

GLOSSARY

<p>Public health (source: adapted from Wikipedia)</p> <p>Public health is "the science and art of preventing disease, prolonging life and promoting health through the organized efforts and informed choices of society, organizations, public and private, communities and individuals." (1920, C.E.A. Winslow) It is concerned with threats to the overall health of a community based on population health analysis. Public health is typically divided into epidemiology, biostatistics and health services. Environmental, social, behavioral, and occupational health are also important subfields.</p> <p>There are 2 distinct characteristics of public health:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It deals with preventive rather than curative aspects of health 2. It deals with population-level, rather than individual-level health issues <p>The focus of public health intervention is to prevent rather than treat a disease through surveillance of cases and the promotion of healthy behaviors.</p> <p>The goal of public health is to improve lives through the prevention and treatment of disease.</p>
<p>Public Policy (source: adapted from Wikipedia)</p> <p>Public policy can be generally defined as the course of action or inaction taken by public entities with regard to a particular issue or set of issues. It is also defined as a system of "courses of action, regulatory measures, laws, and funding priorities concerning a given topic. Public policy is commonly embodied "in constitutions, legislative acts, and judicial decisions."</p> <p>In the United States, this concept refers not only to the end result of policies, but more broadly to the decision-making and analysis of governmental decisions.</p>
<p>Politics (source: adapted from Wikipedia)</p> <p>Politics is a process by which groups of people make collective decisions. The term is generally applied to behavior within civil governments, but politics has been observed in other group interactions, including corporate, academic and religious institutions. It consists of "social relations involving authority or power" and refers to the regulation of a political unit, and to the methods and tactics used to formulate and apply policy.</p>
<p>Strategy (source: adapted from Wikipedia)</p> <p>A strategy is a plan of action designed to achieve a particular goal. It usually implies carrying out a policy using several actions / tactics.</p>
<p>Strategic planning (source: adapted from Wikipedia)</p> <p>Strategic planning is an organization's process of defining its strategy, or direction, and making decisions on allocating its resources to pursue this strategy, including its capital and people. Strategic planning is the formal consideration of an organization's future course. All strategic planning deals with at least one of three key questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "What do we do?" • "For whom do we do it?" • "How do we excel?" <p>In many organizations, this is viewed as a process for determining where an organization is going over the next year or more -typically 3 to 5 years, although some extend their vision to 20 years.</p> <p>In order to determine where it is going, the organization needs to know exactly</p>

<p>where it stands, then determine where it wants to go and how it will get there. The resulting document is called the "strategic plan".</p>
<p>Needs assessment (source: adapted from Wikipedia)</p>
<p>Needs assessment is a process for determining needs, or "gaps" between current conditions and desired conditions, often used for improvement projects in education/training, organizations, or communities. In the context of community improvement, it is known as community needs analysis. It involves identifying material problems/deficits/weaknesses and advantages/opportunities/strengths, and evaluating possible solutions that take those qualities into consideration.</p>
<p>Levels (national, regional, local) (source: project)</p>
<p>Within the PHPRO project there is a need to define various administrative levels in the health systems of partner countries. Thus national level is obvious, the regional level is designated: in Germany – land, in Spain community, in Italy – region, in Romania – development region. Next the local level is designated in Germany – municipality corporative funds, in Spain municipality, in Italy – provinces, in Romania – county.</p>
<p>Knowledge (source: adapted from Wikipedia)</p>
<p>Knowledge is defined by the Oxford English Dictionary as (i) expertise, and skills acquired by a person through experience or education; the theoretical or practical understanding of a subject; (ii) what is known in a particular field or in total; facts and information. The term <i>knowledge</i> is also used to mean the confident understanding of a subject with the ability to use it for a specific purpose if appropriate.</p>
<p>Know-how (source: adapted from Wikipedia)</p>
<p>Know-how can be defined as 'closely-held' information in the form of unpatented inventions, formulae, designs, drawings, procedures and methods, together with accumulated skills and.</p> <p>Know-how shall mean technical data, formulae, standards, technical information, specifications, processes, methods, code books, raw materials, as well as all information, knowledge, assistance, trade practices and secrets, and improvements thereto, divulged, disclosed, or in any way communicated to the Licensee under this Agreement, unless such information was, at the time of disclosure, or thereafter becomes part of the general knowledge or literature which is generally available for public use from other lawful sources. The burden of proving that any information disclosed hereunder is not confidential information shall rest on the licensee.</p>
<p>Best practice (source: adapted from Wikipedia)</p>
<p>A best practice is a technique, method, process, activity, incentive, that is believed to be more effective at delivering a particular outcome than any other technique, method, process, etc. when applied to a particular condition or circumstance. The idea is that with proper processes, checks, and testing, a desired outcome can be delivered with fewer problems and unforeseen complications. Best practices can also be defined as the most efficient (least amount of effort) and effective (best results) way of accomplishing a task, based on repeatable procedures that have proven themselves over time for large numbers of people. The notion of best practice exists only in association with criteria to define it. These criteria are used to tell apart "good" from "bad", "fast" from "slow", "cheap" from "expensive" and are essentially subjective though quantifiable.</p> <p>A given best practice is only applicable to particular condition or circumstance and may have to be modified or adapted for similar circumstances. In addition, a "best" practice can evolve to become better as improvements are discovered.</p>

As the term has become more popular, some organizations have begun using the term "best practices" to refer to what are in fact merely 'rules', causing a linguistic drift in which a new term such as "good ideas" is needed to refer to what would previously have been called "best practices."

Regional Development Council (source: adapted from Romanian legislation)

The **Regional Development Council** is a co-ordination and monitoring Board for regional development policies. It does the following:

- a) analyses and approves the strategy and programs for regional development;
- b) endorses partnerships for the development of the National Development Plan;
- c) approves regional development projects selected according to criteria priorities and methodology developed by a national body in charge of regional development;
- d) sends for financial approval and selection the project portfolio to the National Regional Development Council;
- e) approves the criteria, priorities, allocation and the use of regional Development Fund;
- f) sends proposals for funds allocation to the National Regional Development Council;
- g) monitors the use of regional Development Fund;
- h) makes suggestions regarding the contributions of counties for the Regional Development Fund (to finance regional policies objectives), to the National Regional Development Council;
- i) attracts other financial contributions to the regional development fund;
- j) approves the semi-annual activity reports of the regional Development agencies;
- k) elaborates and approves its own functional regulation according to the framework regulation for organizing and functioning of Regional Development Councils;
- m) approves contracts, agreements and other similar documents between regional development agencies and other entities including those of EU and informs about it the National Regional Development Council;
- n) approves the organization and functional regulation of the regional development agency;
- o) co-ordinates the public relations activities aimed at displaying at regional level the policies and regional development objectives financed by EU as well as the use of funds , assuring transparency, accurate and swift information of citizens and especially entrepreneurs.
- p) County Councils will adopt regulation to carry out the decisions of the Regional Development Councils
- q) the Regional Development Council consists of presidents of county councils and representatives from local councils
- r) in accordance with the issues discussed, may participate but can not vote the county governors representatives of institutions dealing with regional development, representatives of civil society and relevant social and economic partners.

Regional Development Agency (source: adapted from Romanian legislation)

The **Regional Development Agency** does the following:

- a) elaborates and sends for approval the strategy, the plans and regional development programs as well as financial plans to the Regional Development Council;
- b) implements regional development programs and financial plans as decided by the Regional Development Council;
- c) asks for funding the national body in charge of regional development for financing development projects;
- d) together with Regional Development Council attracts resources to carry out its

job;

e) manages the development fund;

f) it is accountable to Regional Development Council, to national body in charge of regional development and to other legal entities for the use of funds;

g) sends for approval the projects selected using national methodology to the Regional Development Council and the National regional Development Council;

h) implements and monitors regional development projects/programs;

i) elaborates semi-annual and annual reports on the implementation of projects;

j) the reports pertain to the implementation phase , difficulties, impact of the projects improvement suggestions; the reports have to be approved by the Regional Development Council and are sent to the national body in charge of regional development;

k) implements (based on contracts) information activities regarding the regional development projects;

l) organizes and develops (supported and under supervision of the Regional Development Council), regional partnerships and promotes at regional level, knowledge and practices of EU as well as principles on which regional development is based;

m) promotes regional projects, in collaboration with similar EU institutions and participating in implementing international projects at regional and local level;

n) elaborates annual budgets and submits them for approval to Regional Development Council;

o) has its own internal audit department supporting improvement based on risk analysis control and management processes;

p) concludes contracts and agreements with similar EU institutions and submits them for approval to Regional Development Council;

q) it is accountable for obeying contracts and for carrying them out according to the agreed performance indicators;

r) provides personnel for secretarial purposes to the Regional Development Council;

s) takes part in national partnerships and working groups organized by institutions in charge with management of EU financed programs;

t) elaborates its own structural and functional regulation and submits it for approval to Regional Development Council;

u) provides input for the elaboration of National Development Plan;

v) collects data regarding non reimbursable funds at regional level to assure implementation of regional development.

Public Health Authority (source: adapted from Romanian legislation)

The **Public Health Authority** is a public institution subordinated to the Ministry of Health; there is one PHA in every county. The Public Health Authority applies the policies and national public health programs at local level, identify local public health issues, elaborate and implement local public health actions.

Civil servant (source: adapted from Wikipedia)

The term **civil service** has two distinct meanings:

- A branch of governmental service in which individuals are employed on the basis of professional merit as proven by competitive examinations.
- The body of employees in any government agency other than the military.

A **civil servant** or **public servant** is a civilian public sector employee working for a government department or agency. The term explicitly excludes the armed services, although civilian officials will work at "Defence Ministry" headquarters. The term always includes the (sovereign) state's employees; whether regional, or sub-state, or

<p>even municipal employees are called "civil servants" varies from country to country.</p>
<p>Explicit knowledge (source: project)</p>
<p>Explicit knowledge is easy to transfer information, usually based directly on data, definitions, statements, regulation</p>
<p>Implicit knowledge (source: project)</p>
<p>Implicit knowledge is difficult to transfer information, usually based on experience, know-how, political decisions</p>
<p>Case study (source: adapted from Wikipedia)</p>
<p>A case study is one of several ways of doing research. It is an in-depth investigation/study of a single individual, group, incident, or community. Other ways include experiments, surveys, or analysis of archival information. Rather than using samples and following a rigid protocol to examine limited number of variables, case study methods involve an in-depth, longitudinal examination of a single instance or event: a case. They provide a systematic way of looking at events, collecting data, analyzing information, and reporting the results. As a result the researcher may gain a sharpened understanding of why the instance happened as it did, and what might become important to look at more extensively in future research. Case studies lend themselves to both generating and testing hypotheses. Another suggestion is that case study should be defined as a research strategy, an empirical inquiry that investigates a phenomenon within its real-life context. Case study research means single and multiple case studies, can include quantitative evidence, relies on multiple sources of evidence and benefits from the prior development of theoretical propositions. Case studies should not be confused with qualitative research and they can be based on any mix of quantitative and qualitative evidence. Single-subject research provides the statistical framework for making inferences from quantitative case-study data. This is also supported and well-formulated in (Lamnek, 2005): "The case study is a research approach, situated between concrete data taking techniques and methodologic paradigms." Case studies can be used for various research purposes as well as useful information in elaborating policies.</p>
<p>Project stakeholder (source: adapted from Wikipedia)</p>
<p>Project stakeholders are those entities within or outside an organization which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Sponsor a project or, b) Have an interest or a gain upon a successful completion of a project. c) May have a positive or negative influence in the Project Completion. <p>Examples of project stakeholders include the customer, the user group, the project manager, the development team, the testers, etc.</p> <p>Stakeholders are anyone who has an interest in the project. Project stakeholders are individuals and organizations that are actively involved in the project, or whose interests may be affected as a result of project execution or project completion. They may also exert influence over the project's objectives and outcomes. The project management team must identify the stakeholders, determine their requirements and expectations, and, to the extent possible, manage their influence in relation to the requirements to ensure a successful project</p>