



North and Far North Queensland Monsoon Trough State Recovery Plan 2019-2021

September 2019

*Working to recover, rebuild and reconnect more resilient
Queensland communities following the North and Far North
Queensland Monsoon Trough – 25 January to 14 February 2019*



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- 2 Water damaged household contents for collection in Townsville
- 3 Cattle fleeing floodwaters on a cattle station in Carpentaria Shire
- 4 Flooded streets in Townsville
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Flooding in the Bulloo Shire Council area



Message from the Premier and Minister for Trade

The 2018-19 disaster season saw our state hit by 11 separate events, and our far north, north and north west communities impacted by multiple disasters in a short period of time.

The Central Queensland Bushfires, cyclones Penny, Owen and Trevor and the flooding of Townsville and our north western communities had an enormous impact on our state, and in particular our hard-working farmers.

Over a three-week period from 25 January to 14 February 2019, 39 communities from the Torres Strait in the far north to the South Australian border in the south west, were impacted by a monsoonal deluge that caused hardship to hundreds of thousands of Queenslanders.

The widespread nature of the North and Far North Queensland Monsoon Trough saw over half of Queensland's councils, covering more than 56 per cent of Queensland's land mass, activated for disaster funding assistance.

The cumulative impact of prolonged drought, and then flooding, on our north west communities has had a significant impact on our hard-working primary producers, and the businesses and communities reliant on the sector for their livelihoods. Disruption to mining operations has also cost the Queensland economy hundreds of millions of dollars.

I am grateful for the hard work of our emergency services staff and volunteers who quickly came to the aid of Queenslanders in need. As flood waters receded, I inspected damage on the ground and spoke first-hand to those affected. It was clear that, in order for communities to socially and economically recover from this large-scale disaster, support was needed.

On 5 February 2019 I launched the Queensland Floods Appeal, which has since raised \$10 million for impacted communities, and on 8 February 2019 I extended the role of State Recovery Coordinator Major General (Retired) Stuart Smith to work closely with disaster management groups, councils and communities on their reconstruction and recovery.

Supported in Townsville by Queensland Police Service Superintendent Mark Plath as Deputy State Recovery Coordinator, Major General Smith has worked closely with the Queensland Reconstruction Authority and other key functional government agencies to provide the Queensland Government with critical insights on how to best assist communities on their road to recovery. Their extensive consultation with impacted communities has been instrumental in the development of the *North and Far North Queensland Monsoon Trough – State Recovery Plan 2019-2021*.

The Queensland Government is committed to the long-term recovery of communities impacted by the flooding and will continue to stand shoulder to shoulder with them on their road to recovery.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Anastacia', written in a cursive style.

Anastacia Palaszczuk MP
Premier and Minister for Trade



Message from the Minister for State Development, Manufacturing, Infrastructure and Planning

The social and economic cost of the North and Far North Queensland Monsoon Trough has been extraordinary.

More than 116,000 people were identified as experiencing hardship, over 3300 homes were damaged by flooding, and 1800 people needed assistance with housing support.

The flooding wreaked havoc on our primary producers, with AgForce estimating hundreds of thousands of cattle were lost in the disaster.

Meanwhile, 97 per cent of surveyed businesses in the 15 most heavily flooded areas reported financial impacts, including closures, trade interruptions, forward booking cancellations and damage to premises and equipment.

We also saw extensive impact to critical infrastructure, including 6420 kilometres of state roads, 307 kilometres of Mount Isa rail line, 1000 kilometres of water pipelines, 15,000 kilometres of on-farm roads and 10,000 kilometres of fencing.

Queensland's recovery is ongoing, with the Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA) – the state's lead agency for disaster recovery, resilience and mitigation – overseeing our government's efforts.

Within two weeks of the Monsoon Trough event more than 700 Community Recovery staff were deployed across the state.

Their work on the ground was crucial in helping people get back on their feet and ensuring businesses, industries and organisations have the support they need to make a strong recovery.

Locally-led initiatives are the foundation of the *North and Far North Queensland Monsoon Trough – State Recovery Plan 2019-2021*, which provides impacted communities with a long-term roadmap to recover, rebuild and reconnect.

This plan makes the Queensland Government's commitment clear – we will continue to work with councils to ensure impacted regions fully recover, with our focus on the health and wellbeing of residents, repairs to property and restoration of business and industry.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Cameron Dick', with a horizontal line extending to the right.

Cameron Dick MP

Minister for State Development, Manufacturing, Infrastructure and Planning



Message from the State Recovery Coordinator

In January 2019, a severe Monsoon Trough event brought torrential rain and flooding to 39 communities across the north, far north and north west of Queensland. This event devastated many residents, small business owners, primary producers and industry operators already suffering from the cumulative impact of drought and cyclone disasters.

Accordingly, in February 2019, the Premier of Queensland extended my responsibilities as the State Recovery Coordinator for the 2018 Central Queensland Bushfires to include leadership of the North and Far North Queensland Monsoon Trough recovery effort.

Since that time, I travelled throughout the disaster area, meeting with local leaders and people affected by rain and flood, to help identify locally-led initiatives for recovery. I was shocked by the wide-ranging impact of the event, but inspired by the manner in which local communities and all levels of government collaborated to reconnect and recover.

I was assisted in my role by Deputy State Recovery Coordinator Mark Plath, who focused on the recovery of the Townsville community.

Recovery from disaster can be a complex and often lengthy process, with communities facing different challenges and recovering at different rates. Therefore, this State Recovery Plan has been developed in partnership with the Commonwealth, 15 state government departments and agencies, six regional bodies and more than 10 non-government organisations and peak bodies.

Overall, this Plan incorporates the long-term vision that local leaders have identified for their communities. The central theme of this long term approach is an emphasis on recovery pathways that make communities more resilient to withstand future disaster events. Within this theme, our priorities are the recovery of the health and well-being of people, local economies, roads and infrastructure.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Stuart Smith', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Stuart Smith
Major General AO, DSC (Retired)
State Recovery Coordinator

Section 1: Queensland's disaster



Queensland Police Service assist residents out of floodwaters in Townsville

Introduction

Over the past decade, Queensland has borne an alarming 60 per cent of the total national economic cost for natural disasters, with the remaining 40 per cent shared amongst other states and territories. But even knowing that recent history, the latest disastrous summer of bushfires, cyclones and flooding has been unprecedented.

Eleven separate natural disaster events struck the state in the 2018-19 disaster season, with the most devastating a monsoon trough that affected 39 council areas and had a catastrophic impact on communities, businesses and primary producers from the Torres Strait in the far north to the South Australian border in the south west.

The North and Far North Queensland Monsoon Trough – 25 January to 14 February 2019 (Monsoon Trough) produced exceptional rainfall that initially caused disruption and damage to communities in Far North Queensland. Over subsequent days, and as the rain continued to fall, the system centred in North Queensland with the populated areas of that city, Ingham and surrounds inundated. Heavy rainfall then continued throughout the previously drought affected North West Queensland, resulting in major flooding across large areas.

The record-breaking rainfall cut off communities, devastated the livestock industry, left the freight industry at a standstill and destroyed infrastructure, homes and businesses. Over 56 per cent of the state's land mass was impacted, with 39 Local Government Areas (LGAs) activated for joint State and Commonwealth Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA) assistance. A disaster that was devastating in its own right, it was made worse by the compounding effect of previous events that hit the state.

Prior to the Monsoon Trough, more than half of Queensland was suffering prolonged drought. In November and December 2018, the largest firefighting operation in Queensland's history fought blazes across eight LGAs burning 1.4 million hectares of land.

As the state looked towards its long-term recovery from the bushfires, tropical cyclones Owen and Penny impacted much of North and Far North Queensland, including remote communities on Cape York Peninsula and as far south as Hinchinbrook and the Whitsundays.

As Queenslanders picked themselves up from the bushfires, cyclones and monsoonal flooding, the state was once again on alert as Cyclone Trevor crossed the coast in Far North Queensland. Of the 19 LGAs activated for disaster assistance following Cyclone Trevor, 13 had already been impacted by the Monsoon Trough only weeks earlier.

Although disasters will continue to impact our state, it's important we continue to take steps to better understand the risks associated with them and use that knowledge to implement targeted measures that speed up recovery and effectively mitigate disaster related impacts. In that way we can safeguard communities, reduce recovery and reconstruction costs, lessen the likelihood of injury, death and damage, and be better prepared for future disasters.

It is the extent to which our communities have the capacity, skills and knowledge to adequately prepare, respond and adapt in the face of rapid change that will have the most lasting influence on their ability to recover with resilience.

A comprehensive, locally-led recovery plan provides us with the opportunity to rebuild a stronger, more resilient Queensland across our communities, economy and natural and built environments. Delivering on our recovery planning and learning the unique lessons that each event sends our way will ultimately help achieve the vision of making Queensland the most disaster resilient state in Australia.



Australian Army personnel from the 4th Regiment, Royal Australian Artillery assist Townsville residents in sandbagging their homes in preparation of rising flood water. Photo courtesy of ADF



**Map of Queensland showing the
39 LGAs activated for DRFA assistance measures**

**North and Far North Queensland Monsoon Trough
25 January – 14 February 2019**



0 50 100 150 200 250
Kilometres
Scale - 1:6,500,000
(at A3)

Disclaimer:
Users must satisfy themselves that this map is accurate and suitable for their purposes. The Queensland Reconstruction Authority does not accept responsibility for any loss or damage that may arise from the use of or reliance on this map.

Disaster impact

The Monsoon Trough event was extraordinary.

As described by the Bureau of Meteorology, an unusual, extended period of heavy rainfall over large areas of tropical Queensland began in late January 2019. The heavy rainfall was associated with an intense and very slow-moving monsoon low over northern Queensland that continued to affect the state in the first half of February. Such slow-moving weather systems are relatively rare for this part of the country, and the large size of monsoon lows means the areas they impact may be larger than tropical cyclones.

More than 70 locations experienced record daily rainfalls, 20 experienced record accumulated rainfall over 10 days and 18 locations set new records for the number of consecutive days of high (50mm or more) rainfall. In and around Townsville, the accumulated daily rainfall totals were the highest since records began in 1888. Numerous areas reported 12-day accumulations of more than 2000mm, including at Paluma, Woolshed, and Upper Bluewater (Bureau of Meteorology).

The rainfall resulted in major flooding in the Burdekin, Ross, Bohle, Haughton, and Herbert rivers, along with Black River and Bluewater Creek. Townsville's Ross River Dam spillway gates were fully opened on the evening of Sunday 3 February 2019, as its capacity reached 248 per cent.

In the Gulf Country and North West Queensland, record-breaking rainfall also occurred in previously drought affected regions, including McKinlay and Richmond, resulting in major flooding across large areas. Several sites in North West Queensland had 7-day rainfall accumulations of more than 600mm, and large areas received more than four times their February average rainfall.

Floodwaters stretched 700km, and up to 70km wide in places, covering an estimated 15,000km² in the Flinders and Norman River basins, which flow towards the Gulf of Carpentaria. In addition to the rain and floodwaters, strong monsoonal winds blew across the region, further de-stabilising slopes through the movement of vegetation, and causing storm surge issues along the coast.

While the much anticipated rains were in stark contrast to seven years of drought, the flooding that extended through North West Queensland quickly escalated, with catastrophic impacts for primary producers and industry that are the lifeblood of the north west region. The flooding and exposure to monsoonal winds decimated entire cattle herds, disrupted mining operations and damaged vital transport corridors, with flow-on effects to local businesses, communities and the economy.

The cascading and compounding consequences of this event are yet to be fully quantified but the long-term social and economic cost has been estimated by Deloitte Access Economics at \$5.68 billion. Damage to agriculture is estimated at \$432 million, including livestock losses of up to 500,000 cattle and 30,000 sheep.

Small business disruption has been estimated at \$116 million with 97 per cent of small businesses surveyed across the most heavily flooded areas reporting financial impacts including closures, trade interruptions, forward booking cancellations and damage to premises and equipment.

The extraordinary scale of damage to critical infrastructure included impacts to 6420km of state roads, 307km of Mount Isa rail line, 1000km of water pipelines, 15,000km of on-farm roads and 10,000km of fencing, bringing ongoing financial hardship to individuals, small business and industry until repairs can be undertaken across some of the most remote and challenging terrain in the country.

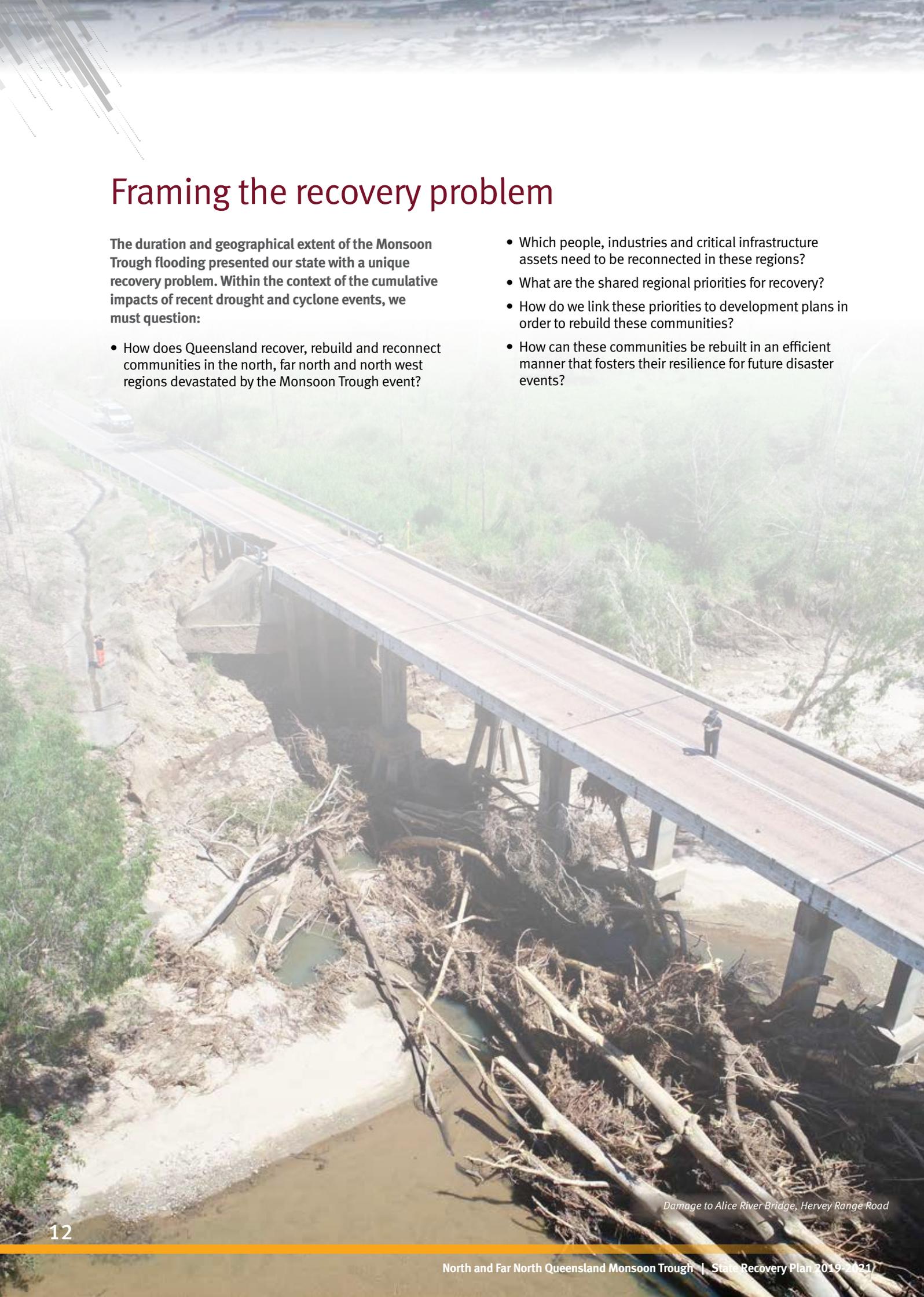
The closure of the Mount Isa rail line critically disrupted mining and minerals production – the major employer in North West Queensland. Glencore's Collinsville mine, Newlands Coal mine and Incitec Pivot's fertiliser facility were partially shut down – incurring extraordinary costs associated with alternative storage and freight of product.

In total, 39 of Queensland's 77 LGAs have been activated for disaster assistance for this event and more than 116,667 people identified as experiencing hardship. The economic and social recovery from this large-scale disaster is beyond the capacity of local communities to facilitate and will be a long-term effort requiring collaboration and cooperation by all levels of government.

Framing the recovery problem

The duration and geographical extent of the Monsoon Trough flooding presented our state with a unique recovery problem. Within the context of the cumulative impacts of recent drought and cyclone events, we must question:

- How does Queensland recover, rebuild and reconnect communities in the north, far north and north west regions devastated by the Monsoon Trough event?
- Which people, industries and critical infrastructure assets need to be reconnected in these regions?
- What are the shared regional priorities for recovery?
- How do we link these priorities to development plans in order to rebuild these communities?
- How can these communities be rebuilt in an efficient manner that fosters their resilience for future disaster events?



Damage to Alice River Bridge, Hervey Range Road

Estimated impacts	Economic cost
Human and Social <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health, wellbeing and community impacts • Emergency response and clean-up 	\$2.419 billion
Building <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential damage • Commercial damage • Public asset damage 	\$1.927 billion
Roads and Transport <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State road damage • Local road damage • Rail damage 	\$742 million
Economic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary production damage and disruption • Small business disruption 	\$548 million
Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Riparian streambank damage • Coastal erosion • Pest and disease outbreaks 	\$44 million
Total cost	\$5.68 billion

Source: Deloitte Access Economics estimates – The social and economic cost of the North and Far North Queensland Monsoon Trough (2019)

Queensland's disaster in numbers

\$5.68 billion estimated social and economic cost of the Monsoon Trough event



HUMAN AND SOCIAL



66,728
calls to the
Community
Recovery
Hotline

\$2.419 billion estimated
health, social and community impacts



\$33 million in PHAS
grants paid benefitting
116,667 people



1800 people
assisted with housing support

64,823 people
assisted with
psychological first aid



39 Local Government
Areas (LGAs) activated
for Disaster Recovery
Funding Arrangements

DRFA
ACTIVATION

4483 requests
for assistance received by
State Emergency Service
during the event



Activated LGAs cover an area of
100 million hectares = 56% of
Queensland's land mass

56%



BUILDING

\$50 million 
estimated damage to other **public assets**

3,300 properties
damaged

\$1.46 billion
estimated damage to **residential** property



\$14.5 million estimated
damage to public
water and sewerage
infrastructure

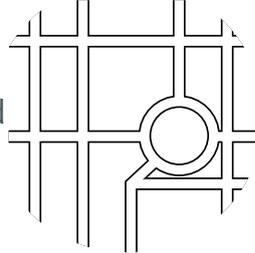
\$402 million
estimated damage to **commercial** property

ROADS AND TRANSPORT

\$742 million estimated damage to roads and transport infrastructure

307km of Mt Isa rail line impacted including

200km severe damage
204 sites of severe erosion
38 bridge abutments damaged



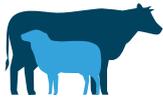
6420km of State road network impacted

40,000km of local government roads in the impact zone



ECONOMIC

\$432 million estimated damage and disruption to primary production



Livestock losses up to **500,000** cattle and **30,000** sheep

on-farm infrastructure damage



10,000km of fencing
1000km of water pipelines
15,000km of on-farm roads

More than **27,300** insurance claims lodged with a combined value of **\$1.132 billion**

Direct impacts to small business estimated at

\$44.8 million

More than **17,000** small businesses in the impact zone



Small business disruption estimated at **\$116 million**

\$320 million mining revenue losses estimated due to rail closure



2300 bales of hay transported for Fodder Drop Operations

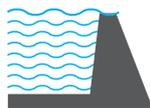
ENVIRONMENT

Rainfall & Flooding

TOWNSVILLE – 1257mm in 10 days
PALUMA, WOOLSHED & UPPER BLUEWATER – more than 2000mm in 12 days

70 locations BROKE DAILY RECORDS

20 locations BROKE ACCUMULATED 10 DAY RECORDS



Ross River Dam reached **248%** capacity



Accumulated **TOTALS** from consecutive days of heavy **RAINFALL** in and around Townsville were the **highest** since records began in 1888



Floodwaters **700km** long and up to **70km** wide covered **15,000km²** in the Flinders and Norman River basins

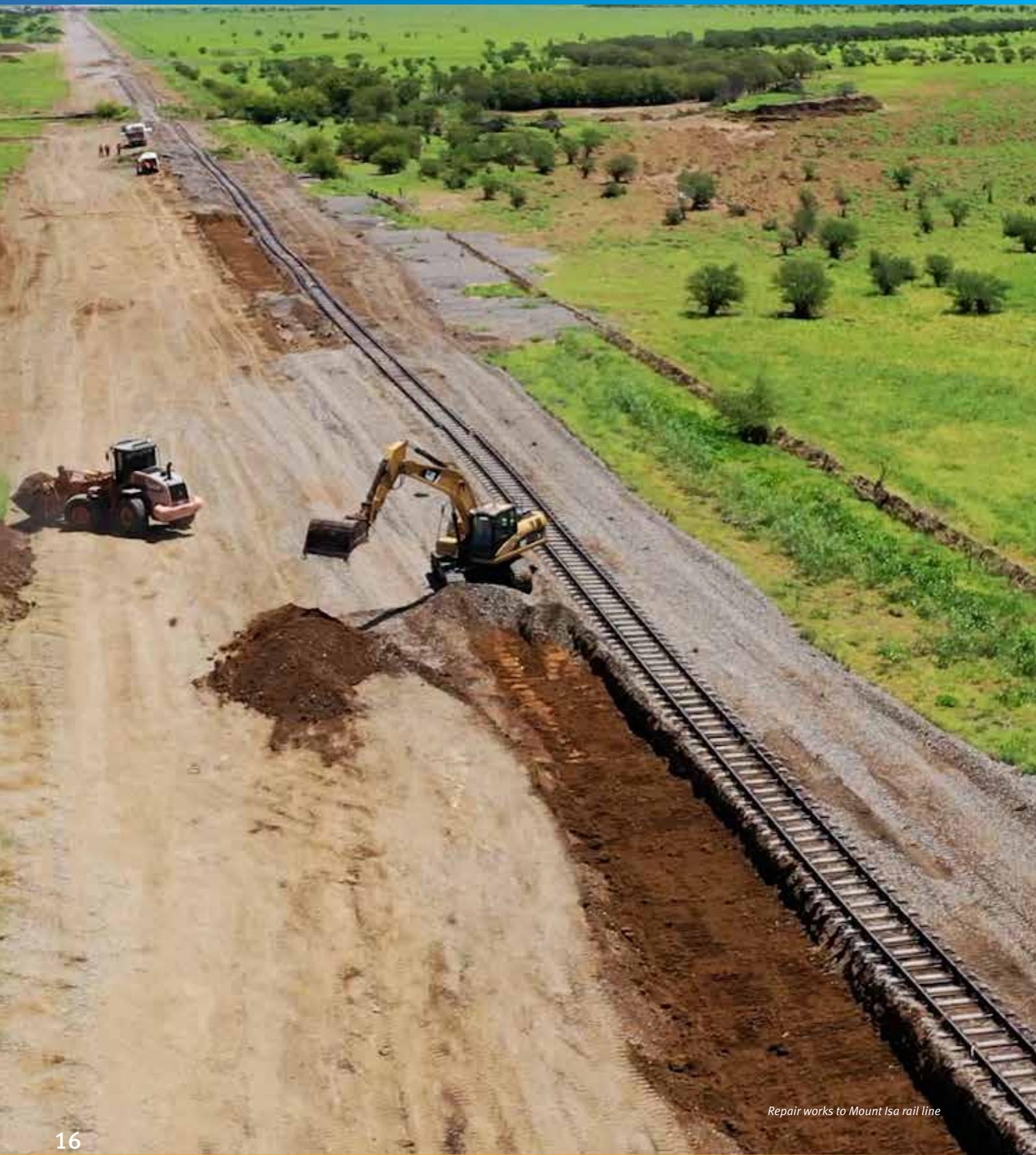


41 national parks and state forests closed



≥ \$40 million estimated damage to riparian, streambank and coastal areas

Section 2: Recovery



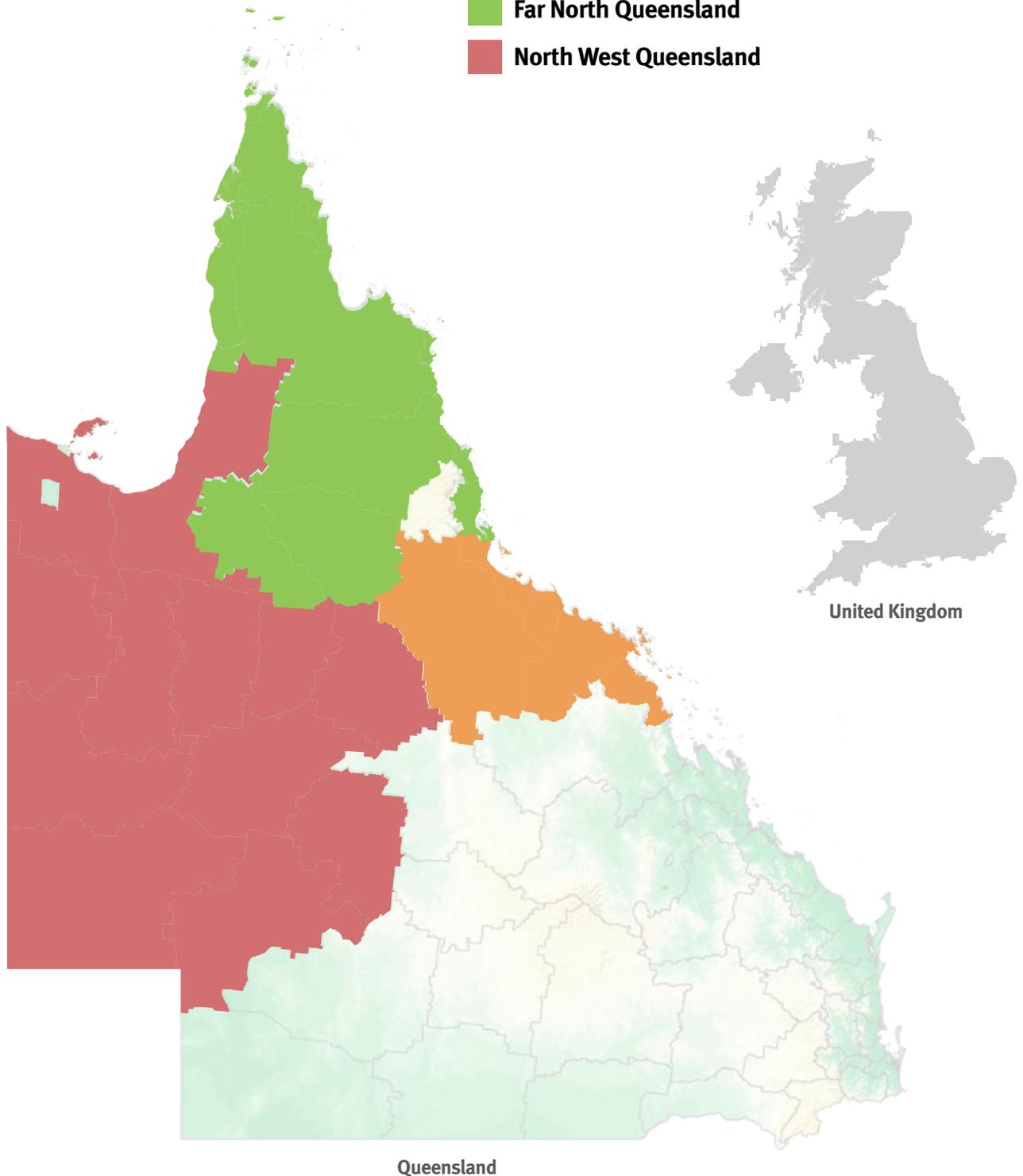
Repair works to Mount Isa rail line

Area of operations

Queensland is a vast state and the Monsoon Trough event has impacted more than half of the total land mass. At over one million square kilometres, the impacted area is more than four times greater than the size of the United Kingdom.

For ease of disaster recovery planning and the coordination of recovery operations, the impacted zone encompassing 39 LGAs has been broadly divided into three areas:

- North Queensland
- Far North Queensland
- North West Queensland



North Queensland

The North area of operations is located around North Queensland's most populous city of Townsville, which bore the brunt of the Monsoon Trough's flooding rains. This coastal region extends from the Cassowary Coast in the north to Mackay in the south and incorporates Charters Towers to the west. More than 3300 homes in the region were damaged as a result of the event.

Area: 110,242km² across seven local government areas.

Population: In 2018, the population of the North Queensland Region was 338,030 people. The population of this region has grown at an annualised 0.2% over the past five years, representing an additional 4233 residents in the region from 2013-2018. In 2016, the unemployment rate for the region was estimated at 8.47%, higher than the state average of 6.1%.

Economy: The region supports mining and agriculture processing and trade and employment is increasingly driven by services, defence and tourism.

Historical damage to essential public assets: Disaster reconstruction costs in the region since 2011 are \$951 million.

Local Government Areas

- Burdekin
- Charters Towers
- Hinchinbrook
- Mackay
- Palm Island
- Townsville
- Whitsunday

Far North Queensland

The Far North area of operations extends from the regional hub of Cairns in the east to Carpentaria and Mornington Island in the west, encapsulating the entire peninsula north to the islands of the Torres Strait. This region was already responding to multiple disaster events, including recent cyclone crossings of Penny and Owen in December 2018/early January 2019. The region has also subsequently been impacted by Severe Tropical Cyclone Trevor in March 2019.

Area: 259,328km² across 19 local government areas, including 12 Indigenous shire councils.

Population: Far North Queensland recorded a population of 257,018 in 2018. The region has experienced steady growth in population over the past five years, at an annualised rate of 1% growth, representing an additional 13,077 residents from 2013-2018.

In 2016, the unemployment rate for the region was 8.44%, higher than the state average of 6.1%. It is worth noting that at the regional level, the Far North Queensland region includes the five LGAs that had the highest level of unemployment rate in 2016, being Yarrabah (45.5% unemployment), Hope Vale (40.7%), Aurukun (37.7%), Kowanyama (36.9%) and Napranum (31.4%).

Economy: The region is partly led by government services, education and health care, but tourism, specialised agriculture and bauxite mining are particular areas of regional competitiveness.

Historical damage to essential public assets: Disaster reconstruction costs in the region since 2011 are \$927 million.

Local Government Areas

- Aurukun
- Cairns
- Cassowary Coast
- Cook
- Croydon
- Douglas
- Etheridge
- Hope Vale
- Kowanyama
- Lockhart River
- Mapoon
- Mareeba
- Napranum
- Northern Peninsula Area
- Pormpuraaw
- Torres
- Torres Strait Island
- Wujal Wujal
- Yarrabah

North West Queensland

The North West area of operations covers a region from Burke in the north west to Flinders in the east, incorporating all impacted local government areas to the South Australian border. The majority of this region was experiencing severe drought conditions prior to the Monsoon Trough event.

Area: 612,249km² across 13 local government areas.

Population: North West Queensland's population consisted of 34,303 people in 2018. The region's population has steadily declined across the past five years, with an annualised population growth rate of minus 2.6%. This represents a reduction of 4818 residents in the region from 2013- 2018.

Economy: The region is dominated by copper ore silver-lead-zinc ore mining, supported by beef cattle farming and expanding service-based sectors.

Historical damage to essential public assets:

Disaster reconstruction costs in the region since 2011 are \$790 million.

Local Government Areas

- Barcoo
- Boulia
- Burke
- Carpentaria
- Cloncurry
- Diamantina
- Flinders
- Longreach
- McKinlay
- Mornington
- Mount Isa
- Richmond
- Winton



A Carpentaria Freight barge being loaded with supplies on the edge of town at Normanton destined for Karumba in the Carpentaria Shire at the height of the flooding event.

Post-impact relief and early recovery

The locally-led recovery by councils, state government agencies and the Commonwealth has ensured communities impacted by the devastating floods received immediate assistance and continued support.

QRA teams with disaster recovery expertise have been supporting impacted communities since early February. Assistance has been provided to councils and state government agencies to commence emergency and immediate reconstruction works to essential public assets as well as to provide engineering and other support to impacted councils.

With the assistance of QRA, the State Recovery Coordinator (SRC), is supporting the delivery of medium and longer-term recovery efforts with the Deputy State Recovery Coordinator (DSRC) appointed to provide local support, with a recovery office established in Townsville.

QRA continues to work closely with the state-level Functional Recovery Groups to coordinate recovery efforts and monitor recovery progress and effectiveness.

In total, 39 Queensland LGAs have been activated for assistance under Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA) across categories A, B, C and D (refer to Annex C), including a \$242 million Exceptional Circumstances Package.

The following information is a representation of the immediate relief and recovery response, following the Monsoon Trough event.

Human and Social

The Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors (DCDSS), together with partner agencies, established more than 30 community recovery hubs in the most impacted areas in the north, far north and north west of Queensland, providing services to more than 37,000 people.

Psychological First Aid treatment, designed to reduce the occurrence of post-traumatic stress disorder, has been administered to 64,823 people.

A Community Recovery Hotline was established to provide information and support via a free 1800 number, with 66,728 calls received to date. In addition, free telephone counselling via a 24/7 helpline was established to provide mental health support.

\$33 million in Personal Hardship Assistance Scheme (PHAS) grants have been paid to date, benefitting 116,667 people.

The Department of Housing and Public Works (DHPW) has coordinated emergency housing support to over 1800 people and conducted 239 assessments to validate Structural Assistance Grant (SAG) applications. A Rental Recovery Hub was also established in Townsville.

The Community Recovery Ready Reserve team saw 1166 government employee volunteers assist with human and social recovery, providing information to impacted communities, connecting people with support services and taking applications from eligible householders for financial assistance grants.

This included experienced interstate recovery workers from the below states:

- 105 staff from Victoria
- 16 staff from Northern Territory
- 30 staff from South Australia
- 21 staff from Australian Capital Territory
- 67 staff from Western Australia.

More than \$10 million in donations has assisted communities and over 207,000 items donated.

Community Recovery Partners also provided psychosocial support to affected residents. These partners included Australian Red Cross, Centacare, GIVIT, North and West Remote Health Service, Queensland Health, Salvation Army, Save the Children Foundation, St Vincent de Paul Society and UnitingCare Queensland – Lifeline.

Building

Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) coordinated initial Damage Assessments (DAs) to determine immediate impacts. With the assistance of QRA, QFES undertook 8467 Damage Assessment inspections with approximately 40 per cent of the properties reported as damaged and 15 per cent as uninhabitable. QFES also assisted residents by providing targeted wash out services to more than 300 flooded homes.

Three-month post-event damage assessments were undertaken by QRA, QFES and DCDSS in April and May of 3800 properties. Of the more than 1400 properties recorded as uninhabitable, work is now underway on more than 1300 of them.

Damage to Queensland schools was also significant, with 61 closed in North Queensland, including Oonoonba State School which saw students housed at two nearby schools for two months while repair works took place.

Impacted state-owned frontline assets have been restored with over 760 damaged assets repaired within two months of the event.

A Sport and Recreation Disaster Recovery Program (SRDRP) was activated with sport and recreation organisations damaged by the floods eligible to apply for funding of up to \$25,000.

Roads and Transport

The Department of Transport and Main Roads (TMR) has been progressively assessing and restoring access to the 6420km of state-controlled road network impacted from the event. Inspections and emergency works were required to maintain road access where possible with more than \$20 million spent on counter disaster operations, emergency and immediate reconstruction works. TMR also removed 131 carcasses from state-controlled roads in impacted LGAs.

The Flood Recovery Road Access Group (FRRAG) was activated to manage emergency and disaster heavy vehicle access for freight consignors and heavy vehicle transport operators travelling in the affected areas; 86 enquiries were received with 31 permits issued.

The Rail Recovery Taskforce was established to lead the repair of 204 sites across 307km of flood-damaged track on the Mount Isa rail line. Over 400 employees and contractors were mobilised to accelerate the repairs and temporary workers camps established at Julia Creek and Richmond.

In response to the derailment of a Pacific National train at Nelia, in McKinlay Shire Council, a locomotive and wagons were removed from the site and 1.2km of rail deviation was constructed to enable resumption of service.

Economic

The Department of State Development, Manufacturing, Infrastructure and Planning (DSDMIP) appointed a Senior Executive for Economic Recovery to prioritise the restoration of critical supply chain infrastructure and fast-track business and industry recovery.

Recovery assistance for primary producers, small business and non-profit organisations has been activated under DRFA. As at 23 August 2019, more than \$93 million has

been paid to 2224 primary producers, small businesses and not for profits. In addition, 46 Disaster Assistance Loans totalling over \$6.3 million have been approved for 15 primary producers and 31 small businesses impacted by the event.

The Commonwealth Government provided \$1 million to each of the 11 most impacted councils to assist impacted farmers and communities. As part of this funding, a Carcass Disposal Strategic Master Plan was adopted to respond to livestock losses as well as the coordination of fodder drops to preserve livestock wellbeing.

As at 23 August, the Townsville Small Business Recovery Centre had provided 2450 lines of assistance to local businesses. Surveys were also conducted with a total of 794 small businesses and 172 primary producers participating.

In response to the Mount Isa rail line closure, an intermodal facility was constructed at Hughenden to enable operators to transfer freight to Townsville; reconnecting the critical supply chain for resource companies.

Environment

The Environment Functional Recovery Group has been working to respond to environmental impacts across a variety of landscapes in affected regions – including urban areas, beaches, protected natural estates, riparian zones and grazing lands.

Assessments have been undertaken with regards to riparian damage, biodiversity and habitat loss including the assessment and reopening of 41 national parks.

Helping to ensure the safety of the community, saltwater and freshwater crocodiles surveys were undertaken and high risk animals relocated (if safe to do so) as well as increasing key messaging to the community on high risk native wildlife.

Early engagement was undertaken with mining and industrial sites to ensure recovery actions were environmentally safe and compliant with environmental approvals.

In response to the train derailment at Nelia, a liaison officer was appointed to work with responsible parties, ensuring recovery actions carried out are environmentally safe and the community is well informed of impacts and response.

The Plan

Major General (Retired) Stuart Smith, had his role extended on 8 February 2019 to include leading recovery from the Monsoon Trough flooding. The role has involved development and implementation of the *North and Far North Queensland Monsoon Trough – State Recovery Plan 2019-2021 (Recovery Plan)* to assist communities to recover, rebuild and reconnect as stronger and more resilient.

The Recovery Plan acknowledges that successful recovery relies on a collaborative, coordinated, adaptable, scalable approach where the responsibility for disaster recovery is shared between all sectors of the community. This includes individuals, families, community groups, businesses and all levels of government. Locally-led approaches to recovery support rapid restoration of services essential to human wellbeing and present an opportunity to build resilience and improve community circumstances and preparedness beyond their pre-disaster state.

The Recovery Plan follows this framework and will be delivered across five recognised lines of disaster recovery – Human and Social, Building, Roads and Transport, Economic and Environment.

The Recovery Plan recognises the lead role local governments play in the recovery process and the need for them to develop local recovery plans to help guide restoration and enhancement of infrastructure, support vulnerable and isolated members of the community, increase disaster preparedness and build resilience for the future.

Aim

The aim of the Recovery Plan is to outline support for local governments and communities impacted by the Monsoon Trough to reach a state of recovered¹.

The Recovery Plan will support communities affected by the impacts of the Monsoon Trough, providing them with the framework to recover from its devastation, restore essential infrastructure and functionality, learn from experience and adapt to their current circumstances along their recovery journey.

Mission

The Queensland Government will work with local governments and community organisations to facilitate the delivery of local recovery initiatives, focus on community connectedness and support community development in order to recover and build resilience following the impacts of the Monsoon Trough event.

Scope

State recovery support will be provided to the 39 Local Government Areas (LGAs) impacted by the Monsoon Trough. This support will be delivered across the functional operations of Human and Social, Building, Roads and Transport, Economic and Environment recovery.

Reporting

Recovery progress of state government agency key tasks will be monitored against key metrics nominated by the agencies through regular recovery status reporting to be undertaken quarterly for the duration of the *North and Far North Queensland Monsoon Trough – State Recovery Plan 2019-2021*.

The Minister responsible for recovery and reconstruction will provide a report for Cabinet consideration on recovery progress. These reports will be developed by QRA and informed by input from Functional Recovery Groups (FRGs) and the SRC or State Recovery Policy and Planning Coordinator (SRPPC) – published on the QRA website together with public reporting requirements related to DRFA funding.

¹Being 'recovered' is being able to lead a life that individuals and communities value living, even if it is different to the life they were leading before the disaster event. Source: *Australian Institute for Disaster Resilience (AIDR) Community Recovery Handbook*.

Recovery phases

The Queensland Recovery Plan stipulates that recovery operations will be undertaken across three recovery phases:

- **Phase one:** Post-impact relief and early recovery
- **Phase two:** Recovery and reconstruction
- **Phase three:** Transition

Each phase will involve Human and Social, Building, Roads and Transport, Economic and Environment functional areas of recovery.

Phase one: Post-impact relief and early recovery

In Phase one, impact and damage assessments are undertaken and initial recovery activities, such as the provision of assistance to support immediate needs, are undertaken.

At the local and district levels, this includes the transition from immediate post-disaster response operations to short-term recovery operations, as well as development, planning, consultation and implementation of a recovery plan.

Activities in this phase should support the outcomes identified in the Standard for Disaster Management in Queensland (the Standard).

Phase two: Recovery and reconstruction

Phase two includes medium to long-term recovery and sees the integrated execution of the deliberate, methodical recovery and reconstruction to achieve an enhancement in outcomes for disaster impacted individuals, communities, functions and infrastructure. It covers the delivery of recovery programs supported by relevant funding streams.

Activities in this phase should support the recovery outcomes across all five functional areas of recovery, and support the outcomes identified in the Standard.

Phase three: Transition

Phase three sees a progressive handover of recovery and reconstruction responsibilities to agencies or organisations including government, local government, community-based or industry-led sectors.



Upturned vehicle in Bluewater Park (Townsville)



Flooded streets in Townsville

State recovery objectives

In response to the impacts following the Monsoon Trough event, each Functional Recovery Group has developed a comprehensive Recovery Action Plan. Cumulatively, these plans include over 60 actions, each with specific recovery activities, projected outcomes and timing.

To assist in the communication of these detailed plans, key actions have been identified that are critical in achieving State recovery objectives. The diagram below outlines the strategic actions within each recovery phase, for the relevant functional line of recovery.

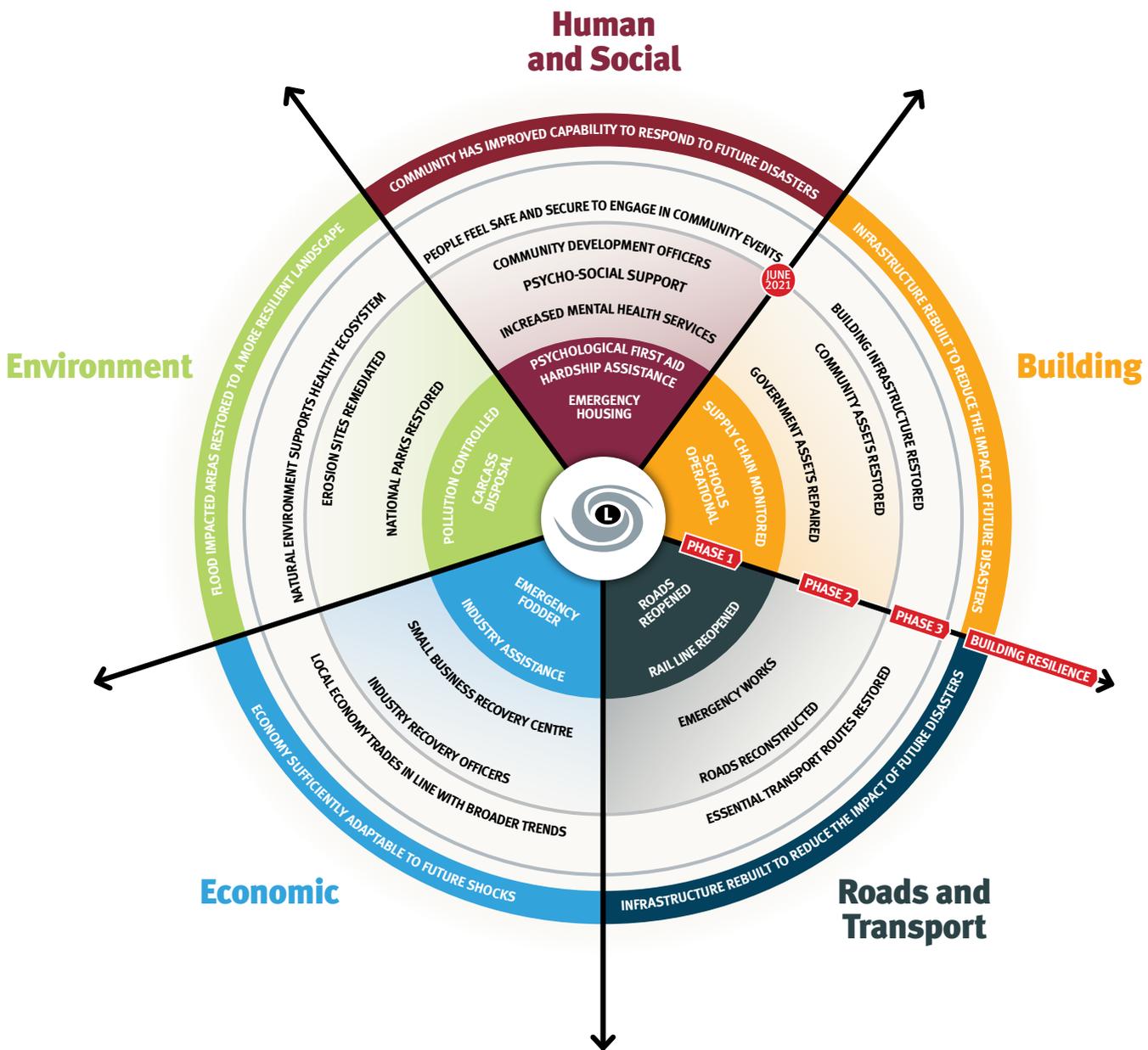


Diagram of state recovery objectives



Damage to Laroona Road in Charters Towers

Disaster recovery funding

The North and Far North Queensland Monsoon Trough resulted in 39 Queensland LGAs being activated for DRFA across categories A, B, C and D.

The DRFA is a jointly funded program between the Commonwealth and state and territory governments, through which the Commonwealth provides financial assistance to support state governments with disaster recovery costs.

A number of assistance measures have been approved with the date range and area defined as: “Communities within North and Far North Queensland affected by the monsoon trough and significant rainfall and flooding, 25 January – 14 February 2019”.

Details of the following DRFA assistance measures activated for this event are referenced in Annex C: DRFA activation summary – Monsoon Trough and are published at www.qra.qld.gov.au/activations

Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements

- Counter Disaster Operations
- Essential Services Safety and Reconnection Scheme
- Disaster Assistance (Small Business) Loans
- Disaster Assistance (Essential Working Capital) Loans Scheme for Small Business
- Disaster Assistance (Not for Profit) Loans
- Disaster Assistance (Essential Working Capital) Loans Scheme for Not for Profit Organisations
- Disaster Assistance (Primary Producers) Loans
- Disaster Assistance (Essential Working Capital) Loans Scheme for Primary Producers
- Freight Subsidies for Primary Producers
- Special Disaster Assistance Recovery Small Business
- Special Disaster Assistance Recovery Grants for Not for Profit Organisations
- Special Disaster Assistance Recovery Grants for Primary Producers
- Personal Hardship Assistance Scheme
- Reconstruction of Essential Public Assets

Floodwaters at Rooney's Bridge, Black Weir

Exceptional Circumstances Package

In addition to the support listed on page 27, the Queensland Government identified a range of assistance measures to address gaps in recovery funding and support longer-term recovery of the 39 impacted LGAs.

The \$242 million jointly funded Commonwealth-Queensland Category C Community Recovery and Category D Exceptional

Circumstances Package focuses on recovery within the built, economic, environment, and human and social recovery domains and also includes measures to build resilience within affected communities.

The following table provides a breakdown of the long-term recovery package.

Category C and D Package

North and Far North Queensland Monsoon Trough, 25 January – 14 February 2019

Recovery package component	Funding (\$ million)
Human and Social	\$12.75M
Community health and wellbeing	\$7M
Community development program	\$5.25M
Monitoring and evaluation of the community recovery program	\$0.5M
Built / Infrastructure	\$134.5M
Infrastructure betterment fund	\$100M
Restoration of damaged water and sewerage infrastructure	\$14.5M
Clean-up and repair of community and recreational assets and facilities	\$20M
Economic / Industry	\$39M
Business and industry support	\$10M
Tourism recovery program	\$5M
North West Queensland beef recovery package	\$22M
Extraordinary fodder supply	\$2M
Environment	\$36M
Riparian (rivers) and coastal recovery program	\$33M
Weed and pest management program	\$3M
Resilience	\$19.75M
Flexible grants program	\$15.5M
Community information and education	\$0.75M
Flood mapping and warning programs	\$3.5M
Total	\$242M

Roles and responsibilities

Local government

The Recovery Plan recognises that local governments have a legislated responsibility through the *Disaster Management Act 2003* for implementation of local disaster management plans.

Queensland Reconstruction Authority

QRA is the lead agency for coordination and development of disaster recovery, resilience and mitigation policy in Queensland.

QRA supports the delivery of recovery and reconstruction projects for communities impacted by the Monsoon Trough from a state perspective by providing coordination and facilitation of communication across the five FRGs to achieve whole of community outcomes.

QRA also administers funding assistance on behalf of the Commonwealth and Queensland governments under the DRFA. QRA will provide regular recovery reports outlining progress across local governments, as informed by the FRGs at a state level. QRA will also report on the recovery process to the QDMC.

State Recovery Policy and Planning Coordinator

The Chief Executive Officer of the QRA also fulfils the role of the State Recovery Policy and Planning Coordinator (SRPPC). The SRPPC works with the SRC to ensure a smooth transition between response and recovery, as well as overseeing recovery operations including state level preparedness and recovery policy, planning and capability development.

State Recovery Coordinator

The SRC works in partnership with the SRPPC to coordinate recovery activities for the Monsoon Trough, report regularly to the QDMC and provide strategic advice to government agencies undertaking disaster recovery work.

Deputy State Recovery Coordinator

The DSRC provides local support – geographically located in Townsville for the Monsoon Trough – to the SRC and Queensland Government with critical insights on how to best assist communities on their road to recovery.



Rural Fire Service assists in Townsville recovery

Other groups

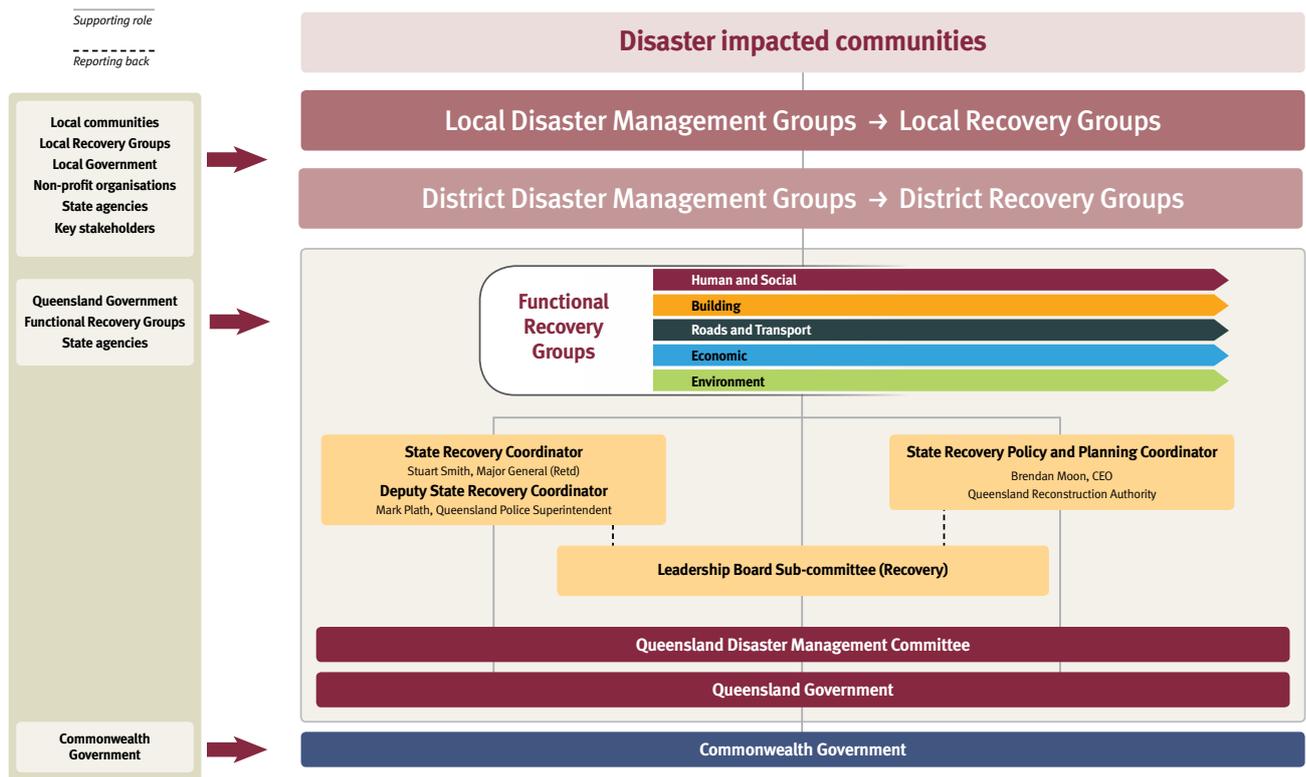
Further information on the roles and responsibilities of the following entities and positions are detailed in the *Queensland Recovery Plan* and the *State Recovery Coordinator Guide 2018*:

- Local Recovery Groups (LRGs)
- Local Disaster Management Groups (LDMGs)
- Functional Recovery Groups (FRGs)
- Queensland Disaster Management Committee (QDMC)
- The Minister responsible for reconstruction and recovery
- State Recovery Coordinator (SRC)
- Deputy State Recovery Coordinator (DSRC).

Recovery support and collaboration

Effective recovery requires collaboration between local, state and federal governments, community and non-government agencies in consultation with impacted communities. Other agencies that play a part in assisting with the recovery of impacted communities are listed in Annex A, including their purpose and contact details.

This diagram outlines the reporting framework which informs roles and responsibilities across all levels of government in recovery.



The SRC and DSRC appointments are for a specific timeframe. The SRC appointment is determined by the Premier, in accordance with legislation. At the conclusion of their appointments, the SRC and DSRC's responsibility will be transitioned to the SRPPC.

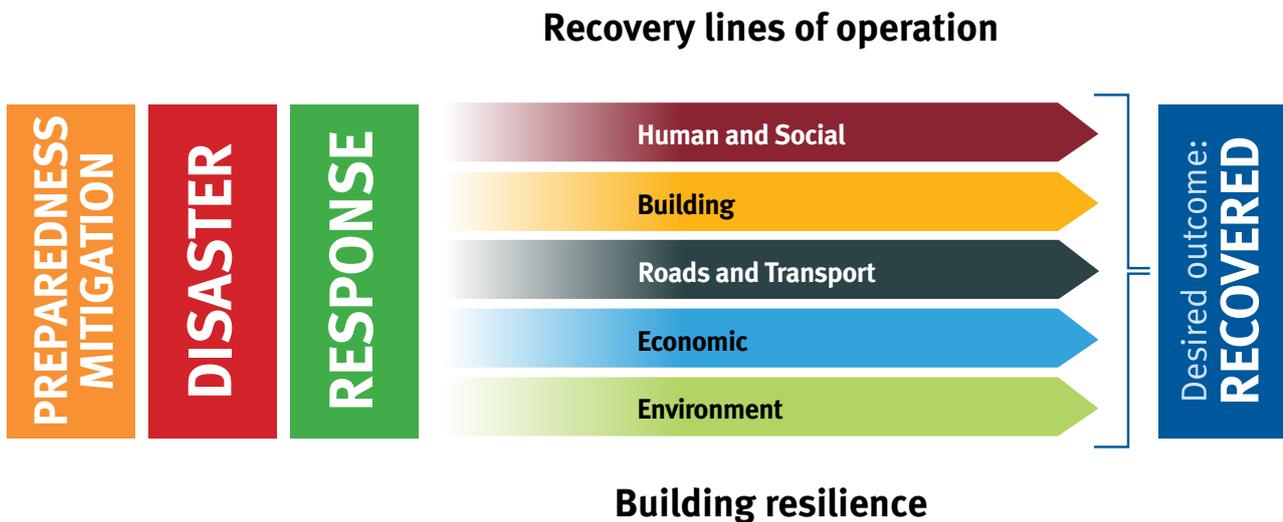
Lines of recovery: Functional Recovery Groups

As outlined in the diagram below, Functional Recovery Groups (FRGs) coordinate and support the planning and implementation of Queensland’s whole-of-community recovery activities across the five lines of recovery of Human and Social, Building, Roads and Transport, Economic and Environment; supporting local government to fulfil its recovery objectives.

The Recovery Plan is delivered locally with support from Functional Recovery Groups (FRGs) and QRA, with oversight from the Queensland Disaster Management Committee.

The FRGs leverage existing strong partnerships between local and state government to ensure close collaboration and coordination during the management of recovery activities.

Activities are in accordance with the needs and priorities identified by communities and the state and includes those outlined in local recovery plans.



Human and Social recovery

State lead agency: Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors

Impact summary

The Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors (DCDSS) has identified a number of key community support, health and wellbeing recovery impacts and issues across various locations and interest groups.

Financial counsellors have reported a significant increase in demand for financial support and low levels of financial literacy with issues being raised such as:

- Nil or insufficient insurance coverage.
- Uninsured but contractually rented contents destroyed by floods. This means renters are not eligible for grants (as they do not own the contents) but must continue to pay rent as per the contract.

Provision of a range of social, emotional and psychological support services:

- Partner agencies have provided 63,600 instances of psychological first aid.
- More than 30 Community Recovery Hubs and Pop-Up Hubs established.
- 8880 Outreach visits conducted to provide support to impacted communities.
- Four Community Recovery Referral and Information Centres and a Rental Recovery Hub have provided support across North, Far North and North West Queensland.

Mental health and wellbeing:

- The cumulative impact of many years of drought, as well as unanticipated flooding, has had a profound effect on the wellbeing of community members.
- To date, 1344 instances of acute mental health support have been provided by agencies such as Queensland Health and North West Rural and Remote Health Services.

Housing and accommodation:

- 3300 properties damaged
- 805 requests received for Emergency Housing Assistance.

Community Disruption:

- Disruption of community social events, volunteering and community service activities due to impacts upon volunteers and staff; impacts upon sporting or service facilities; access and egress issues; financial capacity of business to support events and community members capacity to attend.

Recovery outcomes

Sustainability

- Adequate housing is available to community members at appropriate times in the recovery process.
- Community members have access and are able to meet health needs (including mental health) arising from the disaster.
- Community members have access to psychosocial support.
- Households, families and individuals can act autonomously to contribute to the recovery process.
- Community members have access to education services.
- Community members have access to appropriate and coordinated social services.
- Community members feel sufficiently safe and secure following a disaster to engage in social activities and interactions with other members of the community.

Resilience

- The community has improved capacity and capability to respond to future disasters.
- The Community Recovery Package delivered targeted support to individuals and families to recover from the Monsoon Trough event, as well as building community capacity to more effectively respond to future events.

Recovery Action Plan – Human and Social

Impact consequence	Recovery activity	Projected outcome	Timing
Closure and/or disruption to education.	<p>Ensure school facilities are returned to pre-event status as soon as practicable to allow students to return to a normal school routine.</p> <p>Identify school age children in evacuation centres and assist their parents/carers to reengage the students in schooling.</p> <p>Provision of student counselling, support services and referral through Guidance Officers, School Chaplains and other relevant staff, as well as additional support and assistance to teachers and Principals in the affected areas.</p>	Community members have access to education services.	Feb '19 – Apr '19
Affected people are unable to return home due to unsanitary conditions.	<p>Provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Basic hygiene and cleaning kits to assist clean-up activities through the Community Recovery Hubs; – Awareness of residential wash out service through Queensland Fire and Emergency Service early response activities; – Information and advice for clean-up following a flood through Queensland Health fact sheets and publications. 	Households, families and individuals are supported to return safely to residential dwellings.	Feb '19 – Apr '19
People are experiencing financial hardship as a result of the disaster, affecting their ability to recover.	<p>Implement rent relief package to public housing tenants in affected areas.</p> <p>Raise awareness and provide access to personal financial assistance through activation of PHAS and ESSRS through DCDSS.</p> <p>Provide awareness of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Disaster assistance and income support available to impacted people through the Commonwealth Government; – Interest free loans to people in hardship through Good Shepherd Microfinance; – DRFA Category C grants and Category B concessional loans available to not-for-profit organisations through QRIDA. <p>Coordinate the distribution of donated funds locally through charitable organisations.</p> <p>Provide awareness of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Energy Hardship Programs available through energy retailers; – Assistance available to fast track tax support through the ATO; – Insurance support available through the ICA; – Financial service provider issue resolution available through the Financial Ombudsmen; – Financial counselling services available. 	<p>Households, families and individuals are enabled to effect their own recovery through appropriate income sources.</p>	<p>Feb '19 – Mar '19</p> <p>Feb '19 – Apr '19</p> <p>Feb '19 – Ongoing</p>
People are displaced from their residential dwelling as a result of the disaster.	<p>Provide Emergency Housing Assistance for displaced residents through DHPW of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Temporary and short-term accommodation; – Medium to longer term accommodation as appropriate; – Information and advice to tenants and landlords through a Rental Recovery Hub established in Townsville; – Awareness of the Bond Loans and Rental grants available to assist individuals and families to enter the private accommodation market. 	Residents have access to safe and secure accommodation and are aware of the housing support available.	Feb '19 – Sep '19 / Ongoing

Recovery Action Plan – Human and Social

Impact consequence	Recovery activity	Projected outcome	Timing
Affected people are unable to return home due to loss of essential household contents.	Provide EHCg as a contribution towards replacing or repairing essential household contents through the PHAS administered by DCDSS. Coordinate the provision of donated goods to replace essential household contents through charitable organisations.	Households, families and individuals are supported to return safely to their residential dwelling.	Feb '19 – Jun '21 Feb '19 – Ongoing
Residential property is damaged and requires repair.	DCDSS to administer and provide: – SAG as a contribution towards replacing or repairing damaged dwellings through the PHAS; – Financial assistance as a contribution towards safety inspections and repairs to residential essential services through ESSRS; – Support through case management of vulnerable grant recipients. Define scope of works and provide estimate of cost for SAG applications through DHPW.	Households, families and individuals are supported to return safely to their residential dwelling.	Feb '19 – Jun '21 Feb '19 – Ongoing
People have experienced injury, trauma or other psychosocial impacts affecting their wellbeing.	Coordinate the provision of psychosocial and practical supports lead by DCDSS in conjunction with non-government organisations. Referrals to existing personal support and generalist counselling services. Establishment of local case coordination mechanisms (as required).	Community members have access to psychosocial support.	Feb '19 – Jun '21
Disruption to Health and Social services.	Additional outpatient services; theatre lists and other services to ensure provision of services to those affected (in addition to services provided to meet acute needs following the disaster). Public Health Units working with local councils to manage public health risks to the community. Patients with existing chronic health conditions receiving regular care have their needs assessed and treatment plans modified accordingly. Implement mental health recovery programs to disaster-affected communities, including individuals, carers, families, and volunteers, with mental health services and emotional wellbeing support.	Community members have access and are able to meet health needs (including mental health) arising from the disaster.	Feb '19 – Jun '21
People are not aware of what assistance is available or have insufficient information to make decisions.	Provision of information regarding availability of existing supports, services and additional community recovery services.	Community members have access to appropriate and coordinated social services.	Feb '19 – Jun '21
Actions to address human and social recovery undertaken in an uninformed and haphazard manner may not deliver best use of resources.	Provide: – Information to other agencies regarding registered evacuees (NRIS) and mapping data thereof; – PHAS and ESSRS grants information and mapping data thereof to QRA; – Awareness of one-off grants and low-interest loans for not for profit organisations affected by the flooding (QRIDA).	Community members have access to appropriate and coordinated social services.	Feb '19 – Ongoing

Recovery Action Plan – Human and Social

Impact consequence	Recovery activity	Projected outcome	Timing
<p>Decline in offers to volunteer for future events due to delays in effectively utilising volunteers immediately following the disaster.</p> <p>Low volunteer awareness of and participation rates in longer term recovery needs and activities as a result of volunteers' lack of awareness of recovery process, fatigue, need to return to normal activities, economic circumstances, media and broader community focus moving on from the disaster.</p> <p>Lack of awareness of and models to effectively utilise local community volunteering assets, capacity and capability to respond to disasters.</p>	<p>Use current disaster management structures to inform and influence local planning on effective volunteer engagement and management – to result in shorter lag time between the response and the start of volunteer recovery activities.</p> <p>The community makes and benefits from effective use of the narrow window of volunteer interest for future disaster events – leading to improved community resilience and support in recovery.</p> <p>Volunteer organisations and groups have access to mechanisms for the recruitment of volunteers to assist in the provision of practical support and other immediate and longer-term recovery-based activities.</p> <p>Local government will work with its partners in the community and map the capabilities of their local volunteers.</p>	The community has improved capacity and capability to respond to future disasters and strengthen resilience.	Feb '19 – Ongoing
<p>People struggle to adjust to a 'new normal' after the disaster due to practical and social needs being unmet through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Loss of key documents; – Need for practical support and assistance; – Disruption to community events and activities. 	<p>The RBDM will provide free replacement life event certificates to those people who have had their certificates lost, damaged or destroyed in a declared disaster area.</p> <p>Provision of funds for Community Development Officers in most of the significantly impacted communities to support community-led initiatives, facilitate linkages, collaboration and partnerships between and across groups, support and enable recovery and resilience planning and focus on building upon the strengths and capabilities of the affected communities.</p> <p>Flexible Funding Grants are available for projects aimed at driving recovery, building awareness and resilience within the most disaster affected LGAs.</p>	<p>Communities can act autonomously to direct and contribute to their recovery process.</p>	<p>Feb '19 – Ongoing</p> <p>Jul '19 – Jun '21</p> <p>Sep '19 – Jun '21</p>

Metric	Measure
Timely procurement of Community Development Officers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Development Officers to be appointed before 1 July.
Communities have access to flexible funds for recovery and resilience projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stage 1 opens September 2019.
Communities are provided with Personal Hardship Assistance Scheme (PHAS) and Essential Services Safety and Reconnection Scheme within activated areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number, status and value of PHAS/ESSRS grants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Emergency Hardship Assistance o Essential Household Contents Grant o Structural Assistance Grant o Essential Services Safety and Reconnection Scheme Grant o Essential Services Hardship Assistance. • Proportion of EHA grant recipients satisfied with the speed of EHA payment. • Proportion of EHA grant recipients that found it easy to apply for EHA.
Communities are provided additional support services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people receiving personal support/psychological first aid services as a direct result of the event. • Number of hours of service provision from funded personal support/psychological first aid services as a direct result of the event. • Number of new clients receiving support from funded counselling services as a direct result of the event. • Number of hours of service provision from funded counselling services as a direct result of the event. • Number of new clients receiving financial aid and/or financial counselling from funded services. • Number of hours of service provision from funded financial aid/financial counselling services as a direct result of the event.
Cat C Community Development, Mental Health and Grants Program (DCSS and QH).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recovery and Resilience Plans developed for affected areas in all 39 LGAs. • Number of community engagement activities in each affected area to: identify the needs and aspirations of diverse groups within the affected area and the number of participants involved in each community and/or discuss the recovery process. • Number of service users provided with information about other recovery and resilience projects. • Number and type of activities undertaken under the Flexible Funding Program Gradual commencement of mental health recovery services. • Number of people receiving mental health clinical services.

Building recovery

State lead agency: Department of Housing and Public Works

Impact summary

The Building Recovery Group (BRG) met 11 times between 5 February and 18 March 2019 to ensure all members were aware of, and able to support, the resolution of issues raised by local recovery groups. The Building Recovery Group maintains engagement through Department of Housing and Public Works (HPW) District Disaster Liaison Officers to the Local Recovery Groups, who can also provide assistance if additional support is required.

Initial issues related to building advice and hygiene issues with regards to the repair of more than 3300 properties after flood waters receded. The BRG members rapidly responded by confirming the currency of factsheets and website information prior to distributing information, advice and direction across impacted councils. Working closely with the power utilities, members of the BRG effectively ensured the reconnection of residential and commercial properties when it is safe to do so.

BRG members also coordinated the quick establishment of the North Queensland Flood Register, giving impacted communities access to licensed tradespeople from across electrical, asbestos clean-up and the construction industry in one location. More than 1000 licensed tradespeople made themselves available to support the repair and recovery of impacted areas, with over 50 per cent of these being locally based. Unlike wind based events, floods don't tend to result in significant structural damage to buildings. Therefore the need to establish a certifier's register was not necessary for this event, but the capability and capacity to do so had been made available.

Through the Queensland Building and Construction Commission (QBCC), staff were deployed to provide face-to-face support at community recovery hubs in the immediate aftermath of the event. Staff also conducted compliance operations to ensure building work was being carried out correctly, and by licensed tradespeople. To

ensure residents had confidence in the work undertaken by contractors, QBCC visited 196 sites and conducted 510 interviews by 29 March 2019 to identify any possible instances where contractors were identified as working without a licence.

BRG members also worked to rectify damage to frontline government buildings to ensure key service delivery was prioritised. Government service delivery was available within two weeks following the event and, in a tremendous acknowledgement of the effort and hard work of all involved, all 771 damaged sites were returned to asset owners by 31 March 2019. Even the most significantly damaged schools were able to open prior to the end of the first term of school.

Recovery outcomes

Sustainability

- Infrastructure that relates to education, health, justice, welfare and any other community infrastructure/buildings that support the community (private or public owned assets).
- Private infrastructure including residential, commercial/ industrial and rural assets.

Resilience

- Infrastructure is rebuilt, to reduce to a reasonable degree, the impact of future disasters on communities.

Case study

Rapid clean-up of state schools

The Monsoon Trough event impacted 58 of the 60 schools in the wider Townsville area, with the majority of damage resulting from mould growth in buildings and classrooms. The combination of slowly receding water and hot, moist conditions after the flood was highly conducive for mould.

Hard, non-porous surfaces at schools – such as basketball courts and assembly areas – were cleaned quickly using high pressure hoses. However, carpets, soft furnishings and plasterboard walls required a much more coordinated clean up, repair or replacement effort to ensure those undertaking repairs in addition to staff and students returned to safe and hygienic buildings.

Testament to the willingness of contractors, principals, school communities and government to chip in to the recovery effort, most schools were re-opened within two weeks of the event. Oonoonba State School activated its business continuity arrangements to allow students to attend two alternate school sites while their buildings were being repaired.



SRC Stuart Smith talks recovery at Kirwan State High School

The ability of students to quickly return to school is a recognised recovery priority across all disaster events. Rapid reinstatement of school facilities provides parents with the reassurance that their children are in a safe and well known location, allowing them to focus on recovery needs.

Recovery Action Plan – Building

Impact consequence	Recovery activity	Projected outcome	Timing
Lack of coordination of community infrastructure may lead to non-validated data, driving ill-informed decision making.	Initiate immediate coordinated Damage Assessment of community infrastructure.	Recovery planners across all five pillars are able to understand magnitude of built infrastructure impacts and develop appropriate support plans.	Feb '19
Lack of coordination and prioritisation of government asset repair may not deliver the best use of resources or outcomes.	Finalise detailed building assessments on government building infrastructure.	Development of a Prioritisation plan to allow government services to recommence (from alternate locations if required).	Feb '19
Lack of understanding for health and safety compliance requirements (by contractors and residents) when undertaking building work.	Develop communication strategy for building and electrical health and safety messages.	Residents and contractors make informed workplace health and safety decisions when undertaking repair work.	Feb '19 – Mar '19
Lack of understanding by residents for repairs to be conducted personally or by licensed tradespeople.	Facilitate community access to independent safety, cleaning and building repair advice.	Residents are able to make informed decisions when preparing their homes for repair work or occupation.	Feb '19 – Mar '19
Lack of understanding by residents as to their rights, responsibilities and avenues of redress when dealing with the building industry.	Facilitate community access to independent building repair advice.	Residents are able to make informed decisions when engaging contractors to undertake repair work.	Feb '19 – Mar '19

Recovery Action Plan – Building

Impact consequence	Recovery activity	Projected outcome	Timing
Affected contractor and trade-based businesses are not supported and are unable to contribute to economic recovery.	Establish and promote a register of licensed building contractors and tradespeople. On closure of the register, enquires are directed to the 'Find a Local Tradie' search on the QBCC website.	Residents and insurance companies are confident repair work will be conducted by an appropriately licensed contractor. Residents and insurance companies can easily select local contractors to support economic recovery of the region.	Feb '19 – Jun '19
Lack of understanding by contractors as to the compliance requirements when undertaking building repair work.	Deployment of building inspectors and compliance officers to conduct compliance observations and provide information to homeowners and licences about rebuilding after a flood.	Residents and contractors are able to make informed decisions to ensure repair work undertaken meets compliance standards.	Mar '19 – Apr '19
Lack of local recovery planning may result in missed opportunities and failure to deliver resources to priority areas.	Support the development and implementation of local built infrastructure recovery plans.	Recovery plans are underpinned by a strong evidence base and impact assessment data to establish regional rebuilding priorities and fast-track recovery.	Mar '19 – May '19
Community recovery impacted by delays in public infrastructure repair to shared local spaces.	Determine the repair/rebuild approach for community assets. Develop and implement a recreational assets and community facilities recovery program.	Develop a repair/rebuild plan to allow for community access to recovery funds. Clean-up and restoration of flood damaged community and recreational facilities to achieve social recovery outcomes by ensuring leisure, sport and artistic activities are part of the fabric of the community.	Apr '19 to Jun '21
Lack of understanding regarding the progression of repairs to impacted built infrastructure.	Review identified Damage Assessments and Reconstruction Monitoring (DARMSys).	Residents are able to access validated data reflecting the progress of infrastructure recovery.	May, Aug & Nov '19
Lessons are not learned, allowing similar mistakes to be made during the next flood event.	Provide advice to regulators on the recovery of built infrastructure as a result of learnings from the Monsoon Trough event.	Any identified improvements from disaster events will be provided to the appropriate entities as part of the 2019-20 BRG preparedness activities.	Dec '19 – Dec '20
Actions to address building recovery undertaken in a haphazard and untimely manner may not deliver the best use of resources.	Maintain consultation with built environment stakeholders, peak industry bodies and industry to support locally-led recovery.	Information shared amongst relevant parties to allow informed actions to be taken.	Ongoing
Affected contractor and trade-based businesses are not supported and are unable to contribute to economic recovery.	Investigate and address relevant insurance policy issues and ensure a compassionate response to affected businesses; working with the Insurance council of Australia and Economic Recovery Group.	Insurers are responding to customers experiencing hardship in a fair, timely and compassionate manner – providing residents with certainty to allow for their own recovery planning.	Ongoing
Program timeframes and requirements hinder recovery activities.	Align infrastructure development programs and activities (where possible) to complement economic reconstruction priorities.	Relevant infrastructure program and project owners investigate opportunities to support recovery priorities.	Ongoing

Metric	Measure
Provision of assistance and advice to support the repair and restoration of state-owned public buildings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time taken for state-owned public buildings to return to operations.
Provision of building advice and information to support the recovery of the impacted community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Member agencies provide impacted LDMG with access to factsheets and advice relevant to repair and rebuilding after fire events. QBCC attendance at established community recovery hubs. Regular updates of identified issues to the BRG lead agency by industry associations.

Roads and Transport recovery

State lead agency: Department of Transport and Main Roads

Impact summary

The Department of Transport and Main Roads (TMR) and impacted councils continue to inspect road infrastructure to quantify the extent of damage from the Monsoon Trough.

During the event, a total of 6420km of state-controlled roads were closed or had restricted access due to ongoing flood impacts or damage. Several major unsealed road links have also been inaccessible as a result of long-term flooding.

TMR is assessing damage to the state road network and completing emergency works – including clearing road hazards and repairing potholes – to reinstate community access. Emergency works on key transport routes were fast-tracked, with the Flinders Highway reopening less than two weeks after floodwaters receded.

Initial reported road impacts resulting from the Monsoon Trough include:

- severe inundation on the Flinders Highway (multiple sections)
- landslips and bridge abutment damage on Hervey Range Road and landslips on Mount Spec Road (near Townsville)
- pavement damage on the Bruce Highway (multiple sections)
- pavement damage in the Winton Shire Council area.

TMR worked with other agencies as part of the Carcass Disposal Working Group to clear carcasses in, or visible from, state-controlled road corridors.

The Monsoon Trough also impacted the rail network. Once floodwaters receded and access became available, Queensland Rail assessed impacts to the rail network and commenced recovery works. This included removing debris from tracks, re-energising lines, fixing scours and washouts, and positioning ballast trains and crews for track repairs to reinstate network access.

During the event, large parts of the Supply Chain North network were closed or impacted:

- Kuranda Range
- North Coast Line
- Mount Isa Line
- Townsville Suburban
- Central Western Line (Emerald – Winton)
- Far South (Mackay – Rockhampton)

The North Coast Line was reopened 14 February reconnecting the north – south corridor for freight and resupply.

The flooding of the rail line impacted the transportation of freight and resources, causing considerable flow on impacts to the road network which was severely damaged and required significant repairs. Fast-tracking reopening of the Flinders Highway enabled access for flood recovery works on the Mount Isa line, expediting repairs, and reducing economic impacts to Queensland through rail freight closures.

Recovery outcomes

Sustainability

- Roads and Transport infrastructure supports the delivery of essential services to the community.

Resilience

- Infrastructure is rebuilt to reduce, to a reasonable degree, the impact of future disasters on communities.

Case study

Reconnecting isolated communities at Mount Spec Road

After multiple landslips caused the closure of Mount Spec Road north of Townsville, TMR prioritised emergency repairs and debris removal to reconnect the stranded community of Paluma.

Known as the village in the mist, Paluma is reached via a winding access route along Mount Spec Road. Significant rainfall associated with the Monsoon Trough caused multiple landslips along the road, damaging the pavement and blocking the road with debris and large boulders dislodged by the ongoing rain.

While the heritage-listed features on Mount Spec Road were not affected, the damage left the community of Paluma isolated, without access to or from Townsville, from 31 January 2019. As soon as the rain eased, TMR's geotechnical engineers inspected landslips and began determining works required to remove the debris and repair the pavement. Once ground conditions allowed, RoadTek mobilised to site and began breaking down large boulders.

On 9 February, Mount Spec Road was reopened to restricted, local traffic – providing vital access for Paluma residents. By 22 February, emergency works enabled the road to be reopened to two-lane traffic up to Little Crystal Creek. Further emergency works were completed on two major landslips in the upper section of Mount Spec Road – between Little Crystal Creek and Paluma – and the road temporarily reopened to all traffic on 18 April.

Further works will be undertaken from late April to remove boulders and stabilise slopes at seven additional sites. Once these works are completed, the road will reopen to normal traffic operation.



Landslip caused by Monsoon Trough - Mount Spec Road



Emergency works to break down boulders - Mount Spec Road



Completed pavement repairs – Mount Spec Road

Recovery Action Plan – Roads and Transport

Impact consequence	Recovery activity	Projected outcome	Timing
Essential transport routes disrupted.	Undertake emergency works to reinstate access for the community, local economies, agriculture and the resource sector.	Essential transport routes reopened.	25/01/19 – 14/05/19
Critical transport route disrupted.	Flinders Highway emergency works.	Critical transport route reopened.	15/02/19 – 14/05/19
Critical transport route disrupted.	Mount Isa – Townsville rail line reconstruction works.	Critical transport route restored.	15/02/19 – 29/04/19
	Flinders Highway reconstruction works.		01/10/19 – 30/06/21
Critical transport route disrupted.	Flinders Highway betterment works.	Critical transport route resilience improved.	01/07/19 – 30/06/21
Safety and health issues for road users.	Remove carcasses from state-controlled road corridors.	Safety and health issues for road users resolved.	15/02/19 – 30/06/19
Essential public assets damaged.	Review existing Queensland Transport and Roads Investment Program (QTRIP) capital works plans to accommodate the Natural Disaster Program. Scope reconstruction program of works. Develop project delivery plans to achieve key tasks. Undertake reconstruction works.	Essential public assets restored.	15/05/19 – 31/10/19
			15/05/19 – 31/12/19
			30/09/19 – 31/01/20
			01/10/19 – 30/06/21
Essential public assets are vulnerable to future events.	Develop and implement a Betterment program.	Betterment program to improve the disaster resilience of flood damaged essential public assets.	01/07/19 – 30/06/21

Metric

Essential public assets reconstructed.

Measure

- Kilometres damaged.
 - Kilometres under reconstruction.
 - Kilometres reconstructed.
-
- Number of earthworks and batter locations damaged.
 - Number of earthworks and batter locations under reconstruction.
 - Number of earthworks and batter locations reconstructed.
-
- Number of structure locations damaged.
 - Number of structure locations under reconstruction.
 - Number of structure locations reconstructed.

Economic recovery

State lead agency: Department of State Development, Manufacturing, Infrastructure and Planning

Impact summary

The full extent of the Monsoon Trough's economic impact on our state will become evident in the months and years ahead. The event will continue to have a considerable effect on local economies, with economic losses across the small business, farming, resources and tourism sectors.

Economic impacts will result specifically from:

- Direct and indirect impact on small business from inundation of premises and loss of trade.
- Damage to critical supply chain infrastructure, including the Mount Isa Rail line to Townsville and silting of Kurumba Port restricting the movement of product.
- Damage to primary production with extensive stock losses and damage to infrastructure such as fencing, bore drains, watering points, yards and property buildings.
- Direct damage to tourism operations and tourism-related infrastructure, resulting in reduced visitor numbers.

The projected economic impacts of the event total \$548 million, including estimates of:

- \$432 million in primary production damage and disruption
- \$116 million in small business disruption

Recovery outcomes

Businesses are operational, industry supply chains are re-established and regional economic resilience to future events is strengthened.

Recovery will be achieved when:

- Resources and agriculture industries – the Mount Isa to Townsville rail dependent supply chains are re-established with combinations of road and rail haulage used to move product in the interim.
- Tourism industry – visitor numbers for impacted areas return to pre-disaster levels, with Queensland's tourism industry being stronger, more diversified and resilient to future disasters.
- Agriculture industry – infrastructure is rebuilt and cattle numbers are returned to pre-disaster status.

Sustainability

- Businesses and industries in the local economy operate and trade in line with broader economic trends.
- Betterment projects result in more resilient infrastructure.

Resilience

- Business and not-for-profit organisations have adequate mitigation practices in place for risks and threats.
- The economy is sufficiently flexible and adaptable to shocks.



Take over meeting held at McKinlay shire Council, Julia Creek. Photo courtesy of ADF

Recovery Action Plan – Economic

Impact consequence	Recovery activity	Projected outcome	Timing
Small businesses are not able to resume normal operations.	<p>Support small businesses with tools and resources to facilitate economic recovery and resilience, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing a small business recovery centre; • Raising awareness of availability of counselling services; • Establishing a rental recovery hub to assist real estate industry; • Implementing Go Local campaign; • Developing and implementing a Skilling Queenslanders for Work package to assist in the clean-up and rebuilding of Townsville and surrounding areas. <p>Develop communications tools for businesses to ensure information is available to small businesses, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander-owned businesses.</p>	Fast-tracked small business recovery is supported.	Complete
Delays in planning approval processes may inhibit economic recovery.	Disseminate information to local governments to provide options for approval processes (e.g. temporary local planning instruments).	Streamlined processes reduce red tape and boost local government recovery.	Complete
Affected businesses and producers are uncertain about insurance cover and unable to repay loans to banks.	Work with insurance and banking sectors to ensure compassionate and fair dealings with affected businesses.	Businesses are provided with certainty on banking and insurance matters and can plan for their own recovery.	Jan '19 – Ongoing
Supplies for reconstruction works are resourced from businesses outside the local area.	<p>Ensure councils and other agencies are provided relevant information – including legislative requirements – for tendering processes.</p> <p>Ensure local suppliers have relevant information and support to maximise their opportunities to gain government work/contracts.</p>	<p>Local suppliers are afforded the opportunity to participate in and are engaged with the economic recovery process.</p> <p>Build local skills and deliver jobs and revenue for local industry and businesses.</p>	Jan '19 – Ongoing
Visitor numbers have declined, resulting in a reduction in spending – particularly in regional areas.	<p>Support tourism recovery by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism and Events Queensland (TEQ) to develop and implement a marketing campaign to promote the region to key domestic markets. • Develop and implement resources to support tourism businesses. • Support iconic events in impacted areas. 	Increase in visitor numbers and generation of tourism spend.	Jan '19 – Ongoing
Economic recovery is slow.	Facilitate the identification and analysis of additional economic stimulus opportunities highlighted by local governments and other stakeholders.	Economic recovery is fast-tracked.	Feb '19 – Apr '19
Goods and services are not reaching impacted businesses.	Work with industry to seek contributions and/or discounted materials/supplies to support targeted recovery efforts.	Business recovery is fast-tracked.	Feb '19 – Jun '19
Damage to critical infrastructure impeding economic recovery.	<p>Establish key working groups to facilitate recovery, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a supply chain working group to facilitate a streamlined framework for industry to access necessary transport permits; • a fencing, restocking and agistment working group. <p>Facilitate other key supply chain solutions, including dredging to address siltation issues at Karumba Port.</p>	Supply chains are re-established and business operations can return to normal.	Feb '19 – Ongoing

Recovery Action Plan – Economic

Impact consequence	Recovery activity	Projected outcome	Timing
Recovery priorities may reduce ability for local governments to apply for government funding under other programs.	Queensland Government program and project owners to investigate opportunities to support recovery.	Government programs and activities complement economic recovery priorities.	Feb '19 – Ongoing
Small businesses are unable to finance training and other services for staff due to the financial impact of event.	Implement small business grants program to assist with business plans, re-training and coaching, additional financial counselling and advisory services, and explore new options for sustainability and resilience – funded under DRFA.	Small business owners are provided a helping hand to provide a range of services to boost recovery and increase resilience.	Complete by June 2021
Tourism operators are unable to recover quickly as a result of the event, impacting visitor numbers and regional economies.	Implement a range of initiatives to boost tourism and support tourism operators in the impacted areas – funded under DRFA.	Tourism numbers and money spent in impacted regions remain steady.	Due for completion Jun '21
Primary producers are not able to extend their financial position to recover.	Enhanced concessional loans – funded under DRFA.	Primary producers can apply for loans of up to \$1 million, providing financial certainty and stability.	Due for completion Jun '21
Primary producers are not able to carry the cost of restocking and agistment.	Enhanced freight subsidies scheme – funded under DRFA.	Primary producers can afford to restock their depleted herds.	Underway
Primary producers want to diversify, to reduce the impact of natural disasters.	Industry Recovery Officers and Financial Counsellors – funded under DRFA.	Primary producers are provided the support they need to boost resilience and sustainability.	Underway
Loss of agricultural land will affect revenue of primary producers.	Provide assistance measures to mitigate river erosion impacts – funded under the DRFA.	Environment recovery will complement recovery and resilience of primary producers.	Underway

Metric

Small businesses are provided with additional support and support services.

Measure

- Number of small businesses accessing the Small Business Recovery Centre.
- Number of small businesses assisted through mentoring and coaching programs.
- Number of approved DRFA small business grants.
- Value of approved DRFA small business grants paid.
- Number of approved DRFA small business loans.
- Value of approved DRFA small business loans.

Primary Producers are provided with additional support and support services.

- Number of primary producers assisted by Industry Recovery Officers.
- Number of primary producers assisted by Financial Counsellors.
- Number of approved DRFA freight subsidies.
- Value of approved DRFA freight subsidies paid.
- Number of approved DRFA primary producer grants.
- Value of approved DRFA primary producer grants paid.
- Number of approved DRFA primary producer loans.
- Value of approved DRFA primary producer loans.

Environment recovery

State lead agency: Department of Environment and Science

Impact summary

Environmental impacts were reported across a variety of landscapes in the affected regions – including urban areas, beaches, protected natural estates, riparian zones and grazing lands. The impacts were primarily related to extensive flooding and included debris accumulation, hazardous waste and pollution, loss of wildlife habitat, soil erosion, excessive siltation, damaged environmental infrastructure, reduced water quality and soil contamination. As monitoring continues, additional environmental impacts will be identified as land-based, coastal and marine ecosystems respond.

At the height of the Monsoon Trough:

- 41 national parks and state forests were impacted, with many partially or fully closed to the public due to access and safety issues;
- mining and industrial operations were impacted by inundation resulting in water discharge from more than 20 sites into the environment;
- a number of saltwater and freshwater crocodiles were seen in areas they wouldn't normally reside, as they moved through floodwaters and sought calmer areas;
- a Pacific National train derailed in floodwaters at Nelia, leading to potential soil and water contamination of the local environment to be managed;
- a number of council sewage and water treatment facilities bypassed treatment phases, landfills were inundated, and the large quantities of generated waste created management challenges;
- gully erosion (3-4 metres deep) and streambank retreat (up to 40 metres in some areas) was reported across catchments in the affected regions, as well as scouring of foreshores and beaches.

The flooding from the Monsoon Trough is estimated to have covered nearly 18,000km² of the state and resulted in disaster activation assistance for an area over half of Queensland's land mass. To date, damage to riparian, streambank and coastal areas has been estimated at more than \$40 million. Post-event condition will also lead to the proliferation of pest animal populations and the spread of noxious weeds.

The Great Barrier Reef Catchment Loads Modelling Program estimates average annual loads of key pollutants (sediment, nutrients and pesticides) for each of the 35 catchments draining to the Great Barrier Reef as part of the Paddock to Reef Program. It reports on baseline levels and the change in loads for each subsequent year due to adoption of improved land management practices, as well as impacts from high flow events in the wet season. This assesses progress towards the Reef water quality targets, as outlined in the State Government's objectives for the community, through *Our Future State: Advancing Queensland's Priorities*.

The significant runoff generated from the Monsoon Trough caused increased pollutant loads to flow to the environmentally sensitive Great Barrier Reef lagoon, from catchments spanning Mackay-Whitsundays to Cape York. The most severe flooding occurred in the Burdekin region, which encompasses the coastal catchments of the Black, Ross, Burdekin, Haughton Rivers and Baratta Creek. For the Burdekin region catchments, pollutant loads generated during the event exceeded the average annual monitored load by between 50-60 per cent, depending on the indicator. This equates to 6.6 megatonnes of total suspended solids, 9400 tonnes of particulate nitrogen, 1600 tonnes of dissolved inorganic nitrogen, and 4700 tonnes of particulate phosphorus that flowed to the Great Barrier Reef from the Burdekin River system alone.

As has occurred in previous flood and cyclone seasons, large numbers of turtles and dugongs are likely to suffer in the coming months because their main food source – sea grass – has been impacted by either silt and soil washed out from the land or via the movement of currents during the event.

Consequently, it is critical to further increase and accelerate efforts to mitigate landscape and streambank erosion in Queensland catchments. Required actions include maintaining ground cover, implementing exclusion zones around riparian areas, and utilising best practice management during the construction of roads and development to help minimise erosion risks.



Following other flood and cyclone seasons, work conducted through regional Natural Resource Management (NRM) organisations in conjunction with local councils, River Improvement Trusts, and individual land owners has proven successful – protecting agricultural lands and residential areas from further erosion, and preventing sediment flowing downstream. This enhances the resilience of catchments and coastal areas across Queensland to respond more effectively to future disaster events.

Recovery outcomes

Sustainability

- Pollution impacts to the environment are avoided or minimised.
- Recovery actions do not generate further risk to the environment.
- Natural environment operates to maintain or restore healthy biodiversity and ecosystems.
- Protection and management of parks, forests and the Great Barrier Reef for the enjoyment of current and future generations.

Resilience

- Restoration of flood impacted areas to a more resilient landscape.
- Reduced environmental issues following disaster events, due to more effective planning and preparedness by government, industry and community.
- An increased understanding of the risk of future disasters on the environment and of the environment providing natural protections.



Floodwaters in Cloncurry

Case study

Great Barrier Reef water quality improvements from catchment resilience

In March 2017, Severe Tropical Cyclone (STC) Debbie and its associated rainfall and flooding, caused significant impacts to a range of coastal, urban and inland environments across Queensland. Following this event, joint investment from the Queensland and Commonwealth governments targeted the recovery of riparian and streambank zones, to improve water quality and enhance the resilience of Queensland catchments to future events. On-ground works included streambank re-profiling, the installation of stabilising log pile fields, bank battering and revegetation of riparian zones.

The Monsoon Trough event provided the first test of these on-ground works implemented under the jointly funded Commonwealth-State Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements (NDRRA) program within the Reef Catchments (Mackay, Whitsunday and Isaac) NRM region. Landholder reports following the monsoon event at six sites across the region (O’Connell River, St Helen’s Creek and Cherry Tree Creek) indicated that environmental damage and loss of productive land would have been exacerbated if the remediation works had not been

conducted. In addition, modelling has shown that the NDRRA investment has prevented almost 6000 tonnes/year of fine sediment from flowing to the Great Barrier Reef at these sites alone.

Upon completion of the NDRRA STC Debbie program by 30 June 2019, the volume of sediment prevented from flowing to waterways and offshore environments has been conservatively estimated at 290,000 tonnes/year, with the majority of savings associated with a significant site on the Lower Fitzroy River.

Following the Monsoon Trough event, funding of \$33 million was approved under the DRFA Category D Exceptional Circumstances Package for the Riparian and Coastal Recovery Program. As demonstrated by the environmental resilience following STC Debbie, this package will contribute to the multiple environmental, economic and community benefits of investing in catchment recovery and resilience initiatives to enhance Queensland’s response to disaster events.



*Streambank erosion following STC Debbie – site SH7 at St Helen’s Creek.
Source: Neilly Group Engineering*



NDRRA works preventing erosion during the Monsoon Event – site SH7 at St Helen’s Creek Source: M. Fahey, landholder

Recovery Action Plan – Environment

Impact consequence	Recovery activity	Projected outcome	Timing
Capacity to recover.	Stakeholders effectively engaged, consulted and assisted, including land managers, local government and industry.	Locally led environment recovery is supported.	Jan '19 – Ongoing
Mining and industrial site operations disrupted. Inability to move mineral concentrate due to rail line closures. Discharge of potentially contaminated waters from more than 20 mining and industrial sites into the environment.	Work with mining and industrial operators to assess non-compliance, issue temporary emission licences and ensure recovery actions are environmentally safe.	Mining and industrial operations are back in operation and fully compliant with environmental approvals. Penalties incurred where appropriate.	Jan '19 – Apr '19
Crocodiles can turn up unexpectedly in flooded areas, and be stranded in water bodies where they would not normally reside.	Relocation of high risk animals (e.g. estuarine crocodiles) if required and safe to do so.	Reduce risk to the community from displaced animals.	Feb '19 – Mar '19
Large numbers of carcasses need to be managed and disposed of in an environmentally safe manner.	Carcass Disposal Strategic Management Plan developed and released by Defence. Implementation of carcass disposal activities for deceased livestock and wildlife; led by local governments and overseen by DAF through the State Coordination Centre.	Carcass Disposal Strategic Management Plan adopted to address environmental and health risks.	Feb '19 – Mar '19
Large amounts of waste generated – particularly green waste, animal carcasses, flood debris, putrescibles and general household waste. Access to waste facilities and the operation of water and sewage infrastructure impacted.	Assist local governments and operators to identify temporary landfill sites to support waste management activities, and environmentally safe operation of permanent water and sewage infrastructure and waste disposal facilities.	Effective and rapid resolution of waste management issues, and the environmentally safe operation of municipal infrastructure.	Feb '19 – Mar '19
41 national parks and state forests either partially or fully closed to the public, due to access and safety issues.	Ensure national parks and state forests are assessed and re-opened as soon as it is safe to do so; in consultation with local tourism and business operators.	National parks and state forests reopened to the public.	Feb '19 – May '19
Recovery planning and activities are misaligned or inappropriately supported.	Support the development and implementation of local environment recovery plans.	Coordinated recovery planning, issues management and activities.	Feb '19 – Apr '19
Increased sedimentation around port facilities, beach erosion, and damage to roads, coastal infrastructure and heritage valued places.	Prioritisation of advice and environmental approvals or exemptions that support road rebuilding, port dredging, beach sand replenishment activities, and rebuilding and rectification of coastal infrastructure and heritage valued places.	Rapid recovery actions are supported by local and state government agencies and individuals, while protecting environment and heritage values.	Feb '19 – Apr '19
Derailment of stationary freight train at Nelia, releasing mineral concentrates into flooded environment.	Work with responsible parties for the Nelia Train Incident – to ensure recovery action carried out is environmentally safe and the community is well informed of impacts and response.	Salvage and clean-up operations are controlled, environmentally safe, and do not cause further unnecessary damage to the environment.	Feb '19 – May '19
Habitat damage and destruction may have displaced native wildlife (including threatened species) due to flooding. Potential damage to flying fox roosts that may create safety issues for communities. Loss of seagrass pastures from siltation and erosion can lead to decline in animal health (turtle and dugong) due to reduced food supply.	Conduct ecological assessment and recovery actions for impacted native wildlife; including monitoring and reporting for turtle and dugong strandings through the StrandNet database.	Impacts to native wildlife and associated habitats minimised.	Feb '19 – Jun '19
Infrastructure that supports flood warning and monitoring, and water quality and resource management may be damaged.	Rebuild and/or repair of remote damaged automated stream gauging and water quality stations and associated infrastructure via DRFA funding.	Critical state water management infrastructure restored.	Feb '19 – Jun '21

Recovery Action Plan – Environment

Impact consequence	Recovery activity	Projected outcome	Timing
Inefficient or unavailable data and imagery for post-event response and recovery activities.	Progress arrangements for the use and sharing of data and satellite imagery to assist with post-event response and recovery activities.	Effective and timely use and sharing of data and satellite imagery to support fit for purpose Queensland requirements (further to the International Charter for imagery provision during natural disasters).	Feb '19 – Sep '19
Damage to infrastructure within national parks and state forests that supports visitors and park management; particularly linear infrastructure.	Assessment, prioritisation and restoration of damaged infrastructure in national parks, state forests and protected marine areas via DRFA funding.	Critical protected area infrastructure restored.	Feb '19 – Jun '21
Potential damage to access tracks, fire trails and fire breaks on unallocated state land (USL).	Survey impacts to USL access tracks, fire trails and fire breaks to prioritise and allocate maintenance tasks.	High priority access tracks, fire trails and fire breaks on USL are reinstated.	Mar '19 – Jun '19
Loss of conservation values across nature refuge areas.	Assess impacts to privately managed conservation areas (nature refuges) and provide Queensland Government assistance measures where required.	Restoration of damage to nature refuges.	Mar '19 – Sep '19
Spread of pests and weeds across impacted primary producers and the wider agricultural sector, as a direct result of the floods and subsequent actions to save livestock.	<p>Weeds and pest management programs via approved DRFA funding.</p> <p>Part A: parthenium control program for Flinders is an urgent recovery activity to ensure weeds are addressed before seeding occurs.</p> <p>Part B: package of works implemented through relevant regional NRM organisations for ongoing integrated control of pests and weeds.</p>	Minimise the impact of pest and weed seed spread.	Apr '19 – Jun '21
<p>Widespread impacts to grazing, riparian and coastal lands, including build-up of debris, streambank and gully erosion, as well as pollutant loads draining to the Great Barrier Reef.</p> <p>Potential for long term damage to remnant native vegetation, species habitat, soil structure, watercourses and wildlife health from initial flooding and as a result of inappropriate or unnecessary recovery actions.</p>	<p>Provide assistance measures through DRFA funding to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – work with local landholders to identify environmental impacts through improved mapping/data collection and implement urgent streambank and riparian works (Stage 1); – address coastal erosion; – work with local landholders to address additional streambank and riparian works informed by mapping/data collection (Stage 2). 	Landscape, streambank and coastal erosion mitigated and further erosion risks minimised.	<p>Apr '19 – Sep '19</p> <p>Apr '19 – Jun '21</p> <p>Oct '19 – Jun '21</p>
Erosion and fencing damage on agricultural land.	Landscape remediation actions included as part of the Category D Exceptional Circumstances Package: North West Queensland Beef Recovery Package.	Damage to grazing land remediated.	May '19 – Jun '21

Metric

Measure

Protected areas are open to the public.

- National parks and state forests:
 - o Number closed
 - o Number partially open
 - o Number reopened
 - o Region.

Projects are implemented to repair impacted riparian and streambank areas.

- Under the Riparian Recovery Program:
 - o Number of Stage 1 successful projects implemented.
 - o Number of Stage 2 successful projects implemented.
 - o \$ invested per NRM region.

Sediment is prevented from flowing to waterways and off-shore environments.

- Total sediment saving (tonnes).

Section 3: Resilience



Gunner Tavis McEwan from the 4th Regiment, Royal Australian Artillery assists Townsville residents in evacuating their homes due to rising flood waters. Photo courtesy of ADF

Building resilience in Queensland

It is a fact of life that Queenslanders face regular challenges that threaten their future prosperity. A consequence of frequent disaster events across the state is a better understanding of potential risks and how best to prepare in order to manage the effects. Disaster resilience however is about much more than understanding and merely coping with these events – it is about adapting to the environment to secure a more prosperous future for current and upcoming generations.

In the past, a heavy focus has been placed on physical infrastructure as a means of improving resilience to disaster events. While risk reduction infrastructure remains critical for resilience, there is a need to advance individual, household and community resilience solutions just as much as infrastructure initiatives. This is supported by recent research that shows the intangible social impacts of natural disasters, including impacts on health, wellbeing and social cohesion, may be as costly as the impacts to infrastructure and property (Deloitte Access Economics, 2016).

A new, leading practice approach to resilience is emerging in Queensland. Combining established disaster risk management processes with integrated regional planning is a new model – one that recognises the complex interrelationships that exist across the regions. It offers a systematic approach with multidisciplinary opportunities to consider the entirety of Queensland’s regions. The model places the importance of local knowledge and capacity building at the forefront, using local needs to drive risk reduction priorities.

This approach to building resilience to disaster events is guided by the *Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience 2017* (Strategy). This Strategy underpins collaborative work across local governments and in partnership with the Queensland Government and other stakeholders to deliver this ground-breaking approach to resilience to a range of hazards.

Through the Strategy and its Implementation Plan, *Resilient Queensland 2018-21*, the Queensland Government is committed to supporting local governments and working with them and their communities to identify resilience activities that will help safeguard their long-term wellbeing.

As Queenslanders, we are resilient when:

- 1** we understand the potential disaster risks we face
- 2** we work together to better manage disaster risk
- 3** we seek new opportunities to reduce disaster risk
- 4** we continually improve how we prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters

Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience objectives

Opportunities for resilience

Queensland Disaster Resilience Fund

The Queensland Disaster Resilience Fund (QDRF) supports projects to strengthen the resilience of Queensland communities and help them better prepare for disasters.

The \$38 million QDRF is funded by the Queensland Government and will be delivered over four years. The first funding round of \$9.5 million commences in the 2018-19 financial year and will be administered by QRA.

Funding is available for both infrastructure and non-infrastructure projects, including upgrading or replacing existing assets, planning and design of infrastructure, new or upgraded fire trails, natural hazard risk assessments and studies, research and development projects, community preparedness and education, flood modelling and mapping, capacity building for volunteers and more.

Get Ready Queensland

The Queensland Government's Get Ready Queensland (GRQ) grants program is a state-wide, year-round, all-hazards, resilience building initiative that assists local councils to better prepare their communities for severe weather and disaster events.

GRQ funding helps 78 local government entities (including Weipa Town Authority) facilitate locally-driven events and initiatives that build individual and community preparedness and resilience. Council activities delivered with GRQ funding includes disaster management dashboards, community education videos, pop-up events, training and information stalls.

In 2019-20, \$2 million has been committed to Queensland local governments to improve community preparedness and resilience to disasters events.

The Queensland Reconstruction Authority has administered the GRQ program since September 2017.

Flexible Grants Program (DRFA Category C)

Rebuilding community connectivity and resilience following a disaster is vital to the recovery of the social and economic wellbeing of a community.

The Flexible Grants Program will support local recovery and resilience building activities through an open grants process, available to community and industry groups, local governments and incorporated organisations. The program will assist communities to:

- reduce future risks and minimise community dependence on government assistance
- enhance self-efficacy and community-efficacy
- minimise negative impacts and embrace opportunities
- promote connectedness, encourage support networks and social inclusion
- support and promote opportunities for sustainable economic recovery
- support business and service provider continuity
- promote preparedness and resilience to future disasters.

Betterment Fund (DRFA Category D)

Betterment allows local and state governments to rebuild essential public assets to a more resilient standard, helping them withstand the impacts of future disasters and delivering on Objective Three of the Strategy – continuing to invest in disaster risk reduction.

Upfront investment in stronger infrastructure and more resilient communities saves money for all levels of government in the long-term.

More resilient infrastructure allows communities to stay connected and recover quicker after a flood. It ensures roads and bridges can stay open, water treatment plants and sewerage infrastructure can keep operating and businesses, including primary producers that rely on vital transport routes, can stay on track.

Following the Monsoon Trough event, the State and Commonwealth governments committed \$100 million to improve the disaster resilience of flood damaged essential public assets.

Flood mapping and flood warning programs (DRFA Category D)

This funding will enable communities to proactively reduce flood risk and increase resilience throughout their catchment, providing pathways to improving resilience over time. In addition to funding for upgrades to the flood warning gauge network, the funding will deliver a clear suite of strategies outlining the range of approaches required to improve flood resilience.

This package includes three components:

- Flood warning infrastructure network
- Burdekin and Haughton Catchment Resilience Strategy
- Townsville recalibrated flood modelling and mapping

Community information and education (DRFA Category D)

This funding will enhance disaster preparedness across the region to ensure communities are aware of their individual risks. Through targeted disaster preparedness awareness campaigns, communities will be equipped to respond and recover faster following natural disasters.

Resilience activities

Resilience activities – May '19 to June '21

Flexible Grants Program

Grants to non-government organisations, community groups and local governments to implement projects that drive social recovery and build awareness and resilience within disaster impacted communities.

Lead agency: Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors

Community information and education

Enhance disaster preparedness across the region to ensure communities are aware of their individual risks. Through targeted disaster preparedness awareness campaigns, communities will be equipped to respond and recover faster following natural disasters.

Lead agency: Queensland Reconstruction Authority

Flood mapping and flood warning programs

(Burdekin and Haughton Catchment Resilience Strategy)

The development of an integrated catchment plan and flood resilience strategy for the Burdekin catchment, including the adjacent smaller Haughton River catchment that impacted on the town of Giru.

Lead agency: Queensland Reconstruction Authority

Flood mapping and flood warning programs

(Townsville recalibrated flood modelling and mapping)

Update and recalibration of flood modelling and mapping (including the Ross River) following the recent record flooding event.

Lead agency: Queensland Reconstruction Authority

Section 4: Local recovery planning



Developing local recovery plans

Following the Monsoon Trough, QRA worked with impacted councils to support the development of local recovery plans for this event. Recovery planning is the responsibility of local governments, and is led by the Local Recovery Coordinators, with support from the Queensland Government via QRA.

A disaster will have different impacts on each LGA and on the communities within each area. Councils use local recovery planning to identify and develop strategies to overcome such impacts, and provide support to their communities to assist with recovery.

SRC Major General (Retired) Stuart Smith said, “As a result of efficiency amongst federal, state and local stakeholders we are already meeting early recovery milestones. Much has already been achieved to date to connect primary producers, small business and the community with funding and welfare assistance.

The objective is to make sure councils have the right support to aid their recovery from the Monsoon Trough, and a vision for the future to build resilience. Through direct consultation with local government leaders we are able to understand both short and long-term recovery priorities which is helping us guide government resources towards bespoke solutions for each area.

The local recovery plans map a long-term vision for impacted communities across the lines of functional recovery.”

The Monsoon Trough Local Recovery Plans have been developed by councils that identified a significant impact from the Monsoon Trough and elected to include their region’s approach to recovery in the Recovery Plan. Although other councils have not sought to include a local recovery plan, QRA continues to work with them at a local level to assist in their recovery and identify opportunities to build resilience.

By integrating the experiences of impacted communities, community aspirations and development plans into disaster recovery operations, the longer-term recovery process will lead to ongoing and sustainable community and economic development and enhanced resilience.

Building resilience must be an ongoing process of learning, adjustment and adaptation that continues well beyond response and recovery.



Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council and QRA staff engaging in local recovery planning

Regional recovery planning for the north west

Through recovery planning engagement with councils following the Monsoon Trough event, it became apparent that while each community faces unique challenges in recovery, common issues and priorities were emerging - particularly across the north west region.

As a result, QRA facilitated a Regional Recovery Priorities Workshop for six local government areas affected across the Flinders River catchment. Invitations extended to leadership teams and recovery group leads from the Carpentaria, Cloncurry, Flinders, McKinlay, Richmond and Winton local government areas. In addition, the workshop was attended by representatives from state agency partners and a representative from North Queensland Livestock Industry Recovery Agency (NQLIRA).

The key objective of the workshop was to identify local priorities and opportunities for collective support.

Session topics included themes that had been identified as common to local governments through recovery planning, and included:

- Community events
- Essential road infrastructure
- Small business
- Environment and biosecurity
- Flood warning infrastructure.

This collective engagement shared learnings and approaches to addressing common issues such as:

- Working on group proposals to address the lack of sponsorship for local events - which have economic benefits across the region.
- Supporting a strategic plan for hardening of the Flinders transport corridor - as the existing road/rail corridor is prone to disruption during natural disasters.
- The importance of 'non-financial' support solutions for small businesses - such as mentoring and financial counselling services.
- Treatment options for biohazards such as weeds and mosquitos - to alleviate spreading problems across boundaries.
- Developing a common understanding of flood warning processes across the catchment - in order to be better prepared for future disaster events.

To support efficient local recovery planning after future events, the workshop highlighted the need for continuous and synchronised public communications during the recovery process, as well as building the capacity of councils to execute recovery plans.

The outcomes of the workshop reinforced the commonality of impacts and priorities across the region, as well as the importance of working together to prioritise efforts for the benefit of the wider community and to improve recovery outcomes.



Recovery planning workshop in Cloncurry

Case study

Local recovery planning for Wujal Wujal

Following the Monsoon Trough event, Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council identified the need to proactively plan for recovery activities. QRA worked with Wujal Wujal council to ensure their local recovery plan reflected the shire's distinctive qualities – with strong links to community, culture and the environment.

Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire community members were all impacted by the disaster event. One Elder advised: “Everyone was worried for everybody who lives in the valley. Everybody who lives here lost something.”

While scoping the development of the local recovery plan, a number of initial engagement meetings were held with the Mayor, elected members and the Council Chief Executive Officer and Elders of the Wujal Wujal community. These meetings were utilised to develop trust, understand perspectives of the members of community and design an inclusive process for developing the content of the plan. The plan is focused on Ngulkurmanka (healing), Binalmalmal (learning) and Kabanka (rising), reflecting one's own individual journey and not necessarily a chronological approach. The colours used in the plan demonstrate strength and positivity.

The bespoke approach to developing this plan included the direct engagement of QRA staff with Elders from the

Yalanji, Jalunji and Ngungkul people to learn the story of the community, the impacts of the flooding, and their vision for the future. The engagement with the Elders and council was the first time this approach has been utilised. This engagement enabled all of community's leadership to be involved and actively participate in the recovery process, while recognising elected and traditional leadership.

To obtain these perspectives, yarning was facilitated through the use of key picture cards. These picture cards focused on key points in the community, cultural linkages and damage caused by the event. The picture cards were used as prompts for yarning and continuing the planning process. The yarns facilitated an understanding of the story which was then documented, using local language where possible.

As a way of facilitating the healing process linked to the plan, local artists pictorially captured the event's story and the perceived future state of Wujal Wujal after the community has recovered. The plan is owned by the community, is accessible, highlights resilience, reflects the connections to the community and is completely distinctive. The community wish to share their journey with others as a story of strength.



Wujal Wujal community elders working with QRA to develop their local recovery plan

Local Monsoon Trough recovery plans: Councils

The following local Monsoon Trough recovery plans have been endorsed by their respective Council and/or Local Disaster Management Groups at the time of publishing. QRA continues to support all impacted councils in developing recovery plans to guide recovery operations and build resilience.

North Queensland

- Palm Island Aboriginal Shire Council
- Townsville City Council

Far North Queensland

- Douglas Shire Council
- Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council
- Torres Shire Council
- Torres Strait Island Regional Council
- Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council

North West Queensland

- Burke Shire Council
- Carpentaria Shire Council
- Cloncurry Shire Council
- Flinders Shire Council
- McKinlay Shire Council
- Richmond Shire Council
- Winton Shire Council



Local recovery planning for Flinders Shire Council



Flood ravaged zone of Far North Queensland. Photo courtesy of ADF

Palm Island Aboriginal Shire Council Local Monsoon Trough Recovery Plan

North & Far North Queensland Monsoon Trough, 25 January - 14 February 2019

Endorsed by: Palm Island Aboriginal Shire Council on 28 May 2019

Recovery narrative

Recovery narrative

Palm Island Aboriginal Shire Overview

The Aboriginal Shire of Palm Island is a special local government area of Queensland, managed by the Palm Island Aboriginal Shire Council under a Deed of Grant in Trust granted to the community on 27 October 1986.

Palm Island, also known as Great Palm Island, or by the Aboriginal name Bwgcolman, is a tropical island with a resident community of about 5,000 people. The settlement is named variously Palm Island, the Mission, Palm Island Settlement or Palm Community.

The Island is situated 65 kilometres north-west of Townsville, on the east coast of Queensland, 800 kilometres north of the Tropic of Capricorn. It is the main island of the Greater Palm group, and consists of small bays, sandy beaches and steep forested mountains rising to a peak of 548 metres.

Ten of the 12 islands in the Greater Palm Island Group come under the control of the Shire: Palm, Fantome, Curacoa, Havannah, Brisk, Esk, Falcon, Eclipse, Barber and Fly Islands.

Also included are the Rocks: Dido, Hayman, Chilcott and Paluma Rocks. Orpheus and Pelorus Islands are not within its borders. Albino Rock belongs to Pelorus Island National Park.

The Palm Island Group is home to the traditional owners, the Manbarra people (Mun-burra), and the Indigenous Bwgcolman people and their descendants that were sent to the Palm Island mission from a number of communities around Queensland.

Council values

- Respect for each other and the community.
- Professional ethics and responsible decision making.
- Promote knowledge and empowerment.
- Protect the environment.
- Encourage good health and well being.

Lines of Recovery

Human and Social, Economic, Environment, Building, Roads and Transport.

Key stakeholders

Palm Island Aboriginal Shire Council (PIASC), Community Members in Palm Island Aboriginal Shire, Traditional Owners, Community Elders, Key Service providers

Recovery themes

1. Response: ensure community safety.
2. Rebuilding: bring the community forward to a new normal.
3. Restoration: working together to repair and re-establish community linkages across the lines of recovery.
4. Resilience: embed the principle in all activities to mitigate, improve and build betterment for the community.

Recovery objectives

Recovery objectives

1. Essential services repaired and restored.
2. Roads and transport infrastructure and services repaired and restored.
3. Emergency funding (personal hardship etc.) granted/approved.
4. Restoration of environment to pre-event status and future environmental risk reduction.
5. Seawall – coordinated restoration and betterment planning for seawall.
6. Community health, wellbeing and safety restored to pre-event status and resilience improved.
7. Economic activity restored to pre-event status and resilience improved.



Mayor
Alfred Lacey Snn



CEO
Ross Norman

Damage and impacts

Human and Social

- Community wellbeing – Sorry Business – 12 funerals held in the last 2 months; unable to bury deceased for 12 weeks due to cemetery being flooded and deceased transported to a morgue in Townsville to await burial.
- Community wellbeing – psychosocial wellbeing of families affected.
- Community wellbeing – one suicide.
- Community wellbeing – unable to access food and medical supplies for five days due to airport closure.
- Community wellbeing – PIASC staff have not accessed any donations (either material goods or support) for community events.
- Community connectedness – isolation due to infrastructure damage.
- Community connectedness – inability to utilise football field.
- Community safety – increase in juvenile crime.
- Community safety – Councillor injured whilst undertaking clean up.
- Community safety – ferry service forced to return to Townsville due to debris in water.
- Community safety – replacement ferry service suspended for two days due to severe weather conditions and unable to transport ten passengers from Palm Island to Townsville.
- Community safety – sand, sediment and debris depositing onto seawall, thus potentially weakening it.
- Community health – inability to access external mental health and domestic violence services.
- Isolation – PIASC staff and community members unable to travel between Palm Island and Townsville due to the cancellation of transportation services.
- Isolation – unable to access freight due to cancellation of barge.

Economic

- Increased financial burden on Council to pay for funerals and all associated morgue costs.
- Increased financial burden on Council to pay for repairs to damaged buildings.
- Reduced Council budget for community events.
- Loss of income/profit to members of community due to Sorry Business.
- Loss of income/profit to small businesses.
- Loss of income/profit to artists due to not being able to attend markets in Townsville.
- Loss of income/profit to bus drivers due to school closures.
- Loss of income to casual teacher's aide staff – stood down for three weeks.
- Loss of income to casual government agency staff.
- Loss of income to PIASC staff and community members due to not being able to travel between Palm Island and Townsville for work due to cancellation of transportation services.
- Increased financial burden on members of the community to support others.
- Potential closure of airport by CASA due to fencing damage.

Environment

- Biosecurity risk – flooding of cemetery which is at sea level.
- Biosecurity risk – vulnerability of sewerage pump station.
- Biosecurity risk – transfer station site inundated.
- Biosecurity risk – sewerage plant shut down when power went out – boil water alert issued.
- Landscape change – sand, sediment and debris washing down in creeks.
- Landscape change – sand, sediment and debris depositing onto reef – killing sea life.
- Landscape change – sand, sediment and debris depositing onto seawall.
- Landscape change – coastal erosion leading to undermining of roads.

Building

- Airport fencing, windsocks, lighting and electric cabling damaged.
- Airport closed during event – flights cancelled.
- Sewerage pump station vulnerable.
- Erosion at seawall.
- Some sewerage pipes exposed at seawall.
- Roofs of council buildings damaged.
- Some housing damaged.
- St Michael's school closed.
- PIASC closed for three days.
- Football field impacted.

Roads and Transport

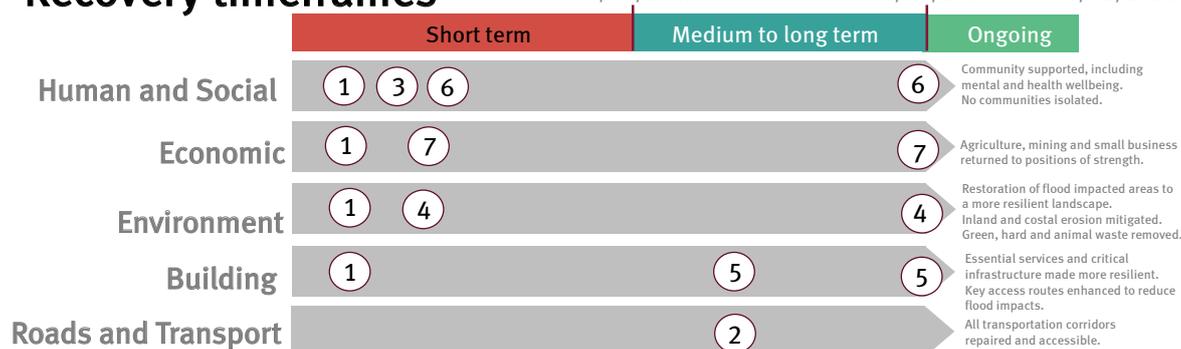
- Wallaby Point Road closed for two weeks due to damage – open to 4WDs only after six days – cut off camps etc.
- Kalkadoon Bridge, St Michael's School, Butter Bay Road and Reservoir Ridge cut off from essential services for 5-7 days.
- Butler Bay Road, just before St Michael's School, vulnerable to further erosion.
- Mt Bentley Road closed completely – only road to Telstra tower.
- Airport closed for 10 days.
- Disruptions to flight services for approximately one week following the reopening of the airport due to ongoing rain.
- Sealink ferry services suspended for two days.
- Lucinda to Palm Island barge cancelled
- Damage to sealed and unsealed roads generally throughout the Island.

Recovery timeframes

31/05/2019

31/05/2020

01/02/2021



Palm Island Aboriginal Shire Council

Palm Island Aboriginal Shire Council Map



Palm Island Aboriginal Shire Map

Activations summary

Activations for Disaster Recovery Funding Assistance

For details of activations and assistance measures visit www.qra.qld.gov.au/activations

Disaster relief measure

- Counter Disaster Operations
- Reconstruction of Essential Public Assets
- Essential Services Safety and Reconnection Scheme
- Personal Hardship Assistance Scheme (PHAS)

Activation date

01/02/2019
01/02/2019
04/02/2019
04/02/2019

Recovery tasks

- Provision of essential services, safety and reconnection assistance to members of the community.
- Provision of immediate hardship assistance to members of the community.
- Organise repatriation of deceased persons to Palm Island.
- Organise funerals for deceased persons.
- Immediate medical and food supplies provided to the community.
- Immediate repairs to airport fencing, windsocks, lighting and electric cabling.
- Immediate repairs to road infrastructure – Wallaby Point Road and Butter Bay Road, just before St Michael's School.
- Immediate repairs to sewerage and waste infrastructure.
- Immediate repairs to seawall.
- Immediate repairs to damaged housing.
- Commence clean-up of impacted buildings.
- Commence clean-up of football field.
- Provision of access to mental health and domestic violence services.
- Source and apply for funding to facilitate repairs.
- Re-open schools.
- Permanent repairs to damaged infrastructure to pre-disaster functionality.
- Upgrades to critical infrastructure to increase disaster resilience including increased flood immunity on Wallaby Point Road and Butler Bay Road, just before St Michael's School.

Measures of success

Human and Social

- Community has access to appropriate financial support.
- Burials have been held for deceased.
- Community involvement in Mission Songs Project.
- Community has access to medical supplies and support services.

Economic

- Small businesses operational.

Environment

- Environment has been restored to pre-event status.
- Future environmental risk reduction strategies implemented.

Building

- Football field operational.
- Community facilities are operational.
- Airport operational.
- Housing repaired.
- Schools re-opened.
- Sewerage and waste infrastructure operational.

Roads and Transport

- All transportation corridors repaired and accessible.

Townsville City Council

Local Recovery and Resilience Plan

Endorsed by Townsville City Council on 10 April 2019

Recovery Narrative

Recovery Narrative

Council vision statement

Townsville will recover rapidly and build a community more resilient to future disasters enabled by inclusive communication. The Townsville Monsoon Trough Rainfall and Flood Recovery and Resilience Plan was endorsed by the Local Recovery and Resilience Group on the 28 February 2019.

Council values

Service	We commit to excellence
People	We value each other
Integrity	We do the right thing
Respect	We learn through listening
Enjoyment	We enjoy ourselves

Recovery and Resilience

Established: 04 February 2019 **Chaired by:** Cr Les Walker, Deputy Mayor Townsville City Council

Recovery and Resilience Taskforces

Human Social, Economic, Natural Environment, Built Environment.

Key stakeholders

The local community, lead state government agencies, community groups, non-government organisations/non-government associations, local businesses and trader associations, service providers and other invested parties.

Recovery and Resilience themes

1. Response: ensure community safety and well-being.
2. Rebuilding: bring the community forward to a new improved normal.
3. Restoration: work together to repair and re-establish community linkages across the lines of recovery.
4. Resilience: embed the principle in all activities to mitigate, improve and build betterment for the community.

Recovery Objectives

Recovery Objectives

1. Essential services – Power, water, waste, telecommunications – damage assessment - repaired and restored
2. Displaced households – settled in suitable temporary accommodation
3. Coordinate the provisions of basic needs (accommodation, financial assistance, personal requirements) to support community recovery
4. Support the health, safety and wellbeing of community members including the provision of psychosocial condolence activities to aid recovery and build resilience
5. Emergency funding (personal hardship etc.) – granted/approved
6. Community support – mechanisms implemented
7. Green and hard waste – removed and adequately processed
8. Council damage impact assessments
9. Road transport network – coordinated restoration and betterment planning for the extensive road transport network for state and local controlled roads
10. Key transport routes – priority restoration and improved resilience to the key transport routes for primary producers and resource sector
11. Environmental assessment, rehabilitation and restoration
12. Clean up of Natural Environment – creeks and rivers
13. Restoration of Council infrastructure – roads, parks, buildings, sewer, waste and water
14. Flood resilience – develop and implement strategies for greater flood resilience
15. Restoration of community facilities to the Townsville communities
16. Build resilience through amplifying sustainability and climate adaptation
17. Empower local businesses to improve their resilience to disasters
18. Restore confidence in the tourism market
19. Rebuild Council buildings – Civic Theatre and Riverway Arts Centre
20. Rebuild Council creeks, waterways, estuaries and coastal environments



- 21. Rebuild Council stormwater and add mitigation to minimise future impacts
- 22. Economic Recovery and Resilience Projects

Damage and Impacts

- Loss of power to over 16,000 residences
- Loss of power to sewer pump stations leading to overflows of sewage
- Closure of Rooney's and Bowen Road bridges, and numerous road closures
- Closure of highway south and north of Townsville
- Severe damage to cycle/pedestrian bridges and assets across Townsville
- Economic impacts including operation of businesses, particularly through Charters Towers Road Business District
- Impacts to private accommodation providers
- Impacts to numerous council buildings including Civic Theatre, Riverway Arts Centre and Lagoons, and Townsville Stadium
- Impact to Councils water and sewerage infrastructure
- Flood Impacts to 3299 residential properties (QFES Damage Assessment)
- Impacts to Council and DTMR road infrastructure
- Impacts to Councils stormwater infrastructure
- Impacts to Councils open space and parks
- Social impacts including mental, emotional and physical issues associated with the event
- Lack of basic needs, physical displacement, psychosocial issues, financial stress and health risks
- Damage to social infrastructure (hard and soft), family and community disruption, decline in physical and mental health, decline in community capacity, threat to community cohesion, connectivity and confidence, damage to city's visual amenity
- Water quality issues (debris/pollution, algal blooms and fish kills) across local systems including artificial lakes (Idalia), natural wetlands and creek systems and temporary water stored in drainage systems
- Environmental impacts of wildlife displacement, erosion of Ross River bank and loss of instream/riparian vegetation, sand deposition in lower river sections, significant coastal erosion, deposition on beaches (both organic and inorganic), marine and estuary ecosystem damage and contamination, urban wetland function damage
- Damage to Civic Theatre and loss of events/shows

Lines of Recovery and Resilience

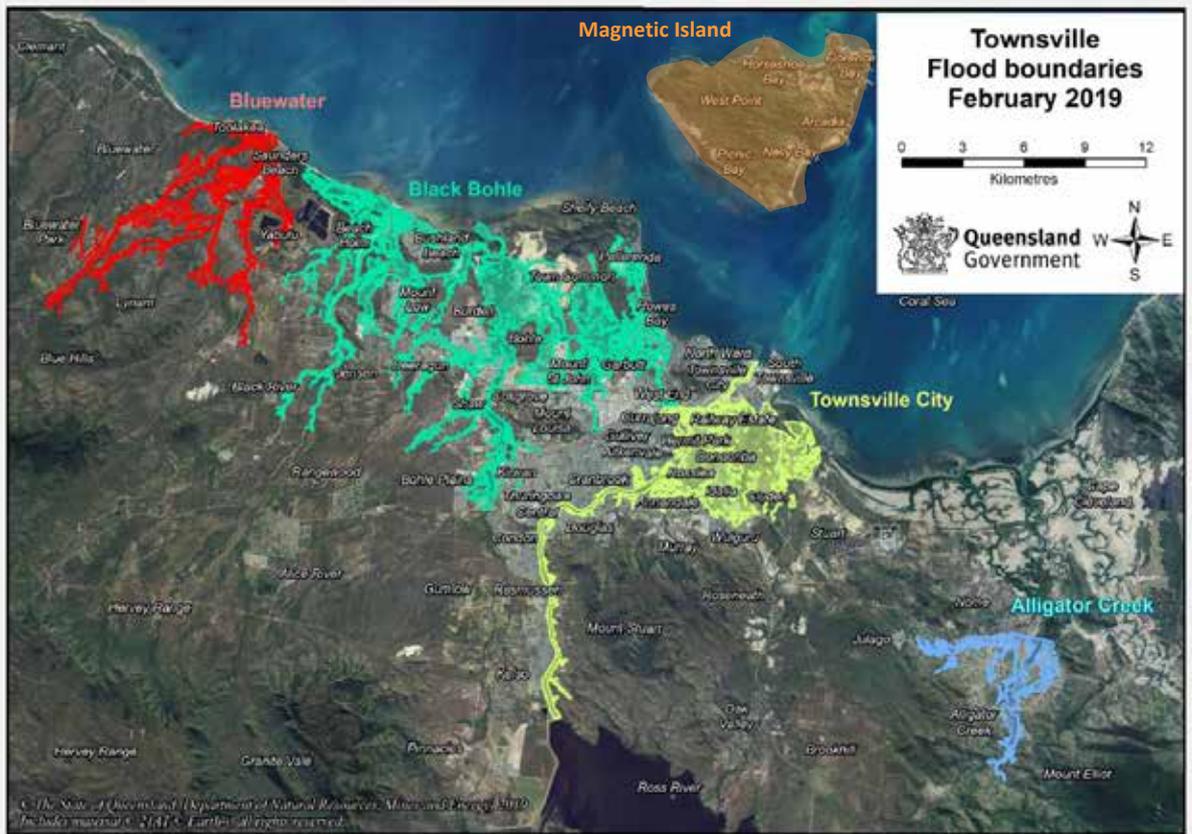
	Post impact & early intervention up to 31 March						Recovery and resilience Post 31 March																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18	19	20	21	22
Human Social		2	3	4	5	6		8						14	15							22	Community supported, including mental and health wellbeing. No communities isolated.
Economic					5			8						14			17	18				22	Ensure work with all stakeholders to promote tourism and business opportunities for the whole of the region.
Natural Environment								8			11	12		14		16				20		22	Restoration of flood impacted areas to a more resilient landscape and the replanting of vegetation to ensure protection of unique ecosystems.
Built Environment	1						7	8	9	10			13	14	15				19		21	22	Community supported, including mental and health wellbeing. No communities isolated.

Note: Number indicators correspond to Recovery Objectives
 Note: Some objectives will be ongoing over the entire period of recovery

Townsville City Council Local Recovery and Resilience Plan

Endorsed by Townsville City Council on 10 April 2019

Damage – Locations



Note: Indicative only and subject to further analysis

Activations for Disaster Recovery Funding Assistance

For details of activations and assistance measures visit www.qra.qld.gov.au/activations

Activations

Disaster relief measure	Activation date
Essential Services Safety and Reconnection Scheme	01/02/2019
Personal Hardship Assistance Scheme (PHAS)	01/02/2019
Counter Disaster Operations	01/02/2019
Reconstruction of Essential Public Assets	01/02/2019
Disaster Assistance (Small Business) Loans	03/02/2019
Disaster Assistance (Essential Working Capital) Loans Scheme for Small Business	03/02/2019
Disaster Assistance (Not-for-profit) Loans	06/02/2019
Disaster Assistance (Essential Working Capital) Loans Scheme for Not-for-profit	06/02/2019
Disaster Assistance (Primary Producers) Loans	06/02/2019
Disaster Assistance (Essential Working Capital) Loans Scheme for Primary Producers	06/02/2019
Freight Subsidies for Primary Producers	06/02/2019
Special Disaster Assistance Recovery Grants for Primary Producers	07/02/2019
Special Disaster Assistance Recovery Grants for Small Business	15/02/2019
Special Disaster Assistance Recovery Grants for Not-for-profit	15/02/2019

Damage - Locations

NORTH QUEENSLAND

Recovery Plan Strategies



Recovery Plan Strategies

Human and Social

- Understand the impact of the event as the base for informed recovery activities:
 - Work with partners to develop and implement an information management strategy to collect, manage, utilise, maintain and distribute data and information
- Facilitate accommodation to meet needs
- Facilitate provision of financial support
- Facilitate provision of personal needs (clothing/food/transport/medicine)
- Facilitate provision of psychosocial support
- Facilitate restoration of personal belongings
- Support the health, safety and wellbeing of community members
- Community engagement
- Restoration of social infrastructure
- Conduct activities to aid recovery and build community resilience
- Support GIVIT in relation to donations
- Learn from the recovery experience
- Support community and sporting organisations

Economic

- Coordinate economic recovery
- Determine impact to businesses
- Develop effective communications through economic community
- Determine and support DRFA funding eligibility
- Determine and deliver business support needs
- Financial counselling/business support programs
- Maximise use of local supply
- Stimulate the economy

Natural Environment

- Impact assessments:
 - Environmental assessment of river floodplain
 - City waterways, wetlands and GPT impact assessments
 - Coastal environment
 - Debris, rubbish and pollutants
 - Pest plant and feral animal assessment
- Immediate response:
 - Debris, rubbish and pollutant remediation
 - Treatment and environmental amelioration of waterways and wetlands
 - Environmental management plans and permits
- Environmental resilience and adaptation:
 - Long term ecological restoration, resilience and adaptation activities and projects
 - Sustainability resilience planning
 - River recovery and restoration (including wildlife and pest management)
 - Coastal areas and beach restoration

Built Environment

- Restore essential public infrastructure
- Address flood waste management
- Complete rapid damage assessment
- Facilitate property washouts
- Recovery and resilience of TCC assets
- Facilitate Oonoonba State School reopening

Townsville City Council

Local Recovery and Resilience Plan

Endorsed by Townsville City Council on 10 April 2019

Recovery Reporting as at 31 March 2019

Human and Social

- Engage with affected residents and develop an information management strategy
 - Number of homes visited and surveyed
- Working with Department of Housing and Public Works
 - EHAR requests – 798 applications received
 - Bond loans and rental grants – 190 applications received
- Supporting DCSS to facilitate Hardship Grants to the community
 - Community Recovery Hubs closed and replaced with Community Recovery Referral and Information Centres
- 199 Sport and Recreation Clubs have reported damage
 - Systematic check-in with Sport and Recreation Clubs to recover

Economic

- Natural Disaster Business Survey results
 - 550 respondents
 - 76% directly impacted
 - \$39M estimated damage
- Successfully ran four Barbie in the Burbs events
- Working with small businesses to access financial assistance
- Working with DESBT to continue operations at the Small Business Recovery Hub
- Supported with State Economic Analyst to determine economic impact
- Engagement with Insurance Agencies
- Engagement with the local building industry

Natural Environment

- Environmental assessments of river floodplain conditions
- Clean up of waterways continues
- Coastal environment impact assessments
- Debris, rubbish and pollutant remediation – 10 major sites cleaned up
- Reduced risks of severe algal bloom and fish kills along lower Ross River floodplain
- Remediation Ross Dam Spillway fish kill (est. 150,000 fish) and avoided 90 tonnes of regulated waste disposal
- Pest plant and feral animal assessment – 220m³ of river weed removed from Port area
- Facilitating wildlife rescue (600 wallabies, possums and birds) and crocodile survey
- Community clean-up activities
 - 30 public sites for Clean Up Australia Day
 - 2km Louisa Creek cleaned of debris and rubbish, led by Team Rubicon Australia
- Community sanitiser distribution of 200,000 litres

Built Environment

- Completing damage impact assessments
- Response activities for transport, parks, drainage assets, buildings, CCTV, water and waste assets and flood waste management
- Hard waste collection completed
- QFES damage assessment and wash outs completed
- Coordination of rebuilding assets across the city
- 1,600kms of sealed road network – 80% of damage assessment completed
- 2,000 segments of road network progressed to emergent works and works to rectify
- Wastewater – emergent works completed on more than 600 electrical, mechanical and pipe assets
- Over 200 assets identified for restoration works
- Property – Inspection of over 350 buildings
- Property – Over 100 emergent works completed and further 100 reconstruction works identified
- Open Space – Over 400 parks assessed equating to over 8,000 furniture, fencing, electrical, play equipment and structural assets



Economic Recovery and Resilience Projects to Achieve (Subject to DRFA Funding)

Category D Initiatives

- Townsville Tourism Package (Iconic Project)
- Defence Industry (Iconic Project)
- Smart Precinct NQ (Iconic Project)
- City Investment Package with 'Tradies' and Community Organisation Resilience Scheme (CORS) (Iconic Project)
- Economic Recovery Adaptability and Resilience Centre
- Wastewater Pipes Resilience Scheme
- Wastewater Pump Stations Resilience Scheme
- Water Mains Resilience Scheme
- Ross River Parks and Open Space Recovery
- River Channel and Beach Recovery (Townsville's Floodplain Part A)
- Riverbank and Overland Flow Path Resilience (Townsville's Floodplain Part B)
- Building Aquifer Resilience (Townsville's Floodplain Part C)
- Riverbank and Overland Flow Path Resilience (Townsville's Floodplain Part D)

Category C Initiatives

- Stuart and Hervey Range Landfill Resilience
- Northern Australia Festival of the Arts (NAFA)
- Team Townsville Fund Raising Event
- Resilience through a Smart Townsville – Technological Connectivity with Real Time Responsiveness
- Central Park Redevelopment (Iconic Project)
- Riverway Precinct Community Facility Resilience (Iconic Project)
- Murray Sporting Complex (Iconic Project)
- Mount Louisa Resilience
- Storm Water Resilience Scheme
- Tidal Flow Prevention Scheme
- Flood Prevention Scheme
- Community Resilience Flexible Funding Programs
- Educational Resilience Programs
- Resilience Program – Disaster Event Staging Areas
- Repair and Make Resilient – Mt Stuart Mountain Bike Network
- Repair – Replace Ross River Recreational Pontoons
- Townsville North Queensland Eco-Tourism Trails Recovery and Resilience Package
- Mental Health Recovery and Resilience
- Amplify Reconstruction Resilience and Sustainability Package
- Community Development Program

Douglas Shire Council Local Monsoon Trough Recovery Plan

North & Far North Queensland Monsoon Trough
25 January - 14 February 2019

Recovery narrative

Recovery narrative

Council vision statement

Douglas Shire Council is committed to ensuring our communities have a successful recovery and a resilient future.

Council values

- Collaboration – working together for a common and positive outcome.
- Professionalism – we will operate with accountability, openness, transparency and integrity.
- Excellence – the manner in which we operate ensures the highest possible outcome will be achieved.
- Engaging – providing equal opportunities for our communities through respect, support and leadership.
- Customer focus – we identify and meet the needs of all customers in a responsive and equitable manner.
- Safety and wellbeing – we are all committed to working safely and caring for each other's wellbeing.

Local Recovery Group

Established: 26/02/19

Chaired by: Mark Stoermer, CEO

Lines of recovery

Human and Social, Economic, Environment, Infrastructure.

Key stakeholders

Lead state government agencies, community groups, non-government organisations/non-government associations, local businesses and trader associations, service providers and other invested parties.

Recovery themes

1. Response: ensure community safety.
2. Rebuilding: bring the community forward to a new normal.
3. Restoration: working together to repair and re-establish community linkages across the lines of recovery.
4. Resilience: embed the principle in all activities to mitigate, improve and build betterment for the community.

Impacts on all recovery objectives have been compounded by the four activated disasters occurring in the Shire over a three month period.

Recovery objectives

Recovery objectives

- ① Essential services – power, water, waste, telecommunications – repaired and restored.
- ② Displaced households – settled in temporary accommodation.
- ③ Emergency funding (personal hardship etc.) – granted/approved.
- ④ Community support – mechanisms implemented.
- ⑤ Flood waste – removed and processed.
- ⑥ Impact assessments – completed.
- ⑦ Road transport network – coordinated restoration and betterment planning for the extensive road transport network for state and local controlled roads.
- ⑧ Key transport routes – priority restoration to the key transport routes for communities, tourism and primary producers [Captain Cook Highway, Mossman-Daintree Road, Mossman –Mount Molloy Road, Daintree Ferry Service, Cape Tribulation Road, Upper Daintree Road, Baird's Crossing, Stewart's Creek Road, Bloomfield Track, China Camp Road, CREB Track].
- ⑨ Environmental rehabilitation – river and creek bank restoration and rehabilitation, silt removal.
- ⑩ Telecommunication infrastructure – long term repairs, improvements and improved resilience;
Weather/Disaster critical infrastructure – repaired and operational [Baird's Alert, Barratt's Creek Flood camera].
- ⑪ Flood resilience – develop and implement strategies for greater flood resilience [Bloomfield River, Lower Daintree River, Mossman River].
- ⑫ Empower local businesses to improve their resilience to disasters.
- ⑬ Restore confidence in the tourism market.
- ⑭ Establishment of improved evacuation and response capabilities to communities at risk.



Mayor
Julia Leu



CEO
Mark Stoermer

Endorsed by: Recovery Group on 24 May 2019

Damage and impacts

Human and Social

- 3 households destroyed/uninhabitable.
- 4 parks and public spaces unsafe/unavailable.
- 15 home contents damaged or destroyed.
- 2 Businesses contents damaged or destroyed.
- Community wellbeing: feeling of isolation, loss, anxiety and fear.

Economic

- Loss of income/profits to businesses (large and small) reliant on tourism including service industries. Includes attractions and tours, accommodation, food, transport, cleaning and supplies.
- Loss of tourism spending is estimated at \$3.75M for the month following the event. The ongoing impact in dollar figures has not yet been calculated.
- Ongoing impact on the tourism market shows 15% downturn on previous years due to media coverage and further events.
- Agriculture industry – livestock and cropping – loss of earnings is still being determined by DAF.
- Disruptions to transport routes for product freight to saleyards/market, particularly the cattle producers facing delays in repairs to roads to allow heavy vehicle access.
- Disruptions to transport routes for tourists/tours.
- Loss of local services and supplies.
- Aquaculture industry – loss of earnings still being determined.
- Loss of income/profits to small businesses – power outages, damage, staff isolation.

Environment

- Coastal erosion evident at the Pretty Beach and Newell Beach fronts.
- Severe river and creek erosion in numerous catchments and localities between the Bloomfield River and Wangetti.
- Damage to significant tree and surrounding area at Daintree Boat Ramp; silt, damage and debris at Daintree Ferry precinct.
- 15 tonnes flood/hard waste generated with collection still ongoing.
- Sewage overflow from a number of Council pump stations.
- Loss and disposal of livestock. Some stock may still remain on beaches, mangrove areas and islands.
- Debris, including livestock washed up on beach areas including Newell, Port Douglas, Rocky Point, Wonga and Kimberley.

Environment (cont.)

- Sediment loads from river systems on to Barrier Reef (no visibility for tour operations at Low Isles for 9 days).
- Boat ramp areas covered in silt and sand. Some loss of infrastructure.
- Generation of excessive leachate at Council's landfill.
- Overgrown lawns and parks.
- Numerous landslips on private and public lands.

Infrastructure

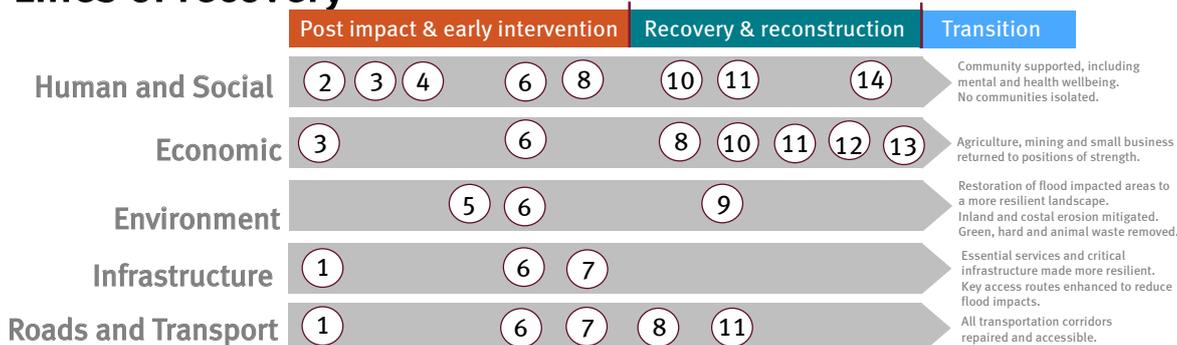
- Power disconnected to 250 homes – full power restored in 4 days.
- Telecommunications disrupted and offline for 2.5 days in the Daintree Village area. Some properties remain off-line in Upper Daintree and continued disruptions still reported north of Daintree River.
- 2 water and sewerage treatment plants affected.
- 1 river height monitoring stations and 1 flood camera station damaged.

Roads and Transport

- All townships, outlying areas and key transport routes were isolated for varying lengths of time due to flooding, bridge/floodway damage including, but not limited to:
 - Daintree Village, Stewarts Creek Valley, Upper Daintree, Degarra, Lower Daintree, communities north of Daintree River, Wonga, Newell, Whyanbeel, Bamboo Creek, Mossman, Mowbray and Port Douglas.
 - Major Road damage/landslips have occurred on the Cape Tribulation Road, Bloomfield Track, Banabilla Road, Upper Daintree Road, China Camp Road, Ponzo Road,
 - 1 Road remains closed; 4 roads have restricted access.
 - Access to 2 grazing properties and Bairds ALERT river gauge station lost.
 - Access cut for 72 hours due to flooding at two crossings.
 - 80% of roads assessed however saturation assessment will take further long term monitoring.
 - Bridges along key roads damaged including Stewarts Creek, Lees, Noah Creek, Spring and Diggers bridges.
 - Daintree River Ferry channel compromised due to siltation of channel.

Lines of recovery

19/3/19



Activations for Disaster Recovery Funding Assistance

Disaster relief measure

Activation date

• Counter Disaster Operations	30/01/2019
• Reconstruction of Essential Public Assets	30/01/2019
• Disaster Assistance (Small Business) Loans	06/02/2019
• Disaster Assistance (Essential Working Capital) Loans Scheme for Small Business	06/02/2019
• Disaster Assistance (Primary Producers) Loans	06/02/2019
• Disaster Assistance (Essential Working Capital) Loans Scheme for Primary Producers	06/02/2019
• Freight Subsidies for Primary Producers	06/02/2019
• Special Disaster Assistance Recovery Grants for Primary Producers	07/02/2019
• Essential Services Safety and Reconnection Scheme (3) 31/01/2019	
• Personal Hardship Assistance Scheme (PHAS) (3)	31/01/2019
• Disaster Assistance (Essential Working Capital) Loans Scheme for Not-for-profit	06/02/2019
• Disaster Assistance (Not-for profit) Loans	06/02/2019

The Personal Hardship Assistance Scheme (PHAS) and Essential Services Safety and Reconnection Scheme activation for Douglas is limited to the areas of Daintree, Upper Daintree, Lower Daintree, Stewart Creek Valley and Degarra.

The Emergency Hardship Assistance component of the PHAS commences on 31 January 2019.

Daintree resident: "The telecommunication company who manages the tower in the Village needs to ensure this never happens again. We remember the 1996 flood well and at no stage were we without the telephone. I remember telephoning my mother in Melbourne while standing knee deep in water. Today we have all this wonderful equipment and they can not supply a simple telephone connection".

Recovery tasks

- Provide community support and ensure access to community support services and networks.
- Coordinate restoration of essential services and identify opportunities for improving resilience including telecommunications.
- Develop strategies to minimise impact on the tourism sector and stimulate activity including messaging around the Shire being ready for visitors. Easter holidays have been identified as the next key tourism period.
- Coordinate restoration of essential public assets, parks, beaches and key public areas.
- Prioritise clean-up and restoration of road assets to connect communities, enable tourism and allow access to markets for primary producers.
- Actively seek appropriate activation and funds to support recovery activities including advertising for the tourism sector.
- Facilitate assistance, access to funds and loans for the business and agriculture sectors.
- Provide accurate, timely and relevant information and updates on the recovery process including prioritised activities and actions for residents, businesses, visitors and government organisations.
- Prioritise repairs to critical disaster infrastructure such as river gauges, weather systems, flood cameras and access roads.
- Assess and monitor environmental impacts and seek opportunities to rehabilitate.

Recovery reporting at 24/05/2019

Human and Social

- Several households still undertaking clean-up activities. Further rain hampering removal of debris.
- All parks and public spaces open or partially open.
- Remediation works underway on significant (Raintree) tree at Daintree Village River Precinct
- Community wellbeing – further rain associated with Cyclone Trevor and Ann hampering recovery of a number of Daintree residents.
- Some remote area residents continue to be isolated due to rainfall.
- Council has identified numerous community projects under Category D funding.
- No sewage overflows ongoing.
- Trucking of leachate to Council's Wastewater Treatment Plant ongoing today > 5 Million Litres moved.
- Significant damage to landfill cap being repaired.
- All known cattle rounded up from islands, beaches and mangrove areas and returned to owners.

Infrastructure (including roads and bridges)

- Power reconnected to all homes – full power restored in four days (except a single residence).
- Telecommunications disrupted and offline for 2.5 days. Ongoing issues in Upper Daintree and north Daintree River including businesses.
- All 5 water and sewerage treatment plants repaired and fully operational.
- Temporary river height monitoring station in place (Bairds Alert Upper Daintree). Access needs to be restored. One flood camera repaired and operational.
- All townships, outlying areas and key transport are now accessible although some are restricted access due to damage and/or repair work underway.
- 32 roads were temporarily closed with only one (CREB Track) still remaining closed.
- Access to CREB Track has not been possible due to high creek levels.
- Speed and/or lane restrictions remain on a number of roads.
- 5 bridges were inundated with all reopened.
- 4 significant landslides have occurred to four separate roads. Dozens of other minor slips occurred and continue to occur with normal rainfall events.
- Civil works crews have suspended normal duties for 8 weeks to mitigate impacts.
- Preliminary damage assessments completed and Council working on QRA funding applications. 110 roads identified damaged to the event with submissions for funding to be lodged in June.
- Geotechnical investigations commenced on three major landslips. Rectification continues (50% complete) on Alexandra Range landslip.
- Upper Daintree (photo below) preliminary works complete. Geotechnical investigations commenced, Tenders prepared for other major slips.
- Funding applications submitted for additional Rain Gauges and flood cameras.
- Works undertaken to improve Disaster Dashboard information.

Economic

- Loss of tourism spending is estimated at \$3.75M for the month following the event.
- Tourism Port Douglas Daintree (TPDD) Recovery activity Expedia campaign – \$15,000 generating \$640,000 in flights and accommodation over the 4 week period, 1,300 room nights.
- TPDD paid digital activity including flight promotions and competitions to stimulate awareness and visitation \$5,500.
- Media familiarisation to boost messaging held in early March \$2,800.
- Regional radio promotion – open for business messaging for Daintree \$1,500.
- Heavy focus on messaging to consumer and industry channels through e-communications.
- Lobbying regional and state bodies for inclusion in recovery efforts.
- TTNQ partnered with TEQ and the regional tourism organisations for Townsville and Whitsundays to roll out activity under the \$1million recovery funding. This resulted in the TODAY Show broadcasting from Port Douglas in early April. The total spend for 3 broadcasts (Cairns, Airlie Beach and Townsville) plus the Port Douglas weather crosses was over \$100,000.
- Agriculture industry – livestock and cropping – loss of earnings is still being determined by DAF.
- NQ Livestock Industry Recovery Taskforce visited Mayor and Councillors in May and are assisting Graziers in obtaining Grant assistance.
- Extended disruptions to transport routes for product freight to saleyards/market (two properties remain without access).
- Loss of local services and supplies – all services restored.

Environment

- Beach front at Four Mile Beach cleaned of debris.
- Clean-up of Daintree Boat Ramp area and Ferry precinct.
- Beach nourishment of Newell foreshore completed.
- Sourcing funding and project delivery of stream bank damage and erosion restoration and stabilisation throughout Shire including the farming properties.
- 15 tonnes hard waste removed to date and ongoing.



Damage location maps



Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council Local Monsoon Trough Recovery Plan

North & Far North Queensland Monsoon Trough, 25 January - 14 February 2019
Endorsed by: Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council on 12 May 2019

Recovery narrative

Recovery narrative

Council overview and vision

Pormpuraaw is on the west coast of Cape York, approximately 500 kilometres from the tip of Australia, just south of the Edward River. It is the home of the Thaayore, Wik, Bakanh and Yir Yoront People. Pormpuraaw is a beautiful community that is well known for its coastal location, magnificent sunsets and abundant fishing experiences.

Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council will continue to ensure that the community has a happy, healthy and safe future and is able to lead their cultural and traditional ways.

Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council supports the Local Government Association of Queensland (LGAQ) engagement with a Queensland Volunteer Working Group, aligned with ANTA (Australians for Native Title and Reconciliation) and Reconciliation Queensland (a Peak Indigenous Body in QLD) in the development of a website that provides factual details about the upcoming referendum on constitutional recognition of Australia's first people.

The group aims to elevate the discussion in Queensland and throughout Australia about the forthcoming constitutional referendum for the recognition of first peoples in the Australian Constitution by communication with grass roots people of all cultures. The website offers a resource that enables people to browse information both for and against the referendum, showcasing various viewpoints.

Pormpuraaw is a strong, engaged community creating a dynamic future.

Council values

- A strong community – Council will strengthen the capacity and resilience of the Pormpuraaw Community through partnerships with the community, business, government and non-government sector groups in pursuing positive social, economic and environmental outcomes.
- Excellence – Council and staff will strive for innovation, continuous improvement and long term success in management and leadership practice, strategic planning and the performance of Council.
- Accountability – Council is accountable to the community and will conduct affairs openly with integrity in consultation with community, at the same time reflecting the highest level of democratic governance and public administration.
- Fairness and Equity – Council recognises and values the needs of different sectors and groups within its community and works in partnership with its valued volunteers, community based agencies, State and Commonwealth departments to ensure needs are addressed in a planned and timely manner.
- Welcoming ideas – Council will actively encourage the exchange of ideas and knowledge in finding creative solutions.
- Investing in the future – Council will take a long term view as a responsible steward of community.

Local Recovery Group

Chaired by: Ralph Kendall, Mayor

Lines of Recovery

Human and Social, Economic, Environment, Building, Roads and Transport.

Key stakeholders

Lead federal and state government agencies: Rise, PCYC, Skills 360, Pormpuraaw Car Hire, Aged Care/HACC, Mungkan Thaayore Justice Group, Qld Indigenous Family Violence Legal Service, ATSILS, Apunipima Cape York Health Council, Act for Kids, RAATSICC, Skytrans & West Wing Aviation, Pormpuraaw Indigenous Knowledge Centre, Pormpur Paanth Aboriginal Corporation, Pormpur Paanth Aboriginal Corporation Board, Pormpur Paanth AC Child Care Service, Pormpur Paanth After School Care, Pormpur Paanth Women's Shelter, Pormpur Paanth Men's Shed, Anglican Church, St Mary's & St Edwards Parish, Brothers United Sporting Club, Pormpuraaw Kiosk, Pormpuraaw Arts & Cultural Centre.

Recovery themes

1. Response: ensure community safety.
2. Rebuilding: bring the community forward.
3. Restoration: working together to repair and re-establish community linkages across the lines of recovery.
4. Resilience: embed the principle in all activities to mitigate, improve and build betterment for the community.

Recovery objectives

1. Essential services – power, water, waste and telecommunications – repaired and restored.
2. Essential services – Ergon and Telstra to provide local police with keys to access telecommunications tower.
3. Essential services – all future planning to consider Category 5 cyclones for housing.
4. Telecommunication infrastructure – long term repairs and improvements.
5. Solar power weather station for sewerage – installed and operational.
6. Sourcing additional power supply.
7. Satellite communications installed.
8. Road transport network – explore partnership options for ongoing maintenance of Musgrave Strathgordon Road.
9. Restore confidence in the tourism market.
10. Funding to support recovery initiatives.
11. Disaster management and resilience enhanced.
12. Emergency supplies accessed.
13. Continuation of community events.
14. Creating resilient technology infrastructure.
15. Effective management of rouge crocodiles.

Recovery objectives



Mayor
Ralph Kendall



CEO
Edward Natera

Damage and impacts

Human and Social

- Sound from wind event impacted children's psychosocial wellbeing.
- Community health – inability to cook meals at home due to having no gas or power.
- Community health – inability to use domestic toilets due to having no power.
- Community wellbeing – potential health risks due to overcrowding in brick domestic dwellings.
- Community wellbeing – potential health risks due to increase in mosquito population – Dengue and Ross River fevers.
- Community wellbeing – potential health risks as fly-in dentist is unable to provide services to clients due to supplies not being available.
- Community wellbeing – potential health risk – no access to EFTPOS or bank accounts – unable to purchase essential supplies/food.
- Community wellbeing – potential health risk – no access to EFTPOS or bank accounts – unable to obtain credit for power cards – no power in domestic dwellings.
- Community safety – having to use satellite phones outside due to damaged telecommunications tower.
- Community safety – QPS unable to contact outstation to organise evacuation of residents due to telecommunication tower damage.
- Community wellbeing – 24 hour delay in Council's employee payroll [75 employees affected] due to power outage, thus unable to purchase essential supplies and pay bills.
- Community wellbeing – Centrelink mandatory reporting system unavailable due to power outage – unable to purchase essential supplies and pay bills.
- Community wellbeing – meals unable to be provided to community members by local businesses due to power outage.
- Community wellbeing – emergency barge required to deliver essential supplies due to road flooding and damage.
- Isolation – 500kg of mail in Cairns since December 2018 due to road closures.
- Community safety – due to damage to telecommunications tower, staff had to sleep at hospital in case emergency cases arrived at the hospitals.

Economic

- Aquaculture – loss of income for crocodile farm due to nests and eggs being destroyed by water damage.
- Local contractors – loss of earnings as a result of not being able to receive materials/supplies due to road closures.
- Loss of income/profits to small businesses due to power and telecommunication outages.

Economic (cont.)

- Loss of income/profits to small businesses as a result of not being able to receive supplies due to road damage.
- Loss of income/profits to small business – increased operational costs as a result of having to charter supplies into community due to road damage.
- Tourism – loss of income due to beach erosion and road damage.

Environment

- Coastal erosion evident at Mungkin beach front and Chapman River.
- Loss of crocodile nests due to flooding.
- Biosecurity concerns within the aquaculture industry.
- Public health concerns, including mosquitos and water quality.
- Biosecurity concerns with potential sewerage overflow into township if alarms at sewerage plant fail due to power outage.
- Rouge crocodiles entering local waterways.
- Biosecurity concerns with cemetery due to rising table waters.
- Potential stock loss on Ngokal Weendi Aboriginal Corporation cattle station.

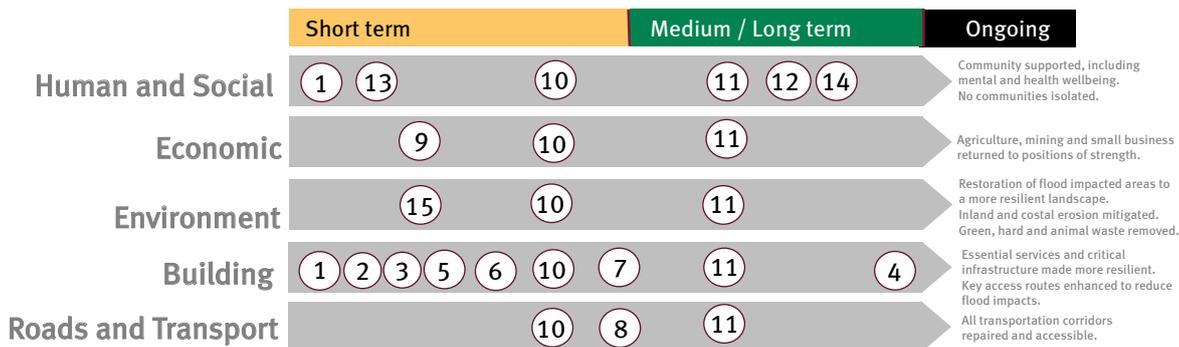
Building

- Power disconnected to homes.
- Telecommunications tower disrupted and offline for six days.
- Sewerage treatment plant alarms effected by power outage.
- One pump at sewerage plant not working.
- Landing beacon at the airport non-operational for five days due to telecommunication tower damage.
- Satellite dish damaged, unable to provide community with updates during event.
- Police station without communications.
- Lack of gas supply in community.

Roads and Transport

- The township, outlying areas and key transport routes were isolated for varying lengths of time due to flooding along the Musgrave Strathgordon Road.
- Airport closed as radio communication with planes was non-operational due to telecommunication tower damage.

Recovery timeframes



Pormpuraaw Map



Activations for Disaster Recovery Funding Assistance

For details of activations and assistance measures visit www.qra.qld.gov.au/activations

Disaster relief measure

- Counter Disaster Operations (CDO)
- Reconstruction of Essential Public Assets (REPA)

Activation date

18/02/2019
18/02/2019

Recovery tasks

- Essential services re-checked – bores, sewerage plant and pumping station.
- Airport runway checked.
- School to be re-opened.
- Health care services restored.
- Undertake event debrief.
- Consultations for people with service providers, i.e. doctors and dentists.
- Repair telecommunications tower.
- Recovery sub-plan developed.
- Internal wifi network installed.
- Emergency supplies provided to community.
- Review and restock disaster management emergency kits.
- Seek funding for solar power weather station for sewerage, emergency warning system, internal wifi system, supplies for disaster management emergency kits.
- Seek extension to funding for bakery.
- Procure one x 3 phase 90kVA telecommunications backup generator and one x generator for aged care shipping container freezer.
- Impacted trees.
- Council Server relocated to Cairns.

Measures of success

Human and Social

- Disaster management emergency kits restocked.
- Funding secured.
- Funding extensions approved.
- Community has been resupplied.
- Recovery sub-plan developed and implemented.
- Community events held – football carnival, bull riding, carnival, fishing competition, NAIDOC, National Sorry Day, Father's Day, Mother's Day etc.

Economic

- Increase in tourism numbers.
- Small businesses economic standing recovers.
- Payroll activities occur as normal.

Environment

- Beach access restored.
- Green waste clean-up occurred.
- Crocodile population managed effectively.

Building

- Essential services – power, water, waste and telecommunications fully operational.
- Keys to telecommunication tower provided to local police.
- All future planning considers Category 5 cyclones for housing.
- Internal wifi network funded and installed.
- Warning alarm system funded and installed.
- Satellite communications operational.
- Generators procured.
- Bakery operational.
- Football field operational.

Roads and Transport

- Partnership option developed for ongoing maintenance of Musgrave Strathgordon Road.

Torres Shire Council

Local Monsoon Trough Recovery Plan

North & Far North Queensland Monsoon Trough, 25 January - 14 February 2019

Endorsed by: Torres Shire Council on 10 May 2019

Recovery narrative

Recovery narrative

Council vision statement

Torres Shire is the northernmost local government area in Queensland. It comprises all of the State lying north of latitude 11 degrees south, including the northernmost part of Cape York and islands of the Torres Strait. The Shire's administrative centre is located on Thursday Island: the region's primary service centre.

Torres Shire is the only Australian local government which abuts an international border (Australia and Papua New Guinea) and is in close proximity to the Indonesian province of Irian Jaya. This alone places the people of the Shire in a unique part of the country.

Torres Shire Council's administrative control since the *Torres Strait Islanders Act 1939*, comprises of several islands and portions of Cape York Peninsula, however, the Council's administrative role does not extend to all the islands in the Torres Strait. The major islands covered by the Recovery Plan include: Albany, Dayman, Entrance, Friday, Goods, Horn (inhabited), Little Adolphus, Mount Adolphus, Packe, Port Lihou, Possession, Prince of Wales (inhabited), Thursday (inhabited), Turtlehead and Wednesday.

Torres Shire Council through community consultation, will focus on the promotion of community values, together with the improvement of the quality of lifestyle whilst ensuring efficiency of servicing and protection of the environment.

Council mission

To lead, provide and facilitate a sustainable, safe and culturally vibrant community.

Lines of Recovery

Human and Social, Economic, Environment, Building, Roads and Transport.

Key stakeholders

Torres Shire Council; Torres Strait Island Regional Council, Commonwealth of Australia, Queensland Government, Local business, Registered Native Title Body Corporates, Traditional Owners, local businesses, and the Torres Shire Community members.

Recovery theme: PRIDE

1. **P: Prepare:** Issue community notices before the storm season. Ensure critical infrastructure is maintained.
2. **R: Restoration:** Repair and re-establish community linkages across the lines of recovery.
3. **I: Include:** Include the community in the recovery process through consultation as to recovery priorities.
4. **D: Deliver:** Restore affected community services.
5. **E: Endure:** Embed resilience in all activities to mitigate, improve and build strong community response mechanisms.

Recovery objectives

Recovery objectives

1. Essential services – re-establish and upgrade electricity, gas, and water supplies and restore and upgrade waste management infrastructure on Horn, Thursday and Prince of Wales Islands.
2. Restore, repair and upgrade airport services and infrastructure.
3. Restore and upgrade quarantine and biosecurity infrastructure and measures.
4. Restore, repair and upgrade wharf and shipping infrastructure.
5. Clean-up oil spillage and/or hazardous chemical spills on land or sea and take mitigation measures against future incidents.
6. Impact assessments – to be completed on all islands.
7. Road transport network – coordinated restoration and improvement of road networks on Horn, Thursday and Prince of Wales Islands.
8. Flood resilience – develop and implement strategies for greater flood resilience.
9. The implementation of Coastal Adaptation Program.
10. Restore confidence in the tourism market.



Damage and impacts

Human and Social

- Community health: inability to access:
 - a safe water supply
 - prompt and efficient garbage disposal.
- Community wellbeing – inability to access schools, health clinics and attend other family obligations due to rough seas and loss of wharf and jetty infrastructure.

Economic

- Increase in spending – having to buy bottled water due to the water filtration system being damaged.
- Increase in spending – no access to traditional methods of food supply.
- Lack of incomes – inability to access work due to rough seas on other islands.
- Loss of income to small and medium business due to dislocation and the impact on tourism.

Environment

- Bio security issue – unable to transport garbage from other islands to waste transfer depot on Thursday Island.
- Bio security issues – graves sinking.
- Bio security – influx of mosquitoes and other vermin and pests.

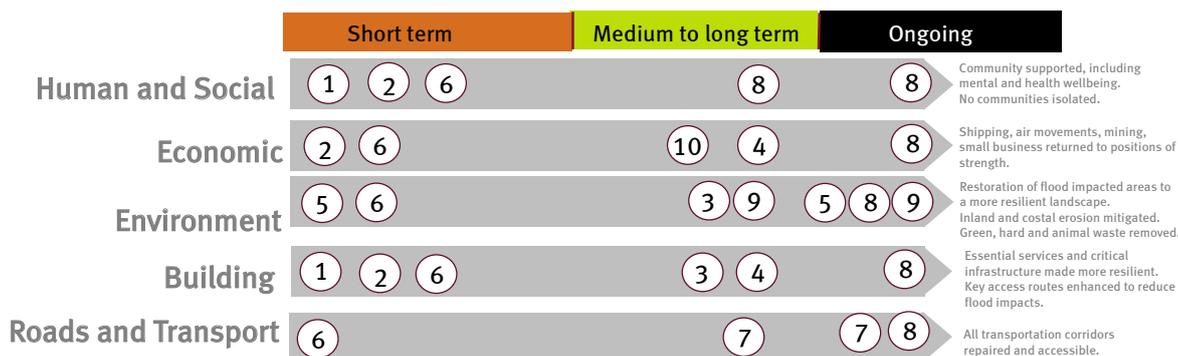
Building

- Integrity of the dam structure compromised.
- Graves and head stones sinking in Thursday Island cemetery due to water inundation.
- Pavements damaged by water.
- Damage to essential services infrastructure.
- Wharfs, jetties and seawalls damaged.
- Public building damaged.
- Various buildings damaged.
- Decrease in water quality due to water filtration system being damaged – unable to use water for drinking.

Roads and Transport

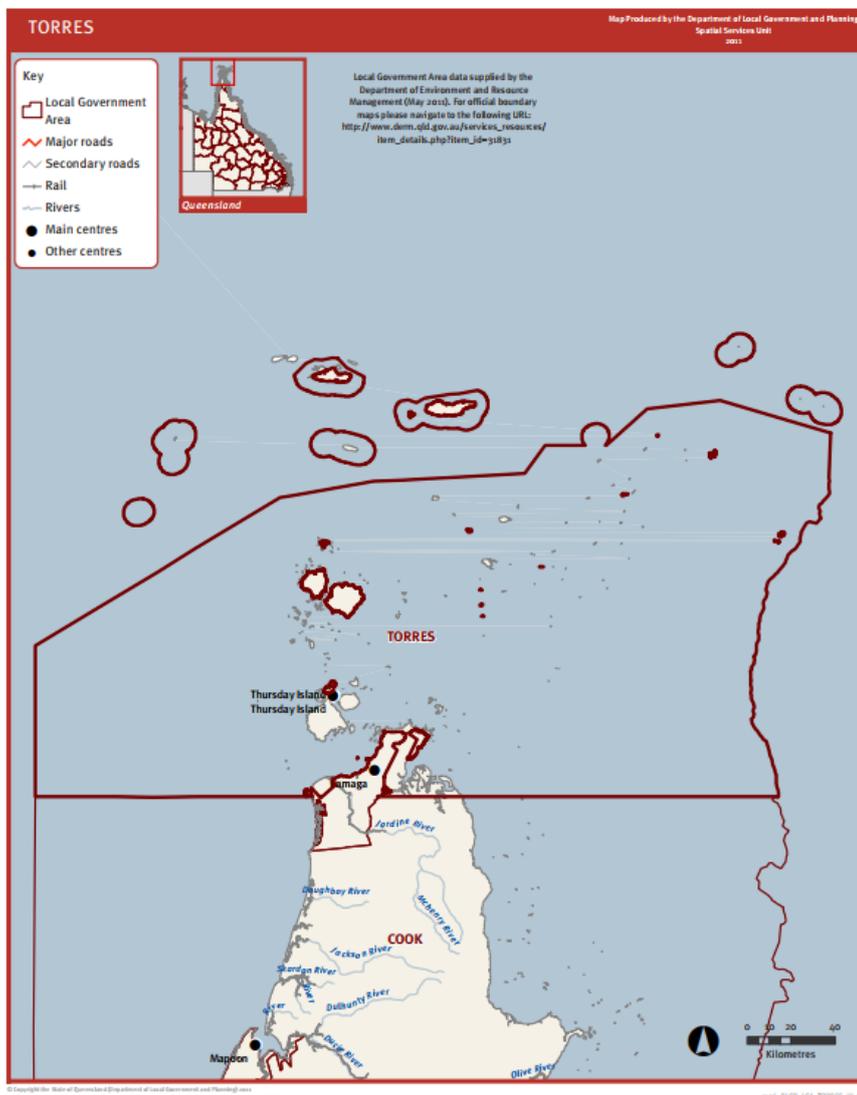
- Main road used for transporting garbage from other islands to landfill depot on Horn Island collapsed.
- Damage to roads on Thursday Island due to water inundation – pot holes and sink holes.
- Kerb and channel replacement required due to water inundation on Thursday Island.

Recovery timeframes



Torres Shire Council

Torres Shire map



Torres Shire map

Activations summary

Activations for Disaster Recovery Funding Assistance

For details of activations and assistance measures visit www.qra.qld.gov.au/activations

Disaster relief measure

- Personal Hardship Assistance Scheme (PHAS) *
- Counter Disaster Operations (CDO)
- Reconstruction of Essential Public Assets (REPA)

Activation date

19/02/2019
27/02/2019
27/02/2019

*The Personal Hardship Assistance Scheme (PHAS) for Torres Shire and the Torres Strait Island Region is limited to Emergency Hardship Assistance and commenced on 19 February 2019.

Recovery tasks

- Repair and restore water filtration plant on Horn Island.
- Implement boil water alert.
- Repair drainage on inhabited islands.
- Repair sewage on inhabited islands.
- Undertake impact assessments of damaged roads on Thursday Island.
- Inspect and repair graves and head stones in Thursday Island cemetery.
- Repair roads on inhabited islands.
- Manage mosquitos, vermin and pests.
- Ensure the integrity of the dam structure.
- Repair pavements damaged by water.
- Repair damage to essential services infrastructure.
- Repair damaged wharfs, jetties and seawalls.
- Assist in the repair of other buildings based on safety and habitation concerns.

Measures of success

Human and Social

- Communities on Thursday, Horn and Prince of Wales Islands are able to drink the town water without having to boil it first.
- State rugby league games are played on Thursday Island sports field.
- Flood resilience – develop and implement strategies for greater flood resilience.
- Individuals have access to appropriate financial support.

Economic

- Restoration of local businesses.
- Increased tourism numbers.

Environment

- Green and hard waste on Thursday Island has been removed and adequately processed.
- Cane toads and similar pests have been eradicated.
- Drainage and water management infrastructure operational and maintained.
- Coastal adaptation program implemented.

Building

- Buildings are in good repair.
- The Museum at Green Tree Hill Fort is operational.
- Water filtration system on Horn Island is operational.

Roads and Transport

- Road transport network restoration and betterment planning for road network on Thursday Island has been developed and implemented.
- Road transport network coordinated.
- Cycleways maintained and improved.

Torres Strait Island Regional Council Local Monsoon Trough Recovery Plan

North & Far North Queensland Monsoon Trough, 25 January - 14 February 2019

Endorsed by Mayor on 25 June 2019, Council to consider 25 June 2019

Recovery narrative

Recovery narrative

The Torres Strait Island Regional Council's (TSIRC) local government area is the largest of the two shires that exist within the Torres Strait Region, both shires sit within 200km between the tip of Cape York Peninsula and Papua New Guinea.

TSIRC has jurisdictional responsibilities for 15 Island Communities services, 5,000 constituents, across 42,000km² of water, and an international border which is managed via a treaty with Papua New Guinea. Our communities of Arkai, Badu, Boigu, Dauan, Erub, Ima, Kiriri, Mabuiag, Masig, Mer, Poruma, Saibai, Ugar, Warraber and Wug, are grouped by five clusters, represented by the five points of the star in our logo, and flag.

The clusters are:

- Gudaw Maluligal Nation of the Top Western Islands
- Maluligal Nation of the Western Islands
- Kemer Kemer Meriam Nation of the Eastern Islands
- Kulgalgal Nation of the Central Islands
- Kaiwalagal Kaurareg Aboriginal Nation of the Inner Islands

Our region, known in language as Zenadth Kes, is the home of two traditional languages and six dialects:

- Meriam Mir – Mer dialect and Erub dialect
- Kala Lagaw Ya – Kulgalgau Ya, Kalaw Kawaw Ya, Kawrareg dialect and Mabuyag dialect

As the largest council in the Torres Strait we represent the outer islands; providing a wide range of services across our communities in addition to the delivery of services such as waste management, water and roads, we also manage 11 airstrips and 15 marine facilities, 900 social houses, 15 fuel outlets, cultural centres, art centres, Indigenous Knowledge Centres, accommodation and a range of community services including child care and home support.

TSIRC is invested in the social, environmental, economic and cultural development of our region through our advocacy and our mission to improve our community's liveability in all we do.

Council's vision: For our Communities and Council to be autonomous, prosperous, and sustainable.

Council's mission: To improve our community's liveability in all we do.

Council values

- Respect – We have **respect** for each other and the **communities** we serve
- Courage – We are **courageous** leaders, who think **innovatively**
- Accountability – We are **accountable** and **responsive** to our communities
- Resilience – We are builders of a **sustainable** and **resilient** region
- One – We are **one team** who achieves together

Local Recovery Group

Established: 2009
Chaired by: Cr. Fred Gela, Mayor (Co-Chair, TS LDMG)

Lines of Recovery

Human and Social, Economic, Environment, Building, Roads and Transport.

Key stakeholders

Torres Strait Island Regional Council, Traditional Owners/PBC's, Spiritual Leaders, Torres Strait Region Community Members, Ergon, Sea Swift, CEQ, Local Building & Associated Sub-Contractors, Island & Cape Store, Private Retail Operators, PHC and Peddell's Ferry

Recovery themes

1. Response: ensure community safety
2. Rebuilding: bring the community forward to a new normal
3. Restoration: working together to repair and re-establish community linkages across the lines of recovery
4. Resilience: embed the principle in all activities to mitigate, improve and build betterment for the community

Recovery objectives

1. Warning systems placed on all islands
2. *Connected Islands Strategy* developed and implemented
3. Increase tourism opportunities
4. Increase in installation of fit for purpose jetties and berthing dolphins
5. Better communication amongst islands through installation of additional telecommunication towers on designated islands
6. Advocacy for increased accessibility to various freight providers
7. Supporting immediate basic needs of impacted people
8. Essential services – power, water, waste restored
9. Timely service delivery for restoration of impacted assets
10. Acknowledgement of climate change and the associated impacts on local communities
11. Clean up and restore coastal areas (erosion)

Recovery objectives



Mayor
Fred Gela



CEO
Bruce Ranga

Damage and impacts

Human and Social

- Community wellbeing – shortage of fruit, vegetables and dairy supplies at Masig (Yorke Island) due to supply barge not being able to land.
- Community wellbeing – inability to access traditional food sources due to no fuel for locally owned boats.
- Community health – inability to access water on Hammond Island due to filtration plant on Horn Island being damaged.
- Community health – shortage of medical supplies at Iama.
- Wellbeing – vulnerable persons identified.
- Community wellbeing – feeling of isolation, unable to attend funerals and participate in sorry business.
- Isolation – unable to travel to other islands for work due to ferry services not operating and no fuel for locally owned boats.
- Isolation – children unable to go to school as ferry services not operating and no fuel for locally owned boats.
- Community wellbeing – no fuel to operate power, thus no power to provide water.

Economic

- Sea Swift unable to land at Masig (Yorke Island) due to damaged dolphins – no restocking of fuel and food supplies.
- Loss of incomes/profits to small businesses on Masig (Yorke Island) – Sea Swift not being able to land due to damaged dolphins, thus no restocking of fuel and food supplies.
- Loss of incomes/profits to small businesses on Ugar (Stephen Island) – no ULP stocks.
- Loss of incomes to community members on Ugar (Stephen Island) – not being able to leave island for work – no ULP stocks.
- Increased cost of living – having to spend more money on food as access to traditional food sources impacted.
- Loss of incomes/profits – no fuel, unable to go fishing.
- Loss of incomes/profits to commercial fishing / cray diving businesses – no ULP stocks.

Environment

- Severe beach erosion adjacent to workshop area on Masig (Yorke Island). Sandbagging washed away with king tides and windy conditions.
- Beach erosion at Poruma Island along northern and western side of island due to tidal swell and winds.
- Erosion at Yam Island.

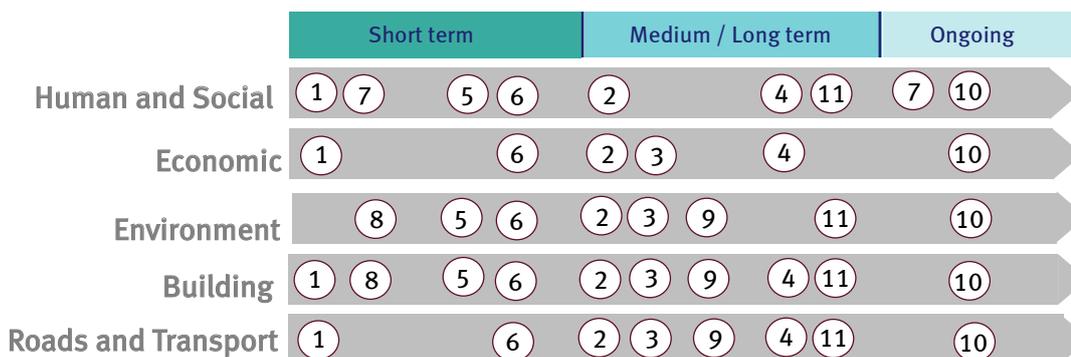
Building

- Mechanical workshop slab was undermined and has failed due to erosion.
- Roof loss at medical centre.
- Water breaking over sea wall caused inundation and damage to the wall.
- Damage to fishing factory on Yam Island.
- Power outage on Mer Island.
- Single house power outage on Poruma Island.
- TSIRC facility experiencing power issues at Erub Island.
- Overcast weather affected mobile 3G signal/coverage throughout the top Western part of Torres Straits.
- No power to single house at Poruma.

Roads and Transport

- Sea Swift unable to land at Masig (Yorke Island) due to damaged dolphins and jetty.
- Peddell's Ferry not operating between Thursday Island and Seisia.
- Small fixed wing charter flights and helicopter flights and Skytrans flights ex Horn Island cancelled due to weather.
- Ferry services between Horn and Thursday Islands running restricted services.
- Bus service not operating.

Recovery timeline



Torres Strait Island Regional Council

Community map

Community map

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Torres Strait Island REGIONAL COUNCIL
www.tsirc.qld.gov.au

Activations summary

Activations for Disaster Recovery Funding Assistance

For details of activations and assistance measures visit www.qra.qld.gov.au/activations

Disaster relief measure

- Personal Hardship Assistance Scheme (PHAS)
- Counter Disaster Operations
- Reconstruction of Essential Public Assets

Activation date

19/02/2019
18/02/2019
18/02/2019

Recovery tasks

- Provision of emergency hardship payments.
- Access to power, water and waste provided.
- Repair of erosion.
- Scope and design warning system for all islands.
- Apply for all relevant funding to complete recovery objectives.
- Identify alternative freight providers.
- Clean up of coastal areas.
- Advocate on Climate Change impacts.
- Scope and design appropriate jetties.
- Scope and obtain berthing dolphins.
- Educate the community on the *Connected Island Strategy*.
- Scope and plan a tourism strategy.

Measures of success

Human and Social

- Residents provided with immediate needs.
- Residents understand warning system and required actions.
- Variety of freight providers support the Islands.
- Essential services restored.
- Improved communications between Islands.

Economic

- Development and implementation of tourism strategy.
- Implementation of the *Connected Islands Strategy*.
- Increased number of tourists.
- Variety of freight providers supporting the Islands.
- Essential services restored.

Environment

- Coastal areas restored.
- Repair of erosion impacts.
- Climate change impacts acknowledged.

Building

- Installation and implementation of a warning system.
- Increase in the number of working jetties and berthing dolphins.
- Installation of telecommunication towers on designated islands.
- Assets to support *Connected Islands Strategy* identified.
- Essential services restored.
- Assets to support the Tourism Strategy identified.

Roads and Transport

- Assets for freight providers supporting the Islands identified.
- New assets are reflective of Climate Change impacts.

Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council

Wujal Wujal Ngulkurrmanka (Healing), Binalmalmal (Learning) and Kabanka (Rising)

North & Far North Queensland Monsoon Trough, 25 January - 14 February 2019

Endorsed by: Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council on 27 May 2019

Recovery story of the Yalanji, Jalunji and Ngungkul people

Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council Overview and Vision

The Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire is a local government area in Far North Queensland and is managed as a Deed of Grant in Trust under the Local Government (Community Government Areas) Act 2004.

The community of Wujal Wujal is located in the Cape York region with the surrounding environment and cultural tourism attracting many people to the region. It has an area of 19.94 square kilometres of land.

It is located approximately 30 kilometres (19 mi) north of Cape Tribulation and 60 kilometres (37 mi) south of Cooktown. Access to the community is through a sealed road from Cooktown, or by the Bloomfield Track, an unsealed road from Cape Tribulation which is only suitable for four wheel drive vehicles. This is due to the gradient of the terrain and the many streams and rivers that make up the Daintree drainage basin which cross the path at very regular intervals. During high water flow the road from Cape Tribulation is impassable.

The rare Bloomfield River Cod (*Kuyu wujalwujalensis*) is found only in lives above Bloomfield river Falls below the Dawnvale station homestead and is named after this community.

The name 'Wujal Wujal' or 'many falls' is derived from the local language. There are several Indigenous languages spoken within this community and three traditional Clans.

Wujal Wujal is an active, safe, progressive and healthy community with increased participation in sports and improved economic opportunities. Our community is culturally rich, and appreciate and value the traditional Eastern Kuku Yalanji knowledge, language, skills and connection to the natural landscape and resources.

The scenic landscapes, rainforest and the Bloomfield River are the traditional grounds of Eastern Kuku Yalanji people. The lands and rivers are protected, valued and managed sustainably. Land is limited and community development is determined by a collaborative partnership between all stakeholders, representing the community and providing a transparent decision-making process.

Event story

The monsoon event was the worst flooding experienced by the community. Whilst there are stories of continuous rain, this time it rained for a week solid and did not stop. The rain event was beyond anything the community expected. The river rose 5-6 metres more than normal. It looked like a sea of water. There are concerns we cannot rely on our stories or history anymore. The sounds of the rain and the river impacted the children. The community was cut in four and there was no way to access family members in different parts of the community. There were members of community in the Valley, a mob on the outstations, Thomson and Shipton Flats. Everyone was worried for everybody who lives in the valley. Everybody who lives here lost something.

Recovery story

FAR NORTH QUEENSLAND



Mayor
Desmond Tayley



CEO
Eileen Deemal-Hall

Our community's strength

The pristine nature of our community is important - the air is fresh, the water is pure and there is access to the sea and rainforests. We are connected to nature. Our community is strong and is resilient. We will 'fight on' with all challenges coming our way, including climate change. Our people are the soul of our community, with all three of our clan groups connected, and we live together in harmony. We protect and accept each other and always know where people are, especially when they visit homelands. There is strong leadership in our community and we yarn with our children to encourage them. Wujal Wujal is the best place.

Key stakeholders

- Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council
- Community Members in Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire, Douglas Shire and Cook Shire
- Community Elders
- Traditional Owners
- Justice Group
- DATSIP
- Key service providers

Recovery story artwork



Jalunkarr kadan burayngjiku bayan bubu buyundanman.
When the flood came it damaged homes and land.

Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council

Wujal Wujal Ngulkurrmanka (Healing), Binalmalmal (Learning) and Kabanka (Rising)

North & Far North Queensland Monsoon Trough, 25 January - 14 February 20

Damage locations and impacts

Human and Social

- Community wellbeing – psychosocial wellbeing of community members affected.
- Community wellbeing – families had to be evacuated from their homes.
- Community wellbeing – lack of access to fresh water.
- Community connectedness – inability to utilise sports grounds.
- Community connectedness – inability to host local and broader community sporting events.
- Limited access to fresh food supplies as store was not stocked.
- Isolation – community members sad and worried about family members outside of the community.
- Isolation – children unable to attend school.
- Isolation – inability to participate in football carnivals.
- Isolation – inability to access additional shops outside of the community.
- Community health – concern for diabetics and access to dialysis in Cooktown.
- Community health – dysentery after the wet.
- Community health – potential disease from increase in mosquitoes and vermin.
- Personal property destroyed by flood waters – cars and furniture.
- Impact to Arts Centre, impacted healing places and loss of spirituality.
- Loss of meeting spaces (men's shed and women's area).
- Inability to access food due to isolation.
- Damage to smoking ceremony locations.

Economic

- Increased cost of living – having to spend more money on food due to inflation of prices in accessible stores.
- Loss of income/profit to Arts Centre.
- Loss of income/profit to individuals – loss of paintings held in Arts Centre that are normally for sale to tourists.
- Increased financial burden on members of the community to support others (food, power) taken in due to evacuations.
- Loss of 74 paintings from the Arts Centre.
- Loss of 152 pieces of jewellery from the Arts Centre.
- Loss of 51 paper prints from the Arts Centre.
- Loss of power tools and accessories from the Men's Shed.
- Loss and damage to plants in the market garden.

Environment

- Gardens and fruit trees washed away.
- Impacts to the Melaleuca Paperbark trees.
- Landscape change – flooding has re-arranged and flattened the landscape.
- Landscape change – large amounts of sand deposited throughout the community.
- Landscape change – large amounts of mulch deposited on the beach.
- Landscape change – erosion of the river bank.
- Landscape change – mouth of the river has changed shape.
- Landscape change – sand portion of the beach has been washed away.
- Biosecurity risk – increase in the number of snakes, rats and mosquitoes and other vector.
- Biosecurity risk – impacts from sewerage inundation.
- Biosecurity – flooding has spread Guinea grass.
- Cultural assets damaged including traditional plants and medicine plants.

Building

- Homes inundated by flood waters – lowest house received five metres of water through it.
- Arts centre inundated by flood waters – received one metre of water through it.
- Garden shed damaged – inundated.
- Change rooms on the football field inundated.
- Football field impacted by inundation and sand.
- Shipping containers moved and washed away.
- Loss of power.
- Loss of telecommunications.
- Sewerage and pumping stations impacted by inundation.
- Path to waterfall washed out due to river rises.
- Water/septic tanks impacted in seven homes.
- Loss of solar powered lights.
- Impacts to internal Wi-Fi system.
- Council depot stores were inundated and goods washed away.

Roads and Transport

- Key community roads damaged.
- Road surfaces damaged.
- Billy Goat creek cut off.
- Undermining near Bloomfield bridge.
- Wash outs on key community roads.
- Four causeways impacted by rock, mud and debris.
- Road signage washed away.
- Walking access to Bloomfield Falls damaged.

Damage locations and impacts



Damage story artwork



Jalunkarr kadan burayngjiku bayan bubu buyundanman.
When the flood came it damaged homes and land.



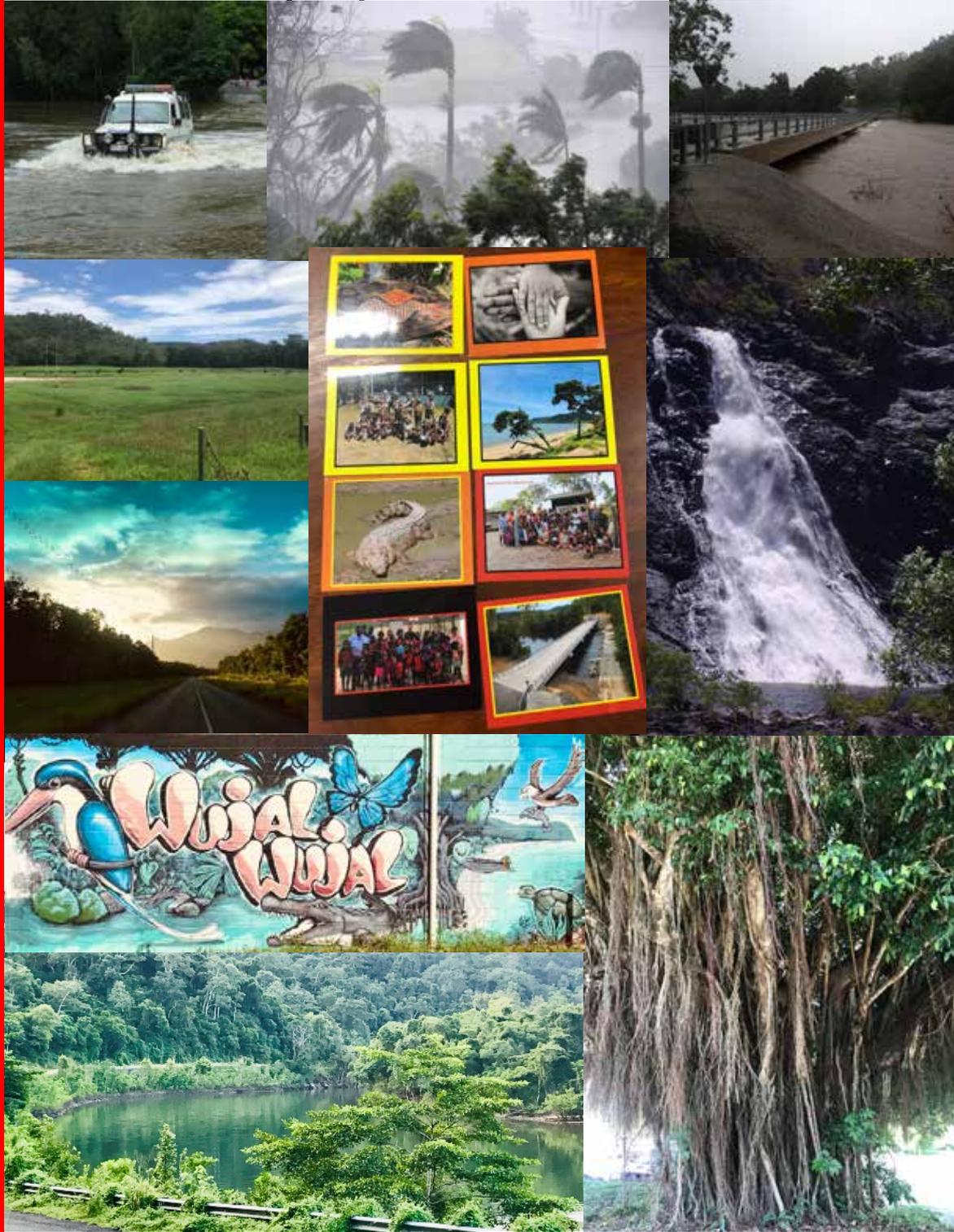
Damage story artwork

Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council

Wujal Wujal Ngulkurmanka (Healing),
Binalmalmal (Learning) and Kabanka (Rising)

North & Far North Queensland Monsoon Trough, 25 January - 14 February 2019

Our community in pictures



Our community in pictures



Keeping strong (Recovery objectives)

Binalmalmal (Learning)

1. Bureau of Metrology modelling improved to provide key data for community (short term).
2. Scoping of the Installation of Micro grids – solar to hydro (medium term).
3. Explore food security options through store leases (short term).
4. Flood infrastructure – river monitoring gauges (medium term).
5. Ensure all future housing is raised (ongoing).
6. Investigate opportunities for continued lessons while children can not access school (ongoing).
7. Complete a reviewed recovery sub-plan (ongoing).
8. Enhance disaster management arrangements with surrounding shires (ongoing).
9. Access to enhanced/faster weather communications (ongoing).

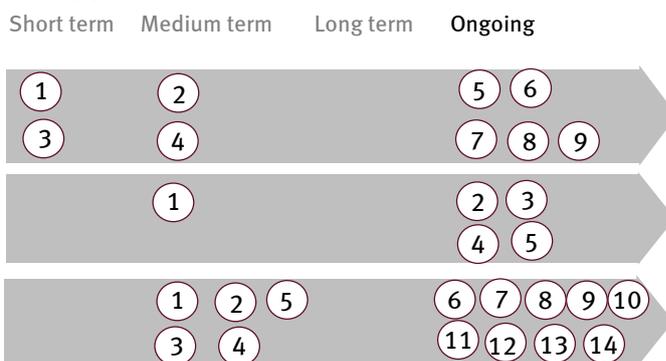
Ngulkurrmanka (Healing)

1. Reconstruction of the Arts Centre (medium term).
2. Implement an alert and geotagging system to track rogue crocodiles (ongoing).
3. Implement a Vignettes program in conjunction with the Library (ongoing).
4. Install the Ngulkurrmanka, Binalmalmal and Kabanka footpath (ongoing).
5. Investigate opportunities for tourism (ongoing).

Kabanka (Rising)

1. Installation of Micro grids – solar to hydro (medium term).
2. Explore food security options through vertical gardens (medium term).
3. Increase resilience in sewerage infrastructure (medium term).
4. Increased resilience in water treatment and supply infrastructure (medium term).
5. Flood infrastructure – river monitoring gauges (medium term).
6. Ensure all future housing is raised (ongoing).
7. Implement an alert and geotagging system to track rogue crocodiles (ongoing).
8. Implement a Vignettes program in conjunction with the Library (ongoing).
9. Install the Ngulkurrmanka, Binalmalmal and Kabanka footpath (ongoing).
10. Build a community evacuation centre/shelter (ongoing).
11. Investigate opportunities for tourism (ongoing).
12. Investigate opportunities for continued lessons while children can not access school (ongoing).
13. Complete a reviewed recovery sub-plan (ongoing).
14. Formalise the SES volunteer program (ongoing).

Recovery timelines



Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council

Wujal Wujal Ngulkurmanka (Healing), Binalmalmal (Learning) and Kabanka (Rising)

North & Far North Queensland Monsoon Trough, 25 January - 14 February 20

Activations for Disaster Recovery Funding Assistance

For details of activations and assistance measures visit www.qra.qld.gov.au/activations

Disaster relief measure

- Personal Hardship Assistance Scheme (PHAS)
- Counter Disaster Operations
- Reconstruction of Essential Public Assets

Activation date

30/01/2019
30/01/2019
30/01/2019

Activations summary





Measures of success

Binalmalmal (Learning)

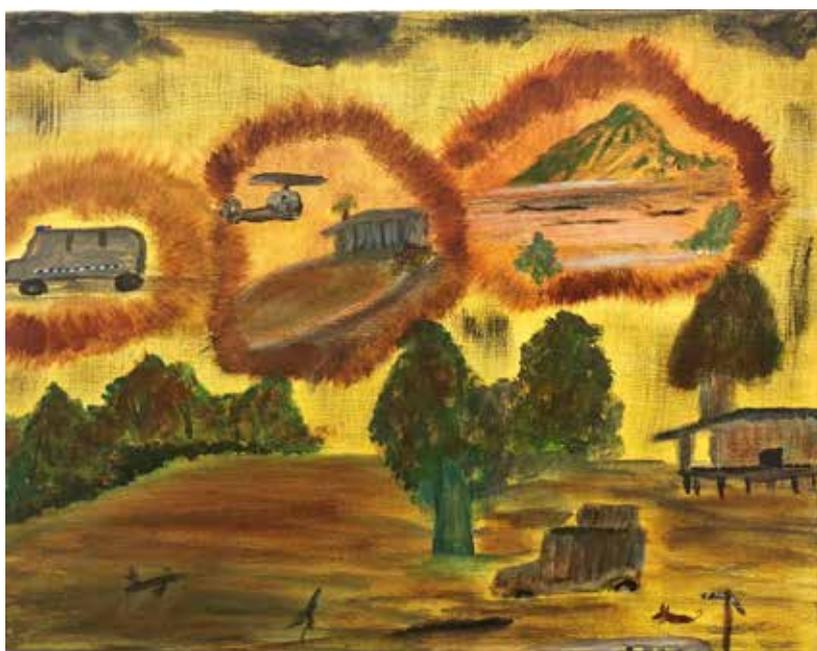
- Food security is enhanced.
- Community has access to appropriate financial support.
- Rogue crocodile alert and geotagging system operational.
- Raised platforms for sewerage and water treatment facilities.
- Community facilities are operational.

Ngulkurrmanka (Healing)

- Food security is enhanced.
- Community involvement in recovery activities.
- Nil cases of dysentery reported in the community.
- Arts Centre is operational.
- Community facilities are operational.
- Installation of the Ngulkurrmanka, Binalmalmal and Kabanka footpath finalised.
- Tourism numbers increase.
- Clean-up of story places complete.
- Access is available to outstations.

Kabanka (Rising)

- Food security is enhanced.
- SES utilised in future events.
- Football carnivals are hosted in Wujal Wujal.
- Arts Centre is operational.
- Funding to support programs is obtained.
- Raised platforms for sewerage and water treatment facilities.
- Community facilities are operational.
- Installation of the Ngulkurrmanka, Binalmalmal and Kabanka footpath finalised.
- Tourism numbers increase.
- Artwork is able to be sold.



Burke Shire Council

Local Monsoon Trough Recovery

North & Far North Queensland Monsoon Trough, 25 January - 14 February 2019

Endorsed by: **Burke Shire Council on 18 April 2019**

Recovery narrative

Recovery narrative

Council Overview

The Shire of Burke is a local government area in far North West Queensland on the Gulf of Carpentaria, adjoining the Northern Territory border and covers an area of 40,127 square kilometres. The Burke Shire, as a local government entity, was established in 1885. This was during a period of expansion in the Gulf region mainly due to the mining and grazing industries. The shire and town and the Burke River passing through all are named in honour of Robert O'Hara Burke, the leader of the ill-fated 1860-61 Burke and Wills expedition from south to north which started in Melbourne ended at Coopers Creek.

The shire has a strong rural base and two townships; Burketown and Gregory Downs. There is a resident population of around 550 people in the shire. Communities are diverse with significant Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations from the Gangalidda Garawa and Waanyi traditional owner groups. There are several large cattle stations in the Burke Shire, each with their own fascinating history.

Burketown is the larger township in the Burke Shire with around 170 residents. About a six hour drive from Mount Isa, the town is located on the Albert River, about 40km south of the coast.

Approximately 20 per cent of the Shire's population lives in Burketown and Gregory, whilst the remaining 80 per cent live on cattle stations or at roadhouses and tourist attractions. The Aboriginal Shire of Doomadgee lies inside Burke Shire to the west of Burketown.

From the months of August to November, a rare meteorological phenomenon known as "Morning Glory" – long, tubular clouds, some up to 1000 km in length – are often observed in the skies above Burke Shire.

The shire contains Boodjamulla National Park (formerly called Lawn Hill National Park) and the World Heritage Site Riversleigh fossil fields.

Burke Shire hosts an annual Easter Fishing competition and is well known for a number of tourist destinations, including Adele's Grove.

Council values

- Accountability and Integrity – Council is honest and transparent in all its dealings and takes full responsibility for the decisions it makes.
- Effectiveness – Council makes decisions that provide enduring solutions to problems.
- Financial responsibility – Council makes financial decisions based on full and open discussions at meetings, access to all relevant information and access to appropriate levels of financial advice.
- Continuous improvement – Council continually focuses on ways to improve the quality and efficiency of the services it delivers.
- Encouraging growth – Council will engage in assessments of economic, social and environment viability and growth in all planning matters.
- Meaningful community engagement – Public consultation is an integral component of Council's decision making methodology.

Local Recovery Group

Local Recovery Stakeholders

- Burke Shire Council
- Community Members in Burke Shire
- Graziers
- Small business owners
- Freight companies
- Royal Flying Doctor Service
- Mining companies
- State Emergency Service
- Community volunteers
- Department of Transport and Main Roads
- Department of Agriculture and Fisheries
- Queensland Reconstruction Authority



Recovery objectives

- ① Essential services - Power, water, waste, telecommunications – repaired and restored
- ② Develop a resilience program to enhance BoM assets and flood detection programs
- ③ Develop a volunteer recruitment and retention program
- ④ Enhance media capability with the Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG)
- ⑤ Determine a methodology to utilise funding to support local recovery initiatives with longer term support
- ⑥ Ensure children remain in education
- ⑦ Ensure community wellbeing and connectedness through betterment / resiliency initiatives
- ⑧ Develop a tourism campaign to support an increase in visitors to the Burke Shire
- ⑨ Develop an environmental management program to address issues of siltation, weeds and erosion
- ⑩ Develop resilience program for local infrastructure projects

Damage and impacts

Human and Social

- Community wellbeing and connectedness
- No mail delivery for three weeks
- Impacts to wellbeing as a result of properties being isolated due to road closures
- Impacts to wellbeing due to loss of livestock
- Lack of access to fresh produce due to isolation of properties

Environment

- Biosecurity concerns due to prickly acacia
- Biosecurity concerns due to calotrope
- Biosecurity concerns due to rubber vine slowing down the rivers
- Biosecurity concerns due to build-up of silt
- Biosecurity concerns regarding stock routes
- Biosecurity concerns due to carcass disposal

Building

- Two airstrips on stations impacted due to flooding resulting in scouring
- Homesteads damaged
- Six cattle stations directly impacted

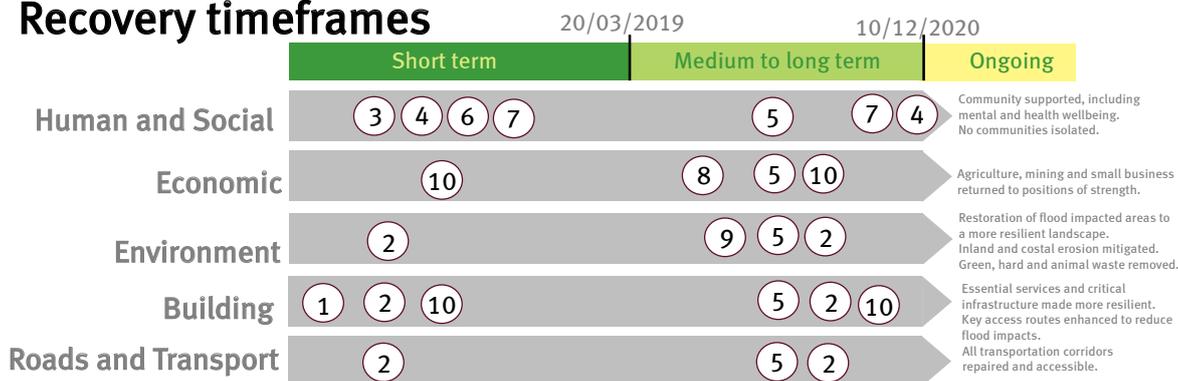
Economic

- Agriculture industry – loss of livestock
- Loss of income to small businesses resulting from road closures
- Loss of income for Agriculture industry resulting from road closures
- Potential impacts on tourism due to a lack of access
- Loss of income for those working on properties
- Loss of personal chattels through inundation (vehicles)

Roads and Transport

- All townships, outlying areas and key transport routes were isolated for varying lengths of time due to flooding, bridge floodway damage including, but not limited to:
- Excess silt deposits on roads
 - Roads impacted by scouring
 - All shire roads were either closed or advised to use caution
 - Fencing between properties and roads was impacted
 - Stock routes impacted

Recovery timeframes





Damage – locations

Damage - locations



REPA submissions will focus on the following roads:

- Nugaburra Road
- Bowthorn Road
- Doomadgee West Road
- Doomadgee - Lawn Hill Road
- Lawn Hill National Park Road
- Riversleigh Road
- Gregory - Lawn Hill Road
- Mellish Park Road
- Escott Road
- Burketown Rubbish Tip Road
- Floraville Road
- Doomadgee East Road
- Truganini Road
- Cemetery Road
- Burke Street
- Firefly Street
- Morella Road
- Gregory Airport Road
- Road B
- Murray Avenue
- Gleeson Avenue

Activations summary

Activations for Disaster Recovery Funding Assistance

For details of activations and assistance measures visit www.qra.qld.gov.au/activations

Disaster relief measure

Disaster relief measure	Activation date
• Essential Services Safety and Reconnection Scheme *	14/02/2019
• Personal Hardship Assistance Scheme (PHAS) *	14/02/2019
• Counter Disaster Operations	10/02/2019
• Reconstruction of Essential Public Assets	10/02/2019
• Disaster Assistance (Small Business) Loans	20/02/2019
• Disaster Assistance (Essential Working Capital) Loans Scheme for Small Business	20/02/2019
• Disaster Assistance (Primary Producers) Loans	13/02/2019
• Disaster Assistance (Essential Working Capital) Loans Scheme for Primary Producers	13/02/2019
• Freight Subsidies for Primary Producers	13/02/2019
• Special Disaster Assistance Recovery Grants for Primary Producers	14/02/2019

Recovery tasks

- Undertake media training
- Request and deliver further LDMG training
- Implement Flood monitoring resilience program
- Undertake outreach to impacted homesteads and community members
- Ensure access to rural properties
- Ensure access across the shire is restored
- Effectively utilise the by-products (e.g. sand) from restoration works
- Utilise existing local services to deliver services to the community – the flying padre

Measures of success

Human and Social

- The community feels supported and has accessed availability recovery support.

Economic

- Agriculture industry – livestock and cropping – feels supported, accessing available recovery support where necessary.

Environment

- Clean up of silt has occurred.

Building

- Infrastructure is reflective of current and future community needs and is future proofed and resilient to known challenges.
- Privately owned airstrips are repaired and available for use by the community, RFDS and police.

Roads and Transport

- Road side fencing is repaired.

Betterment / Resiliency Initiatives

Infrastructure Betterment (\$10.25M)

- Total Flood Warning System (\$5.5M)
- 5 Shire automated flood monitoring initiative
- Lawn Hill National Park Road (\$2M)
- 15km of sealing work between Adels Gove and Boodjamulla National Park
- Gregory to Lawn Hill Road (\$2.2M)
- Raise Archie/Dinner Creek crossings
- Armraynald Pit Access Road (\$750K)
- Ensure all year access to this quarry site
- Burketown Airport Road (\$550K)
- Mitigate erosion control issues

Local Infrastructure Projects (\$2.18M)

- Burketown Mineral Baths Development (\$1.4M)
- Construct iconic tourism attraction
- Rehabilitation of Burketown Landfill (\$780K)
- Reduce flood risk associated with landfill.

Flood mapping / Modelling / Design

- Flood Risk Management Study (\$250K)
- River Crossings Detailed Designs (\$240K)
- Detailed Design for raising/realigning the Gregory and Nicholson River Crossings.

Community Health and Wellbeing

- Phillip Yanner Memorial Ground Upgrade (\$160K)
- Upgrade to the Gregory Showgrounds (\$140K)

Tourism Recovery Package

- Gregory Public Toilets (\$80K)
- Install new septic and WWTP
- Burketown Visitor Information Centre (\$160K)
- Funding to enable employment of permanent Indigenous staff at the Burketown VIC.

Carpentaria Shire Council Local Monsoon Trough Recovery

North & Far North Queensland Monsoon Trough, January- 14 February 2019

Endorsed by Carpentaria Shire Council on [insert date]

Recovery narrative

Recovery narrative

Carpentaria Shire Council Vision and Overview

Vision

Carpentaria Shire Council's Vision is "Experience Carpentaria Shire a great place to live, work, invest and relax". Whether you want to visit Carpentaria Shire, have a specific question about Council's services, or you are thinking about a permanent move we welcome your inquiry and look forward to being of service to you.

Council Overview

Carpentaria Shire is located on the Savannah Way in North Western Queensland in the north-eastern region of the Gulf of Carpentaria, where the Outback meets the Sea. The region is uniquely placed to offer residents and visitors opportunities and experiences in lifestyle, holidays, employment and investment opportunities. Carpentaria Shire has a friendly, laidback lifestyle and is a place where children still ride their bikes down to the river to go fishing after school without parents having to worry as they would in the larger towns and cities.

Carpentaria Shire is the traditional country of the Gukuthaarn, Kukatj and Kurtjar people. The Shire covers an area of approximately 65,000 square kilometres and has a population of approximately 2,200 with the countryside ranging from vast inland plains to mangrove forests, deltas and salt pans along the coastal areas of the Gulf.

Carpentaria Shire has a diverse industry base with agriculture, fishing and tourism and government administration providing the majority of the Shire's income. Normanton is the region's government and administrative centre with much of the Shire's commercial activity coming through Karumba which has an active port based on the export of live cattle to Asia and a substantial fishing industry which targets prawns, barramundi, Spanish Mackerel, salmon and mud crabs. (Gulf Savannah Development) The region offers good infrastructure and facilities with sealed access roads, serviced airports, developed freight routes, primary and secondary schools, medical services, recreation and sporting facilities and the standard infrastructure to be expected in a modern community.

Council values

- Strong leadership– our community has every right to expect leadership that has integrity, unity and consistency.
- Respect and teamwork– we know that we can only achieve great outcomes for our region by working together as a team.
- Good governance– we need to deliver good governance for our region which is based on honesty, openness and transparency of Local Government.
- Pride in our work– we aim to do the best for our community all the time, every time.
- Positive and professional– we are not interested in blame but we want to find the best solutions to problems.
- Informed decision making– we need to make sure that we have the best information available when making decisions
- Realistic Goals– we believe in dreaming with our eyes open and focusing on what is available.

Lines of Recovery

Human and Social, Economic, Environment, Building, Roads and Transport.

Key stakeholders

Local state government agencies, community groups, non-government organisations/non-government associations, local businesses and trader associations, privately owned livestock and agricultural groups, service providers and other invested parties

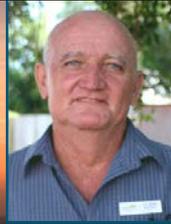
Recovery themes

1. Response: ensure community safety.
2. Rebuilding: bring the community forward.
3. Restoration: working together to repair and reestablish community linkages across the lines of recovery.
4. Resilience: embed the principle in all activities to mitigate, improve and build betterment for the community.

Recovery objectives

Recovery objectives

1. Essential services– power and telecommunications repaired and restored.
2. Improve resilience to telecommunications tower.
3. Emergency funding (personal hardship etc) – granted / approved.
4. Carcass Disposal Plan for deceased livestock and feral animals developed.
5. Fencing, sheds, pumps, irrigation equipment, water tanks and farming equipment repaired and/or replaced.
6. Key transport routes– priority restoration and improved resilience to the key transport routes for primary producers and resource sectors.
7. Road transport network– completed damage assessment, and developed coordinated restoration and betterment planning for the extensive road transport network for state and local controlled roads.
8. Impact assessments– completed.
9. Investigate options for local records management system, impact assessments and damage assessments.
10. Funding to support recovery and resilience initiatives obtained.
11. Assist small businesses with rebuilding, including developing future resilience strategies
12. Community support– mechanisms implemented.
13. Vector control implemented.
14. Restore confidence in the tourism market.
15. Empower local businesses to improve their resilience to disasters.
16. Enhance recovery governance through the development of a Local recovery Plan.
17. Enhance capability of Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG).
18. Develop an environmental management program to address issues of mosquitoes, siltation, weeds and seeds.



Mayor
Jack Bawden



CEO
Mark Crawley

Damage and impacts

Human and Social

- Community wellbeing: psychosocial wellbeing of community members due to loss of livestock, anxiety and fear.
- Community wellbeing: no access to essential supplies, fuel or food due to road closures.
- Community wellbeing: psychosocial wellbeing of primary producers - extreme financial hardship due to loss of livestock after the flooding, following years of drought and the prolonged financial burden
- Community wellbeing - emergency barge required to deliver essential supplies to Karumba due to road flooding and damage

Economic

- Loss of income/profit to primary producers - unable to transport cattle to sales yards/markets due to extensive delays to road repairs
- Loss of income/profits to primary producers due to loss of livestock.
- Loss of income/profits to local services and small businesses: power outages, damage, staff isolation
- Loss of income/profits to livestock companies loss of stock and unable to transport cattle to sales yards/markets due to extensive delays to road repairs.
- Potential impacts on tourism due to road closures.
- Extreme financial hardship for primary producers due to extensive loss of livestock after the flooding, following years of drought and the prolonged financial burden.
- Loss of income/profits to Gulflander train service due to flooding.

Building

- Telecommunication tower disrupted.
- River height monitoring stations damaged.
- Water treatment plant impacted: water intake monitored
- Barge operations at Karumba impacted.
- Bowls and cricket clubs damaged.
- Fencing damaged.
- Sheds, pumps, irrigation equipment, water tanks and farming equipment lost.
- Flood gauges impacted and/or not working.

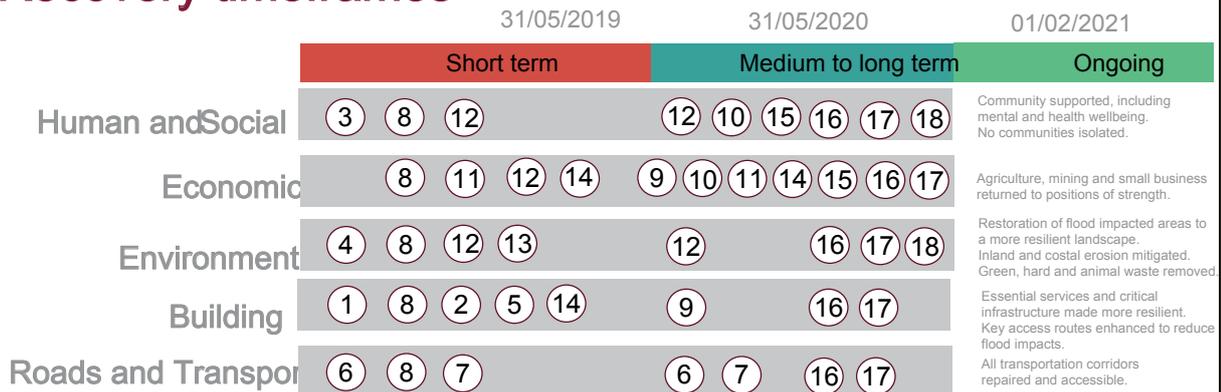
Environment

- Public health concerns due to influx of mosquitoes
- Public health concerns due to reduced water quality
- Loss and disposal of livestock and feral animals
- Biosecurity concerns due to introduced weed and seeds.
- Potential biosecurity threat due to silt along the river.
- Potential biosecurity threat due to silt in Karumba Port.
- Potential biosecurity threat due to sewerage ponds being under underwater.

Roads and Transport

- Normanton and Karumba townships, outlying areas and key transport routes were isolated for varying lengths of time due to flooding, causeway damage including, but not limited to:
 - Little Bynoecrossing closed.
 - Normanton to Burketown Road - received significant damage.
 - Burke Development Road closed.
 - Dunbar to Kowanyama Road closed.
 - Dunbar to Koolatah Road closed.
 - Koolatah to Oriners Road closed.
 - Delta Downs Road closed.
 - Lotus Vale to Sterling Road closed.
 - Stirling to Miranda Downs Road closed.
 - Glencoe to Miranda Downs Road closed.
 - McAllister Road closed.
 - 89A Iffley Road/Trenton Road closed.
 - Broadwater to Iffley Road closed.
 - Road access to pump station affected.
 - Normanton to Croydon railway line flooded.

Recovery timeframes



Cloncurry Shire Council Local Monsoon Trough Recovery Plan

North & Far North Queensland Monsoon Trough, 25 January - 14 February 2019

Endorsed by: David Bezuidenhout, CEO on 1 May 2019

Recovery narrative

Recovery narrative

Council vision statement

Cloncurry Shire Council aims to ensure the viability and future of our growing community and to provide an inviting place for people to raise their families in our rural setting and prosper in the friendliest shire in North West Queensland.

Cloncurry Shire Council is committed to ensuring our communities are famous throughout Australia for being the friendliest in North West Queensland. Our towns are well serviced, our natural resources are used wisely, our local economy is diverse and strong, and the local government administration works collaboratively with us to achieve our aspirations.

Council values

- Prudent Financial Management
- Leadership and fair representation for all
- Maintain the viability of our rural lifestyle
- Honesty, integrity and accountability

Local Recovery Group

Established:	11 February 2019
Chaired by:	David Bezuidenhout, CEO, Cloncurry Shire Council
Local Recovery Coordinator:	Leanne Tu'ipulotu, Director Community Development
Economic Recovery Group:	Kristyn Akacich, Manager, Tourism and Economic Development
Human and Social Recovery Group:	Leanne Tu'ipulotu, Director Community Development
Environmental Recovery Group:	Megan Anderson, Manager Planning and Environment
Infrastructure Recovery Group:	Brendan Pearce, Director Works and Environmental Services

Key stakeholders

Lead state government agencies, community groups, non-government organisations/non-government associations, local businesses and trader associations, service providers and other invested parties.

Recovery themes

1. Response: ensure community safety
2. Rebuilding: bring the community forward to a new normal
3. Restoration: working together to repair and re-establish community linkages across the lines of recovery
4. Resilience: embed the principle in all activities to mitigate, improve and build betterment for the community

Recovery objectives

Recovery objectives

1. Essential services – Power, water, waste, telecommunications – repaired and restored
2. Implementation of Carcass Disposal Plan for deceased livestock and wildlife
3. Supporting and assisting people to access emergency hardship grants and funding approvals
4. Support primary producers with the disposal of deceased wildlife and livestock
5. Fencing requirements identified, graziers supported to utilise available assistance to restore fencing
6. Consult and engage with the local leaders, community members and service providers on long term community-led recovery outcomes
7. Community support opportunities including outreach, adopting a community led approach when planning for long term support with a focus on mental health, community wellbeing, connectedness and leveraging off ongoing community events
8. Road transport network – Completed damage assessment, developed coordinated restoration and betterment planning for the extensive road transport network for state and local controlled roads
9. Impact assessments – to be completed and understood by Council
10. Road transport network – Completed damage assessment, developed coordinated restoration and betterment planning for the extensive road transport network for state and local controlled roads
11. Key transport routes – priority restoration and improved resilience to the key transport routes for Primary producers and resource sectors – completed surveys of primary producers and Cloncurry Shire mining
12. Flood resilience – develop and implement strategies for greater flood resilience – Cloncurry River and catchment areas
13. Work closely with local businesses to assist with rebuilding, including developing their resilience to future disasters
14. Restore confidence in the tourism market
15. Regional collaboration plan completed with neighbouring Councils which were also impacted by the event



Mayor
Gregory Campbell



CEO
David Bezuidenhout

Damage and impacts

Human and Social

- Extreme financial hardship for primary producers due to extensive loss of livestock after the flooding, following years of drought and the prolonged financial burden.
- Uncertainty on the economic future for primary producers and employees due to the timeframes to re-establish business which will provide an income.
- Mental health concerns for primary producers due to previous prolonged drought conditions.
- Mental health concerns for young people, particularly children of primary producers due to separation during the event.
- Health concerns around clean up, carcass management, mould, and fatigue.
- Properties were inundated and properties are inhabitable.
- Primary producer fencing was destroyed.

Economic

- Mining resource industry impacts due to isolation of staff, damage to assets including railway and roads.
- Mining and resource industry impacts – Phosphate Hill ceased operations.
- Agriculture industry: extensive stock loss by graziers in the region, as well as damage to fencing, machinery and sheds.
- Extended disruptions to transport routes for product freight into and from Cloncurry, particularly the cattle producers facing long term delays in repairs to roads to allow heavy vehicle access.
- Loss of local services and supplies, particularly food and fuel.
- Loss of income/profits to small businesses – staff isolation and lack of stock due to road closures.

Environment

- Cloncurry Basin and river catchment erosion.
- Biosecurity concerns within agriculture industry.
- Public health concerns, including mosquitos, water quality.
- Loss and disposal of wildlife and livestock plans.
- Weed growth throughout the environment.

Building

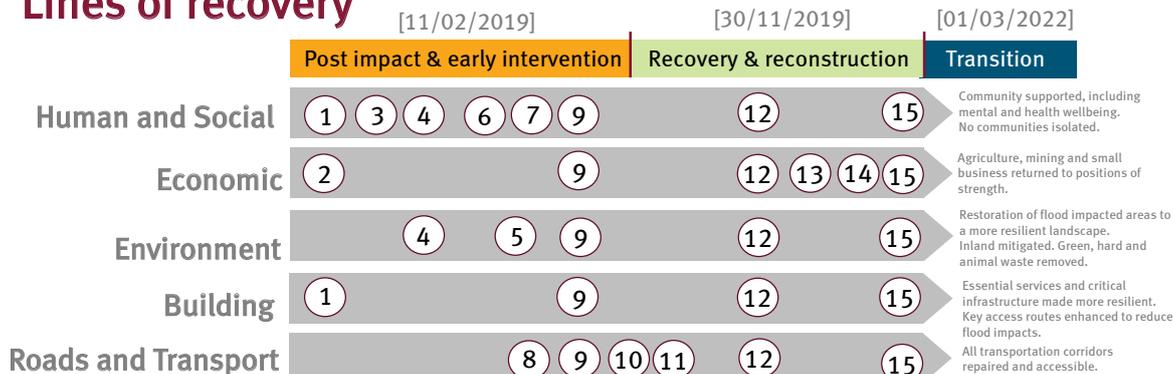
- River height monitoring stations damaged.
- Council's Wide Area Network (WAN) directly impacted, impeding response and business continuity.
- Damaged shade sail at community playground and community pool.

Roads and Transport

All townships, outlying areas and key transport routes were isolated for varying lengths of time due to flooding, bridge floodway damage including, but not limited to:

- Six roads remain at limited access to local 4WD traffic only.
- Flinders Highway closed for 27 days.
- Landsborough Highway to Winton closed for 26 days.
- Clonagh Road remains closed to all traffic.
- Mount Isa to Townsville train line damaged at Nelia (McKinlay Shire). Impacts to local mining exports. Closed until end of April 2019.

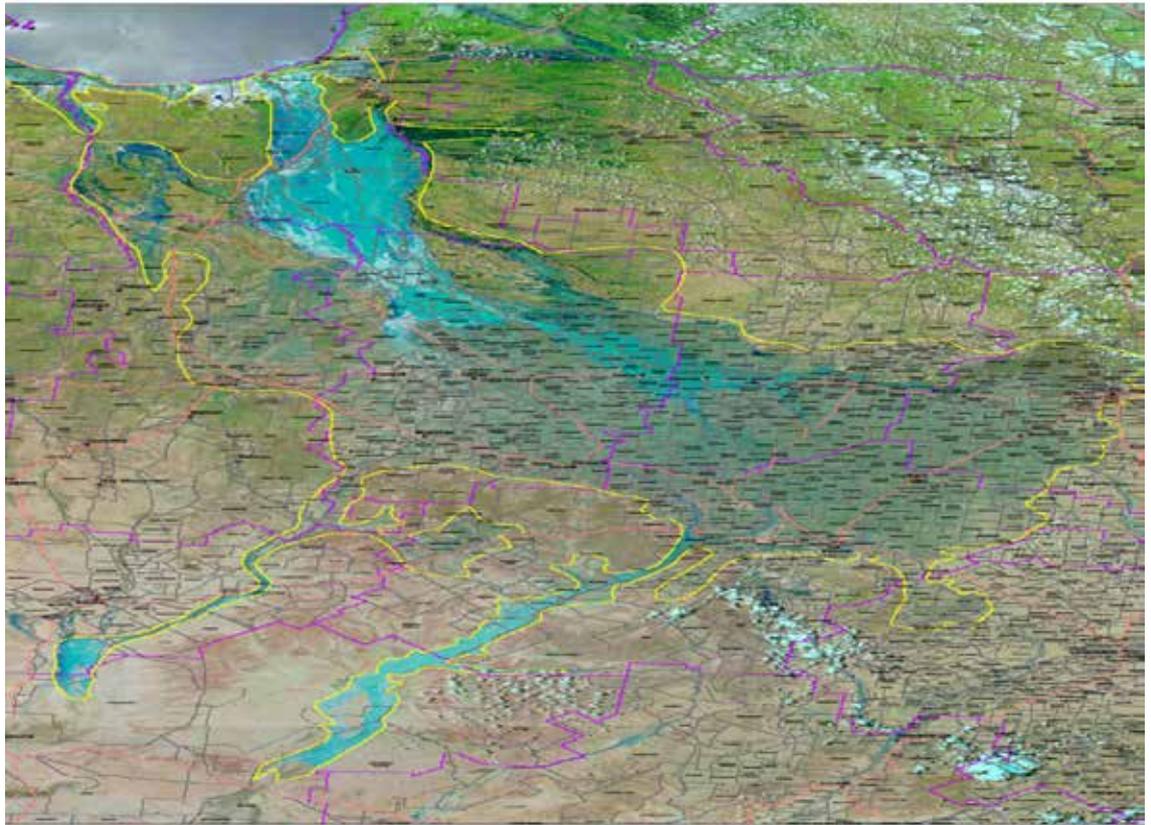
Lines of recovery



Cloncurry Shire Council

Damage – locations

The below map is indicative of potential impacts across the Shire.



Damage - locations

Activations for Disaster Recovery Funding Assistance

For details of activations and assistance measures visit www.qra.qld.gov.au/activations

Grant Assistance Activations

Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA)

Category	A	A/B	B	B	B	B			B			C/D	C	
LGA	PHAS	CDO	ESSR	REPA	Freight subsidies	Essential Working Capital Loans			Disaster Assistance Loans			Clean-up and Recovery Grants		
						PP	NFP	SB	PP	NFP	SB	PP	NFP	SB

North & Far North Queensland Monsoon Trough, 25 January - 14 February 2019

Cloncurry														
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Activations Key:

- | | |
|---|--|
| LGA - Local Government Area | PP - Primary Producers |
| PHAS - Personal Hardship Assistance Scheme | NFP - Not-for-Profit organisations |
| CDO - Counter Disaster Operations | SB - Small Business |
| ESSR - Essential Services Safety & Reconnection | REPA - Reconstruction of Essential Public Assets |

Activations summary

NORTH WEST QUEENSLAND

Recovery tasks

- Opening of key roads used for transport.
- To minimise public risk and make roads and public land areas safe for emergency services, utilities agencies and residents to enter the disaster affected areas.
- Work with vulnerable groups such as young people to coordinate recovery activities.
- To reduce risks to public health following the disaster by implementing the animal carcass disposal plan.
- To assist with the coordination and distribution of material relief to those affected by the disaster.
- Introduce a governance and reporting strategy for the recovery identifying key milestones and reporting requirements.
- To build trust in council in the affected communities.
- To support the wellbeing of Primary Producers through community engagement activities.
- Ensure that Council can continue with business as usual projects whilst in recovery.
- To provide access to timely information about post-disaster circumstances and recovery activities.
- Support local businesses to re-establish themselves after the disaster, especially those critical to community re-establishment – completing an impact assessment survey to understand their needs.
- Increase to the number of trucks on roads causing damage. Council to monitor the conditions of roads through this period.
- To address the animal welfare needs of livestock, pets and wildlife in the affected areas (memorial planning).
- To retain and improve the local employment opportunities.
- To attract customers back to local communities and leverage off tourism campaign/s.
- To identify economic and environmental issues for incorporation into medium and long term recovery plans.
- To identify emerging agricultural issues for incorporation into medium and long term recovery plans.
- To identify emerging natural environment issues for incorporation into medium and long term recovery planning.

Recovery reporting

Council Recovery Reporting Arrangements

- Weekly situation reports (sitrep) on recovery progress is to be prepared for Recovery leads by the Local Recovery Coordinator.

Timelines:

- Sitreps to be completed on Friday afternoons for dissemination on Monday mornings.

Meetings:

- The Local Recovery Group will meet weekly in the early stages of the recovery and will transition to regular meetings to address any issue that may arise that could hinder the recovery objectives and their completion progress.
- Community meetings will be arranged if this is an identified need to keep the community informed and updated.

Flinders Shire Council Local Monsoon Trough Recovery Plan

North & Far North Queensland Monsoon Trough, 25 January - 14 February 2019

Endorsed by: Flinders Shire Council on 10 April 2019

Recovery narrative

Recovery narrative

Overview of Flinders Shire Council

Flinders Shire is a place of discovery opportunity and lifestyle, our mission is to promote quality of life through leadership attitude and respect.

Flinders is part of a regional council network that was impacted by the Monsoon Trough (Winton, Flinders, Richmond, McKinlay and Cloncurry).

This collective area represents a total population of approximately 7,412 residents and the geographical area 211,068km² which represents 12% of the state. This area has a population growth of -2.4%. This total area (2014-15) is a critical part of the \$5.1 billion dollar beef industry in Queensland. Flinders Shire Council has a population of approximately 1,500 people and has a current annual growth rate of -3.3%.

Flinders Shire employment by industry is as follows: Agriculture 35%, Retail trade 7%, Construction 4.3%, Accommodation and food 4.9%, Transport 8.2%. Combined, these industries represent approx. 60% of the shire's employment; with all sectors significantly impacted by the event.

The above sectors represent 303 individual businesses which will be impacted. Flinders Shire has 264 properties who are experiencing devastating drought since April 2013. 101 properties were impacted by flood during the event.

Damage and impacts

Grazing

Initial impacts identified, significant stock losses, property infrastructure damage, the need for continual monitoring of human and social support. The need for immediate financial assistance and long term support, management of carcass disposal and volunteer assistance for infrastructure repair.

Small Business

A survey confirmed 17 small businesses impacted by the monsoon event, 93% experienced loss of trade as a direct result, 73% expect future loss of trade, 23% may seek work away from Flinders Shire, 48% of businesses confirmed the event has impacted ability to retain their current employees in future.

Not-for-profit / community events

8% of clubs were directly impacted with damage to infrastructure effecting future events, 4% lost equipment and stock. 27% confirmed planned events will be impacted, 86% of the events rely on local sponsorship. 36% believe there will or may be long term effects.

Values

Caring philosophy, Pursuit of excellence, Teamwork, Local ownership, Communication, Leadership, Recognition

Local Recovery Group

Established: 13 February 2019
Chaired by: Sean O'Neill

Lines of Recovery

Human and Social (Social Wellbeing), Economic, Environment, Building, Roads and Transport.

Key stakeholders

Lead state government agencies, community groups, non-government organisations/non-government associations, local businesses and trader associations, service providers and other invested parties.

Recovery themes

1. Response: ensure community safety
2. Rebuilding: bring the community forward to a new normal
3. Restoration: working together to repair and re-establish community linkages across the function of recovery
4. Support for not-for-profit groups to enhance facilities and events, building capability and long term sustainability
5. Engage organisations and services to support the provision of emergent and restoration works
6. Develop and implement community resilience betterment projects
7. Resilience: embed the principle in all activities to mitigate, improve and build betterment for the community
8. Ongoing support for animal welfare and environmental impacts

Infrastructure and Transport

Up to 85% of the road network was impacted by the monsoon event. Loss of railway network between Hughenden and Cloncurry impacts the road network causing further damage. This will negatively impact the safety of road users and tourism industry. Council emphasises the need to use the local resources in the delivery of the road network restoration delivery methodology.

Tourism

Five tourism businesses were impacted by the monsoon event. 95% experienced loss of trade, 72% expect future loss of trade as a direct result, 38% of businesses confirmed the event has impacted their ability to retain current employees, 40% of businesses confirmed loss from cancellation of forward bookings.

Damage and impacts



Recovery objectives

Short term

1. Essential services – Power, water, waste, telecommunications – repaired and restored
2. Emergency funding granted/approved – see activations
3. Recovery Governance – appoint Community Development Officer role, coordinate recovery planning and communications for recovery
4. Community support – recovery hubs and outreach support services coordination, events and connectedness
5. Complete impact assessments –
 - rural properties covering identified impacted areas including human health, business impacts, deceased animals and property access.
 - small business covering loss of trade, employment and future impacts.
 - non-profit and community organisations looking at assessing continued viability.
6. Road transport network – coordinated restoration and betterment planning for the extensive road transport network for state and local controlled roads

Medium term

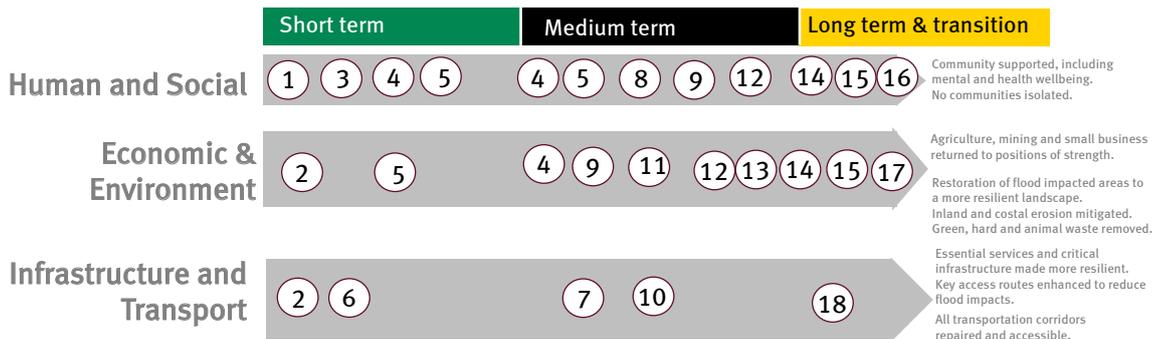
7. Key transport routes – priority restoration and improved resilience to the key transport routes for primary producers and resource sector

8. Community information and ongoing public and mental health support services, events and engagement plan
9. Restore confidence in tourism – funding, communications, sponsorship, marketing and development of attractions
10. Flood resilience – develop and implement strategies for greater flood resilience – Flinders River Catchment
11. Empower local business to increase resilience in disasters – financial counselling and business mentoring
12. Support the re-establishment of the grazing industry ready for business – financial counselling and access to services
13. Environmental management assessed including weed, erosion and silting impacts

Long term

14. Develop and implement community and resilience programs, engagement and business continuity
15. Re-establish the grazing industry and small business back to new normal, working with regional networks, State and Commonwealth governments
16. Commemorate Monsoon Trough event with anniversary celebrations
17. Development of tourist attractions and Queensland destination funding events
18. Continue lobbying with the relevant stakeholders on the funding required for betterment projects on both state and local controlled roads.

Recovery timeframes



Flinders Shire Council

Damage – locations



Damage - locations

Activations for Disaster Recovery Funding Assistance

For details of activations and assistance measures visit www.qra.qld.gov.au/activations

Disaster relief measure

Disaster relief measure	Activation date
• Essential Services Safety and Reconnection Scheme *	08/02/2019
• Personal Hardship Assistance Scheme (PHAS) *	08/02/2019
• Counter Disaster Operations	06/02/2019
• Reconstruction of Essential Public Assets	06/02/2019
• Disaster Assistance (Small Business) Loans	06/02/2019
• Disaster Assistance (Essential Working Capital) Loans Scheme for Small Business	06/02/2019
• Disaster Assistance (Not-for-profit) Loans	06/02/2019
• Disaster Assistance (Essential Working Capital) Loans Scheme for Not-for-profit	06/02/2019
• Disaster Assistance (Primary Producers) Loans	06/02/2019
• Disaster Assistance (Essential Working Capital) Loans Scheme for Primary Producers	06/02/2019
• Freight Subsidies for Primary Producers	06/02/2019
• Special Disaster Assistance Recovery Grants for Primary Producers	08/02/2019
• Special Disaster Assistance Recovery Grants for Small Business	15/02/2019
• Special Disaster Assistance Recovery Grants for Small Business	15/02/2019

* The Emergency Hardship Assistance component of the Personal Hardship Assistance Scheme (PHAS) and Essential Services Safety and Reconnection Scheme activation for Cloncurry, Flinders, McKinlay and Richmond commenced on 8 February 2019.

Activations summary

Recovery tasks

- Initial impact assessments – identify immediate response needs (graziers, small business and not-for-profit organisations)
- Secondary impact assessments – identify medium and long term needs
- Ongoing outreach and community events
- Ongoing community and stakeholder consultation
- Provision of two way recovery communications to all stakeholders
- Provide road access to the rural and remote areas
- Provide access to financial and mental health counselling services

Measures of success

Governance measures of success

- Engagement of permanent Community Development Officer (Objectives 3,4,8,9,11,14).
- Event Specific Recovery Plan implemented (to achieve all Objectives).

Community wellbeing measure of success

- Community event participation (Objectives 4,8,16,17)
- Professional feedback on assistance trends (Objectives 4,8,11,15).
- Community development activities relating to recovery implemented (Objectives 4,8,11,12,14,15,17).
- Provision of two-way recovery information through community networks implemented immediately and ongoing (Objectives 3,4,5,8,14).

Economic measures of success

- Grazing and small business returned to positions of strength as identified by survey (Objectives 4,5,7,8,12,15).
- Financial counselling services reporting on improvements on current state of play including exit strategies ongoing (Objectives 4,5,11,12,14,15).
- New tourism attractions developed to increase visitation and local spend within 12 months (Objectives 5,9,11,17).
- Road infrastructure construction provides increased local employment in initial 6-12 months (Objectives 6,7).
- New industries provide increased employment opportunities within 12 months (Objectives 14,17).
- Supporting small business through business information sessions within 6-12 months (Objective 3,5,7,8,11,14).

Environment

- Environmental strategies are developed (Objective 13).
- Support key stakeholders to develop management plans for erosion and silt (Objective 13).

Roads and Transport

- Council is aiming to provide access to all the rural properties within 90 days of the event activation (Objectives 6,7).
- Council is aiming to restore at least 40% of the network to the pre existing standard within six months of the event activation (Objective 6,7).
- Council is aiming to restore 100% of the network to pre existing standards within 18 months of the event activation (Objective 6,7).

Recovery arrangements

- Over the last week of January 2019 and the first week of February, torrential rainfalls over far North Queensland caused widespread flooding.
- During the event Flinders Shire experienced damage to road infrastructure, and major stock losses.

McKinlay Shire Council Local Monsoon Trough Recovery Plan

North & Far North Queensland Monsoon Trough, 25 January – 14 February 2019

Endorsed by: McKinlay Shire Council on 16 April 2019

Recovery narrative

Recovery narrative

Council vision statement

A great place to live with a well connected, strong, healthy and friendly community, McKinlay Shire will continue to sustain and grow as a place that represents the best aspects of outback living. McKinlay Shire supports a growing population to meet the key thresholds for social, health, education and commercial services and also underpins a sustainable, diversified rural economy. The community welcomes new industries that contribute to its overall vision and sustainability.

Ongoing improvements to infrastructure, amenities and services will continue to improve the healthiness and quality of life for residents and make McKinlay Shire an increasingly attractive and connected place for residents, tourists and visitors. Through good governance and partnerships, we strive to achieve quadruple bottom line outcomes that maximise the social, cultural, environmental and economic benefits of all our future actions.

Council values

A well-managed shire

- A focus on Council's leadership and management of the shire and its assets.

A sustainable environment

- A focus on the shire's built and natural environments and supporting infrastructure.

A vibrant community

- A focus on the health, wellbeing and general quality of life for the community.

A strong economy

- A focus on economic development to create employment growth and opportunity.

Local Recovery Group

Chaired by: Des Neisler

Local Recovery Coordinator: Tenneil Cody

Lines of Recovery

Human and Social, Economic, Environment, Building, Roads and Transport.

Key stakeholders

Lead state government agencies, community groups, non-government organisations/non-government associations, local businesses and trader associations, service providers and other invested parties.

Recovery objectives

Recovery objectives

1. Essential services – power, water, waste, telecommunications in Nelia and homesteads – restored
2. Implementation of Carcass Disposal Plan for Deceased livestock and wildlife
3. Emergency funding (personal hardship etc.) – granted/approved
4. Impact assessments – to be completed and driven by Council
5. Key transport routes – priority restoration and improved resilience to the key transport routes for Primary producers and resource sector – completed surveys of primary producers
6. Disposal of deceased wildlife and livestock
7. Fencing requirements identified and graziers supported to utilise available assistance to restore fencing
8. Community support – mechanisms implemented including outreach and plan for long term support prepared
9. Road transport network – completed damage pickup, developed coordinated restoration and betterment planning for the extensive road transport network for state and local controlled roads
10. Full impact assessment for local mining industry completed
11. Establishment of response infrastructure to at risk communities
12. Empower local businesses to improve their resilience to disasters
13. Restore confidence in the tourism market
14. Flood resilience – develop and implement strategies for greater flood resilience – Cloncurry River
15. Regional collaboration plan completed with nearby affected councils



Mayor
Belinda Murphy



CEO
Des Niesler

Damage and impacts

Human and Social

- Three households at Nelia have been damaged and experienced long term power outage
- No parks and public spaces unsafe/unavailable
- 3 home contents damaged or destroyed
- Community wellbeing: feeling of isolation, loss, anxiety and fear
- Financial hardship
- Extensive damage and losses experienced by the graziers in the shire, after many years of little rain, concern over the future for the industry

Economic

- Agriculture industry: extensive stock loss by graziers in the region, as well as damage to fencing, machinery and sheds
- Fodder drops were conducted on multiple properties throughout the event
- Extended disruptions to transport routes for product freight into and from Richmond, particularly the cattle producers facing long term delays in repairs to roads to allow heavy vehicle access
- Loss of local services and supplies, particularly food and fuel
- Loss of income/profits to small businesses – staff isolation and lack of stock due to road closures
- Small business – Council to encourage local business to complete an impact survey via the Queensland Government Business Queensland website

Environment

- Creek catchment erosion, particularly Eastern Creek with silt impact to surrounding environment
- Biosecurity concerns within the agriculture industry from carcasses
- Public health concerns, including mosquitos, water quality
- Contamination impact from product storage on derailed train at Nelia
- Growth of weeds and pest weeds (prickle bushes) throughout environment
- Kangaroo population impacted heavily
- Wild pigs roaming and feeding on dead carcasses

Building

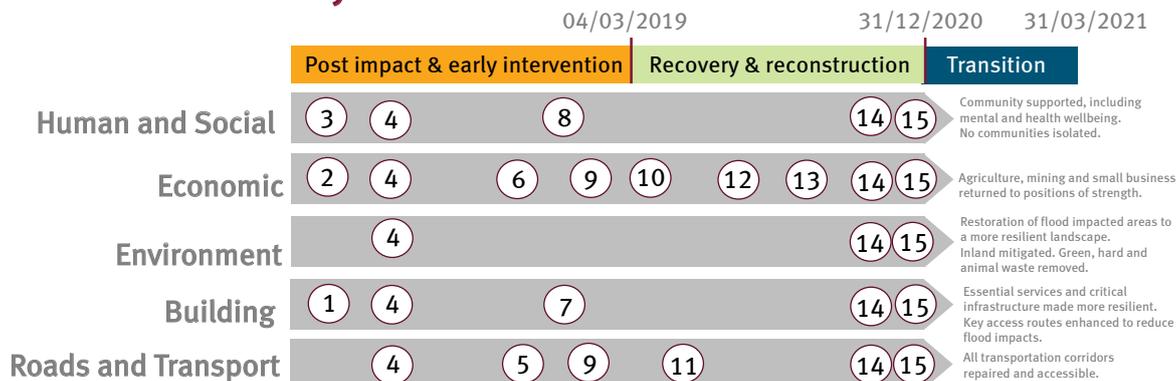
- Power disconnected to the three homes at Nelia
- House at “Crowfels” property impacted severely by flood waters
- Wyaldra and Longford Properties impacted severely by flooding – both properties were evacuated
- Water and sewerage treatment plants were not flood effected, though were put under pressure in dealing with excessive water in the sewerage network
- Council’s Wide Area Network (WAN) directly impacted, impeding response and business continuity
- McKinlay Shire Council Storage Depot at McKinlay was Damaged
- QCWA Hall at Nelia flooded
- Dump in Julia Creek flooded
- Saxby Round Up Complex flooded

Roads and Transport

All townships, outlying areas and key transport routes were isolated for varying lengths of time due to flooding, bridge floodway damage including, but not limited to:

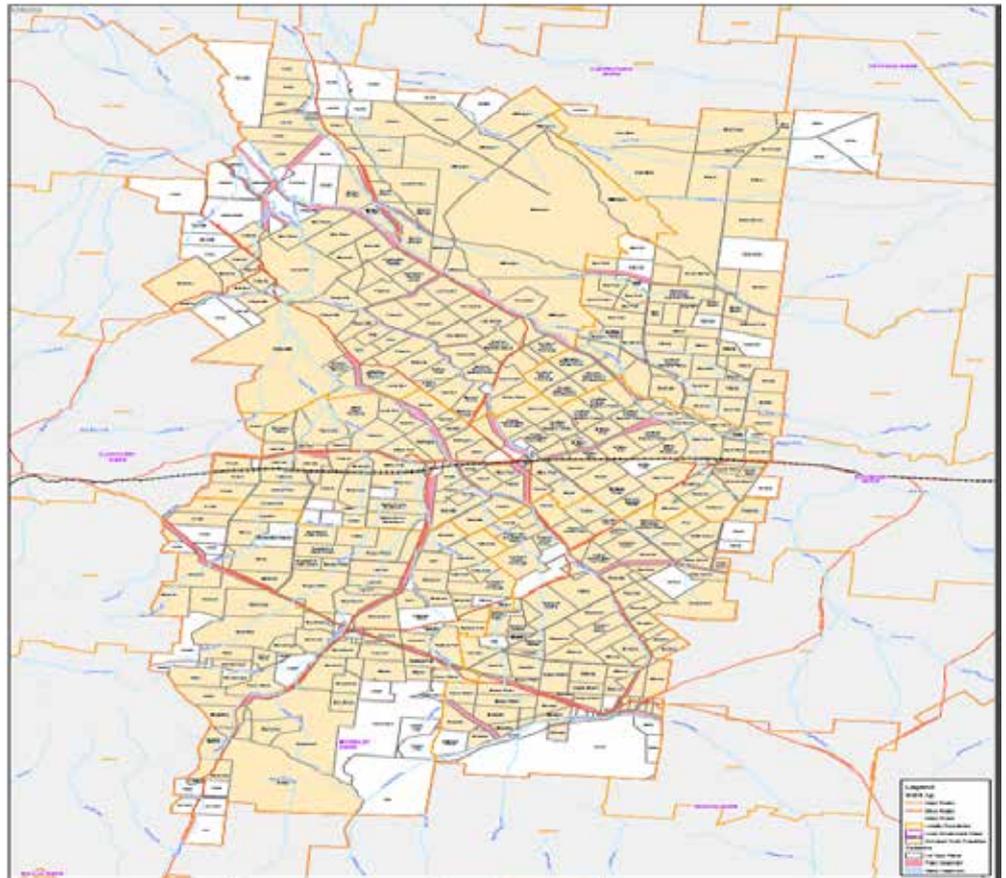
- Closure of the Flinders Highway between Julia Creek, Richmond, Cloncurry and Mt Isa.
- Kynuna and McKinlay Road sections flooded.

Lines of recovery



McKinlay Shire Council

Damage – locations



Damage - locations

Activations for Disaster Recovery Funding Assistance

For details of activations and assistance measures visit www.qra.qld.gov.au/activations

Grant Assistance Activations

Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA)

Category	A		A/B		B		B			B			C/D		C	
	PHAS	CDO	ESSR	REPA	Freight subsidies	Essential Working Capital Loans			Disaster Assistance Loans			Clean-up and Recovery Grants				
LGA						PP	NFP	SB	PP	NFP	SB	PP	NFP	SB		

North & Far North Queensland Monsoon Trough, 25 January - 14 February 2019

McKinlay

Activations Key:

- LGA - Local Government Area
- PHAS - Personal Hardship Assistance Scheme
- CDO - Counter Disaster Operations
- ESSR - Essential Services Safety & Reconnection
- PP - Primary Producers
- NFP - Not-for-Profit organisations
- SB - Small Business
- REPA - Reconstruction of Essential Public Assets

Activations summary

Recovery tasks

- Opening of key roads used for transport.
- Implement the animal carcass disposal plan.
- Introduce a governance and reporting strategy for the recovery identifying key milestones and reporting requirements.
- Ensure that Council can continue with business as usual projects whilst in recovery.
- Support outreach activities for Primary Producers.
- Work with small businesses in the Shire and encourage owners to complete the impact survey so that scoping any support mechanisms required can be conducted.
- Support not-for-profit groups (sport and recreational) in the Shire.

Recovery reporting

Council Recovery Reporting Arrangements

The Local Recovery Coordinator will prepare weekly status updates for the Mayor, CEO and other key stakeholders of the Local Recovery Group.

The status update will advise stakeholders on the progress of the recovery in McKinlay Shire addressing the five pillars of recovery:

- Human and Social
- Economic
- Environment
- Building
- Roads and Transport

Richmond Shire Council Local Monsoon Trough Recovery Plan

Recovery narrative

Overview of Richmond Shire Council

The Shire of Richmond is a local government area in north western Queensland covering an area of 26,655 square kilometres. The township of Richmond is situated on the banks of the Flinders River and is the central point on the transport corridor between Mount Isa and Townsville. The Shire includes the small township of Maxwelton. Richmond's major industries are agriculture, mining and tourism.

Years of drought have impacted the shire leading to a slight population decline and a downturn in small business. However, Richmond has a strong economy with a high number of shops reflective of the population, and a range of land holders including, family properties, small properties, larger holdings and multiple properties. The Shire is divided by the Flinders Highway and the Great Northern Railway Line. Properties south of the railway line, on the open downs area, below the tick line and in 'clean' country are renowned for fattening and breeding. North of the highway is above the tick line and the timbered downs and forest country is known as good breeding country. The cattle produced from Richmond are recognised as a premium product and perform strongly in the domestic and export markets.

The shire is highly resilient, innovative and open to new opportunities. There are substantial social connections across all the communities making up the shire. There is strong community spirit and an inherent strength and adaptability held by those who call Richmond Shire home. There is strong leadership at the council level and a high degree of community engagement.

Council values: Respect and Integrity, Accountability, Quality of Living, Continuous Improvement, Regional Collaboration, Leadership and Teamwork

Local Recovery Group: Chaired by Cr June Kuhl

Lines of Recovery: Human and Social, Economic, Infrastructure (roads and buildings).

Key stakeholders: Richmond Shire Council, Community Members in Richmond Shire, Freight Companies, Aerial Services, Contractors, Qld Health, Royal Flying Doctor Service, North West Remote Health, Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning, Rural financial counsellors and Charities

Recovery objectives

Immediate term

1. Community Engagement Campaigns (ongoing)
2. A donations management strategy is developed

Short term

3. Environmental clean-up strategy is utilised (carcass disposal)
4. Bio-Security plans are current – On-farm and Council

Medium term

5. Road transport network restoration and betterment
6. Develop and grow farming in the shire
7. Diversification of resource sector

Long term

8. Develop Richmond into a freight transport hub (road and rail)

Long term (cont.)

9. Enhance Telecommunications
10. Increase tourism
11. Fully sealed road connection to Winton and Croydon (3 years)
12. New crossing for the Top Crossing of the Flinders River
13. Cambridge Crossing on the Stawelton River raised
14. Kronosaurus Korner Stage 3 (3-5 years)
15. Irrigation project (2 years)
16. Mining and processing plant (3-5 years)
17. New artesian bore (2 years)

Ongoing

18. Enhance infrastructure; business as usual
19. Support small business
20. Support continued education
21. Community events to maintain and enhance connectedness

North & Far North Queensland Monsoon Trough 25 January - 14 February 2019



Approved by: Richmond Shire Council
on 16 April 2019

Damage and impacts

Damage and impacts

Human and Social

- Community wellbeing and connectedness impacted
- Two evacuations of individuals from their residences
- Impacts to wellbeing as a result of a feeling of helplessness around the protection of cattle and other stock
- Impacts to wellbeing of children and support staff including teachers, nurses and council
- Isolation – children in boarding schools; families separated from each other
- Isolation – loss of access to town and properties
- No mail delivery
- Potential health risks - boils, infections, accidents, snake bites etc.
- Wellbeing – ongoing concern over wellbeing of cattle, re-stocking, weed control and erosion
- Community events impacted by a lack of available sponsorship
- Potential impacts on children’s continuing education
- Lack of stores and medical supplies
- Loss of telecommunications

Economic

- Agriculture industry – loss of livestock including genetics and bloodlines Value over 5 years \$110million
- Agriculture industry – loss of fodder; machinery; fencing and water infrastructure Value \$20million
- Agriculture industry – loss of income due to death of livestock (at least 75 000 head) Value \$37.5million
- Agriculture industry – exacerbation of existing financial stress
- Agriculture industry – loss of income due to lack of access to the sale yards - \$140,000 through shire normally
- Agriculture industry – loss of income and damage to farming land and infrastructure
- Agricultural industry – loss of income to support industries for example livestock transport, fodder, fuel, fencing and mustering contractors and pastoral agencies
- Loss of income to small businesses – tourism; garages; road houses; hardware; newsagency; hair dressers; medical providers and grocers
- Loss of income to small businesses – resulting on impacts to community events
- Increased financial stress for small businesses – loss of businesses; increased in freight and operating costs; increased debtors
- Lack of ability for primary producers to diversify
- Accommodation shortages (tourism and community support staff)

Building

- Two homes in Maxwellton township inundated
- Three homesteads inundated
- Loss of yards
- Sheds inundated
- Machinery inundated
- Fodder stocks inundated
- Gemoka Tower telecoms impacted
- Water infrastructure impacted: tanks lost and undermined, poly-pipe exposed

Roads and Transport

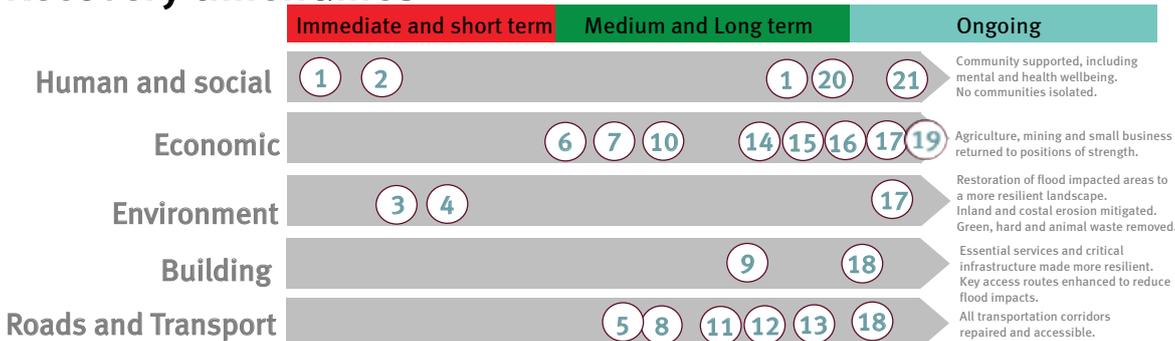
- Continuous rain impacted all forms of access
- Air access only in the immediate aftermath
- Web camera technology failures on Chatfield and Mountain creeks
- Private roads to properties damaged
- Truck utilisation of Flinders Highway
- 75% roads are severely impacted; 25% impacted
- Scouring / water running along road; wash outs 9m wide x 1m deep
- Impact to train lines
- Rail replacement resulted in increased use of road transport
- Roads impacted by water courses moving; new channels and water courses have appeared
- Isolation occurs when road and rail corridor is cut to Townsville and Mt Isa
- North-South connection cut; thus no access to Croydon or Winton
- Freight including stores and medical supplies unable to be delivered
- The weight of the freight trucks impacting on deliveries of fuel, fencing equipment etc. to properties

Environment

- Loss and disposal of livestock
- Biosecurity concerns due to weeds in donated hay
- Biosecurity relating to 3 day sickness (bovine ephemeral fever)
- Biosecurity concerns with increase in mosquitoes, sand flies and flies
- Animal Wellbeing and Welfare
- Erosion of top soil and silt deposits
- Death of native pasture through drowning (3 years to regenerate)
- Influx and rapid spread of noxious weeds
- Debris in trees limiting feed
- Influx of centipedes and snakes
- Loss of native animals including kangaroos and native birds

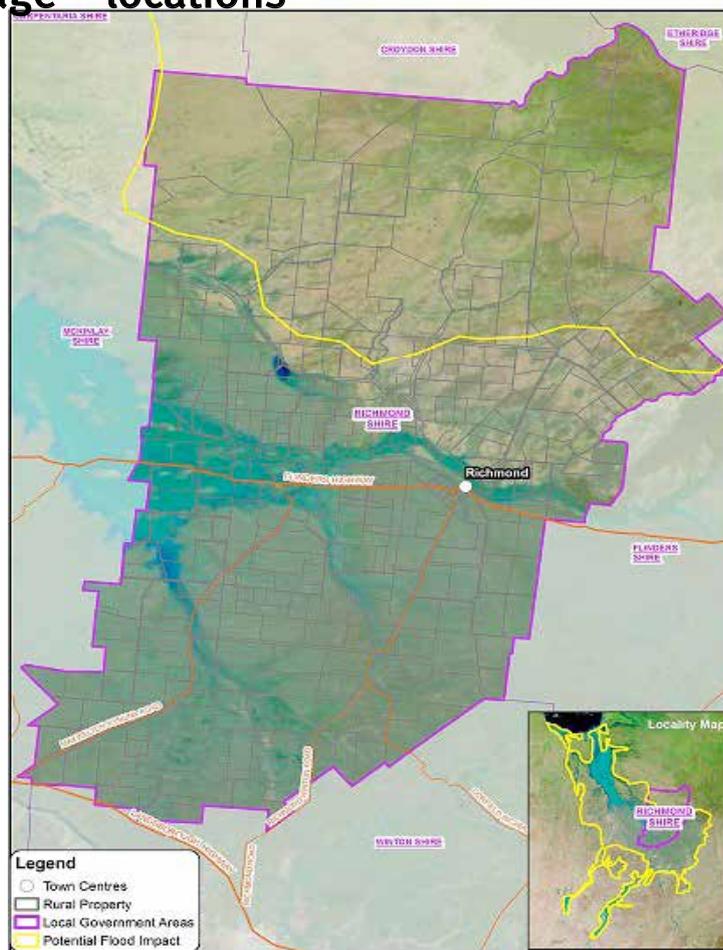
Recovery timeframes

Recovery timeframes



Richmond Shire Council

Damage – locations



Activations for Disaster Recovery Funding Assistance

For details of activations and assistance measures visit www.qra.qld.gov.au/activations

Disaster relief measure

Disaster relief measure	Activation date
• Essential Services Safety and Reconnection Scheme *	08/02/2019
• Personal Hardship Assistance Scheme (PHAS) *	08/02/2019
• Counter Disaster Operations	01/02/2019
• Reconstruction of Essential Public Assets	01/02/2019
• Disaster Assistance (Small Business) Loans	06/02/2019
• Disaster Assistance (Essential Working Capital) Loans Scheme for Small Business	06/02/2019
• Disaster Assistance (Not-for-profit) Loans	06/02/2019
• Disaster Assistance (Essential Working Capital) Loans Scheme for Not-for-profit	06/02/2019
• Disaster Assistance (Primary Producers) Loans	06/02/2019
• Disaster Assistance (Essential Working Capital) Loans Scheme for Primary Producers	06/02/2019
• Freight Subsidies for Primary Producers	06/02/2019
• Special Disaster Assistance Recovery Grants for Primary Producers	07/02/2019
• Special Disaster Assistance Recovery Grants for Small Business	15/02/2019
• Special Disaster Assistance Recovery Grants for Small Business	15/02/2019

Recovery tasks

- Provision of immediate basic needs – human and livestock (food, medical and fodder) **(Complete)**
- Community Communications Campaign – use local resources; recovery updates; agency collaboration; Richmond community engagement questionnaire (Qld Health, Department of Agriculture and Fisheries / Richmond Shire Council) **(Complete)**
- Distribution of 127 packs of Personal Protective Equipment **(Complete)**
- Develop education strategies to support the continuation and retention of students; assistance with fees, decreasing tertiary education drop-out rates
- Develop a go local program to support community businesses **(Commenced)**
- Ensure council utilises local suppliers where possible **(On-going)**
- Obtain increased water access (new bore) to support farming diversification
- Repair and complete a fully sealed road connection on key transport routes (Richmond to Winton and Richmond to Croydon) in conjunction with the Winton and Croydon Shires
- Implementation of the Carcass Disposal Strategy Master Plan **(Complete)**
- Design and implement marketing campaigns focussed on ‘Destination Richmond’
- Increase visitation to Kronosaurus Korner/Visitor Information Centre
- Ensure diversification tasks encourage employment, population growth and are supported by critical infrastructure
- Support community recovery through community events
- Donations management of funding from all Charities **(On-going)**
- Support the small business roadshow **(Complete)**
- Implement community wellbeing measures including an information hub with visiting service providers (Royal Flying Doctors, Queensland Health, North west Remote Health, Rural Financial Counselling) **(Complete)**
- Implementation of March Quarter Rates relief **(Complete)**
- On Farm Biosecurity Plans reviewed and updated across the shire
- Weed management programs are implemented
- Apply for funding to support further recovery initiatives
- Communications restored and improved

Measures of success

Richmond was impacted by a 1 in 500 year event in late January and early February 2019. This occurred after a six year drought. Throughout the event the Council ensured there was a large degree of communication with the community. This included a multi-channelled approach to communications, including the use of email, Facebook, noticeboards, face to face engagement and the council website.

Richmond’s recovery measures of success are:

Human and Social

- Continuation of education for children in the community
- Community able to live and work in their chosen profession, it is important members of the community are able to ‘live, laugh and labour’
- Community connectedness and participation is achieved through various community events
- Community access to services to support needs
- Improved communications

Economic

- Establishment and operation of farming projects
- Increased visitation by tourists to Richmond
- Strong local economy, characterised by number of shops operating, community using local suppliers
- Increase in population
- Richmond becomes a tourism destination

Environment

- Environmental management allows for the diversification of farming
- Environmental management allows for the maintenance of properties

Building

- Stage 3 Kronosaurus Korner completed

Roads and Transport

- A fully sealed road connection to Winton and Croydon
- Infrastructure is reflective of current and future community needs (roads) and is future proofed and resilient to known challenges.

Winton Shire Council Local Monsoon Trough Recovery Plan

North & Far North Queensland Monsoon Trough, 25 January - 14 February 2019

CEO Approved 22 May 2019

Recovery narrative

Recovery narrative

Council overview

The Shire of Winton is a local government area in Central West Queensland. It covers an area of 53,000 square kilometres and has existed as a local government entity since 1887. Winton is a diverse shire, rich in history, natural beauty and culture. Major industries for Winton are beef, opals and tourism.

Council values

- **Accountability** – The ethical concept associated with responsibility, enforcement, blameworthiness, transparent process, liability and other terms associated with being answerable for the trust that is bestowed by those whom we serve.
- **Effectiveness** – The idea of carrying out a program or process that is entirely adequate to accomplish the purpose that has been identified as a goal or aspiration.
- **Efficiency** – The concept that in the process of pursuing or effecting any program, procedure or task where all wastage is minimised.
- **Sustainability** – Is the capacity to maintain a certain process or state indefinitely. When applied in an economic context, a business is sustainable if it has adapted its practices for the use of renewable resources and is accountable for the environmental impacts of its activities.
- **Meaningful Community Engagement** – Encompasses the principle of seeking the views and opinions of the community. This is to be through an effective committee system and public consultation process as part of Council's decision making methodology.
- **Good Governance** – This describes the process of decision-making and the process by which decisions are implemented (or not implemented). Hereby, public institutions conduct public affairs, manage public resources, and guarantee the realisation of human rights. Good governance accomplishes this in a manner essentially free of abuse and corruption, and with due regard for the rule of law.
- **Ethical and Legal Behaviour** – Ethical behaviour is characterised by honesty, fairness and equity in all interpersonal relationships. Ethical behaviour respects the dignity, diversity and rights of individuals and groups of people. When coupled with legal behaviour there is an expectation that there will be a penalty for conduct that breaches any law, statute or regulation.

Recovery Arrangements

Winton Shire Council implemented a locally-led, coordinated multi-agency approach to recovery.

Local Disaster Management Group

Chair: Cr Gavin Baskett (Mayor)
Deputy Chair: Cr Shane Mann (Deputy Mayor)
Local Disaster Coordinator: Ricki Bruhn (CEO)

Overview of the event

The flooding event in Winton impacted the North East and North West of the Shire and isolated the township of Winton. The majority of people directly impacted by this event were those employed in the agricultural sector. Additionally, there have been indirect impacts to small businesses and contractors that support the agricultural sector. It is anticipated recovery for this event will take 5-10 years. The flooding was made worse due to it occurring on the back of a severe extended drought (over 7 years). The event resulted in unprecedented stock losses (cattle and sheep) across the shire. It is important to recognise that despite any advance warning, there is nothing the primary producers could have done to protect their stock.

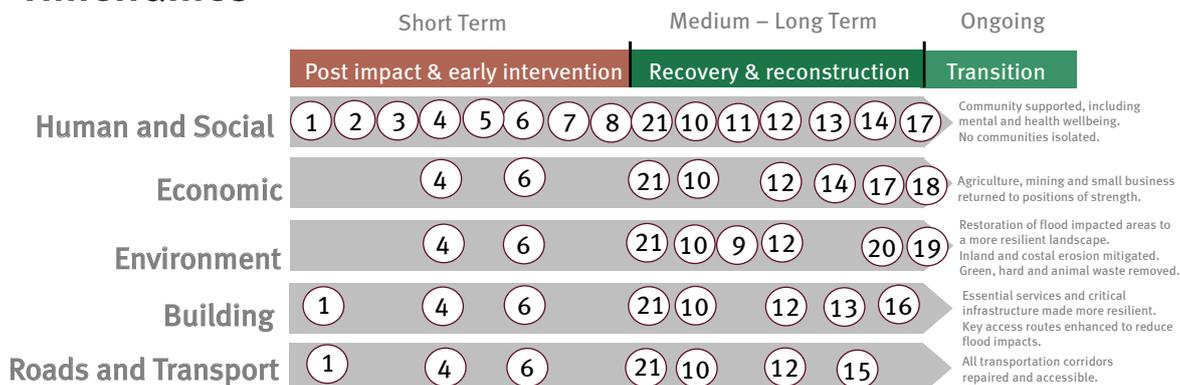
Key stakeholders

Winton Shire Council, Winton Shire Residents, QCWA, Dept. Communities, Disability Services & Seniors, Drought Angels, The Salvation Army, Qld Health, Local Helicopter Pilots, Volunteers, Sisters of the North, RFDS, CQPHN, LLW, Outback Futures, Rural financial counsellors, AgForce Queensland, QRIDA, RIC, Dept. Agriculture and Fisheries, Morten Bay Regional Council, Queensland Police, SES, Queensland Ambulance Services, TMR, RoadTek, LGAQ, QRA, Department of Defence – ARMY.

Recovery objectives

- ① Essential services – power, water and waste repaired and restored.
- ② Emergency funding granted/approved – see activations.
- ③ Telecommunications restored.
- ④ Impact assessments completed.
- ⑤ Rural First Aid support provided to isolated members of the community.
- ⑥ Funding secured to develop a multi-purpose community facility to provide a disaster management and recovery coordination centre, film production/creative hub and multi-agency co-working space.
- ⑦ Wellbeing services delivered.
- ⑧ Community connectedness enhanced.
- ⑨ Vector Control implemented (flies and mosquitos).
- ⑩ Support for rural properties including:
 - Access
 - Bio-security considerations
 - Restocking assistance and priority to stock routes as required
 - Replacement of infrastructure (water)
 - Carcass disposal.
- ⑪ Environmental restoration and protection (prevention of weeds, clean-up of silt).
- ⑫ Rural and Small Business Financial Counselling Support.
- ⑬ Restoration of community facilities.
- ⑭ Support for small business.
- ⑮ Community engagement practices adhered to.
- ⑯ Implementation of Exclusion Fencing.
- ⑰ Support and continuation of key community events.
- ⑱ Discover Winton Tourism campaign.
- ⑲ Shire-wide review of biosecurity plans for rural properties.
- ⑳ Management of Stock Routes to support recovery.
- ㉑ Develop principles for internal management of Offers of assistance.

Timeframes





Damage and impacts

Human and Social

- 160 rural properties in Winton Shire of which 137 (85.6%) were impacted or badly damaged and experienced devastating numbers of livestock losses.
- Community wellbeing and connectedness.
- Isolation – children in boarding schools and families separated from each other.
- Collective trauma (those directly impacted and those indirectly impacted).
- Biosecurity – Potential Threat of Q Fever.
- Community wellbeing – perception the drought is broken.

Economic

- Agriculture industry – Multi-million dollar losses of livestock including genetics and bloodlines.
- Agriculture industry – Multi-million dollar losses in damaged fencing, cattle, yards, machinery, fodder and equipment.
- Agriculture industry – Multi-million dollar losses in immediate and future income due to death of livestock.
- Animal wellbeing and welfare.
- Sole traders and small businesses – income loss for livestock transport businesses, rural contractors, roo shooters, shearers, dog trappers, contract musterers and pilots.
- Loss of income to small businesses – retail operators and tourism due to closed roads.

Building

- Infrastructure damage including dams, troughs, boundary fences, windmills, solar panels, grids, gates, tanks and bores.
- Power disconnected to caravan park.
- Communication networks impacted.
- Race course impacted by silt.

Building (cont.)

- Construction of geothermal plant delayed.
- Sewerage pump station – pump to be replaced.
- Inundation of the rubbish dump.

Environment

- Biosecurity concerns with double handling of rubbish.
- Biosecurity concerns with increase in mosquitoes and flies.
- Biosecurity concerns in relation to donated fodder.
- Biosecurity concerns due to exposed carcasses relating to Botulism and 3 day sickness.
- Impact on Mitchell Grass's ability to reseed.
- Public health concerns, including septic tank contamination on properties.
- Loss and disposal of livestock.
- Concerns with increase in wild dogs, pests and weeds.
- Wind erosion, scouring, and erosion of top soil.
- \$65,000 in damages to roads and fences in Bladensburg National Park.
- \$45,000 in damages to fences, toilet pump outs, carpark and track repairs at Combo Waterhole.
- Loss of native animals.

Roads and Transport

All townships, outlying areas and key transport routes were isolated for varying lengths of time due to flooding, bridge floodway damage including, but not limited to:

- Diamantina River Road flooded
- Landsborough highway between Winton and Cloncurry closed (26 Days)
- Redevelopment of main street delayed
- Road and pot hole repairs required for local streets.

Activations for Disaster Recovery Funding Assistance

For details of activations and assistance measures visit www.qra.qld.gov.au/activations

Disaster relief measure

- Essential Services Safety and Reconnection Scheme *
- Personal Hardship Assistance Scheme (PHAS) *
- Counter Disaster Operations
- Reconstruction of Essential Public Assets
- Disaster Assistance (Small Business) Loans
- Disaster Assistance (Essential Working Capital) Loans Scheme for Small Business
- Disaster Assistance (Primary Producer Loans)
- Disaster Assistance (Essential Working Capital) Loans Scheme for Primary Producers
- Freight Subsidies for Primary Producers
- Special Disaster Assistance Recovery Grants for Primary Producers

Activation date

12/02/2019
12/02/2019
06/02/2019
05/02/2019
20/02/2019
20/02/2019
08/02/2019
08/02/2019
08/02/2019
08/02/2019

*The Emergency Hardship Assistance component of the Personal Hardship Assistance Scheme (PHAS) and Essential Services Safety and Reconnection Scheme activation for Winton in areas outside Winton Township commences on 12 February 2019 and in Winton Township as of 21 February 2019.

Recovery tasks

- Establishment of a multi-agency locally-led recovery centre including Department of Agricultural and Fisheries, Rural Aid, Mental Health Agencies, Bio-Security Queensland, Department of Communities, and Winton Shire Council.
- Administration of Financial Assistance to stranded individuals including itinerant workers, grey nomads, travellers and truck drivers (72).
- Basic needs provision to support stranded individuals including itinerant workers, grey nomads, travellers and truck drivers.
- Q Fever Clinic.
- Effective management of donations.
- Effective management of volunteers.
- Provision of Personal Protective Equipment.
- Administration of Country Women's Association Grants.
- Wellbeing support phone calls to isolated community members (over 2000 calls).
- Provision of medical drops, food drops and fodder drops (25,000 head in one weekend) to isolated community members.
- Small business community information nights.
- Small business survey completed.
- Development of a stakeholder engagement plan.
- Inspections on impacted roads and infrastructure.
- Increased wild dog and weed control.
- Updating reports on road closure status.
- Providing signage for impacted roads.
- Providing access to rural properties.
- Implementation of the Carcass Disposal Plan.
- Repair of key community facilities including the showgrounds and camp sites.
- Cleaning the debris from streets.
- Cleaning out of gully pits and storm water pits.
- Community get together/wellbeing events.
- Create individual household, small business, agribusiness and community emergency plans and kits.

Measures of success

Human and Social

- Successful implementation of financial support into the community.
- Employment of CDO to assist with Human & Social and Economic Recovery Process.
- Increased connectedness in the community.
- Welfare checks performed and required support provided.
- Continuation of education for children in the community.

Economic

- Increased visitation by tourists to Winton, characterised by longer stays.
- Festivals and events including Way out West Festival, Vision Splendid Film Festival and Outback festival to proceed.
- Rural properties re-stocked.
- Rural contractors returned to working to capacity.

Environment

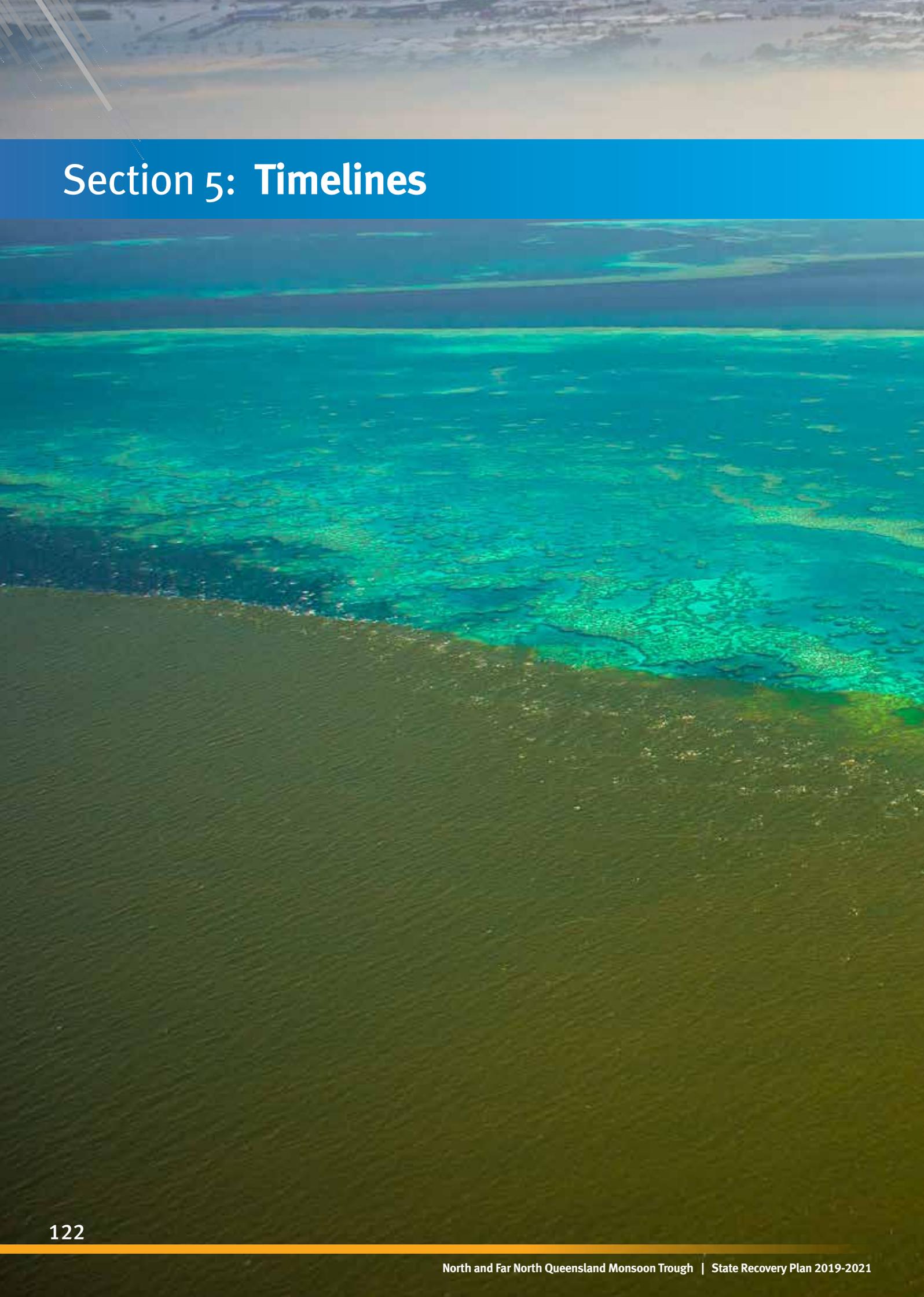
- Biosecurity plans are in place.

Building

- Funding sourced to develop a multipurpose community facility.
- Community assets and infrastructure prepared.

Roads and Transport

- Roads repaired.

An aerial photograph of a coastal region. The top portion shows a blue sky with light clouds. Below the sky is a solid blue horizontal banner. Underneath the banner, the landscape is a mix of green and brown, likely representing a coastal plain or wetland area. The bottom of the image is a dark, textured greenish-brown area, possibly a body of water or a different type of terrain. The overall image has a high-contrast, somewhat abstract quality.

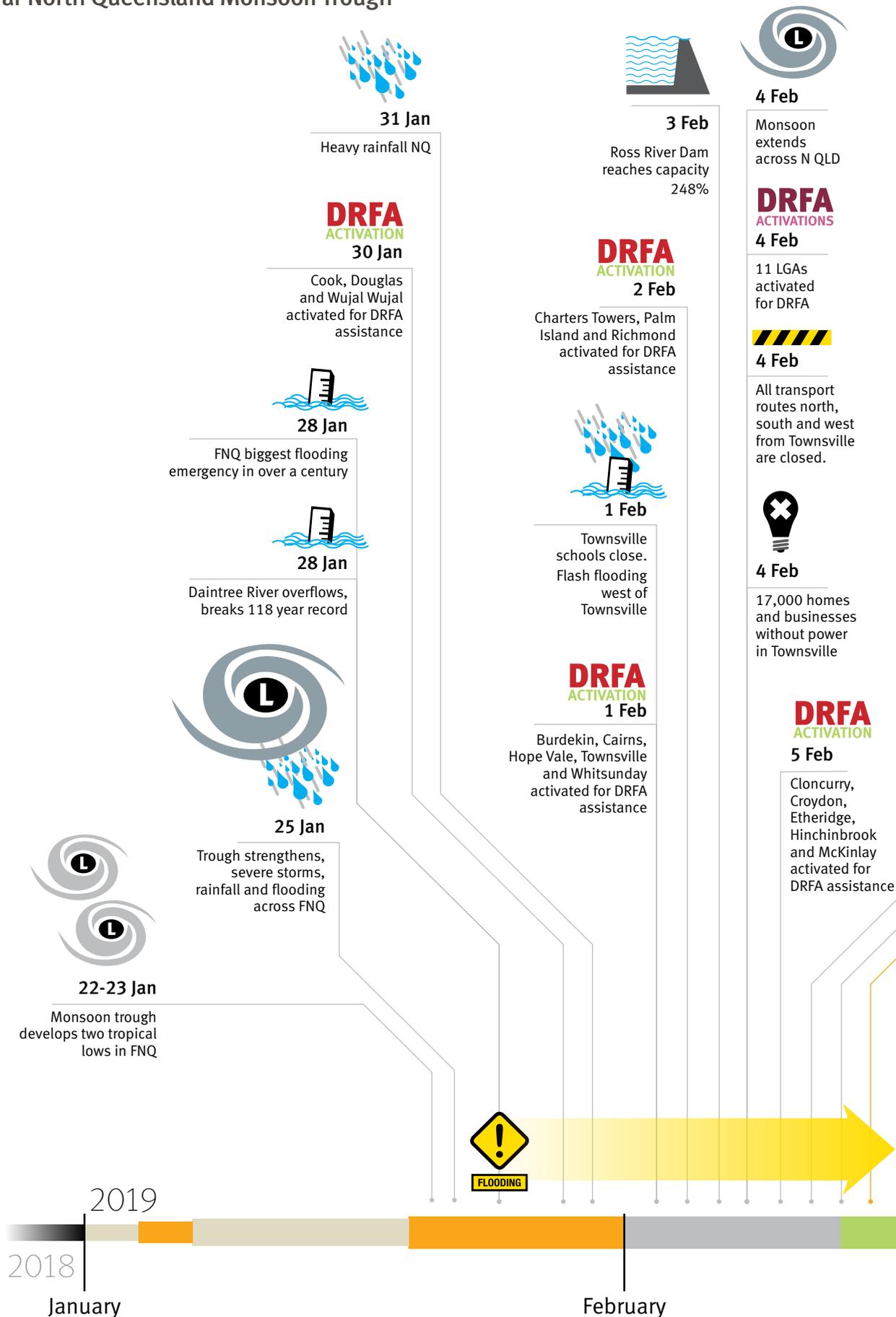
Section 5: Timelines



Plume front approaching Old Reef in Burdekin waters. Source: Matt Curnock

Timeline of events

North and Far North Queensland Monsoon Trough



DRFA
ACTIVATION
6 Feb

Carpentaria, Mornington, Winton and Yarrabah activated for DRFA assistance

7 Feb

Flinders River peaks in Richmond to a record-breaking 9.813m



8 Feb

State Recovery Coordinator, Major General (Retired) Stuart Smith, role extended to Monsoon Trough

DRFA
ACTIVATION
9 Feb

Barcoo, Boulia, Lockhart River, Longreach, Mackay, Mareeba, Mount Isa and Flinders activated for DRFA assistance

DRFA
ACTIVATIONS
11 Feb

28 LGAs now activated for DRFA

DA
11 Feb

8467 inspected
3369 damaged
1255 uninhabitable
2114 minor damage

DRFA
ACTIVATION
11 Feb

Burke activated for DRFA assistance

DRFA
ACTIVATION
13 Feb

Diamantina and Kowanyama activated for DRFA assistance

DRFA
ACTIVATION
16 Feb

Cassowary Coast activated for DRFA assistance

DRFA
ACTIVATIONS
19 Feb

32 LGAs now activated for DRFA

DRFA
ACTIVATION
19 Feb

Pormpuraaw and Torres Strait Island activated for DRFA assistance

DRFA
ACTIVATION
20 Feb

Torres Shire activated for DRFA assistance

DRFA
ACTIVATION
27 Feb

Mapoon and Napranum activated for DRFA assistance

DRFA
ACTIVATION
15 Mar

Aurukun and Northern Peninsula Area activated for DRFA assistance

DRFA
ACTIVATIONS
21 Mar

39 LGAs now activated for DRFA



March

April

May

Section 6: Annexures



The Australian Defence Force assist Townsville City Council in the clean-up of flood affected homes. Photo courtesy of ADF

Annex A

Recovery support and collaboration

Effective recovery requires collaboration between local, state and federal governments, community and non-government agencies in consultation with impacted communities. Agencies that play a part in assisting with the recovery of impacted communities include, but are not limited to the following:

Queensland Government

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF)

DAF can provide a range of extension and advice to primary producers affected by the bushfires, including agriculture recovery and animal welfare advice. DAF can also assist in identifying owner of misplaced livestock. DAF provides freight subsidy financial support to primary producers.

www.daf.qld.gov.au

13 25 23

Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors (DCDSS)

The Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors has lead responsibility for the delivery of human and social recovery support services following a disaster event. Human and social recovery is the emotional, social, physical and psychological health and wellbeing of individuals, families and communities following a disaster. Human and social recovery generally aims to address a range of needs including:

- access to timely information
- assistance to reconnect with families, friends and community networks
- enabling people to manage their own recovery through access to information and a range of services and/or practical assistance
- access to financial assistance for those individuals and households who are most vulnerable and do not have the means to finance their own recovery
- engagement and access to emotional, psychological and mental health support at individual, family and community levels (psychosocial support) and
- assistance to maintain a sense of equilibrium in their life, come to terms with their reality and move forward into a new and possibly changed reality.

App: Self Recovery

www.communities.qld.gov.au

Community Recovery Hotline: 1800 173 349

Department of Employment, Small Business and Training

DESBT delivers programs that recognise the important relationship between employment outcomes, strong small business and a skilled workforce to the wellbeing of Queenslanders and their communities.

www.desbt.qld.gov.au

13 QGOV (13 74 68)

Department of Environment and Science (DES)

DES has an important role as stewards of Queensland's natural environment and cultural and built heritage, to ensure these unique assets are protected and sustainably managed for future generations to enjoy. In responding to natural disasters and threats to the environment, DES seeks to identify environmental impacts and will assist in prioritising environmental recovery actions, in addition to protecting urban and natural areas through fire management in parks and forests.

www.des.qld.gov.au

13 QGOV (13 74 68)

Department of Housing and Public Works (DHPW)

HPW delivers a range of services to ensure in-need Queenslanders have access to housing and homelessness assistance after the closure of evacuation centres. After a disaster, DHPW will assist by facilitating immediate and longer-term temporary accommodation solutions and will coordinate frontline government building damage assessments across impacted areas.

www.hpw.qld.gov.au

13 QGOV (13 74 68)

Department of Innovation, Tourism Industry Development and the Commonwealth Games (DITID)

DITID is focused on leading the Advance Queensland initiative, the success of the 2018 Gold Coast Commonwealth Games (GC2018) and growing tourism in the state. DITID assists in the development and implementation of recovery activities.

www.ditid.qld.gov.au

13 QGOV (13 74 68)

Department of State Development, Manufacturing, Infrastructure and Planning (DSDMIP)

DSDMIP exists to deliver Queensland's economic prosperity by championing the interests of business and industry. DSDMIP seeks to identify and address issues and risks that affect ongoing economic impacts and rate of recovery. This includes, through its administration of the Planning Act 2016, ensuring state and local plans developed in conjunction with Queensland councils accommodate for outcomes that minimise socioeconomic risks/impacts for communities as a result of natural disasters.

www.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au

13 QGOV (13 74 68)

Department of Transport and Main Roads (TMR)

TMR is responsible for the delivery and maintenance of the integrated transport network across Queensland. TMR will continue to provide the latest information regarding disruptions and closures across the road, rail, aviation and maritime networks.

www.tmr.qld.gov.au

www.qldtraffic.qld.gov.au

13 QGOV (13 74 68)

Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES)

QFES is the primary provider of fire and emergency services in Queensland. QFES aims to protect people, property and the environment through the delivery of emergency services; awareness programs; response capability and capacity; and, incident response and recovery for a safer Queensland.

www.qfes.qld.gov.au

Emergency: 000

Non-Emergency: 13 GOV (13 74 68)

Queensland Health (QH)

QH is at the forefront of the Queensland Government's responsibilities for planning and managing public health emergencies and disaster events. During a disaster, QH provides pre-hospital response through the Queensland Ambulance Service, aero-medical transport to support the Queensland Ambulance Service, and the provision of information, advice and services to the community and partner agencies.

www.health.qld.gov.au

Emergency: 000

13HEALTH (13 43 25 84)

Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA)

QRA is charged with managing and coordinating the Queensland Government's program of infrastructure renewal and recovery within disaster affected communities, with a focus on working with our state and local government partners to deliver best practice expenditure of public reconstruction funds.

In line with QRA's vision to build a more disaster resilient Queensland, QRA is the state's lead agency responsible for disaster recovery, resilience and mitigation policy. In this role, QRA works collaboratively with other agencies and key stakeholders to improve risk reduction and disaster preparedness.

www.qra.qld.gov.au

1800 110 841

Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority (QRIDA)

QRIDA administers financial assistance to disaster affected primary producers, small businesses and non-profit organisations under the Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA) and disaster loans.

www.qrida.qld.gov.au

1800 623 946

State Emergency Service (SES)

For assistance of the SES in non-life threatening emergency situations during floods and storms. SES can provide temporary emergency assistance to help people protect themselves and their property from further damage in circumstances such as: damaged walls, windows or roofs, trees down blocking access, rising flood water, and any storm damage that may be a threat to life or property.

App: SES Assistance QLD

132 500

Australian Government

Emergency Management Australia (EMA)

EMA is a division of the department of Home Affairs and delivers programs, policies and services that strengthen Australia's national security and emergency management capability. EMA is also the Commonwealth administrator of the DRFA.

Department of Human Services (DHS)

DHS provides assistance to those adversely affected by natural disasters through the provision of Disaster Recovery Payments (DRP) or Disaster Recovery Allowance (DRA).

www.humanservices.gov.au

www.disasterassist.gov.au

132 850

North Queensland Livestock Industry Recovery Agency (NQLIRA)

The NQLIRA was announced by Prime Minister Scott Morrison on 1 March 2019 to assist with the immediate response, recovery and reconstruction efforts in support of North, Far North and Western Queensland communities affected by heavy rainfall and wide-spread flooding in early 2019.

www.pmc.gov.au/domestic-policy/north-queensland-livestock-industry-recovery-agency

Local Government

Local Government Association of Queensland (LGAQ)

LGAQ is the peak body for local government in Queensland and is responsible for advising, supporting and representing councils. LGAQ provides direct advice and support to councils following any major event at the political, strategic and/or operational levels. This support is provided through the expertise of the LGAQ, subsidiary companies and the facilitation of 'Council-to-Council' (C2C) support. LGAQ recognises the range of needs of councils and their LDMGs and seeks to provide specific support based on the capability of each council.

www.lgaq.asn.au

1300 542 700

Non-Government Organisations (NGOs)

A number of NGOs are now actively committed to the strengthening and extending of emergency aid services throughout Queensland communities affected by natural disasters.

Australian Red Cross

www.redcross.org.au
1800 811 700

BlazeAid

www.blazeaid.com.au

GIVIT

www.givit.org.au

Lifeline

www.lifeline.org.au
13 11 14

North and West Remote Health

www.nwrh.com.au
Non-Emergency: 1800 799 244

Orange Sky

www.orangesky.org.au
07 3067 5800

Royal Flying Doctor Service

www.flyingdoctor.org.au
Emergency: 1300 My RFDS (1300 69 7337)
Non-Emergency: 07 3860 1100

RSPCA QLD

www.rspcaqld.org.au
1300 Animal (1300 264 625)

Rural Aid

www.ruralaid.org.au
1300 327 624

Salvation Army

www.salvos.org.au
13 SALVOS (13 72 58)

St Vincent de Paul Society

www.vinnies.org.au
07 3010 1002 or 1300 vinnies (1300 131 812)

UnitingCare Queensland

www.unitingcareqld.com.au
07 3253 4000

Volunteering Queensland (VQ)

www.volunteeringqld.org.au
07 3002 7600

Insurance

Financial Ombudsman Service (FOS)

FOS provides accessible, fair and independent dispute resolution for consumers and financial services providers. FOS offers free and accessible dispute resolution services to all Australian residents. FOS assists people who encounter difficulties relating to insurance claims which are unable to be resolved directly with the insurer.

www.fos.org.au
1800 367 287

Insurance Council of Australia (ICA)

ICA is the representative body of the general insurance industry in Australia. It aims to promote insurance protection and security to the community and provides a range of practical information to support consumers.

www.insurancecouncil.com.au
1300 728 228

Agriculture

AgForce Queensland

AgForce is a non-government organisation that seeks to secure the productivity, profitability and sustainability of the agribusiness sector. AgForce provides direction and solutions to overcome challenges and build on opportunities within Queensland's farming and agriculture businesses.

www.agforceqld.org.au
07 3236 3100

Queensland Farmers' Federation (QFF)

QFF engages in a broad range of economic, social, environmental and regional issues of strategic importance to the productivity, sustainability and growth of Queensland's agricultural sector.

www.qff.org.au
www.farmerdisastersupport.org.au
07 3837 4720

Annex B

Glossary

ATO	Australian Taxation Office
BRG	State Building Recovery Group
CDO	Counter Disaster Operations
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
DA	Damage Assessment
DAF	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries
DCDSS	Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors
DDMG	District Disaster Management Group
DESBT	Department of Employment, Small Business and Training
DES	Department of Environment and Science
DHPW	Department of Housing and Public Works
DHS	Department of Human Services
DITID	Department of Innovation, Tourism Industry Development and the Commonwealth Games
DRFA	Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements
DSDMIP	Department of State Development, Manufacturing, Infrastructure and Planning
DSRC	Deputy State Recovery Coordinator
EHA	Emergency Hardship Assistance
EHCG	Essential Household Contents Grants
EMA	Emergency Management Australia
ESSRS	Essential Services Safety and Reconnection Scheme
FOS	Financial Ombudsman Service
FRG	Functional Recovery Group
FRRAG	Flood Recovery Road Access Group
GRQ	Get Ready Queensland
ICA	Insurance Council of Australia
LDMG	Local Disaster Management Group

LGA	Local Government Area
LGAQ	Local Government Association of Queensland
LRG	Local Recovery Group
NDRRA	Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NQLIRA	North Queensland Livestock Industry Recovery Agency
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NWRT	North West Regional Taskforce
PHAS	Personal Hardship Assistance Scheme
QBCC	Queensland Building and Construction Commission
QDMC	Queensland Disaster Management Committee
QDRF	Queensland Disaster Resilience Fund
QFES	Queensland Fire and Emergency Services
QFF	Queensland Farmers' Federation
QH	Queensland Health
QRA	Queensland Reconstruction Authority
QRIDA	Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority
RBDM	Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages
REPA	Reconstruction of Essential Public Assets
SAG	Structural Assistance Grants
SES	State Emergency Service
SRC	State Recovery Coordinator
SRPPC	State Recovery Policy and Planning Coordinator
STC	Severe Tropical Cyclone
TMR	Department of Transport and Main Roads
VQ	Volunteering Queensland

Annex C

DRFA activation summary – Monsoon Trough



A CH-47 Chinook helicopter transports fuel as part of the Australian Defence Force's support to local communities affected by the floods in central and north Queensland. Photo courtesy of ADF

Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements event – North & Far North Queensland Monsoon Trough, 25 January – 14 February 2019



The Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA) is a jointly funded program between the Australian Government and state and territory (state) governments, through which the Australian Government provides financial assistance to support state governments with disaster recovery costs.

Assistance has been activated for the area formally defined as: “*Communities within North and Far North Queensland affected by the monsoon trough and significant rainfall and flooding, 25 January – 14 February 2019*”.

DRFA assistance measures (as activated by the Queensland Government)

- Counter Disaster Operations
- Disaster Assistance (Small Business) Loans
- Disaster Assistance (Essential Working Capital) Loans Scheme for Small Business
- Disaster Assistance (Not for Profit) Loans
- Disaster Assistance (Essential Working Capital) Loans Scheme for Not for Profit Organisations
- Disaster Assistance (Primary Producers) Loans
- Disaster Assistance (Essential Working Capital) Loans Scheme for Primary Producers
- Essential Services Safety and Reconnection Scheme
- Freight Subsidies for Primary Producers
- Special Disaster Assistance Recovery Small Business
- Personal Hardship Assistance Scheme
- Reconstruction of Essential Public Assets

DRFA assistance measures (jointly activated by the Queensland and Australian Governments)

- Special Disaster Assistance Recovery Grants for Not for Profit Organisations
- Special Disaster Assistance Recovery Grants for Primary Producers
- Community Recovery Package
- Exceptional Circumstances Funding Packages



Activated areas

Local Government Area	Essential Services Safety and Reconnection Scheme	Personal Hardship Assistance Scheme	Counter Disaster Operations	Reconstruction of Essential Public Assets	Disaster Assistance (Small Business) Loans	Disaster Assistance (Essential Working Capital) Loans Scheme for Small Business	Disaster Assistance (Not-for-profit) Loans
Aurukun Shire Council			✓ Activated 15/03/19	✓ Activated 15/03/19			
Barcoo Shire Council			✓ Activated 08/02/19	✓ Activated 08/02/19			
Bouli Shire Council			✓ Activated 08/02/19	✓ Activated 08/02/19			
Burdekin Shire Council	✓ ¹ Activated 01/02/19	✓ ¹ Activated 01/02/19	✓ Activated 31/01/19	✓ Activated 31/01/19	✓ Activated 06/02/19	✓ Activated 06/02/19	✓ Activated 06/02/19
Burke Shire Council	✓ ⁹ Activated 14/02/19	✓ ⁹ Activated 14/02/19	✓ Activated 10/02/19	✓ Activated 10/02/19	✓ Activated 20/02/19	✓ Activated 20/02/19	
Cairns Regional Council			✓ Activated 01/02/19	✓ Activated 01/02/19			
Carpentaria Shire Council	✓ ¹² Activated 20/02/19	✓ ¹² Activated 20/02/19	✓ Activated 05/02/19	✓ Activated 05/02/19	✓ Activated 20/02/19	✓ Activated 20/02/19	
Cassowary Coast Regional Council			✓ Activated 15/02/19	✓ Activated 15/02/19			

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Disaster Assistance (Not-for-profit) Schemes	Disaster Assistance (Essential Working Capital) Loans Scheme for Not-for-profit	Disaster Assistance (Primary Producers) Loans	Disaster Assistance (Essential Working Capital) Loans Scheme for Primary Producers	Freight Subsidies for Primary Producers	Special Disaster Assistance Recovery Grants for Primary Producers	Special Disaster Assistance Recovery Grants for Small Business	Special Disaster Assistance Recovery Grants for Not-for-profit
Activated 2/19	✓ Activated 06/02/19	✓ Activated 06/02/19	✓ Activated 06/02/19	✓ Activated 06/02/19	✓ Activated 07/02/19		
		✓ Activated 13/02/19	✓ Activated 13/02/19	✓ Activated 13/02/19	✓ Activated 14/02/19		
		✓ Activated 13/02/19	✓ Activated 13/02/19	✓ Activated 13/02/19	✓ Activated 14/02/19		

Further information:
 Ph: 1800 110 841
 Email: info@gra.qld.gov.au
 Website: www.gra.qld.gov.au



Local Government Area	Essential Services Safety and Reconnect on Scheme	Personal Hardship Assistance Scheme	Counter Disaster Operations	Reconstruction of Essential Public Assets	Disaster Assistance (Small Business) Loans	Disaster Assistance (Essential Working Capital) Loans Scheme for Small Business	Disaster Assistance (Not-for-profit) Loans
Charters Towers Regional Council	✓ ⁴ Activated 04/02/19	✓ ⁴ Activated 04/02/19	✓ Activated 01/02/19	✓ Activated 01/02/19	✓ Activated 20/02/19	✓ Activated 20/02/19	
Cloncurry Shire Council	✓ ⁷ Activated 8/02/19	✓ ⁷ Activated 8/02/19	✓ Activated 03/02/19	✓ Activated 03/02/19	✓ Activated 06/02/19	✓ Activated 06/02/19	✓ Activated 06/02/19
Cook Shire Council	✓ ² Activated 1/02/19	✓ ² Activated 1/02/19	✓ Activated 30/01/19	✓ Activated 30/01/19			
Croydon Shire Council			✓ Activated 04/02/19	✓ Activated 04/02/19	✓ Activated 20/02/19	✓ Activated 20/02/19	
Diamantina Shire Council			✓ Activated 12/02/19	✓ Activated 12/02/19			
Douglas Shire Council	✓ ³ Activated 31/01/19	✓ ³ Activated 31/01/19	✓ Activated 30/01/19	✓ Activated 30/01/19	✓ Activated 06/02/19	✓ Activated 06/02/19	✓ Activated 06/02/19
Etheridge Shire Council			✓ Activated 04/02/19	✓ Activated 04/02/19	✓ Activated 20/02/19	✓ Activated 20/02/19	
Flinders Shire Council	✓ ⁷ Activated 8/02/19	✓ ⁷ Activated 8/02/19	✓ Activated 06/02/19	✓ Activated 06/02/19	✓ Activated 06/02/19	✓ Activated 06/02/19	✓ Activated 06/02/19

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	Disaster Assistance (Essential Working Capital) Loans Scheme for Not-for-profit	Disaster Assistance (Primary Producers) Loans	Disaster Assistance (Essential Working Capital) Loans Scheme for Primary Producers	Freight Subsidies for Primary Producers	Special Disaster Assistance Recovery Grants for Primary Producers	Special Disaster Assistance Recovery Grants for Small Business	Special Disaster Assistance Recovery Grants for Not-for-profit
		✓ Activated 15/02/19	✓ Activated 15/02/19	✓ Activated 15/02/19		✓ ¹³ Activated 09/07/19	
ated /19	✓ Activated 06/02/19	✓ Activated 06/02/19	✓ Activated 06/02/19	✓ Activated 06/02/19	✓ Activated 07/02/19	✓ Activated 15/02/19	✓ Activated 15/02/19
		✓ Activated 15/02/19	✓ Activated 15/02/19	✓ Activated 15/02/19			
ated /19	✓ Activated 06/02/19	✓ Activated 06/02/19	✓ Activated 06/02/19	✓ Activated 06/02/19	✓ Activated 07/02/19		
		✓ Activated 15/02/19	✓ Activated 15/02/19	✓ Activated 15/02/19			
ated /19	✓ Activated 06/02/19	✓ Activated 06/02/19	✓ Activated 06/02/19	✓ Activated 06/02/19	✓ Activated 08/02/19	✓ Activated 15/02/19	✓ Activated 15/02/19

Further information:
 Ph: 1800 110 841
 Email: info@gra.qld.gov.au
 Website: www.qra.qld.gov.au



Local Government Area	Essential Services Safety and Reconnection Scheme	Personal Hardship Assistance Scheme	Counter Disaster Operations	Reconstruction of Essential Public Assets	Disaster Assistance (Small Business) Loans	Disaster Assistance (Essential Working Capital) Loans Scheme for Small Business	Disaster Assistance (Not-professional) Loans
Hinchinbrook Shire Council	✓ ¹⁰ Activated 15/02/19	✓ ¹⁰ Activated 15/02/19	✓ Activated 04/02/19	✓ Activated 04/02/19	✓ Activated 06/02/19	✓ Activated 06/02/19	✓ Activated 06/02/19
Hope Vale Aboriginal Shire Council			✓ Activated 31/01/19	✓ Activated 31/01/19			
Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council			✓ Activated 13/02/19	✓ Activated 13/02/19			
Lockhart River Aboriginal Shire Council			✓ Activated 08/02/19	✓ Activated 08/02/19			
Longreach Regional Council			✓ Activated 08/02/19	✓ Activated 08/02/19			
Mackay Regional Council			✓ Activated 08/02/19	✓ Activated 08/02/19			
Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council			✓ Activated 27/02/19	✓ Activated 27/02/19			
Mareeba Shire Council			✓ Activated 08/02/19	✓ Activated 08/02/19			

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Local Government Area	Essential Services Safety and Reconnection Scheme	Personal Hardship Assistance Scheme	Counter Disaster Operations	Reconstruction of Essential Public Assets	Disaster Assistance (Small Business) Loans	Disaster Assistance (Essential Working Capital) Loans Scheme for Small Business	Disaster Assistance (Not-professional) Loans
McKinlay Shire Council	✓ ⁷ Activated 8/02/19	✓ ⁷ Activated 8/02/19	✓ Activated 04/02/19	✓ Activated 04/02/19	✓ Activated 06/02/19	✓ Activated 06/02/19	✓ Activated 06/02/19
Mornington Shire Council			✓ Activated 05/02/19	✓ Activated 05/02/19			
Mount Isa City Council			✓ Activated 08/02/19	✓ Activated 08/02/19			
Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council			✓ Activated 27/02/19	✓ Activated 27/02/19			
Northern Peninsula Area Regional Council			✓ Activated 15/03/19	✓ Activated 15/03/19			
Palm Island Aboriginal Shire Council	✓ ⁵ Activated 04/02/19	✓ ⁵ Activated 04/02/19	✓ Activated 01/02/19	✓ Activated 01/02/19			
Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council			✓ Activated 18/02/19	✓ Activated 18/02/19			
Richmond Shire Council	✓ ⁷ Activated 8/02/19	✓ ⁷ Activated 8/02/19	✓ Activated 01/02/19	✓ Activated 01/02/19	✓ Activated 06/02/19	✓ Activated 06/02/19	✓ Activated 06/02/19

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	Disaster Assistance (Essential Working Capital) Loans Scheme for Not-for-profit	Disaster Assistance (Primary Producers) Loans	Disaster Assistance (Essential Working Capital) Loans Scheme for Primary Producers	Freight Subsidies for Primary Producers	Special Disaster Assistance Recovery Grants for Primary Producers	Special Disaster Assistance Recovery Grants for Small Business	Special Disaster Assistance Recovery Grants for Not-for-profit
Activated 06/19	✓ Activated 06/02/19	✓ Activated 06/02/19	✓ Activated 06/02/19	✓ Activated 06/02/19	✓ Activated 07/02/19	✓ Activated 15/02/19	✓ Activated 15/02/19
Activated 06/19	✓ Activated 06/02/19	✓ Activated 06/02/19	✓ Activated 06/02/19	✓ Activated 06/02/19	✓ Activated 07/02/19	✓ Activated 15/02/19	✓ Activated 15/02/19

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 Website: www.qra.qld.gov.au



Local Government Area	Essential Services Safety and Reconnecti on Scheme	Personal Hardship Assistance Scheme	Counter Disaster Operations	Reconstruction of Essential Public Assets	Disaster Assistance (Small Business) Loans	Disaster Assistance (Essential Working Capital) Loans Scheme for Small Business	Disas Assist (Not-prof Loa
Torres Shire Council		✓ ¹¹ Activated 19/02/19	✓ Activated 27/02/19	✓ Activated 27/02/19			
Torres Strait Island Regional Council		✓ ¹¹ Activated 19/02/19	✓ Activated 18/02/19	✓ Activated 18/02/19			
Townsville City Council	✓ Activated 01/02/19	✓ ⁶ Activated 01/02/19	✓ Activated 01/02/19	✓ Activated 01/02/19	✓ Activated 03/02/19	✓ Activated 03/02/19	✓ Activa 06/02
Whitsunday Regional Council			✓ Activated 01/02/19	✓ Activated 01/02/19			
Winton Shire Council	✓ ⁸ Activated 12/02/19	✓ ⁸ Activated 12/02/19	✓ Activated 06/02/19	✓ Activated 05/02/19	✓ Activated 20/02/19	✓ Activated 20/02/19	
Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council		✓ Activated 30/01/19	✓ Activated 30/01/19	✓ Activated 30/01/19			
Yarrabah Aboriginal Shire Council			✓ Activated 05/02/19	✓ Activated 05/02/19			

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Disaster Assistance (For-profit) Schemes	Disaster Assistance (Essential Working Capital) Loans Scheme for Not-for-profit	Disaster Assistance (Primary Producers) Loans	Disaster Assistance (Essential Working Capital) Loans Scheme for Primary Producers	Freight Subsidies for Primary Producers	Special Disaster Assistance Recovery Grants for Primary Producers	Special Disaster Assistance Recovery Grants for Small Business	Special Disaster Assistance Recovery Grants for Not-for-profit
Activated 02/19	✓ Activated 06/02/19	✓ Activated 06/02/19	✓ Activated 06/02/19	✓ Activated 06/02/19	✓ Activated 07/02/19	✓ Activated 15/02/19	✓ Activated 15/02/19
		✓ Activated 27/02/19	✓ Activated 27/02/19	✓ Activated 27/02/19			
		✓ Activated 08/02/19	✓ Activated 08/02/19	✓ Activated 08/02/19	✓ Activated 08/02/19		

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 Website: www.gra.qld.gov.au



- 1 The Personal Hardship Assistance Scheme (PHAS) and Essential Services Safety and Reconnection Scheme (ESSRS) activation for **Mount Surround, Shirbourne and Upper Haughton**. The Emergency Hardship Assistance component of the PHAS commences on 14 February 2019.
- 2 The PHAS and ESSRS activation for **Cook** is limited to the areas of Bloomfield (including Ayton) and Rossville (including Shipton Hills).
- 3 The PHAS and ESSRS activation for **Douglas** is limited to the areas of Daintree, Upper Daintree, Lower Daintree, Stewart Creek and Upper Stewart Creek.
- 4 The PHAS and ESSRS activation for **Charters Towers** is limited to the area of Hervey Range. The Emergency Hardship Assistance component of the PHAS commences on 14 February 2019.
- 5 The Emergency Hardship Assistance component of the PHAS for **Palm Island** commences on 4 February 2019.
- 6 The Emergency Hardship Assistance component of the PHAS for **Townsville** commences on 3 February 2019. The Essential Services Safety and Reconnection Scheme (ESSRS) activation commences on 14 February 2019.
- 7 The Emergency Hardship Assistance component of the PHAS and ESSRS activation for **Cloncurry, Flinders, McKinlay and Palm Bay** commences on 14 February 2019.
- 8 The Emergency Hardship Assistance component of PHAS and ESSRS activation for **Winton** in areas outside Winton Township commences on 14 February 2019.
- 9 The Emergency Hardship Assistance component of the PHAS and ESSRS activation for **Burke** commences on 14 February 2019.
- 10 The PHAS and ESSRS activation for **Hinchinbrook** is limited to the areas of Forrest Beach, Helens Hill, Coolbie and properties in the immediate vicinity.
- 11 The PHAS for **Torres Shire and the Torres Strait Island Region** is limited to the Emergency Hardship Assistance component of the PHAS commencing on 14 February 2019.
- 12 The Emergency Hardship Assistance component of the PHAS for **Carpentaria** commences on 21 February 2019.
- 13 Category C and D Special Disaster Assistance Recovery Grants for Small Business in **Charters Towers** are limited to the local government area.

Exceptional Category C and D assistance measures

DRFA Category	Package Type	Assistance Measures
C	Community Recovery Package	Community Development
		Mental Health Support
		Flexible Grants Fund
		Community Information
		Community Assessment
		Business and Income
		Tourism Recovery
D	Increased special disaster assistance grants (in addition to up to \$25,000 under Category C)	Category D grants
	Payments to flood affected local governments	Category D grants
	Exceptional Circumstances Package	\$1 million payments
		North West Queensland
		Environmental Remediation
		Betterment Fund
Local Resilience		

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ation for **Burdekin** is limited to the areas of Barratta, Cromarty, Giru, Horseshoe Lagoon, Jerona, Majors Creek (Burdekin Shire),
n 1 February 2019.

ons Flat). The Emergency Hardship Assistance component commences on 1 February 2019.

ek Valley and Degarra. The Emergency Hardship Assistance component commences on 31 January 2019.

istance component commences on 4 February 2019.

Services Hardship Assistance Grant component commences on 6 February 2019.

Richmond commences on 8 February 2019.

o commences on 12 February 2019 and in Winton Township as of 21 February 2019.

019.

es on Legges Road in Braemeadows.

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Insurance
Development Program
Support Program
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Information and Education
ets
Industry Support
ry Program
ts for primary producers of up to \$50,000
ts for small business and not for profits of up to \$25,000
ents to severely impacted local governments
enland Beef Recovery Package
ecovery Package
and Recovery Initiatives

Further information:

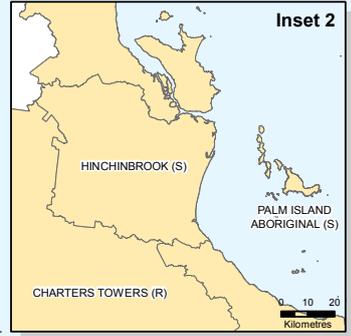
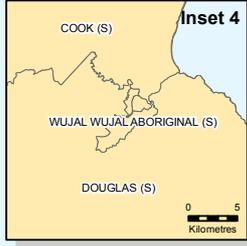
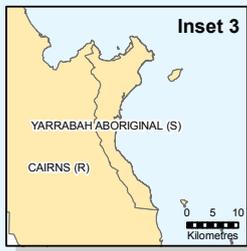
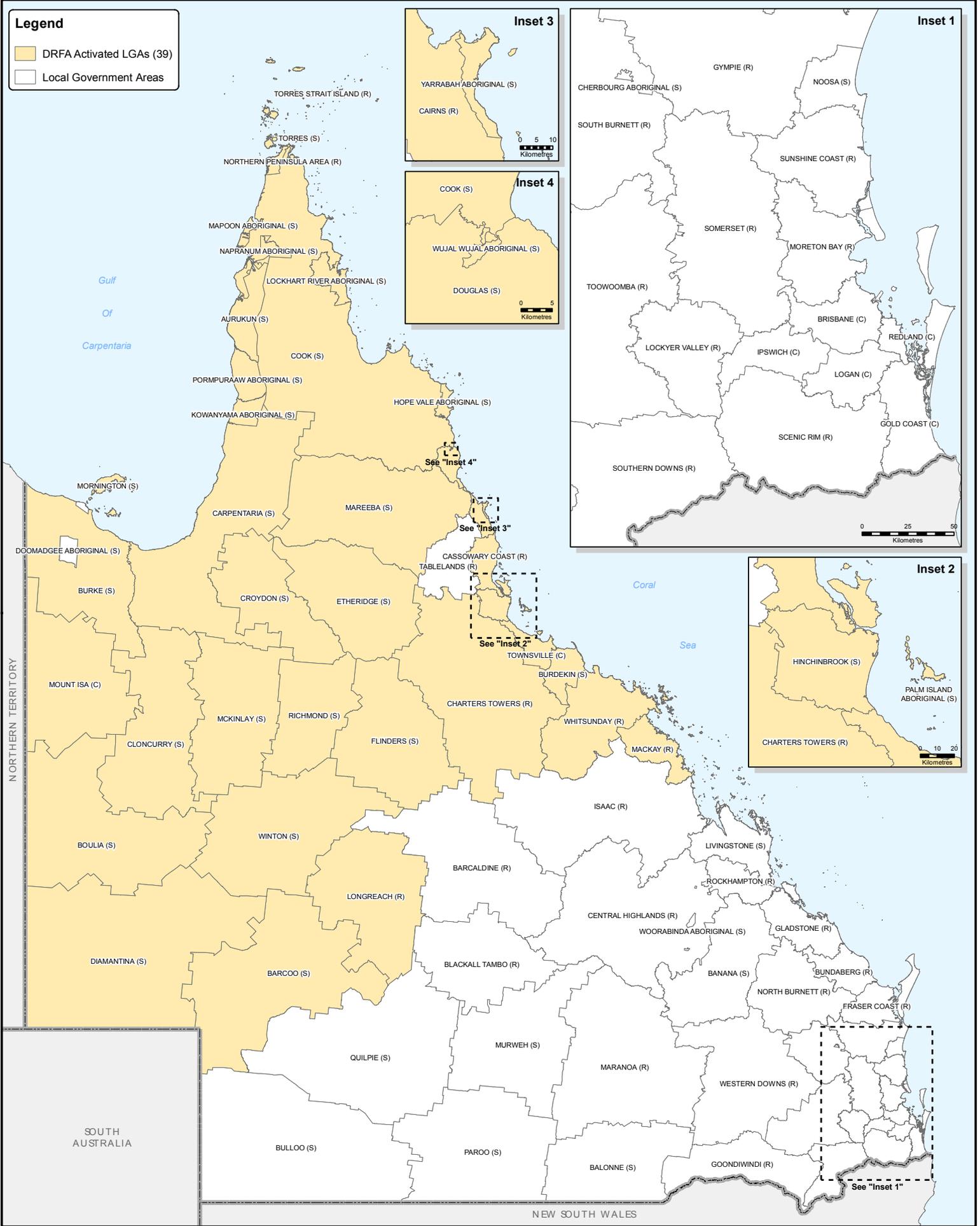
Ph: 1800 110 841

Email: info@gra.qld.gov.au

Website: www.gra.qld.gov.au

Legend

- DRFA Activated LGAs (39)
- Local Government Areas



DRFA Activation Summary (V21)
North and Far North Queensland Monsoon Trough
25 January – 14 February 2019

0 25 50 100 150 200 250
Kilometres
Scale - 1:6,500,000
(at A3)

Disclaimer:
 Users must satisfy themselves that this map is accurate and suitable for their purposes. The Queensland Reconstruction Authority does not accept responsibility for any loss or damage that may arise from the use of or reliance on this map.

DRFA ASSISTANCE MEASURES ACTIVATED

Assistance for individuals:

Personal Hardship Assistance Scheme

To alleviate personal hardship and distress.

- Emergency Hardship Assistance Grant – provides assistance as a contribution to support people directly impacted by an eligible disaster to meet their immediate essential needs for food, clothing, medical supplies or temporary accommodation.
- Essential Services Hardship Assistance – provides assistance for people directly impacted by an eligible disaster to meet their immediate needs where they have experienced the loss of 1 or more essential services for more than 5 days.
- Essential Household Contents Grant – provides a contribution towards replacing or repairing essential household contents, such as beds, linen and whitegoods that have been lost or damaged by an eligible disaster.
- Structural Assistance Grant – provides a contribution towards repairs or replacement of a dwelling damaged by an eligible disaster, to return it to a safe, habitable and secure condition.

Essential Services Safety and Reconnection Scheme

To assist residents with the inspection and reconnection of essential services that have been damaged by an eligible disaster. The scheme provides financial assistance to individuals and families as a contribution towards safety inspections of and repairs to residential essential services (i.e. electricity, gas, water and sewerage) damaged by an eligible disaster.

Contact Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors on 1800 173 349 or www.communities.qld.gov.au

Assistance for small business

Disaster Assistance (Small Business) Loans

Concessional interest rate loans to assist small business operators whose assets have been significantly damaged by an eligible disaster, to recover and return to viable operations

Disaster Assistance (Essential Working Capital) Loans Scheme for Small Business

Concessional interest rate loans to small businesses who have suffered a significant loss of income as a result of an eligible disaster by providing the essential working capital required to continue business operations.

Special Disaster Assistance Recovery Grants – Small Business

Grants for small businesses who have suffered direct damage caused by an eligible disaster. Grants are aimed at covering the cost of clean-up and reinstatement, but not at providing compensation for losses.

Contact Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority on 1800 623 946 or www.qrida.qld.gov.au

Assistance for not-for-profit organisations

Disaster Assistance (Not-for-profit organisations) Loans

Concessional interest rate loans to assist not-for-profit organisations whose assets have been significantly damaged by an eligible disaster, to recover and return to viable operations

Disaster Assistance (Essential Working Capital) Loans Scheme for Not-for-profit organisations

Concessional interest rate loans to not-for-profit organisations who have suffered a significant loss of income as a result of an eligible disaster by providing the essential working capital required to continue business operations.

Special Disaster Assistance Recovery Grants – Not-for-profit organisations

Grants for not-for-profit organisations who have suffered direct damage caused by an eligible disaster. Grants are aimed at covering the cost of clean-up and reinstatement, but not at providing compensation for losses.

Contact Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority on 1800 623 946 or www.qrida.qld.gov.au

Assistance for primary producers

Disaster Assistance (Primary Producers) Loans

Concessional interest rate loans to assist primary producers whose assets have been significantly damaged by an eligible disaster, to recover and return to viable operations

Disaster Assistance (Essential Working Capital) Loans Scheme for Primary Producers

Concessional interest rate loans to primary producers who have suffered a significant loss of income as a result of an eligible disaster by providing the essential working capital required to continue business operations.

Special Disaster Assistance Recovery Grants - Primary Producers

Grants for primary producers who have suffered direct damage caused by an eligible disaster. Grants are aimed at covering the cost of clean-up and reinstatement, but not at providing compensation for losses.

Contact Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority on 1800 623 946 or www.qrida.qld.gov.au

Freight Subsidies for Primary Producers

To assist primary producers impacted by an eligible disaster with the transport of livestock, fodder or water for livestock, building, fencing equipment or machinery to the primary producer's home property.

Contact Department of Agriculture and Fisheries on 13 25 23 or www.daf.qld.gov.au

Assistance for state and local governments:

Counter Disaster Operations

To assist local governments and state agencies to undertake activities that alleviate personal hardship

Reconstruction of Essential Public Assets (including Emergency Works and Immediate Reconstruction)

- Emergency Works

To assist local governments and state agencies to undertake urgent activities necessary following an eligible disaster to temporarily restore an eligible essential public asset to enable it to operate/be operated at an acceptable level of efficiency to support the immediate recovery of a community.

- Immediate Reconstruction Works

To assist state agencies or local governments to immediately and permanently reconstruct damaged essential public assets to pre-disaster function immediately after the eligible disaster. Reconstruction of Essential Public Assets are works undertaken by local governments and state agencies and to reconstruct damaged essential public assets to pre-disaster function.

- Reconstruction of Essential Public Assets:

To assist local governments and state agencies to reconstruct damaged essential public assets to pre-disaster function.

Contact Queensland Reconstruction Authority on 1800 110 841 or www.gra.qld.gov.au

Assistance for communities and in exceptional circumstances

Category C – Community Recovery Fund

- A community recovery fund in circumstances where a community is severely affected and needs to restore social networks, community functioning and community facilities. Expenditure from the fund is aimed at community recovery, community development and community capacity building, and is administered by the state in close collaboration with local government or other community bodies.

Category D – Exceptional Circumstance Packages

- Acts of relief or recovery carried out to alleviate distress or damage in circumstances which are considered exceptional.



North and Far North Queensland Monsoon Trough State Recovery Plan 2019-2021

September 2019
www.qra.qld.gov.au