

**WHAT HAPPENS TO THE MONEY FROM THE
STATE BUDGET, COUNCIL OF EUROPE
DEVELOPMENT BANK LOANS AND GRANT AND
WESTERN BALKANS INVESTMENT FUND
GRANTS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF HEALTH
STATUS OF CITIZENS?**

Do the funds from all sources really contribute to improvement of the health status of citizens or do they put additional pressure on the state budget and limit the enjoyment of health rights by citizens?



**ASSOCIATION FOR EMANCIPATION,
SOLIDARITY AND EQUALITY OF WOMEN**

SUMMARY AND KEY FINDINGS

In 2010, the Government of Republic of Macedonia started with realization of the long-term investment project for “Rehabilitation of 52 Health Provider Institutions” which cost 231 million EUR and was implemented by the Ministry of Health. The funds allocated to the project represent 56% of the total needed to bring the 52 Health Providing Institutions up to a standard comparable with EU.¹ The project funds, in two phases, were provided through a loan from the Council of Europe Development Bank (CEDB loan), state own contribution, Western Balkan Investment Fund (WBIF) grants and CEDB external grants.

During the implementation of the project, the Government of Republic of Macedonia reconstructed and rehabilitated six out of the planned 52 public health institutions. Despite the huge amount of spent funds for improving the conditions and services in these institutions, **citizens still face major barriers to access the basic health services they provide**, especially due to the bad spatial conditions in some of the institutions (especially Clinical Hospital Tetovo) and lack of basic medical equipment for patient diagnostics and treatment. **The health care staff cannot fully provide its services due to lack of functional medical equipment, lack of staff and poor spatial conditions in the public health institutions where the largest investments were made.** Overall, despite the large amount of funds spent on the implementation of this project, which was supposed to contribute to satisfying half of the real needs of public healthcare institutions, **patients and health care staff face the same problems as before in accessing and securing the health services.**

Moreover, the highest infant mortality rate for the period from 2005 – 2015 is registered in the Polog region (average 11.11/1000 live births), where the General Hospital Tetovo and Gostivar (the only hospitals in that region) are located and provide healthcare services. Furthermore, after Polog region, the highest infant mortality rate occurs in Skopski region (average 10,64/1000) where the Special Hospital for gynaecology and obstetrics Chair – Skopje provides health services². The Prilep General Hospital "Borka Taleski" filled the front pages of the newspapers and was covered in a news bulletin on television, but not because of new medical equipment, employing doctors or introducing a new method. Instead it was featured because of the increased mortality of mothers and newborns, debts, blocked accounts, disastrous working conditions, infections, and so on. For more than two years, the hospital's account has been blocked because the hospital owes 2 million Euros, and it is speculated that several departments (gynaecology, skin and eye department) have been closed for work and patients are sent for treatment to the Clinical Hospital in Bitola. According to doctors, working conditions are catastrophic, and they do not have basic materials, surgical threads, gauze, infusions ...³.

¹ Based on the assessment of the healthcare infrastructure investment needs conducted with support by CEDB through the Western Balkans Investment Facility Grant in 2011 the total infrastructure investment needs covering 52 Health Providing Institutions throughout the country is 416 million EUR.

² <http://www.esem.org.mk/pdf/Publikacii/2017/Doonecka%20perinatalna%20i%20majcina.pdf>

³ Translated from newspaper article <http://fokus.mk/arhiva-makedonskite-bolnitsii-kako-horor-film/>

The question is, were these funds really used for achieving the project outcomes, or were they misused.

What exactly happened with the funds spent is a real mystery, especially because of the lack of transparency and non-sharing of information by the key institutions involved in the implementation of this project. **The Council of Europe Development Bank (CEDB) does not provide detailed information about the project “Rehabilitation of Health Provider Institutions – Phase 1 and Phase 2”, while when it comes to national level public intuitions the practice does not drastically differ from the international level institutions. The national public institutions do not publish information regarding the conditions of the loans and grants signed and the impact that those credit and grant agreements have on citizens.** Any indebtedness of the public institutions should be approved by the legislature and publicly announced in the official gazette. However, information regarding the individual borrowing laws is not publicly available, which further complicates the process of collecting and analyzing this type of information. In contrast to the borrowing procedures, the procedures for obtaining funds through grants are left to the institutions, and information about the concluded contracts is not publicly available at all. Specifically, when it comes to this project, **there is no available data regarding the interest rate, period of payment and other costs.** The only information that is presented in the loan agreements of the Projects “Rehabilitation of Health Provider Institutions – Phase 1 and Phase 2”, is “the interest rate, the currency, the disbursement date, the repayment period and each Party’s remittance, shall be determined jointly by the Government and the CEDB, but it shall not be greater than 20 years, including up to 5 years grace period. The loan shall be disbursed in minimum 4 tranches. The disbursement agreement for the first tranche must occur within 12 months after signing the agreement and shall not exceed 50% of the Loan amount. Each tranche can be disbursed after the Borrower confirms that 90% of the previous tranche has been allocated.”

It is especially important to point out that the loan provided by the CEDB and the grants provided by WBIF and CEDB put huge pressure on the present and future activities in the public health sector and result in concentration of public funds available for health on infrastructure activities and cutting of funds already available for preventive health care. For example, in the period after signing the first loan agreement (2017 in comparison to 2010) the budget for preventive health care was decreased by 2.344.520 Euros. Further, **the loan also put additional burden on the state budget, which means that the government in the future will need to cut some public expenditures** (health sector will be one of the first on the list) **in order to provide funds for paying the obligations from the debt. The loan also places limits on the sustainability of the health care services through shifting domestic funds in the budget in line with foreign/debt funds.**

The Association for Emancipation Solidarity and Equality of Women (ESE), since 2009, has been working on the promotion of women’s, maternal and child health, with special focus on women and children from Roma and other marginalized communities. In this period, ESE submitted several proposals to the Ministry of Health of Macedonia with

concrete measures for improvement of the health status of women, mothers and children health through increasing the coverage of these communities with preventive health services. ESE's activities in this area are realized with support from the Open Society Foundation - Macedonia and the Open Society Foundations - New York.

This document presents the key findings that the ESE obtained from analysis of data from the official documents that the Government of R. of Macedonia submitted to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg, France on 15.10.2009 (for the first phase) and on 24.12.2013 (application, agreement and other documents as an attachment to the application for the Council of Europe Development Bank -CEDB loan). In the document we also present data from the official reports and documents attached to the reports sent to the CEDB. All documents analyzed were obtained through a procedure for free access to public information.

In addition, 26 interviews with patients and three representatives from the Clinical Hospital Tetovo and General Hospital Prilep were conducted. These two public health institutions were selected for in-depth analysis based on the amount of funds spent for their reconstruction under the project, as well as the high infant mortality rate in the region covered by the Clinical Hospital Tetovo in comparison with the rest of the regions in the country and the very poor conditions in the maternity ward and at least two maternal deaths in one year reported by the media in the General Hospital Prilep. The document shows the level of patient satisfaction with the hospitals' spatial and technical conditions before and after project completion on one hand, and the benefits from the work undertaken and equipment bought as a result of the project on the other. It's worth mentioning that the Institute of Respiratory Diseases in children "Kozle" is the institution with the highest amount of funds absorbed from the project. However, they didn't respond to ESE's invitation for interviews and therefore there was no possibility for ESE to interview this hospital patients and to assess their level of satisfaction and benefits.

KEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

The conducted analysis raised **three key problems in the public health sector financing and operation:**

- 1. Lack of transparency in the public health sector on national level in realization of capital projects that should contribute towards improvement in operation of the public health system, as well as lack of transparency in the international institutions that provide funds to the national public health sector for this purpose.** The low level of transparency leads towards suspicion of a high level of corruption in realization of the project for modernization of the health system in the country. **In order to improve the level of transparency the Ministry of Health should publish all the documents developed during the implementation of the project “Rehabilitation of Health Provider Institutions”, including: project application, project reports, project transactions, contract signed during the project implementation, evidence from the conducted activities provided in the reports submitted to the international organizations (pictures, videos, etc.); etc.**
- 2. Lack of capacity for assessing the actual needs for modernization of the public health sector.**

Based on the assessment of the healthcare infrastructure investment needs conducted by the Ministry of Health, the total infrastructure needs for 52 public health institutions is 416 million EUR. In the period from 2010 to 2017, the Ministry of Health was granted 231 million EUR that will contribute to satisfaction of the assessed infrastructure needs. The funds granted were used for partial reconstruction and equipping of six public health institutions. **Hence, according to the actual capacity of the Ministry in realization of infrastructure projects, the Ministry should divide the infrastructure projects into more phases and in each of them concentrate on full reconstruction and equipping a few public health institutions. Additionally, the Ministry should revise the previously made assessment of the healthcare infrastructure investment needs and request revision of the activities undertaken and funds spent with the project “Rehabilitation of Health Provider Institutions” in the period from 2010 till 2017.**

- 3. Government of Republic of Macedonia, through the Ministry of Health, spent a large amount of funds for modernization of the public health sector without actual improvement of the access of patients to health services and improvement of health staff working conditions.**

The Government of Republic of Macedonia has spent 98% of the funds allocated in the state budget for realization of the first phase of the project “Rehabilitation of Health Provider Institutions” for reconstruction of six out of 52 planned public health institutions and purchasing medical equipment. However, patients are still facing barriers in accessing the health care services, due to the poor spatial and technical conditions in some of the project-targeted institutions (unsealed

windows, low quality food, broken equipment, non-existence of equipment, old equipment, etc.) and poor toilets conditions (non-functionality, hygiene, lack of hot water, etc.). **In order to improve the spatial, technical and toilet conditions the Ministry of Health should: improve the conditions and functionality of the toilets in the public health institutions, especially in Clinical Hospital Tetovo; change the old windows and the furniture; provide hot water in the rooms and the toilets; change the old mattresses and linens; invest in purchasing and installing additional necessary equipment; purchase new equipment (Clinical Hospital Tetovo) and repair the existing equipment (General Hospital Prilep).**

The implementation of the project did not facilitate improvement in the working conditions of the health care providers. The spatial conditions are still a major barrier for health care staff providing health care services to citizens, especially in the Clinical Hospital Tetovo where two out of six wards were reconstructed, while in General Hospital Prilep one out of 12 wards. Additionally, the lack of functional medical equipment and additional costs for equipment maintenance create additional pressure on the health care providers. In the Clinical Hospital Tetovo, 11 medical equipment items are not in use and three were not purchased, while in General Hospital Prilep one equipment item out of 11 is not functional. **In order to ensure better working conditions of the health care staff and full utilization of the purchased equipment, the Ministry of Health needs to: improve the spatial conditions, undertake activities for the spatial adjustment of the health facilities in order to put the procured equipment in operation, to ensure independence in the implementation of the procedures for servicing and maintenance of the existing equipment to the public health institutions, provide training to the medical staff for appropriate use of the equipment, timely provision of materials, etc.**

1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF THE PROJECT “REHABILITATION OF HEALTH PROVIDER INSTITUTIONS – PHASE 1 AND PHASE 2”

In order to improve the health status of citizens and provide better access to quality healthcare services, of the most vulnerable in particular, the Government of R. of Macedonia through the Ministry of Health committed to allocating and spent 231.257.488 EUR. The funds were provided through a loan from the Council of Europe Development Bank (CEDB loan) in the amount of 120.000 EUR, complementing its own contribution in the amount of 103.807.488 EUR, Western Balkan Investment Fund (WBIF) grants in the amount of 6.400.000 EUR and CEDB external grants in the amount of 1.050.000 EUR. The first phase of the project was worth 51 million EUR, while the second phase 180 million EUR.

FIRST PHASE:

On 19 November 2009, the Ministry of Health of R. Macedonia was granted **23.000.000 Euros from the CEDB Loan LD 1689 for co-financing rehabilitation of 20 Health provider institutions (HPI) throughout the country** (hereinafter – CEDB Phase 1 loan). The period of implementation was 2010 – 2013.

The overall cost of this project amounts to 51.462.488 Euros, out of which 23.000.000 Euros were provided from the CEDB, 3.000.000 Euros were provided from the WBIF; 25.362.488 Euros (2.362.488 Euros more than the projected amount within the loan application) from the budget of R. Macedonia (as contribution of the Government of R. Macedonia into the total project value) and 100.000 Euros were provided from the CEDB External Grant.

Based on the application the funds provided would be used for: Works; Supervision and other; Medical equipment; Project Implementing Unit; and Contingencies (3.8 mil. Euros). According to the approved loan agreement of the Ministry of Health of R. Macedonia for the CEDB Phase 1 loan, the first phase of the project is focused on two components. **Component 1 focuses on** simple refurbishing of 18 facilities which may include: roof replacements, renovation of lavatories, replacement of doors and windows, upgrading of utilities/installations, seismic retrofitting, and rehabilitation of fire prevention systems; as well as demolition of existing buildings and construction of new facilities for the Institute for child lung diseases (Kozle - Skopje); and reconstruction of two existing one-floor buildings within the Psychiatric Hospital Skopje. **Component 2** focuses on medical equipment that includes purchase and installation of small diagnostic equipment.

SECOND PHASE:

On 24 January 2014, the Ministry of Health of R. Macedonia was granted **97.000.000 Euros from the CEDB Loan LD 1826 for co-financing of consolidation and modernization of university Clinical Center “Mother Tereza” in Skopje and the Regional Clinical Hospital in Shtip** (hereinafter – CEDB Phase 2 loan). The respective period of implementation is 2014 – 2019.

The overall cost of this project amounts to 179.795.000 Euros, out of which 97.000.000 Euros were provided from the CEDB, two grants in amount of 1.400.000 and 2.000.000 Euros were provided from the WBIF; 78.445.000 Euros (1.252.683 Euros less than the projected) from the budget of R. Macedonia (as contribution of the Government of R. Macedonia in the total project value) and 950.000 Euros were provided from the CEDB External Grant.

Based on the application 128.697.412 Euros would be used for consolidation and modernization of University Clinical Center “Mother Tereza” in Skopje and 48.000.271 Euros for consolidation and modernization of the Regional Clinical Hospital in Shtip. The total amount of funds provided would be used for: inception and design (2.637.647 Euros); demolition, construction and upgrading (112.646.191 Euros); medical and non-medical equipment (52.500.460 Euros); landscape, road and park (2.925.000. Euros); upgrading of professional and managerial capacities (2.400.000 Euros) and project management (3.588.385 Euros).

The amount of funds that flowed into the R. Macedonia budget for consolidation and modernization of University Clinical Center “Mother Tereza” in Skopje and the Regional Clinical Hospital in Shtip is not publicly available and the relevant institutions did not provide information in response to a FOI procedure.

According to the approved loan agreement of the Ministry of Health of R. Macedonia for the CEDB Phase 1 loan, the first phase of the project is focused on two components: **Component 1** – consolidation of the University Clinical Center “Mother Tereza” in Skopje; and **Component 2** – consolidation of the Regional Clinical Hospital in Shtip.

Four years after submission of the application for the CEDB Phase 2 loans and signing the loan agreement, the Ministry of Health of R. Macedonia has started with the reconstruction work on the Regional Clinical Hospital in Shtip, while the reconstruction work on the University Clinical Center “Mother Tereza” in Skopje has still not started.

THE PROJECT AIMS TO:

- Improve the level of health care in the country by improving basic infrastructure and upgrading outdated equipment.
- Improve operational conditions that would create a more responsive and dynamic environment.
- Improve the health status of the beneficiaries.
- Ensure social inclusive growth for improving accessibility to better health for the population in general, and especially for the most vulnerable.
- Increased public investments, improved accessibility to better health services and investment in human resources, education and scientific development.
- Improve the referral system that will ensure that people will receive the right treatment, at right level of care and the closest location.
- Reduce the pressure on the University Clinics and avoid unwanted patient flow into the capital city.
- Introduce new methods and treatments through installation of modern medical equipment and increase in the managerial and medical capacities.
- Improve the quality of the services provided to the population and ensure that the treatment is provided with less interruption to the patients' daily life in a most cost-effective manner.
- Better health outcome per EUR spent in the sector.

THE EXPECTED OUTCOMES OF THE PROJECT ARE THE FOLLOWING:

- Increase the male life expectancy at birth from 72,7 to 75 by 2020;
- Increase the female life expectancy at birth from 77 to 80 by 2020;
- Decrease the number of deaths from 947 per 100.000 population to 880;
- Decrease the percentage of respiratory diseases from 16,5% to 12%; and
- Decrease the number of perinatal deaths from 12,3 per 1.000 births to 7 [per 1.000]

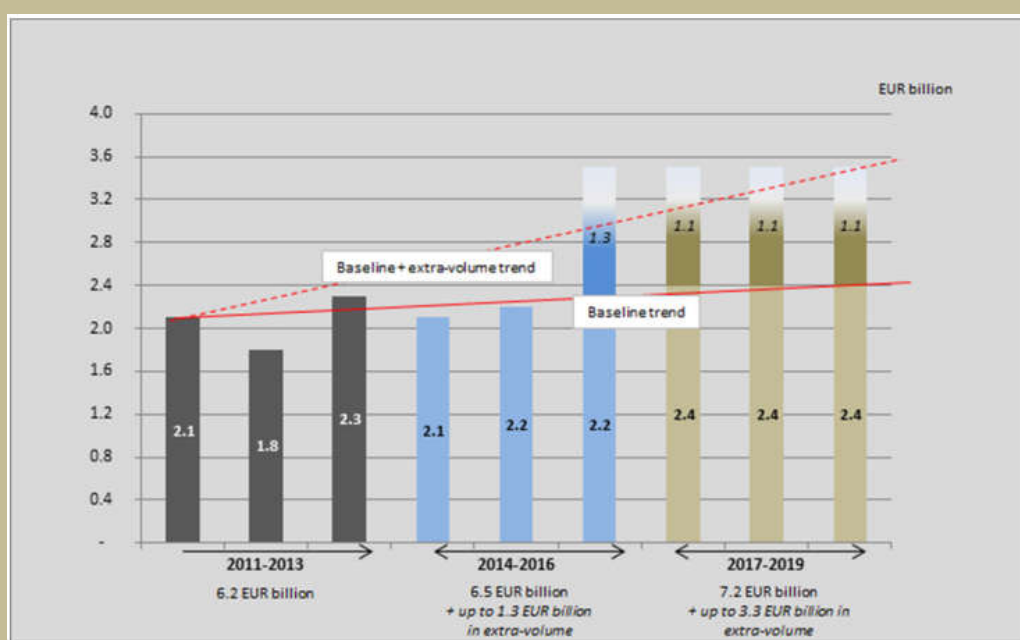
WHAT IS THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE DEVELOPMENT BANK (CEDB)?

The Council of Europe Development Bank (CEDB) is a multilateral development bank with an exclusively social mandate. Through the provision of financing and technical expertise for projects with a high social impact in its member states, it actively promotes social cohesion and strengthens social integration in Europe. The CEDB represents a major instrument of the policy of solidarity in Europe. It participates in financing social projects, responds to emergency situations and contributes to improving the living conditions of the most disadvantaged population groups.

The CEDB contributes to the implementation of socially oriented investment projects in the following sectors: refugees and migrants; social housing; living conditions; natural disasters; environment; cultural heritage; health; public administration; education and micro, small and medium-sized enterprises.⁴

CEDB investments in socially oriented projects with a proactive business-oriented approach are forecast to amount to 19.9 billion Euros in the period from 2011 until 2019, plus 4.6 billion Euros in extra-volume (see graph 1). (We assume that “extra-volume” refers to additional funds that can become available.) The loan provided to the Ministry of Health in the Republic of Macedonia represents 0.6% of the total available funds from the CEDB portfolio.

Graph 1. CEDB Project Approvals (previous development plans and forecasts)



Source: <https://coebank.org/media/documents/Development Plan 2017 2019.pdf>

According to the CEDB, investments in public health are not only worthwhile per se, but bring about considerable improvements in economic outcomes and significant social benefits. Driven by this approach CEDB provides the means for financing various types of projects that concern health and related infrastructure, most notably involving

⁴ Source: Official CEDB web site <https://coebank.org/en/about/>

the construction, renovation and modernization of infrastructure such as hospitals, neighbourhood healthcare centers (including those specialized in providing assistance to vulnerable populations), university hospitals or centers specializing in healthcare for the elderly and the disabled.

In the period from 1999 to 2017 the CEDB provided loan funds in the amount of 305.55 mil. Euros to the Government of R. of Macedonia for realization of 13 projects in different areas (see table1. in Annex 1). The WBIF contributed to 10 projects financed by the loans provided by CEDB, in amount of 16.75 mil. Euros (see table1. in Annex 1). Apart from the WBIF, funds for realization of the projects in R. of Macedonia from CEDB loans were supported by the CEDB external grants valued at 1.05 mil. Euros (two projects); *Norwegian Government- External Grant* 0.4 mil. Euros (one project); and *EU IPF IPA - External Grant* 2.6 mil. Euros (one project). (see table1. in Annex 1). 40% of the total funds (129.45 mil. Euros) provided by these creditors/donors were ringfenced for realization of eight projects for improvement of the public health system in the country, related to: Rehabilitation of Healthcare Provider Institutions (Phase 1) (*CEDB External Grant*); Rehabilitation of Healthcare Provider Institutions (Phase 2) – Project preparation for the consolidation and modernization of Skopje University Clinical Center (*WBIF Grant*); Rehabilitation of Healthcare Provider Institutions (Phase 2) - Project preparation for the consolidation and modernization of regional clinical Hospital Shtip (*WBIF Grant*); Rehabilitation of Healthcare Provider Institutions (Phase 2) (*CEDB External Grant*); Health Infrastructure Projects (*WBIF Grant*); Construction of Hospital for Children Diseases Construction of Hospital for Children’s Diseases – reconstruction and equipping of Kozle (*Grant*); Project for consolidation and modernization of the Clinical Center “Mother Teresa” in Skopje and the Regional Hospital in Shtip (*Loan*) and the Rehabilitation of Health Provider Institutions in Republic of Macedonia Phase I - improve the suboptimal appearance of 20 public health institutions’ facilities and raise the quality of health care for the Macedonian citizens, as part of overall reform of the health sector (*Loan*).

WHAT IS THE WESTERN BALKANS INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK (WBIF)?

The Western Balkans Investment Framework (WBIF) is another EU financial institution that support socio-economic development and EU accession across the Western Balkans through the provision of finance and technical assistance for strategic investments, particularly in infrastructure, energy efficiency, and private sector development. It is a joint initiative of the EU, International Financial institutions, bilateral donors, and the governments of the Western Balkans.

As seen in the table below, in the past years WBIF has provided funds for implementation of 28 project: seven projects for transportation sector, 11 projects in energy sector; two projects for environment protection; six projects in the social sector; and two for private sector development. Just two projects out of 28 projects in total are for health (see picture 1 in Annex 2).

2. HOW WERE THE CEDB, WBIF AND STATE FUNDS PROVIDED FOR REALIZATION OF THE FIRST PHASE OF THE PROJECT USED IN REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA?⁵

In the period from 2010 until 2017, for rehabilitation of 20 HPI 50.595.494 Euros flowed into the R. Macedonia budget (23.000.000 Euros from CEDB; 24.595.494 Euros own funds and 3.000.000 Euros from WBIF). Most of the funds (60%) were spent for refurbishment and 40% for purchasing equipment (see table 2). All the funds used for purchasing equipment were provided by RM country funds, while the funds for refurbishment were provided from all three other sources (see last column in table 2).

⁵ The activities realized and the funds spent during the second phase are not presented in the details in the documents due to the lack of publicly available data and not providing information in response to a FOI procedure by the relevant institutions.

Table 2. Breakdown of funding received for the Phase 1 in the period from 2010 until 2017 (in EUR, net of VAT)

Financing sources	Planned breakdown	%	Received in Y2010	Received in Y2011	Received in Y2012	Received in Y2013	Received in Y2014	Received in Y2015	Received in Y2016	Received in Y2017	TOTAL
Refurbishment											
CEDB	23.000.000	81	2.000.000	2.000.000	8.020.000	5.600.000	0	1.380.000	2.000.000	2.000.000	23.000.000
Government	2.500.000	9	359.397	995.341	345.622	11.363	774.024	1.245.375	149.152	348.007	4.228.281
WBIF grant	3.000.000	11	0	0	0	1.152.739	1.802.873	44.388	0	0	3.000.000
TOTAL	28.500.000	58	2.359.397	2.995.341	8.365.622	6.764.102	2.576.897	2.669.763	2.149.152	2.348.007	30.228.281
Equipment											
CEDB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government	20.367.213	100	4.572.064	5.879.678	4.804.636	3.212.236	1.898.599	0	0	0	20.367.213
WBIF grant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	20.367.213	42	4.572.064	5.879.678	4.804.636	3.212.236	1.898.599	0	0	0	20.367.213
Refurbishment and Equipment											
CEDB	23.000.000	47	2.000.000	2.000.000	8.020.000	5.600.000	0	1.380.000	2.000.000	2.000.000	23.000.000
Government	22.867.213	47	4.931.461	6.875.019	5.150.258	3.223.599	2.672.623	1.245.375	149.152	348.007	24.595.494
WBIF grant	3.000.000	6	0			1.152.739	1.802.873	44.388	0	0	3.000.000
TOTAL	48.867.213	100.0	6.931.461	8.875.019	13.170.258	9.976.338	4.475.496	2.669.763	2.149.152	2.348.007	50.595.494

Source: F/P 1689 (2009) Framework Loan agreement, Appendix 4 – Monitoring report as of 01.10.2016

Eight years after the project start and signing of the loan agreement, (according to the information provided by the Ministry of Finance of R. of Macedonia), the Ministry of Health of R. Macedonia is still implementing the first phase of the project. According to the application the first phase of the project should have been completed by June 2013.

According to the information provided by the Ministry of Finance of R. of Macedonia all the funds (CEDB, WBIF and state own funds) for realization of the project “Rehabilitation of Health Provider Institutions – Phase 1” are accounted for under the Ministry of Health budget “1A- Reconstruction and extension of public health institutions buildings in RM “. The table below is based on the data contained in the answer of the Ministry to ESE’s question “In which budget items from the Ministry of Health budget and in what amount are allocated the funds from the loan from the Development Bank of the Council of Europe intended for the first phase of the agreement (agreement signed on March 12, 2010) for 2010, 2011, 2012 2013, 2014 and 2015 (data to be broken down by budget line for each budget year separately)” in the period from 2010 to 2015, 34.130.513 Euros were allocated and spent through the above mentioned budget program (see table 3).

Table 3: Funds for realization of the project “Rehabilitation of Health Provider Institutions – Phase 1” accounted for under the Ministry of Health budget “1A- Reconstruction and extension of public health institutions buildings in RM ” in the period 2010 – 2015 in Euros.

	Amount of funds
State budget	7.878.977
% of total	23%
Self-financing activities	5.544.559
% of total	16%
Donations	1.860.783
% of total	5%
Loans	18.846.199
% of total	56%
TOTAL:	34.130.513

As shown in Table 4, in the period from 2010 until 2016 73% (36.555.915 Euros) of the total project costs were covered for reconstruction and rehabilitation of six public health institutions (32.496.355 Euros) and purchasing equipment for public health institutions (4.059.560 Euros). The costs covered for

reconstruction and rehabilitation include costs for the General Hospital Prilep; Special Hospital for gynecology and obstetrics Chair – Skopje; General Hospital Ohrid (one cancelled contract, one new contract and purchasing furniture); General Hospital Tetovo and Gostivar; PHI Institute for child lung diseases Kozle – Skopje and other provider health institutions, reconstruction and equipping of the Special orthopedic hospital Sv. Erazmo Ohridski. The costs covered for equipping other public health institutions are not disaggregated and specified (see table 4).

Table 4: Summary of the distribution of costs and level of completion of individual project facilities covered in the first phase of the project in the period 2010 - 2017

Project facilities		TOTAL SPENT	TOTAL FUTURE COSTS	TOTAL COSTS	% SPENT
1	General Hospital Prilep	4,180,682.0	0.0	4,180,682.0	100
2	Primary Healthcare Center Prilep				
3	General Hospital Veles				
4a.	Special Hospital for gynaecology and obstetrics Chair - Skopje – furniture	279,691.0	0.0	279,691.0	100
4	Special Hospital for gynaecology and obstetrics Chair - Skopje	3,312,265.0	0.0	3,312,265.0	100
5	Primary Healthcare Center Skopje – Idadija				
6	Primary Healthcare Center Skopje – Bukuresht				
7	Primary Healthcare Center Skopje - J. Sandanski				
8	General Hospital Ohrid (cancelled contract)	1,638,005.0	0.0	1,638,005.0	100
8a.	General Hospital Ohrid (new contract)	3,568,344.0	0.0	3,568,344.0	100
8b.	General Hospital Ohrid - furniture	697,102.0	0.0	697,102.0	100
9	General Hospital Negortzi	1,892,177.0	0.0	1,892,177.0	100
10	Psychiatric Hospital Strumica (cancelled contract)				

Project facilities		TOTAL SPENT	TOTAL FUTURE COSTS	TOTAL COSTS	% SPENT
10a	Psychiatric Hospital Strumica (new contract)	75,491.0	0.0	75,491.0	100
11	Psychiatric Hospital Skopje - Bardovci	1,774,263.0	812,943.0	2,587,206.0	69
11a	Psychiatric Hospital Skopje - Bardovci - furniture	135,151.0	0.0	135,151.0	100
12	Special Hospital Yesenovo - Veles	2,035,394.0	0.0	2,035,394.0	100
13	General Hospital Tetovo	8,318,782.0	0.0	8,318,782.0	100
14	General Hospital Gostivar				
15	General Hospital Kumanovo	2,251,301.0	0.0	2,251,301.0	100
16	General Hospital Kochani				
17	Primary Healthcare Center Kriva Palanka				
15a	General Hospital Kumanovo (roof)	46,880.0	0.0	46,880.0	100
16a	General Hospital Kochani - heating installation replacement	71,147.0	0.0	71,147.0	100
17a	Primary Healthcare Center Kriva Palanka - facade, roof and premises renovation	290,328.0	0.0	290,328.0	100
18	PHI Institute for children lung disease Kozle - Skopje	6,643,579.0	201,232.0	7,058,991.0	94
19	Institute for gerontology "13 Noemvri" Skopje	736,523.0	0.0	736,523.0	100
20	PHI Bitola, Bunker for linear accelerator	747,671.0	0.0	748,354.0	100
21	The user do not have info (cancelled contract)	437,719.0	11,424.0	449,143.0	97
	PHI Shtip, bunker linear accelerator (cancelled contract)	0.0	247,344.0	289,294.0	0.00
	Doors for the bunker	97,561.0	24,389.0	121,950.0	80
22	University Clinic for children diseases Skopje - Windows replacement	261,835.0	0.0	261,835.0	100
	Building in Shtip	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00

Project facilities		TOTAL SPENT	TOTAL FUTURE COSTS	TOTAL COSTS	% SPENT
23	Other Provider Health Institutions, reconstruction and equipping of the Special orthopaedic hospital Sv. Erazmo Ohrid	684,883.0	2,458,275.0	3,722,184.0	18.40
24	Cardio surgery within the clinic for Cardiology Skopje - renovation	593,207.0	0.0	593,207.0	100
24a	Cardio surgery within the clinic for Cardiology Skopje - hydrostation	6,824.0	0.0	6,824.0	100
24b	Cardio surgery within the clinic for Cardiology Skopje - vacuum pump	10,991.0	0.0	10,991.0	100
	Equipment for Other Health Institutions	4,059,560.0	0.0	4,059,560.0	100
	Project Implementation Unit	986,245.0	21,860.0	1,156,691.0	85.26
TOTAL:		45,833,601.0	3,777,467.0	50,595,493.0	91

Source: Financial monitoring Report as of 01.10.2016, Annex 4b of the project F/P 1689 (2009) – Refurbishment of twenty facilities throughout the country

According to the Financial Monitoring Report sent by the Ministry of Health to the Central European Development Bank, for the period from 2010 until 2017 the Ministry of Health signed 76 contracts for reconstruction and purchase of equipment with 40 enterprises from the country and abroad (see table 5). In the same period the Ministry of Health cancelled 8 contracts and made a lot of amendments to the previously signed contracts (more than 15 addendums, most of them for prolonging the period of realization or increasing the amount of the contract). The total value of the signed contracts (including those cancelled) was 30.651.161 Euros, while in the same period the Ministry of Health paid 78% (24.008.605 Euros) from the contract value (see column three and four in table 5). The highest portion of funds was paid to 3 foreign companies: Joint venture Medical BG (6.578.507 Euros)⁶; GBS Blagoevgrad

⁶ PHI Institute for children lung diseases Kozle Skopje.

Bulgaria (3.925.333 Euros)⁷ and IGRA Zagreb (2.914.502 Euros)⁸ (see table 5). 44% of the total contract amount and 56% of the amount paid went to these three companies. After these three companies three other domestic companies occupy the top places: Mak Stroj Bitola (1.147.419 Euros); Makus Dooel Skopje (725.954 Euros) and Delta Prom Veles (589.664 Euros). These three companies together account for 8% of the total contract amount and 10% of the amount paid.

Table 5: *Contracts for reconstruction and purchasing equipment signed within the first phase of the project in the period 2010 – 2017 by selected company, contracted and paid amount*

Contractor's Name		Contract description	Contract Amount	Amount Paid
1	GBS, Blagoevgrad Bulgaria	General Hospital Prilep, Primary Healthcare Center Prilep and General Hospital Veles	1,520,038.0	1,350,500.0
2	GBS, Blagoevgrad Bulgaria	Special Hospital for gynaecology and obstetrics Chair - Skopje, Primary Healthcare Centers - Idadija, Bukuresht and J. Sandanski	2,645,396.0	2,316,336.0
3	GBS, Blagoevgrad Bulgaria	General Hospital Ohrid	258,497.0	258,497.0
4	Via DOO Vevcani Macedonia	PHI Hospital Ohrid	3,510,335.0	3,510,335.0
5	Delta Prom Veles Macedonia	General Hospitals Negortzi and Strumica	758,709.0	589,664.0
6	Ading Inzinering Dooel Skopje	General Hospital Strumica	73,949.0	73,947.0
7	IGRA Zagreb Croatia	Psychiatric Hospital Bardovci, Skopje	2,525,274.0	1,716,348.0
8	Vardar Gradba Skopje Macedonia	Special Hospital Yesenovo – Veles	2,054,885.0	1,963,626.0

⁷ For projects: General Hospital Prilep, Primary Healthcare Center Prilep and General Hospital Veles; Special Hospital for gynaecology and obstetrics Chair - Skopje, Primary Healthcare Centers - Idadya, Bukuresht and Y. Sandanski; General Hospital Ohrid.

⁸ For project: Psychiatric Hospital Bardovci, Skopje and General Hospitals Tetovo and Gostivar.

Contractor's Name		Contract description	Contract Amount	Amount Paid
9	IGRA Zagreb Croatia	General Hospitals Tetovo and Gostivar	1,533,132.0	1,198,154.0
10	Konstruktor, Spilt Croatia	General Hospitals Kumanovo and Kochani and Primary Healthcare Center Kriva Palanka	376,270.0	376,270.0
11	Joint Venture group Macedonia medical MKD - BG	PHI Institute for children lung diseases Kozle Skopje	6,778,771.0	6,578,507.0
12	Makus Dooel Skopje Macedonia	Institute for gerontology 13 November Skopje	770,697.0	725,954.0
13	Drvo Prom DOO Kochani Macedonia	PHI University Clinic for children diseases Skopje windows	283,944.0	260,740.0
14	Mak Stroj Dooel Bitola	PHI Bitola, Bunker for linear accelerator	750,641.0	740,973.0
15	Mak Stroj Dooel Bitola	PHI Shtip, Bunker for linear accelerator	786,853.0	406,446.0
16	Daki-Dame Trans Dooel D. Hisar	PHI Shtip, Bunker for linear accelerator	289,294.0	41,950.0
17	INKOM engineering Skopje	PHI KumaNvo - roof reconstruction	59,365.0	46,417.0
18	Termotika Dooel Skopje	PHI Kochani - heating installation replacement	72,137.0	70,631.0
19	Izgradba Komerc	PHI Kriva Palankai - facade, roof and premises renovation	291,906.0	282,564.0
20	Ading Inzineriing Dooel Skopje	Cardio-surgery within the Clinic for Cardio - surgery Skopje - renovation	587,207.0	587,207.0
21	Via DOO Vevcani Macedonia	Special orthopedic hospital Sv. Erazmo Ohrid	3,019,157.0	569,669.0
22	FORMA Strumica	General Hospital Prilep, Primary Healthcare Center Prilep and General Hospital Veles	32,307.0	32,307.0

Contractor's Name		Contract description	Contract Amount	Amount Paid
23	Civil Engineering Institute Skopje	Special Hospital for gynecology and obstetrics Chair - Skopje, Primary Healthcare Centers - Idadija, Bukuresht and J. Sandanski	21,083.0	21,083.0
24	Boiko Skopje	Revision of Project - Special Hospital for gynecology and obstetrics Chair	440.0	440.0
25	INKOM engineering Skopje	Furniture - Special Hospital for gynaecology and obstetrics Chair	6,523.0	6,523.0
26	Ivanov engineering Bitola	General Hospital Ohrid	2,066.0	2,066.0
27	Divi Makedonija Skopje	PHI Hospital Ohrid	26,114.0	24,212.0
28	Timing Dooel Prilep	revision of main design - PHI Ohrid	488.0	488.0
29	IZIIS Skopje	Stability research PHI Ohrid	4,878.0	4,878.0
30	IZIIS Skopje	Design Supervision PHI Ohrid	4,634.0	4,634.0
31	EVN AD Skopje	Construction to the electrical distributive net for PHI Ohrid	23,797.0	23,797.0
32	INKOM engineering Skopje	Project for hospital furniture PHI Ohrid	7,254.0	7,254.0
33	INKOM engineering Skopje	General Hospitals Negortzi and Strumica	5,555.0	4,845.0
34	INKOM engineering Skopje	Project for operation room for General Hospital Strumica	894.0	894.0
35	Euro Konsalting Dooel Skopje	Cupervision of General Hospital Strumica renovation of the operation rooms	650.0	650.0
36	INKOM engineering Skopje	Psychiatric Hospital Bardovci, Skopje	18,950.0	14,933.0

Contractor's Name		Contract description	Contract Amount	Amount Paid
37	INKOM engineering Skopje	Project for hospital furniture - Psychiatric Hospital Bardovci, Skopje	2,755.0	2,755.0
38	Civil Engineering Institute Skopje	Special Hospital Yesenovo – Veles	30,046.0	28,786.0
39	INKOM engineering Skopje	General Hospitals Tetovo and Gostivar	13,716.0	13,716.0
40	Civil Engineering Institute Skopje	General Hospitals Kumanovo and Kochani and Primary Healthcare Center Kriva Palanka	5,604.0	5,604.0
41	Divi Makedonija Skopje	PHI Institute for children lung diseases Kozle Skopje	29,333.0	28,365.0
42	Municipality of Karposh	Recoup for building land for PHI Kozle	86,917.0	86,917.0
43	EVN AD Skopje	Construction to the electrical distributive net for PHI Kozle	8,105.0	8,105.0
44	Alfa&Union Proing Doo Skopje	project for energy efficiency	249.0	249.0
45	Civil Engineering Institute Skopje	Institute for gerontology 13 November Skopje	10,569.0	10,569.0
46	Euro Konsalting Dooel Skopje	Supervision of PHI Bitola, Bunker for liner accelerator	1,626.0	1,626.0
47	Kruna Dril doo Skopje	Geomethanical research PHI Bitola bunker linear accelerator	2,569.0	2,569.0
48	Balaban I Partneri Doo Ohrid	Ar. Urban plan for PHI Bitola bunker linear accelerator	3,186.0	3,186.0
49	Gein Krebs und Kiler Doo Skopje	Geomethanical research PHI Shtip bunker linear accelerator	2,423.0	2,423.0
50	Euro Konsalting Dooel Skopje	Supervision of PHI Shtip, Bunker for linear accelerator	18,211.0	6,787.0

Contractor's Name		Contract description	Contract Amount	Amount Paid
51	Balaban I Partneri Doo Ohrid	Ar. Urban plan for PHI Shtip bunker linear accelerator	3,119.0	3,119.0
52	Municipality of Shtip	Recoup for building land for bunker linear accelerator PHI Shtip	18,944.0	18,944.0
53	Euro Konsalting Dooel Skopje	Supervision of PHI Kumanovo roof reconstruction	463.0	463.0
54	Mario Komerc Dooel Skopje	Supervision of PHI Kochani heating installation replacement	516.0	516.0
55	Euro Konsalting Dooel Skopje	Supervision of PHI K. Palanka facade, roof and premises renovation	1,416.0	1,416.0
56	INKOM engineering Skopje	Project for PHI K. Palanka facade, roof and premises renovation	6,348.0	6,348.0
57	Euro Konsalting Dooel Skopje	Supervision - University Clinic for Children diseases Skopje windows replacement	1,095.0	1,095.0
58	Civil Engineering Institute Skopje	Supervision of Cardio-surgery within the Clinic for Cardiology Skopje renovation	6,000.0	6,000.0
59	Jord Dooel Skopje	Project for Special orthopedic hospital Sv. Erazmo Ohrid	47,267.0	47,267.0
60	Davos Skopje	Revision of main design Special orthopedic hospital Sv. Erazmo Ohrid	1,252.0	1,252.0
61	IZIIS Skopje	Opinion of the projected level od seismicity	1,900.0	1,900.0
62	ZIM AD Skopje	Supervision Special orthopedic hospital Sv. Erazmo Ohrid	10,265.0	1,478.0
63	Metropolitan Dooel Skopje	PHI Ohrid - medical and nonmedical furniture	299,152.0	299,152.0

Contractor's Name		Contract description	Contract Amount	Amount Paid
64	Soniks Dooel Skopje	PHI Ohrid - medical and nonmedical furniture	40,659.0	40,659.0
65	Soniks Dooel Skopje	PHI Ohrid - medical equipment	350,037.0	350,037.0
66	Metropolitan Dooel Skopje	PHI Cair - medical equipment and medical incubators	17,434.0	17,434.0
67	Soniks Dooel Skopje	PHI Cair - medical equipment and medical incubators	32,009.0	32,009.0
68	Soniks Dooel Skopje	PHI Cair and PHI Bardovci - technical equipment	13,480.0	13,480.0
69	Soniks Dooel Skopje	PHI Cair and PHI Bardovci - technical equipment	10,797.0	10,797.0
70	Metropolitan Dooel Skopje	PHI Bardovci - Hospital furniture	61,336.0	61,336.0
71	Metropolitan Dooel Skopje	PHI Bardovci - Hospital furniture	60,263.0	60,263.0
72	Metropolitan Dooel Skopje	PHI Cair - nonmedical furniture	86,654.0	86,654.0
73	Soniks Dooel Skopje	PHI Bardovci - Hospital furniture	123,591.0	123,591.0
74	Kubis Medikal Dooel Skopje	Clinical Hospitals Shtip and Bitola safety doors for the bunkers	121,950.0	97,561.0
75	Turoinzebering Sooel Skopje	Cardio - surgery with the Clinic for cardiology Skopje - hydrostation	6,824.0	6,824.0
76	Vinora Dooel Skopje	Cardio - surgery with the Clinic for cardiology Skopje - vacuum pump	10,991.0	10,991.0
TOTAL			30,651,161.0	24,008,609.0

Source: Financial monitoring Report as of 01.10.2016, annex 4b of the project F/P 1689 (2009) – Refurbishment of twenty facilities throughout the country

3. HOW DID THE PROJECT FOR “REHABILITATION OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSTITUTIONS”, FINANCED BY CEDB LOAN, WBIF GRANTS, CEDB GRANTS AND STATE OWN FUNDS, CONTRIBUTE TO IMPROVEMENT OF PATIENTS’ ACCESS TO PUBLIC HEALTH CARE?

a) PATIENTS’ SATISFACTION

This part of the analysis shows the opinion of the 26 patients in two public health institutions in Macedonia (11 in Clinical Hospital Prilep and 15 in General Hospital Tetovo). All patients in the selected wards in the hospitals in that time were interviewed about their experience in the current stay as well as their previous stay in the hospital. The wards were selected according to the Ministry of Health reports on the renovations made in the hospitals with the CEDB loan, WBIF grant, CEDB grants and state own contribution.

With the interviews we were not able to interview patients from certain wards listed in the Ministry of Health reports, due to different reasons (the nature of the illness and outbreak of measles and influenza, for example). We were not able to enter in the following wards: mental health, pediatric and maternity wards.

Out of 26 patients interviewed, 16 were female. In terms of age, nine were above age of 60, six were below age of 30 and the remainder aged 30 to 59.

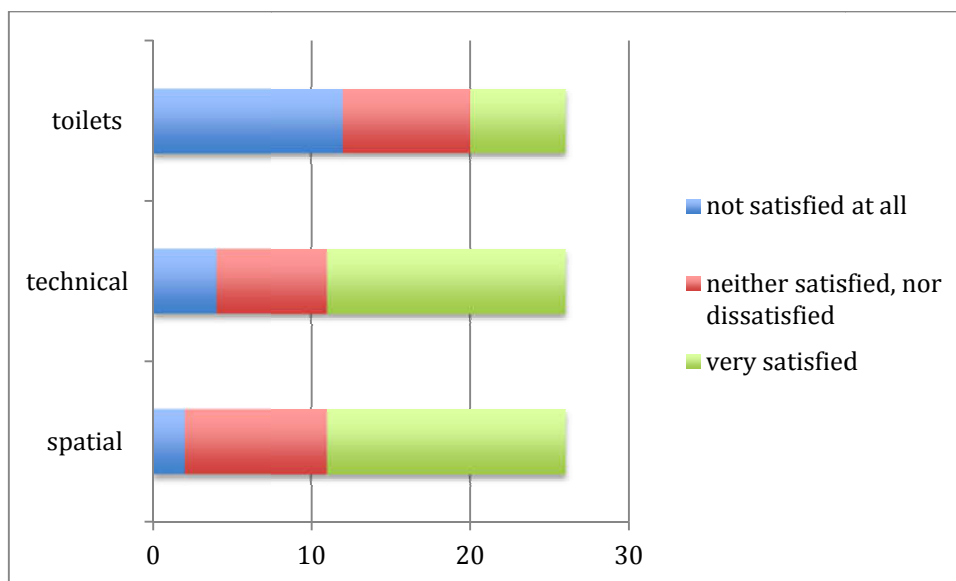
Of the 26 patients, 18 had diagnostic procedures, 18 had non-surgical treatment and 8 had surgical treatment.

For nine of the patients it was their first visit. Of the remaining 17, eight visited five or more time and five visited the hospitals only twice. Ten patients had first visited the hospital in 2011 or before. These patients were asked further questions regarding their earlier and current experience.

There are factors that may influence on the final results, such as the patients are dependent on the hospital staff and they are in a vulnerable position due to their illness.

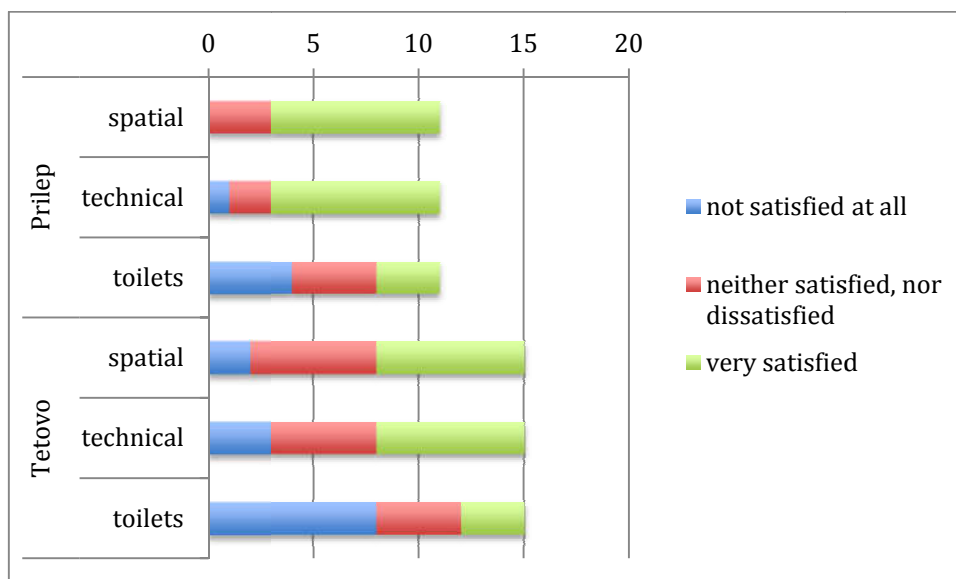
In the graph 1, as well as those that follow the neither satisfied, nor dissatisfied category is combined with the don’t know category.

The greatest satisfaction is with spatial conditions, while the greatest dissatisfaction is with toilets’ condition. Nearly half of the patients were dissatisfied with the toilets. For each of technical and spatial conditions, 15 patients were very satisfied, while only four and two respectively were not satisfied (see graph 1).



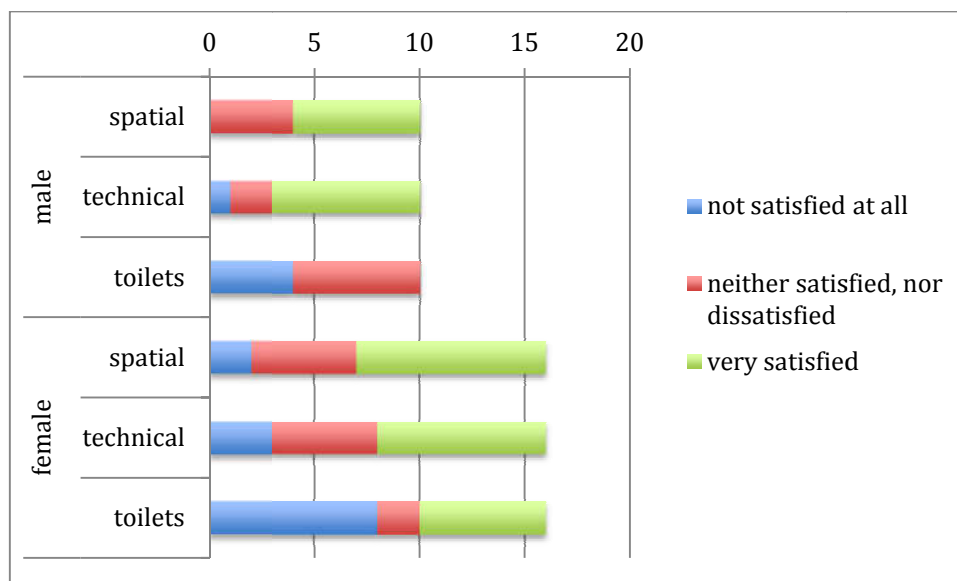
Graph. 1: Level of satisfaction with different aspect of hospital

Toilets are a problem in both hospitals. But the two hospitals differ in respect of levels of satisfaction with technical and spatial. Patients in Prilep are much more satisfied with these aspects then those in Tetovo (see graph 2).



Graph. 2: Level of satisfaction with different aspect of hospital by entity

Over half of the men were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with the toilets whereas more than half of the women were dissatisfied. Further on spatial and technical issues men were more likely than women to be satisfied (see graph 3).



Graph. 3: *Level of satisfaction with different aspect of hospital by gender*

Of the three who were dissatisfied with the spatial conditions, one was unhappy with the food, one with unsealed window and the third with everything. Of the four who were dissatisfied with the technical conditions two complained about the broken echo of whom one also complained about the broken colposcope; the others complained about nonexistence of equipment or equipment being old. The 12 who were dissatisfied with the toilets complained about non-functionality, hygiene, lack of hot water and the general conditions. Some of the patients described the conditions as “catastrophic”. In one hospital ward due to non-functionality of the toilets men and women have to use same facility.

Out of 26 patients, five do not know what can be improved regarding the spatial conditions and four think that there is not a need for improvement. Of the seven who did not make suggestions, five were at Prilep. The aspects needing improvement mentioned by the rest of the patients included toilets, windows and furniture, hot water, mattresses and linens, alongside a recommendation that conditions should be improved in general. Most of the toilet recommendations came from Tetovo, as did all the general recommendations. The only gender difference is that women were more likely than men to say that everything must change.

Out of 26 patients, four do not know what can be improved regarding the technical conditions and two think that there is not a need for improvement. The majority of the patients think that there is a need for new equipment, and several of them said that the hospital should be better equipped or the existing equipment should be repaired. Most of the recommendations for purchasing new equipment came from patients in Tetovo. The need for more equipment was

equally recognized by patients in Tetovo and Prilep, while a need for equipment repair came from patients from the surgical ward in Prilep. The only gender difference is that the most of the women patients stated that there is a need for new equipment.

More than a half of the patients who visited the hospital in 2011 or before think that there is a difference in the technical and the spatial conditions now compared to the period before. Only one thinks that there is not any difference in the technical and the spatial conditions now compared to the period before 2011 and three do not know if there is any difference. Two thirds of those who think that there is a difference in the technical and the spatial conditions stated that everything was changed and the rest stated that the beds, mattresses and the linens have changed.

b) HOSPITAL STAFF BENEFITS FROM THE PROJECT

1. Level of realization of the proposed activities in Clinical Hospital Tetovo

Some planned reconstruction activities of the surgery and the internal departments were done, while none of the planned activities in the infectious diseases, physiotherapy and dermatology, chemo dialysis and mental health departments were done. Only two of the planned activities were fully realized: “reconstruction of lavatories including placement of floor and wall tiles, water and drainage installation, all fittings, new ceiling and doors” in the surgery department and the internal department. Where activities were done there were often challenges that resulted in the work not having likely positive impact (see table 6).

While the planned activities were not done, the following unplanned activities were done:

- change of the façade of the surgical department and internal medicine department, instead of the works planned under item 3 in the table below;
- emergency lights were installed in the surgical block and internal medicine block;
- system for patients calling nurses (The system is not currently working);
- electronic evidence of working time (The software does not include facilities for monitoring and analysis and the card readers are no longer functioning);
- fire alarms were installed in the administrative, surgical and internal medicine blocks (The alarm from the start did not function well or at all.);

- new elevators in the internal medicine and surgical blocks were installed (The maintenance is often delayed and the maintenance company is based in Skopje).

In summary while all these activities might be necessary they were done with funds intended for other purposes and in most cases have not brought about positive impacts hoped for.

The Ministry of Health organized all the work done and the hospital was not given any information about it.

Table 6. Level of realization of each of the proposed work (activities) under the CEDB project in Clinical Hospital Tetovo

Description of the proposed work (activities)	NOT REALIZED	PARTIALLY REALIZED	FULLY REALIZED	REMARKS
1. Reconstruction of the surgery department				
1.1. Removing the damaged floors made by vinyl and placing new PVC floors.		Around 2014		Only in surgical theatres, not in the departments. Most of the work was done in the surgical theatres, but not in the wards. Tiles for the floor were stolen.
1.2. Reconstruction of lavatories including placement of floor and wall tiles, water and drainage installation, all fittings, new ceiling and doors			In block A and B of the internal medicine department, whole surgical block, whole ORL block, ophthalmology and gynaecology block. All in 2015.	

2. Reconstruction of the internal department				
2.1. Removing the damaged floors made by vinyl and placing new PVC floors.	Not realized			Very soon after the reconstruction the toilets stopped working properly due to low quality work. The hospital does not have documentation. It is all in MoH.
2.2. Reconstruction of lavatories including placement of floor and wall tiles, water and drainage installation, all fittings, new ceiling and doors.			This was done in the internal medicine department and psychiatry department.	Changed illumination and doors of the toilets.
2.3. Construction of sub-station and distribution network for medical gases including medical equipment and elements for usage of medical gases: oxygen, compressed air – 5 bars.		All is done		Only in the surgical department. In other departments there are N screens for monitoring and the system does not function. The equipment for O2, N, and air was not purchased and the

				system did not function. The clinic bought equipment using its own funds for the surgical department.
3. Infection diseases department, physiotherapy and skin department, Chemo dialysis department, and department for mental health				
3.1. Reconstruction of facade of the Infection diseases department.	Not realized			The facade was done on the surgical and internal medicine block instead of all other planned activities.
3.2. Replacement of old floors with new PVC floor cover of the Infection diseases department.	Not realized			
3.3. Replacement of old windows and doors with new ones in the Infection diseases department.	Not realized			
3.4. Repair of existing roof structure and roof cover of the Infection diseases department.	Not realized			
3.5. Renovation of lavatories including tiling, water and drainage installation in the Infection diseases department.	Not realized			
3.6. Replacement of 30% of the old roof tiles on Physiotherapy department.	Not realized			

3.7. Construction of new ramp for disabled persons to the entrance of the Physiotherapy department.	Not realized			
3.8. Reconstruction of lavatories in the mental health department in the Physiotherapy department.	Not realized			
3.9. Replacement of old floors with new PVC floor cover in the Physiotherapy department.	Not realized			
3.10. Repairs of the roof of the mental health department.	Not realized			

In comparison to the reconstruction works there was better performance in purchasing the planned equipment. Only three of 31 items were not purchased. However some of the equipment is not currently delivering the benefits expected. (see table 7). The challenges are as follows:

- Anesthesia machine with patient monitor and respiration machine – fixed (pediatric and for adult) but not in use because there is no trained staff to use it. According to the hospital staff the second item is not even needed and if they want to make it functional additional equipment should be purchased (see table 7) ;
- Monopolar – bipolar cutting electro cutter is not in use because has not been repaired for one year (see table 7) ;
- Monitor for standard monitoring with possibility for complete invasive monitoring (high class), Monitor for intensive care for standard non-invasive monitoring (medium class), the Central monitoring station and Endoscope instruments for laparoscopic abdominal surgery - SDTV – are not currently working for one year and the hospital staff do not have information about the reasons why (see table 7);
- Sterilization machine for quick sterilization of endoscopic and optical instruments, rubber and plastic materials and similar and the machine for automatic washing and disinfection of flexible endoscopes for colonoscopy and gastroscopy are not currently in use because they were destroyed by a flood (see table 7);
- Machine for washing and disinfection of medical instruments for surgery is not currently in use because there are no conditions for proper installation and functioning of this type of equipment (see table 7).

Of 28 items purchased and installed, 11 are not currently in use. The value of the unused items is 36.068.946 MKD, which is equal to 11 % of the total funds spent (328.301.532 MKD). The last equipment items were purchased in 2014 (see table 7).

Table 7. Overview of all the equipment planned and purchased within the CEDB project in Clinical Hospital Tetovo by status of its functionality, date of purchase, quantity of purchased items and total funds spent for purchasing the equipment items.

Type of equipment	Purchased	Installed	Currently in use	Date	Quantity of purchased items	Total amount of funds spent for purchasing the equipment	Remarks (Only if the equipment is Not installed or Not currently in use))
Multi purpose digital RTG	Y	Y	Y	-	1	14.031.063	-
C-ARM RTG for traumatology	Y	Y	Y	-	1	5.520.284	-
Laboratory machines - automatic	N	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	-
Multi-slice CT Scanner with minimum of 64 detector rows and minimum of 64 slices per rotation for whole body and Cardiovascular applications	Y	Y	Y	2012	1	77.709.355	-
MRI /1,5t and 8 RF Channels	Y	Y	Y	2012	1	99.205.747,80	-
Single plan flat panel detector angiography system for cardiologic diagnostics and interventional procedures	Y	Y	Y	2012	1	43.908.900	-
Bon densitometer	Y	Y	Y	2011	1	2.960.714	-

High – end lithotripsy system with uro-diagnostic capacity	N	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	-
Ultra sound for cardiology	Y	Y	Y	2011	1	10.134.025,80	It's not working because the working life is passed.
Gynecology ultrasound 4D system	Y	Y	N	2010	1	10.630.774,20	-
Anesthesia machine with patient monitor	Y	Y	N	-	1	3.501.340,80	There is no trained staff, and its not in use.
Incubators for premature neonates with patient monitor	Y	Y	Y	2014/15	1	1.834.594,80	-
Gastroscopy cabinet	Y	Y	Y	2010	1	3.249.444,00	The cabinet is on repair now, because it is depreciated.
Monopolar – bipolar cutting electro cutter	Y	Y	N	-	2	1.092.871,2	Its not working for 1 year, that long is on repair, and is not repaired yet.

Universal surgery chair with accessories	Y	Y	Y	Bought 2014, used 2016.	1	1.558.576	-
Operational lamps	Y	Y	Y	2014	1	746.660	-
Monitor for standard monitoring with possibility for complete invasive monitoring (high class)	Y	Y	N	2014	2	789.432	Not working for 1 year.
Monitor for intensive care for standard non invasive monitoring (medium class)	Y	Y	N	-	5	2.005.410	Not working for 1 year.
Central monitoring station	Y	Y	N	-	1	1.027.308	Not working for 1 year.
Common surgery box	Y	Y	Y	-	1	2.868.447	-
Respiration machine – pediatric (neonates and infantile)	N	N	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	The hospital does not have this type of equipment.
Respiration machine – fixed (pediatric and for adult)	Y	Y	N	2013	1	2.398.149	The equipment is not in use, there is N trained staff to use the equipment. According to

							the staff this equipment is not needed, and if we want to use it than we have to purchase additional equipment.
Completely automatic steam/formaldehyde sterilization machine 400-450l	Y	Y	Y	2013	1	5.260.972,2	-
Sterilization machine for quick sterilization of endoscopic and optical instruments, rubber and plastic materials and similar	Y	Y	N	2014	1	7.895.691	The equipment was purchased but destroyed by flood and if we want to repair it than we will need a huge amount of funds.

Endoscope instruments for laparoscopic abdominal surgery - SDTV - medium	Y	Y	N	-	1	3.649.537,2	Its not in use. Only one part is in use cold light. This instrument is given to the gynecology ward
Additional equipment:							
Surgical ophthalmology microscope with visualization on back eye segment	Y	Y	Y	-	1	3.329.865	-
Equipment for Faco emulzification and Vitreoretinal surgery with integrated laser	Y	Y	Y	-	1	9.179.100	-
Laser for photocoagulation	Y	Y	Y	-	1	3.906.000	-
Mammography	Y	Y	Y	2014	1	6.400.000	Destroyed by the flood but repaired and now in working conditions.

Machine for automatic washing and disinfection of flexible endoscopes for colonoscopy and gastroscopy	Y	Y	N	-	-	2.030.045	Destroyed by the flood but not repaired.
Ultrasound cutter and coagulator for surgery of tonsils	Y	Y	Y	-	1	1.174.750	-
Machine for washing and disinfection of medical instruments for surgery	Y	Y	N	-	1	1.048.388	There is a problem with drainage and sewerage system. The pump is below the level of the system and is constantly out of work. The machine is not in use.

The MoH spent 67% of the total funds planned for purchasing equipment foreseen with the loan only for purchasing these three items: multi-slice CT scanner, MRI and angiography system for cardiology. The hospital didn't have this type of equipment before. The CT scanner didn't require any additional costs for installation, while the rest did. At the time of installation the hospital had needed human, technical and other capacities only to use the CT scanner, while for MRI they lacked medical and for the angiography technical staff. At the time of conducting the interviews with the hospital staff, they had human, technical and other capacities for full utilization of angiography, while for the CT scanner and MRI they didn't have sufficient human capacities in order to use the full potential of the equipment. In the past seven years, after purchasing these three items, the hospital incurred additional costs for their repair in the amount of 19.680.000 MKD or 9% of their purchasing value. The hospital does not have evidence on the amount spent for regular operation and maintenance of this equipment. In the past seven years the hospital has provided services with the angiography system for 2.910 patients, while for the other two items the hospital did not provide information on the number of patients served. After installation of the equipment the hospital has faced several problems with its operation, especially problems with their repair and replacement of spare parts. The benefits from purchasing the CT scanner and the MRI are improving access to these two diagnostics methods in the western part of Macedonia, decreasing the transportation costs and the waiting time for having the services. The hospital staff for the angiography system recognize the same benefits, including prevention of premature deaths by timely provision of treatment for urgent cases.

2. Level of realization of the proposed activities in General Hospital Prilep

The majority of the activities planned were fully realized in the period from 2013 to 2016. With the project “Rehabilitation of Health Provider Institutions” all wards, except the gynecology ward, were reconstructed in the hospital (see table 8). Only one of the activities “thermo insulated glazing” was not realized, due to a decision of the Ministry of Health for which they didn’t provide any explanation. The planned reconstruction of the toilets was not fully realized, namely the lavatories were reconstructed only in child disease, orthopedics, ophthalmology, internal medicine and mental health departments (the hospital has 12 departments including the gynecology department which was not subject of reconstruction) (see table 8). However, although activities were realized at the time of the interview some were not functional. For example, the substation for medical gases is under renovation and the Emergency department is not functional due to lack of staff. As for the engaged contractors and subcontractors for realization of the work the hospital staff don’t have any information, except for the contractor engaged for reconstruction of the ground floor for the substation for medical gases (Drager). In this hospital no additional activities, out of those planned with CEDB loan, WBIF grants, CEDB grants and state own contribution, were implemented (see table 8).

Table 8. Level of realization of each of the proposed work (activities) under the CEDB project in General Hospital Prilep

Description of the proposed work (activities)	NOT REALIZED	PARTIALLY REALIZED	FULLY REALIZED (indicate date completed)	REMARKS (Only for activities marked "Partially" and "Not realized")
1. Sub-station for medical gases				
1.1. Construction/extension of sub – station facility for medical gases.			Yes, in 2016	At the moment the sub station is being renovated (tanks for liquid gases).
- ground floor structure for installation of systems for oxygen supply, nitrogen oxide supply, system for compressed air and the heating system of the sub – station			Yes, in 2016	
2. Reconstruction of the lavatories				
2.1. Demolition of ceilings			Yes, in 2013	
2.2. Demolition of wall and floor tiles			Yes, in 2013	
2.3. Placing new sub-base			Yes, in 2013	
2.4. Placing hydro isolation			Yes, in 2013	
2.5. Placing floor tiles			Yes, in 2013	
2.6. Placing wall tiles			Yes, in 2013	
2.7. Placing electrical installation			Yes, in 2013	

2.8. Placing new suspended ceiling			Yes, in 2013	
2.9. Placing new doors and windows made of aluminium elements			Yes, in 2013	
2.10. Replacement of water supply and sewage installations			Yes, in 2013	
2.11. Replacement of toilet equipment			Yes, in 2013	
3. Joinery work				
3.1. Replacement of existing windows and external doors with new one made of aluminium material and thermo insulated glazing			Yes, in 2013	
3.2. Thermo insulated glazing			No	The MoH have decided not to do the glazing without giving any explanation.
4. Adaptation of Emergency department				
4.1. Adaptation of the reception				The whole ward is not operational due to lack of staff and other possible issues.
- demolition of the existing walls and building new walls			Yes, 2013 - 2015	
- changing the electrical installation			Yes, 2013 - 2015	
- supply and placing all necessary elements			Yes, 2013 - 2015	
4.2. Construction of entrance porch by removing the existing doors and installation of new ones.			Yes, 2013 - 2015	
4.3. Installation of all needed cables, illumination in front of			Yes, 2013 - 2015	

the building and installation of lamps for landscape illumination with all necessary elements and connection cables.				
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In total 11 equipment items were purchased and installed and one of them is not functional (respiration machine – stationary for pediatrics and adults). Four of them were purchased in 2009, six in the following year and one in 2011. Two of the planned 13 equipment items were not purchased (C-ARM RTG for traumatology and completely atomized steam/formaldehyde sterilization machine 150 – 250l). The hospital staff do not have information on the amount of funds spent for purchasing the equipment, due to lack of information provided by the Ministry of Health as investor. Without this information the hospital cannot properly make accounting records and calculate the depreciation (see table 9).

Table 7. Overview of all the equipment planned and purchased within the CEDB project in General Hospital Prilep by status of its functionality, date of purchase, quantity of purchased items and total funds spent for purchasing the equipment items.

Type of equipment	Purchased	Installed	Currently in use	Date	Quantity of purchased items	Total amount of funds spent for purchasing the equipment	Remarks
Multi purpose digital RTG	Y	Y	Y	2009	1	The user does not have info	-
C-ARM RTG for traumatology	N						-
Laboratory machines – automatic	Y	Y	Y	2010	1	The user does not have info	-
Multi-slice CT Scanner with minimum of 16 detector rows and minimum of 16 slices per rotation for whole body	Y	Y	Y	2011	1	The user does not have info	-
Ultrasound for cardiology	Y	Y	Y	2010	1	The user does not have info	-
Gynecology ultrasound 4D system	Y	Y	Y	2010	1	The user does not have info	-

Type of equipment	Purchased	Installed	Currently in use	Date	Quantity of purchased items	Total amount of funds spent for purchasing the equipment	Remarks
Incubators for premature neonates with patient monitor	Y	Y	Y	2010	1	The user does not have info	-
Gastroscopy cabinet	Y	Y	Y	2010	1	The user does not have info	-
Monopolar / bipolar cutting electro cutter	Y	Y	Y	2010	1	The user does not have info	-
Monitor for intensive care for standard non invasive monitoring (medium class)	Y	Y	Y	2009	14	The user does not have info	-
Common surgery box	Y	Y	Y	2009	1		-
Respiration machine – stationary (pediatric and for adults)	Y	Y	N	2009	1	The user does not have info	It's not in use because its not working properly. It costs a lot to be repaired.
Completely atomized steam/formaldehyde sterilization machine 150 – 250l	N	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	-

Out of 11 purchased items for the project RTG – Digital and Computer tomography – CT constitute the largest share of the total amount of funds spent by the MoH for this purpose. Both of them were bought in addition to the already existing equipment in the hospital. For one of the items (CT) the hospital had additional costs for installation. However, the amount needed for its installation was not provided. Costs were dedicated for adaptation and isolation of the building and for installing appropriate electricity supply. At the time when the equipment was installed the hospital lacked the needed resources or capacities to fully use the CT, they didn't have trained staff. Currently the hospital in Prilep does not have any restraints in fully using both equipment items. So far, the hospital needed to repair both equipment items, without information about the costs. The annual costs for operation of RTG amounts to 100.000 MKD per year, while for CT it is 200.000 MKD. As for the level of usage of the equipment with RTG the hospital provided service to 7.000 – 8.000 patients annually, and with CT to 5.000 patients in 2018. When using the equipment the hospital didn't face any problems. For the RTG, the digitalization of the shots and decreasing the costs for utilization due to picture archiving and communication system were reported as benefits. As for the CT, early detection and provision of services locally close to the patients were identified as benefits of having this equipment items.

Annex 1 - Grants and loans for financing of past and ongoing⁹ projects in R. of Macedonia

Table 1 – Grants and loans for financing of past and ongoing¹⁰ projects in R. of Macedonia

Name of the project	Objective of the project	Amount of the project (in mil. EUR)	Year of Project Commencement	Year of Project Completion
Rehabilitation of Health Provider Institutions in Republic of Macedonia Phase I (Loan)	Main Project objective is to improve the suboptimal appearance of public health institutions' facilities and raise the quality of health care for the Macedonian citizens, as part of overall reform of the health sector. By realizing this Project, the issue of obsolete medical infrastructure and equipment in 20 public health institutions will be overcome.	23	2010	2017
Project for consolidation and modernization of the Clinical Center "Mother Teresa" in Skopje and the Regional Hospital in Shtip (Loan)	1) Construction of Clinical center "Mother Teresa" in Skopje; 2) Construction of Regional Clinical Hospital in Shtip	97	2015	2019

⁹ The information presented in the table are taken from the Ministry of Finance published document https://finance.gov.mk/files/u252/CEB-2017_en_0.pdf ; the CEDB application for the second phase received through FOI request and WIBF reports for 2016

¹⁰ The information presented in the table are taken from the Ministry of Finance published document https://finance.gov.mk/files/u252/CEB-2017_en_0.pdf ; the CEDB application for the second phase received through FOI request and WIBF reports for 2016

Name of the project	Objective of the project	Amount of the project (in mil. EUR)	Year of Project Commencement	Year of Project Completion
Construction of Hospital for Children Diseases (Grant)	Construction of Hospital for Children's Diseases – reconstruction and equipping of Kozle	3	The information is not available	The information is not available
Health Infrastructure Projects (WBIF Grant)	Health Infrastructure Projects through Western Balkan Investment Facility	2	The information is not available	The information is not available
Rehabilitation of Healthcare Provider Institutions (Phase 1) (CEDB External Grant)	Rehabilitation of Healthcare Provider Institutions (Phase 1)	0.1	The information is not available	The information is not available
Rehabilitation of Healthcare Provider Institutions (Phase 2) (WBIF Grant)	Rehabilitation of Healthcare Provider Institutions (Phase 2) – Project preparation for the consolidation and modernization of Skopje University Clinical Center	2	The information is not available	The information is not available
Rehabilitation of Healthcare Provider Institutions (Phase 2) (WBIF Grant)	Rehabilitation of Healthcare Provider Institutions (Phase 2) - Project preparation for the consolidation and modernization of regional clinical Hospital Shtip	1.4	The information is not available	The information is not available
Rehabilitation of Healthcare Provider Institutions (Phase 2) (CEDB External Grant)	Rehabilitation of Healthcare Provider Institutions (Phase 2)	0.95	The information is not available	The information is not available

Name of the project	Objective of the project	Amount of the project (in mil. EUR)	Year of Project Commencement	Year of Project Completion
Project for Construction of Physical Education Facilities in Secondary Schools <i>(Loan)</i>	Construction of 145 Physical Education Facilities in Primary and Secondary Schools.	12.5	2008	2018
Project for Housing of Vulnerable Groups <i>(Loan)</i>	Access to adequate housing targeting six groups: youth without parents; unemployed persons and beneficiaries of social welfare; inhabitants in regions suffering from natural disasters; disabled persons; Roma population; and single parents with minor children.	25.35	2010	2019
Prisons Reconstruction Project <i>(Loan)</i>	Project is aimed at developing and upgrading the infrastructure of prisons	46	2010	2019
Project for Building Physical Education Facilities in Primary Schools and Rehabilitation of Primary and Secondary Schools in the Republic of Macedonia <i>(Loan)</i>	Project is aimed at improving the physical education facilities in primary and secondary schools.	30	2011	2018

Name of the project	Objective of the project	Amount of the project (in mil. EUR)	Year of Project Commencement	Year of Project Completion
Job creation sector (Loan)	Job creation	5.1	1999	Fully disbursed
Job creation and job maintenance programs in favour of the Macedonian Bank for Development and Promotion (Loan)	Job creation	10	2004	Fully disbursed
Job creation and job maintenance programs in favour of the Procredit Bank Macedonia (Loan)	Job creation	12	2008	Fully disbursed
Job creation and job maintenance programs in favour of the Procredit Bank Macedonia (Loan)	Job creation	4	2011	The information is not available
Investment projects undertaken by small and medium – sized business customers of Ohridska bank (Loan)	Investment projects undertaken by small and medium-sized business	8	2013	The information is not available

Name of the project	Objective of the project	Amount of the project (in mil. EUR)	Year of Project Commencement	Year of Project Completion
Social housing project (Loan)	Supporting Government efforts to provide housing solution through construction of 1.000 social housing units	15	1999	The information is not available
Displaced persons, refugees and Roma children (Grant)	To benefit displaced persons and refugees in R. of Macedonia and for the benefit of Roma children	2.5	The information is not available	The information is not available
Rehabilitation of works in primary and secondary schools (WBIF Grant)	Rehabilitation of works in primary and secondary schools	1	The information is not available	The information is not available
Rehabilitation of works in primary and secondary schools (WBIF Grant)	Rehabilitation of works in primary and secondary schools	2	The information is not available	The information is not available
Prison Infrastructure Projects (WBIF Grant)	Prison Infrastructure Projects through Western Balkan Investment Facility	1.1	The information is not available	The information is not available
Prison Infrastructure Projects (WBIF Grant)	Prison Infrastructure Projects through Western Balkan Investment Facility	0.35	The information is not available	The information is not available
Prison Infrastructure Projects (WBIF Grant)	Prison Infrastructure Projects through Western Balkan Investment Facility	0.50	The information is not available	The information is not available

Name of the project	Objective of the project	Amount of the project (in mil. EUR)	Year of Project Commencement	Year of Project Completion
Prison Infrastructure Projects <i>(Norwegian Government- External Grant)</i>	Prison Infrastructure Projects	0.40	The information is not available	The information is not available
Prison Infrastructure Projects <i>(EU IPF IPA - External Grant)</i>	Prison Infrastructure Projects	2.6	The information is not available	The information is not available The information is not available
Partial Financing of the Project for Housing of Vulnerable Groups <i>(Loan)</i>	Partial Financing of the Project for Housing of Vulnerable Groups	17.6	The information is not available	The information is not available

Annex 2 - Projects supported by WBIF in the R. of Macedonia - The user does not have info

Picture 1: Projects supported by WBIF in the R. of Macedonia - The user does not have info

PRJ-MKD-TRA-004	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Core Network (Road Corridor VIII): Construction of Motorway A2, Section Gostivar - Kičevo, Subsection Gostivar - Gorna Gjonovica	Transport	Preparation
PRJ-MKD-TRA-005	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Orient/East-Med Corridor (Rail CX): Modernization of Tabanovce - Gevgelija Railway Line	Transport	Preparation
PRJ-MULTI-ENE-006	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo*, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia	Establishment of a Regional Energy Efficiency Programme (REEP) for the Western Balkans	Energy	Implementation
PRJ-MULTI-ENE-008	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo*, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia	Regional Study – Consortium approach to developing the Gas to Power Initiative and the Energy Community (EnC) Gas Ring in South East Europe	Energy	Implementation
PRJ-MULTI-ENE-009	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo*, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia	Sector Study on Biomass-based Heating in the Western Balkans	Energy	Implementation
PRJ-MULTI-ENE-011	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo*, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia	Regional Energy Efficiency Programme for the Western Balkans - REEP Plus	Energy	Preparation
PRJ-MULTI-ENE-013	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo*, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia	Regional Strategy for Sustainable Hydropower in the Western Balkans	Energy	Implementation
PRJ-MULTI-ENE-014	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo*, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia	Regional Study on Voltage Regulation in Western Balkans	Energy	Preparation
PRJ-MULTI-ENV-005	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo*, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia	Gap Analysis/Needs Assessment in the Context of Implementing the EU Floods Directive in the Western Balkans	Environment	Completed

PRJ-MKD-ENE-001	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Bogdanci Wind Park Pilot Project	Energy	Implementation
PRJ-MKD-ENE-002	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia - Serbia 400 kV Power Interconnection: Construction of Section Štip Substation - Serbia Border	Energy	Implementation
PRJ-MKD-ENE-003	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Zletovica Project: Electricity Production and Irrigation Components	Energy	Preparation
PRJ-MKD-ENE-004	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	National Gasification System	Energy	Cancelled
PRJ-MKD-ENE-005	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Albania – the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Power Interconnection (II): Grid Section in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Energy	Implementation
PRJ-MKD-ENV-001	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Water and Sewerage Programme	Environment	Implementation
PRJ-MKD-SOC-001	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Reconstruction of Penitentiary Institutions	Social	Implementation
PRJ-MKD-SOC-002	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Rehabilitation of Healthcare Provider Institutions (Phase 2)	Social	Implementation
PRJ-MKD-SOC-003	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Construction of Physical Education Facilities in Primary Schools and Rehabilitation of Primary and Secondary Schools (Phase 1 & 2)	Social	Implementation
PRJ-MKD-SOC-004	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Rehabilitation of Healthcare Provider Institutions (Phase 1)	Social	Completed
PRJ-MKD-TRA-001	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Core Network (Rail CVIII): Construction of Rail Corridor VIII in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Sections Kumanovo - Devo Bair and Skopje - Kicevo	Transport	Implementation
PRJ-MKD-TRA-002	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Orient/East-Med Corridor (Road Route 6a): Construction of Motorway A4 Skopje - Blace, Section Interchange Stenkovec - Blace	Transport	Preparation
PRJ-MKD-TRA-003	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Orient/East-Med Corridor (CX): Construction of Tabanovce Joint Border Station	Transport	Implementation

PRJ-MULTI-PRI-001	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo*, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia	Establishment of the Western Balkan Enterprise Development and Innovation Facility (WB EDIF)	Private Sector Development	Completed
PRJ-MULTI-PRI-003	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo*, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia	Strengthening the Capacity of the Public Sector to Undertake PPPs in the Western Balkans	Private Sector Development	Preparation
PRJ-MULTI-SOC-001	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo*, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia	Pilot Project for Higher and Professional Education Finance in Southeast Europe	Social	Cancelled
PRJ-MULTI-SOC-002	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo*, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia	Regional Housing Programme on Durable Solutions for Refugees and Displaced Persons (RHP)	Social	Completed
PRJ-MULTI-TRA-001	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo*, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia	Update of the Regional Transport Study (REBIS)	Transport	Completed
PRJ-MULTI-TRA-003	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo*, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia	Regional Connectivity Networks Gap Analysis	Transport	Implementation

Source: <https://www.wbif.eu/wbif-projects>

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