EXPECTATIONS WITH REGARDS TO THE UPCOMING EVALUATION OF WIV-ISP.

Dr Johan Peeters
General Director Scientific Institute of Public Health (WIV-ISP)
Brussels, Belgium
Mission and organisation of WIV-ISP has changed in function of crises and new developments

- 19th Century: Jenner/Pasteur/Koch: new principles microbiology, vaccinology, hygiene.
  - 1897: “Health Service” at World’s Fair in Brussels & risk cholera outbreak: creation of a “Health Service”, successively transformed in “Central Laboratory for Hygiene” (1904) and “Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology (IHE)” (1951).
  - 1900: creation Pasteur Institute of Brabant: research & treatment infections/production vaccines.

- Increased responsibilities of Public Health: further functions added: food inspection (1920), pharmaceutical inspection (1929), virology, physics, vaccines, meat technology (1946), environment(1975), epidemiology (1976).
Mission and organisation of WIV-ISP has changed in function of crises and new developments:

- 1968: Public health needs scientific approach > transformation as a federal scientific institute.
- 1997: Financial problems Pasteur Institute > merger with IHE and new name: WIV-ISP.
- 2005: Need to introduce management principles – organisation business process re-engineering (BPR) and implementation new organisation chart.
- 2016: Introduction of management contracts for federal scientific institutes and installation of veterinary and medical health institute on one campus with shared services by 2010.

IANPHI Peer-to-Peer evaluation initiative can help us in this next step!!
OBJECTIVES

- 10 years after BPR: need to evaluate the pertinence/relevance of the changes and improve the current activities/structure, e.g.:
  - Organisation by discipline (chemical hazards, infectious diseases, epidemiology, quality) or rather evolution to thematic approach.
  - Separate reference laboratories or collaboration with common specialised platforms (molecular biology, bioinformatics, mass spectrometry, ...) or shared services with veterinary institute (CODA-CERVA).

- Prioritisation of activities > manage 20% public funding cuts; increase visibility.
- Further state reform: position WIV-ISP as an interfederal institute: strengthen collaboration with federal and federalised key stakeholders.
- Strengthen participation in European or international research projects.
EXPECTATIONS AS NPHI

- Opportunity to discuss common issues with a multifunctional/multicultural team of peers and obtain their advice.
- Independent view allows rapid identification of possible gaps and areas for development and improvement.
- Which activities are still pertinent or could be withdrawn or transferred to strengthen the position of WIV-ISP (stakeholders/public).
- New opportunities for the future, suggestions for European/international collaboration.
- How to improve communication and image: main areas of interest.
- Suggestions how to implement recommendations and to use resources better.
BENEFITS FOR IANPHI

- WIV-ISP evaluation may serve as a pilot study:
  - How to improve further the evaluation tool/questionnaire and work processes;
  - test the feasibility of the peer-to-peer evaluation with a limited team;
  - improve the composition of the evaluation teams;
  - evaluate the real impact of the evaluation process on the progression of the NPHI.
- Identification of best practices in existing institutes and share with others.
- Exchange of lessons learned: prioritisation process, internal processes, relations with authorities, communication, etc.
- Identification of common interests and development of networks.
- Improve international collaboration.