



HIGHLIGHTS

- 12 COVID-19 patients have recovered. One COVID-19 fatality and 66 new cases were reported in the last 24 hours. **The total number of registered COVID-19 cases in the country is 974 including 143 cases among health professionals (14.7%).** COVID-19 cases are registered in 21 cities – first cases are registered in Negotino, indicating further geographic spread.
- 61.7% of the cases are reported from Skopje and Kumanovo, while 62.2% of the deaths are in Kumanovo, Struga and Skopje. 21% of the confirmed COVID-19 cases and about 68.9% of the deaths were in people above 60 years old. 73.3% of death cases had comorbidities. 33 and 40 cases are registered among children ages 0-9 and 10-19, respectively.
- Another prisoner, 23-year-old, passed away in the prison "Skopje" while the reason for his death is not known yet. This is second death in a week in same prison. Testing is now conducted in the prison. Prisoners are calling for heightened protection measures. WHO has issued guidance about COVID19 and prisons. see '[Subject in Focus](#)' below.
- WHO HQ has published an updated strategic preparedness and response plan to defeat COVID-19. The document takes what we have learned so far about the virus and translates that knowledge into strategic action. More details can be found [here](#).
- There is no evidence that oral poliovirus vaccine protects people against infection with COVID-19 virus. A clinical trial is planned in the USA, and WHO will evaluate the evidence when it is available. Greater details are available [here](#).
- Following the Positive result of COVID_19 of the Mayor of Kumanovo, Prime Minister Oliver Spasovski is placed on home quarantine after a press conference he held with the Mayor yesterday without proper precautions.

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

total (new) cases in the last 24 hours

North Macedonia

974 confirmed (66)

45 deaths

98 recovered

Globally

1 914 916 confirmed (70 082)

123 010 deaths (5989)

European Region

977 596 confirmed (34 324)

84 607 deaths (3895)

Regions of the Americas

673 361 confirmed (28 404)

27 336 deaths (1785)

Western Pacific Region

124 204 confirmed (1399)

4201 deaths (40)

Eastern Mediterranean Region

107 389 confirmed (3751)

5395 deaths (140)

South-East Asia Region

20 287 confirmed (1624)

936 deaths (107)

African Region

11 367 confirmed (580)

523 deaths (22)

WHO RISK ASSESSMENT

Very high

RISK ASSESSMENT OF COVID-19 IN NORTH MACEDONIA ACCORDING TO GEOGRAPHICAL SPREAD IS VERY HIGH: community widespread virus transmission on all the country territories.

SURVEILLANCE

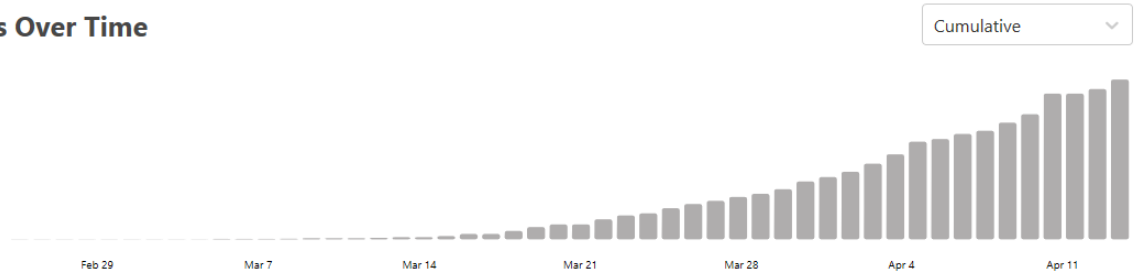
Figure 1. North Macedonia – Cumulative confirmed COVID-19 cases (n=908) and deaths (n=44) by 15 April 2020 19:00

Confirmed Cases Over Time

908

confirmed cases

Source: World Health Organization



Deaths Over Time

44

deaths

Source: World Health Organization

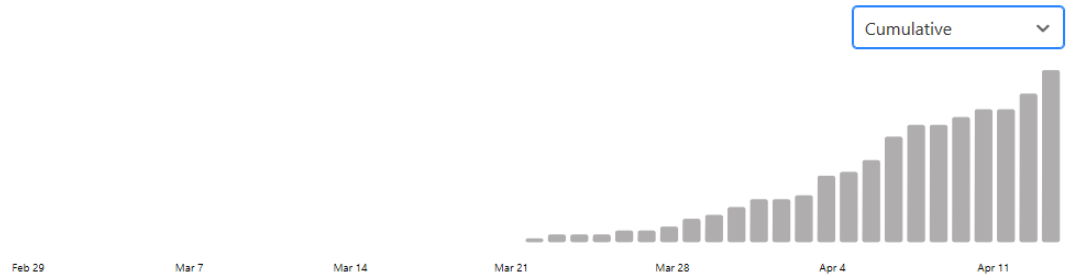
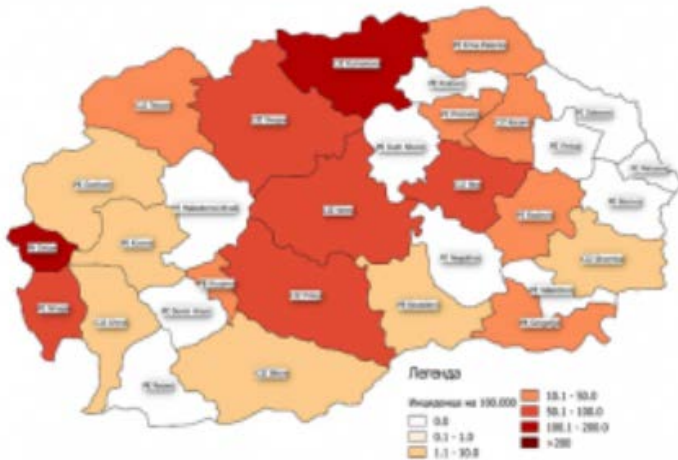


Figure 2. North Macedonia – COVID-19 incidence per 100,000 people, as of 15 April 2020



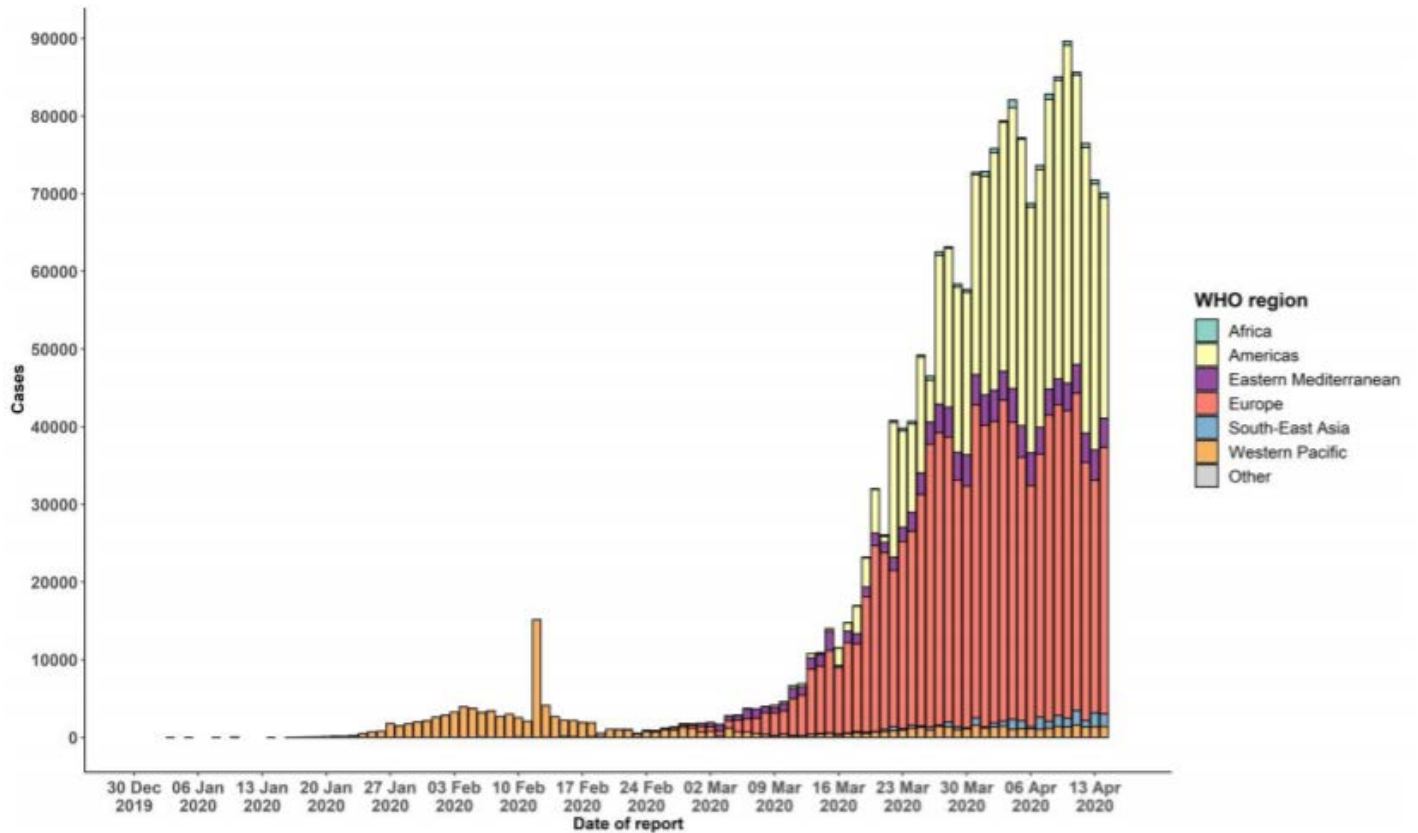
The highest cumulative incidence is in Kumanovo (183.6 cases per 100,000 people), followed by Debar (176.5 cases per 100,000 people). Six other cities have incidence above 50.0 cases per 100,000 people (Prilep, Struga, Veles, Shtip, Kochani and Skopje).

Age of patients vary from 0-91 years (median age – 46 years old). However, the highest risk group is between 50-59 years old.

The disaggregated data of the confirmed COVID-19 cases through 14 April 2020 which includes the cases reported on 15 April 2020 by MoH could be accessed at the www.iph.mk

GLOBAL COVID19 Situation

Epidemic curve of confirmed COVID-19, by date of report and WHO region through 15 April 2020



CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 (COVID-2019), EUROPE

- Based on the WHO and ECDC data as of 15 April 2020 10:00 CET, there have been 977 596 cases reported in the WHO European Region, representing 51% of the global burden of 1 914 916 cases reported to date. Globally, USA carries the heaviest case load (578 268), with Spain and Italy concluding top-3. In addition, five more countries from the European Region are in the top-10 (Germany, France, United Kingdom, Turkey and Belgium).
- In Europe, four countries reported 100 000 cases or more (Spain 172 541 cases, Italy 162 488 cases, Germany 127 584 cases and France 102 533 deaths), accounting for more than half (58%) of all European cases. Eleven countries reported 10 000 cases or more, listed in descending order (United Kingdom, Turkey, Belgium, Netherlands, Switzerland, the Russian Federation, Portugal, Austria, Israel, Ireland and Sweden).
- Cumulatively, 69% of the global burden of COVID-19 deaths (123 010 deaths) have been reported in the European Region (84 607 deaths), with Italy, Spain, France and the United Kingdom each reporting more than 10 thousand deaths and together accounting for 79% of all deaths in Europe (21 069, 18 056, 15 708, 12 107 deaths respectively).

Another four countries in the Region reported 1000 deaths or more (Belgium 4157 deaths, Germany 3254 deaths, Netherlands 2945 deaths, and Turkey 1403 deaths).

HOW MANY HEALTH CARE WORKERS ARE CURRENTLY INFECTED WITH COVID-19?

As of 8 April, over 22 000 cases of COVID-19 among health care workers from 52 countries had been reported to WHO. However, at the present time, there is no systematic reporting of health care worker infections to WHO and therefore this number probably under-represents the true number of COVID-19 of such infections globally.

To date, there are a limited number of publications and national situation reports that provide information on the number of healthcare worker infections. Preliminary results suggest they are being infected both in the workplace and in the community, most often through infected family members.

Understanding infection in health workers is critical to informing the specific infection prevention and control measures needed to protect them from infection. More [here](#).

In [EURO region](#), data show that one out of every 13 reported infections with information available was in a health care worker (as of 5 April). In North Macedonia, about 14% of all reported cases are among health care workers.

SUBJECTS IN FOCUS

Prisons

[Guidance: Preparedness, prevention and control of COVID-19 in prisons and other places of detention](#)

What are the main messages in the interim guidance¹?

- People deprived of their liberty, such as people in prisons, are likely to be more vulnerable to various diseases and conditions. They live in close proximity with one another and have a greater underlying burden of disease and worse health conditions than the general population, frequently facing greater exposure to risks such as smoking, poor hygiene and weak immune defense due to stress, poor nutrition, or prevalence of coexisting diseases.
- In all countries, the fundamental approach to be followed is prevention of introduction of the infectious agent into prisons or other places of detention, limiting the spread within the prison, and reducing the possibility of spread from the prison to the outside community.
- The human rights framework provides guiding principles in determining the response to the outbreak of COVID-19. The rights of all affected people must be upheld, and all public health measures must be carried out without discrimination of any kind. This means that prison settings must be part of the overall public health response to COVID-19.
- Prisons health must be included as part of the wider public health agenda, so investing in the prevention of COVID-19 reaching prisons is a priority.
- Contingency planning and surge capacity are essential in ensuring an adequate health response and maintaining secure and safe detention settings. The rights of all affected people must be upheld, and all public health measures must be carried out without discrimination of any kind. People in prison are more vulnerable to infection with COVID-19. Contingency plans should be shared with all involved, including staff members and prisoners to minimise unnecessary fear and anxiety.

¹ <http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/health-determinants/prisons-and-health/publications/2020/preparedness,-prevention-and-control-of-covid-19-in-prisons-and-other-places-of-detention-2020>

- Upon admission to prisons and other places of detention, all individuals should be screened for fever and lower respiratory tract symptoms. A triage system to assess individual risks and screening for fever and lower respiratory tract symptoms should also be set up for people working in prison, including custodial and healthcare staff. Such measure would contribute to prevent the spread of infection into prison.
- Governments should consider alternatives to incarceration for less serious offenses and persons who do not present a risk to public safety.

Should prisons be testing all prisoners with symptoms or just isolating them?

The recommendations in the prison setting are like anywhere else, ie, any individual with symptoms must be put into medical isolation until there can be further evaluation and, if necessary, tested.

Initial isolation within prisons is important but the cases ought to be evaluated and channeled to hospitals if severe.

Testing is very important, even if asymptomatic a) to allow for contact tracing in case of a positive result, b) to be able to exclude possible COVID-cases and c) to avoid unnecessary isolation.

There are two points that are particular to prisons:

- States when they deprive persons of their liberty have an enhanced, particularly pronounced duty of care – to protect the health of prisoners in such a situation necessitates a certain prioritization of resources in this setting. More so because prisons are home to an above-average number of people with pre-existing conditions. They can become most seriously ill or even die when infected with the coronavirus.
- The dangers of COVID in a closed setting are also accentuated compared to the outside world. Overcrowding can lead to massive and quick spreading, whereas isolation measures such as banning of visitors to protect the setting from COVID may result in violence. Therefore, States should consider giving appropriate priority to these settings.
- Governments need to invest in protective equipment and testing.

Is WHO collecting data on COVID-19 and prisons - is there anything that can be shared at this early stage?

There are various reporting systems for COVID-10 cases occurring in prisons. Consideration should be given to improve rapidly such surveillance and reporting systems. WHO is gathering reports and intelligence, but efforts need to be scaled up to this end. WHO EURO recently started working with Member States to improve the capacity of national surveillance systems to collect data on key prison health indicators. A report on this was launched recently and is available at <http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/health-determinants/prisons-and-health/publications/2019/status-report-on-prison-health-in-the-who-european-region-2019>.

Are prisons different from any other closed environment like for instance a nursing home?

Yes, in the sense that incarcerated people are deprived from their liberty, whereas in nursing homes they may be there by their own free will. Also, in detention centres, the conditions are often poor, increasing the odds of epidemic transmission, i.e. lighting, fresh air, overcrowding etc, whereas in nursing homes in general the basic conditions respecting human rights are ensured. What nursing homes and prisons have in common is the fact that they both involve high-risk individuals, respectively the old and the marginalised populations (and we know that epidemics disproportionately affect disadvantaged people), and the fact that there is interaction with the surrounding community created by incoming individuals, newly admitted, staff and visitors. So, in some of the aspects highlighted in the WHO guidance, the procedures to be adopted are in fact overarching.

WHAT WHO IS DOING FOR COVID19 IN NORTH MACEDONIA?

In line with the strategic shift of the Government's approach in fighting COVID19 whereby efforts are put on increasing testing, maintaining quality COVID19 care and essential care and protecting health care workers, WHO works closely with the government and national and global health partners to enable the response.

In North Macedonia:

- WHO is supporting North Macedonia for Sero-epidemiological studies investigating the extent of infection in the general population, as determined by seropositivity. A standardized WHO master protocol is available that is being now tailored to country needs in terms of public health, laboratory and clinical systems, capacity, availability of resources and cultural appropriateness. Using this standardized protocol allows for comparability of data across different countries and helps to determine important epidemiological parameters (e.g. the proportion of the population that remains susceptible to infection, proportion of asymptomatic infections etc.) which inform public health action. The protocol can be accessed here: <https://www.who.int/publications-detail/population-based-age-stratified-seroepidemiological-investigation-protocol-for-covid-19-virus-infection>
- WHO **donated 5000 COVID tests** to the Virology Lab of the Institute of Public Health on 8 April 2020.
- With WHO/USAID support, the **Health emergency operations venue at MOH** is now equipped and functional with new premises, refurbishing and IT equipment.
- **WHO held a training meeting on Solidarity trial** to all those involved in the scheme from COVID19 treating hospitals.
- A Ceremony for **launching of the USAID / WHO joint support** to the country to help contain and mitigate the COVID19 virus spread <https://un.mk/ceremony-for-launching-of-the-usaid-who-support-to-the-country-to-help-mitigate-the-spread-of-covid19/> was organized on 7 April 2020. This act of solidarity is directed mainly to support the health staff at the frontline of this fight against the virus: to ensure they have the means and the skills to protect themselves and control the infection all health care settings not only in treatment centers. A large part of the grant will also help the Institute of Public Health to continue its remarkable work in tracing and testing and early identification of the cases.
- WHO also held on Friday 3 April 2020, a **Zoom training session in Macedonian language** open for **all Health Care workers dealing with COVID19** for the proper practices in Infection control and prevention of virus transmission in hospitals and clinical management of severe respiratory cases.
- WHO developed a **risk assessment tool to be used by health care facilities with COVID-19 patients**. The tool is to be completed for all health workers who have been exposed to a confirmed COVID-19 patient in a health care facility. The tool will help determine the risk of COVID-19 virus infection of all HCWs who have been exposed to a COVID-19

WHO action in COVID-19 outbreak in North Macedonia aims at limiting the virus spread, protecting health and the health workers at the frontline, preserving the health care system capacity and its sustainability to respond and provide essential services to the population.

WHO is the lead UN agency for Health and main technical and health policy advisor to the government on COVID-19 containment and mitigation.

WHO works in coordination closely with other UN agencies as per the UN reform.

Western Balkan including North Macedonia is one of the priority countries for the WHO European Region.

Technical support, guidance and assistance are provided through the WHO Country Office from all levels of the Organization.

There is abundance of technical guidance WHO has developed in all areas of work: we are supporting the country to develop technical plans and implement priority interventions in the framework of a strong nation-wide strategic response.

<https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019>

patient and then provides recommendations for appropriate management of these HCWs, according to their infection risk.

- WHO continuing the roll out of the **Partners Platform for the Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan (SPRP)**: Onboarding has taken place supporting North Macedonia to link with international support; the Country Preparedness and Response Plan has been uploaded for increasing capacity for 2000 COVID19 cases.
- The country is active on the platform <https://covid-19-response.org>
- SPRP includes health systems continuity, the Platform will have a **9th Pillar** for assessment of priority actions to maintain essential health services.
- COVID-19 Health System Response Monitor (HSRM) has been formally launched by WHO EURO and the European Observatory for Health systems. North Macedonia is participating. <https://www.covid19healthsystem.org/mainpage.aspx>

WHO continues to be actively engaged in:

- In risk communication targeted messages and developed many messages and infographics in national languages for display at MOH media channels and other. *WHO [Facebook/Twitter](#) ; MoH [Facebook/Twitter](#); [WHO Europe website for COVID-19](#)*
- Providing technical advice and support to many national and international partners for stepping up everyone's engagement in halting the virus spread and its impact on North Macedonia.
- Ensuring lab and testing tools are available for COVID19 related testing kits and PPE.
- Assisting the MOH in gaps and needs assessment and bridging those gaps for better health system coping and response.
- Establishing bilateral partnerships, resource mobilization, and joint plans to address gaps and needs of the MOH.
- Sustaining professional and technical knowledge of all health care workers in the country through the online WHO training course for COVID-19 for health care and infection control and protection (IPC) is now available in Macedonian Language on the WHO learning platform for Health workers. <https://openwho.org/>
- Generating Robust data needed to show which treatments are the most effective, by North Macedonia joining the WHO SOLIDARITY Trial which is a large, international therapeutic study that will allow also receiving free of charge medicines for COVID19 and latest evidence-based indications for changing treatment protocols when needed to reduce mortality, length of stay under mechanical respiration and reducing complications.
- Tracking the epidemiological spread of the virus, supports early warning system and keep communities and frontline responders informed with the latest technical guidance.
- Contributing to the UN in the country to make sure that timely procurement takes place and supporting the newly set UN coordination mechanism for the COVID19. [1UN MK@facebook.com](https://www.facebook.com/1UNMK)

NORTH MACEDONIA STRATEGIC RESPONSE AND ACTION

North Macedonia mobilized an all-of-government action to fight this new coronavirus, including scaling up emergency response mechanisms in all sectors. Actions and readjustments of measures are continuous and monitoring of the situation is ongoing on daily basis. The country is in declared national emergency Announced by the President of the Republic on 18 March 2020 for one month.

On the health front, the country is working hard now to ensure its COVID19 hospitalization surge capacity with the necessary personnel are in place with the influx of additional cases in recent days.

The Ministry of Health increased public health measures, such as rapid identification, diagnosis and management of the cases, identification and follow up of the contacts, infection prevention and control in health care settings, implementation of health measures for travelers, awareness-raising in the population and risk communication and counter misinformation as well as minimizing social and economic impact through multisectoral partnerships.

- Minister Dimitorov welcomed the decision of the European Commission to accept the initiative of the ministers of foreign affairs in the region to cancel the export restrictions for the Western Balkans for the procurement of protective medical equipment from the EU except for surgical masks.
- Monthly Subsidy of 14,500 denars per employee can be used by craftsmen, hairdressers, beauticians, agriculture workers and other self-employed people, as announced by Finance Minister.
- The International Monetary Fund (IMF) expects Macedonia's economy to shrink by 4% this year as a result of the coronavirus pandemic. North Macedonia's current account deficit is forecast to narrow to 2.2% of GDP in 2020 from 2.8% in 2019. In 2021, the deficit is seen further narrowing to 1.3%, according to the report. The IMF expects Macedonia's government borrowing to reach 6.5% of GDP in 2020, before falling to 3.1% of GDP in 2021.
- For food products and medical products whose fast transport is assessed as essential in the health crisis, faster transport will be provided through the CEFTA member states. This means that at the border crossings there will be a special lane for the carriers of these products at the entrance and exit of the countries. In North Macedonia, green corridors have been activated since Monday, at the border crossings Tabanovce, Blace and Kjafasan.
- The Public Revenue Office (PRO) announced that the state budget in March this year decreased by 12.28 percent compared to March last year due to decline in VAT revenues in March of almost 17% compared to last year, in the personal income tax a decline of 1.11 percent, and in the profit tax a decline of 10.78 percent. The Gross VAT collection for the first 14 days of April was reduced by 29.19% compared to the first 14 days of April 2019. In the first 14 days of April 2020. It is noteworthy to mention that PRO exempts companies from personal income tax evasion and profit tax for March, April and May 2020. This applies to catering, tourism and transport, but also to all others who have a 40% drop in income or have closed half of their outlets.

UN, DONATIONS AND PARTNER COORDINATION- COVID-19

To provide a comprehensive and coordinated approach in identifying and repurposing the available bilateral assistance to the COVID-19 response, all public administration bodies receiving bilateral donor assistance will report promptly to the Secretariat for European Affairs (SEA) the amount of funds available for each project. The SEA will then submit a formal request to the bilateral donors for the reuse of funds in accordance with the identified priority needs for COVID19.

- **The Steiermärkische Sparkasse Group**, through the two local banks Ohridska Banka and Sparkasse Bank Macedonia, jointly donated funds to support various segments of the health system in the total amount of 110,000 Euros. Ohridska Banka expressed their solidarity with the help of 1,500 socially disadvantaged families in cooperation with the Red Cross of the City of Skopje.. For the needs of the University Clinic for Infectious and Febrile Diseases in Skopje, they donated 54,000 Euros for the purchase of protective masks and suits, and for the

maintenance and repair of existing medical equipment - two mobile X-ray machines and the purchase of a vertical laminar chamber. As part of this donation, the Group has allocated funds to support the two general hospitals in Kumanovo and Ohrid, and provided fuel for 32 vehicles available for emergency medical care

- **USAID and UNICEF** have donated 2,350 packages of hygiene products for families of social risks for protection from the spreading of the coronavirus. Of these, 1,000 packages will be donated to families in Suto Orizari, Skopje, 500 in Trizla, Prilep, 500 in Bajro, Bitola, 250 in Keramidnica, Gostivar and 100 in Crnik, Delcevo.
- **United States** gave donation of personal protective equipment as a part of the continued support for North Macedonia. U.S. companies like Coca Cola, Microsoft and other are also offering assistance to North Macedonia in the COVID-19 crisis management, as announced by Deputy Assistant Secretary for the Western Balkans, Matthew Palmer.
- **Czech Republic** donation of one million masks arrived Skopje by a military plane from Prague.
- **China's** assistance for North Macedonia is expected by the end of April with protective gloves, hand and surface disinfectants in addition to 30000Euros provided yesterday to Ministry of Health.
- **Slovenia** provided 100,000 surgical masks and 100,000 protective masks.
- **Norway** has also donated medical supplies to North Macedonia (worth 180 000 Euro) which will be shipped from the NATO Support and Procurement Agency (NSPA). North Macedonia is currently using a field hospital donated by Norway, allowing it to double the capacity at the Infectious Disease Clinic.
- Sixteen applications have been picked out of more than 500 sent for the **CREATON public** call to tackle COVID-19 challenges, issued by the Fund for Innovations and Technology Development. The public call was supported by the Embassy of Switzerland to North Macedonia, USAID, UNDP, UNICEF, and the Chamber of Commerce for Information and Communication Technologies – MASIT. Nearly 158 applications were shortlisted. Of those that made the cut, there are solutions involving medicine, digital tools as support to micro, small and medium-sized enterprises to weather the crisis, education digital tools, culture and leisure tools. The total budget is 10 million denars and each proposal can receive up to EUR 10,000 in local currency. The call is the first in a series of the Fund's initiatives to tackle with the COVID-19 consequences.
- Disabled and elderly persons will receive aid during the coronavirus crisis. This activity is accomplished with the **UNDP** and in cooperation with the **Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation**.
- Government authorized the Minister of Health Venko Filipce to sign the Donation Agreement between the **Information Technology Company Nextsen DOO** as a Donor and the Ministry of Health as a recipient of the donation.
- **British Embassy** Donated Equipment to Defence Ministry: The Embassy of the United Kingdom to Macedonia handed over to the Defence Ministry a donation consisting of protective equipment for better handling of the coronavirus situation
- The **Hungarian government** donated 100,000 protective masks and 5,000 protective suits
- **Turkey** delivered a donation to North Macedonia to deal with the coronavirus on 8 April 2020. The Turkish donation consists of 50,000 protective medical masks, 1,000 protective suits, 1,000 diagnostic tests and other medical supplies.
- **MOH Solidarity fund is established:** Companies, individuals, organizations, institutions, embassies donated 59.3 million denars on the account of the Ministry of Health including donations of medical devices, protective equipment and other materials.
- North Macedonia to receive urgent medical equipment with 4 million euros from **EU for procurement** through UNOPS.
- **USAID** supported both WHO and UNICEF with 1.1. million USD in their efforts to fight the epidemic in North Macedonia
- **Germany** offered support to the Ministry of Health with an amount of USD 2 million in PPE

- OSCE is proposing donation of essential PPE for the COVID19 Center of Infectious Diseases for 30,000 Euros.
- Packages with food and hygiene assets in the amount of 100.000 USD will be allocated to most jeopardized Roma families in Macedonia that are socially and economically hit by the health crisis, announced the **Foundation Open Society – Macedonia** which donated the funds.
- **Macedonian Red Cross** supports the elderly and the disabled in shopping and basic needs for hygiene, protection and their livelihood.

GAPS/NEEDS AND CHALLENGES

The most important priority at this point and in the next 3 months is to ensure that the health system can cope with increasing numbers of cases needing intensive management, protecting the health care workers and ensuring essential social and medical care to the vulnerable.

➤ **Technical needs at the health front:**

- Assess the socioeconomic impact on Health system during the crisis and after the crisis
- Determine the level of immunity to the virus in the population
- Review of the testing algorithms in consideration of the strategy to increase testing.
- Increase use of eHealth and telemedicine to improve and facilitate population preventive interventions
- Strengthen epidemiological capacity
- Enhance planning capacity for transition strategy after lockdown.

➤ **Critical needs:**

- Laboratory Kits and reagents; Personal Protective Equipment (PPE); Mechanical Ventilators/Respirators (respirators from operating rooms are not adapted to need of respiratory diseases and cannot be used for the ICU) ;
- intensifying risk communication;
- socioeconomic relief for vulnerable groups and employment protection.
- Maintaining Essential health and social services
- Protecting health care workers whether those working in the COVID-19 designated facilities or elsewhere countrywide because of the community transmission.
- Mental Health Support to health workers and the public especially the vulnerable ones.

➤ **Challenges:**

- Procurement : Access to local or international supplies and mainly respirators for the critical needs identified because of international shortages.
- Shortage in health workforce as the situation progresses
- Ensuring sustainability of the health facilities and health care during and after the crisis.
- Outreach and social support to the vulnerable
- Ensuring continuity of treatment and access to regular health care for all citizens including the vulnerable groups with other diseases and pathologies.
- Fighting Isolation and scaling up community engagement in the regions
- Compliance of the citizens to instructions of the government and self-isolation

IMPORTANT CONTACTS NORTH MACEDONIA:

Call Center 0800 002 03; “Alo Doctor” 02 15 123

Useful Links

WHO [Facebook](#)/[Twitter](#)

MoH [Facebook](#)/[Twitter](#)

[WHO Europe website for COVID-19](#)

Government’s web page for all official COVID-19 related information ([MKD](#)/[EN](#)).

[MoH COVID-19 information](#)

NATO’s Next-Generation Incidence Command System ([NICS](#))

[How to stay physically active during COVID-19 self-quarantine](#)

[Q&A on COVID-19, pregnancy, childbirth and breastfeeding](#)

New WHO Global Campaign – [“Pass the message: Five steps to kicking out coronavirus”](#) with FIFA

For symptoms related to COVID-19

CPH Bitola 071 261 330

CPH Veles 071 219 278

CPH Gevgelija 071 219 278

CPH Kochani 071 373 913

CPH Kumanovo 070 215 851

CPH Ohrid 070 723 029

CPH Prilep 076 475 747

CPH Skopje 071 289 614

CPH Strumica 072 235 543

CPH Tetovo 075 240 464

RU Gostivar 076 365 161

CPH Shtip 078 365 613

IPH Skopje 078 387 194

Psychological support

-Self-isolated adults

072 919 009

-Citizens of municipalities Debar and Center Zhupa

070 241 807

-adolescents and their parents

078 378 728

-parents of children with disabilities
070291574

-Parents of preschool and school children 072 912 676

Red Cross mobile teams for elderly support

Red Cross Center 070 297 166

Red Cross Kisela Voda 071 349 225

Red Cross Chair 070 208 383

Red Cross Karpos 071 349 230

Red Cross Gazi Baba

Team for support of homeless people

Foreign Affairs

Regular line 075 446 647

Regular line, Viber and WhatsApp:
070 282 078

[New] Call Center for the economic measures in response to COVID-19
02/324-8040

WHO WhatsApp messaging service

[New] Text hi to +41 79 893 1892
Text hi to +41 79 412 32 36