framework.

Objectives

The objectives of the Project are:

- ✓ To promote health equity and security, healthy environment in a changing climate of congested urban areas of the Republic of Moldova via increasing emergency medical care for most people in need and provide prompt simple and effective rehabilitation services.
- ✓ To strengthen the capacity of health system for monitoring and minimizing the public health impacts of climate change.
- ✓ To establish provisional posts of medical emergency care and prompt rehabilitation during critical periods of heat as a preventive measure to prepare for, and cope with climate change, specifically with heat waves.
- ✓ To train medical assistants in nursing services and prompt rehabilitation during critical periods of heat.
- ✓ To decrease health accidents caused by heat stress by assuring the access to emergency medical and social care for most people in need and provide prompt, simple and effective rehabilitation services in the acute heat wave periods.
- ✓ Through collaboration between health care system, hydrometeo services and urban community administration to promote coherent cross-sectorial approach in addressing climate change issues.
- ✓ Promote local engagement of NGOs, volunteers to support the capacity of urban communities to become resilient to climate-related impacts.
- ✓ To share with interested stakeholders, in charge authorities best practices, data, information and tools on heat waves impact on human health in climatic conditions of Moldova.
- ✓ To raise information and awareness campaign among citizens during heat waves.

Outputs

Project outputs:

1. A more prepared to climate change phenomena, in particular heat waves health care system of the Republic of Moldova.
2. A practical experience of establishing provisional posts of medical emergency and prompt rehabilitation during critical periods of heat waves in the cities of Moldova.
3. Trained medical staff able to provide emergency health care services during critical periods of heats.
4. Decreased health accidents caused by heat stress by assuring the efficient work of provisional posts of medical emergency and prompt rehabilitation.
5. A better coordination among in charge institutions, local municipalities and social services in addressing cross-cutting issues of climate change impact, particularly that related to human health.
6. A larger engagement of NGOs, volunteers in supporting urban communities' capacity to become resilient to climate-related impacts.
7. Collected data and information on heat waves impact on human health in climatic conditions of Moldova.
8. Increased awareness among citizens of Moldova about heat waves impacts on human health.

The aforementioned outputs are measurable based on indicators, data collected, number of health care actions undertaken, other:

1. Ministry of Health of Republic of Moldova able to develop actions on a short and long term basis to prevent as well as to prepare for climate change phenomena in order to reduce the scale of negative impacts on human health.
2. Established and functioning in Chisinau and Beltsy cities of provisional posts of medical emergency and prompt rehabilitation. Improved specific clinical care and health treatment to overheated patients.
3. Trained staff to provide qualified and in time health care services for people in need, particularly to representatives from vulnerability groups of population.
4. Monitoring and reporting of heat related health accidents along with total number of people who called in for urgent medical help, the number of persons who have been granted medical assistance, the number of people who have derived advantage from rehabilitation measures.
5. Heat management actions incorporated into primary prevention activities, disaster risk reduction (DDR) emergency action plan, event warning and crisis management actions.
6. NGOs and volunteers, Red Cross involved in identification, localisation and supporting of vulnerable groups of people, collaboration with social services.
7. Data collected and organised into a statistical database of heat related health accidents and diseases.
8. Elaborated recommendations on heat wave impact on human health and how to protect for large public during heat stress. Use of diverse means of communications (TV advertisements, radio, internet, mobile phones nets) to raise awareness about climate changes impact on human health, including heat waves, including population behaviour.

Relationship to the country's sustainable development priorities

The increasing concern over health risks arising from climate change is stimulating greater focus on identifying and implementing preventive interventions. Republic of Moldova Government set a number of preventive measures (their successful implementation could be considered as targets to achieve) to cope with unfavorable climate events, which are specified in the *National Health Policy* (approved by the Government by the Government Decree No. 886 as of 06.08.2007)²⁶, and provide for creating a healthy and safe environment, controlling infectious and non-contagious diseases, promoting health and disease prevention, etc.

The proposed measure is one of the state measures to assure the sustainable development which follow up the priorities foreseen by the National Strategy of the health care system development in the period 2008-2017 (Government decision No. 1608 of 24. 12. 2007²⁷; National Strategy for the prevention of non-communicable diseases (Government decision Nr. 82 of 12. 04. 2012)²⁸, Law No. 10 on the state public health supervision (adopted on 02.03.2010)²⁹, National Strategy concerning Republic of Moldova climate changing adaptation (draft submitted for Government review, 2013), the National Strategy of Republic of Moldova development with reduced emissions (draft submitted for Government review, 2013).

Specific measures in public health sector are specified in the *Law on State Surveillance of Public Health* (2009). In addition to general measures aimed to ensure continuous sanitary-epidemiological welfare of population, the law includes a special chapter, namely, Chapter IX (Articles 54-62).

²⁶ *National Health Policy* approved by the Government by the Government Decree No. 886 as of 06.08.2007. <http://www.ms.gov.md/ministry/MS/policiess/>

²⁷ National Strategy of the health care system development in the period 2008-2017 (Government decision No. 1608 of 24. 12. 2007 <http://www.ms.gov.md/ministry/MS/strategii/>

²⁸ National Strategy for the prevention of non-communicable diseases (Government decision Nr. 82 of 12. 04. 2012) <http://www.ms.gov.md/ministry/MS/strategii/>

²⁹ Law No. 10 on the state public health supervision (adopted on 02.03.2010) <http://www.ms.gov.md/public/legal/laws/>

Republic of Moldova

Support to vulnerable groups of the population is one of the main priorities in social assistance, included in the National Development Strategy for 2008-2011, approved through the Law On approval of the National Development Strategy for 2008-2011, nr. 295 as of 21.12.2007.

Other healthcare measures/targets are formulated in the *International Health Regulation*, focusing on preparedness and response to emergencies which are organic part of the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, decision of the Commission on Human Security and the WHO Health Action in Crises.

Project Deliverables

- ✓ Enforced legal and regulatory framework support in order to assure proper functioning of the posts of temporary emergency care and rehabilitation. Approved decision by local public administration authorities on what Territorial Health Centers will assure the activities of provisional posts of medical emergency care and prompt rehabilitation during critical period of heat.
- ✓ Installed provisional posts of of medical emergency care and prompt rehabilitation during critical periods of waves in Chisinau city (8) and in Beltsy city (4).
- ✓ Equipped posts with cooling systems, emergency care pharmaceutical treatment, medical equipment, beds, big quantities of water, other.
- ✓ Hospitals to be prepared to provide clinical treatment to high risk patients during heat waves.
- ✓ Trained medical care staff in providing emergency health care services and address specific health risks during heat waves.
- ✓ Surveillance and reporting on heat related health accidents and mortalities.
- ✓ Developed database of heat related health accidents and diseases in climatic region of Republic of Moldova.
- ✓ Elaborated, published and distributed recommendations on individuals behaviour during risks of hot weather and heat-waves.
- ✓ Awareness and information campaigns companies regarding the urgent measures during critical periods of heat waves

Project Scope and Possible Implementation

The implementation of provisional posts of primary health care in the critical periods of heat waves will become possible after the preparation, approval and implementation by government regulation on both the operation of these structures and the way of informing the population about the possibilities of urgent medical care in public places during the critical heat wave.

Public Health Centers will develop and submit to governmental approval regulations on functioning of primary health care time in critical periods of heat wave.

The project is a long lasting, multi-annual measure and working only in periods of maximum necessity in case of installation of the heat waves. The installation of provisional posts 8 in Chisinau city, 4 in Beltsy city. Provisional posts will be established in the open and agglomerated places during summer time like agricultural market, open broad streets, etc. Period of operation of these stations will be 4 months (May, June, July, and August). The provisional posts of medical emergency care and prompt rehabilitation during critical periods of heat will work within the territorial health centers, which will be responsible for their development and endowment with qualified assistances, medicines and other materials and, in some cases, with specialized transport. Urban Health Department will monitor the activities of Health Centers and provisional posts of medical emergency care and prompt rehabilitation during critical periods of heat will assure an efficient coordination between urban authorities, services and relevant medical institutions.

According the Law on the state public health supervision, No. 10 on 10. 02. 2010, the decision on carrying out of the activities of provisional posts of medical emergency care and prompt rehabilitation during critical periods of heat will be taken by the Governmental Exceptional Commission activating under the governmental umbrella.

The benefit of this technology is the provision of immediate medical aid and saving lives.

Heat-health effects can appear in all age groups, as a result of a wide range of factors; however, some people are more at risk of heat-related illness and death than others. Prolonged exposure to high temperatures is an obvious risk for

vulnerable population groups, such as infants, disabled and aged people, in particular for the homeless people, people in need and persons who due to acute needs are required to be for a long time at high temperatures of atmospheric air, in many cases also under the sunlight.

Project activities

The potential range and magnitude of associated health risks are central to the rationale for actions to increase resilience and the adaptation to climate change.

During the Project the following activities will be implemented:

1. Develop Project activities time schedule and implement activities accordingly.
2. The urban health department to enforce the legal and regulatory framework support in order to assure proper functioning of the posts of temporary emergency care and rehabilitation. To make a decision what Territorial Health Centers will assure the activities of provisional posts of medical emergency care and prompt rehabilitation during critical period of heat.
3. The State Hydro Meteo Service to forecast the extreme phenomena of climate change, to assure opportune information concerning the beginning of critical periods of heat, their duration and their call of. Together with National Public Health Center to communicate information concerning gravity and duration of extreme phenomena of climate change and the degree of urgency of the climate change phenomena to central and local public administration authorities and relevant services.
4. Acquisition of tents, medical equipment, medicines, consumption materials, furniture, other necessary equipment for provisional post for emergency care successful operation.
5. Identify locations and establish eight (8) in Chisinau city and four (4) in Beltsy city provisional posts of medical emergency and prompt rehabilitation.
6. Ensure a proper function of temporary emergency care and rehabilitation posts in public places under the tents or in pavilions in Chisinau and Beltsy municipalities.
7. Territorial services of maintaining public order to assure the proper public order throughout the period of functioning were provisional posts of medical emergency care and prompt rehabilitation are dislocated.
8. Improved specific clinical care and health treatment to overheated patients during heat waves.
9. Training of medical care staff in providing emergency health care services and address specific health risks during heat waves.
10. Monitoring and reporting of heat related health accidents along with total number of people who called in for urgent medical help, the number of persons who have been granted medical assistance, the number of people who have derived advantage from rehabilitation measures.
11. To incorporate heat management actions into primary prevention activities, disaster risk reduction (DDR) emergency action plan, event warning and crisis management actions.
12. NGOs and volunteers, Red Cross to identify, localise and support vulnerable groups of people.
13. To develop a database of heat related health accidents and diseases in climatic region of Republic of Moldova. Increased awareness during the periods of heat waves via collection in the cities the information about the number of the population who suffer from extreme phenomena of climate change, inclusively the needing in medical emergency care, and places where the events are happening.
14. To carry on informing companies regarding the urgent measures during critical periods of heat waves and other extreme phenomena and regarding adjustment measures for the vulnerable groups of population.
15. To promote investigations and collection of scientific data and experience concerning the hazard and the unfavorable impact of extreme climate change phenomenon of local urban population.
16. To elaborated and publish recommendations giving behavioural advice to general public, particularly to vulnerable groups of people during risks of hot weather and heat-waves.

17. To use divers means of communications (TV advertisements, radio, internet, mobile phones nets) to raise awareness campaigns and communicating the risks of hot weather and heat-waves.
18. Monitoring and evaluation of project activities.

Timelines

The project has a timeline of 5 years.

Budget/Resource requirements

It was assumed, that this measure will be provided by a budgetary funded health care agency/organization, international funding or based on donations, charity organizations, voluntary approach of NGOs. Therefore, the services provided will be free of charge.

Costs for health care, including urgent services, are assured by the National Company for Health Insurance (NCHI), operating on the basis of the law on compulsory health care insurance, Nr. 1585 from 27.02.1998. The NCHI is financing local Health Centers which are responsible for both the volume and the quality of medical services.

Financial means needed to set up mobile health stations during the heat:

Investments costs: 31,200 € (tents, pharmaceutical drugs, furniture, air conditioning, medical equipment, mobile phones, electricity costs).

Operational costs: 8,000€ (staff training, staff salary, development of database)

Other contingencies, 3650€

Development of database~ 1,000€

Development and editing of recommendations- 3,000€

Awareness campaign ~ 10,000 €

Total estimated costs: 54, 150 €

Per year costs for maintain provisional post for emergency care 12, 000 € x 4year= 48, 000 €

Total Project costs: 102, 150€

Measurement/Evaluation

Evaluation of achievements will be made on the base of the following indicators:

- ✓ During the implementation of the Project the regular evaluation to assess progress made will be performed using project management indicators.
- ✓ the number of functioning provisional posts of medical emergency care and prompt rehabilitation during critical periods of heat in Chisinau and Beltsy cities;
- ✓ the every year issue of the decision of local public administration authorities concerning the number and locations of the provisional posts of medical emergency care and prompt rehabilitation during critical periods of heat;
- ✓ monitoring and reporting of heat related health accidents along with total number of people who called in for urgent medical help, the number of persons who have been granted medical assistance, the number of people who have derived advantage from rehabilitation measures.
- ✓ collection in the cities the information about vulnerable population and the number of the population who suffer from extreme phenomena of climate change, inclusively the needing in medical emergency care, and places where the events are happening;
- ✓ to make a survey of agencies, partners involved in the project on the effectiveness of activities undertaken in the Project;

Republic of Moldova

- ✓ statistical data on mortality and morbidity in the period when the provisional posts operated;
- ✓ monitor the consequences of heat waves impact in Chisinau and Beltsy cities.
- ✓ continuing insurance of the provisional posts of medical emergency care and prompt rehabilitation during critical periods of heat with the materials in accordance with the requirements.
- ✓ the number of prevented deaths can be estimated as the difference between the observed deaths and the numbers expected during the heat-wave (based on previous quantification of the temperature–mortality relationship).
- ✓ monitoring and reporting of heat related health accidents along with total number of people who called in for urgent medical help, the number of persons who have been granted medical assistance, the number of people who have derived advantage from rehabilitation measures.

Possible Complications/Challenges

Possible complications can occur in cases of insufficient public activities management, in particular of:

- ✓ insufficient legal and regulatory framework;
- ✓ inefficient enforcement;
- ✓ policy intermittency uncertainty;
- ✓ lack of information or insufficient information about the number of the population suffering from extreme phenomena of climate change and places the events are happening;
- ✓ lack of health service maintenance specialists;
- ✓ red tape (bureaucracy) etc.

Responsibilities and Coordination

Ministry of Environment/Project Management Unit - responsible institution for Project coordination, management and implementation. During the implementation of the Project it will coordinate the activities between urban authorities, services and relevant medical institutions. Activities: 1-18

Ministry of Health – Activities: 2,6,8,9

Territorial Health Care Centers:

- ✓ To promote the provisional posts of medical emergency care and prompt rehabilitation during critical period of heat;
- ✓ To ensure the provisional posts of medical emergency care and prompt rehabilitation with skilled personnel;
- ✓ To ensure the proper functioning of the provisional posts of medical emergency care and prompt rehabilitation during critical period of heat waves.

Public Health Centers

- ✓ To monitor the public health status in relation with meteorological parameters;
- ✓ To carry on informing companies regarding the urgent measures during critical periods of heat waves and other extreme phenomena and regarding adjustment measures for the vulnerable groups of population.

Local public administration authorities- Activities: 2,5,7,11

- ✓ To make decisions regarding the number of the provisional posts of medical emergency care and prompt rehabilitation during critical period of heat;
- ✓ To make a decision about the duration of operation of the provisional posts of medical emergency care and prompt rehabilitation during critical period of heat;
- ✓ To make a decision what Territorial Health Centers will assure the activities of provisional posts of medical emergency care and prompt rehabilitation during critical period of heat;

Republic of Moldova

The State Hydro Meteo Service – Activities: 3,14,17

- ✓ To monitor meteorological parameters in both municipalities: Chisinau and Beltsy;
- ✓ To forecast the extreme temperature phenomena of climate change, particularly heat waves. To inform the Republic of Moldova Government about the beginning of critical periods of heat, their duration and their call off.
- ✓ To estimate gravity and duration of heat waves ;
- ✓ Together with National Public Health Center to communicate information concerning gravity of extreme temperatures, including heat waves and the degree of urgency of the climate change phenomena to central and local public administration authorities and relevant services;
- ✓ In case if necessary, to elaborate and present to central and local public administration authorities and relevant services proposals regarding declaration of emergency of extreme phenomena/cancellation of climate change.

The national company for health insurance- Activities: 6, 12

- ✓ Will assure financial coverage of primary urgent medical care and rehabilitation rendered to population by the provisional posts of medical emergency care and prompt rehabilitation during critical period of heat during heat waves.

Territorial services of maintaining public order- Activities:7

- ✓ To assure the proper public order throughout the period of their functioning were provisional posts of medical emergency care and prompt rehabilitation are dislocated.

Non-governmental organizations – Activities:12,14,16,17

- ✓ To assure wide communication of information relating to the degree of urgency of the extreme climate change phenomena;
- ✓ To carry on companies of informing the general public about the measures for the adaptation of the population;
- ✓ To contribute on mobilizing the community effort in implementing measures adapting to extreme climate change phenomena.

Department of Emergency Services to interfere with prompt actions according to Governmental Action Plan in case if emergency situation declared. Activity 11.

Project activities, supported by the regulatory framework will impose the responsible institutions and local public administration to plan and implement proposed health care measure meticulously and in time.