

ECAM – PPR: Economic Assessment of Achieving and Maintaining Official PPR Disease-Free Status



Introductory Meeting - Azerbaijan, 2 July 2026
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WOAH-Funded Initiative | ECAM-PPR Project

Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale (IZS)



- Public Health bodies providing technical and scientific support to the National Public Health Service at Intl/Nat/Reg levels
- Main activities:
 - Animal Health/Welfare/OH
 - Food Safety
 - Hygiene of Animal Production and farmers' support
- 10 Institutes, 10 HQs, 90 provincial labs
- NRC/NRL in a Hub&Spoke system



Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale del Lazio e della Toscana (IZSLT)



- Staff: 500 employees: veterinarians, biologists, chemists, lab technicians, agronomists, admin
- 2 million/year analysis: bacteriology, virology, histology, serology, parasitology, biotechnology and chemical tests
- www.izslt.it

National (Italy) Reference Laboratory

- AMR
- GMO
- Equine Diseases

National Reference Centre

- Equine Infectious Anemia
- Sheep and Goat Dairy Products Quality
- Veterinary Forensic Medicine

Regional Reference Centre

- Pathogenic Enterobacteria
- Dairy Products Quality
- Epidemiology
- Food Risk Analysis
- Bioterrorism Pathogens

WOAH Ref Lab for EIA

FAO Ref Center for AMR, Aquaculture candidate



Today's Agenda

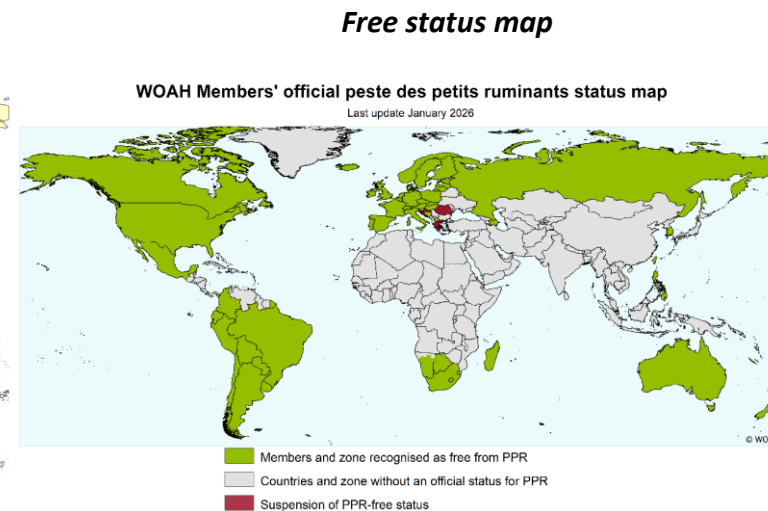
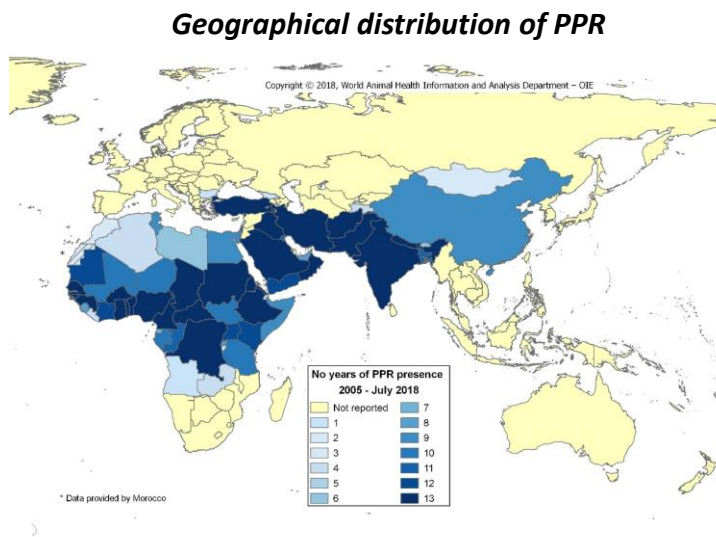
Introductory Meeting – ECAM-PPR Azerbaijan

- 01 / Background: PPR Global Eradication & the ECAM-PPR Project
- 02 / The Consortium, Project Objectives and Evolution
- 03 / Why Azerbaijan? Strategic Role as Beneficiary Country
- 04/ Data Collection Phase
- 05/ Model design and development
- 06/ Role of National Focal Points
- 07/ Financial Support and Operational Modalities
- 08/ Next Steps & Q&A



01 / Background: PPR & the Global Eradication Framework

- Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) is a highly contagious viral disease affecting sheep and goats
- Exponential dissemination in the past 15 years
- Endemic in parts of Africa, Middle East and Asia threatening >2.1 billion small ruminants globally (PPR is now present in over 70 countries across Asia, Africa, and the Near and Middle East, having reached Europe)
- Causes severe economic losses for smallholder farmers and livestock value chains
- WOA and FAO launched the Global Strategy for the Control and Eradication of PPR (2015–2030)
- Since 2014, WOA official free status



Source: <https://www.woah.org/en/disease/peste-des-petits-ruminants>



01/ Background: PPR & the Global Eradication Framework

Why Economics Matter

- ▶ Investments in PPR eradication *might* require strong economic justification
- ▶ Cost-benefit evidence *might* support government decisions and donor funding
- ▶ Official PPR-free status *might* open access to international trade markets

Key Figures

> 2.1 bn

small ruminants at risk globally

USD 2.1 bn

estimated annual losses from PPR

2030

WOAH target year for PPR eradication endemic / at-risk nations

~50 countries



02 / The ECAM-PPR Consortium

 Funded by WOA

IZSLT
LEAD

Italy

Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale del Lazio e della Toscana

Project Coordinator. Leads project management, overall scientific oversight, and economic modelling framework.

UAB

Spain

Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

Leads the development of the cost-benefit analysis methodology, and builds the tool

FTV

Italy

Università di Roma Tor Vergata

Contributes to economic analysis, including private-sector cost assessment and value-chain analysis.

IZSUM

Italy

Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale dell'Umbria e delle Marche

Provides expertise in the ovicaprine sector, support epidemiological and surveillance cost component analysis

IZSSA

Italy

Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale della Sardegna

Provides expertise in the ovicaprine sector, support epidemiological and surveillance cost component analysis



02 / The ECAM-PPR Project: The genesis and the evolution



Genesis:

- Socio-economic impact (Dr Ferrari) at farm level

Evolution:

- WOAHA: Assessing reasons for free countries to claim or not for official free status;
- Mainly central costs (impact) for PPR surveillance and control

1. Country-Level Cost Estimation

Quantify the public expenditures incurred by National Veterinary Services to achieve or maintain official PPR-free status, capturing the costs - across governance, infrastructures, surveillance, laboratory capacity, vaccination, control in outbreak – and the benefits to build a replicable, evidence-based cost model.

2. Macroeconomic & Trade Analysis

Assess the impact of PPR-free vs. non-free status on trade flows and market access across Africa and Asia, providing evidence that achieving official freedom generates measurable economic gains for livestock sectors and national economies



02 / The ECAM-PPR Project: The objective

Objective

Develop a standardised model to quantify the economic costs and benefits of achieving and maintaining official PPR-free status focusing *mainly* on **public expenditures** by National Veterinary Services/Central Authorities at **peace-time** (countries already free or in the process for freedom)

Demonstrate to WOAHA members the long-term benefits of obtaining/maintaining PPR official free status and encouraging the demand for official recognition

Strategic Alignment

Embedded within the WOAHA Global Strategy for PPR eradication by 2030. Outputs will directly inform WOAHA policy, national planning, and international investment decisions

TIMING dec 2024 - dec 2027



02 / The ECAM-PPR Project: The WPs

WP0

Project Coordination

2024–2027

Project Coordination, Liaising with partners and general support, Editing the Project Reports, Annual Meetings organization, Final Workshop Organization

WP1

Methodology Development

2024–2025

Analysis of the countries' PMAT stage, Parameters Identification, Selection of Beneficiary countries

WP2

Data Collection (Zimb. + Azer.)

2026 ←

Data gathering, Validation, Qualitative & Quantitative analyses

WP3

Model design

2026–2027

Model design to evaluate the costs of establishing and maintaining the PPR-free status, Model development, Tool testing, Scenarios definition and Cost estimation

WP4

Economic Analysis

2027

Scenario Development, Economic modelling, Final report compilation



02 / The ECAM-PPR Project: The evolution

WP1

2024–2025

Methodology Development

WP1 Analysis of the countries' PMAT stage, Parameters Identification, Selection of Beneficiary countries

- The team completed a comprehensive scoping review of official WOA/FAO documents and academic literature to analyze the progression towards disease freedom and the specific role of the PMAT.

Source: WOA/FAO

Countries	Continent	May 2014	May 2015	May 2016	May 2017	May 2018	May 2019	May 2020	May 2021	May 2022	May 2023	May 2024	May 2025
Azerbaijan	Asia											free	free
Botswana	Africa				free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free
Korea (Rep. Of)	Asia	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free
Lesotho	Africa							free	free	free	free	free	free
Madagascar	Africa					free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free
Mauritius	Africa	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free
Myanmar	Asia	free	free	free	free	suspended (18.12.2017). Non-compliance (mission)		withdrawn (01/2020)					
Namibia (zone)	Africa		free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free
Philippines	Asia		free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free
Singapore	Asia	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free
Souht Africa	Africa	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free
Swaziland	Africa		free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free
Taipei China	Asia	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free
Thailand	Asia	free	free	free	free	free	free	Suspended (25.10.2019)		withdrawn (10/2021)			

02 / The ECAM-PPR Project: The evolution // Parameter's Identification for Country-Level Cost Estimation

Primary focus: Public expenditures and investments by National Veterinary Services and Central Authorities

A. Governance & Infrastructures

Veterinary System: Legislation (Veterinary Services – PVS), Coordination and Management; Animal Movement Control (movement permits, checkpoints between regions, and across borders); WOAHP Free status activities: Historical Documentation and Dossier Preparation

B. Training & Communication

Trainings, Capacity building programmes, awareness campaigns, Communications

C. Passive Surveillance

Field surveillance, Data collection, Logistics and Operations, Sample collection

D. Active Surveillance

Surveillance Planning & Targeting; Field Sampling and Targeted Surveys

E. Laboratory activities in passive and active surveillance

Laboratory Capacity and Organization, Laboratory costs, Laboratory Accreditation, Quality assurance systems

F. Outbreak

Investigation, Control measures, Control/Erradication verification, Biosecurity & Enhanced Surveillance

G. Benefits & Economic Outcomes

Trade access, avoided losses, productivity gains, market access opportunities....

WP1

2024–2025

Methodology Development



02 / The ECAM-PPR Project: The evolution // Parameters' Identification for Country-Level Cost Estimation

Category_Code	Activity Code	Activity Description	Cost item	Cost description	Unit	N. of unit	Cost per unit	Total
C. Passive Surveillance	C1 Data collection, Logistics and Operations							
C	C1.1	Epidemiological Data collection	Personnel salary	Vet (hours per day)	Hours			
C	C1.1		Personnel salary	Paravet (Hours per day)	Hours			
C	C1.1		Transport costs	Visit to the farms (fuel, vehicle maintenance, per diem..)	Bulk cost per day			
C	C1.2	Record creation, Tracking and Verification	Personnel salary	Vet (hours per day)	Hours			
C	C1.2		Personnel salary	Paravet (Hours per day)	Hours			
C	C1.2		Personnel salary	Vet (Hours per day)	Hours			
C	C1.3	Management of suspected clinical cases	Personnel salary	Paravet (Hours per day)	Hours			
C	C1.3		General costs (5–10%)					
C	C2 Sample collection							
C	C2.1	Field Collection	Personnel salary	Paravet	Hours			
C	C2.1		Personnel salary	Vet	Hours			
C	C2.1		Sample material (swabs, tubes, etc.)	kit costs	Kit			
	C2.1		Protective gear	gloves, masks, boots	Kit			
	C2.1		Transport costs	fuel, vehicle maintenance, per diems, etc.	Day			
	C2.1		Shipping costs	if present	Unit			
C	C2.1		General costs (5–10%)					

WP1

Methodology Development

2024–2025

02 / The ECAM-PPR Project: The evolution // Benefits (Country Level Cost Estimation)

IZSLT-UAB									
General_Categor y	Activity_Cod e	Activity Description (Macro- Benefit)	Cost Item (Benefit Description)	Detailed Description	Public/Private/Both	Classificati on	Calculation Method	Notes	Biblio
H1. On-Farm Economic (Direct Livestock- Related & Indirect) & Community Benefits									
H1	H1.1	Direct Livestock- Related Benefits	Avoided loss due to PPR mortality	Estimate the economic impact associated with PPR mortality of Avoided body weight loss due to the absence of	Real Private cost	Quantifiable	Dead loss due to PPR mortality = small ruminant population x PPR mortality rate	This required obtaining information on population sizes, prices, and PPR	Benefit calculation: Jones, Bryony A et al. "The Economic Impact of Eradicating Peste des Petits Ruminants: A Benefit-Cost Analysis." <i>PLoS One</i> vol. 11,2 e0143982. 22 Feb. 2016. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0143982
			Reduced body weight loss	Number of prevented	Real Private cost	Quantifiable	OUTCOST Or	From Jemberu et al. 2022 study conducted in	Jemberu WT, Knight-Jones TJ, Gebre A, Mekonnen SA, Yirga A, Sibhatu D, Rushton J. Economic impact of a peste des petits ruminants outbreak and vaccination cost in northwest Ethiopia. <i>Transbound Emerg Dis</i> . 2022 Sep;63(5):e2084-e2092. doi:10.1016/j.tbid.2022.08.005
			Avoided abortion loss	Number of prevented	Real Private cost	Quantifiable	OUTCOST	Bardhan et al. (2017):	Formula: Bardhan, D., Kumar, S., et al. (2017). "The economic impact of peste des petits ruminants in India." <i>PLoS One</i> 12(12): e0182946
H1	H1.1	Direct Livestock- Related Benefits	Improved reproductive rate	More births per year - Higher kidding / lambing rates and better	Real Private cost	Quantifiable	OUTCOST? or	Herd Size / Households (NLF): Source: World Bank LSMS-ISA (Living Standards Survey)	World Bank LSMS-ISA https://microdata.worldbank.org/catalog/2862/data-dictionary ; LSMS Livestock Questionnaire
H1	H1.1	Direct Livestock- Related Benefits	Increased productivity / Avoided productivity losses	Increased production/yields of meat, milk, hides, wool (desglosar)	Real Private cost	Quantifiable	OUTCOST or Additional kg of milk/meat/wool per	FTV: REGRESSION	milk: BARDHAN D.; KUMAR S.; ANANDSEKARAN G.; CHAUDHURY J.K.; MERAJ M.; SINGH R.K.; VERMA M.R.; KUMAR D.; KUMAR P.T. N.; AHMED LONE S.; MISHRA V.; MOHANTY B.S.; KORADE N.; DE U.K.. The economic impact of peste des petits ruminants in India. <i>Scientific & Technical Review</i> . 2017 04 1; 36(1): pp. 245-263. doi: https://doi.org/10.20506/rst.36.1.2626 .
H1	H1.1	Direct Livestock- Related Benefits	Reduced treatment costs	Fewer drugs, visits, emergency therapies / Less	Real Private cost	Quantifiable	OUTCOST - BULK COST (coste tratamiento)	Bardhan et al. (2017) establishes the link between	FAO & WOAH (2015) Global Strategy Framework. Defines saved treatment costs as a primary "Direct Benefit" for producers in the Global Strategy Annexes.
H1	H1.1	Direct Livestock- Related Benefits	Reduced labour for disease management	Less work to treat, isolate or move animals	Real Private cost	Quantifiable	Saved hours per sick animal x Number of animals x Labour cost per		Wane, A., et al. (2020/2022). "Macroeconomic impact assessment of peste des petits ruminants (PPR) in Ethiopia and Burkina Faso." (CGIAR/ILRI).
H1	H1.1	Direct Livestock- Related Benefits	Reduced vaccination	Less expenditure on routine	Primarily Public Benefit	Quantifiable	B_vac = (C_unit x V_cov x N) x T	Cost per Animal C_unit: Following	Jones et al. (2016): The primary authority for the "Avoided Cost" methodology. It establishes the benchmark of 15% annual coverage and the logic that routine control costs

• 03 / Azerbaijan: Strategic Beneficiary Country (Country-Level Cost Estimation)

Azerbaijan – Country Profile

- Achieved official WOAHPPR-free status in May 2024
- Food Safety Agency (FSA) leads a structured national veterinary network
- Active participant in the ECO Region and WOAHP frameworks
- Represents a critical 'maintaining freedom' case study for the ECAMP-PPR model

WP1

Methodology Development

2024–2025

Two Complementary Case Studies

The ECAMP-PPR project analyses the FULL journey to PPR freedom through two strategic country cases:

AZ AZERBAIJAN

PPR-FREE

Analyses costs of MAINTAINING PPR-free status - the destination

ZW ZIMBABWE

EN ROUTE → FREE

Analyses costs of ACHIEVING PPR-free status - the journey

Benefits for Azerbaijan

- ✓ Tailored economic assessment of investments to maintain PPR-free status
- ✓ Evidence base for national policy & WOAHP dialogue
- ✓ Technical support to document public investments made since 2024
- ✓ Visibility as a reference case in a global WOAHP initiative

04 / Work Package 2: Data Collection Instrument: The survey

Structured Cost Questionnaire

- 1 Structured cost items**
Each cost category has predefined items and data entry fields:
minimising the burden on respondents
- 2 Flexible data entry**
Costs can be reported in chosen currency; the Consortium will handle
conversion and validation
- 3 Public cost focus**
Primary emphasis on public expenditures; private costs captured
where available
- 4 Guidance notes**
Each section includes clear definitions and examples to facilitate
accurate responses
- 5 Iterative process**
Co-designed with Contact Points; gaps can be flagged and addressed
collaboratively



Data Collection (Zimb. + Azer.)

04 / Work Package 2: Data Collection Instrument - The survey

The surveys

**DATA COLLECTION
SURVEY**

**COUNTRY DECISION
SURVEY**



04 / Work Package 2: Data Collection Phase (Country-Level Cost Estimation)

ECAM-PPR PROJECT

Economic Assessment of Achieving and Maintaining Official PPR-Free Status

DATA COLLECTION SURVEY

Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale del Lazio e della Toscana (IZSLT)

In collaboration with: Universidad Autònoma de Barcelona (UAB) · Fondazione Tor Vergata (FTV) · IZS Sardegna (IZSSA) · IZS Umbria e Marche (IZSUM)

SECTION 0 - GENERAL INFORMATION OF THE PERSON FILLING THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Field	Response
Respondent Name	
Position / Title	
Institution / Department	
Country	
Region	
E-mail address	
Date of completion	

DATA COLLECTION SURVEY



04 / Work Package 2: Data Collection Phase (Country-Level Cost Estimation)

0.A.1 Staff salary/cost reference table

Please complete this section. These figures will be used to calculate costs throughout the entire questionnaire. You do not need to re-enter salary rates elsewhere.
You are free to choose the unit and currency that best suit your records - please simply specify your choice in the Notes column.
Enter the average cost per hour, per day, per month or per year - whichever unit you have readily available - at gross employee level (including taxes/social contributions or other costs).
Feel free to add other rows to the table, if needed.

Staff Category (add others/specify...)	Average Cost (please specify unit: per hour / day / month / year / other)	Currency	Notes (other information)
Official Veterinarian			
Epidemiologist			
Laboratory Technician			
Paravet / Field Technician			
Administrative Staff (Junior)			
Administrative Staff (Senior)			
IT Technician			
Data Manager / Analyst			
Software Developer			
Driver / Support Staff			

DATA COLLECTION SURVEY

0.A.3 Standard transport & logistics costs

Item	Unit (Please specify)	Cost	Chosen Currency (Please specify)
Cost per km/mile - fuel + maintenance			
Vehicle daily rental / use cost	day		
Per diem (daily allowance)	person/day		
Sampling kit (unit cost)	per kit		
PPE kit (gloves, mask, boots)	per kit		
Disinfectants / Detergents	per unit		
Average patrol km/day	per unit		
Domestic shipping / courier	per shipment		
International shipping / courier	per shipment		

04 / Work Package 2: Data Collection Phase (Country-Level Cost Estimation)

SECTION A - GOVERNANCE & INFRASTRUCTURES

This section covers the institutional, legal and operational infrastructures that supports PPR surveillance and control. Staff costs should refer to time spent specifically on PPR-related activities. Salary rates from Section 0.A will be used for calculations. You are free to express time in hours, days, or months - whichever is best for you (please specify). Feel free to add new rows to any table, if needed.

A1. Legislation & Regulatory Framework

A1.1 Review of National/Regional Legislation for PPR Control

Compilation and assessment of all national and regional laws, regulations and directives related to PPR control, eradication and animal health governance.

You are free to express the time in hours, days, or months, or as it is better for you (please specify it). Please feel free to add new rows to the table, if needed.

Internal personnel involved:

Staff Category	Number of Staff dedicated to PPR	Hours/Days/Months (please specify) dedicated to PPR	Notes
Official Veterinarian			
Epidemiologist			
Legal Officer			
Other (specify)			
Other (specify)			

Were external consultants hired for legislation review? ☐ Yes ☐ No

**DATA COLLECTION
SURVEY**

WP2

2026 ←

Data Collection (Zimb. + Azer.)

04 / Work Package 2: Data Collection Phase (Country-Level Cost Estimation)

The surveys

**PPR DATA COLLECTION
SURVEY**

**COUNTRY DECISION
SURVEY**



04 / Work Package 2: Data Collection Phase (Country-Level Cost Estimation)

This survey aims to better understand the factors that influence countries in deciding whether to pursue official PPR-free status.

Beyond technical and economic considerations, national decisions are often shaped by broader elements, including perceived benefits (e.g. market access, productivity), structural constraints (e.g. other disease priorities, trade barriers), administrative burden, system capacity, and policy priorities.

The survey is designed to collect structured and comparable information on these aspects from Chief Veterinary Officers and senior veterinary authorities. The results will complement economic analyses by capturing institutional and decision-making drivers that are not fully reflected in quantitative models.

Ultimately, the findings will support the development of decision-support tools and help guide more targeted strategies within the global PPR eradication effort.

If your country has **not** obtained **PPR-free status**, please complete questions 1 to 16 and then proceed to **Module B1** for a total of **22 questions**.

If your country has already **obtained PPR-free status**, please complete questions 1 to 16 and then proceed to **Module B2** for a total of **22 questions**.

Q3. How relevant is PPR within your country's livestock system?

☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 (1 = Not relevant – 5 = Highly relevant)

Q4. To what extent does PPR influence national animal health policy decisions?

☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 (1 = Not relevant – 5 = Highly relevant)

Q5. How important would the following benefits be for your country if PPR-free status is achieved? (tick one per line)

Market access: ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 (1 = Not important – 5 = Highly important)

Export value: ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 (1 = Not important – 5 = Highly important)

Domestic productivity: ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 (1 = Not important – 5 = Highly important)

Reduced losses: ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3

International reputation: ☐ 1

Alignment with standards: ☐

Q6. What do you consider the primary benefit of achieving PPR-free status for your country?

☐ Export opportunity

☐ Domestic Productivity

☐ Disease control

☐ Institutional strengthening

☐ Other _____

Q7. If your country achieved PPR-free status, how likely is it that exports of small ruminants or related products would increase?

☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5

(1 = Very unlikely – 5 = Very likely)

Q8. To what extent do the following factors currently limit your country's ability to export livestock or livestock products? (tick one per line)

COUNTRY DECISION SURVEY

WP2

Data Collection (Zimb. + Azer.)

2026 ←

05 / The ECAM-PPR Project: Model design

WP0

Project Coordination

2024–2025

Project Coordination, Liaising with partners and general support, Editing the Project Reports, Annual Meetings organization, Final Workshop Organization

WP1

Methodology Development

2024–2025

Analysis of the countries' PMAT stage, Parameters Identification, Selection of Beneficiary countries

WP2

Data Collection (Azer. + Zimb.)

2026 ←

Data gathering, Validation, Qualitative & Quantitative analyses

WP3

Model design

2026–2027

Model design to evaluate the costs of establishing and maintaining the PPR-free status, Model development, Tool testing, Scenarios definition and Cost estimation

WP4

Economic Analysis

2027

Scenario Development, Economic modelling, Final report compilation



06 / The ECAM-PPR Project: Role and Benefits for National Focal Points

The engagement of the National Focal Points is STRATEGIC - not merely operational!!



Data Facilitation

Facilitate access to national data on PPR surveillance, laboratory activities, governance and public expenditures



Co-design

Contribute to shaping the data collection process — identifying what data are readily available nationally



Questionnaire

Support completion of the structured cost questionnaire developed by the Consortium



Technical Meetings

Participate in coordination meetings to review methodological aspects and preliminary findings



Coordination

Coordinate with national services and institutions involved in PPR activities to ensure comprehensive data coverage



Gap Identification

Support early identification of data gaps and discuss feasible mitigation options with the Consortium



Validation

Validate and contextualise collected data to ensure accuracy and national policy relevance



07 / The ECAM-PPR Project: Financial Support & Operational Modalities

Dedicated Financial Support

The ECAM-PPR project includes a **dedicated budget** to recognise and compensate the contribution of National Focal Points and national institutions involved in data collection and validation.

Staff Time

Compensation for time dedicated to data collection, questionnaire completion and validation activities

Coordination Meetings

Support for participation in technical and coordination meetings (online and, where feasible, in-person)

Data Collection Support

Coverage of other costs directly linked to the data collection process

Specific financial arrangements will be agreed bilaterally



Timeline & Operational Support

Data collection activities will primarily take place during 2026 within WP2

Q2 2026

Introductory meeting (this meeting!)
→ Agree on operational modalities

Q2–Q3 2026

Share survey tool and guidance

Q3 2026

Data collection period
→ Consortium provides continuous support

Q4 2026

Validation & contextualisation
→ Review of preliminary findings

The Consortium will provide:

- guidance on data requirements
- standardised tools & templates
- continuous technical assistance

2027

Economic analysis & reporting
→ Country-specific results shared

08 / Next steps and QA

1

Confirm engagement & sign collaboration agreement

IZSLT is waiting for a formal letter from WOAH
Next steps will be to formally confirm Azerbaijan's participation,
define the technical and administrative National Focal points
and agree on terms of reference

2

Share project documentation

Consortium to provide full project document, concept note
and initial survey draft for review

3

Co-design data collection

Joint session to review survey structure, identify available
data sources and flag any anticipated gaps

4

Agree financial arrangements

Bilateral discussion to finalise scope, timeline and financial
support for National Focal Points

5

Launch data collection

Begin structured data collection process with continuous Consortium technical support — Q3 2026



We look forward to a fruitful collaboration! · questions?

08 / Next steps and QA

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