

Questions	QRA Response
<p>Will projects identified on a councils LRAP receive a higher weighting? Also, will projects not on an LRAP be considered?</p>	<p>Specifically for Local Government Agencies (LGAs), while projects not in a Local Resilience Action Plan (LRAP) will still be considered, they will not be scored as highly as those identified in a LRAP. Given that applicants can only submit 1 application, it is recommended that councils apply for projects that are identified in their LRAP.</p>
<p>If we are limited to only 1 application from an organisation, does this mean that only one project can be applied for or, can multiple projects be listed on the single application?</p>	<p>Related projects could potentially be combined into a single submission, where appropriate. Only one line item (row) can be completed per Queensland Application Response Form.</p>
<p>The timing is difficult for Local Government operational budgets as the project cannot commence until the implementation plan is signed off, which is mid 2027. This requires a budget commitment for 27/28 financial year, whereas a lot of projects have likely secured budget for 26/27 to support the grant application. This is more of an issue for the planning projects than the capital works / infrastructure projects.</p>	<p>An Applicant may submit a Project Proposal that nominates an in-principle co-contribution (i.e. a co-contribution pending formal approval) while the Applicant and/or delivery partner goes through formal internal approval processes to secure the formal (actual) cocontribution. The Applicant and/or delivery partner must be able to commit to the formal co-contribution prior to the Lead Agency signing of the relevant Schedule. If an in-principle co-contribution does not result in the actual co-contribution prior to the signing of the Schedule, the Minister may withdraw the Australian Government's offer of funding for the project/s. Refer Guidelines section 3.1.2. Signing of the Schedule will likely take place between October and December 2026.</p> <p>Regarding evidence, a copy of an email from a suitable organisation delegate advising of co-contribution availability will suffice.</p>
<p>Can you please clarify re: capped submissions. Is it one for infrastructure and one for other project types or just one overall?</p>	<p>It is one application per organisation. While the application cap applies to each lead organisation, it does not restrict participation as a delivery partner in other projects.</p>
<p>Is an organisation that received funding under Round 2 for an infrastructure project eligible to apply to Round 4?</p>	<p>An organisation can submit an application for Round 4 even though it has received funding in a previous round.</p>
<p>If an organisation has received funds for a community hub previously, would an application for funding for fit out for converting to emergency evac centre in disaster situations i.e. beds tables chairs postable VMS signs be eligible</p>	<p>Potentially, if the project is an eligible activity and not considered BAU. Refer to Appendix C for BAU and Section 5 for eligible activity types. The primary purpose of the project must be to increase the understanding of natural disaster impacts, building resilience to future disasters and/or reduce natural disaster risk.</p>

<p>Are we required to provide evidence of the co-contribution - this could be challenging due to the short timeframe and Council's budget/meeting cycle. If we don't have it identified in the 26/27 budget - what will suffice as evidence?</p>	<p>An Applicant may submit a Project Proposal that nominates an in-principle co-contribution (i.e. a co-contribution pending formal approval) while the Applicant and/or delivery partner goes through formal internal approval processes to secure the formal (actual) cocontribution. The Applicant and/or delivery partner must be able to commit to the formal co-contribution prior to the Lead Agency signing of the relevant Schedule. If an in-principle co-contribution does not result in the actual co-contribution prior to the signing of the Schedule, the Minister may withdraw the Australian Government's offer of funding for the project/s. Refer Guidelines section 3.1.2. <i>Signing of the Schedule will likely take place between October and December 2026.</i></p> <p>Regarding evidence, a copy of an email from a suitable organisation delegate advising of co-contribution availability will suffice.</p>
<p>Is there any guidance on how the co-contribution is split internally between the lead agency, applicant, and delivery partners?</p>	<p>The Lead Agency (QRA) will not provide a co-contribution. This will need to be provided by the lead applicants and/or their partners. The minimum co-contribution requirement is based on the lead applicant type. Delivery partners can contribute to the overall co-contribution and this should be provided in the budget breakdown. How the co-contribution is met is the responsibility of the lead applicant.</p>
<p>Can i confirm Councils who are not low rate based or First Nations will have to provide a 50% co-contribution. thanks</p>	<p>Yes, that is correct. Please refer to Table 1 Section 3.1.1 for the full details of co-contribution requirements to confirm for your organisation.</p>
<p>Would a consultancy supporting QRA or a council be considered an external expense or a deliver partner? And is the difference just whether co-contribution is required?</p>	<p>A consultancy could be considered as a project expense if it directly relates to the delivery of the project, noting that expenses incurred in developing an application are not an eligible expense. A consultancy would be considered a delivery partner if it was providing financial or in-kind support to the project.</p>
<p>Did I understand right, We fill in the QRA form and then a Nema application?</p>	<p>Only need to complete the Excel-based QRA Application Response Form. The NEMA application form is there for reference and may assist with completing the QRA form.</p>
<p>Will an exemption to the co-contribution be considered for non-rate based first nations councils?</p>	<p>As per Chapter 3.1.1 Table 1, First Nations organisations must contribute at least 10% of eligible project costs.</p>
<p>For construction projects, is a formal cost plan required to be submitted as part of the budget?</p>	<p>A budget needs to be submitted and for infrastructure projects the costs included in the budget must be provided by the relevant professional based on the project value. Refer to Section 6.3.</p>
<p>21 working days is a very tight timeframe for consultation with First Nations. It is also tight for consultation with local councils, especially if letters of support are being requested. Is there an evidence guideline for consultation eg email chain, meeting minutes ?</p>	<p>Letters of support are required from delivery partners who are contributing financially or in-kind to the project. No specific requirements have been provided in the guidelines for consultation. A letter of support is one form of evidence. A report that details consultation undertaken could be another.</p>

<p>If there is budget in this FY that is towards the project could this be used as co-contribution or does it have to be budget from 27/28 given sign off times for implementation plan?</p>	<p>An Applicant may submit a Project Proposal that nominates an in-principle co-contribution (i.e. a co-contribution pending formal approval) while the Applicant and/or delivery partner goes through formal internal approval processes to secure the formal (actual) cocontribution. The Applicant and/or delivery partner must be able to commit to the formal co-contribution prior to the Lead Agency signing of the relevant Schedule. If an in-principle co-contribution does not result in the actual co-contribution prior to the signing of the Schedule, the Minister may withdraw the Australian Government's offer of funding for the project/s. Refer Guidelines section 3.1.2. <i>Signing of the Schedule will likely take place between October and December 2026.</i></p> <p>Regarding evidence, a copy of an email from a suitable organisation delegate advising of co-contribution availability will suffice.</p>
<p>Infrastructure Priority Question - the notes around priority infrastructure projects notes large scale projects. Is an infrastructure project that looks to create improved resilience and response for impacted people in a disaster be also see as priority infrastructure if it is a single site and not large scale, say \$2M? It may be that prioritising large scale projects would mean that only one or two projects could take up the majority of funding available for Qld. Also, what is 'large scale'?</p>	<p>The Guidelines only specify a minimum value set for infrastructure projects of \$0.5 million. A good reference would be to look at approved projects nationally on the NEMA DRF website to gain an idea on the types and value of infrastructure projects that have been approved. This would provide guidance on whether or not the DRF is a suitable source of funding for the proposed project.</p>
<p>Appreciate there is a 90 page NEMA Guideline for this DRF . My question is for Non Infrastructure Projects such as converting a Flood Study to the next phase in undertaking a Flood Risk Management Study and Plan to assess and manage the flood risk per the QRA Flood Risk Management Framework - is that next phase an eligible project . In addition engaging an external contractor to project manage a successful project on behalf of local government eligible? That contractor would work with council staff on the project.</p>	<p>Refer Guideline section 5.3. A consultancy could be considered as a project expense if it directly relates to the delivery of the project, noting that expenses incurred in developing an application are not an eligible expense. Undertaking a flood risk management study and plan is an eligible activity. QRA recommends using the Queensland Checklist for flood-related projects.</p>

<p>Will actions identified and endorsed by Local Council organisations in Local Resilience Action Plans need to provide letter of support from Local Council or will meeting minutes demonstrating endorsement be okay?</p>	<p>Reference should be made to the endorsed LRAP specifying the actions included in the LRAP that are proposed to be addressed by the project. If the Applicant is not the Council that owns the LRAP then a letter of support from the Council will need to be provided.</p>
<p>what is the interplay between the three weighted criteria and the 4th criteria ?</p>	<p>The Assessment criteria and how they are assessed is provided in Section 6. Noting that Criterion 4 is non-weighted and based on overall value for money.</p>
<p>According to the Guidelines, Qld will receive a minimum of \$5.343m (to ensure equity of funding across the states). Can you please confirm whether this amount for Qld will also be subject to the 75/25% split?</p>	<p>The baseline funding allocation is only the Australian Government's component of funding and does not include a state or territory or Applicant co-contribution (Section 3.1.3). The allocations provided by the Australian Government are indicative only; that is, the Australian Government may at its discretion reduce the total amount of Commonwealth funding available, and the Assessment Panel and Minister have discretion to recommend and approve, respectively, grants that differ in amount from the notional sub-allocations (see sections 8.2.3 and 8.3).</p>
<p>Can a Climate Resilient Alliance (under LGAQ - comprised of a number of neighbouring local governments) apply if their member Councils are also applying individually?</p>	<p>Yes if it is an eligible organisation according to the Guidelines. Councils could be delivery partners. See Section 4.</p>
<p>Are public universities registered as not-for-profit under ACNC considered eligible for 20% co-contribution or should apply as other organisations with 50% co-contribution?</p>	<p>Your finance department would be able to advise what type of organisation the University is based on the definitions provided in the guidelines (Section 4.2).</p>
<p>Is there a reason QRA do not use online grant portals like other states? Excel is not a particularly user-friendly way to put together grant applications.</p>	<p>Unfortunately, the MARS portal that QRA uses is not set up to accept grant applications for non-DRFA programs. NEMA's application portal is not compatible with other online grants systems, and Lead Agencies are required to manually copy and paste content from application forms into NEMA's portal. To maintain data quality and maximise efficiency of uploading applications to NEMA, QRA has developed the Excel-based response form which must be used by applicants.</p>
<p>Given the detailed requirements for the mandatory supporting documents including cost benefits assessments and modelling to demonstrate impact on insurance, is there scope for extensions for the deadline for submission?</p>	<p>Additional time to submit an application will not be considered. As the owner of this program, NEMA has set these timeframes and QRA is not in a position to make adjustments.</p>
<p>Universities are nonprofit organisations. Will QRA and NEMA assess them as such, or do they fall under 'all other applicants'?</p>	<p>Your finance department would be able to advise what type of organisation the University is based on the definitions provided in the guidelines. QRA will refer to the evidence provided in the application and the Guidelines to confirm applicant type (Section 4.2.)</p>

<p>I have been advised that our projects in response to the this grant in limited to the LRAP project we submitted the QRA, is that correct?</p>	<p>Specifically for Local Government Agencies (LGAs), while projects not in a Local Resilience Action Plan (LRAP) will still be considered, they will not be scored as highly as those identified in a LRAP. Given that applicants can only submit 1 application, it is recommended that councils apply for projects that are identified in their LRAP.</p>
<p>Some insurers are not reducing premiums or not insuring after flood levees installed. What other evidence might be acceptable?</p>	<p>Refer section 6.1 and 7.6. For projects claiming insurance co-benefits, information that substantiates the claims should be provided, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - estimates or modelling prepared by an insurer or other relevant professional (e.g. actuary) showing expected insurance impacts, - detailed engineering specifications or before-and-after mapping showing that the infrastructure removes or substantially reduces risk from future hazards, and/or - comparative case studies showing how similar infrastructure projects in comparable locations successfully lowered insurance premiums or reduced losses. <p>Note: evidence of insurance benefits will be reviewed by external advisers through the process outlined at section 8.1.2. Projects will only be preferred by the Assessment Panel where it considers insurance-related claims have been demonstrated, taking into account the external advice.</p>
<p>If The R4 application is for Detail Design which will lead to construction of infrastructure (no costs for construction are part of the application) does that fall under the "infrastructure" stream and not the "other stream"?</p>	<p>From the description the project could potentially be an eligible activity type 5, other stream. (Section 5.1.2)</p>
<p>Given Queensland can only submit 30 applications to NEMA, what factors will QRA use to differentiate between applications that are otherwise assessed as similarly competitive?</p>	<p>As per the Guidelines (Chapter 7.2.1), QRA will undertaken an indicative assessment of all complete applications. The indicative assessment will be in accordance with the criteria detailed within the Guidelines (Appendix E). Regarding priorities identified by QRA for Queensland-based projects, these will be summarised and published on the QRA DRF Round 4 webpage in the coming business days.</p>
<p>If I understood correctly from your presentation that a state government department could be the lead agency but if the beneficiaries/supporting entities are LGAs then the funding balance NEMA/applicant could be reflected as LGAs applying?</p>	<p>Any eligible organisation can be the lead applicant and can have a number of delivery partners. The lead applicant and delivery partners can contribute financially or in-kind to meet the co-contribution requirements. These arrangements need to be included in the application and budget. Co-contribution requirements are based on on the organisation type of the lead applicant.</p>

<p>Where an existing bridge has sustained significant flood damage and a project proposes to improve its flood resilience as part of repair or replacement works, how would assessors determine whether there is a sufficient increase in resilience benefit beyond asset restoration?</p>	<p>The application needs to demonstrate that the primary purpose of the project is to build resilience to future disasters and/or reduce disaster risks. Mandatory attachments to infrastructure applications include a cost benefit analysis (CBA). Refer sections 7.6 and CBA template provided by NEMA.</p>
<p>Is there a process to give potential delivery partners some visibility on project proposals? Or is it usually all agreed privately through past relationships</p>	<p>QRA adheres to the Privacy and Information requirements in the DRF Guidelines and in relevant legislation. Refer to Sections 13.4-6 for DRF Privacy and Information.</p>
<p>If a foreign company held a 39.9% equity stake in an infrastructure project, would QRA/NEMA require FIRB approval?</p>	<p>Overseas organisations are ineligible. Businesses must be able to provide a current ABN.</p>
<p>Is registration on the ACNC charity list all that is required to provide proof of NFP status?</p>	<p>As per Section 4.2: Not-for-profits must provide evidence of their not-for-profit status – for example, a current Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission’s (ACNC) Registration, or Constitutional documents and/or Articles of Association that demonstrate the not-for-profit character of the organisation.</p>
<p>Can previously completed investigations, concept designs or technical studies undertaken since 1 July 2024 contribute toward historical co-contributions where they directly relate to the proposed project?</p>	<p>Potentially these activates could meet the requirements of a historical co-contribution - Historical investments must extend or enhance the project. Where historical investments form part of a co-contribution, the Application must clearly identify this in the project budget and describe how the DRF project will extend or enhance the prior investment. Evidence of the historical investment should also be provided as an optional attachment. Refer Section 3.1.2</p>
<p>Can an organisation be named on - but not lead - more than one application? For instance, could a university be a partner on one or more applications while also leading a separate application?</p>	<p>Yes. Organisations could potentially be a delivery partner for multiple projects.</p>
<p>On top of the NEMA priority areas, are there any particular themes QRA is hoping to address? Eg support specifically for severe but non-flooding storms</p>	<p>Qld will undertake an initial review according to the assessment criteria outlined in Section 6. Queensland priorities will be published on QRA's DRF Round 4 webpage in the coming business days.</p>

<p>Has QRA noticed any recurring pain / dysfunctional points in past DRF projects as theyve been delivered? I understand QRA doesnt do the delivery so much as the applicant, but might see how they struggle to manage partners or scope creep.</p> <p>Or does only NEMA see the progress reports?</p>	<p>Applicants are responsible for the delivery of approved projects. QRA administers the program on behalf of the Australian Government in Queensland.</p>
<p>Given the short timeframes and restriction to one application per Council. Can a ROC apply for a common project identified across mulitple LRAPs and if they can, do the ROCs need to provide a letter of support from all participating local councils or will meeting minutes be okay?</p>	<p>ROCs are an eligible organisation (ABN) and can submit an application and could potentially have Councils as delivery partners. Evidence of consultation could include minutes of meetings, however a letter of support is required if the delivery partner is contributing financially and/or in-kind (Section 7.2.4).</p>