
Queensland 2013 Flood Recovery Plan

(for the events of January – February 2013)

Foreword

The widespread natural disasters of early 2013 were a grim reminder that extreme weather will always be part of the Queensland landscape. That is why my government is committed to speeding up recovery and ultimately building stronger, more resilient communities.

Travelling throughout the State, I have been deeply impressed – though not surprised – by the strength and courage of Queenslanders.

While the financial impact of the cyclone and associated floods is still being assessed, the emotional impact on individuals, families and communities is immeasurable.

This Queensland 2013 Flood Recovery Plan (for the events of January – February 2013) provides the framework to lead the recovery, encouraging all levels of government to work with industry and the community to rebuild stronger infrastructure than before and leave a permanent legacy of safety and resilience for the future.

Campbell Newman MP
Premier of Queensland

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Section One – Introduction

Aim

This Recovery Plan provides strategic guidance for the coordination and management of recovery, reconstruction and community resilience activities undertaken by the Queensland State government, local governments, non-government partners, industry and not-for-profit organisations after the flood and damage impacts of Tropical Cyclone Oswald (TC Oswald). Its purpose is to assist disaster-affected communities get back on their feet as quickly as possible while ensuring the effective and efficient employment of limited resources.

The tragic loss of human life, wide spread damage and severe disruption to the State's communities, economy and environment that has occurred during the summers of 2011, 2012 and 2013 as a result of flood and cyclone events emphasises the importance of resilience as a key component of the State's disaster recovery framework. The Queensland 2013 Flood Recovery Plan sets the context for improved enhancement of resilience across the functional areas of recovery and aims to improve the State's ability to withstand, and bounce back from, future natural disaster events.

Scope

The scope of the Queensland 2013 Flood Recovery Plan is restricted to those local government areas impacted by TC Oswald and its associated rainfall and flooding. The scope for this Recovery Plan covers the period 21 January 2013 through to 30 June 2015. This is the period immediately after TC Oswald's impact through to expiration of funding timelines as prescribed in the Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements 2012 (Section 5.3).

The Recovery Plan recognises the complex and dynamic nature of the disaster recovery environment and has been developed to incorporate strategies necessary to recover from subsequent similar natural disasters that may occur during the 2012-13 Australian tropical cyclone season (1 November 2012 to 30 April 2013). It also acknowledges that planning and recovery efforts have already commenced throughout many of the impacted regions.

This Recovery Plan establishes the context for recovery at the State and local levels of government. It also sets the recovery structures within the Disaster Recovery Coordination Regions that were created in response to the devastation brought by the flood waters and weather events in January – February 2013. This Recovery Plan documents the State's recovery governance framework as well as the roles and responsibilities of functional recovery groups. It provides a broad overview of each functional recovery group's key projects jointly undertaken by lead and support agencies.

This Recovery Plan does not include initiatives that are not directly related to TC Oswald and its associated rainfall and flooding events, disaster response activities or activities being delivered as part of core business of the Queensland and Commonwealth Governments.

TC Oswald and 2013 Floods

TC Oswald developed in the Gulf of Carpentaria on Thursday 17 January 2013 and crossed the western coast of Cape York Peninsula just after midnight on Tuesday 22 January 2013 as a weak Category 1 system (Figure 1). Weakening to a low pressure system, Ex-TC Oswald moved south, producing extremely heavy rainfall and damaging winds in the region between Rockhampton and Bundaberg, and in the ranges along the QLD/NSW border. In just four days Gladstone received 819.8 mm of rain, exceeding the amount of rain they had in the calendar years of 2011 or 2012. On 27 January the average area rainfall of 204.1 mm for the Burnett catchment exceeded the previous record by more than 80 mm.

In the southern regions of the State, one-day catchment rainfall records were also set for the Mary, Logan-Albert, Kolan and Burrum River catchments. The area-averaged rainfall for the Brisbane River

catchment was very similar to that in the 2011 event. Rainfall totals experienced in the Bremer catchment ranked second behind 1974, and ahead of 2011 (Source: Bureau of Meteorology, 2013).

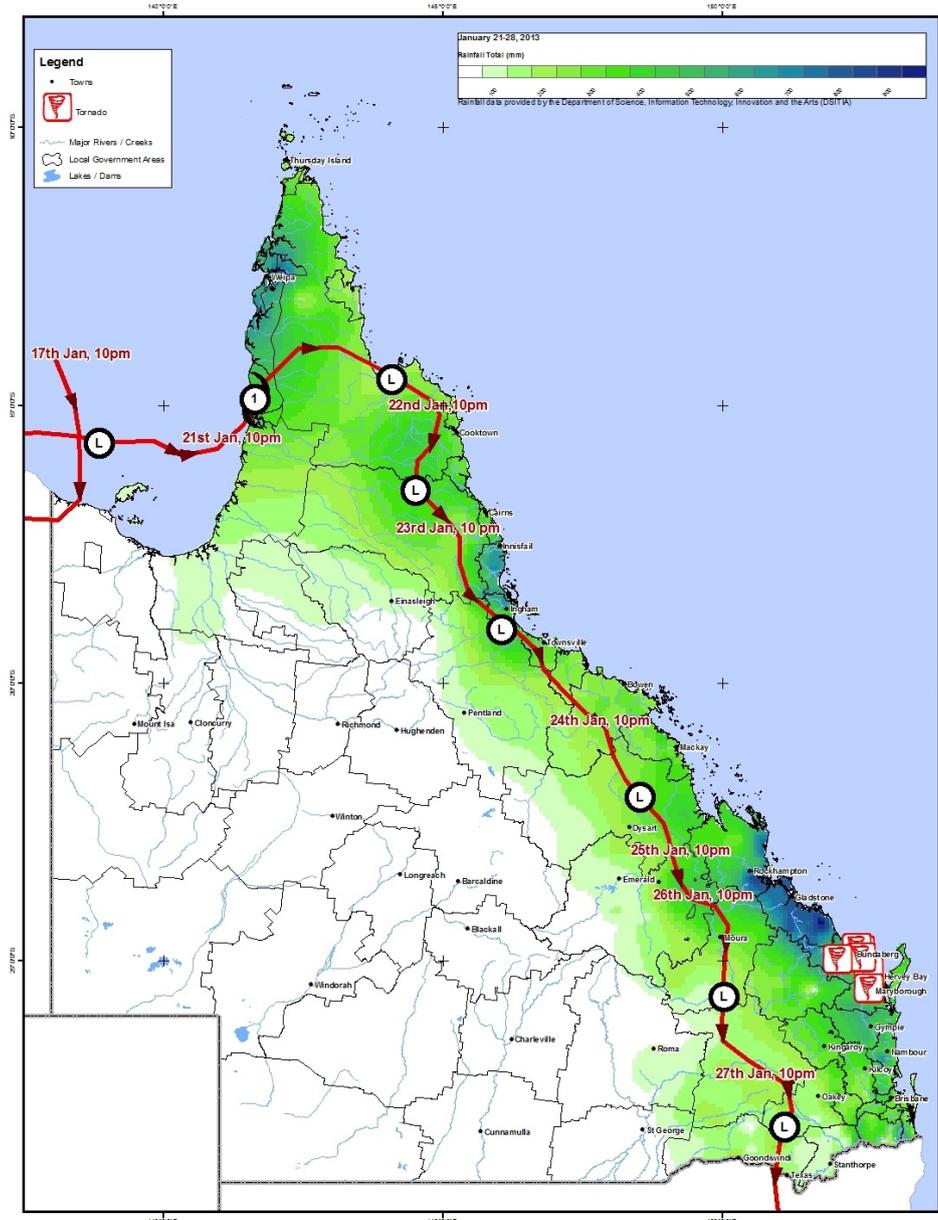


Figure 1: Approximate path of TC Oswald/Ex-TC Oswald (Source: QldRA & DSITIA)

Extent of known damage

The flood events and effects that occurred from 21 to 29 January 2013 as a result of TC Oswald and associated rainfall and flooding, had a catastrophic effect on Queensland:

- Six people deceased from flood-related incidents
- Mandatory evacuation of 70 patients from the Bundaberg hospital
- Over 2,000 homes across the State have been assessed as uninhabitable and this is likely to increase
- 339 State and non-State schools closed
- Tornado-like strikes in several locations, including Bargara, Burnett Heads, Bungadoo and Burrum Heads

- In the North Burnett area 315 properties were impacted including 137 in Gayndah and 107 in Mundubbera
- Approximately 750 businesses affected (initial estimates have some 200 businesses inundated in Bundaberg, about 100 in Maryborough and 150 in Gympie)
- 59% of marine turtle nests at Mon Repos nesting area and an estimated 46,000 eggs have been lost
- 255 (43%) of protected areas affected, of these 124 protected areas are closed
- 5,845 kms of State roads closed
- 2,800 kms (39%) of State rail network closed
- Over 2,000 residents in the Bundaberg Region were evacuated with up to 1,000 North Bundaberg residents evacuated by emergency airlift
- More than 390,000 homes and businesses across Queensland lost power
- Natural gas supply disrupted to Fraser Coast and Bundaberg areas
- Sediment load into marine environment expected to have significant long term impact on seagrass and animals that feed on it, especially turtles and dugong
- As at 30 January 2013, the Insurance Council of Australia had reported insurance losses of \$187 million and this is rising quickly
- Lost coal production could reach up to 3.5 million tonnes
- Blackwater and Moura railway lines which feed the Port of Gladstone impacted
- The Bundaberg port closed and marinas and slipways have been destroyed
- Agricultural industry, particularly citrus growers and livestock industry losses, as a result of loss of on-farm infrastructure or fishing assets, loss of existing crops and livestock, and costs associated with returning to full production including replanting, restocking and re-fencing

**Information current as at 15 February 2013*

Impacted regions

As at 15 February 2013, 54 regions (Figure 2) throughout the State had experienced damage as a result of TC Oswald and the associated rainfall and flooding events and were activated for natural disaster assistance:

- Aurukun Shire Council
- Brisbane City Council
- Burdekin Shire Council
- Cairns Regional Council
- Cassowary Coast Regional Council
- Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council
- Cook Shire Council
- Etheridge Shire Council
- Gladstone Regional Council
- Goondiwindi Regional Council
- Hinchinbrook Shire Council
- Ipswich Regional Council
- Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council
- Lockyer Valley Regional Council
- Mackay Regional Council
- McKinlay Shire Council
- Banana Shire Council
- Bundaberg Regional Council
- Burke Shire Council
- Carpentaria Shire Council
- Central Highlands Regional Council
- Cloncurry Shire Council
- Doomadgee Aboriginal Shire Council
- Fraser Coast Regional Council
- Gold Coast City Council
- Gympie Regional Council
- Hope Vale Aboriginal Shire Council
- Isaac Regional Council
- Lockhart River Aboriginal Shire Council
- Logan City Council
- Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council
- Moreton Bay Regional Council

- Mornington Shire Council
- Northern Peninsula Area Regional Council
- Palm Island Aboriginal Shire Council
- Redland City Council
- Scenic Rim Regional Council
- South Burnett Regional Council
- Sunshine Coast Regional Council
- Toowoomba Regional Council
- Torres Strait Island Regional Council
- Whitsunday Regional Council
- Woorabinda Aboriginal Shire Council
- Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council
- North Burnett Regional Council
- Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council
- Rockhampton Regional Council
- Somerset Regional Council
- Southern Downs Regional Council
- Tablelands Regional Council
- Torres Shire Council
- Western Downs Regional Council
- Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council
- Yarrabah Aboriginal Shire Council



Figure 2: Queensland Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements (NDRRA) activations as at 15 February 2013 (*Source:* Emergency Management Queensland, 2013)

Section Two – Recovery

Governance Framework

Governance for the Queensland 2013 Flood Recovery Plan will be provided through the Disaster Management Cabinet Committee (DMCC) chaired by the Minister for Local Government, Community Recovery and Resilience. It will be constituted of Ministers of the portfolios aligned with the functional recovery groups. A Chief Executive Officer Leadership Team (CLT) Sub-committee – Community Recovery and Resilience will be established to mirror the DMCC and will be chaired by the Director-General of the Department of Local Government, Community Recovery and Resilience. The CLT Sub-committee will constitute the Under Treasurer, Director-General of the Department of Community Safety and the Chief Executive Officer of the Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QldRA), as well as Directors- General for the lead agencies on the functional recovery groups, including:

- Director-General, Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services – Human and Social Recovery
- Director-General, Department of Environment and Heritage Protection – Environment Recovery
- Director-General, Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning – Economic Recovery
- Director-General, Department of Housing and Public Works – Building Recovery
- Director-General, Department of Transport and Main Roads – Roads and Transport Recovery
- Executive Director, Department of the Premier and Cabinet

Minister for Local Government, Community Recovery and Resilience

The Minister for Local Government was appointed on 4 February 2013 to an expanded portfolio to deliver on the recovery of the 2013 floods. The portfolio, now known as Local Government, Community Recovery and Resilience, will lead a resilience program to strive to mitigate the impact of natural disasters in the future. The Department continues to deliver short and long-term solutions for strong local government. This portfolio also has responsibility for the QldRA, a vertically integrated statutory authority with strong links to federal and local government, and will work in partnership with local communities to build up Queensland’s resilience to natural disasters. Strong, sustainable and resilient local governments are a key focus of the Department along with community planning, asset management and financial management that will deliver improved capability.

Department of Local Government, Community Recovery and Resilience

The newly formed Department of Local Government, Community Recovery and Resilience incorporates the traditional role for Local Government but is now extended to include a facilitation role to enable government to work together to build community resilience based on an ‘all hazards’ approach in disaster ravaged areas. Resilience focus areas will include examination of the feasibility of levees and dams, natural safeguards and also community infrastructure such as community based and led support plans.

The clear priority in the immediate term will be ensuring all those affected by the floods get back on their feet, and the long term focus of all levels of government must shift to minimising the impact of flooding on towns and vital infrastructure, in lieu of constant repair jobs. This Department will look at ways to build up resilience to natural disasters or ease the impacts in those areas where solutions cannot be found.

Disaster Management Cabinet Committee (DMCC)

The DMCC is established to make strategic decisions about prevention, preparation, response and recovery for disaster events, and to build Queensland's resilience to natural disasters. This Cabinet Committee is chaired by the Minister for Local Government, Community Recovery and Resilience and will provide clear and unambiguous senior strategic leadership in relation to disaster management and resilience in Queensland. Annex A details the full membership of the DMCC.

State Disaster Coordinators

Disaster Recovery Coordinators have been appointed to lead disaster recovery efforts in the affected areas of Queensland (Figure 3):

- Northern Queensland Region—Don Cousins
- Bundaberg/North Burnett Region—Deputy Commissioner Brett Pointing APM
- Southern Queensland Region—Bill Mellor

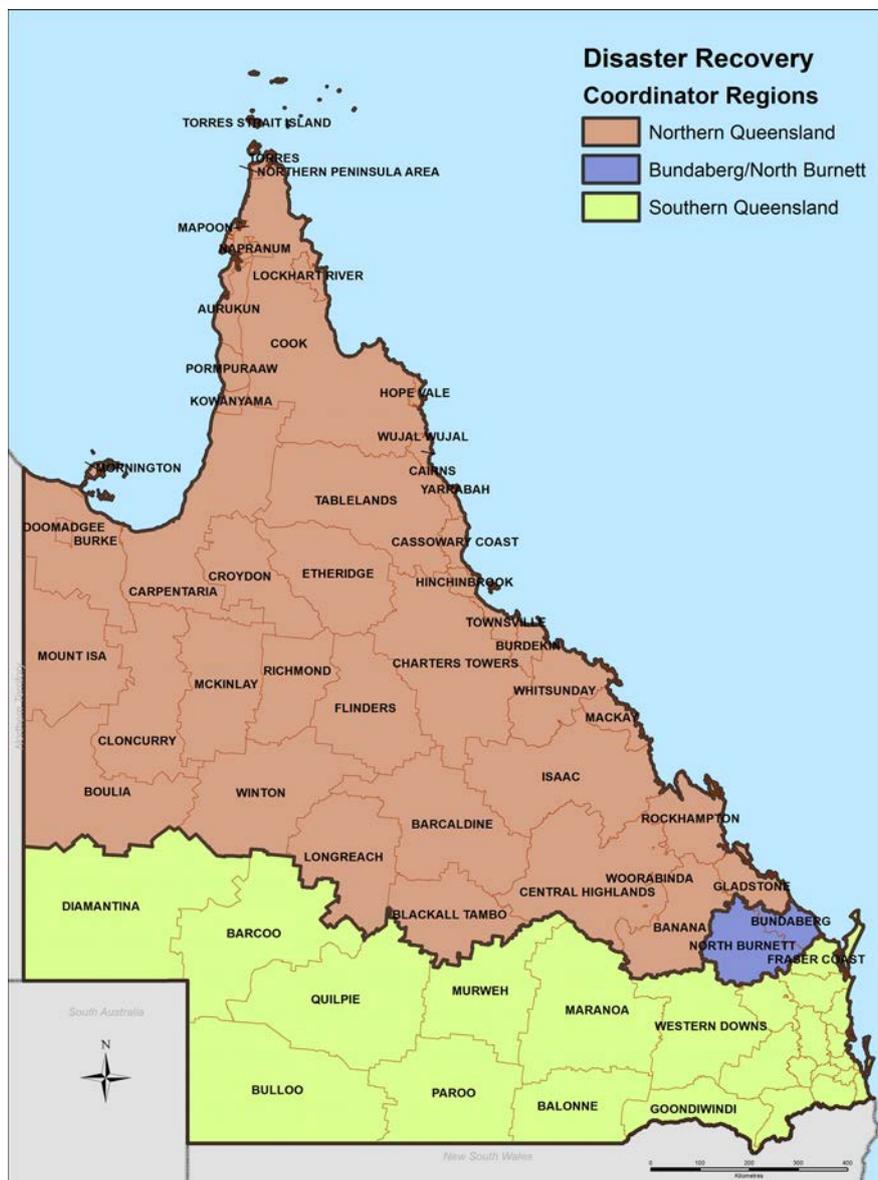


Figure 3: Regional breakdown of Disaster Recovery Coordinators (*Source:* Queensland Government, 2013)

The functions of the Disaster Recovery Coordinators as legislated in the *Queensland Disaster Management Act, 2003* (Section 21C) are to:

1. Coordinate the disaster recovery operations for the State Disaster Management Group (SDMG);
2. Report regularly to the Minister for Local Government, Community Recovery and Resilience about disaster recovery operations;
3. Ensure, as far as reasonably practicable, that any strategic decisions of the SDMG about disaster recovery operations are implemented; and
4. Provide strategic advice on disaster recovery operations to government agencies performing disaster recovery operations through the functional recovery group lead agencies.

Functional Recovery Groups

At the State level, functional recovery groups have been established to effectively manage and coordinate recovery initiatives across all impacted regions. These functional recovery groups will report through the CLT Sub-committee to the Minister for Local Government, Community Recovery and Resilience.

Human and Social Recovery Group. The Human and Social Recovery Group coordinates the efficient and effective delivery of human and social recovery activities. These activities include the provision of financial assistance and personal support services for individuals, families and communities. The Group is chaired by the Director-General of the Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services which is the lead Queensland Government agency with responsibility for human and social recovery.

Economic Recovery Group. The Economic Recovery Group coordinates the efficient and effective delivery of economic recovery activities. These activities include advice on the economic impacts of current disaster events and the group also provides information on the needs of local government and industry in responding to the events and getting the economy back to full production. The Group is chaired by the Director-General of the Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning which is the lead Queensland Government agency with responsibility for economic recovery.

Environment Recovery Group. The Environment Recovery Group coordinates the efficient and effective planning and implementation of environment recovery activities. These activities include advice on the measures required to achieve environmental recovery and to monitor and provide advice on current and potential environmental and cultural heritage issues. It also facilitates information exchange and maximises efficient allocation of resources towards recovery. A key focus is to progress strategies to reduce future impacts on the natural environment, in both urban and rural landscapes, focusing on long term resilience and sustainability. The Group is chaired by the Director-General of the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection which is the lead Queensland Government agency with responsibility for environmental recovery.

Building Recovery Group. The Building Recovery Group coordinates the efficient and effective information exchange, issues identification and resolution between government agencies, building industry and insurance providers to ensure the prioritised use of available resources. The Group is chaired by the Director-General of the Department of Housing and Public Works which is the lead Queensland Government agency with responsibility for building recovery.

Roads and Transport Recovery Group. The Roads and Transport Recovery Group coordinates the efficient and effective delivery of road and transport recovery activities. These activities include input into the development of the Roads and Transport Recovery Program, including identifying priorities. The Department of Transport and Main Roads is responsible for delivering the State-controlled roads and transport response and reconstruction and will engage directly with industry and the community on the recovery and reconstruction phases following the natural disaster. The

Group is chaired by the Director-General of the Department of Transport and Main Roads which is the lead Queensland Government agency with responsibility for roads and transport recovery.

Each functional recovery group is chaired by a Director-General from the most appropriate State Government Department, and may comprise representatives from Queensland and Commonwealth Government agencies, non-government organisations and service providers, industry and not-for-profit and community groups. Membership within the Groups will be modified as required to meet the demands of the recovery effort.

Recovery will be achieved by the allocation and employment of resources and capabilities through the functional recovery groups. Through their Chairs, each functional recovery group is responsible for the development and implementation of plans to manage and coordinate their specific areas of responsibility. Where necessary, subordinate recovery plans will be developed to manage complex singular recovery objectives (for example, mental health). The Chairs will also be responsible for the internal management of the functional recovery groups, including the development of Terms of Reference, the scheduling of meetings and the communication of issues and priorities within, and across the Groups.

While each functional recovery group is focused primarily on a single aspect of recovery, they must be interdependent and aligned with each other to ensure that appropriate strategies are implemented to manage issues that cut across the functional areas and to provide support to areas with the greatest need.

Reporting

The Minister for Local Government, Community Recovery and Resilience will have a driving role, leading the recovery progress and ensuring recovery milestones are achieved by the functional recovery groups and the QldRA, and directing urgent action as required to ensure recovery and resilience outcomes are achieved in accordance with this Recovery Plan.

Functional recovery groups and the QldRA will report to the Minister for Local Government, Community Recovery and Resilience, via the Department of Local Government, Community Recovery and Resilience. Reporting will be regular and will include appropriate metrics nominated by the agencies (outlined in Annex B) and regular recovery project status reporting. Reporting frequency will be determined by the CLT Sub-committee - Community Recovery and Resilience and will be regularly provided to the Department, the CLT Sub-committee - Community Recovery and Resilience and the DMCC, detailing recovery progress, key performance metrics of the recovery portfolio, as well as providing clear communication for the community so progress made on the recovery is well known, and key milestones are celebrated.

A regular report which details the rate of recovery progress will be provided to Cabinet by the Minister for Local Government, Community Recovery and Resilience. Frequency of reporting will be as determined by the DMCC.

Communications

The public will be regularly informed of recovery progress. This will be a long-term recovery program and broad communications strategies will be employed by the functional recovery groups to engage with local councils, businesses, industries and other stakeholders throughout the recovery period. The Department of Local Government, Community Recovery and Resilience will assume responsibility for the central coordination and strategic oversight of communication activities, ensuring regular public reporting of recovery progress and resilience improvement initiatives.

Resourcing

The full extent of the scale and scope of damage from TC Oswald and its associated rainfall and flooding has yet to be finalised. The funds to implement this Recovery Plan will be obtained from several sources:

- Under the *National Partnership Agreement for Natural Disaster Reconstruction and Recovery, February 2013*, the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments will contribute funds allocated through the Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements (NDRRA) in accordance with the provisions of the NDRRA Determination 2012.
- Corporate and private contributions and offers of assistance from individuals and not-for-profit organisations.
- Insurance payments for the loss of property and business interruption, including private businesses, individuals and government agencies.
- The Queensland Floods Appeal 2013. This appeal was established by the Australian Red Cross in partnership with the Queensland Government to provide assistance to individuals, families and communities directly affected by the floods, tornados and storm damage that resulted from Ex-TC Oswald. An independent Queensland Floods Appeal Distribution Committee, with representatives from government, local communities and the Red Cross has been appointed by the Queensland Government. The Committee's key responsibility will be to oversee the distribution of public donations made to the Queensland Floods Appeal 2013.

Concept of operations

The Queensland 2013 Flood Recovery Plan coordinates the prioritisation and alignment of resources from multiple sources to support the broad range of recovery activities. These activities will be undertaken across three phases:

Phase one: post-impact and early recovery

The post-impact and early recovery phase deals with the provision of outstanding response activities and immediate recovery operations. This phase includes the development of recovery strategies, engagement and consultation with supporting agencies and implementation of the Queensland 2013 Flood Recovery Plan.

This phase commenced on 29 January 2013. Following completion of this phase, recovery efforts focus on medium and long term recovery and reconstruction objectives.

Phase two: recovery and reconstruction

Phase two involves the deliberate undertaking of functional activities and the delivery of resources and services to recover and rebuild disaster affected regions of the State. This phase also includes the monitoring of recovery activities, and where necessary, the adjustment of the functional recovery plans to align with the dynamic nature of the recovery efforts. During this phase initiatives and strategies to enhance the State's resilience to the risks of future disasters will be developed and implemented.

This phase has commenced and will conclude on 30 June 2015.

Phase three: transition

The transition phase of this Recovery Plan will be characterised by the return of outstanding recovery tasks to departmental management arrangements and the progressive handover of recovery responsibilities to appropriate State and local government agencies, non-government organisations and industry sectors.

This phase will commence prior to 30 June 2015.

Local recovery planning

The Queensland 2013 Flood Recovery Plan recognises that local governments are responsible for the preparation of a plan for disaster management in the local government's area (*Queensland Disaster Management Act 2003*, Section 57). Local Council's disaster recovery will need to be delivered while maintaining a 'business as usual' approach for the local government area. Councils have the resources, skilled employees, community connectedness and plans to lead the recovery. Impacted local governments are encouraged to develop a local recovery plan to document their recovery strategies and objectives. Where possible, the local recovery plans should include initiatives that will enhance the community's resilience to future disasters.

Resilience in recovery

The recent natural disasters experienced throughout Queensland and the subsequent loss of life and property and extensive damage to the State's infrastructure has led to the serious disruption of the State's communities, economy and environment. Many Queensland communities have been flooded every couple of years, and we must look at ways to build up our resilience to natural disasters or ease the impacts in those areas regularly affected.

The expansion of the Ministerial portfolio for Local Government to include a Community Recovery and Resilience function is in recognition of the leading role local government and local communities need to play in building resilience. Resilience starts with how communities view themselves. It is a mindset that recognises these natural disasters are a way of life in Queensland, that local communities need to be smart and practical in their approach to planning ahead of these events, and that they must respond together to rebuild quickly and more effectively each time an event occurs.

Damage to key infrastructure, community facilities and the natural environment affirms the importance of an all hazards approach to disaster resilience within the Queensland disaster management framework. The Department of Local Government, Community Recovery and Resilience will focus on enhancing infrastructure and community resilience across Queensland.

Building disaster resilience requires a team effort. The Department of Local Government, Community Recovery and Resilience will work closely with local government, other key government agencies and asset owners to ensure that actions are focussed on community outcomes and services are joined up and efficient. Resilience starts with ensuring communities and infrastructure are built with natural hazards in mind. Community resilience, through the readiness of community members to lead and work together, is critical to the restoration and recovery of social structures.

The State Government has also implemented several disaster resilience initiatives. These include a framework for the coordination of funding for flood preparedness and mitigation and the prioritising of ongoing engagement with the Commonwealth Government to maximise joint funding possibilities. The Department of Local Government, Community Recovery and Resilience will review annual program priority areas for flood mitigation funding each year and will work with the Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning, the Department of Community Safety as well as the Bureau of Meteorology in providing recommendations to the Minister for Local Government, Community Recovery and Resilience as to funding priorities for the coming year.

Flood mitigation and preparedness funding programs currently available to local governments include:

- Local Government Grants and Subsidies Program – Local Government Floods Response \$13.4M available in 2012-13 – administered by the Department of Local Government, Community Recovery and Resilience;

- Royalties for the Regions – Floodplain Security Scheme \$10M available in 2012-13 administered by the Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning;
- South West Queensland Flood Mitigation Fund, one-off allocation of \$10M available in 2012-13 administered by the Department of Community Safety; and
- Natural Disaster Resilience Program \$10.7M available in 2012-13 administered by the Department of Community Safety.

Annex A: Disaster Management Cabinet Committee (DMCC)

Background

The DMCC is established to make strategic decisions about prevention, preparation, response and recovery for disaster events, and to build Queensland's resilience to natural disasters.

Purpose

The Committee's purpose is to provide clear and unambiguous senior strategic leadership in relation to disaster management and resilience in Queensland.

The Committee will:

- provide a clear and formal line of communication and decision-making between the Premier and relevant Ministers and the SDMG during and following disasters;
- be responsible for oversight of reconstruction and recovery efforts following major disaster events; and
- focus on building Queensland's disaster resilience through coordination of measures to prepare for and mitigate the effects of future natural disasters.

The Committee's role will be to provide strategic direction in relation to disaster management and to build Queensland's resilience to natural disasters.

Membership

Chair:

- Premier (for disaster response, attendance will otherwise be as required)
- Minister for Local Government, Community Recovery and Resilience (for recovery and reconstruction and disaster resilience)

Standing Members:

- Treasurer and Minister for Trade
- Minister for Transport and Main Roads
- Minister for Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services
- Minister for Housing and Public Works
- Deputy Premier and Minister for State Development, Infrastructure and Planning (as required)
- Minister for Police and Community Safety (as required)

Invited Members:

- Commonwealth Government representative.

Annex B: Key Metrics

	Metric	Measure	Description
Human and Social	All Essential Household Contents Grant applications assessed and paid when eligible.	Number of grant applications Number of grant applications assessed Number of grant applications paid	Financial assistance to help replace or repair essential household contents, such as beds, linen and whitegoods that have been lost or damaged in a disaster.
	All Structural Assistance Grant applications assessed.	Number of grant applications Number of grant applications assessed	Financial assistance to help repair a primary residence to a safe and secure state.
	All Essential Services Safety and Reconnection Scheme Grant applications paid when eligible.	Number of grant applications Number of grants paid	Financial assistance to help inspect and repair essential services (electricity, gas, water and sewerage or septic system)
	Communities are supported by additional 'counselling, other' services.	Number of new clients receiving support from NDRRA funded services Number of hours of service provision by NDRRA funded services	Personal support services provided to help individuals and families make decisions to affect their own recovery. The output 'counselling, other' relates to activities that help people assess their circumstances and relationships, and to make choices, decisions and plans for the future. Help is provided by discussions with trained counsellors in individual and group sessions.
	Communities are supported by additional 'financial advice, information and referral' services.	Number of new clients receiving support from NDRRA funded services Number of hours of service provision by NDRRA funded services	Personal support services provided to help individuals and families make decisions to affect their own recovery. The output 'financial advice, information and referral' relates to information, advice, counselling or referral about the planning and management of financial resources.
	All displaced households seeking housing assistance are assessed for housing need and referred to appropriate housing services.	Number of displaced households seeking housing assistance Number provided with a bond loan and/ or rental grant to facilitate access to the private rental market Number of households assisted into temporary/transitional accommodation Number allocated social housing or allocation is being processed	The Department of Housing and Public Works (DHPW) will assess the housing need of displaced disaster-affected households. These households may be referred to the private rental market, or DHPW may source transitional accommodation or social housing on their behalf.

	Coal Exports	Coal Export Tonnage	Data is sourced from the monthly Queensland Coal Transport Report - this report provides an overview of Queensland coal exports and coal transport system performance
	NDRRA Financial Assistance	Categories and amount of funding approved	QRAA will provide updates on Cat B, Cat C and Cat D assistance.
Environment	National Parks	National Parks affected by this event re-opened for conservation management	255 (43%) of Queensland's national parks, conservation parks and resource affected by this event.
	Sewage treatment and water supply	Sewage treatment plants (STPs) and water treatment plants (WTPs) affected by this event return to compliance with their relevant environmental authorities	117 STPs, WTPs and sewage pump stations (SPSs) were affected by this event.
	Mining operations	Mining operations affected by this event return to compliance with their relevant environmental authorities	34 Queensland mines have conducted mine water releases as a result of this event.
Building	Provision of immediate and longer-term temporary accommodation	Timely procurement of adequate numbers of accommodation units Number of displaced households seeking housing assistance Number of households assisted into temporary accommodation	Facilitate solutions to address immediate and longer-term temporary accommodation needs of community members and the recovery workforce. Interface with Human and Social Recovery Group functions.
	Provision of assistance and advice to building client agencies to support the repair and restoration of State public buildings	Number of significantly affected State public buildings and extent of damage Number of significantly affected State public buildings repaired / restored to service	Assess and coordinate the repair and restoration of State public buildings (schools, housing, sporting facilities and other). Coordinate, as required, building safety inspection services and securing damaged buildings and structures.
	Provision of building advice and information to support the community in its recovery	Building Services Authority (BSA) website updated with factsheets relevant to natural disaster recovery Regular status updates by Industry Associations to Building Recovery Group (BRG) Sub Committee	Update to BSA website Media releases releasing BSA contact details and referring consumers to the BSA website.
	Provision of advice to the recovery supply chain including contractors, subcontractors and material suppliers	Regular status updates by Industry Associations to BRG Sub Committee	Support and provide advice to the recovery supply chain including contractors, subcontractors and material suppliers.
	Participation in future planning forums and discussion panels	Regular status updates by Industry Associations to BRG Sub Committee	Ensure flood risk reduction is considered in rebuilding and reconstruction planning.

Transport	Damaged State-controlled roads to be reconstructed	<p>Total length of damaged roads (km & %)</p> <p>Total length of damaged roads under reconstruction (km)</p> <p>Total length of damaged roads reconstructed (km)</p>	Damaged State-controlled roads are reconstructed
	Km of rail line	<p>Total length of impacted/damaged lines (km & %)</p> <p>Total length of impacted/damaged rail line recovered (km)</p>	Damaged rail lines are reconstructed.

Annex C: List of abbreviations

BoM	Bureau of Meteorology
Recovery Plan	Queensland 2013 Recovery Plan (for the events of January February 2013)
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CLT	CEO Leadership Team
CPA Australia	Certified Practising Accountants, Australia
DCCSDS	Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services
DMCC	Disaster Management Cabinet Committee
DSITIA	Department of Science, Information Technology, Innovation and the Arts
NDRRA	Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements
NSW	New South Wales
QLD	Queensland
QldRA	Queensland Reconstruction Authority
QRAA	Queensland Rural Adjustment Authority
SDMG	State Disaster Management Group
TC	Tropical Cyclone
TMR	Department of Transport and Main Roads