



NATIONAL ARBOVIRUS MONITORING PROGRAM

BUSINESS PLAN
JULY 2025 – JUNE 2026

PREFACE

The NAMP Business Plan is the primary management document for the National Arbovirus Monitoring Program.

This Business Plan is renewed and agreed upon annually through the NAMP Steering Committee, which comprises of representatives from the Australian Government, state and territory government and affected industries.

The NAMP Operations Plan is considered as an addendum to this plan and provides details on the technical operations of the program.

The version number starts at 0 and increases by 1 for each release. It shows the release number and a revision letter if in draft. The original draft is 0.A and subsequent drafts are 0.B, 0.C etc. The first accepted and issued (circulated) document is 1.0. Subsequent changes in draft form are 1.A, 1.B etc. The accepted and issued next version is 2.0.

The amount of detail in this Business Plan should be appropriate for the size, complexity and risk of the project; for some smaller projects, some sections might require minimum detail.

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1. OVERVIEW

1.1 PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

The NAMP Business Plan (the Business Plan) is the primary management document for the National Arbovirus Monitoring Program (NAMP or the program). It is owned by Animal Health Australia (AHA) and utilised by the NAMP Program Manager (the Program Manager) to guide the delivery of the program outputs and the realisation of program outcomes.

1.2 PROJECT TITLE

National Arbovirus Monitoring Program

1.3 BACKGROUND

A number of arboviruses (viruses transmitted by insects) have been detected in Australia. Some of these are important to international trade because of their potential to cause livestock disease under certain circumstances. These viruses include bluetongue, Akabane, and bovine ephemeral fever. Although bluetongue viruses are present in northern and eastern Australia, clinical disease is an uncommon occurrence in Australian sheep and has never been reported in any other susceptible animal species in Australia. Monitoring for more than 20 years has shown that these viruses and their vectors are confined by climatic and geographic factors to northern, north-western and eastern parts of Australia.

The NAMP was built on a sentinel herd system, established in 1969, primarily for research purposes. The NAMP commenced in 1989 aiming to:

- monitor arbovirus and vector activity throughout the year;
- define the geographical limits of three arboviruses (bluetongue, Akabane and bovine ephemeral fever) of livestock and their vectors; and
- detect the incursion of new strains of bluetongue virus and of new-vector species.

From 1993 to 1997, the NAMP was jointly managed and funded equally by the cattle and sheep industries, the Australian Government and the state/territory governments. AHA assumed management responsibility for the NAMP on 1 July 1997. From 2008, the dairy industry and livestock exporters industry have been significant financial contributors.

1.4 CONCLUSION/TERMINATION

The NAMP is an ongoing program of AHA.

2. OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE

2.1 PROJECT GOAL

To monitor the distribution of economically important insect-borne viruses of livestock and their vectors across Australia.

2.2 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the NAMP in descending order of importance are:

1. Market access – facilitate the export of live cattle, sheep, goats and camelids and their reproductive material, to countries that apply import conditions to mitigate the risk of introduction of bluetongue, Akabane and bovine ephemeral fever (BEF) viruses.
2. Bluetongue virus early warning – detect incursions of exotic strains of bluetongue virus (BTV) and vectors (*Culicoides* spp. biting midges) that have the potential to adversely affect livestock production in Australia and trade by surveillance of the northern BTV-endemic area.
3. Risk management – detect changes in seasonal distribution in Australia of endemic bluetongue, Akabane and BEF viruses and their vectors, to inform livestock producers and support trade.

2.3 ROUTINE OUTPUTS

The Outputs to be delivered by the NAMP are listed below. The stakeholder map at Appendix A illustrates the relationship between the utilisation of outputs and the achievement of outcomes.

1. **Expeditious advice and reports to stakeholders on unusual geographic or temporal variation in vector or virus distribution**

Advice to stakeholders is provided by the State and Territory Coordinators as required by the Program Manager. State and Territory Coordinators should keep a record of significant advice, including the date, client and the nature of advice.

2. **Australian BTV zone map**

The BTV zone map is the responsibility of the program manager and the Technical Committee. The map is made available through AHA's website. Protocols for changes to the BTV zone map are outlined in Section 7 of the NAMP Operations Plan. Changes may be based on a review of arbovirus risk forecasts, historical data and other information (proactive changes). Alternatively, changes may occur in response to detections of BTV transmission in the Transmission-Free Zone or the Buffer Area (reactive changes).

3. **Annual Report for independent distribution**

The Annual Report is produced by the Program Manager with inputs and guidance from the Technical Committee. The Annual Report is a brief (~six page) summary of NAMP activities and findings during the previous financial year. It is produced to the standard of an external

publication, and uses maps, tables and other data summaries where possible. The distribution list for the Annual Report is managed by AHA. The Annual Report is also loaded onto the AHA website.

4. Regular use of NAMP data for reporting externally to the NAMP.

Requests for data such as for use in research and scientific publications may be requested from time to time. These may include data stored within NAMP-Info.

Genetic sequencing data from NAMP entomology activities are routinely uploaded to external sources accessed by researchers such as BOLD (Barcode of Life Data System) and GenBank. These data are de-identified. The precision of location coordinates (decimal degrees) about Australian vectors is reduced to one decimal place, while location data relating to exotic vectors is masked.

2.4 OUTCOMES

The broad target outcome for the NAMP is adequate knowledge of the distribution of the three economically important arboviruses of livestock and their vectors.

The specific target outcomes are that the information needs of key stakeholders are met as listed in Appendix A – Target Outcomes measurement and stakeholder map. The target outcomes are the basis for performance indicators against which the program is assessed annually.

2.5 SCOPE OF WORK

TABLE 1: NAMP SCOPE OF WORK

Part of the Project (Inside Scope)	Responsibility	Not Part of the Project (Outside Scope)	Responsibility
<u>Monitoring and surveillance</u> for selected arboviruses (bluetongue, bovine ephemeral fever and Akabane viruses) of economic importance to the livestock industry and the vectors of those viruses.	NAMP Technical Committee	Monitoring or surveillance for other arboviruses (of either lower or no economic importance to the livestock industry) and their vectors.	Other organisations including state laboratories, CSIRO and universities
<u>To detect incursions</u> and spread of novel bluetongue virus strains, and new <i>Culicoides</i> species, into Australia and within Australia. Includes vector surveillance at seaports.	NAMP Technical Committee ¹	To detect incursions of <u>other</u> arboviruses into Australia. Responses to notifiable disease events are the responsibility of the relevant state government.	Aus. Gov. Dept. of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) for viruses of veterinary and medical importance; states/territories
<u>To detect and map changes in the distribution</u> of endemic bluetongue virus and its vectors and illustrate distribution changes to bovine ephemeral fever and Akabane viruses and their vectors throughout Australia.	NAMP Technical Committee	To map or define zones or areas free of bovine ephemeral fever and Akabane viruses.	
<u>Provide policy support, advice and reports to stakeholders and clients.</u>	NAMP Technical Committee	To draft government policies, update the AUSVETPLAN disease strategy manual or report to the WOAHA.	DAFF; AHA and related AUSVETPLAN Writing Group
<u>Provide evaluation of program effectiveness.</u>	NAMP Steering Committee	Storage of NAMP sera as part of state/territory serum banks	State or territory animal health laboratories

¹ State and territory government agencies may provide input resulting from the investigation of outbreaks of clinical disease or from detections made by state and territory labs as incidental findings or research.

2.6 PROJECT SCHEDULE – DELIVERABLES AND MILESTONES

TABLE 2: NAMP SCHEDULE – DELIVERABLES AND MILESTONES

Id	Description	Who is responsible	Scheduled Finish
1	Quarter 4 (April to June) data entry into NAMP-Info Quarterly reports to AHA	State and Territory Coordinators	1 st week August
2	Check data, chase outstanding quarterly reports and invite quarterly invoices to AHA	Surveillance Coordinator	2 nd week August
3	Prepare for annual Technical Committee meeting: - Coordinate meeting papers and agenda - Coordinate site reconciliation from the closing season - Request draft monitoring plans (upcoming arbovirus season) and update NAMP-Info - Check draft monitoring budget - Check Activity Summary (financial year completed) is accurate - Request Annual Report from State and Territory Coordinators (with commentary on under/over activity >10%) Draft the Management Report for Technical Committee input during the annual meeting	Surveillance Coordinator and Program Manager	1 st and 2 nd week August
4	Annual Technical Committee Meeting	Technical Committee	4 th week August
5	Quarter 1 (July to September) data entry into NAMP-Info Quarterly reports to AHA	State and Territory Coordinators	1 st week November
6	Check data, chase outstanding quarterly reports and invite quarterly invoices to AHA	Surveillance Coordinator	2 nd week November
7	Annual Report preparation commences	Program Manager, Surveillance Coordinator and Technical Committee	November to December
8	AHC paper, if required	Program Manager	November to December
9	Propose program budget for AHA (following financial year)	Program Manager	1 st week December
10	Teleconference to review BTV Transmission Zone boundary if required	Technical Committee	1 st week December
11	Finalise Management Report to Steering Committee Prepare draft Business Plan Finalise meeting papers for Steering Committee meeting	Program Manager	December to January
12	Quarter 2 (October to December) data entry into NAMP-Info Quarterly reports to AHA	State and Territory Coordinators	5 th week January
13	Check data, chase outstanding quarterly reports and invite quarterly invoices to AHA	Surveillance Coordinator	1 st week February
14	Annual Steering Committee Meeting Support for the Business Plan for upcoming financial year	Steering Committee	2 nd week February
15	Annual Report ready for publishing	Program Manager	3 rd week February
16	OOS approval of Business Plan for upcoming financial year	Steering Committee	May
17	Quarter 3 (January to March) data entry into NAMP-Info Quarterly reports to AHA	State and Territory Coordinators	1 st week May

18	Request to State and Territory Coordinators about the provision of budgeted sites for the upcoming financial year	Surveillance Coordinator	2 nd week May, with 4 weeks for response
19	Check data, chase outstanding quarterly reports and invite quarterly invoices to AHA	Surveillance Coordinator	2 nd week May
20	AHA Annual General Meeting NAMP budget finalised	Program Manager	June

Note: data upload should occur at least quarterly. Where a monitoring result results in a change to the existing transmission zone, it should be uploaded as soon practicably possible following the verification of the result to enable updates to the BTV transmission zone map.

2.7 RISK MANAGEMENT

2.7.1 Risk identification, monitoring and review

Risks are events that may happen and may need to be managed.

Risk is defined² as the effect that uncertainty has as to whether, when and the extent to which, AHA will achieve or exceed its objectives, and likelihood x consequence.

Risks and treatments are shown in Table 3. Risks have been identified in consultation with the Steering Committee, that annually reviews the risk register at its meeting in February and advises on any additions, deletions, and alterations. Controls and treatments may also be added, deleted, or altered, and ratings should be reviewed as part of the annual meeting. Treated risks that remain unacceptably high after completion of this exercise should be elevated as key concerns for the program and considered a focus for ongoing strategic planning.

AHA's broad mitigation strategies include:

- proactive efforts to consult and seek advice on emerging issues
- provision of high quality, professional and timely advice on issues
- responding effectively to Members' requirements
- systematic business planning and reporting processes (including through this business plan)
- use of risk evaluations as part of policy analysis, program delivery design and services procurement
- development of tightly defined contract management processes and service standards for delivery of key external services (including information technology and human resources)
- funding agreements that reflect the assessed risk, balanced against the need for the delivery of services
- well-articulated, and widely disseminated and managed policies and procedures covering program activities and contingency planning
- specific proposed treatments and their effect on likelihood, consequences and the resulting risk rating are presented.

² Based on revised definition of risk in AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009 Australian Standard on Risk Management.

2.7.2 Risk Analysis, evaluation and mitigation

TABLE 3: NAMP RISK REGISTER

Id	Risk	Likelihood (untreated risk)	Consequences (untreated risk)	Risk rating (untreated risk)	Evaluation	Treatment/response	Likelihood (after treatment)	Consequences (after treatment)	Risk rating (after treatment)
1.	Failure to plan adequately for clinical bluetongue disease compromises the efficiency of the response and the ability of NAMP and industry to adapt.	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium	Acceptable	Operations Plan updated to clarify that NAMP does not monitor clinical disease. Current BTV transmission zoning is expected to apply in the event of clinical disease.	n/a	n/a	n/a
2.	Failure in NAMP governance undermines the integrity of other national government-industry animal health partnerships.	Rare	Major	Medium	Acceptable	Governance reviewed 2019 and arrangements agreed in revised business plan.	n/a	n/a	n/a
3.	Failure to develop a national monitoring strategy results in a diminished ability to respond to changes in climate and other factors affecting the distribution and epidemiology of trade-limiting arboviruses.	Rare	Moderate	Low	Acceptable	Existing planning activities within the Steering and Technical Committees.	n/a	n/a	n/a
4.	Failure to develop a national monitoring strategy results in a diminished ability to optimise the use of available financial and human resources across NAMP.	Rare	Moderate	Low	Acceptable	Existing planning activities within the Steering and Technical Committees. Operations Plan includes guidance on key areas for developing a national technical strategy.	n/a	n/a	n/a
5.	Failure to develop a national monitoring strategy results in an inability to accommodate	Rare	Minor	Low	Acceptable	Ongoing evaluation of ancillary data sources. Operations Plan includes	n/a	n/a	n/a

Id	Risk	Likelihood (untreated risk)	Consequences (untreated risk)	Risk rating (untreated risk)	Evaluation	Treatment/response	Likelihood (after treatment)	Consequences (after treatment)	Risk rating (after treatment)
	ancillary sources of data within NAMP.					guidance on key areas for developing a national technical strategy.			
6.	Failure to develop a national monitoring strategy results in a diminished ability to tailor NAMP activities to the changing needs of trading partners and the global regulatory community.	Rare	Moderate	Low	Acceptable	Input from DAFF via annual reports and representation on Technical Committee. Operations Plan includes guidance on key areas for developing a national technical strategy.	n/a	n/a	n/a
7.	Failure in NAMP governance results in loss of confidence amongst trading partners and diminished market access.	Rare	Moderate	Low	Acceptable	Input from DAFF via annual reports and representation on Technical Committee. Governance reviewed 2019 and arrangements agreed in revised business plan.	n/a	n/a	n/a
8.	Failure in NAMP governance results in diminished industry or government confidence in the program and a decreased willingness to contribute funds and/or in-kind support.	Rare	Moderate	Low	Acceptable	Steering Committee provides forum for partners to raise any issues relating to funding difficulties, and for these issues to be negotiated and resolved. Governance reviewed 2019 and arrangements agreed in revised business plan.	n/a	n/a	n/a

Id	Risk	Likelihood (untreated risk)	Consequences (untreated risk)	Risk rating (untreated risk)	Evaluation	Treatment/response	Likelihood (after treatment)	Consequences (after treatment)	Risk rating (after treatment)
9.	Failure to maintain or exceed existing levels of funding and in-kind support for NAMP across industry and government results in diminished program performance.	Rare	Moderate	Low	Acceptable	Steering Committee provides forum for partners to raise any issues relating to the loss of confidence in program governance, and for these issues to be negotiated and resolved. Operations Plan includes guidance developing a national technical strategy	n/a	n/a	n/a
10.	Failure to address succession planning for NAMP virology and entomology results in decreased program performance.	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium	Acceptable	Succession planning managed within each state/territory department or laboratory. No coordinated national approach to succession planning for NAMP	n/a	n/a	n/a
11.	Failure to develop a national monitoring strategy results in a decreased ability to respond to the possibility of phase out of some sectors of the livestock export market.	Rare	Major	Medium	Acceptable	DAFF and LiveCorp provide ongoing updates of the strength or possible phaseout of key markets.	n/a	n/a	n/a
12.	Failure to engage more actively with producers in all states and territories through changes in property owners such as those less experienced or not as familiar with the program, and changes in staff within the Jurisdictions/Committee that may not be familiar with the program,	Rare	Moderate	Low	Acceptable	Producer engagement primarily managed by state/territory governments. No coordinated national approach. Clear documentation on responsibilities for Jurisdictional staff in	n/a	n/a	n/a

Id	Risk	Likelihood (untreated risk)	Consequences (untreated risk)	Risk rating (untreated risk)	Evaluation	Treatment/response	Likelihood (after treatment)	Consequences (after treatment)	Risk rating (after treatment)
	results in decreased availability of sentinel herds and increased resistance to zone changes.					relation to the program through the Business Plan and Operations Plan.			
13.	There is a risk that a lack of program resources and difficulty in accessing herds and sites could occur because of a significant EAD outbreak. This may result in a failure to implement the monitoring of herds or vectors.	Unlikely	Major	Medium	Requires treatment	Government and industry organisations and producers continue to develop business continuity plans.	Rare	Major	Medium
14.	There is a risk that the current objectives of the program may be compromised because the scope of the program is broadened (for e.g., to include lumpy skin disease surveillance). This may result the reputation of the program being weakened.	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium	Requires treatment	The SC agreed at its 2022 meeting that the development of an LSD surveillance program under the National LSD Action Plan is a national priority, outside of the NAMP. Once a national LSD surveillance plan has been developed, synergies with existing programs can be explored.	Rare	Moderate	Low
15.	There is a risk of extra resources (cost and space) being needed because laboratories are expected to store samples for retrospective testing for other diseases or other insect identification activities. This may result in pressures on laboratory budgets.	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium	Requires treatment	The Business Plan has been updated to clarify that there should not be an assumption that samples will be stored for retrospective testing of other diseases or other insect identification activities.	Rare	Moderate	Low

Id	Risk	Likelihood (untreated risk)	Consequences (untreated risk)	Risk rating (untreated risk)	Evaluation	Treatment/response	Likelihood (after treatment)	Consequences (after treatment)	Risk rating (after treatment)
16.	There is a risk that serosurveillance coverage in SW QD is insufficient due to wet weather events affecting access. This may result in the lack of 'early warning' for BTV spreading to South Australia.	Possible	Minor	Low	Acceptable. Treat if practicable.	A sero-survey site has been engaged in south-west Qld.	Rare	Minor	Low
17.	There is a risk that the NAQS Kalumburu herd in NW WA may not be sustainable to maintain. sustainability of the NAQS Kalumburu herd in WA was raised. This may result in the loss of a standout site for detecting incursions, both within the NAMP and also potentially for future arbovirus surveillance such as lumpy skin disease.	Possible	Moderate	Medium.	Requires treatment.	NAQS is applying for a Biosecurity Business Grant and a scheme to offer training for the local indigenous community (Cert 2 in Agriculture).	Unlikely	Moderate	Low
18	Loss of historic data if <i>NAMP-info</i> is transitioned from the Central Animal Health Database to another database system.	Likely	Moderate	High	Requires treatment	AHA will work with the chosen database provider to support any required migration of historic data, with input from Jurisdictions to ensure data accuracy.	Rare	Minor	Negligible
19	Further BTV clinical detections impacting the NAMP objective of maintaining access to BTV sensitive markets.	Possible	Major	High	Requires treatment	Include consideration of this risk in the 5-yearly review of the NAMP commencing 2024	Unlikely	Moderate	Low

2.8 RELEVANT POLICY, LEGISLATION AND RULES

Each state and territory has a list of 'notifiable' animal diseases; each disease lists contains all the diseases on the national list and can include others specific to that state or territory. These diseases are notifiable, meaning there is a legal requirement for anyone who suspects or diagnoses a disease on the list, to notify their relevant state or territory animal health authority.

Bluetongue (clinical disease) is listed on the Australia's National List of notifiable animal diseases, and all Australian states and territories have legislation that requires bluetongue (clinical disease) to be promptly notified to the jurisdictional animal health authorities. In addition, detection of BTV is notifiable in Queensland, South Australia, Victoria and Western Australia, therefore seropositive results in the absence of clinical signs must be reported to the Chief Veterinary Officer in those states.

3. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

3.1 GOVERNANCE

The NAMP is a program of AHA and AHA management is accountable to its Board of Directors.

The management framework for AHA's execution of the NAMP is agreed with AHA by the NAMP Steering Committee and documented within the NAMP Business Plan.

The operational framework for AHA's execution of the NAMP is developed by the NAMP Technical Committee, agreed with AHA by the NAMP Steering Committee, and documented in the NAMP Operations Plan.

3.1.1 Project sponsor

The financial supporters of the NAMP are participating industry members, the Australian Government and the state and territory governments.

3.1.2 Steering Committee – Terms of reference

ADMINISTRATIVE

1. Membership of the Steering Committee (Appendix B - Committee members) will comprise one representative appointed by each of the program funding organisations and a technical advisor elected by the Technical Committee.
2. The Technical Committee advisor has a tenure of 2 years, is eligible for re-election to a consecutive term, and is then required to step out of the role for at least 2 years.
3. Any member who suspects they have a potential conflict of interest on a particular matter is required to declare it to the chair and fellow committee members before the matter is discussed. If requested by the chair or otherwise voluntarily offered, the member should abstain from committee deliberations.

The Steering Committee will:

4. be chaired by an AHA Head of Program or General Manager.
5. monitor and annually review risks to the NAMP (Table 3).
6. decide on the structure of the Technical Committee with AHA.
7. meet in person annually (routinely in November) and at other times, as requested by AHA, by video or teleconference. Steering Committee members will pay their own costs to attend the Steering Committee meetings.
8. review its terms of reference annually.
9. make decisions by consensus of all members except the Technical Committee advisor.

EXECUTIVE OVERSIGHT

The Steering Committee will:

10. advise AHA on strategic, policy, risk and financial matters related to the management of NAMP and approve the NAMP Business Plan in advance of the period to which the plan applies.
11. approve the NAMP Operations Plan.
12. approve the annual NAMP Report publication by exception (i.e., bring any issues to the attention of AHA within the consultation period).
13. decide with AHA on the structure of an annual management report required from AHA for the committee.
14. seek technical advice from the Technical Committee regarding relevant Australian activities or incidents regarding arboviruses and their vectors, as required.

3.1.3 Technical Committee – Terms of reference**ADMINISTRATIVE**

1. The Technical Committee will be chaired by an AHA program manager.
2. Membership of the Technical Committee will comprise three categories of members (Appendix B - Committee members):
 - a. Category 1: One representative appointed by each state and territory government, one representative for trade and market access from DAFF, and a NAMP entomology expert (Reference Entomologist).
 - b. Category 2: Technical advisors agreed with AHA (e.g. epidemiology, entomology, virology, market access, and policy).
 - c. Category 3: One industry member observer elected by and from the Steering Committee. The observer is invited to attend the annual Technical Committee meeting to observe and contribute to planning and may attend other meetings as deemed appropriate by AHA. The observer is not eligible to participate in Technical Committee matters relating to NAMP zone change decisions.
3. The Technical Committee will monitor and maintain the NAMP Operations Plan with AHA.
4. The Technical Committee will monitor and advise AHA on the composition and structure of the technical committee.
5. The Technical Committee will monitor and advise AHA on its terms of reference annually.
6. The Technical Committee will meet in person annually (routinely in August) and at other times, as requested by AHA, by video or teleconference.
7. The Technical Committee will make decisions by consensus of category one members only (see ToR #2 above).
8. Any member who suspects they have a potential conflict of interest on a particular matter is required to declare it to the chair and fellow committee members before the matter is discussed. If requested by the chair or otherwise voluntarily offered, the member should abstain from committee deliberations.

SCIENTIFIC

9. The Technical Committee will develop a monitoring strategy for bluetongue, Akabane and bovine ephemeral fever viruses annually and propose monitoring activities to AHA.
10. Appointed state/territory representatives on the Technical Committee will monitor the BTV transmission zone and propose changes to AHA in accordance with the operations plan. The Technical Committee will deliberate on proposed changes to the BTV transmission zone and appointed representatives will each provide AHA with a decision.
11. The Technical Committee will develop the annual NAMP Report publication with AHA.
12. The Technical Committee will provide advice and reports to AHA and the Steering Committee on unusual geographic or temporal variation in vector or virus distribution.
13. The Technical Committee will monitor and advise AHA on any complementary Australian activities regarding arboviruses and their vectors.
14. The Technical Committee will advise AHA on the use or description of NAMP data in scientific publications.
15. The Technical Committee will monitor and annually review risks to the NAMP (Appendix C - NAMP Risk register).
16. The Technical Committee may provide scientific advice on an ad hoc basis to CVOs on livestock arbovirus matters in support of the objectives of the NAMP. The Technical Committee will not be bound or obliged to prove more than a scientific opinion for consideration by the CVO.

3.1.4 Decision making

As described in the terms of reference above, decisions in both the Technical Committee and Steering Committee will be made by consensus including with AHA. Consensus in the context of NAMP means the making of decisions by general agreement (which may involve a measure of compromise necessary to ensure a workable outcome) and that none of the parties actively participating in the decision-making process opposes the decision.

Decisions in the Technical Committee will be made by consensus between category one members. Decisions in the Steering Committee will be made by consensus of all members except for the Technical Committee representative.

Where a consensus cannot be reached in the Technical Committee, AHA will convene a meeting of the Technical Committee chaired by the Australian Chief Veterinary Officer (ACVO) or Australian Government delegate. If consensus of the Technical Committee is still not reached, AHA will escalate the matter to a meeting of the Steering Committee which will be chaired by the ACVO or Australian Government delegate. Consensus does not require agreement by the ACVO in either the Technical Committee or the Steering Committee.

3.2 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

3.2.1 Reference entomologist

Entomological study of vectors is an important component of the NAMP because an understanding of the ecology of arboviruses relies heavily on knowledge of their vectors. Additionally, the early warning component of the NAMP requires accurate and timely identification of established and exotic species of vector. The NAMP Reference Entomologist is appointed by the Technical Committee to provide support to NAMP entomologists.

Terms of Reference:

1. confirm the identification of *Culicoides* specimens collected through the NAMP
2. build and maintain a reference collection of Australian and important exotic species of *Culicoides* specimens to replace the current use of the CSIRO collection, accessed by David Gopurenko
3. provide mounted specimens of *Culicoides* species to NAMP entomologists on request
4. assist in the preparation of identification aids for *Culicoides* species
5. provide advice and reports to stakeholders and clients (particularly producers, exporters, and DAFF), as required
6. monitor NAMP entomology operations to ensure that they are effective and efficient in meeting the program objectives and report to the program manager
7. advise the program manager of national and international entomology issues which may affect the future focus of the NAMP
8. coordinate and propose technical development of the NAMP entomology capacity to the Technical Committee, as required
9. outsource slide mounting of *Culicoides* specimens
10. monitor succession training for the role of NAMP Reference Entomologist
11. facilitate the publication of technical entomology material for the NAMP as agreed by the Technical Committee.

3.2.2 Program Manager

The program manager is responsible for national management of planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring progress, evaluation and reporting on program performance to the Steering Committee

The Program Manager will:

1. manage plans and budgets
 - a. manage the development of the annual NAMP Business Plan and Operations Plan
 - b. manage the formal endorsement of the annual plans by the Steering Committee
 - c. manage the implementation of the annual plans
 - d. monitor the operations of the NAMP, ensuring key performance indicators are met effectively and efficiently.
2. chair the Technical Committee and manage any working groups
3. coordinate activities relating to the protocol for changing the BTV zone map and illustrating the distributions of Akabane and bovine ephemeral fever

4. coordinate promotion of Australia's NAMP to appropriate organisations both nationally and internationally

3.2.3 Program support

The AHA program coordinator/officer will:

1. maintain the NAMP-*Info* database management system in liaison with contractors
2. provide NAMP-*Info* application user management and support
3. maintain the NAMP wiki pages and support users
4. coordinate the development of the NAMP monitoring budget
5. prepare for, attend, and report on annual meetings
6. coordinate priority activities as agreed with the program manager (follows annual meeting

3.3 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Reporting requirements for the NAMP Project are:

TABLE 4: NAMP REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Reported by	To whom	Reporting requirements	Frequency	Format
Program Manager	AHA General Manager and Board	Program update	5 times per year	Written
	Steering Committee	AHA Program Report	Annually	Written
	Steering Committee	Project Plan	Annually	Written
Technical Committee	AHA	Reporting of monitoring data	Quarterly	Electronic
	Steering Committee	Issues as they arise	As required	Written
Steering Committee	Steering Committee	Issues as they arise	As required	Written

3.4 DATA GOVERNANCE

Data arising from NAMP monitoring activities are owned by the relevant collecting and submitting agency. Where there are requests to share or access data for use outside of the existing program scope, requests for approval to use program data should be addressed to the Program Manager for consideration by the Technical Committee of any potential sensitivities using the Data Access Agreement form (Appendix E).

The approval process includes the completion of a data access request form and a confidentiality agreement between AHA and the requesting party(ies). AHA may recover costs from applicants to offset the time spent on managing the assessment of, and gaining approvals for, the provision of data and any further queries about the data. If cost recovery is required, an estimate should be provided at the time of execution of the confidentiality agreement and invoicing should occur within

30 days of access completion. Scientific publications and presentations about NAMP, or based on NAMP data, are recognised as important to the promotion of Australia's animal health system the international standing of NAMP's participating scientists. Proposals for publication in the peer-reviewed literature, or presentations at conferences, seminars and meetings, are welcome but should be made in writing. Four weeks should be scheduled for consultation on a proposal with the Technical Committee, with two weeks for AHA's final approval of written materials. Consultation with the Technical Committee may be via email correspondence, or ad hoc meetings.

Notes:

- (a) Note that the Technical Committee provides its approval based on the technical merits of each proposal and/or publication. If Technical Committee members have concerns about other risks, for example, reputational risks associated with a proposal or publication, these can be elevated within the organisation/jurisdiction (e.g to the Chief Veterinary Officer) for further consideration before a proposal or publication is approved.
- (b) NAMP data includes data about bycatch that has been collected during NAMP activities.

3.5 SAMPLE GOVERNANCE

- 1 Storage of samples and the retrospective testing of samples for other diseases or for other insect identification are outside of the scope of the NAMP.
- 2 NAMP samples (sera and insects, including the bycatch) are the property of the jurisdiction from which the samples were collected.
- 3 It is the jurisdiction's decision as to whether NAMP samples can be used for retrospective testing for other diseases or other insect identification, and normal jurisdictional processes apply. Approval from the NAMP Technical Committee or Steering Committee is not required for the jurisdiction to undertake additional testing through their state or territory laboratory, however, as a courtesy, the Technical Committee will be informed of these requests. The Technical Committee will include a summary of these requests in its annual report to the to the Steering Committee.
- 4 Requests for a material transfer of NAMP samples to non-NAMP partners will require consultation with the Technical Committee and Program Manager.
- 5 There should not be an assumption that samples will be automatically stored for the purpose of being available for testing for other diseases or other insect identification, as there are challenges and costs associated with of storing samples.

4. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Refer to the NAMP Operations Plan and NAMP-*Info* database management system.

5. STAKEHOLDER COMMUNICATIONS

An annual NAMP Report is prepared and published on behalf of the program sponsors.

As required, other communication activities through AHA and other channels are used to provide timely updates on program and surveillance issues.

6. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

6.1 FUNDING SOURCES AND BASIS

NAMP partners agree to sector shares of 25% Australian Government, 5% state and territory governments combined, and 70% livestock industries combined. The funding sources and detailed basis for shares are shown in Table 5. Where applicable, shares are calculated using GVP data as applied to the AHA Annual Operating Plan for the same period and the value of live exports to all markets for cattle, goats and sheep as supplied by LiveCorp.

TABLE 5: NAMP FUNDING BY PARTY

Source (contributors)	Funding Notes	First funding split	Second funding split	Third funding split	Fourth funding split	Contribution 2023-24 (\$; ex GST)	Contribution 2024-25 (\$; ex GST) ^a	Contribution 2025-26 (\$; ex GST) ^b	
Drawings from Program Underspend							274,357	277,784	
Australian Government	Fixed at 25% of total funding	0.25				429,532	416,121	416,121	
Australian Government	Fixed at 25% of total cash funding				Subtotal	429,532	416,121	416,121	
ACT	Split by 3-year average state/territory GVP/LVP of beef cattle, dairy, sheep, goat and wool industries combined. *	0.05	0.0003			17	21	26	
NSW			0.2248			18,638	18,709	19,194	
NT			0.0184			1,729	1,534	1,168	
Qld			0.2468			20,562	20,542	20,105	
SA			0.0689			6,460	5,735	5,661	
Tas			0.0348			3,052	2,900	3,066	
Vic			0.3055			26,447	25,426	25,695	
WA			0.1004			9,002	8,357	8,311	
State/territory government	Fixed at 5% of total cash funding				Subtotal	85,906	83,224	83,224	
Live exports	Fixed at 18.7% of total industry share	0.70	0.187			224,903	217,881	217,881	
Dairy industry	Fixed at 5% of total industry share		0.05			60,135	58,257	58,257	
Grass-fed cattle	Split by 3-year rolling average value of live exports to all markets – cattle combined, goats, sheep combined.** Cattle and sheep then split by 3- year average GVP/LVP ratio.*		0.763	0.915	0.810	700,113	659,214	655,565	
Grain-fed cattle					0.190	139,855	154,430	153,575	
Goat industry				0.004		3,418	3,316	5,999	
Sheepmeat				0.081	0.621	39,200	44,709	45,838	
Wool					0.379	35,068	27,333	28,024	
Industry	Fixed at 70% of total cash funding					Subtotal	1,202,691	1,165,139	1,165,139
Total						1,718,130	1,938,841	1,942,268	

* For determining the allocation between States/Territories and Industry members funded via a levy, AHA has calculated the 2025-26 subscription funding by averaging the: 2022 GVP data; 2023 GVP data; 2024 LVP data.

** Rolling average value of live exports to all markets sourced from LiveCorp

a. 2024-25 budget funding splits are offset by under-expenditure from the 2021-22 FY as agreed at the 2023 NAMP Steering Committee meeting.

b. 2025-26 budget funding splits are offset by cumulative underspend from previous years which was \$434,675 (as at end 2023-24FY).

6.2 EXPENDITURE

A summary of expected expenditure is shown in Table 10.

TABLE 6: NAMP BUDGETED EXPENDITURE

Item	Budget 2023-24 (\$, ex GST)	Actual 2023-24 (\$, ex GST)	Budget 2024-25 (\$, ex GST)	Budget 2025-26 (\$, ex GST)
Program management and administration	291,031	222,439	284,682	281,319
Database management system (contractor) ^a	53,928	24,284	-	-
Entomology and virology total	1,326,806	1,214,940	1,433,660	1,516,699
<i>Entomology and virology – member service delivery</i>	<i>1,266,494</i>	<i>1,214,940</i>	<i>1,365,390</i>	<i>1,444,476</i>
<i>Contingency for additional monitoring (target 5%)</i>	<i>60,312</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>68,270</i>	<i>72,224</i>
Annual report (edit, design, print excl. salaries)	4,065	2,033	7,800	3,750
Meeting expenses	23,809	21,250	31,900	36,500
Reference entomology (contractor) ^b	14,292	15,650	20,799	24,000
Male <i>Culicoides</i> key development ^c and entomology workshop	-	-	60,000	80,000
Program Review	-	-	100,000	-
Total	1,713,931	1,500,596	1,938,841	1,942,268

- Following the 2024-25FY, database hosting costs will be covered under a separate project outside of the NAMP budget.
- Reference entomology is a contracted service for preparation of material for the NAMP reference collection (specimen slide mounting).
- The development of the male *Culicoides* key as per the \$120,000 quote from the contractor is split across the 2024-25 and 2025-26 FYs.

7. STRATEGY

7.1 BUSINESS MODEL

The NAMP achieves its target outcomes by:

1. Participation of industry, government, and other selected organisations, in contributing to the various aspects of planning, resourcing, operating, evaluating, reporting and reviewing the NAMP, particularly through the annual Steering Committee and Technical Committee meetings
2. Overall coordination provided by the program manager as supported by the program coordinator
3. Each state/territory animal health agency designating a part-time coordinator with clearly defined NAMP responsibilities
4. The Australian Government DAFF designating a contact person with clearly defined NAMP responsibilities
5. Management of a sentinel herd system through state and territory Coordinators with assistance from ACDP
6. Management of a vector monitoring system through state and territory coordinators
7. Management of NAMP data and textual information in a centralised database (*NAMP-Info*), allowing for up-to-date maps of monitoring results and a BTV zone map to be produced
8. Timely provision of relevant summary data and textual articles by State/Territory and Australian Government Coordinators according to agreed formats
9. Coordination of the production of the annual NAMP Report
10. Periodic review and improvement of the various NAMP management and operations aspects to meet changing needs and improve efficiency and effectiveness both from an operational and a financial perspective
11. The annual review and updating of the NAMP Operations Plan and Business Plan by the Technical Committee and Steering Committee to cover the next financial year
12. The NAMP being independently reviewed as part of AHA's review process
13. AHA is informed in writing on a quarterly basis by the database application support contractor of progress with NAMP activities.

7.2 INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

1. Maintenance of the *NAMP-Info* database management system is the responsibility of AHA and may be contracted to an external service provider.
2. At the jurisdictional level, information management, planning and coordination rests with the state and territory coordinators.

7.3 EVALUATION

AHA, in consultation with the Technical and Steering Committees, will evaluate program performance annually and revise the business plan as required at the end of the plan period. Program performance will be measured by target outcomes and indicators as outlined in Table A1. Evaluation of program performance will include assessment of a financial report provided by the program manager.

NAMP is reviewed on a 5-yearly basis with terms of reference that address scientific strategy, economic impact and return on investment, program logic, governance structure, governance materials, and reporting and communication materials. The last review of NAMP was completed in 2020.

8. BUSINESS RULES

Animal Health Australia is responsible for the management of the NAMP. As the operation of the NAMP is a collaboration of the Company, governments and a range of livestock industries, the following rules apply:

- As state/territory departments of agriculture are the primary service providers for monitoring activities, they are requested to invoice AHA quarterly for their actual expenditure on monitoring activities as calculated in the NAMP-*Info* activities report. Invoices must be accompanied by a quarterly report providing an interpretation of results against the NAMP objectives and a discussion of any shortfalls in activity.
- Where invoicing to AHA is required, such invoices will include supporting, explanatory documentation as required.
- Only those activities consistent with plans recorded in NAMP-*Info*, and budgeted for, are undertaken as part of the NAMP.
- In the event that unexpected or unusual arbovirus activity is detected, the relevant coordinator should provide a summary of the event, including any proposed additional work required under the NAMP (including estimated costs), to the Program Manager. The Program Manager will consider the implications of the event, and impact on the NAMP objectives, in consultation with the Technical and Steering Committees as required. The Program Manager will then respond to the proposal for additional work under the NAMP.
- A business plan for the period 1 July to 30 June has been prepared and endorsed by Parties. It can be reviewed at any time during this period at the request of the Steering Committee or AHA.
- Any increases in budget require endorsement by funding parties to the business plan and must be recorded and notified to AHA Finance immediately. It is the responsibility of each Steering Committee representative to inform their organisation.
- All Funding Parties are required to nominate a representative who has responsibility for NAMP issues within their organisation. Changes in state/territory or Australian Government coordinators are advised by their respective organisations by the end of March for the upcoming financial year.
- The NAMP can be independently reviewed as part of the AHA review process and funded as part of the project.
- The Steering Committee is provided with a financial report each year through AHA detailing expenditure-to-budget and any reasons for significant variances to budget.
- Steering Committee members will pay their own costs to attend the Steering Committee meetings.

APPENDICES

Appendix A – Target Outcomes Measurement and Stakeholder Map

Appendix B – Committee Members

Appendix C – NAMP Risk Matrix

Appendix D – Basis for Costs of Monitoring

Appendix E – NAMP Data Access Agreement

NAMP Operations Plan

APPENDIX A – TARGET OUTCOMES MEASUREMENT AND STAKEHOLDER MAP

TABLE A1: TARGET OUTCOMES MEASUREMENT

ID	Target outcome	Performance indicator	Measure in 2025-26
	<i>The measurable benefits that are sought from undertaking a project.</i>	<i>The measure that will be used to indicate the level of achievement of the target outcome(s).</i>	<i>Commentary on the outputs for measuring the level of performance.</i>
1	Program delivery is compliant with the NAMP business and operations plans.	Steering Committee members are confident in the governance and operation of NAMP.	
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry			
2	Provides a technical basis for export certification for Australian livestock and germplasm to meet importing country arbovirus conditions.	BTV-free zone accurately represents an area where BTV transmission does not occur. The BTV-free zone boundary is updated in a timely manner.	Commentary to be provided annually for Steering Committee.
3	Provides a technical basis for negotiation of import health protocols for countries requiring import conditions for arboviruses. NAMP program is accepted by importing countries as an effective arbovirus surveillance system.	The design of the NAMP is technically sound and meets WOH requirements where appropriate.	Commentary to be provided annually for Steering Committee.
4	Provides information in support of Australia's animal health status enabling accurate reporting to the WOH.	Detection of BTV types circulating in the BTV transmission zone and detection of changes in the epidemiology of bluetongue in Australia.	Commentary to be provided annually for Steering Committee.
5	Support exotic disease preparedness.	Effective surveillance for exotic bluetongue virus. Contribute to the technical review of bluetongue AUSVETPLAN.	Commentary to be provided annually for Steering Committee.

Other stakeholders (only additional benefits listed)			
6	Satisfied information needs of livestock exporters (buyers and agents) on the distribution of bluetongue, bovine ephemeral fever and Akabane disease. Exporters have confidence in 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). NB: some of the countries concerned about bluetongue are not actually free of this virus e.g. Israel.	Timeliness of notification of change to the BTV zones.	Commentary to be provided annually for Steering Committee.
7	Satisfied information needs of livestock producers on the distribution of bluetongue, bovine ephemeral fever and Akabane viruses.	Timeliness of notification of change to the BTV zones.	Commentary to be provided annually for Steering Committee.
8	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. Governments received updates of new incursions of exotic strains of virus or exotic species of Culicoides and notification of any extraordinary epidemiological events. Governments have up-to-date vector map (e.g., quarterly) and incursions of new species are reported. Timely notification of changes to status.	Commentary to be provided annually for Steering Committee.

TABLE A2: STAKEHOLDER MAP

OUTPUTS ³	TARGET OUTCOMES							
	Summary of stakeholder identified needs and relative importance of each outcome to stakeholders (1 greatest need – 7 lowest need)							
	DAFF	Rank	Livestock exporters	Rank	Livestock producers	Rank	State/territory governments	Rank
1. Expeditionary advice and reports to stakeholders on unusual geographic or temporal variation in vector or virus distribution.	DAFF needs to be aware of incursions of exotic <i>Culicoides</i> spp. or extensions in range of established species or extraordinary epidemiological events as these may impact on trading protocols, require reporting to the WOA, trading partners, ACVO, Minister, industry, public and Animal Health Committee, where required. Accurate diagnostics are critical to this process.	1	Outbreaks should be advised immediately to exporters and AAUS. Regular updates essential as selling is conducted on the latest information.	2	Distributed to Councillors, State Farm Organisations and EAD representatives as required.	2	Alert Technical Committee to potential introduction of new viruses or movement of potentially virulent viruses into new areas. Vector data used by Technical Committee to determine map boundaries produced from serological data. Differing biology of exotic vector species may impact on distribution and prevalence of viruses.	1
2. Australian BTV zone map, and distributions of AV and BEFV	Animal Biosecurity uses this to develop appropriate protocols with potential trading partners for the export of Australian ruminant livestock and to reassure trading partners that we would be able to detect and notify them of any changes in Australian BTV zones which may have an impact on the export trade.	2	Very important for exporters to review buying areas.	1	Used internally to provide an indication of arbovirus distributions and spread. Most important - identification of properties within the BTV zone to enable producers to make management decisions.	1	Used to determine virus free areas eligible for export testing and testing protocols required.	2

³ Stakeholders will use the output on the left to achieve the outcome at the top

OUTPUTS ³	TARGET OUTCOMES							
	Summary of stakeholder identified needs and relative importance of each outcome to stakeholders (1 greatest need – 7 lowest need)							
	DAFF	Rank	Livestock exporters	Rank	Livestock producers	Rank	State/territory governments	Rank
3. Annual report for independent distribution.	Trade delegations may be provided with the report, where relevant.	3	Interested exporters would review and keep available.	3	Used internally to provide an update of the program, Used externally to update Councillors, State Farm Organisations, EAD representatives, producers and agents.	3	Used externally for farmer co-operators and internally to testing staff to give feedback on the program.	4
4. Advice for maintaining the currency of the AUSVETPLAN Disease Strategy for bluetongue and policies relating to wildlife, public health and epidemiological modelling.	Allow the CCEAD, the NMG, DAFF. and state/territory government disease control centres to use an up-to-date emergency plan and policies.	4		5		5		5
5. Publications in the scientific literature and presentations at conferences, seminars and meetings as appropriate.		5	Would be interesting to receive update from year to year. The changes would need protocol linkage.	4	Used internally as source of information on arboviruses Used to increase the awareness and promote NAMP amongst industry.	4	Promotes scientific knowledge and expertise and assists gaining external funding for future research. Published identification aids for Culicoides species assist state and territory entomologists to provide accurate identifications of insects of interest to NAMP.	3

APPENDIX B - COMMITTEE MEMBERS

TABLE B1: MEMBERS OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE

Name	Position on committee	Organisation
Mark Cozens	Chair	AHA
Narelle Clegg	Representative of Australian Government	DAFF
Jane Bennett	Representative of NSW Government	NSW Gov.
Rob Williams	Representative of Northern Territory Government	NT Gov.
Allison Crook	Representative of Queensland Government	Qld Gov.
Skye Fruean	Representative of South Australian Government	SA Gov.
Graeme Cooke	Representative of Victorian Government	Vic Gov.
Michelle Rodan	Representative of Western Australian Government	WA Gov.
Kevin de Witte	Representative of Tasmanian Government	Tas Gov.
Justin Toohey	Representative of dairy farmers industry	Australian Dairy Farmers
Bomber Lancaster	Representative of lot feeders industry	Australian Lot Feeders' Association
Mike Darby	Representative of the grass-fed cattle industry	Cattle Australia
Lorna Citer	Representative of goat industry	Goat Industry Council of Australia
Wayne Collier	Representative of livestock exporters industry	LiveCorp
Johann Schroder	Representative of sheep meat industry	Sheep Producers Australia
Adam Dawes	Representative of wool growers industry	Wool Producers Australia
Deborah Finlaison	Technical advisor ⁴	NSW Gov.

⁴ The technical advisor is nominated on behalf of the Technical Committee to provide technical expertise in Steering Committee discussions and will represent the discussions of and views held by the Technical Committee.

TABLE B2: MEMBERS OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Name	Committee Role	NAMP Operational Role	Area of expertise
Membership category 1			
Bronwyn Hendry	Chair	AHA Head of Surveillance	Program Management
Mikhaila Nye	NAMP Program Manager	AHA Program Manager	Program Management
Sheaaz Sakur	NAMP Program Coordinator	NAMP Program Coordinator	Program Support
Adam Robinson	Representative of Australian Government - DAFF	Trade and market access negotiation	Trade and market access
Debbie Eagles	Representative of ACDP	Sample testing, reference virology, virus characterisation	Virology
Glenn Bellis	Reference entomologist	Reference entomology	Entomology
Deborah Finlaison	Representative of NSW Government	NSW virology coordinator	Virology
John Bingham	Representative of Northern Territory Government	Field operations and industry liaison - virology	Veterinarian, microbiology
Lawrence Gavey	Representative of Queensland Government	Field operations and industry liaison - virology	Veterinarian
Celia Dickason	Representative of South Australian Government	Field operations and industry liaison – virology and entomology	Veterinarian
Debbie Grull	Representative of Tasmanian Government	Field operations and industry liaison – virology and entomology	Veterinarian
Berwyn Squire	Representative of Victorian Government	Field operations and industry liaison - virology	Veterinarian
Zoe Chatfield	Representative of Western Australian Government	Field operations and industry liaison - virology	Veterinarian
Membership category 2			
Luke Watson	Appointed advisor – DAFF NAQS	Entomology NT, NAQS	Entomology
Anna Genge	Appointed advisor – DAFF NAQS	Entomology WA, NAQS	Entomology
Cassandra Wittwer	Appointed advisor – DAFF NAQS	NAQS coordinator	Veterinarian, field operations in northern Australia
David Britton	Appointed advisor – NSW Gov.	NSW co-coordinator entomology	Entomology
Leanne Nelson	Appointed advisor – Qld GOV.	Qld entomology coordinator	Entomology
Peter Kirkland	Appointed advisor – NSW Gov.	NSW virology expertise	Virology
Membership category 3			
Catherine Hallatt	Appointed observer – industry member of Steering Committee		Technical advice on market access and practical certification matters for exporters

APPENDIX C – NAMP RISK MATRIX

The likelihood rating is determined by answering the question “What is the likelihood of the event or incident happening”

Likelihood Rating	Description of an event likelihood
Rare	The risk is highly unlikely to happen. In the biosecurity context, this might refer to the introduction of a disease that has been eradicated globally, with only remote chances of resurgence.
Unlikely	The risk is not expected to occur, but it’s still possible. This could apply to a disease that has been effectively controlled in the past but could re-emerge if vigilance decreases.
Possible	The risk might happen, but it’s not certain. An example might be the potential for disease spread through indirect contact, such as contaminated feed or equipment, which could happen under certain circumstances.
Likely	The risk is likely to happen at some point. In an animal biosecurity context, this might mean a disease is spreading through wildlife that interacts with domestic animals, making it likely that it could eventually spread to livestock.
Almost Certain	The risk is expected to occur frequently. For example, if a new disease has already been detected in neighbouring regions, its introduction into your area might be almost certain, especially if biosecurity measures are weak.

A consequence rating is determined by answering the question “What will the consequences be if the incident happened – i.e. what impact it would have on one or more of the following areas:

Consequence Rating	Description of the consequence of the event
Catastrophic	Extreme impact, could be disastrous. In animal biosecurity, this might mean the introduction of a highly contagious and deadly disease that could lead to massive livestock losses, severe economic consequences, and long-term damage to the industry.
Major	Significant impact, will require considerable effort to manage. This could involve a widespread disease outbreak that leads to significant losses in livestock, disrupts trade, and requires substantial resources to control.
Moderate	Noticeable impact, may require additional resources to manage. An example might be a disease outbreak that affects a significant portion of a herd, requiring quarantine and additional veterinary care, but not threatening the overall viability of the operation.
Minor	Some impact, but can be managed without significant effort. For example, this could involve a small number of animals getting sick, requiring treatment but not leading to significant losses or disruption.
Insignificant	Minimal impact, easily manageable. For instance, a minor disease outbreak that can be contained quickly with minimal cost and no long-term effects on livestock health.

Using the standard risk matrix below, establish what the ‘risk rating’ is by collating the likelihood of the incident or event happening against the consequence if it actually did happen.

RISK MATRIX		Consequence Rating				
Likelihood Rating		Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic
	Almost Certain	Medium	Medium	High	Extreme	Extreme
	Likely	Low	Medium	High	High	Extreme
	Possible	Low	Low	Medium	High	Extreme
	Unlikely	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High
	Rare	Low	Low	Low	Medium	High

APPENDIX D – BASIS FOR MONITORING COSTS

The NAMP Business Plan lists items and prices used to determine the total cost of sampling and testing from each NAMP site based on the sampling frequency and tests done. These items include:

Entomology (insect collection + laboratory examination):

- Consumables and freight
- Farmer allowance
- Insect collection/trap establishment and return
- Insect collection/trap establishment and return (ports)
- LED light trap purchase
- LED light trap maintenance
- Light trap upgrade to LED
- Laboratory examination:
 - Ports
 - Vector endemic
 - Vector free

Virology (laboratory tests + specimen collection):

- Consumables
- Farmer allowance local
- Farmer allowance remote
- Field staff allowance – local
- Field staff allowance – remote
- Field staff allowance – super remote
- Freight
- Travel local
- Travel remote
- Travel super remote
- Laboratory tests:
 - AGID
 - BTV topotyping
 - cELISA
 - RT-PCR (BTV)
 - Virus identification
 - Virus isolation
 - VNT

The items in red are historic and no longer used. Light trap purchase is not currently being entered through the system, but rather agreed OOS between the jurisdictions and the program manager. Light trap upgrade to LED is also historic and not currently used as all traps have been upgraded. The ports rate is no longer in use.

ENTOMOLOGY

The below table shows each price item and indicates which code in the NAMP database they fall under. For entomology the NAMP codes are *Farmer Allowance*, *Collector*, *Trap Care* and *Examiner*.

TABLE 1: ENTOMOLOGY BREAKDOWN

Code in NAMP	Category	Item	2025-26 (\$; Ex GST)	Per	Calculation
Farmer allowance	Insect collection	Farmer allowance	67.3	Collection	Amount X number of scheduled collections
Collector	Insect collection	Consumables and freight	35.8	Collection	Amount X number of scheduled collections
Collector	Insect collection	Insect collection/trap establishment and return	166.9	Site	Once per year
Trap care	Insect collection	Light trap maintenance	317.8	Site	Once per year
Examiner	Laboratory examination	Vector endemic	484.5	Collection	Amount X number of scheduled collections
Examiner	Laboratory examination	Vector free	120.4	Collection	Amount X number of scheduled collections

VIROLOGY

The below table shows each price item and indicates which code in the NAMP database they fall under. For virology the NAMP codes are *Farmer Allowance*, *Collector* and *Lab Tester*.

TABLE 2: VIROLOGY BREAKDOWN

Code in NAMP	Category	Item	2025-26 (\$; Ex GST)	Per	Note
Lab tester	Laboratory tests	AGID	12	Sample	Lab tester – Number of animals@bleed X amount (Noting that test type as per BTST) list.
Lab tester	Laboratory tests	BTV topotyping	170.9	Sample	
Lab tester	Laboratory tests	ELISA	14.5	Sample	Where there are plans for likely additional testing e.g. virus isolation, PCR, virus neutralisation, virus typing, this calculated as the number in BVIR X relevant price. This is in
Lab tester	Laboratory tests	RT-PCR (BTV)	44.2	Test	
Lab tester	Laboratory tests	Virus identification	57.1	Sample	

Lab tester	Laboratory tests	Virus isolation	99.3	Sample	addition to the above routine testing.
Lab tester	Laboratory tests	VNT	30.5	Sample	
Farmer allowance	Specimen collection	Farmer allowance local	340.2	Collection	Amount X number of scheduled collections
Farmer allowance	Specimen collection	Farmer allowance remote	680.5	Collection	Amount X number of scheduled collections
Collector	Specimen collection	Consumables	4.1	Sample	Applied per animal scheduled to be bled. E.g. 15 recruitment =15*amount. 10 Follow up =10*amount.
Collector	Specimen collection	Field staff allowance - local	241.1	Collection	50% of 0.5 days@ total field staff salary, FTE of 220 days Amount per visit
Collector	Specimen collection	Field staff allowance - remote	823.4	Collection	75% of 1.5 days@ total field staff salary, FTE of 220 days AND 75% of ATO rates for meals and accom. Amount per visit
Collector	Specimen collection	Field staff allowance - super remote	1,041.8	Collection	75% of 2.0 days@ total field staff salary, FTE of 220 days AND 75% of ATO rates for meals and accom. Amount per visit.
Collector	Specimen collection	Freight	34.4	Collection	Amount per visit.
Collector	Specimen collection	Travel local	99.3	Collection	50% of 200km mileage at 75c/km Amount per visit.
Collector	Specimen collection	Travel remote	595.8	Collection	75% of 800km mileage at 75c/km Amount per visit.
Collector	Specimen collection	Travel super remote	893.6	Collection	75% of 1200km mileage at 75c/km Amount per visit.

- Trap maintenance and purchase costs for South Australia, Tasmania and Victoria are attributable to NSW whilst traps are on loan from NSW. Travel, consumables, and farmer allowance are attributable to the relevant jurisdiction.
- Budgeting for trap purchases will only occur for new sites or for completely destroyed traps. Trap maintenance costs are set to compensate for gradual deterioration requiring periodic full replacement.
- An allowance for light trap maintenance will not be made in the first year of a trap's life.
- FTE staff salary established by survey average of \$80K in 2011–12 and rates adjusted by CPI thereafter.
- Allowance rates shown in method/notes established in 2011–12 and adjusted by CPI thereafter.
- Local/remote/super remote categories indicate the distance of a monitoring site from the closest regional government livestock office. Distances shown in the method/notes are approximate round-trip distances and are intended as a general guide (not thresholds) to nominating the site category.

APPENDIX E – NAMP DATA ACCESS AGREEMENT

NAMP DATA ACCESS AGREEMENT

ACCESS TO NATIONAL ARBOVIRUS MONITORING PROGRAM (NAMP) DATA/SAMPLES

[PROJECT TITLE]

[MONTH YEAR]

The project is based at the [Institution, Location] and has contributions from the following specified personnel (Table 1). This agreement is between the following specified personnel and Animal Health Australia:

Table 1 Specified Personnel

Name	Affiliation	Phone	Email contact
	[Institution/Agency]	(XX) xxx	

As a specified person in this agreement, I undertake and represent as follows:

1. To access the National Arbovirus Monitoring Program (NAMP) data and/or samples⁵ only for the specific purpose of undertaking the Project: **[Project Title]** (Attachment A)
2. In the context of this project, NAMP data and/or samples will be used to: **[brief description]**.
3. I understand that NAMP data which is not in the public domain is confidential information. Data in the public domain can be found at: <https://namp.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/>
4. I understand that access to confidential information is only granted provided that confidentiality can be maintained;
5. To ensure that confidential information is stored with, or protected by, appropriate security;
6. To ensure that confidential information is not, except as required by law, disclosed to any party not specified in this agreement, or made public, without prior approval in writing from Animal Health Australia;
7. I will not attempt to contact NAMP Co-operators (persons co-operating with the NAMP for entomology and virology);
8. I will give appropriate acknowledgement of, or co-authorship with, NAMP personnel in any research outputs;
9. To abide with any conditions or limitations advised by Animal Health Australia regarding use of confidential data from the NAMP;
10. To notify Animal Health Australia immediately upon a breach of this agreement;
11. I understand that the presentation of the research findings does have the potential to significantly impact on trading partners' perceptions of Australia's disease status and hence any resulting public presentations and publications would be subject to approval (not just review) by Animal Health Australia and the NAMP Technical Committee before their release. The NAMP Steering Committee may be consulted for advice on proposed publications.

Animal Health Australia retains the right to withdraw permission to use the confidential information at any time.

⁵ NAMP samples includes both target species and bycatch.
 NAMP Data Access Agreement

Executed as a CONFIDENTIALITY AGREEMENT

Signed	Name	Witness name	Date
	1.		
	2.		

Attachment A: Data Access Request**Attachment B:** Project Proposal

Agreement Provided by:

NAME**ROLE**

Animal Health Australia

DATE

Attachment A

Date: [date]

Applicant details		
Name:		
Organisation:		
Phone:	Email:	
Address:		
City/Town:	State:	Post Code:

Request details	
1.	Objectives of research project and need for NAMP data/samples?
2.	Benefit of the research project to the National Arbovirus Monitoring Program and/or the Australian ruminant livestock industries?
3.	Data fields and/or samples required e.g. species, location, virus, count etc.?
4.	Period for which the data/samples is required?
5.	Intended destination of data and/or research findings e.g. internal use only, external publication etc.?

Attachment A

Request details	
8.	Who will have access to the data/samples? Will the data and/or samples be provided to third parties?
9.	How will the confidentiality of the data/samples be protected?
10.	Are there any conflicts of interest with this project and the NAMP, and how will these be managed?
11.	Provide evidence of support by the relevant stakeholder group as to the merit of the research project. <i>Support must be demonstrated before the NAMP Technical Committee can consider the data request.</i>

Attachment B

[Insert project proposal]



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