

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

PROTECTED, Sensitive:Cabinet

From: s. 47E(d) @homeaffairs.gov.au>
Sent: Friday, 22 March 2019 4:44 PM
To: s. 47E(d) @homeaffairs.gov.au>
Cc: s. 47E(d) @homeaffairs.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @HOMEAFFAIRS.GOV.AU>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @HOMEAFFAIRS.GOV.AU>
Subject: RE: *Seeking urgent advice* Update: National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework Launch [SEC=PROTECTED, DLM=Sensitive:Cabinet]

PROTECTED, Sensitive:Cabinet

Hi s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Those timeframes have been approved by the office.

Kind regards,

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Departmental Liaison Officer
Office of Senator the Hon. Linda Reynolds CSC
Minister for Emergency Management and North Queensland Recovery
M: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
E: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @homeaffairs.gov.au
E: s. 47E(d) @homeaffairs.gov.au

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From: s. 47E(d)
Sent: Friday, 22 March 2019 2:29 PM
To: s. 47E(d)
Cc: s. 47E(d) ; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) ; s. 47E(d)
Subject: *Seeking urgent advice* Update: National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework Launch [SEC=PROTECTED, DLM=Sensitive:Cabinet]
Importance: High

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Hi s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

s. 34(3)

In regards to the National Risk Reduction Framework media package the Taskforce proposed to provide this to the Minister by the end of this week. Is it possible to also provide this to the Minister by COB Monday 25 March? Grateful if you could please provide advice as to whether the revised timeframe proposed meets the Minister's needs.

Please give me a call if there are any issues. I look forward to hearing from you.

Best
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Executive Officer to Mark Crosweller AFSM
National Resilience Taskforce
Infrastructure, Transport Security and Customs Group
Department of Home Affairs
t s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
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From: Mark CROSWELLER s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @HOMEAFFAIRS.GOV.AU>
Sent: Thursday, 21 March 2019 2:19 PM
To: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @homeaffairs.gov.au>
Cc: s. 47E(d) @homeaffairs.gov.au>; s. 47E(d) @homeaffairs.gov.au>; s. 47E(d) @homeaffairs.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @HOMEAFFAIRS.GOV.AU>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @HOMEAFFAIRS.GOV.AU>
Subject: Update: National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework Launch [SEC=PROTECTED, DLM=Sensitive:Cabinet]

PROTECTED, Sensitive:Cabinet

Hi s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

s. 34(3)

Kind regards

Mark Crosweller AFSM
First Assistant Secretary
Head of the National Resilience Taskforce
Department of Home Affairs

From: Mark CROSWELLER s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @HOMEAFFAIRS.GOV.AU>
Sent: Wednesday, 20 March 2019 3:35 PM
To: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @homeaffairs.gov.au>
Cc: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @HOMEAFFAIRS.GOV.AU>; s. 47E(d) @homeaffairs.gov.au>; s. 47E(d) @homeaffairs.gov.au>; s. 47E(d) @homeaffairs.gov.au>
Subject: Re: National Risk Reduction Framework Launch [SEC=PROTECTED, DLM=Sensitive:Cabinet]

PROTECTED, Sensitive:Cabinet

Hi s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Certainly!

Kind regards
Mark Crosweller AFSM
Head of the National Resilience Taskforce
Department of Home Affairs

PROTECTED, Sensitive:Cabinet

From: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @homeaffairs.gov.au>
Date: Wednesday, 20 March 2019 at 15:21:48
To: "Mark CROSWELLER" s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @HOMEAFFAIRS.GOV.AU>
Cc: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @HOMEAFFAIRS.GOV.AU>; s. 47E(d) @homeaffairs.gov.au>; s. 47E(d) @homeaffairs.gov.au>; s. 47E(d) @homeaffairs.gov.au>
Subject: RE: National Risk Reduction Framework Launch [SEC=PROTECTED, DLM=Sensitive:Cabinet]

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Hi Mark,

Thank you for this. s. 34(3).

This would mean a local media event, media release and preference is to do an oped. We are yet to settle on a date but that should happen before the end of the week.

In relation to the s. 34(3)

Kind regards,

s. 22(1)(a)(ii) | Adviser
Emergency Management and North Queensland Recovery

Office of Senator the Hon. Linda Reynolds CSC
Minister for Defence Industry
Minister for Emergency Management and North Queensland Recovery
Senator for Western Australia

PO Box 369 | BELMONT WA 6984
T: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

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T: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

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From: Mark CROSWELLER s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @HOMEAFFAIRS.GOV.AU>
Sent: Tuesday, 19 March 2019 8:05 AM
To: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @homeaffairs.gov.au>
Cc: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @HOMEAFFAIRS.GOV.AU>; s. 47E(d) @homeaffairs.gov.au>; s. 47E(d) @homeaffairs.gov.au>; s. 47E(d) @homeaffairs.gov.au>
Subject: RE: National Risk Reduction Framework Launch [SEC=PROTECTED, DLM=Sensitive:Cabinet]
Importance: High

PROTECTED, Sensitive:Cabinet

Hi s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Further to our previous email correspondence, I’m writing with an update on preparations for the launch of the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework (the Framework) and to seek your guidance on next steps to support the Minister.

s. 34(3)

Look forward to hearing further. If you would like to talk through the above on the phone, please contact s. 22(1)(a)(ii) as the Director responsible for preparing for the launch of the Framework.

Kind regards,

Mark Crosweller AFSM
First Assistant Secretary
Head of the National Resilience Taskforce
Department of Home Affairs

From: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @homeaffairs.gov.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 6 March 2019 4:50 PM
To: Mark CROSWELLER s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @HOMEAFFAIRS.GOV.AU>
Cc: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @HOMEAFFAIRS.GOV.AU>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @HOMEAFFAIRS.GOV.AU>
Subject: RE: National Risk Reduction Framework Launch [SEC=PROTECTED, DLM=Sensitive:Cabinet]

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Thank you Mark,

I will confirm with you and s. 22(1)(a)(ii) when the Minister has had an opportunity to discuss arrangements with her colleagues.

I understand there will be a change in preference from attachment A of the submission, this may include doing an announcement on location potentially in Wye River or similar, with a more official event in Melbourne or Canberra with the stakeholders you have identified in the sub.

I will revert as soon as I have more visibility on her preferences.

Kind regards,

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Office of Senator the Hon. Linda Reynolds csc
Minister for Defence Industry
Minister for Emergency Management and North Queensland Recovery
Senator for Western Australia

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From: Mark CROSWELLER s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @HOMEAFFAIRS.GOV.AU>
Sent: Tuesday, 5 March 2019 4:45 PM
To: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @homeaffairs.gov.au>
Cc: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @HOMEAFFAIRS.GOV.AU>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @HOMEAFFAIRS.GOV.AU>
Subject: National Risk Reduction Framework Launch [SEC=PROTECTED, DLM=Sensitive:Cabinet]

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Dear s. 22(1)(a)(i)

Now that Minister Reynolds has considered the submission about launching the national disaster risk reduction framework and funding package, we are keen to discuss with you how we can best support the Minister to make this announcement.

I understand the Minister intended to discuss timing and launch options with the Prime Minister and Minister for Home Affairs. Once you know the outcome of these discussions, please let us know how we can assist.

We will in the meantime prepare a draft media release based on the narrative that the Minister agreed as well as letters to state and territory ministers seeking their endorsement of the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework.

The action officer is s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Mark Crosweller AFSM
First Assistant Secretary
Head of the National Resilience Taskforce
Department of Home Affairs

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Australian Government
Department of Home Affairs

Submission

For decision

PDMS Ref. Number MS19-000872

To Minister for Emergency Management and North Queensland Recovery

Subject Communicating national disaster risk reduction reforms

Timing To be issued immediately following release of the Federal Budget.

Recommendations

That you:

1. sign the letters at Attachment A to state and territory emergency management ministers regarding the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework (the Framework) and disaster resilience funding package.

signed / not signed

Minister for Emergency Management and North Queensland Recovery

Signature.....

Date:...../...../2019

*not required
letters signed*

[Signature]
4/4/19

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Minister's Comments				
Rejected Yes/No	Timely Yes/No	Relevance <input type="checkbox"/> Highly relevant <input type="checkbox"/> Significantly relevant <input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant	Length <input type="checkbox"/> Too long <input type="checkbox"/> Right length <input type="checkbox"/> Too brief	Quality Poor 1.....2.....3.....4.....5 Excellent Comments:

Key Issues

s. 34(3)

2. The Department of Home Affairs recommends that you write to your MCPEM counterparts advising that the Framework will be brought forward to the June 2019 MCPEM meeting for national endorsement, and indicating that you wish to commence negotiations for the associated disaster resilience funding package.
3. At the 21 February 2019 meeting of the Australia-New Zealand Emergency Management Committee (ANZEMC), state and territory officials unanimously endorsed the Framework and agreed to recommend to MCPEM that ministers endorse it.
4. The letter includes a reference to the National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS), which has been in development for some time. When operational, the NFDRS will be a key pillar in helping communities understand bushfire risk. The NFDRS supports implementation of the Framework by advancing understanding and prediction of future fire behaviour that can inform decisions and reduce disaster risk.

s. 47B(a)

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Background

Disaster Resilience Funding Package

6. The \$130.5 million disaster resilience funding package will deliver initiatives to reduce the impact of disasters on Australians in-line with the Framework. Eighty per cent of these funds will be provided as a National Partnership payment to states and territories to implement disaster risk reduction initiatives at state and local levels, with the remaining twenty percent to be used to deliver Australian Government-led, nationally significant initiatives to reduce disaster risk.

s. 34(3)

Consultation – internal/external

9. Internal: National Resilience Taskforce.

Consultation – Secretary

10. The Secretary was not consulted on the approach in the submission.

Client service implications

11. Nil.

Sensitivities

s. 47C(1)

13. The information contained in this submission is classified and should not be publicly released without the authority of the Department of Home Affairs. In accordance with our long standing practices, should you wish for unclassified media lines to be prepared in relation to this issue, please contact the Home Affairs Media Coordination team at media@homeaffairs.gov.au.

Financial/systems/legislation/deregulation/media implications

14. The media implications related to this submission are covered in M519-000596.

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Attachments

Attachment A Letters to state and territory ministers

Authorising Officer
Cleared by:
Rob Cameron Director General Emergency Management Australia
Date: 29/03/ 2019 Ph: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Contact Officer s. 22(1)(a)(ii) , Director Strategy and Programs, Disaster Preparedness Branch, Ph: s. 22(1)(a)(ii).

Through

CC Minister for Home Affairs
 Secretary
 Deputy Secretary Infrastructure, Transport Security and Customs Group
 FAS National Resilience Taskforce

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Australian Government
Department of Home Affairs

Submission

For information
PDMS Ref. Number MS19-001439

To Minister for Water Resources, Drought, Rural Finance, Natural Disaster and Emergency Management

Subject National Resilience Taskforce and disaster risk reduction

Timing Not applicable

Recommendations

That you:

1. note the work to date of the National Resilience Taskforce, including key deliverables and policy work going forward.

noted / please discuss

Minister for Water Resources, Drought, Rural Finance, Natural Disaster and Emergency Management

Signature.....

Date: 3 / 7 / 2019

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Minister's Comments				
Rejected Yes/No	Timely Yes/No	Relevance <input type="checkbox"/> Highly relevant <input type="checkbox"/> Significantly relevant <input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant	Length <input type="checkbox"/> Too long <input type="checkbox"/> Right length <input type="checkbox"/> Too brief	Quality Poor 1.....2.....3.....4.....5 Excellent Comments:

Key Issues


s. 34(3)

2. A report on the Taskforce's key achievements, learnings and recommendations for ongoing policy work is at **Attachment A**.
 - The Taskforce is scheduled to conclude on 28 June 2019 and transfer key policy priorities to Emergency Management Australia, within the Department of Home Affairs.
3. The Taskforce has provided the national direction needed to underline the importance of climate and disaster risk, and improve national resilience. Through unprecedented engagement on disaster risk reduction across government, private and community sectors it has:
 - delivered a five-year National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework (**Attachment B**)
 - The Framework sets out the foundational work required nationally, across all sectors, to reduce existing disaster risk, minimise new disaster risk, and deliver better climate and disaster risk information.
 - The Framework has been endorsed by Cabinet and was publically released in April 2019 by the then Minister for Emergency Management and North Queensland Recovery. The Australian Government has allocated \$130.5 million over five years through the 2019-20 Federal Budget for disaster risk reduction initiatives in line with the Framework. Negotiations with states and territories to develop a National Partnership Agreement have commenced.

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- The former Minister announced that the Australian Government will deliver an annual statement of action to the Australian Parliament.

s. 34(3)

- The Framework is scheduled to be endorsed by state and territory ministers at the Ministerial Council on Police and Emergency Management (MCPEM) on Friday 28 June 2019 and the Australia New Zealand Emergency Management Committee will seek authority to drive national implementation of the Framework.
 - published a report, 'Profiling Australia's Vulnerability' (Attachment C).
 - The report explores new ways of thinking about our vulnerabilities to disasters. It highlights systemic patterns and values traded-off when decisions are made at all levels.
4. To contribute to the implementation of the Framework, the Taskforce continues to work with its stakeholders, including insurers, banks, major investors and superannuation trusts to:
- develop strategic guidance materials to provide advice, new techniques and available best practice to assist decision makers to understand climate and disaster risk.
 - The strategic guidance assists decision makers to diagnose and account for climate and disaster risk challenges and opportunities; identify pathways for overcoming these challenges; leverage the opportunities; and embed these in strategies, plans and project design and implementation.
 - The Taskforce is on track to publish the strategic guidance before the end of June 2019.
 - For example, this guidance material can assist to prioritise investments to reduce disaster risk and build resilience, including resilience grants programs and potentially  funding available under the \$3.9 billion Emergency Response Fund announced in the 2019-20 Budget.
 - develop a national climate and disaster risk information capability to enable Australians to make informed decisions and confidently plan for the future. A discussion paper of the information capability is at Attachment D.

s. 34(3)

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s. 34(3)

5. The Taskforce has built significant momentum and expectation across government, industry and community to act to address climate and disaster risk. Its work positions the Australian Government to lead innovative new approaches in disaster risk reduction, to help overcome siloes, and enable streamlined service delivery and support for Australian communities facing future impacts of drought, heat and extreme weather.
6. The Department now has an opportunity to further integrate climate and disaster risk policy as a cross-cutting issue across your portfolio, including drought.

Background

7. The Taskforce was established to reform Australia's approach to risk reduction and reduce the impacts natural hazards have on Australian communities and the economy.
8. Natural hazards are changing – and quickly. The effects are already visible and they are having a devastating effect on our collective wellbeing. Whilst heatwaves, cyclones, floods, storms, bushfires and drought are regular occurrences in Australia, unprecedented increases in both intensity and/or frequency are expected. So-called *rare* events are occurring more often with greater impact.
9. Disasters have cost the Australian economy on average more than \$18 billion per year for the past 10 years, and could reach an average of \$39 billion per year by 2050, without accounting for a changing climate. Ultimately, the costs of disaster are shouldered by the Commonwealth as the insurer of last resort. These costs are becoming increasingly unsustainable and have fiscal implications for the range of other government priorities, such as health, education, and security. More risk-informed decision-making will reduce the impacts and contain growing costs.
10. The Taskforce's establishment was welcomed across the public and private sectors, particularly investors, planners, leaders and risk assessors who have expressed an urgent need for leadership, better access to information, support and guidance to address climate and disaster risk. In particular, investors want to better understand disaster and climate risks to appreciate the financial risks for their investments, and there is growing pressure from regulators and shareholders for businesses to disclose this risk. This is leading to greater demand for authoritative and trusted information on disaster and climate risks from governments.

Consultation – internal/external

11. Emergency Management Australia.

Consultation – Secretary

12. The Secretary was not consulted on the approach in the submission, however a copy of the National Resilience Taskforce Final Report and Policy Recommendations (Attachment A) is with his office for consideration.

Client service implications

13. Nil

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Sensitivities

14. The information contained in this submission is classified and should not be publicly released without the authority of the Department of Home Affairs. In accordance with our long standing practices, should you wish for unclassified media lines to be prepared in relation to this issue please contact the Home Affairs Media Coordination team at media@homeaffairs.gov.au.

Financial/systems/legislation/deregulation/media implications

15. Nil

Attachments

Attachment A National Resilience Taskforce Final Report and Policy Recommendations

Attachment B National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework

Attachment C Profiling Australia's Vulnerability Report

Attachment D Discussion Paper: National climate and disaster risk information capability

Authorising Officer

Cleared by:

Mark Crosweller AFSM
First Assistant Secretary, National Resilience Taskforce

Date: 12 June 2019

Ph: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Contact Officer s. 22(1)(a)(ii), Director National Resilience Taskforce, Ph: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

CC Secretary
Deputies
Director General Emergency Management Australia

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National Resilience Taskforce Final Report and policy recommendations

The National Resilience Taskforce (the Taskforce), established in April 2018, has provided the national direction needed to underline the importance of climate and disaster risk, and improve national resilience.

The Taskforce has led a forward-thinking approach to national climate and disaster risk reduction policy. It has undertaken unprecedented engagement on this policy area across government, industry and the community to deliver:

- A new **National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework** (the Framework)
 - o Sets the foundational work needed across all sectors to reduce existing risk, prevent new risk being created and ensure we have the information to do so. It captures a shared vision for all sectors of society to make disaster-risk informed decisions and reduce risks within their control.
- A key report '**Profiling Australia's Vulnerability**'
 - o Re-thinks our approach to disaster, whatever the threat or shock. It helps us to shift our focus more towards understanding the diverse causes and effects of our growing exposure and vulnerability and provide a wider set of options to effectively reduce risk.
- The first tranche of **strategic guidance** for decision makers
 - o Gives decision makers across sectors some of the guidance and tools they have asked for to make more robust decisions to reduce climate and disaster risk in the face of growing complexity, when the stability of nature can no longer be taken for granted.
- A blueprint for a **new national information capability on climate and disaster risk**
 - o Responds to the significant need to equip decision makers with the information and services they need to coordinate efforts, confidently plan for uncertain futures, and credibly take action.
 - The proof-of-concept is being tested in a whole-of-government pilot project with the freight sector, led by the Department of Home Affairs.

Drivers for action

The Taskforce was established to reform Australia's approach to risk reduction and reduce the impacts natural hazards have on Australian communities and the economy.

Natural hazards are changing – and quickly. The effects are already visible and they are having a devastating effect on our collective wellbeing. Whilst heatwaves, cyclones, floods, storms, bushfires and drought are regular occurrences in Australia, unprecedented increases in both intensity and/or frequency are expected. So-called *rare* events are occurring more often with greater impact.

Australia's population is growing and ageing. The demand for infrastructure is growing, and existing infrastructure is also ageing. When combined with our increasingly interconnected society, and reliance on essential services, we are becoming *more* vulnerable to these hazards. There is greater potential for harm. This is the case for sudden-onset events and slow-onset events. While the effects of hazards are expected to get worse, it is generally agreed the social, environmental and economic risks of are far-reaching, foreseeable and actionable.

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Despite Australia's world-leading emergency response plans and capabilities, these disaster trends challenge us and can overwhelm our collective ability to cope. Reducing risks from natural hazards, and avoiding impacts, is beyond just the emergency management sector's responsibility. As our disaster risk grows, the capacity of households, communities, industry and governments to be resilient to disasters diminishes.

Disasters have cost the Australian economy on average more than \$18 billion per year for the past 10 years, and could reach an average of \$39 billion per year by 2050, without accounting for a changing climate. The broader social costs are estimated to be at least equivalent to the physical costs, if not greater (Deloitte Access Economics, 2015). Ultimately, the costs of disaster are shouldered by the Commonwealth as the insurer of last resort. These costs are becoming increasingly unsustainable and have fiscal implications for the range of other government priorities, such as health, education, and security. More risk-informed decision-making will reduce the impacts and contain growing costs.

While discreet areas of excellence exist throughout the public, private and academic sectors, the scale and seriousness of the drivers for action require genuine national coordination, information and guidance to ensure all relevant decision makers have the information and decision-support tools necessary to meet this challenge.

The Taskforce's establishment was welcomed across the public and private sectors, particularly investors, planners, leaders and risk assessors who have expressed an urgent need for leadership as well as better access to information, support and guidance to address climate and disaster risk. In particular, investors want to better understand disaster and climate risks to appreciate the financial risks for their investments, and there is growing pressure from regulators and shareholders for businesses to disclose this risk. This is leading to greater demand for credible and trusted information on disaster and climate risks from governments.

This demand is driven by recent international and domestic developments. The G20 Taskforce on Climate Related Financial Disclosures, the Australian Prudential Regulatory Authority (APRA), the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) and the Reserve Bank of Australia, are all demonstrating that they are taking the issue seriously and expect businesses to do so as well. Legal opinion of one of Australia's leading commercial barristers, Noel Hutley SC, is that Australian company directors who fail to consider 'climate change risks' now could be found liable for breaching their duty of care and diligence under the *Corporations Act* in the future. The economic importance of disaster resilient infrastructure has been a feature of the G20 over the past year, and G20 leaders are expected to endorse the importance of disaster risk financing initiatives to protect economies from the growing costs of disaster.

The three pillars of Agenda 2030, which Australia has committed to, provide the coherent global architecture for climate and disaster risk reduction: The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Paris Agreement. Progress against all of these is essential to deliver a resilient and sustainable Australia.

New ways to understand disaster risk

Our understanding of disaster risk has evolved to be world-leading in four important ways.

1. Systemic vulnerability needs to be addressed

The most **effective way to reduce disaster risk is to address systemic vulnerability**. There is still a prevailing hazard-based approach to understanding and managing disaster risk across Australia, which responds to individual hazards instead of addressing vulnerability within a system. Risk is derived from hazard, exposure and vulnerability, and is largely determined by the decisions we have made and continue to make. The Taskforce's work has demonstrated that the vulnerability of our communities is largely created by our dependence on critical infrastructure and services, and the inter-dependencies amongst these. By understanding this in advance we can go a long way to reduce the impacts of disaster.

Understanding vulnerability helps us to see that, in one sense, disasters simply shine a light on existing and systemic problems. They illuminate the complex and interconnected stresses, dependencies and challenges that were already there. A systems approach to risk is needed which recognises a broad pluralistic spectrum of hazards, actors and underlying vulnerabilities.

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This thinking has been amplified in the United Nations' 2019 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction.

2. Better decision making is key to preventing and reducing disaster risk

To reduce the impacts of future disaster risk, we must **understand the decision-making points where risk is created**. Traditionally, emphasis has been placed on resilience – ensuring Australians can 'bounce back' from disaster – but this is the point where harm is experienced, not the point at which the risk of harm is created.

Decisions taken at multiple levels by different actors – whether local, state or industry – affect our disaster risk. These include decisions around land use planning, building standards and infrastructure design, urban and regional development, and asset management and investments. Failing to adequately consider future risks in early decisions facilitates further risk creation, on top of risks already embedded in society and the landscape.

Continuing to focus on resilience of particular assets, or individuals and communities, who do not control many of the levers needed to reduce disaster risks, is not enough. This is why the work of the Taskforce has been developed with, and speaks primarily to government and industry, as the primary decision-makers who can either create risk or reduce it.

3. A suite of options is needed to address disaster risk

The third key shift in thinking about disaster risk is to consider a suite of options that could reduce risk. **Does it make most sense to harden, adapt or transform?** As the North Queensland livestock industry rebuilds after devastating floods following years of drought, that industry needs support to think through the implications of future climate and disaster risk for the long term.

A suite of options is important, as a particular response may work in one circumstance, but may not be appropriate in another, and may not be effective over the long term. It does not mean everything needs to be 'gold-plated' or hardened, rather we can understand when it makes sense to harden and when alternative approaches may yield better outcomes. Addressing disaster risk and exploring multiple options can deliver benefits which are beyond the avoidance of loss and suffering, it can unlock opportunities and broader social and economic benefits.

4. There is an interdependency between disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation ¹

The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction recognises the changing climate is an underlying driver of disaster risk. The changing climate can increase disaster risk in a variety of ways, including by altering the frequency and intensity of natural hazards, affecting vulnerability to natural hazards, and changing exposure patterns.

Disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation policies need to be developed together to comprehensively address the causes of disaster risk. In Australia, we have predominantly focused on responding to sudden-onset disasters which are triggered by a hazardous event that emerges quickly or unexpectedly such as flooding, cyclones and bushfires.

However, in order to achieve sustainable disaster risk reduction, we also need to broaden our thinking to consider slow-onset disasters that emerge gradually over time such as drought, desertification, and sea-level rise, and how climate is changing our understanding of hazards. If we embed disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation, we can more comprehensively reduce disaster risk rather than just deal with the emergency management issues of immediate sudden-onset disasters.

A leadership role in the Commonwealth

The Taskforce has built strong connections with stakeholders from the financial sector, including insurance, superannuation and other institutional investors, the freight sector, energy sector and community groups. The Taskforce has also engaged extensively across government, at all levels.

¹ Climate adaptation is about long term vulnerability and understanding how a varied and changing climate will manifest in a particular region over a longer time period—requiring the reshaping and redesigning of development, social and economic practices to respond effectively to new or anticipated environmental changes.

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The Taskforce has established a core competency that allows Australia to better plan for the future as well as assisting previously unengaged parts of the economy realise the role they need to play. This is an important first step but it is just the start. The momentum, awareness and demand is growing across government, industry and community. Focussed leadership will embed and drive this important paradigm shift. Strong governance and a cross-sectoral approach, led by the Commonwealth, is key to reducing climate and disaster risk.

Key policy priorities to take forward include:

- improve climate and disaster risk information for long-term decisions;
- develop funding and financing for risk reduction so that climate and disaster risk form part of government and industry funding programs, and generate additional private sector investment;
- understand and quantify the benefits of risk reduction and how to generate a return, even if a disaster does not occur;
- refine and support others to implement strategic risk guidance across sectors to ensure it delivers exactly what our decision makers need to make better decisions mindful of their role in reducing risk and building resilience; and
- continue to develop policy capability around/ align climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction policies in light of the growing recognition of their interdependent nature.

The Taskforce has been developing foundational work to meet these priorities:

New support for decision makers

- *Strategic disaster risk assessment guidance*

The guidance delivers credible, targeted and accessible information and advice on climate and disaster risk assessment and reduction, and climate scenario information, that public and private sector investors have been seeking.

The guidance supports decision makers to consider uncertainty about future climate and disaster risk through scenario thinking and scenario analysis. It explains how to identify and assess the causes and effects of vulnerability and points to what can be done to reduce these. It puts forward new concepts and an accessible process for investors to identify opportunities to create and capture value to incentivise investment, and it provides for the first time a framework to prioritise investments and know where to focus efforts to achieve the greatest economic returns from the greatest reduction in vulnerability.

A first tranche of guidance has been developed. It will continue to be refined based on learnings from users, to ensure it delivers exactly what decision makers need to reduce risk and build resilience.

- *National climate and disaster risk information capability*

To meet the urgent demand for authoritative climate and disaster risk information, there is a clear role for the Commonwealth to ensure consistent standards, methods, access and provision of knowledge services to support decision-making.

The Taskforce is exploring the feasibility of establishing a new national capability, which will translate scientific information about hazards, exposure, vulnerability and climate into decision-useful information. The capability will leverage and coordinate the existing scientific and technical capabilities of the Bureau of Meteorology, Geoscience Australia and Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO); and connect with state and territories through centralised coordination but with decentralised delivery.

The ultimate vision for this capability is one that offers information about climate and disaster risks, across all time-scales, for all kinds of decisions across government, industry, community and households. Government agreed to the Department leading a pilot project with the freight sector to assess the sector's climate and disaster risk information needs. A similar project is underway with the electricity sector, led by the Department of the Environment and Energy (DoEE), both of which will inform how to scope and scale this capability over time to deliver this end-state vision.

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~~For Official Use Only~~**Implementation of the Framework**

Publicly released on 5 April 2019, there is a need to drive implementation of the Framework at the Commonwealth level. The Government agreed to the Department leading whole-of-government action to align existing and future Commonwealth initiatives and proposals that affect the built, social, natural and economic environments with the Framework.

Through the Australian Government Disaster and Climate Resilience Reference Group, disaster risk reduction and the climate adaptation agendas should be aligned across Commonwealth policies and programs. The Framework provides a sound basis to address infrastructure planning, cities and regional development, housing, settlement patterns, and land use planning issues that take account of climate and disaster risk. Commonwealth agencies can then use their respective forums, influence and levers to embed better climate and disaster risk reduction.

Implementation of the Framework at the national level is also ongoing. The Australia-New Zealand Emergency Management Committee (ANZEMC) has endorsed the Framework and has recommended that the Ministerial Council for Police and Emergency Management (MCPEM) endorse the Framework at its next meeting in mid-2019, which in turn will drive national implementation of the Framework including preparing a national statement of action. The ANZEMC is establishing an Industry Advisory Forum chaired by Peter Harmer, CEO Insurance Australia Group Limited, to provide advice to ANZEMC members and sub-committees on national implementation.

Recommendations

We recommend that:

1. The foundational work of the Taskforce continues to:

s. 34(3)

s. 47C(1)

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s. 47C(1)



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A National Capability for Climate and Disaster Risk Information Discussion Paper

Version 0.3 – June 2019

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Introduction

It is more and more evident the world can no longer rely on the stability of social, economic and natural systems affected by the growing resource demands of more than 7 billion people and a changing climate. This situation gives rise to a growing and urgent need to make transformative decisions in the face of deepening uncertainty and increasingly inexact (even entirely absent) information and within multi-sector governance structures.

The effects of rapidly changing natural hazards are already visible and having a devastating effect on our collective wellbeing. Unprecedented heatwaves, cyclones, floods, storms, bushfires and drought are regular occurrences and with characteristics (duration and extent) not seen or experienced before. So-called *rare* events are occurring with greater frequency and having greater impact.

The changing nature of the hazards when coupled with growing and ageing populations, growing inequality and infrastructure and essential services in exposed areas, is leading to increased vulnerability and the potential for harm. Further, the events are extremely costly to people and to the economy. While this is expected to get worse, it is generally agreed the social, environmental and economic risks of this are far-reaching, foreseeable and actionable.

Despite Australia's world-leading emergency response plans and capabilities, disaster trends challenge us and can overwhelm our collective ability to cope. As the nation's disaster risk grows, the capacity of households, communities, industry and governments to be resilient to disasters diminishes.

Disasters shine a light on existing and systemic problems. They illuminate the stresses, dependencies and challenges that were already there and create new ones. To reduce systemic disaster risk, we need to understand the points at which risk is created, managed and transferred. To do this we need better decision-ready data, information and guidance, scaled and contextualised for a future that is increasingly uncertain.

The challenges demand a new approach to better prepare, coordinate existing efforts and investments, and make available trustworthy information, guidance and tools to those who need it. This discussion paper provides an overview of a proposed national capability to improve access to nationally cohesive, authoritative climate and disaster risk information, advice and guidance to improve planning and decision making across multiple sectors.

Context

The Australian Government, through the Department of Home Affairs, established the National Resilience Taskforce (the Taskforce) in April 2018. The Taskforce provided a niche policy capability and the direction needed to underline climate and disaster risk and improve national resilience across all sectors.

The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction recognises the changing climate is an underlying driver of disaster risk and can increase disaster risk in a variety of ways, including altering the frequency and intensity of natural hazards, affecting vulnerable communities, assets and infrastructure, and change the patterns of exposure across the landscape.

"Availability of and access to data which serves as the basis for risk disclosure and its pricing must be ensured. Countries called for enhanced assistance on developing disaster loss databases, which are indispensable for reporting. Increased collaboration between local and central governments and stakeholders, including private sector and civil society, can transform risk data into understandable and usable information."

Co-Chairs' Summary: Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, Geneva, Switzerland, May 2019

Until now, Australia's focus has been on resilience – ensuring Australians can 'bounce-back' from disaster. Disaster is the point where harm is experienced, but not the point at which harm is created. The resilience agenda remains significant to improving the wellbeing of the nation, however it can inadvertently allow disaster risk creation to continue, while at the same time asking people to be resilient to consequences over which they have little control – blaming nature when disasters are triggered.

A new National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework (the Framework) was publicly released on 5 April 2019 by the Minister for Emergency Management and North Queensland Recovery, Senator the Hon Linda Reynolds. The Framework sets the foundational work needed across all sectors to *'reduce existing risk, prevent new risk being created and ensure we have the relevant capabilities and information to do this'*.

While areas of excellence exist throughout the public, private and academic sectors, the scale and seriousness of the drivers for action require genuine national coordination, information and guidance to enable relevant decision makers to meet this challenge.

A new national information capability on climate and disaster risk would assist to implement and embed the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework four priority areas of:

- **Understanding disaster risk** – whereby Australia is supported with enduring and cohesive national capabilities that enable the creation, capture and sharing of decision-useful climate and disaster risk information;
- **Accountable decisions** – integrated and robust frameworks are used to assess and reduce disaster risk in all environments, particularly infrastructure, land use and development planning;
- **Enhanced Investment** – existing and future disaster risk reduction investments target high priority locally and nationally significant disaster risks; limit future harm to society and reduce disaster recovery costs;
- **Governance, ownership and responsibility** – all sectors and communities are engaged in a national mechanisms to connect and guide efforts to reduce climate and disaster risks.

A National Capability for Climate and Disaster Risk Information

There is a growing demand and urgent call for cohesive capabilities that translate social, scientific and technical information about climate, hazards, exposure and vulnerability into contextualised, scalable decision-useful information.

The current system for provisioning information is not regulated or cohesive across organisations. Local governments use a combination of Federal, State and Territory services, and utilise national funds for specific studies by consultants to obtain information for analysis of climate and disaster risk such as flooding.

Some data is also obtained through federal agencies (such as the BoM, GA and PSMA) and from international meteorological services and private aggregators such as Bloomberg. However, issues have surfaced about the accuracy of their information, as it is layered and needs the right local knowledge to build up dependent layers.

There are also growing issues with needing a degree of uniform methodologies and agreeable science on interpretation of data and climatic ranges, i.e. what is practical or extreme for decision making.

Some initial issues voiced by stakeholders relate to the lack of data sharing and availability of damage and loss data from insurance companies. This is valuable for informing weather intensity and impact. However, due to commercial sensitivities within the market, this information is not made available.

Other cases where data can be obtained, but lacks the ability to make sense, meaning and interpretation of its impact or relevance for the user, are long range climate impacts and investment decisions for land use planning through to long term (50+ year) infrastructure considerations and economic impact for power generation.

Considering current and future climate and disaster risk in decision making is both necessary and challenging for many reasons, including:

- the potential for changes to be **substantial and unprecedented in magnitude**,
- the **rapid rates of change** in climate conditions and technological, socio-economic and population changes that raise the **urgency** for action;
- the **uncertainty** and even **ambiguity** about how quickly and how large the changes to climate, hazards, exposure and vulnerability could be due to the highly interconnected and complex nature of human-social systems;
- the **systemic implications** of the suitability of current societal objectives; values anchored in existing policy, regulation or legislation; and the practices underpinning the way decisions are currently made¹, and
- the **low-levels of relevant capabilities**, data and information to navigate the complexities associated with rapid large-scale systemic change.

As the problems escalate, Australia's capabilities need to be geared towards services, information, expertise and guidance about climate and disaster risks, across many time-scales, for a range of decisions across government, industry, community and households and in conditions of deep uncertainty.

Australia does not yet have an authoritative agreed set of climate change scenarios for the country nor standardised guidance on how to consistently translate and use these at more granular scales/levels. An agreed authoritative set of scenarios and guidance would contribute to providing coherence and consistency in the consideration of future potential threats and impacts in organisational, sectoral or jurisdictional assessments of risk, exposure or vulnerability/resilience.

Capability Vision and Functions

In response to this need, the vision is for a national information capability that supports policy areas in **understanding disaster risk**, whereby risk and vulnerability data and information is accessible and fit for purpose; **accountable decisions**, whereby risks and vulnerabilities are assessed, understood and addressed in all types of decision making; **investment**, that is targeted to reduce existing risks and vulnerabilities, and to minimise the creation of new risks; and **governance, ownership and responsibility**, whereby partnerships and independent and ongoing accountability for disaster risk reduction is provided across all sectors.

In this context, the objectives of a national capability are to:

- draw together disparate and disconnected capabilities into a coherent, unified national approach;
- deliver a scalable advanced risk forecasting capability and knowledge brokering to support disaster risk reduction decisions;
- provide trusted information through a partnership-based arrangement;
- create and share meaningful information of risks, impacts and costs;
- develop advanced risk forecasting and scenario modelling of future hazard impacts and systemic vulnerabilities;

¹ van Kerkhoff L, Munera C, Dudley N et al. Towards future-oriented conservation: Managing protected areas in an era of climate change. *Ambio*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13280-018-1121-0> 2018.

- coordinate the translation of complex technical and scientific data into usable and actionable intelligence; and
- support the Australian economy through improved investment, opportunity and reduced loss.

In delivering on these objectives the national capability would perform the adjacent key functions, with an initial focus on the brokerage of information and standardisation of data, metrics and methodologies.

While a mature capability would draw together a range of elements, such as an IT or information systems architecture, the initial capability is likely to place a greater emphasis on more effectively leveraging the extant knowledge and expertise of Australia's scientific community and the broad range of existing initiatives primarily resident in the Bureau of Meteorology, Geoscience Australia and Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO).

Greater alignment with comparable efforts in the private sector and state, territory and local governments would deliver greater level of coherence and efficiency.



Coordination and Support for Decision Making

- Understanding the intersection of climate and disaster risk
- Support standardisation
- Reducing personal, investment and asset risk
- Inform individuals of their risks and options



Translation of Science to Policy

- Support development of agreed risk forecasts, projections and scenarios
- Expert network to interpret and translate science into decision-useful information
- Support business and investment decisions for services and assets



Brokerage of Information

- Broker access to data and information products supporting decision making
- Assist sharing and access to information by identifying national sources of data
- Identify and address barriers to sharing



Shifting Culture and Attitudes

- Shifting relationships from transactional to pervasive
- Lead stakeholder thinking from recovery to mitigation
- Promote alignment of research to emerging threats
- Help with creating self-agency



Identification of Emerging Risks

- Identifying current and future gaps in data to support stakeholders mitigate risk to assets and life
- Whole of risk landscape (social, business, economic, community and infrastructure)

In designing the capability specific attention would be paid to:

- **Governance for coordination** across many diverse federal, state and local government departments and portfolios, partnerships with the private sector and meaningful engagement with civil society and community groups;
- **Brokering open access and sharing** reliable, authoritative data, information, and expertise;
- Progressing a **future climate and disaster risk forecasting capability** to understand how Australia will be impacted by hazards such as heat, fire, flood and cyclone and what it means for decisions we make now, and
- Supporting the use of **new national climate and disaster risk guidance materials** to undertake strategic, integrated and adaptive disaster risk assessments

Stakeholder Interests

Data and information that informs disaster risk and its related impacts involves a diverse range of stakeholders, comprising of data and information suppliers, modelling and interpreting information, and those reliant on this to inform decision making.

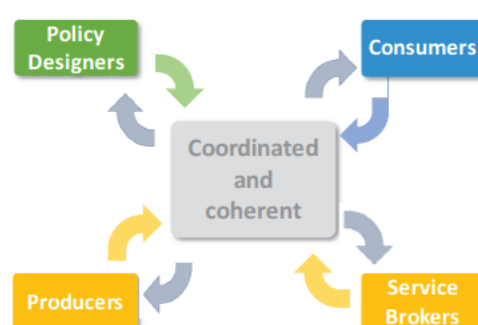
It also includes a range of experts and consultants that broker specialist services to develop specific research and/or advise the risks to those requiring information for capital investment, resilient infrastructure planning, insurances and community readiness.

Despite the diversity in data production and information supply, there are only a few organisations that are bedrock to the climate-hazard information ecosystem. They are the BoM, GA and CSIRO for providing hazard and climate data, as well as for application across future scenarios spanning millions of data points for exposure, vulnerability and sector risk.

Other agencies have an equally important role for managing spatial (PSMA), vulnerability (ABS), damage/loss (Insurers) and exposure (Industry). This data however, is not openly accessible, but is required by agencies seeking to improve their understanding of disaster risk, impacts, and the accuracy and currency of data they use.

Users and Relationships

Four types of interest groups have been identified, each of which make different decisions, use data in different ways and see the problem in a different light:



Producers of information that collect raw data, including observations, and model, analyse and translate that information for actionable decision making. For example:

- Bureau of Meteorology, Geoscience Australia and CSIRO – agencies that are the bedrock to the foundational climate-hazard information ecosystem
- Public and private sectors that use climate-hazard information to analyse and produce hazard and exposure data that inform risk pricing
- Commonwealth, state and local governments producing base exposure and impacts data

Consumers use information and guidance for strategic and operational planning, response and mitigation activities. For example:

- public and private sectors required to develop effective climate and disaster risk adaptation strategies and make complex decisions in the face of inexact (uncertain, ambiguous or contested) information
- those sectors, companies and asset owners of the Australian economy that are required to price risk or disclose risk to shareholders and prudential and corporate regulators

Service Brokers provide expertise to help understand, translate information meaningfully and assist in the decision-making processes. For example:

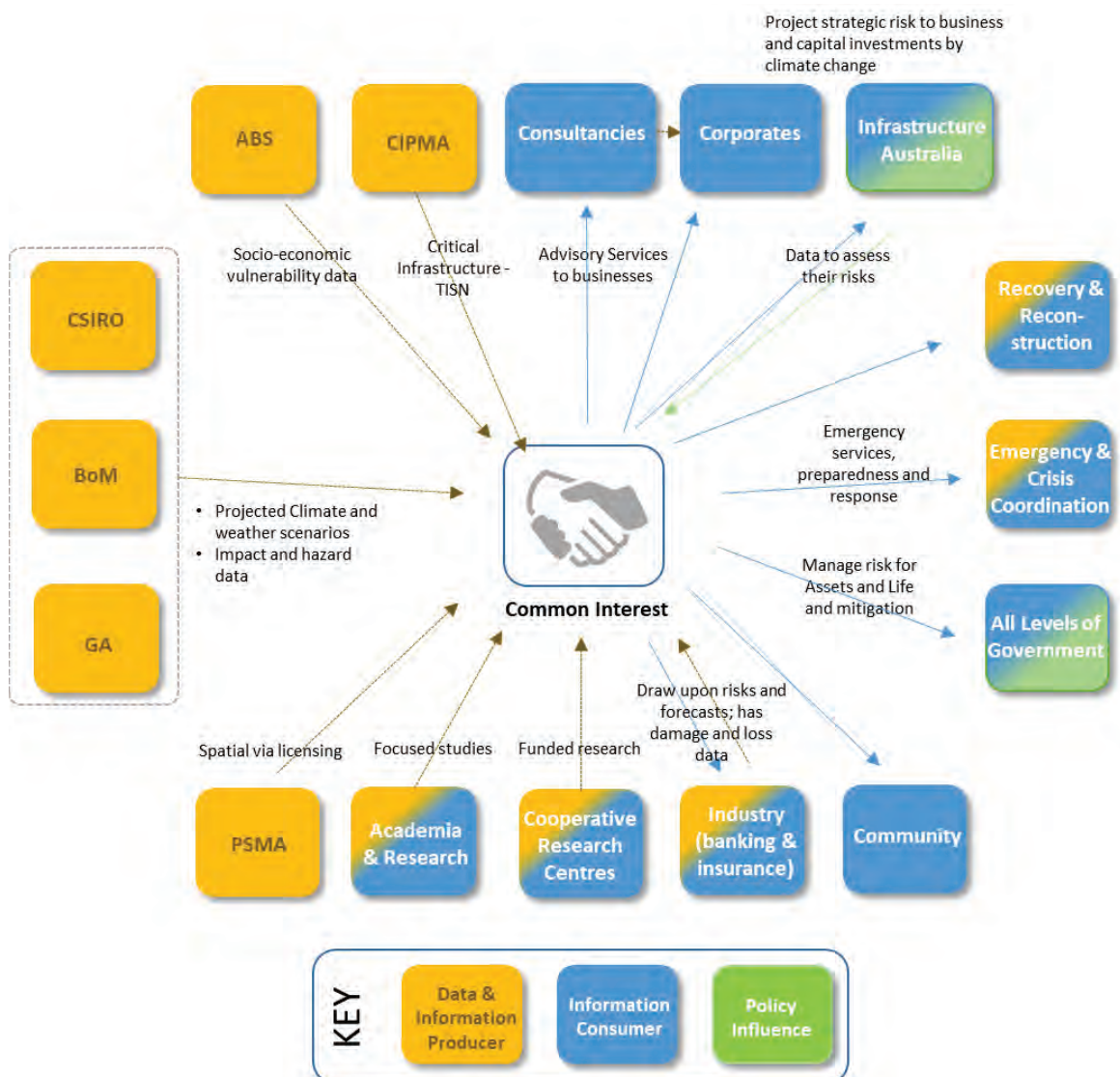
- private sector consultants that are assisting business with their response to the Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosure,
- myriad national and international providers of data, analysis and modelling services

Policy, business and scientific designers shape standards and agreements as to what climate and disaster risk means, how to assess and disclose those risks, broker open access to nationally significant data between key stakeholders, and coordinate investment in critical strategic planning and operational initiatives. For example:

- situations where organisation, assets, sectors or regions are (becoming) exposed or vulnerable to disruption from climate-related shocks and stresses;

- circumstances where existing approaches and methods have reached their limits and there is increasing concern about existential / strategic threats in the face of climate and disaster risks;
- environments in which there is increasing requirement to be accountable and transparent for complex climate and disaster risk reduction decisions

The following provides an overview of the relationships between the various stakeholders that would engage with a national capability.

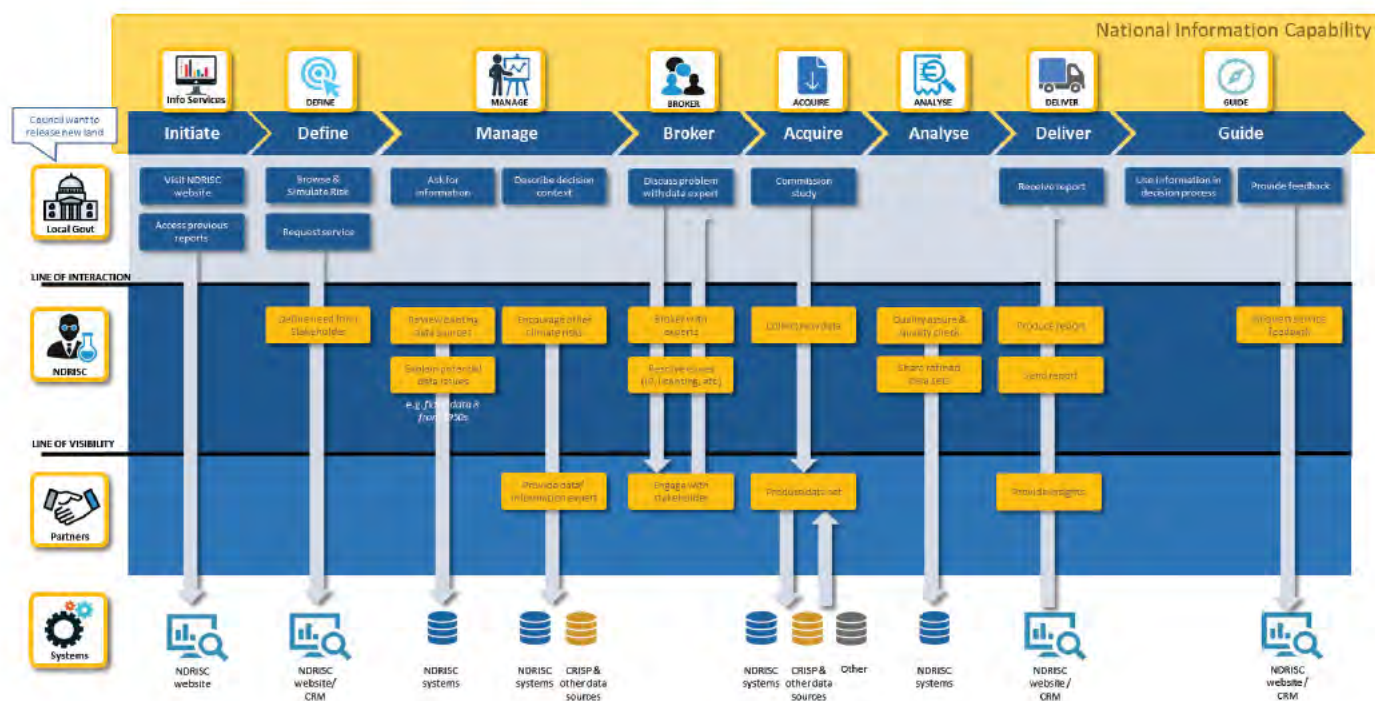


Indicative Scenario

Not all stakeholders will engage with the national capability in the same way nor will they have common requirements. The national capability will need to define the user requirement and respond accordingly. In some cases, this could be a highly-automated response to basic information needs, such as providing a discrete information product pertaining to a specific household location.

In other cases, such as high cost and sophisticated infrastructure projects, the nature of the engagement with the national capability is more likely to be characterised as a partnership. This could involve detailed requirements definition and the commissioning of specific research projects or the brokerage of information held across various sectors and interest groups.

Noting that broad variation of users and requirement, the following provides an indicative scenario of a user (a local council) engaging with the national capability to obtain climate and disaster risk information to support land use planning. The principles of engagement in terms of process are expected to remain broadly consistent although the relative effort will vary depending on the user and their requirements.



High Level Architecture and Design Options

The initial business architecture for a national capability is predicated on two core components:

- 1) **National coordination of efforts:** including governance, business transformation, monitoring and reporting and stakeholder co-design
- 2) **Information Capability:** including associated administrative arrangements to define, acquire, analyse, deliver and manage the capability

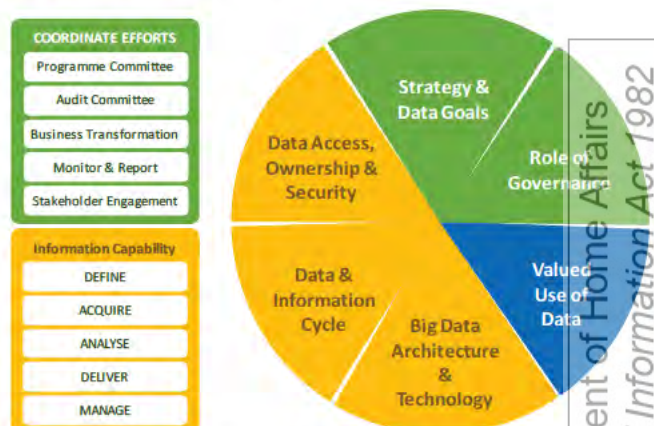


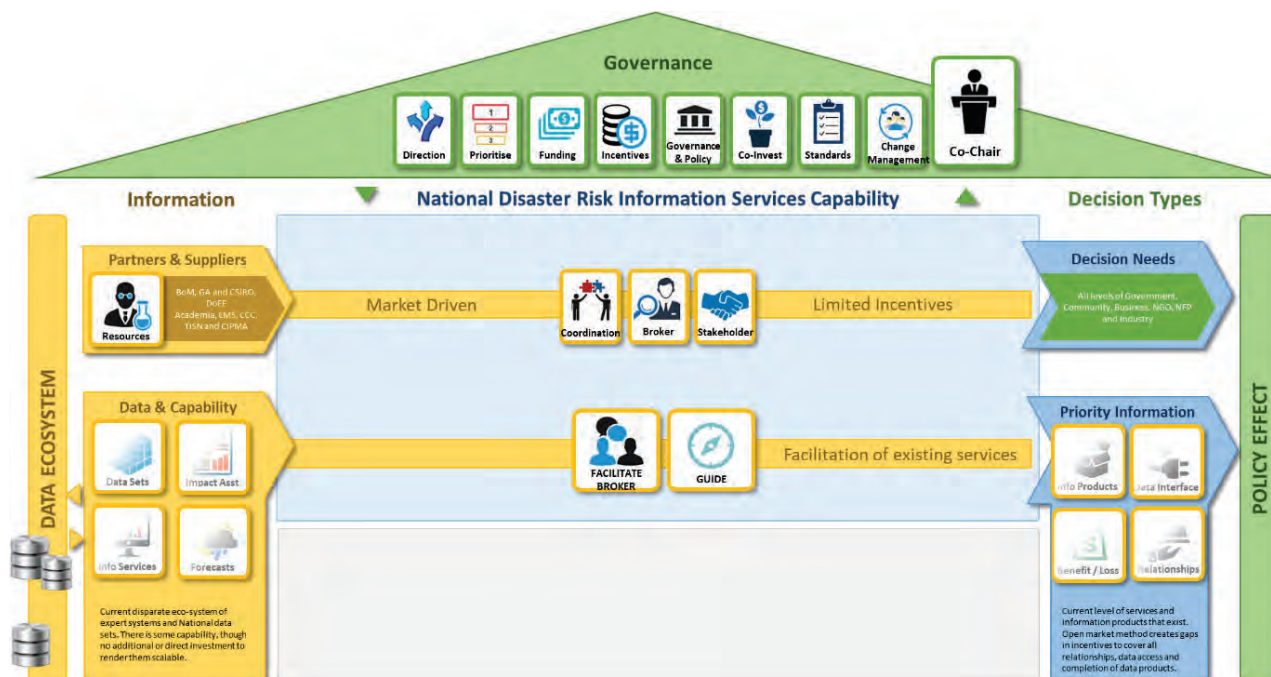
Figure 1: Initial business architecture

This high-level business architecture has been used to articulate three primary options for the design of the national capability.

Option 1: An open, market driven approach

Through incentives and direction, the governance entity (shared between government and market) uses agreements to bridge the gap between information suppliers and decision makers or users of data.

Funding is co-invested, establishing and encouraging data standards, promoting changes to the framework based on new climate science. Data access issues are concurrent with today's barriers.



Limited incentives and direction are used by a collegiate network.

Current disparate ecosystem of expertise and national datasets exist in some capacity. No additional or direct coordinated investment to render them scalable.

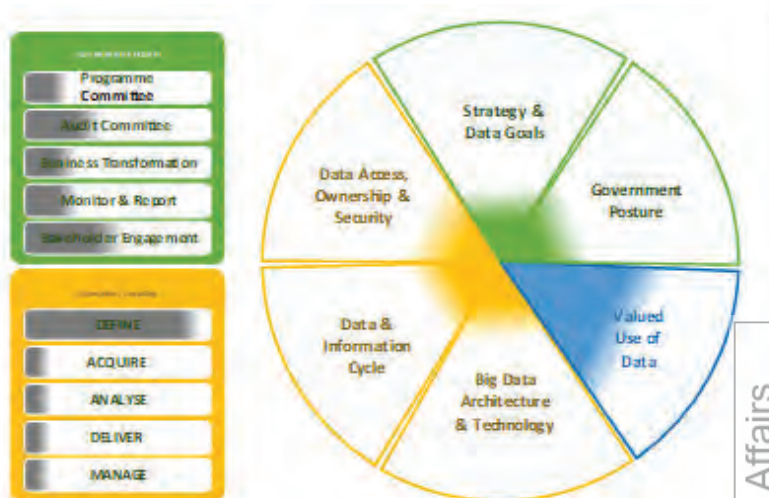
Limited emphasis on *Information Capability* or *National Coordination* – Value is vested in facilitation and brokering of access to existing services to promote awareness and build connections.

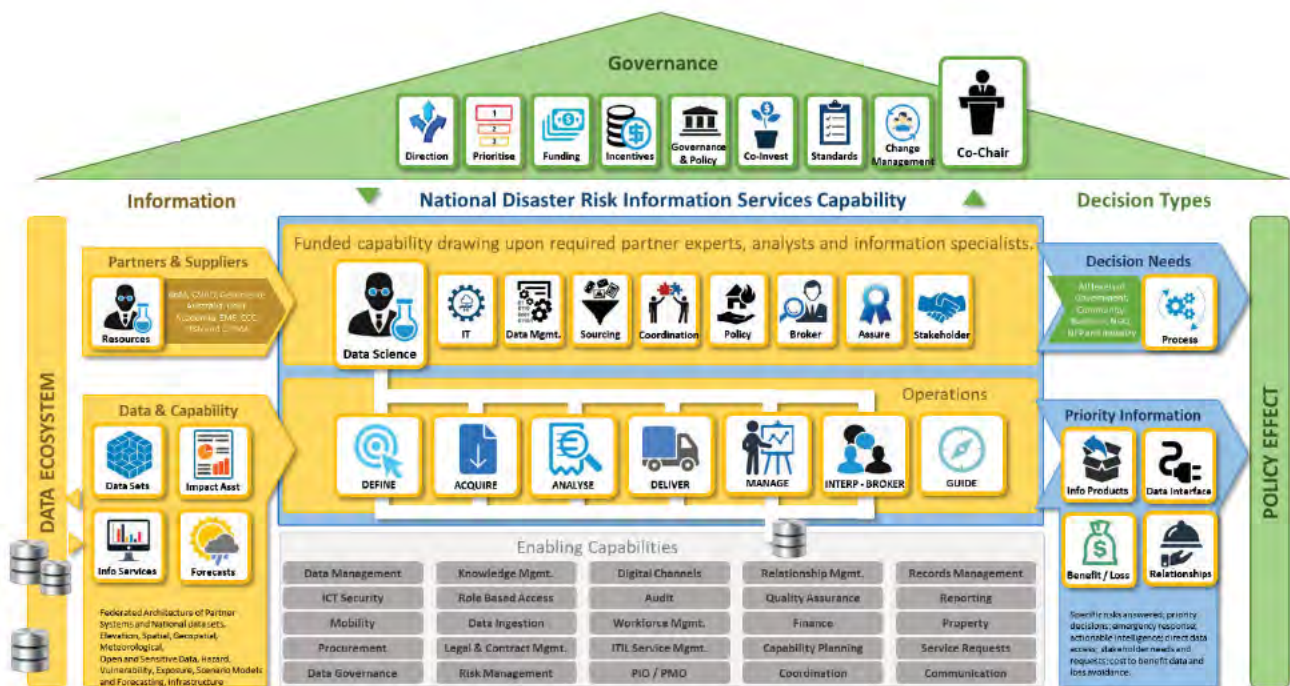
Option 2: A federated industry partnership approach

Through incentives and direction, the governance entity (shared between government and the market) uses the capability to bridge the gap between information suppliers and decision makers or users of data.

Funding is directed to priority investments, establishing and maintaining data standards, coordination of partner resources and facilitating changes to policy on the basis of new decision needs or climate science.

Licensing and access to data issues are managed by the board allowing data science experts to be insulated from the politics.





Incentives and direction are used by a co-invested partnership board to enable greater assurance, coordination and scalability.

Nationally coordinated funding capability with federated architecture, drawing upon partner expertise, analysis and domain specialists.

Resources are directed to priority investment, establishing and maintaining standards, coordination of partner resources and facilitating

changes to policy on the basis of new decision needs or science. Licensing and access to data is managed by the partnership in accordance with relevant legislation.

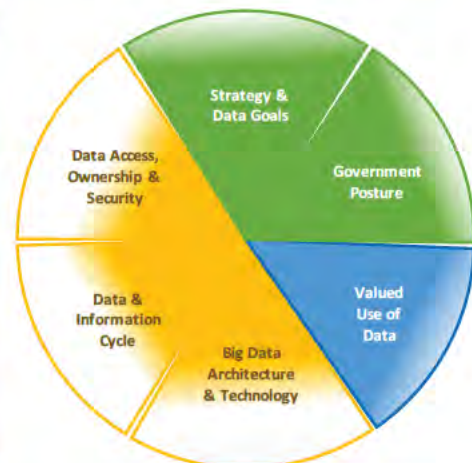
Emphasis on balancing both *National Coordination* and *Information Capability* – value is vested in greater national cohesion and coordination of expertise to address gaps and meet growing demand.

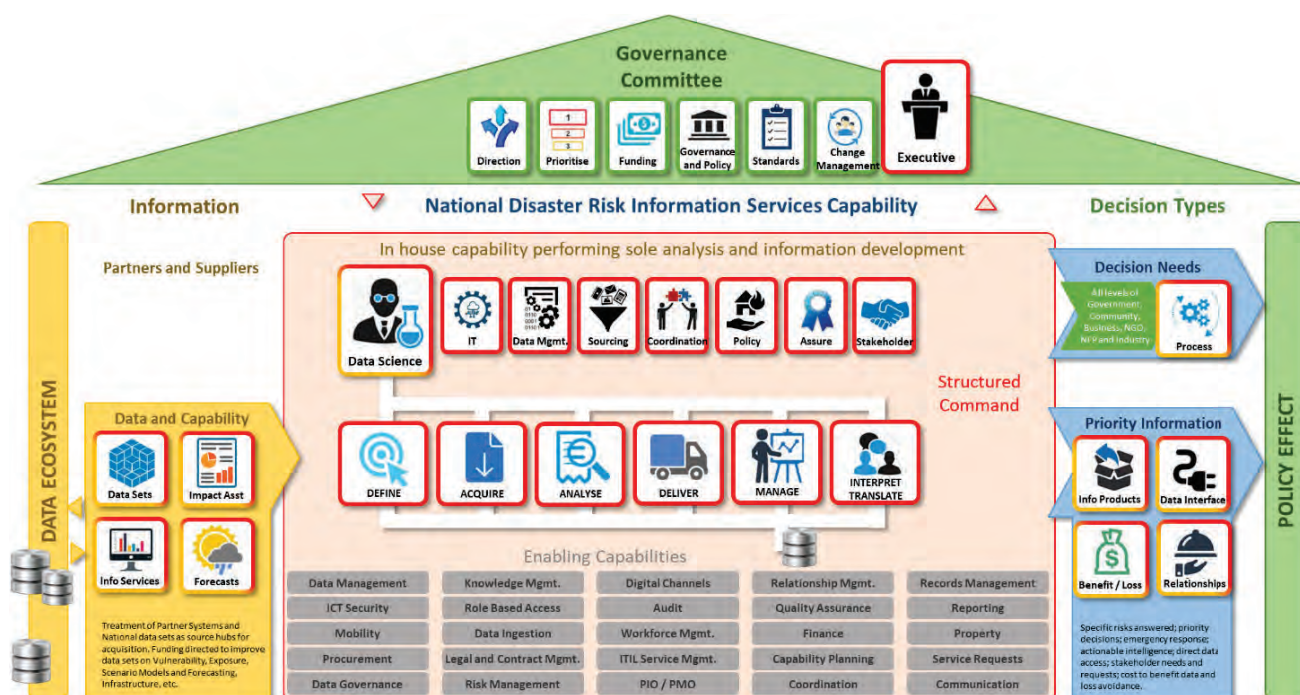
Option 3: In-house (Government) approach

Through incentives and direction, the executive (government) uses the capability to bridge the gap between information suppliers and decision makers or users of data.

Funding is directed to priority investments, establishing and maintaining data standards, coordination of partner resources and facilitating changes to policy on the basis of new decision needs or climate science.

Licensing and access to data issues are navigated by developing in-house, and avoiding the marketplace and having sole pipelines of data to major providers.

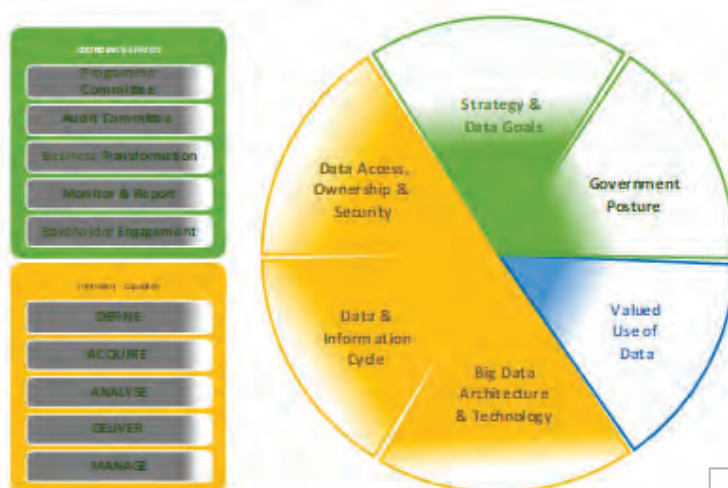




In-house capability performs analysis and information development. Targeted incentives and direction are used by executive government in a controlled environment.

Government funding is directed to improve data sets on vulnerability, exposure and scenario models and forecasting.

Licensing and access to data is navigated by development in-house and through specific pipelines of data to major providers and consumers.



Emphasis on *Information Capability* – value is vested in providing actionable intelligence products to consumers.

Approach for Further Development

A partnership-based national capability on climate and disaster risk requires a staged, comprehensive and systematic approach over multiple years and involving collaborative efforts across all levels of government and in partnership with the private and public sectors.

One approach may be to focus initially on supporting decisions in the areas of land-use and conservation planning and zoning, and investments in existing and future infrastructure. These decisions have consequences that play out for decades and across large areas, are difficult or costly to reverse and can result in 'high regrets' if the future unfolds in unplanned or unexpected ways. Comprehensive information and guidance, harnessed across time and space, is crucial.

A new national information capability on climate and disaster risks will contribute to cohesive, trustworthy, meaningful and actionable information and guidance. The capability is an enabler of the implementation of the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework.

Consultation and Design

The knowledge and expertise required for advanced climate and disaster forecasting, risk assessment and scenario development is distributed across multiple levels of government and within the private sector. The stakeholder group and their existing capabilities are significant. For this reason, a Partnership Network has been established comprising government and private sector representatives to shape and inform capability development and corresponding advice to the Government.

Working with stakeholders to better understand the complex nature of this capability, a pilot project is under way. This project is coordinating existing capabilities and piloting elements of the capability to understand what national level capability would need to provide, articulate the starting point for scaling it to a national level and clarify the role the Commonwealth could most effectively play in realising the capability vision.

Working with the Department of Infrastructure, Regional Development and Cities' National Freight and Supply Chain Strategy Taskforce, this pilot project has a focus on a case study selected from the freight network. Within this context, and in parallel with an electricity sector project led by Department of Environment and Energy, the pilot project will test specific elements of the capability and in doing so reveal strengths, gaps and challenges in each.

The insights gained from the pilot projects will contribute to the development of a Business Case, due for completion late 2019. The Business Case will include an evaluation of the options and make recommendations for Government consideration.

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Australian Government
Department of Home Affairs

Background Brief

For information

PDMS Number: MB19-000862

To: Minister for Water Resources, Drought, Rural Finance, Natural Disaster and
Emergency Management

Subject: Commonwealth grant programs used for funding infrastructure

Purpose

Your office requested information on whether Commonwealth grant programs used for funding infrastructure projects require applicants to consider disaster risk or resilience.

Background

1. The Commonwealth provides funding for infrastructure projects through a number of grant programs, such as the:
 - a. Infrastructure Investment Program, focused on transport infrastructure,
 - b. Building Better Regions Fund, which includes an infrastructure stream,
 - c. Drought Communities Program Extension, which targets infrastructure and other drought relief projects for communities impacted by drought, and
 - d. Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA), which is administered by the Department of Home Affairs, through Emergency Management Australia (EMA).
2. EMA has reviewed the guidelines for the above four grant programs. Of the four programs, two do not include a specific requirement for the grant recipient to consider disaster risks when delivering the build/project.

Key Issues

3. The Infrastructure Investment Program (IIP) is the Commonwealth's largest transport infrastructure program. A substantial component of the Government's \$100 billion investment over the next 10 years in transport infrastructure is delivered under the IIP. The Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Cities and Regional Development (Department of Infrastructure) has advised that the IIP is supported by planning and design guidelines, which require the consideration of disaster resilience. These have been developed by state and territory transport agencies and their peak organisation, Austroads. The Department of Infrastructure has advised though that all components of design (safety, connectivity, disaster resilience) are balanced as part of overall value for money considerations.
4. In addition, the overarching [National Partnership Agreement on Land Transport Infrastructure Projects](#), signed earlier this year, includes the following clause (Clause 19) under the section outlining the major objectives of the joint investment in infrastructure projects: "The Commonwealth and States recognise that their collective transport investments have the potential to enable broader outcomes that benefit the Australian people including: (b) taking account of climate and disaster resilience and environmental sustainability in infrastructure planning and delivery."

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5. Neither the Building Better Regions Fund nor the Drought Communities Program Extension requires grant recipients to consider disaster risk. The guidelines or project agreements do, however, require the grant recipient to comply with Building Codes, which the Department of Infrastructure advises either implicitly or explicitly contain resilience/mitigation requirements.
6. In relation to the DRFA, EMA proactively drives the disaster resilience and risk reduction agenda through the administration of the program. For example, in response to the North and Far North Queensland Floods earlier this year, a \$100 million Betterment Fund was approved under DRFA so that state agencies and local governments can restore disaster damaged essential public assets to a more resilient standard.
7. We agree there would be merit in exploring the possibility of requiring recipients of infrastructure funding grants to consider disaster risks. We propose this be done through the implementation of the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework (the Framework).
8. As you may be aware, the Department of Home Affairs recognised the need for disaster risk reduction to be mainstreamed across Commonwealth and national policy platforms. It set up a taskforce to deliver a suite of national reforms, including the Framework, to position Australia to reduce the causes and impacts of disasters on communities and the economy.
9. The taskforce's work transitioned to EMA from 1 July 2019. EMA is now leading work to identify projects across the Commonwealth, within states and territories, and the private and community sectors where disaster risk reduction thinking could be adopted within the policy development and decision making process. EMA will explore the possibility of strengthening grant conditions to ensure recipients address climate and disaster risks as part of this work.
10. Initial discussions with the Department of Finance (Finance), who are responsible for overall Commonwealth grants policy, indicate it may be difficult to introduce such conditionality into grants guidelines. They advised that they have been required to remove previous conditionality clauses to meet the Government's deregulation agenda.
11. We will, however, explore this further with Finance and with the departments that have policy authority for the individual grant programs. We will do this as part of broader work we are delivering, through the Australian Government Disaster and Climate Resilience Reference Group, for Commonwealth implementation of the Framework.

Consultation

12. Department of Finance; Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Cities and Regional Development.

Sensitivities

13. N/A

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Authorising Officer	Contact Officer
<p>s. 22(1)(a)(ii) Assistant Secretary (a/g) Disaster Preparedness Branch</p> <p>15/07/2019 Ph: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)</p>	<p>s. 22(1)(a)(ii) Director Strategy and Programs</p> <p>Ph: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)</p>

Through: Robert Cameron, Director General Emergency Management Australia

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HOME AFFAIRS

QUESTION TIME BRIEF (QTB)

DISASTER RESILIENCE AND PREPAREDNESS

QUESTION: Disaster Resilience and Preparedness

KEY TALKING POINTS:

- The Australian Government is taking action to reduce the impact of natural hazards on our communities and the economy. This is vital for our resilience.
- The Australian Government:
 - has developed a National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework to guide national action to address existing disaster risks and minimise new risks;
 - is investing \$130.5 million over five years from 2019-20 to deliver disaster risk reduction initiatives at the national, state and local levels;
 - has established the Emergency Response Fund to provide a sustainable way to funding disaster risk reduction effort;
 - is investing over \$6.2 million on the next generation Australian Fire Danger Rating System to deliver more accurate and local risk messaging;
 - is providing \$2 million to ensure that the Commonwealth's component of the national telephone based warning system, Emergency Alert, is available during 2019-20;
 - has invested \$1.9 million towards the development of a Public Safety Mobile Broadband capability;
 - is helping communities recover from disasters by investing in resilience through the joint Commonwealth-State Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA), including:
 - a \$100 million Infrastructure Betterment Fund in Queensland following the floods earlier this year;
 - \$27 million for community resilience programs, education and awareness initiatives, and improving flood mapping and warnings
 - allowing states and territories to use the savings they generate from rebuilding essential public assets under the DRFA towards mitigation projects; and
 - providing flexibility for states and territories to restore damaged assets to a more resilient standard.
 - is providing almost \$15 million annually to the National Aerial Firefighting Centre to coordinate a fleet of highly specialised firefighting aircraft readily available to support states and territories.

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HOME AFFAIRS
QUESTION TIME BRIEF (QTB)
DISASTER RESILIENCE AND PREPAREDNESS

If asked: 'What will the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework deliver?'

- The National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework sets out the foundational work required nationally, across all sectors, to address existing disaster risk, minimise new disaster risk, and deliver better climate and disaster risk information.
- It encourages us to rethink how we reduce disaster risk and address issues such as where and how we live, how our money is invested and the resilience of essential services like food, telecommunications and power.
- It will help to ensure that our decision makers are equipped with the right tools and information to understand the risks and make better decisions.
- The Australian Government is working closely with industry, communities, and state and territory governments to implement the Framework.

If asked: 'What is being done to implement the Framework?'

- We are working with states and territories, as well as industry and the community sector, on a National Action Plan that sets out specific actions to implement the Framework.
 - For the first time this will give the big picture of how this effort comes together across Australia to reduce risk for Australians.
- The Australian Government has committed to ensure that our own programs and investments are in line with the Framework.
- The Department has:
 - published resources to help key decision makers understand and act to reduce risk, and
 - held forums across the country to encourage decision makers across all sectors to take action to reduce disaster risk.
- We are also establishing a new national capability to ensure people have access to the best information and guidance needed to make risk-informed decisions so we can continue to be resilient in the future.
 - A pilot project is underway in the freight sector to demonstrate the benefits and feasibility of the new national capability and is due to be completed in mid-2020.

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HOME AFFAIRS
QUESTION TIME BRIEF (QTB)
DISASTER RESILIENCE AND PREPAREDNESS

If asked: 'How is the \$130.5 million investment going to be spent?'

- The Australian Government committed \$130.5 million over five years from 2019-20 to reduce the risk and impact of disasters on Australians in line with priorities of the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework.
- The funding maintains the Australian Government's overall funding to support risk reduction and resilience initiatives, and includes:
 - \$104.4 million to support states and territories in reducing disaster risks at the state and local level, and
 - \$26.1 million to deliver initiatives, in consultation with the states and territories, that reduce disaster risk at the national level, for the benefit of all Australians.

Contact: Robert Cameron
Division: Emergency Management Australia
Date first prepared: 15 July 2019
Originating Source: (MO)

Phone: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Action Officer: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Date last Updated: 2 December 2019

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s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Attachments: [July QB19-000215 Disaster Risk Reduction - 18 July 2019.docx](#)

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

From: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @agriculture.gov.au>
Sent: Thursday, 18 July 2019 6:36 PM
To: s. 47E(d) @homeaffairs.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @homeaffairs.gov.au>
Cc: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @agriculture.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @agriculture.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @agriculture.gov.au>
Subject: July QB19-000215 Disaster Risk Reduction - 18 July 2019 [SEC=UNCLASSIFIED]

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

This is fine for now.

Please create a new version of this for me to see in parallel by Wed next week which also addresses:

1. Disaster season is coming, why is the Framework taking so long to implement?
2. When will the NDRRF be implemented/NPA signed/spending started?

Thanks

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

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HOME AFFAIRS
QUESTION TIME BRIEF (QTB)
DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Document 18

QUESTION: Disaster Risk Reduction

KEY TALKING POINTS:

- The Australian Government is committed to reducing the effects of natural disasters on Australian communities.
- Our exposure and vulnerability to natural hazards is growing.
- The Australian Government will invest \$130.5 million over the next five years to deliver disaster risk reduction initiatives at the national, state and local level.
- We will do this under Australia's National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework – a world best blueprint for reducing the risk of disasters on communities.

If asked: 'What will the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework deliver?'

- The National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework sets out the foundational work required nationally, across all sectors, to address existing disaster risk, minimise new disaster risk, and deliver better climate and disaster risk information.
- The Framework encourages us to rethink how we reduce disaster risk and address issues such as where and how we live, how our money is invested and the resilience of essential services like food, telecommunications and power.
- It will help to ensure our decision makers are equipped with the right tools and information to understand the risks and make better decisions.
- The Australian Government is working closely with industry, communities, and state and territory governments to implement the Framework.

If asked: 'What is being done to implement the Framework?'

- To contribute to the implementation of the Framework the Australian Government:
 - is coordinating whole-of-Government effort to ensure initiatives across the built, natural, social and economic environments align with the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework; and
 - has developed the first tranche of national guidance to help decision makers prioritise disaster risk investment.
- The Australian Government, with the states and territories, is assessing how to implement the Framework nationally.

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HOME AFFAIRS
QUESTION TIME BRIEF (QTB)
DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

If asked: 'How much does the Australian Government contribute to disaster resilience?'

- As part of the 2019 Federal Budget, the Australian Government has committed \$130.5 million over five years from 2019-20 to reduce the risk and impact of disasters on Australians in line with priorities of the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework.
- The funding includes:
 - \$104.4 million to support states and territories in reducing disaster risks at the state and local level, and
 - \$26.1 million to deliver initiatives that reduce disaster risk at the national level, for the benefit of all Australians.

BACKGROUND AND CHRONOLOGY

- In 2017, the Australian Government identified the need to reform Australia's approach to disaster risk reduction, recognising that changes to natural hazards, population growth and urbanisation means that without action, more Australians will be affected by natural hazards and the cost of disasters will continue to grow.

Lead Division

Contact: Rob Cameron

Division: Emergency Management Australia

Date first prepared: 29 March 2019

Originating Source: (MO)

Phone: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Action Officer: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Date last Updated: 18/07/2019 - 6:30 PM

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From: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
To: s. 47E(d)
Cc: s. 47E(d)
Subject: MO Request for QTB update by cob Tuesday 23 July 2019 [DLM-For Official Use Only]
Date: Friday, 19 July 2019 10:38:10 AM

~~For Official Use Only~~

Hi there,

Could EMA please provide an updated QTB.

QTB Update	QB19-000215
Title	Disaster Risk Reduction
Responsible Division	EMA
Questions / Issues to be covered	Please add the following <i>if asked?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster season is coming, why is the Framework taking so long to implement? When will the NDRRF be implemented/NPA signed/spending started?
Link to media or additional information for reference	Please note these questions may or may not be approved for the Adviser, the Adviser would like to review the proposed additions and consider their inclusion.
For clarification, please call	DLO: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Timing	Cob Tuesday 23 July 2019

Please feel free to give me a call to chat through any details or contact the EMA Adviser, s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Kind regards,

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Departmental Liaison Officer
 Office of the Hon David Littleproud MP
 Minister for Water Resources, Drought, Rural Finance, Natural Disaster and Emergency Management
 M1.46, Parliament House, Canberra
 P: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
 E: s. 47E(d) [@homeaffairs.gov.au](mailto:s.47E(d)@homeaffairs.gov.au)
 E: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [@homeaffairs.gov.au](mailto:s.22(1)(a)(ii)@homeaffairs.gov.au)

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s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

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From: s. 47E(d) @homeaffairs.gov.au>
Sent: Tuesday, 23 July 2019 5:23 PM
To: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @agriculture.gov.au>
Cc: s. 47E(d) @homeaffairs.gov.au>; s. 47E(d) @homeaffairs.gov.au>; s. 47E(d) @homeaffairs.gov.au>; Rob CAMERON s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @homeaffairs.gov.au>; Luke BROWN s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @homeaffairs.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @homeaffairs.gov.au>
Subject: HPRM: Update: Action Required by 3pm Tuesday 23 July - MO Request - National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework Implementation Reporting [~~DLM=For Official Use Only~~]

For-Official-Use-Only

Hi s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Please see email directed to you below (sent to home affairs address instead of agriculture address).

The report was cleared by Luke.

Best
s. 22(1)(a)(iii)

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Executive Officer to Robert Cameron
Emergency Management Australia
Infrastructure, Transport Security and Customs Group
Department of Home Affairs
t s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
m s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
e s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @homeaffairs.gov.au

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From: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Sent: Tuesday, 23 July 2019 5:19 PM
To: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Cc: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) ; s. 47E(d) ; Luke BROWN ; Rob CAMERON ; s. 47E(d) ; s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Subject: RE: Update: Action Required by 3pm Tuesday 23 July - MO Request - National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework Implementation Reporting [~~DLM=For Official Use Only~~]

For-Official-Use-Only

Hi s. 22(1)(a)(iii)

Please see attached an updated draft implementation reporting document which has now been realigned to report against the Framework priorities and to incorporate NDRISC development.

This document will be refined over time as implementation milestones are developed.

Kind regards,

s. 22(1)(a)(i)
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

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Disaster Risk and Resilience Policy
Disaster Preparedness Branch, Emergency Management Australia
Security and Resilience Group
Department of Home Affairs
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @homeaffairs.gov.au

From: s. 47E(d) @homeaffairs.gov.au>
Sent: Monday, 22 July 2019 8:58 AM
To: Luke BROWN s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @homeaffairs.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @homeaffairs.gov.au>
Cc: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @homeaffairs.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @homeaffairs.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @homeaffairs.gov.au>; s. 47E(d) @homeaffairs.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @HOMEAFFAIRS.GOV.AU>
Subject: Action Required by 3pm Tuesday 23 July - MO Request - National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework Implementation Reporting [DLM=For Official Use Only]

For Official Use Only

Good morning,

At last week’s meeting, the EM Advisor provided feedback on the Emergency Management Australia implementation reporting template and confirmed that it will be used for project based reporting. At this stage the Office has only requested a report for the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework implementation.

The EM Advisor has asked EMA to review the content, taking into consideration his below comments by **OOB Wednesday 24 July 2019**. Grateful if DPB could action and return AS cleared input by **3pm Tuesday 23 July**.

- Please align the implementation initiatives with the four priorities in the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework.
- Please ensure the implementation milestones are tangible. (i.e. National implementation initiatives will be agreed by ANZEMC.

Happy to discuss further.

Best
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Executive Officer to Robert Cameron
Emergency Management Australia
Infrastructure, Transport Security and Customs Group
Department of Home Affairs
t s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
m s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
e s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @homeaffairs.gov.au

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From: s. 47E(d) @homeaffairs.gov.au>
Sent: Thursday, 18 July 2019 11:16 AM
To: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @homeaffairs.gov.au>; Joe BUFFONE s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @homeaffairs.gov.au>; John GIBBON s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @homeaffairs.gov.au>
Cc: s. 47E(d) @homeaffairs.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @homeaffairs.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @HOMEAFFAIRS.GOV.AU>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @HOMEAFFAIRS.GOV.AU>; Rob CAMERON s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @homeaffairs.gov.au>
Subject: Action required by 4pm - EMA - Implementation Reporting [DLM=For Official Use Only]

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Morning!

As you may be aware, the MO Advisor has asked EMA to develop a template that could be used as a weekly report to provide updates on the implementation of initiatives, specifically the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework. The draft template is attached. This template may also be used to report on additional initiatives in the future.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii) – Grateful if your Branch could compile input for implementation of the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework, comprising NPA negotiations, development of national statement, and work to align Commonwealth initiatives that affect the built, social, natural and economic environments with the Framework. Also, let me know if you have any comments on the template.

Joe and John – Let me know if you have any comments on the template.

Input and comments on the template by **4pm today** would be greatly appreciated.

Best
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Executive Officer to Robert Cameron
Director General Emergency Management Australia
Security and Resilience Group
Department of Home Affairs
t s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
m s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
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Emergency Management Australia – Implementation Reporting

National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework

Priority 1: Understand disaster risk

Milestones	Date (Month is sufficient)	Status	Comments	Responsible
------------	----------------------------	--------	----------	-------------

National climate and disaster risk information capability

s. 34(1)(d)

s. 34(3)

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s. 34(1)(d)

NDRISC Normalisation	2021	●	Further extend services to additional sector and user groups. Confirm and refine operating model and legislative framework. Align existing capabilities, assess gaps and identify additional investment needed to achieve the desired end-state. Clarify ongoing policy and administrative responsibilities. Define performance metrics and reporting.	Home Affairs
NDRISC Integrate and Sustain	2022	●	Transition to more responsive operations defined by user/sector needs, risk and the government's strategic priorities. Define long term development pathway for capability and contributing agencies. NDRISC development and delivery will be coherent with implementation of the other Framework Priorities, for example to support investment pilot projects.	Home Affairs

s. 34(1)(d)

Priority 2: Accountable decisions

Milestones	Date (Month is sufficient)	Status	Comments	Responsible
Guidance for Strategic Decisions on Climate and Disaster Risk				
Guidance published	June 2019	●	Guidance for Strategic Decisions on Climate and Disaster Risk provide advice, new techniques and available best practice to assist decision makers to understand climate and disaster risk. Published on AIDR website.	Home Affairs, CSIRO and Value Advisory Partners

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s. 47B(a)

Support Commonwealth
Government policy –
NQLIRA Long Term
Recovery Strategy

November 2019



This is part of the strategy to pilot the Guidance at the Commonwealth level with interested Commonwealth partners.

NQLIRA, Home
Affairs, CSIRO

Priority 3: Enhanced investment

Milestones	Date (Month is sufficient)	Status	Comments	Responsible
Prioritisation guidance published	June 2019	●	This is the first tranche of guidance to meet the demand to understand how to prioritise disaster risk investment, and create and capture value from resilience projects in order to generate commercial investment opportunities.	Home Affairs, with CSIRO and Value Advisory Partner

s. 34(1)(d)

Investing in resilient
infrastructure in Victoria

August 2019

Insurance Council of Australia have reached out to the Commonwealth (CSIRO) for assistance in bringing together key stakeholders in Victoria to apply the prioritization framework to develop a demonstration project in Victoria.

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s. 34(1)(d)

Priority 4: Governance, ownership and responsibility

Milestones	Date (Month is sufficient)	Status	Comments
------------	----------------------------	--------	----------

National Statement to Parliament

Negotiations with state and territory officials on the draft National Statement.	August 2019	●	ANZEMC has been tasked with driving the National Statement by MCPEM.	Home Affairs, ANZEMC
Draft National Statement consulted with the Resilience Reference Group (RRG)	October 2019	●	Whole of Government policies and initiatives will be incorporated through RRG consultation.	Home Affairs with RRG members
Ministerial agreement	November 2019	●	Draft text of National Statement to be finalised and agreed by the Minister	Home Affairs

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National Statement tabled

November /
December 2019
sitting



Reporting against initiatives underway, progress made by this Government and outlining future risk reduction and resilience work across all sectors.

Home Affairs

National Implementation Plan

s. 47B(a)

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Commonwealth Implementation Plan

Commonwealth initiatives mapping exercise	March 2019	●	Home Affairs led consultations across the Commonwealth to map existing risk reduction initiatives, or policies and programs where risk reduction work already takes place.	Home Affairs lead
RRG Officers level meeting to discuss Commonwealth proposals	September 2019	●	Updating existing Commonwealth initiatives and policies mapping exercise, and identify new areas where risk reduction can be incorporated.	Whole of government
Commonwealth proposals to be endorsed by RRG	October 2019	●		Whole of government
Reporting back to RRG on progress of the initiatives	2020-future years	●	Agencies to incorporate disaster risk reduction work and align policies and initiatives with the Framework.	Whole of government

National Partnership Agreement

National Partnership Agreement – one source of funding for states and territories

Milestones	Date (Month is sufficient)	Status	Comments	Responsible
s. 34(1)(d)				

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Once the draft NPA is accepted at officials' level, EMA will submit it to Minister Littleproud for consideration, along with a draft letter to the Prime Minister.

Minister Littleproud writes to Prime Minister seeking agreement to the final NPA	September/October 2019	●		Minister Littleproud
Prime Minister agrees and circulates NPA to state and territory First Ministers for signature	October/November 2019	●		Prime Minister
Once NPA signed by all state and territory first ministers, Prime Minister co-signs NPA	February 2020	●	It is difficult to determine when state and territory first ministers will sign the NPA. Based on previous experience, it can take several months for all first ministers to sign the NPA.	Prime Minister

Status	●	On track: most major milestones achieved, future milestones on track.		
	●	Some concern: most major milestones achieved, some risk to future milestones.		
	●	At risk: major milestones missed or significant risk to future milestones.		
	●	Not yet commenced.	●	Completed

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TALKING POINTS

Subject	EMA – Facts & figures for radio interviews		
Date	23 July 2019		
Type	Ministerial		
Media Officer:	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	Media Ph:	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

KEY FACTS

- The Australian Government:
 - has provided more than **\$11 billion** to the states for community recovery over the past decade under the jointly funded Commonwealth-State Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA)
 - is supporting disaster resilience through the DRFA, including by funding a **\$100 million** Infrastructure Betterment Fund in Queensland following the floods earlier this year
 - is investing **\$130.5 million** over five years from 2019-20 to deliver disaster risk reduction initiatives at the national, state and local levels
 - is providing almost **\$15 million** annually to the National Aerial Firefighting Centre to coordinate a fleet of **over 140** highly specialised firefighting aircraft
 - has committed to establish an Emergency Response Fund with an initial capital of approximately **\$3.9 billion** to fund disaster recovery and response operations above and beyond existing state and federal programs.

TALKING POINTS

Helping people and businesses affected by disaster

- The Australian Government is committed to supporting individuals, families, communities and industry to recover from disasters.
- Over the past decade, the Australian Government has provided more than **\$11 billion** under the jointly funded Commonwealth-State Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA) to help communities with their recovery.
- For severe disasters, the Australian Government can also activate the Disaster Recovery Payment (DRP) and Disaster Recovery Allowance (DRA) to further support affected individuals.
- The AGDRP is a one-off, non-means tested payment of \$1,000 for eligible adults and \$400 for eligible children.
- 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 (same rate as the Newstart allowance, effectively waiving the waiting period).



Australian Government
Department of Home Affairs

- Last financial year, the Australian Government activated the DRP and DRA for:
 - Tasmanian Bushfires (December 2018 and January 2019)
 - DRA – as at 30 June 2019, assistance of more than **\$107,000** has been paid.
 - North and Far North Queensland Monsoon Trough (25 January-4 February 2019)
 - DRP – as at 30 June 2019, assistance of more than **\$117 million** has been paid.
 - DRA – as at 30 June 2019, assistance of more than **\$1.2 million** has been paid.
 - Northern New South Wales Bushfires (11 February 2019 onwards)
 - DRP – as at 30 June 2019, assistance of more than **\$1.8 million** has been paid.
 - DRA – as at 30 June 2019, assistance of more than **\$3,800** has been paid.

Cooperation with state governments after a disaster

- The Australian Government works with all levels of government to support communities and businesses recover from disasters.
- This includes financial support and helping deliver practical solutions on the ground, for example rebuilding roads, providing grants and loans to businesses, and payments to councils.
- In response to the North Queensland floods, the Australian Government worked hand in glove with local councils, state governments, industry, and the military to meet the direct needs of disaster-affected communities.
 - ADF Joint Taskforce 646 was established to help farmers sustain livestock stranded by flooding.
 - The Australian Defence Force delivered over **100,000** sandbags.
 - They delivered around **42,000** litres of fuel into Western Queensland to enable farmers and civilian contractors to refuel their own aircraft to distribute feed to cattle.
 - They delivered over **43 tonnes** of livestock feed to communities around McKinley and Cloncurry Shires.
 - Two ADF C-17 flights also delivered essential groceries to Townsville.
 - ADF and Emergency Management Australia assisted local governments with the coordination of livestock carcass disposal.
- Through the jointly funded Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA), the Australian Government and states work closely together to support communities.
- In response to the North Queensland Floods, the Australian and Queensland governments worked together to develop an extraordinary disaster recovery assistance package valued at **\$242 million** that will:
 - make damaged infrastructure more resilient during the rebuilding process
 - clean-up and repair community facilities
 - promote economic recovery
 - rehabilitate and restore flood affected environments
 - support mental health and wellbeing, and
 - help communities be better prepared.



Australian Government
Department of Home Affairs

- The Australian Government (the Prime Minister) has also established the North Queensland Livestock Industry Recovery Agency (NQLIRA) which is working closely with the state and local governments to rebuild the region long after the floodwaters have receded.

What is the Australian Government doing to help warn and advise us of what to do when risk of disaster emerges?

- The Australian Government:
 - is investing over **\$6.2 million** on the next generation Australian Fire Danger Rating System to deliver more accurate and local risk messaging
 - is providing **\$2 million** to ensure that the Commonwealth's component of the national telephone based warning system, Emergency Alert, continues to be available
 - has invested **\$1.9 million** towards the development of a Public Safety Mobile Broadband capability.

What is the Australian Government doing to make us more resistant to disaster?

- The Australian Government is investing **\$130.5 million** over five years from 2019-20 to deliver disaster risk reduction initiatives at the national, state and local level.
 - The funding includes:
 - **\$104.4 million** to support states and territories in reducing disaster risks at the state and local level
 - **\$26.1 million** to deliver initiatives that reduce disaster risk at the national level, for the benefit of all Australians.
- Through the DRFA, the Australian Government is investing in resilience, including:
 - a **\$100 million** Infrastructure Betterment Fund in Queensland following the floods earlier this year
 - **\$27 million** for community resilience programs, education and awareness initiatives, and improving flood mapping and warnings
 - allowing the states and territories to use the savings they generate from rebuilding essential public assets under the DRFA towards mitigation projects.
- The Australian Government has developed a National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework in partnership with government and non-government stakeholders to guide action to reduce risk of disaster.
 - Industry and community have played a key role and will be key to its implementation - work is already underway across all sectors.
 - The Australian Business Roundtable for Disaster Resilience, which includes the Insurance Australia Group and the Australian Red Cross, have been closely involved.

What is Australia's outlook this year for disaster season?

- The Bushfire and Natural Hazards Cooperative Research Centre released the Northern Australia Seasonal Bushfire Outlook 2019 in June.
- Their advice is that dry, hot weather indicates an above normal fire risk for parts of Queensland.
- Normal fire risk is expected in the Northern Territory, Northern Western Australia and Northern South Australia.



Australian Government
Department of Home Affairs

- All Australians, especially those in high-risk areas, should ensure that they are fire ready and have fire plans in place well ahead of time.
- People wanting more information on how to plan and prepare, should contact their local fire services for on the ground information and guidance.
- Emergency Management Australia will deliver a program of Annual Preparedness Briefings to state and territory counterparts across the country from August to September to ensure all government agencies are joined up and aware.

How is a disaster declared and who does this?

- State and territory governments have primary responsibility for responding to disasters.
- Natural disaster 'declarations' vary across states and territories, but are generally made to enact state-based response and recovery arrangements.
- Through the DRFA, the Australian Government provides financial support to the states to assist with the costs of providing relief and recovery assistance.
- The DRFA has provision for the states to activate assistance to help people and communities.
- From 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019, 45 disaster events were notified under these assistance arrangements.

Why isn't drought declared a natural disaster?

- Under the DRFA, a natural disaster is defined as one or a combination of rapid onset events: bushfires, earthquake, flood, storm, cyclone, storm surge, landslide, tsunami, meteorite strike or tornado.
- Drought is excluded from the DRFA because it is not a rapid onset event.
 - Drought is a natural feature of the Australian climate that occurs on a reasonably regular basis for many agricultural areas.
 - Drought results in more gradual impacts—unlike sudden onset disasters which impact immediately—that are better able to be planned for and managed.

ADF support after a disaster

- State and territory governments have primary responsibility for responding to disasters.
- Where the scale of an emergency or disaster exceeds their response capacity, or where resources cannot be mobilised in sufficient time, they may seek Commonwealth assistance, including from Defence.
- As a general principle, Defence support is limited to that which can be accomplished with the standing core qualifications, skills and resources of the Australian Defence Force.

CLEARANCE:

Drafted by	Title	Time/Date drafted
s. 22(1)(a)(iii)	Assistant Director, National Security and Crisis Media and Public Affairs, Portfolio Media Operations	9.30am 22/07/2019
Cleared by	Title	Time/Date cleared
Rob Cameron	Director-General, EMA	3:40pm 23/07/2019
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	Director, National Security and Crisis Media and Public Affairs, Media Operations	4.30pm 23/07/2019

UNCLASSIFIED

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Attachments: [The Hon David Littleproud MP - Ministerial Objectives, Targets and Progress Metrics - July 2019 - EMA input.DOCX](#)
[image001.png](#)

Importance: High

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

From: Luke BROWN s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @homeaffairs.gov.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 24 July 2019 1:41 PM
To: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @agriculture.gov.au>;
s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @agriculture.gov.au
Cc: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @agriculture.gov.au>;
s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @agriculture.gov.au; Rob CAMERON
s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @homeaffairs.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @agriculture.gov.au; s. 47E(d)
@homeaffairs.gov.au>; s. 47E(d)
s. 47E(d) @homeaffairs.gov.au>; s. 47E(d) @homeaffairs.gov.au>; John
GIBBON s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @homeaffairs.gov.au>; Joe BUFFONE s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @homeaffairs.gov.au>;
s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @homeaffairs.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @homeaffairs.gov.au>;
@homeaffairs.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @homeaffairs.gov.au>;
s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @homeaffairs.gov.au>
Subject: RE: Metrics and assessments. [SEC=UNCLASSIFIED]
Importance: High

Hi s. 22(1)(a)(ii) – please ensure this is passed to s. 22(1)(a)(ii) and s. 22(1)(a)(ii),

As discussed, we have worked up DRAFT input to the table for your first-pass consideration today. Please find it attached.

As you know, we are working to the deadline of providing our final input to our Department of Agriculture colleagues at approximately 1500 today. Ag colleagues cc to this email for visibility.

Happy to discuss this input with you this afternoon.

Thanks,

Luke

Luke Brown | Assistant Secretary
Disaster Preparedness Branch | Emergency Management Australia

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Department of Home Affairs

P: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

From: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Sent: Wednesday, 24 July 2019 10:39 AM

To: Luke BROWN

Cc: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Subject: Metrics and assessments. [SEC=UNCLASSIFIED]

Good morning Luke

Many thanks for the chat on the phone last night and this morning.

RE: Work closely with the states and territories to deliver the Australian Government's responsibilities for natural disaster response and emergency management in a timely way.

- As discussed, could you please include the 3 day turn around?
- Could you also please include a copy of info around the proof of concept for national PSMB capability?

RE: National Disaster Risk Information Capability Pilot.

- Please provide some clear metrics around this pilot.

RE: Reduce the Risk and Impact of Natural Disasters.

- As per your previous email, please include a number of specific metrics regarding disaster resilience and the commencement of the ongoing implementation of the national disaster risk frame work.

RE: Work with the Prime Minister to oversee and ensure the delivery of the Australian Government's flood recovery plan for North Queensland.

- We currently have this in a process/timeframe/key milestone table, and similarly to the other objectives, this needs to be re framed within targets/quantifiable metrics/key outputs.
- I understand the majority of this may rest with Ag, however if you and your team have any thoughts please include these.

RE: Emergency Alert system (text message service)

- I can confirm we were discussing this when referencing bush fire alerts, and ask that you also include this in regards to its rollout. I understand you had a further discussion with s. 22(1)(a)(ii) regarding this last night.

I have attached the table from which we are working just in case you don't have a copy. Please feel free to give me a buzz if you'd like to chat again. Otherwise we look forward to digging into what your team has pulled together around lunch time.

As discussed, clear and simple is the priority for the moment.

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Many, many thanks for the ongoing efforts of you and your team.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Assistant Adviser

Office of the Hon. David Littleproud MP

Minister for Water Resources, Rural Finance, Natural Disaster & Emergency Management

Mobile: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) Email: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [@agriculture.gov.au](mailto:s.22(1)(a)(ii)@agriculture.gov.au)

Hon D. Littleproud - Email Signature




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Ministerial Objectives, Targets and Progress Metrics July 2019


Responsible Minister	The Hon David Littleproud MP
Portfolio	Water Resources, Drought, Rural Finance, Natural Disaster and Emergency Management

Quantifiable Objectives

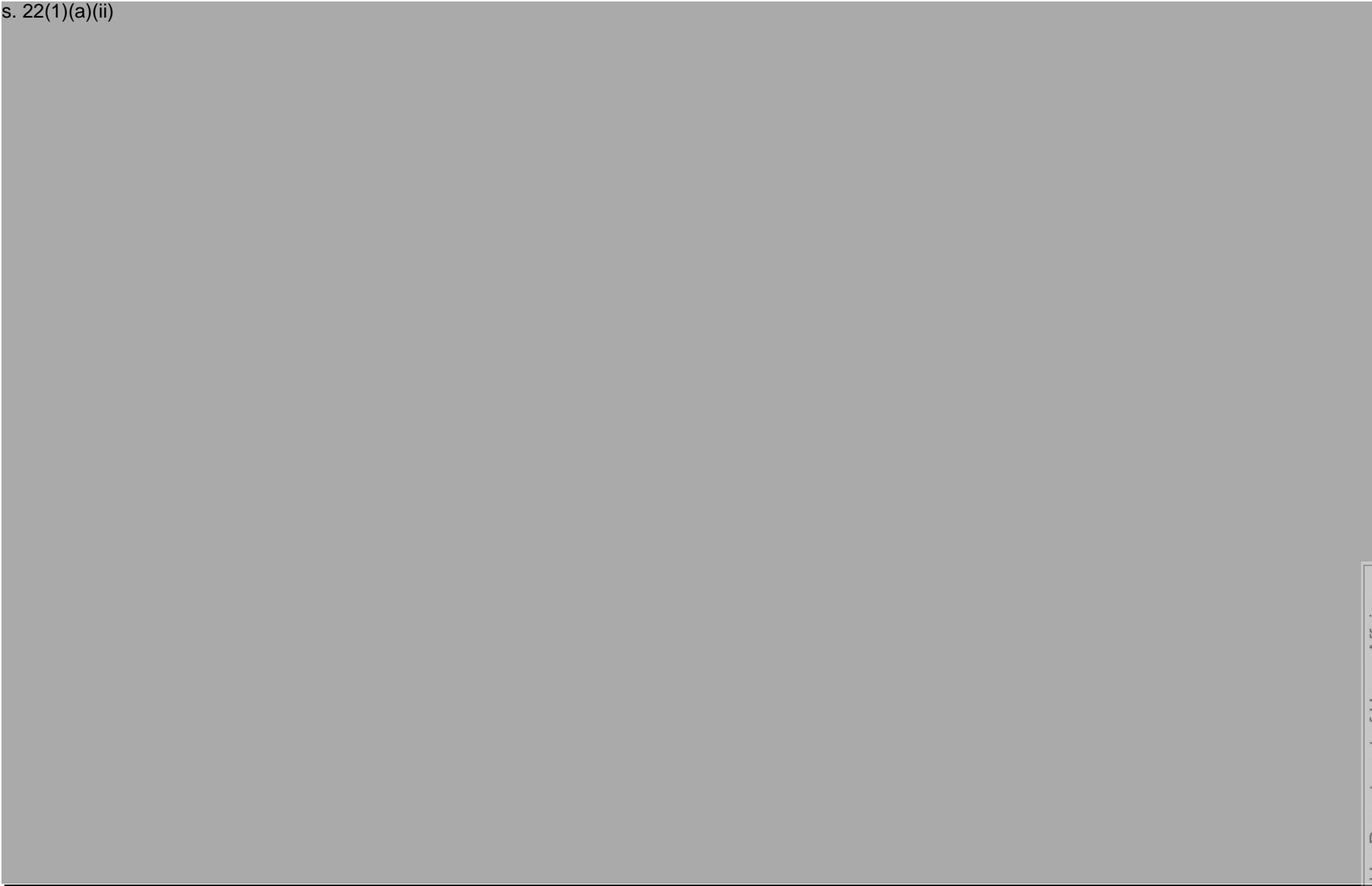
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)




s. 22(1)(a)(ii)



s. 22(1)(a)(ii)



s. 22(1)(a)(ii)




Target	Quantifiable metrics	Key outputs
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)		
Reduce the Risk and Impact of Natural Disasters		
Lead national implementation of the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework to deliver on its goals and five-year outcomes to 2023, across the natural, built, economic and social environments.	<p>Deliver an annual statement to Parliament which identifies action and progress across all sectors to reduce existing disaster risk, minimise the creation of future disaster risk, and equip decision makers with the capabilities and information they need to do so.</p> <p>Increased investment, including collaborative commercial financing options, in risk reduction across all sectors.</p>	Decision makers in all sectors have a greater awareness and understanding of climate and disaster risks.


Target	Quantifiable metrics	Key outputs
Invest in reducing disaster risk at the local, state and national levels.	<p>Reach national agreement at first minister level on a National Partnership Agreement (NPA) on Disaster Risk Reduction to deliver \$130 million over five years from 2019-20 on initiatives that help reduce disaster risk at the local, state and national levels</p> <p>Evaluation of implementation plans pursuant to the NPA will provide quantifiable information about how this funding is reducing disaster risk.</p>	<p>States and territories will deliver projects at the state and local level that help reduce disaster risk.</p> <p>\$26.1 million (over five years) will be spent on initiatives that help reduce disaster risk at the national level, such as national emergency management capabilities.</p>

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)


s. 22(1)(a)(ii)



s. 22(1)(a)(ii)




s. 22(1)(a)(ii)




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s. 22(1)(a)(ii)



s. 22(1)(a)(ii)



s. 22(1)(a)(ii)



s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

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From: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @agriculture.gov.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 24 July 2019 11:46 PM
To: Luke BROWN s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @homeaffairs.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @agriculture.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @agriculture.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @agriculture.gov.au>
Cc: s. 47E(d) @homeaffairs.gov.au>; s. 47E(d) @homeaffairs.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @homeaffairs.gov.au>; Rob CAMERON s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @homeaffairs.gov.au>
Subject: Re: Seeking advice: MO Comments - National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework Implementation Reporting - 24 July 2019 [SEC=UNCLASSIFIED]

Thanks Luke for this message.

Several messages were passed to EMA about the Minister’s request for granular measures of progress in implementing the NDRRF.

The Minister seeks detailed and credible reports on achievements and the planned progress in achieving them. As you pointed out tonight the Government is more ‘forward leaning’ on EMA matters now than previously. This will continue.

Be assured the Minister’s staff fully comprehend the negotiated terrain EMA needs to cover to achieve improvements in risk reduction. Also be assured that despite this that the Minister’s practice has been to date to request clear and explicable forecast of future progress. Your FAS received an example of granular accounting of progress following a review of DAWR initiated by Min Littleproud to assist show the nature of reporting requirements. Yes, particularities of the project will temper the design of progress reporting. This is well understood.

In regard to your additional comment about time frames for return of work you should not be surprised that the Minister’s staff are seized by his interests and concerns. Again as mentioned in our telecon this evening we consider that our bringing forward of a detailed NDRRF implementation plan from one morning to a previous afternoon in response to the Minister’s enquiry and interest on Monday should have been clear enough message to accelerate the work without further query about deadlines.

The Minister operates an active office with a focus on action and delivery. This includes evidence and timing on how EMA intends to press ahead on NDRRF implementation as lead agency.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Sent from my iPhone

On Jul 24, 2019, at 7:57 PM, Luke BROWN s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @homeaffairs.gov.au> wrote:

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s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Per our discussion earlier this evening, the Department was not aware that you required the updated table this evening. I note that s. 22(1)(a)(ii) sought your clarification of that per the below.

Your feedback on the draft we provided to you yesterday is substantive. We have already commenced working through it, and will finalise that tomorrow. As agreed, I will provide you an amended table as soon as we are able to tomorrow.

It was helpful to discuss the substantive issues regarding implementation of the NDRRF, albeit briefly. We intend to provide the Minister advice on those substantive issues, including a draft national implementation plan, in due course and following engagement with key stakeholders such as the states and territories.

In the meantime, I would be grateful if you and I could keep a regular dialogue on any feedback you have on products and advice coming from Disaster Preparedness Branch. I trust that this way we might avoid this repeating.

Thanks,

Luke Brown
Assistant Secretary
Emergency Management Australia
Department of Home Affairs
p: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

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From: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@agriculture.gov.au>
Date: Wednesday, July 24, 2019 at 6:28:02 PM
To: s. 47E(d) <[redacted]@homeaffairs.gov.au>
Cc: s. 47E(d) <[redacted]@homeaffairs.gov.au>, s. 47E(d) <[redacted]@homeaffairs.gov.au>, "Luke BROWN"
 s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@homeaffairs.gov.au>, s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@homeaffairs.gov.au>
Subject: RE: Seeking advice: MO Comments - National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework Implementation Reporting - 24 July 2019
 [DLM=For-Official-Use-Only] [SEC=UNCLASSIFIED]

I think by now really.

Regards

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Adviser Natural Disaster and Emergency Management
 Office of the Minister for Water Resources, Drought, Rural Finance,
 Natural Disaster and Emergency Management
 Parliament House
 Canberra
 s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
 Mobile s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

From: s. 47E(d) <[redacted]@homeaffairs.gov.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 24 July 2019 1:52 PM
To: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@agriculture.gov.au>
Cc: s. 47E(d) <[redacted]@homeaffairs.gov.au>, s. 47E(d) <[redacted]@homeaffairs.gov.au>, Luke BROWN
 s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@homeaffairs.gov.au>, s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@homeaffairs.gov.au>, s. 47E(d) <[redacted]@homeaffairs.gov.au>
Subject: Seeking advice: MO Comments - National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework Implementation Reporting - 24 July 2019 [DLM=For-Official-Use-Only]

For-Official-Use-Only

Hi s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

I have passed your comments onto Luke and s. 22(1)(a)(ii) for consideration (see attached and below). Grateful if you could advise when you require the updated report by.

Happy to discuss.

Best

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Executive Officer to Robert Cameron
 Emergency Management Australia
 Infrastructure, Transport Security and Customs Group
 Department of Home Affairs
 t s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
 m s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
 e s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@homeaffairs.gov.au>

For-Official-Use-Only

From: s. 47E(d) <[redacted]@homeaffairs.gov.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 24 July 2019 1:47 PM
To: Luke BROWN s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@homeaffairs.gov.au>, s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@homeaffairs.gov.au>
Cc: s. 47E(d) <[redacted]@homeaffairs.gov.au>, Rob CAMERON s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@homeaffairs.gov.au>, s. 47E(d) <[redacted]@homeaffairs.gov.au>
Subject: MO Comments - National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework Implementation Reporting - 24 July 2019 [DLM=For-Official-Use-Only]

For-Official-Use-Only

Hi Luke, s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

s. 22(1)(a)(ii) called this morning to provide feedback on the NDRRF Implementation Report (see my hand written notes attached).

Essentially the Office would like greater clarity to rule any assumed knowledge that has been included.

Grateful if you could review and make updates as appropriate. I have emailed s. 22(1)(a)(ii) to confirm the timeframe.

If you have any questions regarding s. 22(1)(a)(ii) comments please contact him on s. 22(1)(a)(ii).

Happy to discuss.

Best

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

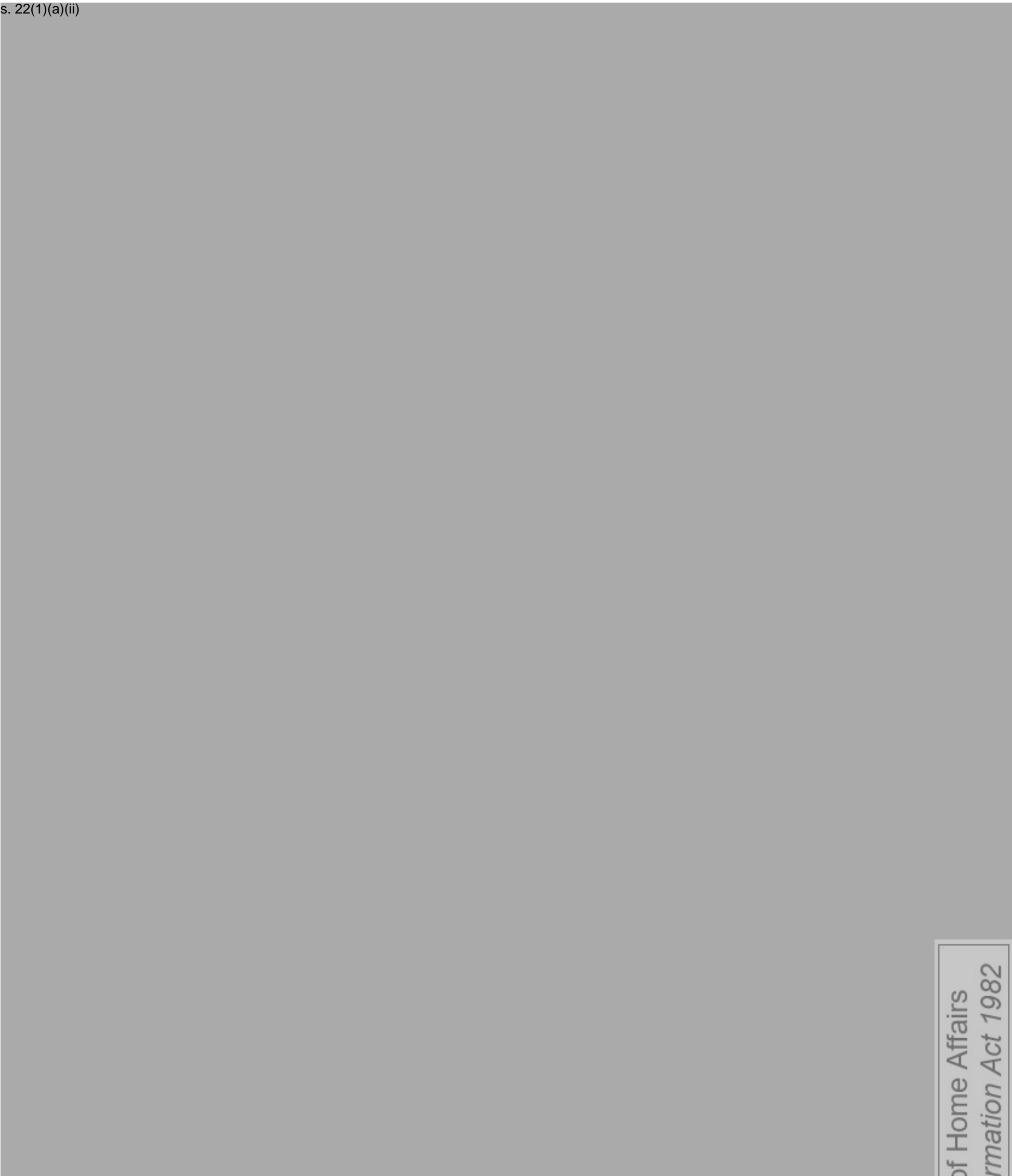
Executive Officer to Robert Cameron
 Emergency Management Australia
 Infrastructure, Transport Security and Customs Group
 Department of Home Affairs
 t s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
 m s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
 e s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@homeaffairs.gov.au>

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

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Australian Government
Department of Home Affairs

MEETING BRIEF

MINISTER: David Littleproud

ADVISER: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Suncorp CEO, Gary Dransfield on Disaster Resilience

9.30am Wednesday 31 July, Minister Littleproud's Office M.146 Australian Parliament House

Person/ Organisation

Gary Dransfield, CEO Suncorp Group

Has the Minister met with this person/organisation in the past?

No

Purpose of Meeting

- An introductory meeting to speak about Suncorp and its role in recovery efforts in north Queensland, insurance in Northern Australia, and disaster mitigation.
- Discuss opportunities for Suncorp to work closer with the Australian Government on disaster resilience issues.

Key Messages

- The Government values the important role of Australia's insurance industry.
- The Government recognises the need for more coordinated and targeted action to reduce disaster risk and losses.
 - Reducing disaster risk is an issue relevant to many areas beyond emergency management, including the finance and insurance sectors.
 - There is great opportunity to better connect the efforts of business, community and government.
 - Which is why the Government is establishing an Industry Advisory Forum to advise it and all Australian Governments on pragmatic ways to reduce disaster risk at the national and community level.
 - Invite Suncorp to participate in the Industry Advisory Forum through Emergency Management Australia (EMA).
- Work is underway to develop a national implementation plan for the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework.

Background

- Suncorp is Australia's second largest insurer and the largest in Queensland; the most disaster prone jurisdiction in Australia.
- It is an important stakeholder for the Government on disaster resilience issues.
- Suncorp advocates for increased investment in disaster resilience by governments because of increased pressure on insurance affordability due to increasing natural hazard risk. Specifically, Mr Dransfield has:
 - called for the Commonwealth to treat natural disaster mitigation and resilience projects as investments critical to the economic future of our country; and
 - supported the recommendation in the 2014 Productivity Commission's report into Natural Disaster Funding that Government mitigation funding to states should increase to \$200 million a year and be matched by the states.
- 2015 research by Suncorp also found that effective flood mitigation brings economic benefits at least five time more than the costs. The report found that flood mitigation protects vulnerable communities, safeguards property, builds stronger economies and, ultimately, reduces the cost of insurance.

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- Likewise, the Government has accepted the findings of the Northern Australia Insurance Premiums Taskforce that reducing the risk is the only sustainable way to address affordability issues.
- The total economic cost of rapid-onset hazards such as fire, flood and storm is currently estimated to be \$18.2 billion per year. This is set to rise to \$39 billion per year by 2050 due to growing population and the infrastructure needed to support it and without accounting for climate change.
- Insurance plays a significant role in mitigating adverse outcomes and helping to restore normal economic activities following disasters.
- Insurance is a key risk transfer mechanism. There is a relatively high uptake of residential insurance in Australia, however the affordability of insurance in Northern Australia is a very real issue, due to the high risk of cyclone and related flooding.
- In informal, but practical terms, the Australian Government is the 'insurer of last resort' for all of these events.

Flood mitigation

- Suncorp's 2015 joint report with services firm Urbis, *Economic benefits of flood mitigation investments*, found that two flood mitigation projects in Queensland would bring economic benefits at least five times more than their cost.
 - For capital and running costs of \$5.9m, St George's flood mitigation project will deliver protective benefits totalling \$31.6m over the next 50 years.
 - Roma's project cost is \$16.4m, delivering protective benefits totalling \$81.1m over the next 50 years.

Australian Competition and Consumer Commission Findings

- The November 2018 first interim report from the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission's inquiry into insurance premiums in Northern Australia finds that governments, industry, communities and individuals can all contribute to risk reduction.
 - Household level risk reduction often does not equate to substantially reduced premiums and there is work to be done here, however, risk reduction initiatives at a community level (such as flood levees) can significantly reduce risks (and premiums) for many residents within a local area.
 - Stronger Australian building standards have proven to be one of the most effective mechanisms for improving resilience and reducing premiums.
 - There are also opportunities for governments (including local councils), insurers and developers to work together to avoid new developments in higher risk areas, thereby reducing the potential for unacceptably high insurance premiums in the future.

Disaster resilience funding

- The 2019-20 Federal Budget includes \$130.5 million in funding over five years to assist states and territories implement the strategies in the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework (the Framework). This commitment comprises:
 - \$104.4 million for a five-year national partnership agreement with states and territories to support state and local initiatives; and
 - \$26.1 million for the Commonwealth, in consultation with states and territories, to deliver national initiatives.
- The commitment is conditional on funding (as a total) being matched by states and territories, consistent with previous national agreements on disaster resilience.

National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework

- Suncorp attended the June 2018 three day event to co-design the Framework and was consulted on the development of the Framework. Suncorp has proposed initiatives, some of which may have merit to further explore ([Attachment B](#)).
- During consultations to develop the Framework a number of industry organisations have said that they were aware of specific disaster risk mitigation projects could be pursued. If proposed and suitable, specific high priority projects could be used to pilot new disaster risk financing arrangements consistent with the Australian Government's agreed principles for funding and financing high priority mitigation projects.

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s. 47C(1)

List of Attendees

- Mr Gary Dransfield, CEO Suncorp Group

Consultation

- Nil

Clearance

Clearance officer: Robert Cameron Director General Emergency Management Australia Phone: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) Date: 26 July 2019	Contact officer: s. 22(1)(a)(ii), Director Disaster Risk and Resilience Policy Division: Emergency Management Australia Branch: Disaster Preparedness Mobile Phone: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
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Attachments:

A: Biography (including photo)

B: Protecting the North: An Insurance Affordability and Cyclone Resilience Policy Proposal

Attachment A: Biography



Name: Gary Dransfield
Title: Chief Executive Officer Insurance
Organisation: Suncorp

Brief work history: Gary Dransfield is Suncorp's Chief Executive Officer Insurance. He joined Suncorp in 2009 and has held various positions on the Senior Leadership Team including Chief Executive Officer Customer Platforms, Chief Executive Officer Personal Insurance and Chief Executive Officer Vero New Zealand. Gary was instrumental in the recovery activities for two of Suncorp's most significant recent events – the 2011 Queensland floods and the Christchurch earthquakes.

Before joining Suncorp, Gary worked for 25 years in the retail financial services industry. He played a key role in the successful conversion of St George from a building society to a bank and led the IT team at IAG during the demutualisation of NRMA.

He is the Deputy President of the Insurance Council of Australia and is a past President of the Insurance Council of New Zealand.

Gary has a keen interest in improving the resilience of communities to natural catastrophes and in the societal importance of insurance.

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Australian Government
Department of Home Affairs

MEETING BRIEF

MINISTER: David Littleproud

ADVISER: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Australian Red Cross

10am Thursday 1 August 2019, M1.46, Australian Parliament House

Person/ Organisation

Australian Red Cross (full list of attendees at page 3).

Has the Minister met with this person/organisation in the past?

No

Purpose of Meeting

- The Australian Red Cross will provide perspectives on the drought and their Help Aussie Farmers appeal as well as their involvement in emergency management and disaster risk reduction matters.
- Discuss opportunities for Red Cross to continue to work with the Australian Government on emergency management and disaster resilience issues.

Key Messages

- The Government greatly values the key role that Australian Red Cross plays in ensuring communities are safer and more resilient to both drought and disaster.
- We commend the Australian Red Cross for the Help Aussie Farmers appeal, which raised in excess of \$11m.
- We acknowledge the important role the Australian Red Cross plays in response and recovery and in efforts to reduce disaster risk and we commend your work:
 - as a member of the Australian Business Roundtable for Disaster Resilience and Safer Communities;
 - with government to ensure policy settings get the balance right – including the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework;
 - involvement in shaping the Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (APMCDRR) to be held in Brisbane from 23-26 June 2020.
 - This is a significant opportunity to shine a light on risk reduction, not just with our international partners but with Australian governments, business and community representatives that attend.
- Work is underway to develop a national implementation plan for the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework.
 - There is great opportunity to better connect the efforts of business, communities and government.
- Red Cross will have a key role in its development and initiatives to implement it.

Background

- The Australian Red Cross is part of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, which comprises the International Committee of the Red Cross (with a focus on victims of war and other violence), 190 Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies (who act as auxiliaries to public authorities of their own country providing a range of services including disaster relief, health and social programs), and the International Federation of the Red Cross Societies (which coordinates and directs international assistance following disasters).
- Consistent with the declaration of the International Federation, the Red Cross seeks to leverage its auxiliary status to enhance its advocacy activities, influence policy decisions, direct resource allocation and generate positive social change for vulnerable people (Policy Statement on Advocacy, 2011).

Australian Business Roundtable for Disaster Resilience and Safer Communities

- Red Cross is a founding member of the Australian Business Roundtable for Disaster Resilience and Safer Communities (Ms Slatyer is a founding CEO member, together with IAG, Optus, Westpac Group, Munich Re, and Investa Property Group).
- The ABR members collaborate to make Australian communities safer and more resilient to natural disasters.
- The focus is on reducing the risk and impact of disaster before it strikes.
- The ABR has found that:
 - the social impacts of natural disasters is at least 50% greater than the tangible costs of a disaster
 - the total economic cost of natural disasters is over \$18 billion per year, and expected to reach \$39 billion per year by 2050 without accounting for climate change
 - over 9 million Australians have been impacted by a natural disaster, and
 - natural disasters have a deep social impact on individuals and communities that can last for years.

Response and recovery from disasters

- The Australian Red Cross plays a critical role in the response to and recovery from disasters. The Red Cross provides substantial relief and recovery services (relief centres and alike) in partnership with state and territory governments through its national emergency management program.
- The Red Cross also maintains on behalf of all jurisdictions, under a commercial arrangement, the Register Find Reunite (RFR) system – a web-based IT platform used to register displaced persons with the aim of reconnecting them with their families, and relief and recovery programs.
 - RFR is being strategically reviewed by the Australia New Zealand Emergency Management Committee (ANZEMC). Early advice is that it is achieving some relief and recovery outcomes, but is not well understood by practitioners or governed effectively between jurisdictions. The ANZEMC will consider that review, and the further work required, at its next meeting on 27 August 2019.

APMCDRR

- The APMCDRR is held every two years, to monitor progress to deliver the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the global United Nations-led agreement on reducing disaster risk. It is one of the key pillars of the 2030 Agenda, together with the Sustainable Development Goals and Paris Agreement.
- Australia will co-host the conference in 2020 with the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR). Ministers and officials, international organisations, NGOs and the private sector from around fifty countries participate.
- The Department is working together with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade to organise the event.
 - The Red Cross is part of the multi-sector APMCDRR 2020 Consultative Group which has been established to provide oversight of the conference preparations.
- The theme of the conference will be 'local and inclusive disaster risk reduction', and structured around three pillars: Investing in Disaster Risk Reduction; Resilient Infrastructure and Systems; and Applied Science and Technology.
 - The Department is leading the Resilient Infrastructure and Systems pillar of the conference by organising the program of content and speakers.
- The conference will consider the two cross cutting themes of Small Island, coastal and remote communities, and Inclusive DRR – Gender, Women's Leadership, Disability and Youth.

Help Aussie Farmers appeal

- In August 2018 the Red Cross ran a campaign to raise donations for farmers experiencing severe drought, raising \$11.5 million.
 - A total of 7,452 grants of up to \$3,000 were distributed and they have helped farming families relieve financial stress caused by the drought. Families used these grants to pay for essentials such as household bills and rates, to cover school fees and vehicle costs and to pay for groceries.
 - Grants were provided through distribution partners: the Country Women's Association (NSW, Qld and SA), Rural Business Support (SA) and Rural Financial Counselling Service (Vic).

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Government drought assistance measures

- The Australian Government has a long history of supporting Australian farmers. As part of the ongoing immediate and long-term drought response, the government is providing over \$6.3 billion in assistance and concessional loans to support those affected by drought.
- Support and assistance measures cover a range of areas including financial assistance, investment in infrastructure, rural and regional mental health, combating pests and weed impacts, making information easier to access, and increases to existing services such as the Farm Household Allowance and Rural Financial Counselling Service.
- Australian Government support to farmers is based on preparedness, risk management and support in times of hardship, including drought, and is not dependent on where a farmer lives or on them being in a particular industry.

List of Attendees

- Judy Slatyer, Chief Executive Officer, Australian Red Cross
- Noel Clement, Director Migration, Emergencies and Movement Relations, Australian Red Cross
- Leanne Joyce, Head of Government Relations, Australian Red Cross

Consultation

- Nil

Clearance

Clearance officer: Rob Cameron, Director General Emergency Management Australia Phone: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) Date: 29/07/2019	Contact officer: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) Division: Emergency Management Australia Branch: Disaster Preparedness Branch Mobile Phone: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
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Attachments:

A: Biographies (including photos)

Attachment A: Biography



Name: Judy Slatyer
Title: Chief Executive Officer
Organisation: Australian Red Cross

Brief work history:

Judy Slatyer joined Red Cross after seven years as global Chief Operating Officer for WWF (World Wide Fund for Nature), which operates in over 100 countries. In this role Judy was responsible for the operations of the Secretariat and field programme offices, for global corporate engagement and partnerships, for WWF performance measurement and for supporting the Director General on developing and implementing strategy for how WWF evolved as a Network given global trends.

Before that Judy was the Chief Executive Officer of Lonely Planet Publications for six years, the world's leading travel publisher with around 400 staff and 350 freelance travel writers. Before joining Lonely Planet Judy worked with a Silicon Valley start up to launch in Australia. She did this for 18 months while waiting until 'the right job came along' after she left Telstra. At Telstra Judy was the Chief of Consumer Sales responsible for over 6 million customers, over \$4 billion in turnover and 5,000 staff. Judy was with Telstra for eight years starting in the International Division and was instrumental in the development of the Foxtel partnership.

Judy has also worked in the Australian government across a number of portfolios: Industrial Relations, Transport and Communications, Finance, Child Care and Social Security, including advising Ministers. Judy has an MBA from Sydney University and a Bachelor of Arts from the University of Canberra. She also attended the six-week Executive Program at the Stanford Graduate School of Business.

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Name: Noel Clement
Title: Director, Migration, Emergencies and Movement Relations
Organisation: Australian Red Cross

Brief work history:

Noel Clement is Director of Migration, Emergencies and Movement Relations with Australian Red Cross. He first joined Red Cross in 2001 as National Manager of the Asylum Seeker Assistance Scheme and since 2002 has held senior management roles including General Manager (Domestic Operations), Head of Australian Services and Director Australian Services.

Reporting to the Red Cross CEO and as a member of the Executive, Noel's responsibilities include migration and emergency service programs across Australia, international humanitarian law activities and leadership of key Red Cross Red Crescent Movement relationships.

Noel has worked for almost 30 years in the not-for-profit sector, including many years in community-based organisations in community health and public housing. His previous roles have included senior leadership, management, program coordination, social work and community development. He holds a Bachelor of Social Work (PIT) and a Masters of Social Policy and Community Service Management (RMIT).

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Name: Leanne Joyce
Title: Head of Government Relations
Organisation: Australian Red Cross

Brief work history:

Leanne Joyce brings a wealth of experience in government affairs and communications across the not-for-profit, government, and corporate sectors. Her experience is supplemented by my qualifications in journalism, public policy, and business administration.

Her corporate and government experience includes senior executive roles with Telstra, NSW State Government, and the Australian Trade Commission (Austrade).

Leanne was Executive Director of the Australian Federation of AIDS Organisations (AFAO) in the 1990's during a transformative time in health policy. She remains committed to social justice and to humanitarian issues.

Prior to joining Australian Red Cross, Leanne worked with Medicines for Malaria Venture (MMV) - an international non-profit foundation created to develop new, affordable antimalarial drugs - as well as the Digital Industry Group, the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies (AIATSIS), the Asia Pacific Business Coalition on AIDS, and the Australian Primary Principals' Association.

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Australian Government
Department of Home Affairs

MEETING BRIEF

MINISTER: David Littleproud

ADVISER: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Meeting Brief - Insurance Council of Australia and the Actuaries Institute

1:30pm Tuesday 6 August 2019, Minister Littleproud's Office M1.46, Australian Parliament House

Person/ Organisation

Insurance Council of Australia and Actuaries Institute representatives (full list of attendees at page 3).

Has the Minister met with this person/organisation in the past?

No

Purpose of Meeting

- An introductory meeting to speak about Insurance Council of Australia (ICA) and the Actuaries Institute. Both are important stakeholders on emergency management and disaster risk reduction issues.
- Discuss the importance of the ICA and Actuaries Institute continuing to work with the Australian Government on emergency management and disaster risk reduction issues.

Key Messages

- The Government values the important role of Australia's insurance industry.
- The Government recognises the need for more coordinated and targeted action to reduce disaster risk and losses.
 - Thank the ICA and Actuaries Institute for working with the Department to develop the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework.
 - Reducing disaster risk is an issue relevant to many areas beyond emergency management, including the finance and insurance sectors.
 - There is great opportunity to better connect the efforts of business, community and government.
 - The Australian Government is establishing an Industry Advisory Forum to advise it and all Australian Governments on pragmatic ways to reduce disaster risk at the national and community level.
 - Mr Peter Harmer, Managing Director, Insurance Australia Group, will chair the IAF. Membership of the IAF will be considered by my Department in consultation with Mr Harmer.
- The Australian Government will drive coordinated national action to implement the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework.

Background

- The ICA and the Actuaries Institute are representative bodies of their respective industries and are important stakeholders on emergency management and disaster risk reduction work.
- Both have called on the Commonwealth to increase its investment in disaster resilience to address the increasing natural hazard risk that many communities are facing.
 - The ICA supported the 2014 Productivity Commission inquiry report into Natural Disaster Funding's recommendation that Government mitigation funding to states should increase to \$200 million a year and be matched by the states.
 - The ICA and Actuaries Institute support innovative funding models which include investment from the private sector, but maintain that governments need to increase funding for disaster risk reduction.

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- The Actuaries Institute support improving the variety, availability and uptake of insurance, noting that insurance is not currently affordable for many households in high hazard and/or lower socio-economic areas.
- ICA have made public statements that they hold data and information that highlights problem locations where action is required to reduce disaster risk, but to date have not been willing to share details with the Commonwealth.
- The Government has accepted the findings of the Northern Australia Insurance Premiums Taskforce that reducing the risk is the only sustainable way to address affordability issues.
 - Without action, insurance affordability is likely to become an ever greater issue in more parts of Australia, with more extreme weather at scales and locations we have not seen in our lifetime (Townsville after the flood).
- The total economic cost of rapid-onset hazards such as fire, flood and storm is currently estimated to be \$18.2 billion per year. This is set to rise to \$39 billion per year by 2050 due to growing population and the infrastructure needed to support it and without accounting for climate change.
- Insurance is a key risk transfer mechanism. There is a relatively high uptake of residential insurance in Australia, however the affordability of insurance in Northern Australia is a very real issue, due to the high risk of cyclone and related flooding.
- In informal, but practical terms, the Australian Government is the 'insurer of last resort' for all of these events.
- The ICA note the gap in understanding disaster risk at a household level and have recommended that the insurance industry collaborate on initiatives that communicate, to individuals, the extent to which their own location (at address level) may be exposed to certain hazards.
-

Australian Competition and Consumer Commission Findings

- The November 2018 first interim report from the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission's inquiry into insurance premiums in Northern Australia finds that governments, industry, communities and individuals can all contribute to risk reduction.
 - Household level risk reduction often does not equate to substantially reduced premiums and there is work to be done here, however, risk reduction initiatives at a community level (such as flood levees) can significantly reduce risks (and premiums) for many residents within a local area.
 - Stronger Australian building standards have proven to be one of the most effective mechanisms for improving resilience and reducing premiums.
 - There are also opportunities for governments (including local councils), insurers and developers to work together to avoid new developments in higher risk areas, thereby reducing the potential for unacceptably high insurance premiums in the future.

Disaster resilience funding

- The 2019-20 Federal Budget includes \$130.5 million in funding over five years to assist states and territories implement the strategies in the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework (the Framework). This commitment comprises:
 - \$104.4 million for a five-year national partnership agreement with states and territories to support state and local initiatives; and
 - \$26.1 million for the Commonwealth, in consultation with states and territories, to deliver national initiatives.
- The commitment is conditional on funding (as a total) being matched by states and territories, consistent with previous national agreements on disaster resilience.

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List of Attendees

- Rob Whelan, CEO, Insurance Council of Australia
- Karl Sullivan, GM Risk, Insurance Council of Australia
- Elayne Grace, CEO, Actuaries Institute
- John McLenaghan, Public Policy Adviser, Actuaries Institute
- Tim Andrews, Director, Finity Consulting

Consultation

- Nil

Clearance

Clearance officer: Robert Cameron, Director General Emergency Management Australia Phone: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) Date: July 2019	Contact officer: s. 22(1)(a)(ii), Director Disaster Risk and Resilience Policy Division: Emergency Management Australia Branch: Disaster Preparedness Mobile Phone: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
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Attachments:

A: Biography (including photo)

Attachment A: Biography



Name: Rob Whelan
Title: Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer
Organisation: Insurance Council of Australia

Brief work history:

Robert Whelan joined the Insurance Council of Australia on March 22, 2010, after a highly successful career as a senior manager in a diverse range of roles within the insurance and banking sectors.

He has particularly strong experience in managing the corporate affairs and policy functions in major insurers including AAMI and Suncorp, as well as extensive general business management experience in broader financial services with companies including AMP, Legal & General and Colonial Mutual.

This is in addition to other industry experience in the healthcare sector, where he held a number of senior management roles, including general manager of pharmacy services at Mayne Group Limited, which is a business servicing 3000 pharmacy customers nationally and a retail franchise business supporting more than 500 pharmacies across Australia.



Name: Karl Sullivan
Title: General Manager Policy Risk and Disaster
Organisation: Insurance Council of Australia

Brief work history:

As General Manager for the Policy, Risk and Disaster Planning Directorate, Karl is responsible for the facilitation of industry policy and initiatives regarding emerging risks as well as coordinating the industries response and partnership with government following a significant disaster event.

Karl brings with him significant experience in the disaster planning and risk management field. Prior to joining the Insurance Council, Karl was responsible for global Disaster Planning, Response and Mitigation for the Qantas Group of Companies. In conjunction with that role, Karl was active in international and domestic forums focused on a wide range of disaster events and emerging risks. Prior to Qantas, Karl enjoyed a career in the Royal Australian Air Force, including several operational flying tours and appointments responsible for consequence management and disaster planning.

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Name: Elayne Grace
Title: Chief Executive Officer
Organisation: Actuaries Institute

Brief work history:

Elayne Grace is CEO of the Actuaries Institute. She was previously Deputy CEO and Head of Public Policy from 2013 – 2017, responsible for the development and implementation of the Institute's public policy strategy. Elayne has 25 years' international experience with leading consulting firms and major insurers. She is a graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors, a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries of Australia and of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries (UK) and has a Bachelor of Arts in Accounting and Finance.



Name: John McLenaghan
Title: Head of Public Policy
Organisation: Actuaries Institute

Brief work history:

John McLenaghan is the Actuaries Institute's Head of Public Policy. John has held senior policy roles in government departments and agencies, ministerial offices, and industry associations. John was Group Head of Government & Industry Affairs with a major financial institution. He joined the Institute in 2014 and he been involved in the development of major Institute submissions to the FSI, Treasury, APRA, ASIC and the Productivity Commission. John has been involved in the development of almost 20 Green Papers and Dialogues. John also supports the Institute's Life, Banking and Superannuation Practice Committees, the Anti-discrimination Working Group, the DI taskforce and the Royal Commission Steering Committee. John holds MA and MBA degrees.

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Name: Tim Andrews
Title: Director
Organisation: Finity Consulting

ed in Sydney. He is an Actuary and has 30 years' experience in General Insurance, specialising particularly in property pricing, natural perils and climate risk. Tim has a wide range of experience in reserving and pricing for most classes of general insurance. He is currently the Appointed Actuary for four insurers.

Tim leads Finity's Natural Peril Pricing and Climate Risk practice areas. In this role he has led the development of the firm's finperils address level natural peril risk pricing tools. He had undertaken extensive work on the impacts of how climate change is impacting on the physical costs arising from climate change via changes in the frequency and severity of extreme events. Tim has recently been working with insurers to assist with their quantification of climate risk and with strategies for managing the risk going forward.

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From: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
To: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Subject: FW: 20190726 Objectives Metrics Minister Littleproud s. 22 [SEC=PROTECTED, DLM=Sensitive]
Date: Tuesday, 30 July 2019 9:02:13 AM
Attachments: [20190726 Objectives Metrics Minister Littleproud s. 22.docx](#)

~~PROTECTED, Sensitive~~

UNCLASSIFIED

Final metrics table that accompanies the Minister's charter letter reply (see particularly 'reduce the risk and impact of natural disasters' and 'NDRISC pilot').

s. 22(1)(a), note that the reference to using the strategic guidance with NQLIRA has been deleted. We will continue to report to the Minister's office on how this is progressing but it is good that it has now been removed from the charter letter metrics.

UNCLASSIFIED

~~PROTECTED, Sensitive~~

From: Luke BROWN
Sent: Friday, 26 July 2019 6:31 PM
To: Rob CAMERON ; John GIBBON ; s. 47E(d) ; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) ; Joe BUFFONE ; s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
 agriculture.gov.au

Subject: Fwd: 20190726 Objectives Metrics Minister Littleproud s. 22(1) [SEC=UNCLASSIFIED]

UNCLASSIFIED

s. 22(1)(a)(ii) and Home Affairs colleagues - final of this doc attached.

LB

Luke Brown

Assistant Secretary

Emergency Management Australia

Department of Home Affairs

P: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) | M: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

UNCLASSIFIED

From: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[s.22\(1\)\(a\)\(ii\)@protected.agriculture.gov.au](mailto:s.22(1)(a)(ii)@protected.agriculture.gov.au)>

Date: Friday, July 26, 2019 at 6:12:00 PM

To: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[s.22\(1\)\(a\)\(ii\)@agriculture.gov.au](mailto:s.22(1)(a)(ii)@agriculture.gov.au)>, s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

<[s.22\(1\)\(a\)\(ii\)@homeaffairs.gov.au](mailto:s.22(1)(a)(ii)@homeaffairs.gov.au)>, "Luke BROWN"

s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[s.22\(1\)\(a\)\(ii\)@homeaffairs.gov.au](mailto:s.22(1)(a)(ii)@homeaffairs.gov.au)>

Cc: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[s.22\(1\)\(a\)\(ii\)@HOMEAFFAIRS.GOV.AU](mailto:s.22(1)(a)(ii)@HOMEAFFAIRS.GOV.AU)>

Subject: 20190726 Objectives Metrics Minister Littleproud s. 22(1) [SEC=UNCLASSIFIED]

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Please call me to confirm receipt. Please finalise asap and return to s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[s.22\(1\)\(a\)\(ii\)@agriculture](mailto:s.22(1)(a)(ii)@agriculture)> who will send on to Minister.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

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