**FOR INFORMATION AND DECISION**

NAMP Technical Committee Annual Meeting
23 August 2022
Agenda Item 9.1
Prepared by E Sears

# NAMP MANAGEMENT REPORT 2022 DRAFT

## RECOMMENDATION

That the NAMP Steering Committee:

1. NOTES the performance of the program for 2021-22
2. NOTES the activity plan of the program for 2022-23
3. SUPPORTS the forecast budget for 2023-24
4. PROVIDES STRATEGIC DIRECTION on any changes required to the program.

## BACKGROUND

1. The NAMP Technical Committee (TC) met from the 23rd to 24th of August 2022.
    a. Technical reporting was concluded for the 2021-22 arbovirus season
    b. Monitoring plans were finalised for the 2022-23 arbovirus season
    c. Monitoring plans were discussed for the 2023-24 arbovirus season to guide the development of the budget
    d. Prospective monitoring strategy was reviewed.

## DISCUSSION

2. Virology and entomology results for the 2021-22 arbovirus transmission season are shown graphically in Figures 1-5, numerically in Table 1-3 and are explained by exception in NAMP coordinators' commentary from their annual reports (Appendix A).
3. Virology and entomology plans for the 2022-23 arbovirus transmission season are shown graphically in Figure 6 and Figure 7 (Appendix B). The level of monitoring is mostly unchanged from the 2020-21 season.
4. Performance of the NAMP, measured by reference to target outcomes, is shown at Appendix C.
5. Details of bluetongue virus transmission zone changes undertaken in 2021-22 are shown in Appendix D.
6. Feedback was sought from the NAMP Technical Committee members on:
    a. Outputs of the NAMP, including the annual NAMP Report and the online BTV zone map, are credible and robust
    b. The NAMP satisfies the surveillance data and reporting needs of member organisations. All feedback was positive.
7. Advice from the Technical Committee indicates that the current monitoring plan (sites, sampling and testing) should remain similar in 2023-24.

## FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

8. The balance of expenditure for 2021-22 is shown in Table 7, Appendix E. Total expenditure is within budget (X% or $XK under budget).

9. With consideration to individual cost centres: management costs were [insert comment for significant over or under expenditure]. Actual management expenditure was similar to the previous two years.
10. The budgeted expenditure for 2022-23 is shown Table 7, Appendix E. Total budgeted expenditure is as per agreed in the NAMP Business Plan 2022-23 and AHA AOP 2022-23 ($XXX,XXX).
11. The draft budget for 2023-24 is shown in shown Table 7, Appendix E ($X,XXX,XXX). Budget items are expected to increase by a CPI adjustment (x%).

## CONSULTAITON/COMMUNICATION

12. The NAMP Technical Committee was consulted on this paper at the annual meeting, held on 23-24 August 2022.

## NEXT STEPS/ACTIONS

13. The supported budget for 2023-24 and any changes required to the program will be incorporated into a final Business Plan for 2023-24 for agreement with members by email in February 2023.

**Appendix A:**

- *Maps showing monitoring results 2021–2022*
- *Activity data summary by agnecy: 2021–2022*
- *Annual coordinator reports of NAMP monitoring 2021–2022*

**Appendix B:** *Maps showing planned virology and entomology locations 2021–2022*
**Appendix C:** *Measures of performance 2021–2022*
**Appendix D:** *Bluetongue virus transmission zone boundary changes in 2021–2022 season*
**Appendix E:** *Budget and expenditure summary*

## **APPENDIX A:** Monitoring results for the 2021–2022 arbovirus season (1 Sep 2021 to 31 Aug 2022)

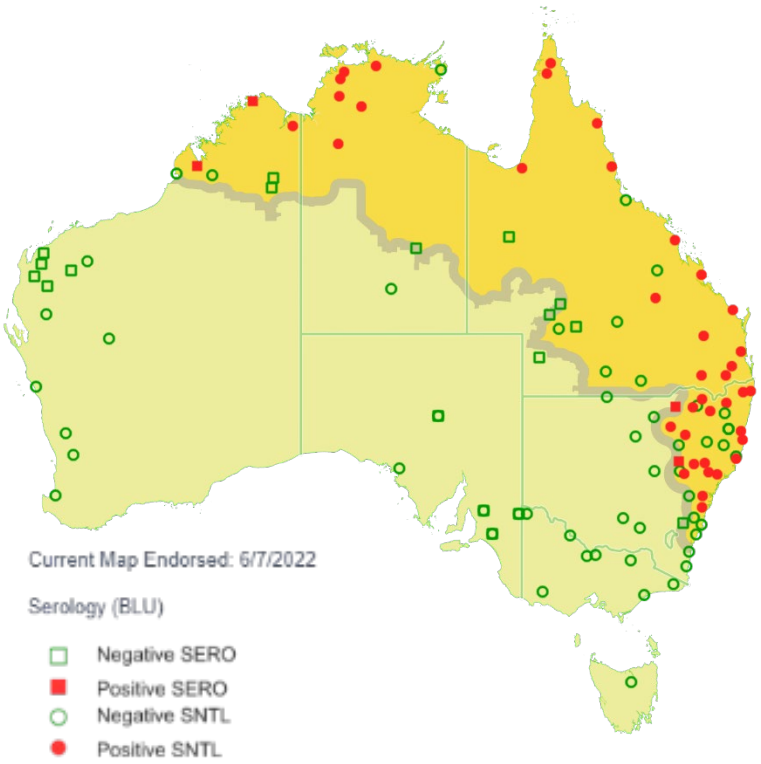


*Figure 1 Serology results for NAMP cattle herds tested for **bluetongue virus** during the 2021–2022 arbovirus season*

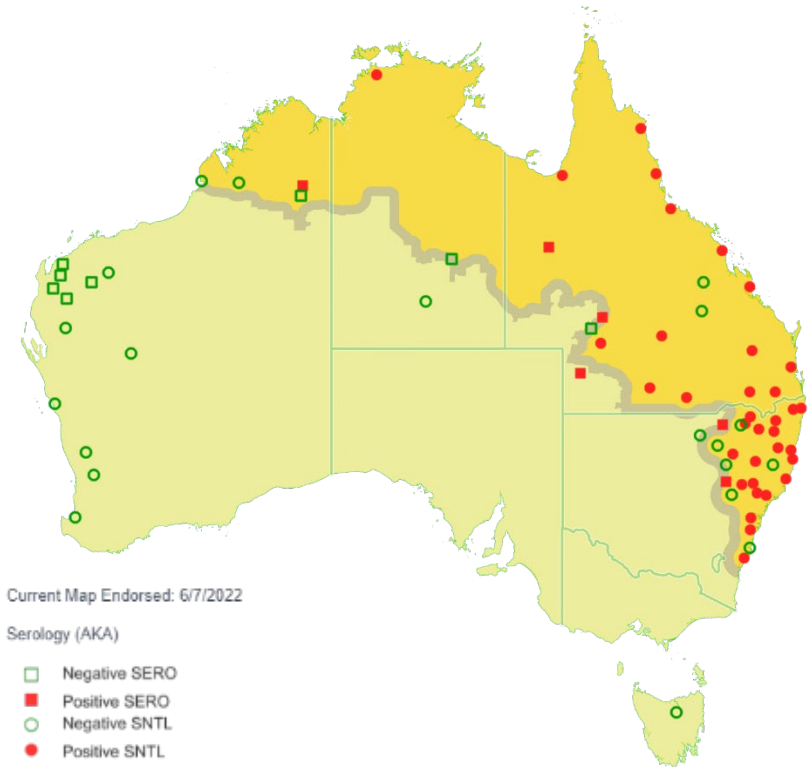


*Figure 2 Serology results for NAMP cattle herds tested for **Akabane virus** during the 2021–2022 arbovirus season*

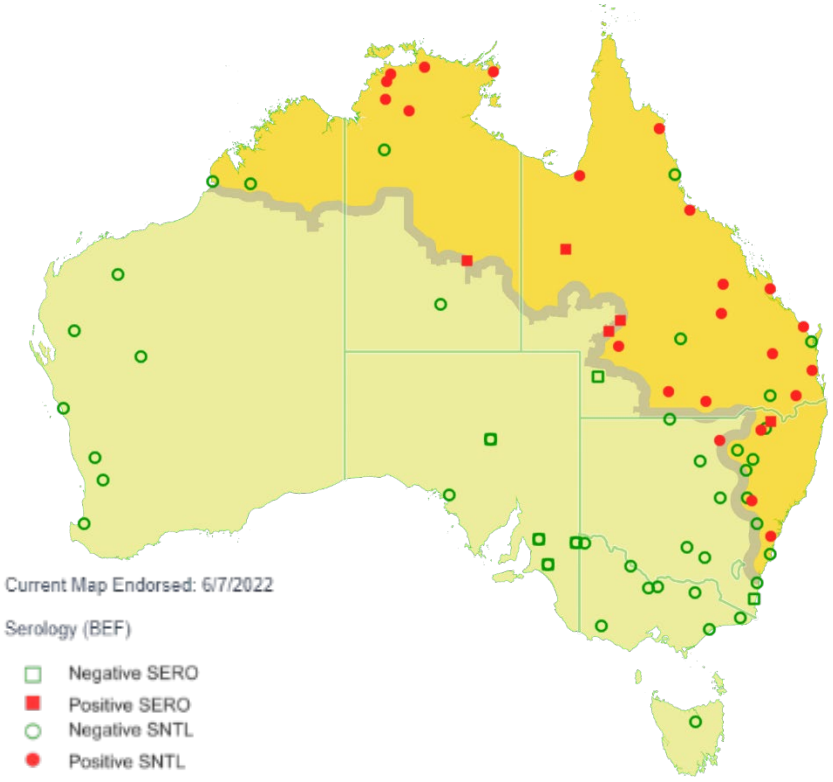


*Figure 3 Serology results for NAMP cattle herds tested for **bovine ephemeral fever virus**, during the 2021–2022 arbovirus season. Note: Not all NAMP herds are tested for BEF, and the map only shows results from those herds tested within the NAMP.*

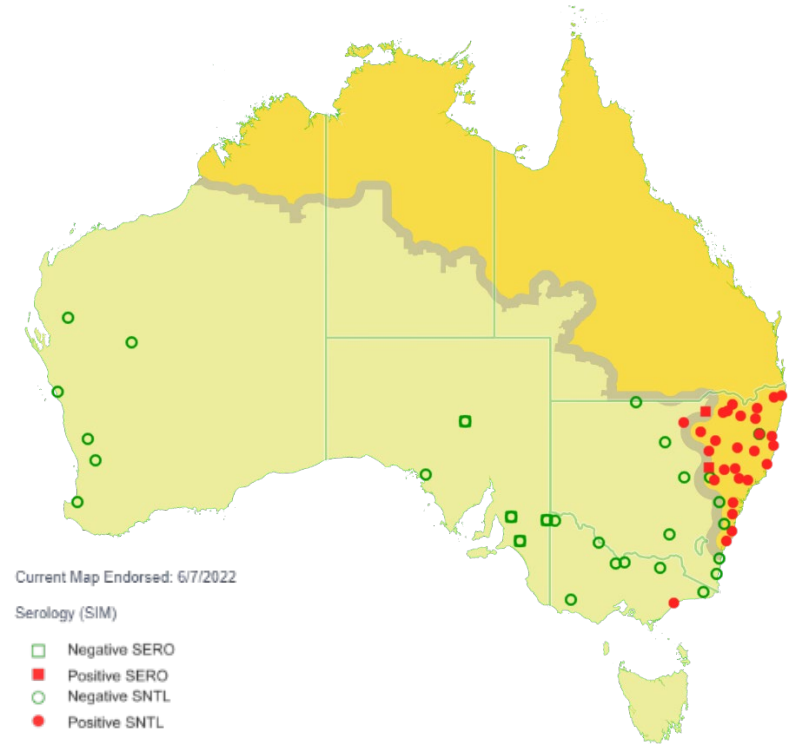


*Figure 4 Serology results for NAMP cattle herds tested for **Simbu group viruses**, during the 2021–2022 arbovirus season. Note: Not all NAMP herds are tested for BEF, and the map only shows results from those herds tested within the NAMP.*

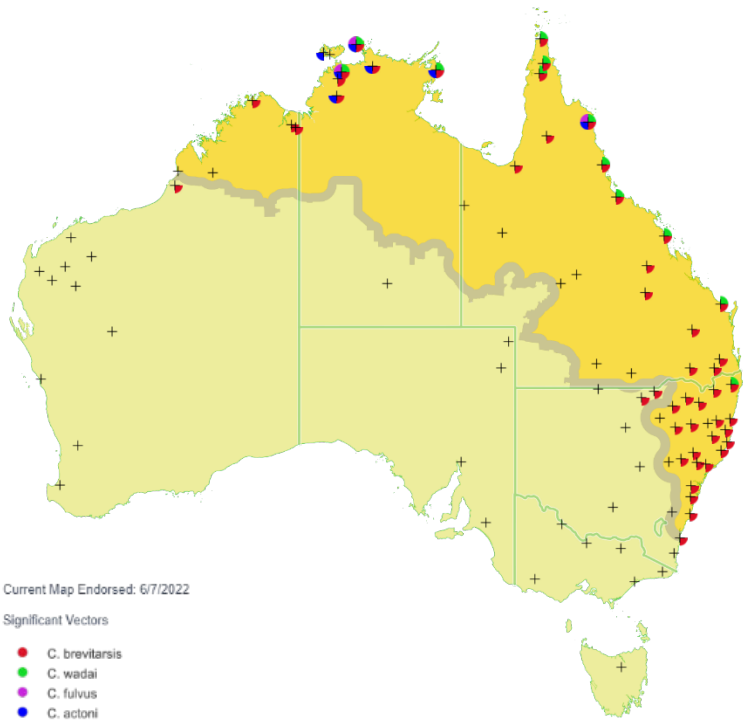


*Figure 5 NAMP entomology sampling sites showing significant vectors detected through monitoring activities in the 2021–2022 arbovirus season*

## Activity data summary by agency: 2020-21 – DATE OF GENERATION 16 AUGUST 2022

This summary is dynamically generated from NAMP-Info and provides a summary of activities conducted in the 2021–2022 arbovirus season.

Percentage of activity reported may exceed 100% when activities undertaken at budget or replacement sites exceed those budgeted for at the beginning of the sampling year, or when data on activities for supplementary sites are included.

### SEROLOGY: SENTINEL AND SEROSURVEY ACTIVITIES

*Table 1 Numbers of sampling visits (listed against the agency recorded as 'collector'). Performance less than 90% highlighted.*

| Agency | Budgeted visits to budget sites | Visits made to official budget, replacement or additional sites | Actual visits / budgeted visits (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| NAQS | 20 | 31 | 155 |
| NSW GOV | 156 | 155 | 99 |
| NT GOV | 97 | 100 | 103 |
| QLD GOV | 99 | 63 | 62 |
| SA GOV | 14 | 10 | 71 |
| TAS GOV | 2 | 2 | 100 |
| VIC GOV | 16 | 16 | 100 |
| WA GOV | 46 | 35 | 76 |

*Table 2 Total numbers of animals sampled (listed against the agency recorded as 'collector'). Performance less than 90% highlighted.*

| Agency | Animals to be sampled at budget sites | Animals sampled at official budget, replacement or additional sites | Actual samples / budgeted samples (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| NAQS | 260 | 390 | 150 |
| NSW GOV | 1560 | 1753 | 112 |
| NT GOV | 1570 | 5448 | 156 |
| QLD GOV | 1330 | 1198 | 88 |
| SA GOV | 175 | 130 | 74 |
| TAS GOV | 22 | 22 | 100 |
| VIC GOV | 176 | 181 | 103 |
| WA GOV | 755 | 690 | 91 |

## ENTOMOLOGY

*Table 3 Numbers of collections (listed against the agency recorded as 'farmer allowance'). Performance less than 90% highlighted.*

| Agency | Budgeted visits to budget sites | Visits made to official budget, replacement or additional sites | Visits made to B+R+A sites/ (budgeted visits + A visits) (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| NAQS | 36 | 23 | 64 |
| NSW Gov | 170 | 143 | 84 |
| NT Gov | 84 | 39 | 46 |
| QLD Gov | 100 | 67 | 66 |
| SA Gov | 16 | 14 | 88 |
| Tas Gov | 4 | 4 | 100 |
| Vic Gov | 24 | 23 | 96 |
| WA Gov | 120 | 72 | 60 |

*Table 4 Numbers of collections made at non-budget sites*

| Location | Site type | Number of sites |
|---|---|---|
| NT | ENTO | 2 |
| QLD | ENTO | 1 |
| WA | ENTO | 1 |
| NSW | SERO | 5 |
| NT | SERO | 2 |
| Qld | SERO | 2 |
| SA | SERO | 4 |
| WA | SERO | 2 |
| NSW | SNTL | 7 |
| WA | SNTL | 1 |

## Annual coordinator reports of NAMP monitoring 2021-22

Key recommendations and commentary of significant over and under activity will be added from coordinator annual reports on the wiki prior to circulation to the Steering Committee.

## **APPENDIX B** Maps showing planned virology and entomology locations 2022–2023

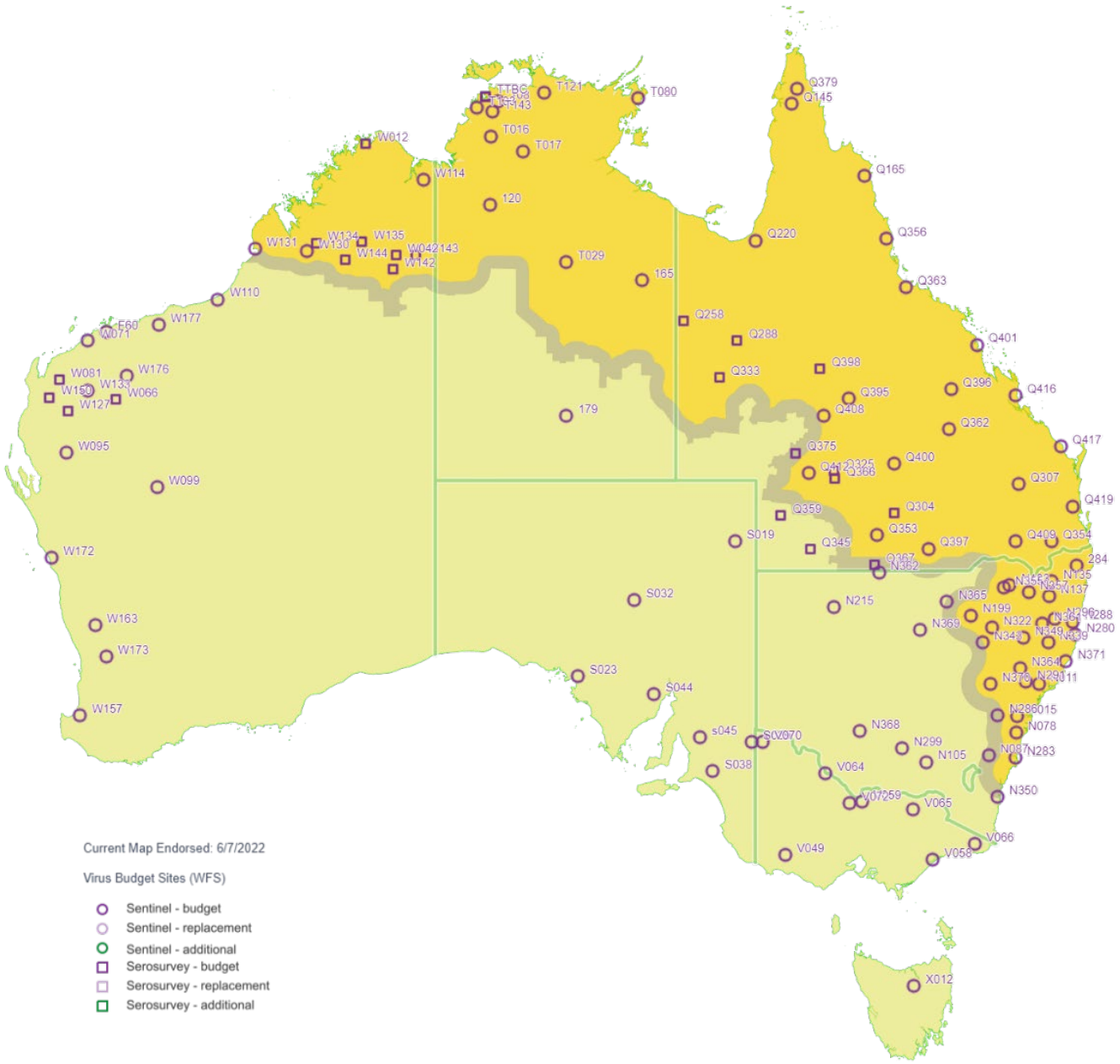


*Figure 6 Map of planned virology for the 2022–2023 arbovirus transmission season.*

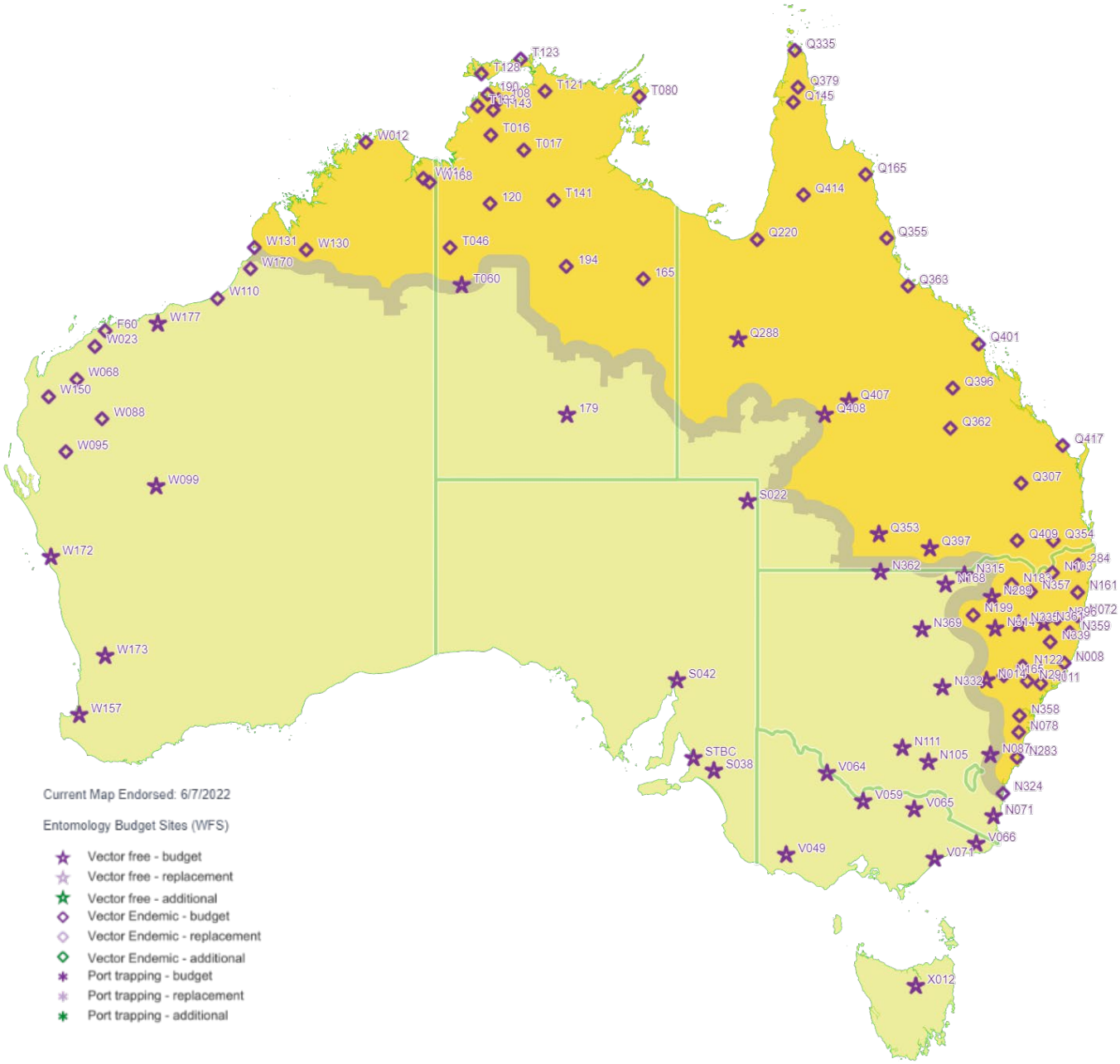


*Figure 7 Map of planned entomology for the 2022–2023 arbovirus transmission season.*

## APPENDIX C: Measures of performance

*Table 5 Measures of performance of NAMP during 2021–2022 by reference to agreed target outcomes and performance indicators (Business Plan 2021-22)*

| **Target outcome**<br>*The measurable benefits that are sought from undertaking a project.* | **Performance indicator**<br>*The measure that will be used to indicate the level of achievement of the target outcome(s).* | **Measure in 2020-21**<br>*The outputs for measuring the level of performance.* |
|---|---|---|
| **Australian Government Department of Agriculture Water and the Environment (DAWE)** | | |
| • Provides a technical basis for export certification for Australian livestock and germplasm to meet importing country arbovirus conditions.<br>• Provides a technical basis for negotiation of import health protocols for countries requiring import conditions for arboviruses.<br>• Provides information in support of Australia's animal health status enabling accurate reporting to the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE).<br>• Support exotic disease preparedness by implementing effective surveillance systems for arboviruses. | • Bluetongue free zone accurately predicts areas where viral transmission does not occur.<br>• NAMP program accepted by importing countries as an effective arbovirus surveillance system.<br>• Records bluetongue virus types circulating in Australia, records changes in the epidemiology of bluetongue viruses observed in Australia.<br>• Understanding of the epidemiology of arboviruses in Australia. | • The BTV Transmission Zone boundary updated in a timely manner. There were XX changes to the BTV zone in the 2021–2022 arbovirus season in response to serological evidence of BTV transmission (Appendix D).<br>• The NAMP continued additional monitoring at 3 sites in Victoria (initiated in 2017-18) to detect if the epidemiology of bluetongue in the BTV transmission-free zone changes.<br>• Bluetongue virus typing occurred to determine BTV types circulating in Australia – types 1, 5, 7, 15, 16 and 21. |
| **Livestock exporters** | | |
| Satisfied information needs of livestock exporters (buyers and agents) on the distribution of bluetongue, bovine ephemeral fever and Akabane disease. | The confidence exporters have in Australian regions, reported by NAMP to be free of bluetongue, Akabane or bovine ephemeral fever i.e., the confidence exporters have to market livestock to countries concerned about Australia's arbovirus status.<br>NB: some of the countries concerned about bluetongue are not actually free of this virus e.g., Israel). | • An online interactive BTV zoning map was maintained throughout 2021–2022 and was made publicly available to allow exporters to review buying areas.<br>• The measures listed for the DAWE also indirectly supported the needs of livestock exporters. |
| **Livestock producers** | | |
| Satisfied information needs of livestock producers on the distribution of bluetongue, bovine ephemeral fever and Akabane disease. | • The confidence livestock producers have in the zone map: temporal and spatial data points.<br>• The confidence livestock producers have in early detection of changes to the distribution. | • An annual report was published in March 2022.<br>• A BTV transmission zone map was maintained throughout 2021–2022 and made publicly available to allow producers to make management decisions and inform them on the distribution of arboviruses. |

| **Target outcome**<br>*The measurable benefits that are sought from undertaking a project.* | **Performance indicator**<br>*The measure that will be used to indicate the level of achievement of the target outcome(s).* | **Measure in 2020-21**<br>*The outputs for measuring the level of performance.* |
|---|---|---|
| | • Market access to bluetongue sensitive markets maintained. | • The measures listed for the DAWE also indirectly supported the needs of livestock producers including through maintaining market access. |
| **State and territory governments** | | |
| Satisfied information needs of state and territory governments to assess the risk of bluetongue, bovine ephemeral fever and Akabane disease occurrence and advise their stakeholders. To enable accurate property of origin certification. | • Governments have details of geographical distribution of viruses and vectors and their temporal variation.<br>• Governments received updates of new incursions of exotic strains of virus or exotic species of *Culicoides* and notification of any extraordinary epidemiological events.<br>• Governments have up-to-date vector map (e.g., quarterly) and incursions of new species are reported. | The measures listed above for the DAWE also supported the needs of state and territory governments in determining areas eligible for export and testing protocols required. In addition:<br>• A database of BEF and AKA virus occurrence was maintained throughout 2021–2022 to provide information on their distribution.<br>• Timely notification changes to BTV status in Australia supported the needs of state and territory governments. |

## APPENDIX D: Bluetongue virus transmission zone boundary changes 2021 – 2022 transmission season

**To be updated post Technical Committee Meeting with maps and any additional changes**

6/7/2022 Extension of the zone of transmission in the north-west plains region (Pilliga) and the central tablelands region (Mudgee) of NSW

3/6/22 Extension of the zone of transmission Upper Hunter Valley region of NSW

## APPENDIX E: Budget and expenditure summary

*Table 7 Budget and expenditure of NAMP*

| Expenditure Item | Actual 2020-21 | Budget 2021-22 | Actual 2021-22 [c] | Budget 2022-23 (Business Plan) | Proposed Budget 2023-24 (X% CPI[1]) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program management and administration | TBA | TBA | TBA | TBA | TBA |
| NAMP-Info Management (database) | TBA | TBA | TBA | TBA | TBA |
| Entomology and virology monitoring subtotal | TBA | TBA | TBA | TBA | TBA |
| Contingency for Additional Monitoring (5%) | TBA | TBA | TBA | TBA | TBA |
| **Entomology and virology monitoring total** | TBA | TBA | TBA | TBA | **TBA** |
| Annual Report | TBA | TBA | TBA | TBA | TBA |
| Meeting Expenses | TBA | TBA | TBA | TBA | TBA |
| Reference Entomology | TBA | TBA | TBA | TBA | TBA |
| **Total / Balance of Expenditure** | **TBA** | **TBA** | **TBA** | **TBA** | **TBA** |

Notes to budget and expenditure table – all figures are exclusive of GST.
a. Includes consultant fees.
b. Reference entomology is a contracted service for preparation of material for the NAMP reference collection (specimen slide mounting).
c. Figures include accruals for 2021-22.

[1] Consistent with AHA subscriptions increase AHA Operating Plan 2021-22