

# Funding Sources

---

Reference Guide – RG1.243



**PPRR DM GUIDELINE – SUPPORT TOOLKIT**

Last Updated: 19 January 2018



© State of Queensland (Queensland Fire and Emergency Services) 2017

The Queensland Government, acting through the Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES), supports and encourages the dissemination and exchange of publicly funded information and endorses the use of the [Australian Governments Open Access and Licensing Framework](#) (AusGOAL).

All Queensland Fire and Emergency Services material in this document – except the QFES logo, any material protected by a trademark, and unless otherwise noted – is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 licence.

The Queensland Fire and Emergency Services has undertaken reasonable enquiries to identify material owned by third parties and secure permission for its reproduction. Permission may need to be obtained from third parties to re-use their material.

**Written requests** relating to the copyright in this document should be addressed to:

**Intellectual Property Coordinator**  
For Queensland Fire and Emergency Services  
C/o QPS Legal Unit, Legal Division  
Queensland Police Service  
GPO Box 1440, Brisbane 4001  
PH: 07 3364 3958  
EM: [QFES.IPCopyright@qfes.qld.gov.au](mailto:QFES.IPCopyright@qfes.qld.gov.au)

**Disclaimer**

To the extent possible under applicable law, the material in this document is supplied as-is and as-available, and makes no representations or warranties of any kind whether express, implied, statutory, or otherwise. This includes, without limitation, warranties of title, merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, non-infringement, absence of latent or other defects, accuracy, or the presence or absence of errors, whether or not known or discoverable. Where disclaimers of warranties are not allowed in full or in part, this disclaimer may not apply.

To the extent possible under applicable law, neither the Queensland Government or the Queensland Fire and Emergency Services will be liable to you on any legal ground (including, without limitation, negligence) or otherwise for any direct, special, indirect, incidental, consequential, punitive, exemplary, or other losses, costs, expenses, or damages arising out of the use of the material in this document. Where a limitation of liability is not allowed in full or in part, this limitation may not apply.





**Please note: recent machinery of government changes may impact on the departments indicated as administering the funding programs listed below. Links within this document are current as at 19 January 2018. Queensland Fire and Emergency Services will endeavour to ensure updates are made accordingly.**

## 1. Prevention and Preparedness

### 1.1. Natural Disaster Resilience Program (NDRP):

The NDRP is jointly funded by the Commonwealth and state governments and is available to councils and non-government organisations, such as volunteering groups and not-for-profit organisations. NDRP projects are designed to mitigate disaster risk and build resilience to natural disasters. The NDRP operates under a National Partnership Agreement and is administered by the Queensland Reconstruction Authority.

Further information is located: <https://www.dilgp.qld.gov.au/local-government/grants/2016-17-grants-and-subsidies-programs.html>

### 1.2. Works for Queensland (W4Q):

The W4Q program is a Queensland government program that supports regional local governments to undertake job-creating maintenance and minor infrastructure projects. Example projects may include funding for new maintenance or minor infrastructure works for disaster resilience and preparedness, such as works that protect existing essential public infrastructure and/or build resilience to future natural disaster events. W4Q funding is currently only available to local government bodies outside of South East Queensland.

Further information is located: <https://www.dilgp.qld.gov.au/local-government/grants/works-for-queensland>

### 1.3. Local Government Grants and Subsidies Program (LGGSP):

The LGGSP is administered by the Department of Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning to support local governments to deliver key infrastructure projects that meet community needs; align with state, regional and local government infrastructure priorities; and support economic growth, innovation and community development. Local governments seeking funding for projects supporting their communities to be more resilient to natural disasters are eligible to apply for grants under the LGGSP.

Further information is located: <https://www.dilgp.qld.gov.au/local-government/grants/2017-19-lggsp.html>

### 1.4. QCoast2100:

QCoast2100 will provide the funding, tools and technical support to enable all Queensland coastal local governments to progress the preparation of plans and strategies to address climate change related coastal hazard risks over the long-term.

It is intended that QCoast2100 will facilitate the development of high quality information enabling defensible, timely and effective local adaptation decision-making across key areas of planning and operations such as:

- Land use planning and development assessment
- Infrastructure planning and management including roads, stormwater and foreshores





**PPRR DM GUIDELINE – SUPPORT TOOLKIT**

Last Updated: 19 January 2018

- Asset management and planning including nature conservation, recreation, cultural heritage values and other public amenities
- Community planning
- Emergency management.

QCoast2100 is designed to be accessible to coastal local governments irrespective of their current level of planning, capability and resourcing.

Further information is located: <http://www.qcoast2100.com.au/>

### **1.5. Get Ready Queensland:**

Get Ready Queensland is an initiative to build the state's resilience to natural disasters. It aims to make Queensland the most disaster resilient state in Australia and is managed by the Queensland Reconstruction Authority.

As part of this initiative, grants to local governments facilitate activities that make a real difference to resilience in local communities. These activities should encourage:

- greater community connectedness
- an understanding of risk and vulnerability within the community and at an individual level
- planning and procedural preparation
- availability of local resources.

This funding for local governments helps facilitate local-driven events and initiatives that focus on the individual and community aspects of preparedness and resilience and offer the best opportunity for the community to be inspired into action.

Further information is located: <https://getready.qld.gov.au/>

### **1.6. Gambling Community Benefit Fund (GCBF):**

Not-for-profit groups operating in Queensland can apply for grants from \$500 to \$35,000 through the GCBF. This fund is Queensland's largest one-off grants program, distributing approximately \$53 million per year to Queensland communities.

The objective of this fund is to allocate funding to not-for-profit community groups to enhance their capacity to provide services, leisure activities and opportunities for Queensland communities.

Funding priority is applications from organisations affected by a declared natural disaster in the last two years.

Further information is located: <http://www.justice.qld.gov.au/corporate/sponsorships-and-grants/grants/community-benefit-funding-programs>

### **1.7. Crop insurance research grants:**

Crop insurance research grants are an initiative of the Rural Assistance Package and are intended to support the development of risk management products such as multi-peril crop insurance in Queensland.

The purpose of this scheme is to provide grants for research projects that aim to improve the availability of industry production data useful in the development of risk management products like multi-peril crop insurance.

Further information is located: <https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/business-trade/development/crop-insurance-research-grants>





## 1.8. Drought assistance:

The Queensland Government and Australian Government offer various programs to help farm families, farm businesses and farm communities affected by drought.

While natural disasters are events that occur suddenly, such as cyclones or floods, and that damage or destroy infrastructure as well as homes and property, droughts do not directly and suddenly damage infrastructure the way a natural disaster might, and thus the nature of government assistance is different.

Further information is located: <https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/environment/drought/assistance-programs>

## 1.9. Drought and Climate Adaptation Program (DCAP):

DCAP aims to deliver Queensland's commitment to improve the resilience and preparedness of producers to drought and adapt to a changing climate. In addition to these objectives, DCAP also delivers for the agriculture sector component of the Queensland Climate Adaptation Strategy.

DCAP is a partnership approach with other agencies, universities, regional bodies and industry to deliver projects aimed at improving weather and seasonal forecasts in northern Australia; develop decision support tools to help producers manage climate risk including insurance options; and provide training for using the new forecasts, tools and strategies as a part of improved farm risk management practices.

Further information is located: <https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/environment/drought/dcap>

## 2. Response and Recovery

### 2.1. Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements (NDRRA):

The NDRRA is an Australian Government program to assist the recovery of communities whose social, financial and economic wellbeing has been severely affected by a natural disaster or terrorism event. These arrangements provide a cost sharing formula between the Queensland and Australian Governments on a range of pre-agreed relief and recovery measures.

It should be noted that the activation of NDRRA is not dependent on the Declaration of a Disaster as legislated in the *Disaster Management Act 2003* or activations under the Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements.

Further information is located: <http://www.qldreconstruction.org.au/ndrra>

### 2.2. State Disaster Relief Arrangements (SDRA):

The SDRA is an all hazards relief program that is 100 percent State funded and covers natural and non-natural disasters. The purpose of the SDRA is to address personal hardship and community response needs for disaster events where the NDRRA is not activated.

Further information is located: <http://www.qldreconstruction.org.au/ndrra>

### 2.3. Australian Government Disaster Recovery Payment (DRP):

When a major disaster has had such a significant impact on individuals and families that assistance over and above the measures available under NDRRA is needed, the Australian Government may provide the Disaster Recovery Payment which is a one-off recovery payment. The DRP is a non-means tested payment of \$1,000 for eligible adults and \$400 for eligible children who have been adversely affected by a major disaster either in Australia or overseas. Where the Australian Government has made disaster recovery payments available, the Prime Minister or Cabinet may also decide to provide a similar payment to New Zealand Special Category Visa Holders.





**PPRR DM GUIDELINE – SUPPORT TOOLKIT**

Last Updated: 19 January 2018

The DRP is administered by the Commonwealth Department of Human Services.

Further information is located: <https://www.disasterassist.gov.au/Pages/fact-sheets/disaster-recovery-payment.aspx>

#### **2.4. Australian Government Disaster Recovery Allowance (DRA):**

The DRA is a short-term income support payment to assist individuals who can demonstrate their income has been affected as a direct result of a disaster. When available, DRA assists employees, small business persons and farmers who experience a loss of income as a direct result of a disaster event. It is payable for a maximum of 13 weeks from the date at which a customer has, or will have, a loss of income as a direct result of a disaster. DRA is taxable.

The DRA is administered by the Commonwealth Department of Human Services.

Further information is located: <https://www.disasterassist.gov.au/Pages/fact-sheets/disaster-recovery-allowance.aspx>

#### **2.5. Sport and Recreation Disaster Recovery Program (SRDRP):**

The SRDRP supports not-for-profit sport and recreation organisations with funding to re-establish their facilities and activities after extreme natural events, including flooding and associated damage.

Funding of up to \$5,000 (Level 1) and \$20,000 (Level 2) may be available for eligible sport and recreation organisations located in areas activated under the NDRRA.

Further information is located: <https://www.qld.gov.au/recreation/sports/funding/disaster-recovery>

#### **2.6. Small Business Recovery Grants Program:**

The Small Business Recovery Grants Program provides assistance to small businesses severely impacted by a severe disaster to engage high-level expertise to help them recover and rebuild business confidence. This grant may be activated after a disaster.

Funding of up to \$10,000 (excluding GST) may be provided to eligible businesses to engage business consultants, mentors, coaches or an advisory service to assist with business recovery following a severe disaster.

The purpose is to provide severely impacted small businesses with access to high-level expertise and advice to rebuild business confidence and increase resilience for the future.

A single grant payment will be made directly to the business and is to be used for business plan development, retraining, mentoring, financial counselling and/or exploring options for business sustainability.

Further information is located: <https://www.business.qld.gov.au/starting-business/advice-support/grants/recovery>

#### **2.7. Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement (EADRA):**

Animal Health Australia (AHA) manages the EADRA, a unique contractual arrangement between Australia's governments and industry groups to collectively reduce the risk of disease incursions and manage a response if an outbreak occurs.

The EADRA is a unique contractual arrangement signed in 2002 that brings together the Australian, state and territory governments and livestock industry groups to collectively and significantly increase Australia's capacity to prepare for—and respond to—Emergency Animal Disease (EAD) incursions.

The EADRA covers 66 categorised animal diseases and 23 Signatories to the Deed (governments and industry bodies).





**PPRR DM GUIDELINE – SUPPORT TOOLKIT**

Last Updated: 19 January 2018

The main benefit of the Agreement is the ability to respond quickly and effectively to an EAD incident while minimising uncertainty over management and funding arrangements.

Further information is located: <https://www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/what-we-do/emergency-animal-disease/ead-response-agreement/>

## **2.8. Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed (EPPRD):**

Plant Health Australia is the custodian of the EPPRD. This is a legally binding agreement between Plant Health Australia, the Australian Government, all state and territory governments and national plant industry bodies.

The EPPRD covers the management and funding of responses to emergency plant pest incidents, including the potential for owner reimbursement costs for growers. It also formalises the role of plant industries' participation in decision making, as well as their contribution towards the costs related to approved responses.

The key advantage of the EPPRD is more timely, effective and efficient response to plant pest incursions. It also minimises uncertainty over management and funding arrangements.

Further information is located: [http://www.planthealthaustralia.com.au/biosecurity/emergency-plant-pest-response-deed/?\\_sm\\_au\\_=-iVVZQVjQ5BWPWrJ3](http://www.planthealthaustralia.com.au/biosecurity/emergency-plant-pest-response-deed/?_sm_au_=-iVVZQVjQ5BWPWrJ3)

## **2.9. National Emergency Biosecurity Response Agreement (NEBRA):**

The NEBRA was delivered under the Intergovernmental Agreement on Biosecurity. It sets out emergency response arrangements, including cost-sharing arrangements, for responding to biosecurity incidents that primarily impact on the environment and/or social amenity and where the response is for the public good.

Further information is located: <https://www.coag.gov.au/about-coag/agreements/national-environmental-biosecurity-response-agreement-nebra>

