2022

Mapoon Local Disaster Management Plan

DISASTER MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Local Disaster Management Plan has been prepared by the Local Disaster Management Group in accordance with the Disaster Management Act 2003 to ensure the effective Coordination of resources necessary to counter the effect of disasters within the Shire of Mapoon.

This plan has been reviewed with the assistance of officers from Queensland Fires and Emergency Services.

This is a web copy of the plan and suitable for general circulation.

Contents

1. Mapoon LDMG Disaster Management Sub Plans

The Mapoon Local Disaster Management Group have developed a suite of sub plans to assist in the LDMG. The sun plans developed to support the LDMP are as follows –

Portfolio Description	Developed
Disaster Coordination Centre Plan	**2019**
Public Information & Warnings Plan	**2013**
Evacuation Plan	**2013**
Impact Assessment Plan	**2013**
Transport & Logistics Plan	**2013**
Public Works & Engineering Plan	**2013**
Re-Supply Operations Plan	**2013**
Recovery Plan	**2013**

2. PORTFOLIO # 1 DISASTER MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

2.1. AUTHORITY FOR PLAN

The Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Local Disaster Management Plan has been prepared by the Local Disaster Management Group in accordance with the Disaster Management Act 2003 to ensure the effective Coordination of resources necessary to counter the effect of disasters within the Shire of Mapoon.

All references to "council" are taken to mean the Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council.

Council has a legislative responsibility to develop a Disaster Management Plan in accordance with Section 57(1) Disaster Management Act 2003.

"s57 Plan for disaster management in local government area

(1) A local government must prepare a plan (a local disaster management plan) for disaster management in the local government's area.

(2) The plan must include provision for the following—

- The State group's strategic policy framework for disaster management for the State, and the local government's policies for disaster management;
- The roles and responsibilities of entities involved in disaster operations and disaster management in the area;
- The coordination of disaster operations and activities relating to disaster management performed by the entities mentioned in paragraph (b);
- Events that are likely to happen in the area;
- Strategies and priorities for disaster management for the area;
- The matters stated in the disaster management guidelines as matters to be included in the plan;
- Other matters about disaster management in the area the local government considers appropriate".
- "s58 A local disaster management plan must be consistent with the disaster management guidelines".

2.2. APPROVAL OF PLAN

This plan is recommended for distribution by the Mapoon Local Disaster Management Group:

Aileen Addo		July 2022
Name	**Signature**	**Date**

Chairperson
Local Disaster Management Group

Approved for distribution by the Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council:

Aileen Addo		July 2022
Name	**Signature**	**Date**

Mayor
Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council

Approved for distribution by the Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council:

Tim Rose		July 2022
Name	**Signature**	**Date**

A/CEO
Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council

3. AMENDMENT REGISTER

Amendment Number	Date of Amendment	Amended By	Date Entered
1	14 December 2011	Leon Yeatman	This is the first draft under the DM Act 2003
2	31 July 2013	EMQ & MASC suggested amendments to comply with new guidelines	
3	31 October 2013	Leon Yeatman MASC & Peter Rinaudo EMQ	MASC council ordinary meeting 21 November 2013
4	6 November 2014	Leon Yeatman MASC	MASC Council Ordinary Meeting 18 November 2014
4	17 September 2015	Leon Yeatman MASC & Peter Rinaudo QFES	17 September 2015
5	17 August 2016	Leon Yeatman MASC & Murray Hayton QFES	Council Special meeting 23 August 2016
6	July 2017	Leon Yeatman MASC	Council Meeting Aug 2017
7	01 June 2018	Naseem Chetty MASC	June 2018
8	08 June 2019	Naseem Chetty MASC	June 2019
9	11 August 2020	Naseem Chetty MASC	August 2020
10	July 2021	Stephen Linnane MASC	July 2021
11	July 2022	Time Rose MASC	July 2022

Note: *This version of the plan is for web users.*
Local Disaster Management Group Members should liaise with the Coordinator for a copy of the full plan.

4. REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

- Australian Emergency Management Glossary;
- ISO 31000:2009 Risk Management – Principles and Guidelines;
- Disaster Management Act 2003;
- Disaster Management Regulations 2014
- Standard for Disaster Management in Queensland IGEM
- Disaster Management Strategic Policy Framework;
- QLD Disaster Management Training Framework
- Emergency Management Assurance Framework
- Operational Planning Guidelines for Local Disaster Management Groups;
- Queensland Disaster Management Planning Guidelines for Local Government;
- Queensland PPRR DM Guideline - Disaster Management

5. THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN QUEENSLAND

The Disaster Management Act 2003 (the Act) provides the legislative basis for the Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements (QDMA) including:

- Establishment of disaster management groups for the State, disaster districts and local government areas;
- Detailing planning requirements at each level;
- Maintaining the role and operations of the State Emergency Service (SES) and establishment of Emergency Service Units; and
- The conferring of powers on selected individuals and groups.

Queensland's whole-of-government disaster management arrangements are based upon partnerships between government, government owned corporations, non-government organisations, commerce and industry sectors, and the local community. These arrangements recognise each level of the QDMA must work collaboratively to ensure the effective coordination of planning, services, information and resources necessary for comprehensive disaster management. The QDMA is based on a four-tiered system, incorporating the three levels of government (Australian, State and Local), with an additional State government tier known as disaster districts.

5.1. STRUCTURE

QLD DISASTER MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE
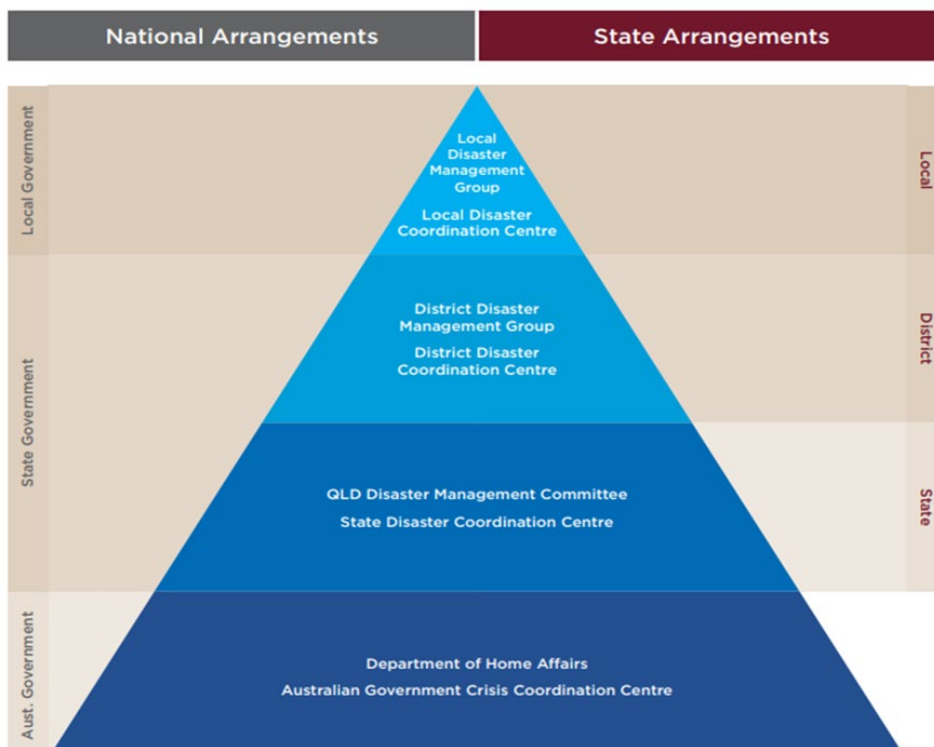
The principal structures comprising the Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements are:

- Local and District disaster management groups and the QLD Disaster Management Committee are responsible for the planning, organisation, coordination and implementation of all measures to mitigate, prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters.
- Local, district and State disaster coordination centres to support disaster management groups in coordinating information, resources and services necessary for disaster operations.
- State government functional lead agencies through which the disaster management functions and responsibilities of the State are managed and coordinated.
- State government hazard-specific primary agencies responsible for the preparation of plans for, and management of, specific hazards.

The depiction of the Disaster Management System in operations at the local level is detailed in section **23.14 Accessing Support & Allocation of Resources.**

6. AUTHORITY TO PLAN

This Plan has been developed by the Mapoon Local Disaster Management Group, appointed by and on behalf of the Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council.

This plan details the arrangements within the Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council to plan and coordinate capability in disaster management and disaster operations.

This Plan has been prepared under the provisions of s. 57 of the Act, which states:

> 1) *A local government must prepare a plan (a local disaster management plan) for disaster management in the local government's area.*
>
> 2) *The plan must include provision for the following—*
>
>   a) *the State group's strategic policy framework for disaster management for the State, and the local government's policies for disaster management;*
>   b) *the roles and responsibilities of entities involved in disaster operations and disaster management in the area;*
>   c) *the coordination of disaster operations and activities relating to disaster management performed by the entities mentioned in paragraph (b);*
>   d) *events that are likely to happen in the area;*
>   e) *strategies and priorities for disaster management for the area;*
>   f) *the matters stated in the disaster management guidelines as matters to be included in the plan;*
>   g) *other matters about disaster management in the area the local government considers appropriate."*

7. INTRODUCTION

7.1. PURPOSE OF THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

The purpose of this plan is to:

- Identify and analyse the potential impact of key issues on Disaster Management,
- Articulate the vision and goals for Disaster Management for the Mapoon Shire in the medium to long term, in line with the main objectives of the Disaster Management Act 2003 - An Electronic copy of the Act can be viewed at www.legislation.qld.gov.au.
- To operationalize Council's policies in relation to disaster management, through the formation and maintenance of a combined Local Disaster Management Group;
- To ensure that risks requiring District level support are identified and communicated to the District level;
- Ensure compliance with the Disaster Management Act 2003.
- Ensure compliance with the Disaster Management Regulations 2014.
- Other purposes related to disaster management that the Local Government determines.

For other purposes related to disaster management that the Local Government might determine.

7.2. HIERARCHY OF PLANS
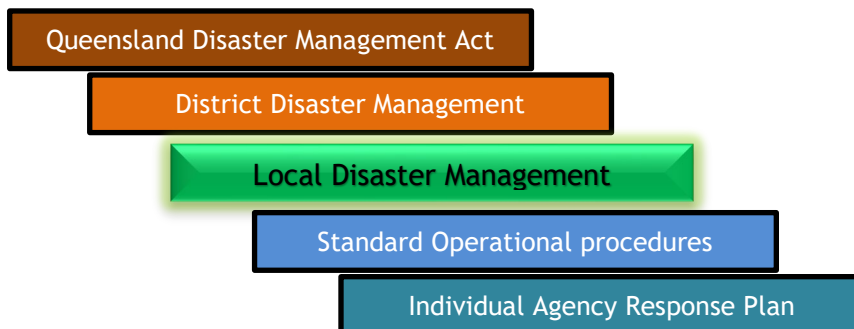
7.3. KEY OBJECTIVES

The primary focus of the Council disaster management system is to mitigate the effects of disasters on the community by ensuring a coordinated effort by all levels of government and non-government entities with responsibilities or capabilities in disaster management.

The key objectives of the Disaster Management Plan are:

1) To ensure that all potential disasters are identified;
2) To ensure that disaster management planning has been undertaken and kept current;
3) To ensure that the LDMG understands their roles and functions during an emergency;
4) To ensure that all feasible measures to mitigate potential disasters are undertaken;
5) To Ensure that Council has identified safe areas for the DCC, evacuated persons, and alternatives for these;
6) Ensure that the public is informed of the potential risks by annual, timely, information sessions;
7) To minimise death and injury to residents and others in the Shire;
8) Identify resources required to respond to the emergency, with potential shortfalls sourced from the DDMG or elsewhere;

To achieve a safer and more sustainable community this plan promotes:

- an all-hazards approach – promoting one management system for all hazards
- a comprehensive approach – covering all phases of activity including prevention, preparation, response and recovery

7.4. STRATEGIC POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council Disaster Management Policy

In accordance with the community's expectations of local government in relation to community safety and sustainability, the Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council is committed to:

1) Working within the provisions of the State Disaster Management Strategic Policy Framework, which is based on the elements of disaster management in the Council of Australian Governments report and it supports and builds on the four guiding principles outlined in the Disaster Management Act 2003:

- Disaster management should be planned across the four phases – prevention, preparation, response and recovery;
- All events, whether natural or caused by human acts or omission, should be managed in accordance with the strategic policy framework, the State Disaster Management Plan, and any other disaster management guidelines;
- Local governments should primarily be responsible for managing events in their local government area; and

- District groups and the State group should provide local governments with appropriate resources and support to help the local government carry pout disaster operations.

2) The Framework also;

- provides a comprehensive, all hazards, all agencies approach by achieving the right balance of prevention, preparedness, response and recovery;
- supports the mainstreaming of disaster preparedness and mitigation into relevant areas of activity of government, non-government, small business and corporations; and
- aligns disaster risk reduction, disaster mitigation, disaster resilience and climate change adaptation policy and actions with international and national reforms.

3) Protecting health, safety and quality of life;
4) Protecting our environment;
5) Recognising and valuing the benefits of partnership and collaboration across all levels of government, community and industry, in all aspects of disaster management;
6) Respecting the diversity of Mapoon Aboriginal Shire communities; and
7) Ensuring accountability and transparency of disaster management in the Mapoon Aboriginal Shire.

7.5. INTEGRATION WITH COUNCIL'S CORPORATE, STRATEGIC & OPERATIONAL PLANNING PROCESSES

Council's Corporate Plan provides the direction Council has chosen to meet the expectations of our community. It identifies that the size and remoteness of the Mapoon Aboriginal Shire and its exposure to potential serious weather events ensures that Council understands its need to be diligent, vigilant and well prepared for a wide range of disaster events. This is reflected in the identified strategies to deliver the desired outcome that a "Safe environment is provided to all residents of the Shire". These strategies include supporting all emergency service agencies, revising and maintaining the Shire disaster management plan, the encouragement of volunteers and continued lobbying for the maintenance and enhancement of emergency services in the Shire.

7.6. SCOPE

This plan details the arrangements necessary to undertake Disaster Management within the Mapoon Aboriginal Shire - *and regionally where required.*

7.7. LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

The Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council is responsible for administration of the Deed of Grant in Trust (DOGIT) area. This area is defined as land subject to a Deed of Grant in Trust granted for the benefit of Aboriginal inhabitants under the (now repealed) Land Act 1962 or the Land Act 1994.

Mapoon is an aboriginal shire council area with a total population of around 280 people. The shire contains the small township of Mapoon. There are limited rural populations located within the area of responsibility (see *Figure 2.1.* Mapoon Aboriginal Shire).

There is no significant industry currently undertaken in Mapoon Shire and is predominantly involved in public service provision. There are tourist activities south and north of the community however tourist activity in the council area is limited. Health services and facilities are limited to the primary health clinic serviced by a director of nursing. Health and support services are generally provided through clinics and visiting doctors and specialists including the Royal Flying Doctors Service.

7.8. STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

1. **Life**
2. **Property**
3. **Environment**

7.8.1. Sub-Priorities

Life

1) Protecting life (evacuation)
2) Saving life (rescue)
3) Removal from harm (rescue or evacuation)
4) Protection from illness or disease
5) Treatment of injuries
6) Treatment for illness
7) Supply of water to individuals
8) Access to foodstuffs (resupply)
9) Shelter of people unable to stay in their homes
10) Supplying access and egress for emergency services

Property

1) Restoration of critical infrastructure (water, sewerage, power);
2) Restoration of primary personal communication methods – phones, internet;
3) Restoration of mass communication hubs (radio, television etc.);
4) Temporary repairs to residences (allowing them to remain in their property safely);
5) Temporary repairs to critical infrastructure for Life (Hospitals, aged care facilities etc.);
6) Temporary repairs to social infrastructure (schools, halls, day care etc.);
7) Temporary repairs to emergency service infrastructure (Police, Fire, Ambulance, Ergon, etc.);
8) Temporary repairs to critical commercial and/or industrial facilities (food retail, manufacturing, storage, Laundromat's);
9) Temporary repairs to critical transport facilities (transport related – airstrips, airport, ports, road & rail networks, bridges etc.);
10) Temporary repairs to commercial and/or industrial facilities (non-critical, but economically important);
11) Assistance to animal based industries to protect, save, treat, handle, milk, animal husbandry, transport, feed or dispose of animals as relevant;
12) Assistance to crop based industries to protect, save, recover, harvest, or dispose of crops as relevant;
13) Temporary repairs to Cultural, historical, religious and socially significant sites;
14) Assistance to commercial and/or industrial undertakings to clean, protect, shore up or demolish their properties as relevant;
15) Clean, restore, make safe all public access areas including parks, play-grounds, sports fields, rest areas and all other public use spaces as relevant.
16) Environment
17) Protect the at risk elements of the environment where possible from further harm, degradation, erosion, inundation as relevant;
18) Restore native vegetation;
19) Restore naturally significant vegetation especially for habitat or feeding values;
20) Protect, feed and nurture at risk fauna and assist to recover where appropriate;
21) Rehabilitate areas of erosion, landslides, de-forestation, inundation and degradation;
22) Restore and re-open National Parks, day use areas, camping areas as appropriate.

7.9. LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT GROUP TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Mapoon Local Disaster Management Group has the following functions:-

- To ensure that disaster management and disaster operations in the area are consistent with the State group's strategic policy framework for disaster management for the State;
- To develop effective disaster management, and regularly review and assess the disaster management arrangements;
- To help the local government for its area to prepare a local disaster management plan;
- To identify, and provide advice to the relevant district group about, support services required by the local group to facilitate disaster management and disaster operations in the area;

- To ensure the community is aware of ways of mitigating the adverse effects of an event, and preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster;
- To manage disaster operations in the area under policies and procedures decided by the State group;
- To provide reports and make recommendations to the relevant district group about matters relating to disaster operations;
- To identify, and coordinate the use of, resources that may be used for disaster operations in the area;
- To establish and review communications systems in the group, and with the relevant district group and other local groups in the disaster district of the relevant district group, for use when a disaster happens;
- To ensure information about a disaster in the area is promptly given to the relevant district group;
- To perform other functions given to the group under this Act;
- To perform a function incidental to a function mentioned above.

7.9.1. Membership Details

The Mapoon Local Disaster Management Group consists of the following positions and the relevant persons are appointed in accordance with *Section 33 Disaster Management Act 2003*.

The group will consist of persons appointed as members by the MASC. The membership of the Group is to be reviewed annually.

On an annual basis the LDMG will request from member agencies names of persons to fulfil agency representation duties on the management group. MASC will endorse the LDMG membership in accordance with the QDMA via an ordinary meeting of the council. Agencies delegates will be notified by the LDMG on the prescribed form.

> *It is the view of Council and their respective parent agencies that members of the LDMG have the necessary experience or expertise to perform the function, and have the authority and necessary delegations within their organisations to perform the role effectively. Deputies (as required) will be appointed by signed notice with approval of the Chair of the LDMG. The LDMG will advise Emergency Management Queensland annually the membership of the LDMG.*

7.9.2. Mapoon Local Disaster Management Group Membership

Title	Organisation
Mayor (LDMG Chairperson)	Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council
Councillor (LDMG Deputy Chair)	Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council
CEO (Local Disaster Coordinator)	Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council
Operational Manager (Deputy Local Disaster Coordinator)	Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council
Manager Land & Sea Rangers	Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council
QHealth DON	Mapoon Health Centre
Emergency Management Coordinator	QLD Fire and Emergency Services
Governance Manager	Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council
Officer in Charge - Weipa	Queensland Ambulance
Officer in Charge - Weipa	Queensland Police Service

The Director General of the Department of Community Safety and the Chairperson of the District Disaster Management Group are to be advised annually of membership of the Group under the requirements of *Section 37 Queensland Disaster Management Act 2003.*

Observers and guests may attend the meeting and participate in discussions but do not form part of the Mapoon Local Disaster Management Group or have voting rights.

Any member may appoint a meeting deputy to attend the meetings on the member's behalf as per *Section 40A Queensland Disaster Management Act 2003.*

Each member of the LDMG will be required to undergo an Induction program to ensure the member has an understanding of the following;

- An understanding of Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements;
- An awareness of Local Disaster Management Group members, contacts, structure and meeting arrangements;
- Knowledge of Local Disaster Management Group functions and member responsibilities;
- An understanding of responsibilities of Local Disaster Coordination Centre/s, location/s & access;
- Acknowledgement of Local Disaster Management Plan including key points and member/agency roles as outlined;
- Acknowledgement of local hazards.

7.9.3. Frequency of Meetings

The Mapoon LDMG meets at least twice annually however normally four times per year, except when there is a requirement to discuss issues due to a perceived threat or during an event.

7.9.4. Meeting Deputies

S. 40A of the Act provides for Meeting deputies for particular members:

- A member of a disaster management group may, with the approval of the chairperson of the group, appoint by signed notice another person as his or her deputy;
- The deputy may attend a group meeting in the member's absence and exercise the member's functions and powers under this Act at the meeting;
- A deputy attending a group meeting is to be counted in deciding if there is a quorum for the meeting.

7.9.5. Advisors to the LDMG

The LDMG may invite participants from a range of entities, such as industry and community organisations to participate in the business of the group in an advisory capacity, as required.

It is suggested the list of LDMG advisors is regularly reviewed to reflect current disaster management arrangements for the local government area. Whilst advisor input is considered by members in their decision making, meeting resolutions will only be carried by member consensus and advisors will not be included in the calculation of a quorum.

Where it is important that an advisor has full voting rights, the LDMG should consider whether to appoint the person as a member under s. 33 of the Act.

It is recommended that contact details for advisors are maintained, updated and treated the same as member details in order to be prepared for operational and post-operational activities.

7.9.6. LDMG Sub-Groups

LDMGs may have cause to create sub-groups, whether permanent or temporary, to assist the group with its business. Examples of this may be a Local Recovery Group, an evacuation project team, a cyclone shelter operations management group or a sub-group formed to deal with a particular issue relating to that local government area.

In these circumstances, the creation of a sub-group must be passed as a LDMG meeting resolution. Terms of Reference should be established to give clear guidance on the establishment, role and function, required outcomes and conduct of business of the sub-group. All sub-groups should be required to provide the LDMG with regular updates at LDMG meetings.

It should also be noted that any decisions made or actions taken by or on behalf of these sub-groups should be endorsed by the LDMG during normal business, or during disaster operations by the LDMG or LDC, to ensure the validity of decisions under the Act.

7.9.7. Membership Records

Each LDMG is required to maintain a register of its current members and advisors for reference during both general business and operational periods. As a minimum, details should consist of:

- full name;
- designated position title;
- department/organisation or agency name;
- work address;
- business and after hours telephone numbers (both landline and mobile); and
- e-mail address.

Templates to collect and store LDMG member contact details, for agencies to advise the LDMG of a change to their member details and to develop a membership register are available on the DM Portal.

Membership records must be collected, stored and disposed of in accordance with the Information Privacy Principles contained in Schedule 3 of the Information Privacy Act 2009.

When the LDMG member register is altered, an updated copy should be provided to the relevant DDC. If the alteration relates to a member of the Executive Team of the LDMG, it is also important that the SDCC is advised to maintain currency of contact details in case of a disaster event.

7.9.8. Meeting Schedules & Processes

In accordance with s. 38 of the Act, the LDMG may conduct its business, including its meetings, in a way it considers appropriate.

The Act prescribes the following requirements with regards to the conduct of meetings:

- Meetings must be held at least once every six months at times and places decided by the Chairperson (s. 39). Additional meetings may be held as required, but must be held if asked for in writing by at least one-half of LDMG members, or by the DDC;
- A quorum is required for meeting resolutions to be officiated (s. 40) equal to one-half of LDMG members plus one, or when one-half is not a whole number, the next highest whole number. An appointed deputy attending a meeting on behalf of a LDMG member is to be counted in the quorum (s. 40A). A template for recording attendance at LDMG meetings is available on the DM Portal;
- The Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson is to preside at meeting (s. 41). If both are absent the Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson may appoint another member of the group to preside. If both offices are vacant the group will choose a member to preside;
- Meetings may be held, or members may take part using any technology that reasonably allows them to hear and take part in discussions (s. 42). Members participating through these means are taken to be present at the meeting;
- Resolutions may be passed at meetings, however are also considered valid if a majority of members give written agreement and notice of the resolution is given under the group's approved procedures (s. 42);
- Minutes of meetings must be kept (s. 43).

A variety of templates to assist LDMGs to manage business and meetings are available on the DM Portal.

Attendance

If a member, or their appointed Deputy, continually does not attend LDMG meetings it is suggested that the LDMG Executive Team meet with the member to discuss the ongoing non-attendance at LDMG meetings. A formal record of LDMG member attendance should be maintained and this can be used to monitor member attendance across meetings.

A template to monitor progressive meeting attendance is available on the DM Portal.

Meeting Minutes

The LDMG meeting minutes should provide a summary of key discussion points and resolutions and may be subject to public scrutiny under the Right to Information Act 2009. It should be noted in the minutes whether or not a quorum was established at the meeting. The meeting attendance sheet should then be attached to the back as an accurate

account of who attended the meeting and whether the meeting had a quorum, thus making any resolutions or decisions valid.

An example of a LDMG meeting Minutes template is available on the DM Portal.

Flying minute

A flying minute may be used to progress business of an urgent nature in the instance where convening a meeting of the LDMG is not practicable. The passing of resolutions via flying minute is allowed under s. 42 of the Act if a majority of members provide written agreement.

Templates for LDMG flying minute, LDMG briefing paper and LDMG agenda are available on the DM Portal.

Resolution statement

In addition to meeting minutes, the LDMG Secretariat should produce a resolution statement to provide a running log of actions undertaken and an audit trail through to the acquittal of those resolutions. Once acquitted the resolution should be recorded on a resolution register.

An example of a LDMG Resolution Statement is available on the DM Portal.

Resolutions register

For governance purposes, a register detailing each resolution passed by the LDMG and details of actions undertaken to acquit the resolution should be kept. This provides an easy reference document and a historical record of past LDMG resolutions.

An example of a LDMG Resolutions Register is available on the DM Portal.

Letterhead/Logo
As LDMG business is conducted on behalf of the relevant local government or combined local governments, the relevant local government/s letterhead and logos should be used for all LDMG business.

Records Maintenance

When managing LDMG records, the LDMG must comply with the requirements of the Public Records Act 2002 and records may be subjected to public scrutiny under the Right to Information Act 2009.

The Queensland State Archives General Retention and Disposal Schedule for Administrative Records outlines the requirements for retaining documents in accordance with the Public Records Act 2002. The Schedule and further information for LDMGs, including managing records during disaster events, can be obtained at www.archives.qld.gov.au in the section "Recordkeeping for Government".

8.   **LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT FUNCTION REGISTER**

The following register outlines the key management functions contained within the Local Disaster Management Group operating in Mapoon. This information seeks to offer clarity and guidance for group members

Disaster Management Function	Responsible Position / Agency	Key Accountabilities
Chairperson	Mayor MASC	Manage and coordinate the business of the group Ensure, as far as practicable, that the group performs its functions; To report regularly to the relevant district group, and the chief executive of the department, about the performance by the local group of its functions.

Disaster Management Function	Responsible Position / Agency	Key Accountabilities
Deputy Chair	Councillor MASC	Is responsible for presiding at all meetings of the group at which the chairperson is absent but the deputy chairperson is present.
Local Disaster Coordinator	Chief Executive Officer – MASC	coordinating disaster operations for the local group To report regularly to the local group about disaster operations; To ensure, as far as practicable, that any strategic decisions of the local group about disaster operations are implemented.
Liaison with District Group	Local Disaster Coordinator (Chief Executive Officer) – MASC	Is responsible for identifying, and providing advice to the district group about support services required by the local group to facilitate disaster management and disaster operations in the area.

PLAN MANAGEMENT

The following table provides guidance on how to best manage the plan. As it is a living document regular assessment, amendment, testing and compliance reporting ensures the LDMG is performing as per its legislative requirements.

Disaster Management Function	Responsible Position / Agency	Key Accountabilities
Development, assessment and amendment	Local Disaster Management Group & Local Disaster Coordinator.	Responsible for the development and annual review and amendment as necessary of the Disaster Management Plan and Disaster Management Operational Plans. Annual review of the Local Disaster Management Plan
Testing of plan	Local Disaster Management Group, Local Disaster Coordinator & Emergency Management Coordinator	Responsible for ensuring that training, exercises and simulations are conducted to test effectiveness of plan.
Compliance reporting	Local Disaster Coordinator	Responsible for completing annual report for the LDMG and forwarding same to the Executive Officer, Cairns DDMG. Responsible for providing status reports to DDMG
Agencies responsible for sub plans	Local Disaster Coordinator (Chief Executive Officer) – MASC	Sub plans written as required

9. **ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF PARTICIPATING AGENCIES**

All agencies should be involved in the formulation of the Local Disaster Management Strategies.

Traditionally accepted roles and responsibilities of various agencies are included in the document. These are agencies commonly represented on Local Disaster Management Groups throughout the State. Some of the roles and responsibilities listed are enshrined in legislation, while others have developed through practice or in response to community expectations.

The roles and responsibilities enumerated in this section are seen as an extension of the normal day to day business of the agencies involved. It is to be remembered that no organisation will normally be required to be involved in any activity which is not related to that agency's core business.

This section is representative of the usual agencies which will be involved in disaster management arrangements at the local level. There will be a myriad of agencies involved to differing degrees in various Local Government areas, and the roles and responsibilities of each agency should be agreed to by all concerned.

Agency	Roles & Responsibilities
Local Government	- Maintenance of the Local Government function (via Local Government Business Continuity Contingency Planning) - Maintenance of normal Local Government services to the community: - Water - Sewerage - Refuse disposal - Public health - Animal control - Environmental protection - Maintenance of a disaster response capability - Maintenance of community warning system - Ensure that council members and staff under take disaster management training and Emergency operation centre training when available.
Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG)	- Development of the comprehensive Local Disaster Management Planning strategies - Design and maintenance of a public education/awareness program - Design, maintenance and operation of a Local Disaster Coordination Centre, including the training of sufficient personnel to operate the Centre - Coordination of support to response agencies - Reconnaissance and impact assessment - Provision of public information prior to, during and following disaster event impacts - Recommendations re: areas to be considered for authorised evacuation (See Storm Tide Warning-Response System Handbook, where appropriate) - Public advice re voluntary evacuation. Storm Tide Warning Handbook (State Disaster Management Group / Bureau of Meteorology) – more appropriately the role of the DDC for storm tide only - Identification, resourcing, staffing and operation of Evacuation Centres - Provision of locally based community support services - Annual review of LDMP - Appointment of core members to development of sub-plans as required

Agency	Roles & Responsibilities
QLD Fire and Emergency Services (QFES)	- provide advice and assistance to all agencies and committees within the Queensland disaster management system, and administrative and executive support to the SDMG. - the overall management of Queensland's disaster management system on behalf of the QDMC, - provision of coordination, policy and operational advice to disaster managers at all levels of the State's disaster management system, - coordination of State and Federal assistance for disaster management and operations. - facilitation of a comprehensive approach to disaster management, - co-ordination of the provision of disaster management training, - facilitation of the development and maintenance of the State Counter Disaster Plan, and - operation and maintenance of the SDCC. - Functional lead agency for Warnings. - Primary agency to provide control, management and pre-incident planning of fires (structural, landscape and transportation). - Primary agency for chemical / hazmat related incidents. - Primary agency for bushfire response. - Coordinate and advise on Resupply Operations. - Coordinate and advise on Emergency Supply. - Undertake fire control. - Provide rescue capability for persons trapped in any vehicle, vessel, by height or in confined space. - Rescue of persons isolated or entrapped in swift-water / floodwater events. - Provide advice, chemical analysis and atmospheric monitoring at chemical / hazmat incidents. - Provide mass and technical decontamination capabilities under State Biological Disaster and State Radiological Disaster response. - Provide Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) capability. - Advise and educate on fire prevention. - Assist in pumping out of flooded buildings. - Support the Queensland Hazardous Materials Incident Recovery Plan. - Support the Queensland Coastal Contingency Action Plan - Chemical Spill Response Plan. - Arrange and perform the decontamination process of any persons. - Coordinate, support and manage the deployment of SES resources and operations including: - Storm damage response. - Road Crash Rescue. - Short term welfare support. - Assistance with communications and lighting. - Provide impact assessment, and intelligence gathering capabilities. - Coordinate and facilitate Rapid Damage Assessments and intelligence gathering capabilities. - Develop, implement and maintain the States disaster management arrangements and systems. - Deliver Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements (QDMA) training to DDMG and LDMG members in accordance with the Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework (QDMTF). - Provide expert advice on disaster management related matters including Natural Hazard Risk Assessment. - Provide facilitation of logistical and communications support to disasters within capabilities - Provide advice and support in relation to disaster management and disaster operations. - Assessment reviews of District and Local Plans. - Advice on NDRRA and SDRA Funding.
Queensland Police Service (QPS)	There is no police presence in Mapoon - However police response comes from the regional office in Weipa and they will have responsibility for the following: - Preservation of peace and good order - Prevention of crime - Security of any site as a possible crime scene - Investigation of the criminal aspect of any event - Coronial investigation procedures - Traffic control, including assistance with road closures and maintenance of road blocks - Crowd management/public safety - Coordination of search and rescue (See State Rescue Policy) - Security of evacuated areas - Registration of evacuated persons (activity undertaken by Red Cross, where they have a presence)

Agency	Roles & Responsibilities
QFES State Emergency Service (SES)	Plan in place to establish local unit. Unit responsibility as following: • Assisting the community to prepare for, respond to and recover from an event or disaster; • Rescue of trapped or stranded persons (see State Rescue Policy); • Public Education; • Search operations for missing persons; • Emergency repair/protection of damaged/vulnerable buildings; • Assistance with debris clearance; • First Aid; • Short term welfare support to response agencies; • Assistance with impact assessment; • Assistance with communications; • Assistance with lighting.
Queensland Health	• Assessment, treatment and transportation of injured persons • Assistance with evacuation (for medical emergencies) • Provision of advice regarding medical special needs sectors of the community • Co-ordination of medical resources. • Public health advice and warnings to participating agencies and the community. • Psychological and counselling services for disaster affected persons. • Ongoing medical and health services required during the recovery period to preserve the general health of the community
Mapoon Ranger Program	Mapoon does not have an active QRFS unit. Currently all fire response is coordinated through the Mapoon Ranger service which are responsible for: • Fire control • Fire prevention • Assist in clean-up of flood affected buildings • Management of hazardous material situations
Ergon	Ergon has an agent on the ground and MASC is reliant on a FIFO service arrangement for the following operational aspects of their service: • Maintenance of electrical power supply • Advice in relation to electrical power • Restoration of power • Safety advice for consumers
Advisory agencies (non-members)	The following agencies will be engaged on a needs basis but do not have a defined role as a LDMG member: • Telstra • Red Cross • Bureau of Meteorology

10. REVIEW OF PLAN

10.1. MAIN PLAN

The Mapoon Local Disaster Management Plan will be **reviewed annually** by a working group from the Disaster Management Group as follows:

Month	Review task
June	Working group reviews and amends (as required) the main plan
July	Draft plan submitted to full Disaster Management Committee for acceptance/amendment
August	Reviewed plan submitted to Council for endorsement
September	Updated plan submitted to Approving Authority for approval

The master contact list for all organisations/persons involved in the Council's disaster management arrangements will be updated at each Local Disaster Management Group meeting and will be held by the Local Disaster Coordinator.

10.2.   REVIEW OF OPERATIONAL PLANS

The Disaster Management Functional Support Plans will be reviewed by a working group appointed by the Co-ordinating Lead Agencies, as follows:

Month	Review task
April - July	Working groups review and amend (as required) the supporting plans
August	Draft amended plans submitted to full Disaster Management Committee for acceptance or further amendment
September	Reviewed plans submitted to Council as part of the Main Plan

Note: If at any time during the year, it becomes apparent that an urgent amendment to, or review of the planning documentation is required for operational effectiveness, then such review or amendment must be implemented expeditiously.

10.3.   REPORTING ARRANGEMENTS

OPERATIONAL REPORTING

Operational Reporting shall be in accordance with Portfolio #2 Disaster Coordination Centre Activation Plan

PERFORMANCE REPORTING

The Local Disaster Management Group will report annually (and at other times as may be directed) regarding its activities to the full Council. The annual report shall include such content as may be required by the Act, and copies thereof shall be furnished to the District Disaster Co-ordinator via the Executive Officer, Cairns DDMG.

Before each scheduled meeting of the District Disaster Management Group the Local Group will provide the specific information, as detailed in the Disaster Management Status Report, to the District Disaster Management Group.

The Executive Officer, Cairns DDMG will notify the Local Disaster Coordinator when the information is required. The information will be sent to the District Disaster Management Group via the supplied template. The Council representative to the DDMG shall complete and present a Disaster Management Status Report at each meeting of the DDMG.

Agency Status Reports

Written member status reports on behalf of member agencies are used to update other LDMG members on the status of the member agency's disaster management initiatives, projects, training, community awareness, disaster management plans, operations or contact information.

This information assists the LDMG to evaluate the status of the disaster management and disaster operations for the local government area. Member status reports are provided at LDMG meetings by exception

Annual Reports

The LDMG is required to complete a status report at the end of each financial year and provide the completed report to the District Disaster Coordinator, Cairns Disaster District. The report will be furnished in the format and at the time stipulated by the DDC.

This report will also be furnished to Council as an Annual Report of the activities of the Local Disaster Management Group.

The Local Disaster Coordinator is responsible for the development of the report.

10.4. EXERCISING

Components of the plan will be exercised at least annually to identify areas for improvement. Exercise forms/format may consist of:

- Desk-top,
- Workshop exercises,
- Syndicate/composite exercise

All exercises will be evaluated, debriefed and lessons identified will be incorporated into plan review.

10.5. DEBRIEFS

If it is a protracted event debriefs will be conducted at the end of each shift or day to ensure that ongoing operations are optimised for future shifts.

Post event hot debrief will be conducted immediately after an event.

Full debrief will be held within 4-12 days post event completion.

Lessons identified and findings from these debriefs will be incorporated into the post operational report and also factored into the plan review. The post operational report will be presented to the council with findings for their consideration and deliberations.

11. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

11.1. GEOGRAPHY

Mapoon is situated approximately 960 kilometres by road northwest of Cairns on the Gulf of Carpentaria. The final 86 kilometres stretch from Weipa to Mapoon consists of a well maintained all year access gravel road. Geographically and strategically, Mapoon is part of the Western Cape Region.

The Western Cape Region is a diverse community reaching from the land near Aurukun in the south to almost the tip of Cape York in the north. There are 11 Traditional Owner groups represented in the area. The region's population is concentrated in the four communities - from north to south:

- Mapoon,
- Weipa,
- Napranum and
- Aurukun,

The town of Weipa is the regional hub of the Western Cape and is the site of many businesses and government services.

The Mapoon Aboriginal Council area is the land described as lot 4 on SP252512. The Council is located on land assigned to the Mapoon Land Trustees under a Deed of Grant in Trust (DOGIT) signed by the Governor of Queensland on December 1st 1988 pursuant to section 334 of the Land Act 1962. It comprises an area of about 183,960 hectares.

Mapoon was officially recognised as a DOGIT entity in March 1998, and awarded Local Government status in November 1999, held its first elections in March 2000. Attachment 3 provides further details on the history of Mapoon.

The Council is a community-based entity incorporated as an Australian Proprietary Limited Company, limited by shares and registered in the locality of Cairns Queensland under the jurisdiction of the Australian Securities & Investments Commission.

The tropical/monsoonal climate gives hot, wet summers and mild dry winters. The average rainfall is 2051 mm, with 97% of the rainfall occurring between November and April. The seasons can be divided into just two, the 'wet season',

between November and April and the 'dry season', between May and October. Minimum and maximum temperatures range, on average, from 18-30 degrees Celsius in July and 24-33 degrees Celsius in December. Winds blow predominantly from the east and south – during the dry season and from the west and north during the wet season.

Mapoon is situated within Australia's cyclone belt, but fortunately has not experienced a major cyclone since meteorological records were first kept in 1911.

The town is located on a coastal peninsular with two large river systems located north and south of the community. The main road to the community is the Peninsular Development Road (PDR), this road has limited or no access for the traditional "wet season" for most vehicles.

There are several population nodes/suburbs within the community:

- **Cullen Point**
- **Red Beach**
- **Ukamon**
- **Thungoo**
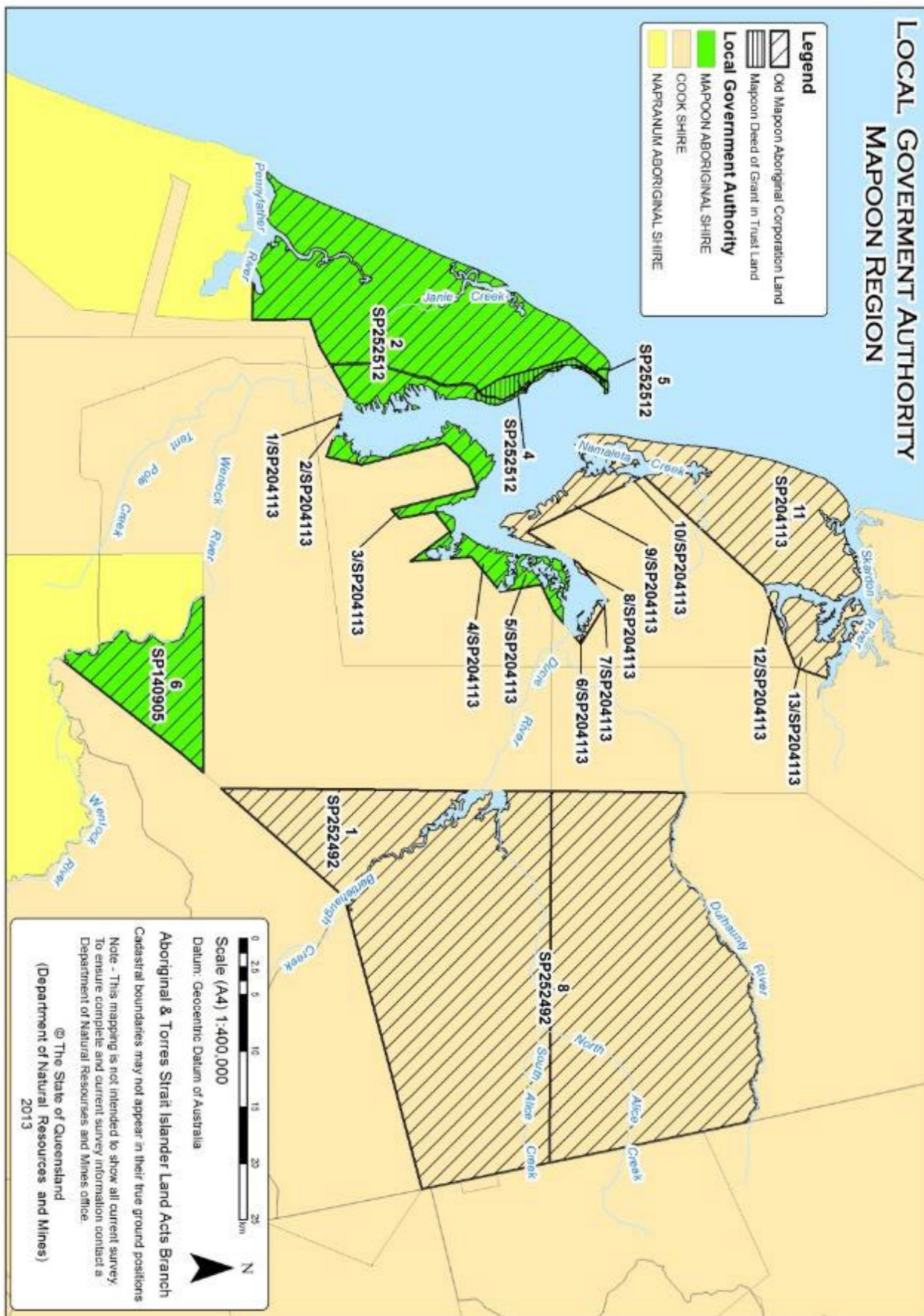
Figure2.1 Location of Mapoon Shire
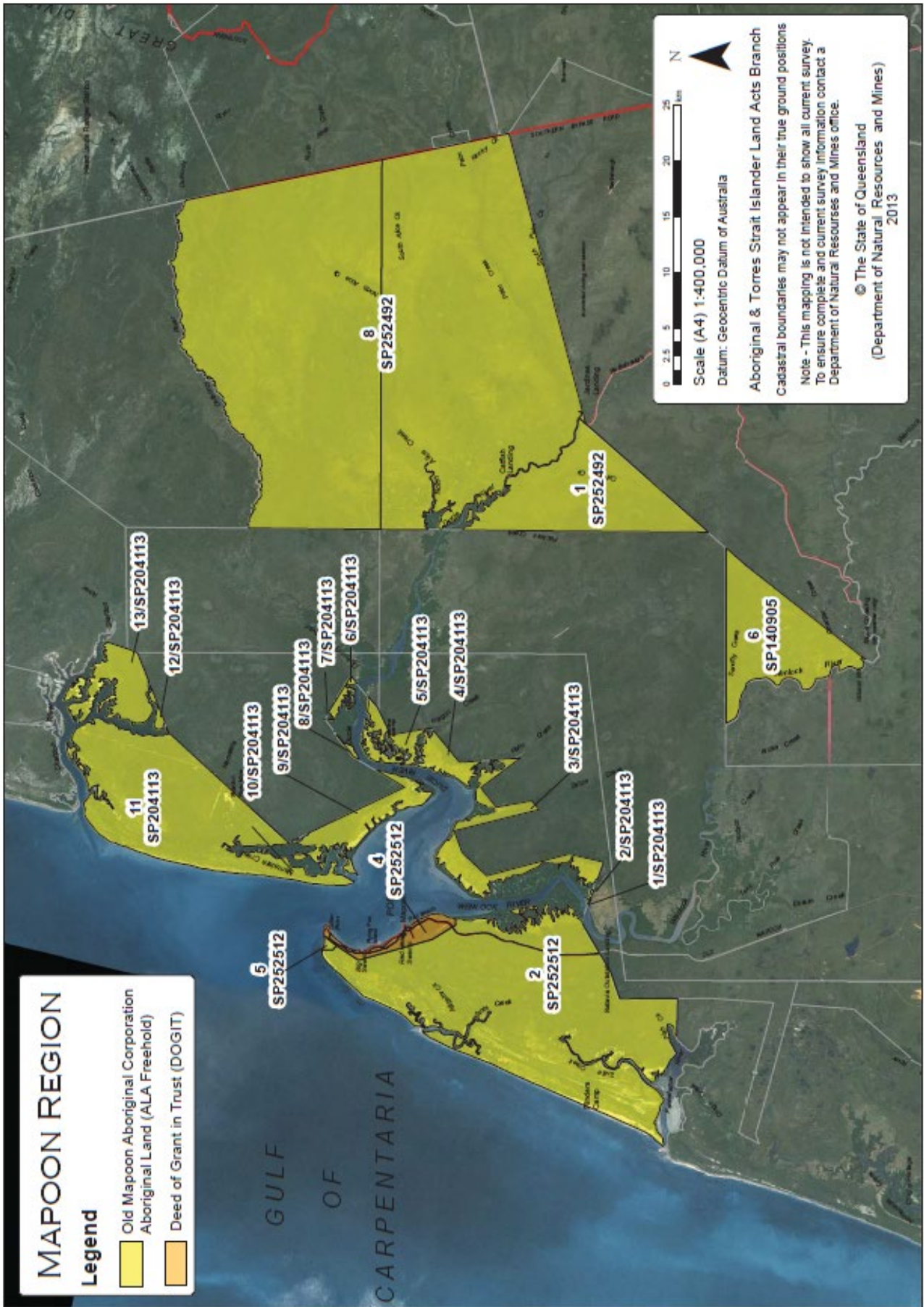
12. POPULATION

12.1. MAPOON (SHIRE) (LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA)

Mapoon Aboriginal Shire is one of the Local Government areas in Queensland. Its area of responsibility is linked directly with the Mapoon Deed of Grant in Trust (DOGIT) areas however not all of the trust area is within the shire (parts exist in the Cook Shire area).

12.2. POPULATION/PEOPLE

The population within Mapoon varies rapidly due to seasonal, familial, cultural, and economic factors.

The majority of the Mapoon residents speak Australian Indigenous languages in the home. This assumption is based on the data compiled by survey of similar Indigenous communities in the Cape and Gulf region.

There are a number of defining factors that impact on the delivery of Housing, Infrastructure & Municipal Services to Mapoon, including:

- A small population
- The isolation and remoteness of Mapoon from the seats of government, the mainstream market economy and from supply sources for most of its goods and services' requirements
- The economy is small with no private industry
- Extremely low numeracy and literacy levels
- Low levels of participation in education and secondary and post-secondary education
- Higher costs of service delivery resulting from the distance of travel required to access or acquire almost every resource
- Limited social capital

In a significant research project undertaken by Comalco in 2002, titled *The Western Cape Regional Issues Assessment*, the top five issues facing the region identified were:

- Drug and Alcohol Abuse
- Health
- Employment
- Youth Activities
- Education

13. ECONOMY

Economic growth prospects for Mapoon are limited. However, extant potentials include:

- Tourism,
- Fishing,
- Mining,
- Building and construction.

Mining is the Western Cape Regions single largest economic activity. The Western Cape's other significant industries include:

- Tourism
- Fishing
- Cattle

In the 1950's, the discovery of bauxite saw mining leases given to Comalco Limited and Alcan.

Alcan Aluminium and the Mapoon and Napranum communities in Cape York signed the Alcan South Pacific Agreement. The agreement endorses the construction and operation of the Ely bauxite mine, a $200 million per

annum operation. Significantly, the agreement includes provision for employment, and training opportunities for the people represented by signatories to the agreement. The schedule of agreement also includes the capacity for investment in a local market economy.

The Western Cape Communities Co-Existence Agreement was signed by 11 Traditional Owner Groups, four councils, the Cape York Land Council, Queensland Government and Comalco in March 2001. The Agreement, which was negotiated over a five year period, recognised and respected the inherent Native Title rights of Traditional Owners and allowed for consultation over future development of mining operations at Weipa. Key aspects include:

- Annual payments commencing at $4 million per year to a Trust managed by Traditional Owner and community representatives to fund development initiatives;
- The annual payment includes a State Government contribution of $1.5 million;
- Additional $500,000 for Aboriginal employment and training;
- Recognition and support for Traditional Owner Groups and their claims for Native Title;
- Relinquishment of parts of the Comalco lease no longer required for mining; and Cultural heritage protection and cultural awareness training for all Comalco staff and principal contractors in Weipa.

13.1. EMPLOYMENT

Mapoon Council is considered the major employer within the shire with a total of 40 employees. This followed closely by My pathways, who manage the local RJCP and CDP programs (3 employees and 20 participants) Apunipima health services (estimate 10 employees) Queensland Health (estimated 8 employees) Wester Cape College Mapoon Campus (estimate 10 employees)

RTW provides employment opportunities regionally and a number of Mapoon residents have secured gainful employment.

There is no private sector employment in the Mapoon Community. All public sector employment with the exception of fledgling examples of enterprise incubation is in service sector.

Enterprise incubation is in its early stages and is subsidised with CDEP labour and capital.

The following is extract from the Australian Bureau of Statistics:

Data Item	2009	2010	2011	2012	2016
INTERNAL MIGRATION - Census 2011					
INTERNAL MIGRATION - Persons who lived at different address 1 year ago (%)	--	--	18.2	--	--
INTERNAL MIGRATION - Persons who lived at different address 5 years ago (%)	--	--	23	--	--
Population by Age group - Persons					
Population by Age group - Persons - 0 to 14 years (%)	23.6	21	19.9	23.2	
Population by Age group - Persons - 15 years to 24 years (%)	14.8	15.6	13.2	11.9	
Population by Age group - Persons - 25 years to 34 years (%)	15.5	16.3	20.6	17.2	
Population by Age group - Persons - 35 years to 44 years (%)	13.7	13.8	12.5	12.3	
Population by Age group - Persons - 45 years to 54 years (%)	17	16.7	17.4	18.2	
Population by Age group - Persons - 55 years to 64 years (%)	10	10.9	10	11.6	--
Population by Age group - Persons - 65 years to 74 years (%)	2.2	2.2	2.5	3.2	--
Population by Age group - Persons - 75 years to 84 years (%)	2.2	2.2	2.1	0.7	--
Population by Age group - Persons - 85 years and over (%)	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.8	--
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- at 30 June					
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Males - 0 to 4 years (no.)	14	14	11	12	
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Males - 5 years to 9 years (no.)	7	3	3	5	
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Males - 10 years to 14 years (no.)	13	12	7	7	
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Males - 15 years to 19 years (no.)	19	14	10	11	
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Males - 20 years to 24 years (no.)	12	20	18	13	
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Males - 25 years to 29 years (no.)	15	17	19	11	
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Males - 30 years to 34 years (no.)	10	9	19	11	
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Males - 35 years to 39 years (no.)	10	11	9	4	
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Males - 40 years to 44 years (no.)	14	14	17	17	
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Males - 45 years to 49 years (no.)	14	14	10	7	
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Males - 50 years to 54 years (no.)	14	12	17	18	
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Males - 55 years to 59 years (no.)	9	11	7	9	
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Males - 60 years to 64 years (no.)	8	8	5	5	

Data Item	2009	2010	2011	2012	2016
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Males - 65 years to 69 years (no.)	2	3	4	6	
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Males - 70 years to 74 years (no.)	3	2	3	3	
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Males - 75 years to 79 years (no.)	5	2	1	1	
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Males - 80 years to 84 years (no.)	0	4	5	0	
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Males - 85 years and over (no.)	1	2	2	2	
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Males - Total (no.)	170	172	167	142	--
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Females - 0 to 4 years (no.)	10	8	5	6	--
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Females - 5 years to 9 years (no.)	13	13	19	20	--
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Females - 10 years to 14 years (no.)	7	8	11	16	--
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Females - 15 years to 19 years (no.)	7	6	9	10	--
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Females - 20 years to 24 years (no.)	2	3	0	0	--
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Females - 25 years to 29 years (no.)	11	12	13	18	--
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Females - 30 years to 34 years (no.)	6	7	7	9	--
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Females - 35 years to 39 years (no.)	8	7	3	5	--
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Females - 40 years to 44 years (no.)	5	6	6	9	--
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Females - 45 years to 49 years (no.)	5	7	8	10	--
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Females - 50 years to 54 years (no.)	13	13	14	17	--
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Females - 55 years to 59 years (no.)	5	6	10	13	--
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Females - 60 years to 64 years (no.)	5	5	6	6	--
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Females - 65 years to 69 years (no.)	1	1	0	0	--
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Females - 70 years to 74 years (no.)	0	0	0	0	--
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Females - 75 years to 79 years (no.)	0	0	0	0	--
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Females - 80 years to 84 years (no.)	1	0	0	1	--
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Females - 85 years and over (no.)	2	2	3	3	--
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Females - Total (no.)	101	104	114	143	--
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Persons - 0 to 4 years (no.)	24	22	16	18	38
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Persons - 5 years to 9 years (no.)	20	16	22	25	30
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Persons - 10 years to 14 years (no.)	20	20	18	23	23
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Persons - 15 years to 19 years (no.)	26	20	19	21	22
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Persons - 20 years to 24 years (no.)	14	23	18	13	32
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Persons - 25 years to 29 years (no.)	26	29	32	29	31
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Persons - 30 years to 34 years (no.)	16	16	26	20	10
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Persons - 35 years to 39 years (no.)	18	18	12	9	16
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Persons - 40 years to 44 years (no.)	19	20	23	26	11
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Persons - 45 years to 49 years (no.)	19	21	18	17	12
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Persons - 50 years to 54 years (no.)	27	25	31	35	21
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Persons - 55 years to 59 years (no.)	14	17	17	22	22
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Persons - 60 years to 64 years (no.)	13	13	11	11	28
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Persons - 65 years to 69 years (no.)	3	4	4	6	10
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Persons - 70 years to 74 years (no.)	3	2	3	3	3
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Persons - 75 years to 79 years (no.)	5	2	1	1	7
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Persons - 80 years to 84 years (no.)	1	4	5	1	0
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Persons - 85 years and over (no.)	3	4	5	5	0
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Persons - Total (no.)	271	276	281	285	38
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Working Age Population (15-64 years) (%)	70.8	73.2	73.7	71.2	30
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION- Median Age, Usual Residents - at 30 June (years)	31.5	32	31.9	31.8	--
BIRTHS AND DEATHS - year ended 31 December					
BIRTHS AND DEATHS - Births (no.)	0	0	0	0	--
BIRTHS AND DEATHS - Total fertility rate, per 1000 population	--	--	--	--	--
BIRTHS AND DEATHS - Deaths (no.)	0	0	0	0	--
BIRTHS AND DEATHS - Standardised death rate, per 1000 population	--	--	--	--	--
POPULATION DENSITY					
POPULATION DENSITY (ERP at 30 June) (persons/km2)	--	--	--	0.5	--
ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLES - Census 2011					
ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLES - Proportion of total population (%)	--	--	90.1	--	--
OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS: AS % OF TOTAL EMPLOYED - Census 2011					
OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS - Managers (%)	--	--	11.9	--	14
OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS - Professionals (%)	--	--	19.1	--	13
OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS - Technicians and Trades Workers (%)	--	--	4.8	--	10
OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS - Community and Personal Service Workers (%)	--	--	8.3	--	8
OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS - Clerical and Administrative Workers (%)	--	--	16.7	--	14
OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS - Sales Workers (%)	--	--	0	--	4
OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS - Machinery Operators and Drivers (%)	--	--	8.3	--	4
OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS - Labourers (%)	--	--	27.4	--	7
OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS - Inadequately Described, Not Stated (%)	--	--	3.6	--	--
LAND AREA (ha)					
LAND AREA (ha)	--	--	--	54 799	--

13.2. COMMUNITY CAPACITY

Mapoon shire's population centres are limited and there is great self-reliance and resilience within the community due to this fact. Historically the community has had to fend for themselves and utilise innovative solutions to immediate problems as access to external resources and assistance has been limited.

Due to the rural and remote nature of the area there is some heavy machinery available at short notice to assist in post and pre disaster operations.

13.3. PUBLIC BUILDINGS, SPACES & EVENTS

There are a number of public buildings within the Shire as follows –

- Mapoon Accommodation Centre
- Rural fire/Ranger shed
- Men's resource donga
- Women's resource donga
- RTC - Ranger Station
- Community Centre - incorporating HACC services & Centrelink agent
- Mapoon War memorial
- ANZAC park
- Hudson Hall
- Western Cape College - Mapoon Campus
- Mapoon Health Centre
- Community Water Park
- Mapoon Store

14. CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

14.1. COMMUNICATIONS

The following are the identified communications infrastructure in or linked to Mapoon.

14.1.1. Television & Radio

Television: Mapoon receives all TV feeds via Satellite – VAST decoder system. The transmission is in High Definition and the signal is susceptible to interference during inclement weather. There are 110 viewing options including the standard; ABC, ABC 1, ABC 2 ABC 3, ABC News, Imparja 9, Imparja 90, Imparja 99, SBS, SBS 1, SBS 2, NITV, Cooking channel, Seven, 72, 73, One, SC10, 11 and both SBS and ABC for the different states.

Pay TV options are also available through AUSTAR.

Radio: both AM and FM signals are captured in Mapoon. FM stations are QRAM/Blackstar and VisionFM content. Digital Radio is also available via the TV feed. All FM options are affected by the weather.

The AM channel can be tuned in 1062 AM in certain parts of the community. This same channel is found on the 1044 signal between Weipa and Mapoon.

14.1.2. Telephones - Landline, Mobile & Satellite

The telephone service in Mapoon is considered great. We receive direct feed from the Weipa Relay and the signal is better than some regional centres. All land lines in Mapoon are connected via optic fibre. Council also has a number of satellite phones which are used for trips to remote locations or when the phone signal is affected by adverse weather.

The telephone service can be adversely affected by electrical storms or fires.

14.2. ELECTRICITY

The Town is totally independent and receives power from Ergon Power (diesel) generators located on Weipa Rd, near the council chambers.

14.3. WATER SUPPLY

Provision for a safe and adequate supply of water is essential. The bacteriological, chemical and physical condition of water for human consumption should comply with established standards. In most instances, the provision and treatment of water will be the responsibility of Council. Mapoon water has its own power auxiliary supply. Regular maintenance checks are carried to ensure correct chlorination of the water supply. A new Community Water storage tank is being is expected to be completed in 2022.

14.4. SEWERAGE SYSTEMS

Mapoon does not operate a sewerage system - all dwellings and buildings have septic tanks and trenches.

After a disaster the provision of temporary ablution facilities may be required where existing facilities are damaged or additional facilities are required. Temporary facilities will also be required where temporary camp sites, either short term or long term, have been established.

14.5. TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

Mapoon has no transport services. All of the community mail and supplies are delivered through the Weipa port:

- Tuxworth Carriers– dry season twice weekly;
- Seaswift provides Barge services – all year weekly.

All main and general supplies for the shire are provided as a service through the Mapoon Store.

Mapoon is approximately 86 kilometres north of Weipa. The road from Weipa is partially sealed and traverses the Rio-Tinto Weipa (RTW) mining lease - the road through the mining lease is gravel. RTW is responsible for the maintenance and upgrade of the mine road and this work is carried out on a quarterly basis – five kilometres of unspecified road receives full attention and raised annually. The Mapoon Shire section of road is sealed and maintained by MASC. The Weipa – Mapoon road can be closed to heavy vehicles during the "wet season".

Domestic passenger and freight transport services is available through the port at Weipa.

14.6. ECONOMIC BASE

The main economic base for the community is the CDP Program and Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council Operations. There are two state agencies established within the community.

14.7. ESSENTIAL SERVICES

14.7.1. Primary Health Clinic

The clinic provides basic services and visited by a doctor once or twice per week. More advanced services and dentistry are provided in Weipa. There is no maternity facility in Mapoon or Weipa and expectant mothers have to go to cairns for pre-natal care and for birth. Apunipima also have a clinic that operates Mon-Fri.

14.7.2. Queensland Police Service

There is no Police presence in Mapoon. All policing in the region is provided through the Weipa Police station

14.7.3. Royal Flying Doctor Service

The Royal Flying Doctor service provides emergency patient transport evacuation via the Mapoon airstrip.

14.7.4. Mapoon SES

Plan in process to establish group and recruit members.

14.8. HAZARDOUS SITES

There are currently no declared hazardous sites in the Shire. There are a number of fuel stores in the shire including:

- Ergon Generator compound
- Mapoon Store
- Works Compound

14.9. THREATS

This plan has been developed within the context of an 'All Hazards' approach, however, the main threats to the region have been identified as:

14.9.1. Storms/Cyclones & Flooding

Due to its geographical positioning the area can experience cyclones during the months of November to April, which is known in the Far North as the cyclone season or wet season; however, some cyclones have been recorded as late as June. Cyclones usually lose intensity over land.

Cyclones, and the after affects such as heavy rainfalls, often result in flooding from two directions; the Pacific Ocean to the east and from the Gulf of Carpentaria to the northwest.

14.9.2. Landslides

The landslide threat to the population within the area is low. However, during constant heavy rainfalls landslides may intermittently block the roads into and out of the community.

14.9.3. Bushfire

The majority of the Shire is under Deed of Grant in Trust arrangements administered by the Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council. The area is also surrounded by a number of National Park reserves. The areas surrounding the township are regularly threatened by bushfires.

14.9.4. Earthquakes

From historical data it could not be stated that the region is a high risk area in terms of the likelihood of being subjected to an earthquake at a sufficient level to cause significant loss. Nevertheless, it is within the realms of possibility that the region could be impacted by such an event

14.9.5. Epidemics

The risk of an outbreak of disease such as pandemic influenza throughout the population of the Shire could cause the health system to be taxed to its limits and may involve the isolation and quarantine of a substantial number of people for a protracted period. In 2020 The COVID-19 pandemic, also known as the coronavirus pandemic, is an ongoing global pandemic of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID 19), caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS CoV 2).] The virus that causes COVID-19 is mainly transmitted through droplets generated when an infected person coughs, sneezes, or exhales. These droplets are too heavy to hang in the air, and quickly fall on floors or surfaces. You can be infected by breathing in the virus if you are within close proximity of someone who has COVID-19, or by touching a contaminated surface and then your eyes, nose or mouth. The outbreak was first identified in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. The World Health Organization declared the outbreak a Public Health Emergency of International Concern on 30 January 2020, and a pandemic on 11 March. As of 23 June 2021, more than 179,000,000 cases of COVID-19 have been reported in more than 188 countries and territories, resulting in more than 3,895,000 deaths..

14.9.6. Emergency Animal Disease

Potential exists in Australia for the rapid spread of exotic animal diseases with a subsequent impact on the rural and national economy.

14.9.7. Exotic Plant Disease

Potential exists in Australia for the rapid spread of exotic plant diseases with a subsequent impact on the rural and national economy.

14.9.8. Tsunami

From historical data it could not be stated that the region is at high risk in terms of the likelihood of being subjected to a Tsunami.

14.9.9. Major Infrastructure Failure

The widespread loss of power, with consequential interference with telecommunications, water supply, or sewerage treatment systems will not have a significant impact on the community as the Council has strategic backup systems for water and sewerage and has a supply of battery operated Satellite phones that will not be affected by localised telecommunication failure. These fail safes are expected to keep the community operational in the immediate post disaster period until a coordinated emergency response can be initiated utilising internal and external resources.

14.9.10. Transport Accidents

There is a possibility that a tourist bus or vehicles could have a severe accident causing severe strain on the capability of the emergency services in the Shire to respond.

14.9.11. Aircraft Accidents

The council airstrip does not have regular passenger service schedule. The shire does not have the capabilities to respond to an aircraft accident.

14.9.12. Fuel & Chemical Spills

There are limited numbers of fuel and chemical trucks that pass through the Shire on a regular basis with a low risk of accidents occurring that could cause serious injury or death.

14.9.13. Terrorist Incidents

There is only a very minor risk of a terrorist incident occurring in the Council area due to the remoteness and lack of major infrastructure.

14.10. RISK MANAGEMENT

A risk management process is applied to the hazards identified as potentially having an impact on the community, the economy, the infrastructure or the environment of the Mapoon Aboriginal Shire. This process identifies the risks to specific sectors emanating from each hazard, and uses the Risk Descriptors and Qualitative Analysis Matrix from the National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines (NERAG), which refers to and uses AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009.

The level of risk is determined by combining the severity of the consequences of the risk with the likelihood of the event impacting the Mapoon Aboriginal Shire.

This work is being carried out in the Natural Hazard Risk Assessment which will be a supporting document to the LDMP.

The LDMG will also conduct risk management workshops to further evaluate non-natural risks for the Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council area. MASC has engaged consultants to undertaken an NHRA to identify risks, hazard treatments, mitigation strategies and agency responsibilities (refer Appendix J).

14.11. RISK ASSESSMENT

Vulnerable Sector - The following are the sectors of Mapoon Region that are at risk and are identified in the risk management record:

- People
- Infrastructure and Property
- Environment

Potential Risk

People, infrastructure, environment and economy:

- Possible injury and fatalities
- Infrastructure, including private buildings and dwellings, damaged and destroyed
- Damage to the environment
- Effect on the economy as a result of reduction in tourism, industry and/or crop loss

Likelihood

The likelihood of the event occurring in Annual Recurrence Interval (ARI)

- A – almost certain ARI 10
- B – likely ARI 50
- C – possible ARI 100
- D – unlikely ARI 500
- E – rare ARI 1000

Consequence Descriptors

The following are the potential risk scenarios of a disaster on Mapoon Region:

Insignificant Risk

- o No fatalities.
- o Medical treatment required.
- o Small number displaced for a short period, some damage.
- o Little disruption to the community.
- o Some impact on the environment, with no lasting effects.
- o Some financial loss.

Minor Risk

- o Small number of fatalities.
- o Hospitalisation required.
- o Minor temporary displacement.
- o Significant damage.
- o Some community disruption.
- o Serious impact on environment with no long term effects.
- o Significant financial loss.

Moderate Risk

- o Multiple fatalities.
- o Numerous injuries requiring hospitalisation.
- o Significant numbers displaced for short periods.
- o Serious damage requiring some external assistance.
- o Community functioning with difficulty.
- o Severe impact on environment with long term effects.
- o Serious financial loss.

Major Risk

- o Numerous fatalities.
- o Extensive injuries, with significant hospitalisation.
- o Large numbers displaced for significant duration.
- o Severe damage that requires external resources.
- o Community only partially functioning.
- o Severe permanent damage to the environment.
- o Severe financial loss.

Catastrophic Risk

- o Mass fatalities.
- o Large numbers requiring hospitalisation.
- o General and widespread displacement for extended duration.
- o Widespread extensive damage.
- o Community unable to function.
- o Widespread severe permanent damage to the environment.
- o Widespread severe financial loss.

Risk Management Record

Hazard	Vulnerable sector	Potential risk	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk level
Cyclone Cat 1-3	People, infrastructure, environment	Infrastructure damaged, people injured	Likely	Minor	Medium
Cyclone Cat 4+	People, infrastructure, environment	Infrastructure destroyed people injured or fatalities	Rare	Major to catastrophic	High
Flood	People, infrastructure, environment	Property flooded, buildings damaged	Rare	Major	High
Storm Surge (Cyclonic)	People, infrastructure, environment	Property, buildings flooded Infrastructure damaged	Rare	Catastrophic	High
Bushfire	People, infrastructure, environment	Infrastructure destroyed people injured or fatalities	Rare	Major	High
Earthquake	People, infrastructure, environment	Infrastructure damaged or destroyed people injured or fatalities	Rare	Catastrophic	High
Tsunami	People, infrastructure, environment	Infrastructure destroyed people injured or fatalities	Rare	Catastrophic	High
Landslip	People, infrastructure, environment	Infrastructure damaged or destroyed	Rare	Minor	Low
Terrorist	People, infrastructure	Infrastructure destroyed, people injured or fatalities	Rare	Major	High
Hazardous Materials	People, infrastructure, environment	People may become ill, environmental damage	Possible	Major	High
Marine Oil Spill	Environment	Environmental damage	Possible	Major	High
Disease Pandemic	People	Major numbers hospitalised and fatalities	Rare	Catastrophic	High
Heatwave	People	Possible hospitalisation and fatalities	Possible	Minor	Low
Road Accidents	People	Possible hospitalisation and fatalities	Possible	Minor	Low
Shipping/ Boating Accidents	People	Possible hospitalisation and fatalities	Possible	Moderate	High

14.12. RISK TREATMENT

This Local Disaster Management Plan is based on the *all-hazards* approach, there are no threat specific plans as such. Each threat or event is responded to in a similar manner, and the key to a successful operation is to manage the consequences of the event to produce the best outcome for the community.

The types of threat or disaster/emergency vary significantly and could be any of the following:

flooding, storm tide, cyclone and severe storm, counter terrorism, exotic animal disease, bushfire, oil spill, pollution, contamination of town water supply and major road incident.

Each type of event will have its own special requirements; however the response will be in accordance with the LDMP and supporting Operational/Sub-Plans.

The Operational Plans are applicable to all hazards and some or all of the Operational Plans would be implemented depending on the particular event.

Management of Residual Risks

Through the application of the risk assessment process, there will be instances where the LDMG identifies the application of treatment options at the local level will not be adequate and residual risk remains requiring further assistance.

Transferring all or part of this risk through risk sharing is an available treatment option. The application of risk sharing at the local level would involve the transfer or sharing of the risk with the neighbouring LDMGs, the DDMG or other stakeholders. The LDMG is transferring Residual Risk to the DDMG. Residual risks as the risks which remain after the Local Disaster Management Group has applied the risk mitigation strategies within their capacity, but those strategies have not sufficiently reduced or eliminated the risk.

Residual risks are listed for the information of the District Disaster Management Group, in order that they may consider mitigation strategies not available to the Local Disaster Management Group.

The following table lists the Residual Risks existing within the Mapoon LDMG that are transferred to the Far Northern District Disaster Management Group:

Residual Risk table

Hazard	Vulnerable sector	Risk	Residual Risk
Cyclone Cat 1-3	People, infrastructure, environment	There is a risk that emergency services response to any disaster event will be severely compromised as a result of insufficient response capacity, limited infrastructure, resources and isolation.	The Mapoon LDMG has a very limited response capacity without significant assistance from the DDMG, State Government Agencies, due to its size, population and isolation. These identified Residual Risks are transferred to the Far Northern DDMG to manage support. There are no permanent Police and only basic medical facilities present in the Mapoon Community with only limited resources. A limited capacity exists to handle minor events; but any medium or large scale impacts will require an expeditious deployment of external emergency services resources to assist the LDMG and Mapoon Community.
Cyclone Cat 4+	People, infrastructure, environment		
Flood	People, infrastructure, environment		
Storm Surge (Cyclonic)	People, infrastructure, environment		
Bushfire	People, infrastructure, environment		
Earthquake	People, infrastructure, environment		
Tsunami	People, infrastructure, environment		
Terrorist	People, infrastructure		
Hazardous Materials	People, infrastructure, environment		
Marine Oil Spill	Environment		
Disease Pandemic	People		
Shipping/ Boating Accidents	People		

15. ALCOHOL MANAGEMENT PLANS

The area comprising the Mapoon Aboriginal Shire is subject of an Alcohol Management Plan. The restricted area includes all public and private places.

The restricted area includes all beaches and foreshores above the low tide level. This includes Janie Creek and the mouth of and lower reaches of the Wenlock River where it is bound on both sides by community area. All the creeks on the northern and southern sides of the Wenlock River are included in the restricted area.

Those travelling to Indigenous Communities during response or recovery operations need to be aware of the alcohol restrictions. Breach of alcohol restrictions can result in criminal prosecutions.

16. PREVENTION & PREPAREDNESS

This section addresses the areas of how the organisations that has a responsibility to the community to prepare and respond to an event and how this can assist the community to recover to a condition of normality (pre-event). Consider and note the applicability of the following in preventing events becoming disasters or mitigating the impact of those that cannot.

16.1. LEGISLATION, BUILDING CODES & BUILDING-USE REGULATIONS

National and State Government legislation, building codes as well as other regulatory requirements are applied in the Shire for all developments which minimise the risks involved for severe storms, floods, fire and earthquakes.

16.2. PUBLIC AWARENESS

The community will be informed of the Disaster Management Arrangements that the Council has in place by the conduct of public meetings, information distribution, newspaper articles, advertisements and brochures as follows. They will also be advised that the plan is included for viewing and downloading from Council's website www.mapoon.qld.gov.au which will show the latest version of the plan available.

16.3. COUNCIL OFFICES

The Local Disaster Coordinator is to ensure that the Council office has on display public awareness material available from QFES and other agencies.

The current copy of the Local Disaster Management Plan is to be available for public viewing in the Council office.

16.4. BUSINESS

The Local Disaster Coordinator will ensure all nearby National Parks, Tourist Information Centres, Resorts and other centres have ample supplies of brochures and information on the Shire's disaster management arrangements.

16.5. INDUSTRY

The Local Disaster Coordinator will coordinate meetings with relevant groups to ensure their members are aware of the Shire's disaster management arrangements.

16.6. COMMUNITY

The LDMG will conduct public information sessions to present the current arrangements in place to assist the community to prepare for potential hazard impacts or threats. Such meetings will be held in all areas of the Shire and will be tailored to be language appropriate.

16.7. MEDIA

The Council will provide a media release on the adoption of the new Disaster Management Plan and following any subsequent annual updates of the Plan. Council will arrange for inclusion of a disaster preparedness information page in local newspapers.

The Mayor of Mapoon Shire Aboriginal Shire or his/her delegated person will provide media releases in the event of a disaster

Detailed information on the Local Disaster Management Group Public awareness strategy is contained in Portfolio #3, Public Information & Warnings Plan.

17. LAND-USE MANAGEMENT INITIATIVES

The Department of Environment and Resource Management, Natural Resource Management bodies, Council and others encourage the use of land care practices that can reduce the chances of potential disasters from:

- Rural fires;
- Pest plant spread;
- Animal and plant disease spread; and/or
- Erosion and water pollution.

18. CAPACITY BUILDING

18.1. COMMUNITY AWARENESS

Part of the role of the Local Disaster Management Group is to ensure the community is aware of ways of mitigating the adverse effects of an event, and preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster; (DMA s.30[e]).

To that end, the LDMG will undertake a continual community awareness program, encompassing the following activities:

- Community awareness via the coordination and facilitation of school visits from member organisations of the LDMG
- Provision of a community awareness and preparedness campaign to highlight the emergency animal and plant disease risk in the area
- Provision of a community awareness and preparedness campaign to highlight the severe weather risk in Mapoon and to encourage individual members of the community and business owners to have their own disaster/emergency plans in place
- Provision of support to Queensland Health in their community awareness and preparedness campaign to highlight the public health risk from a human epidemic/pandemic in the area and to encourage individual mitigation action.

Community awareness activities will be reported on at each meeting of the LDMG, and will be included in the LDMG Annual Report.

The current version of this document will be available at the Council Office and on the MASC web page.

19. TRAINING & EXERCISES

19.1. TRAINING PROGRAM

In accordance with the provisions of the Disaster Management Training Framework members of the LDMG are required to undertake disaster management training.

Certification of Training

Participants who successfully complete a course or induction under the Framework will be issued with a Certificate of Achievement and their details will be entered into the Disaster Management Learning Management System which is maintained by QFES.

The database will be used to report on the completion of training by stakeholders in accordance with their training requirements under the Framework.

The Local Disaster Coordinator will be responsible for training management within the Mapoon LDMG, and will ensure that a training register encompassing all involved personnel is commenced and maintained.

Details of training issues (training conducted, training gaps identified, etc.) will be included in the annual report of the LDMG.

Incidental Training

Extra training may be provided to relevant members of the various responding agencies.   Such training may include instruction in the Australasian Inter-service Incident Management System (AIIMS).

19.2.   EXERCISES

A disaster management exercise is a scenario-driven activity used primarily to train personnel and test capabilities. It is low-risk and involves varying degrees of simulation or 'pretending'.

Exercises are a key component of disaster management strategies:

- To practice coordination and liaison procedures between participating organisations in responding to a disaster event, and
- To identify and take steps to eradicate any serious procedural and functional weaknesses.

There are a number of different styles of exercise.   The most common types in use in Queensland are:

Exercise styles	Exercise types	Description
Discussion Exercises	Orientation Seminar	The 'walk through' - especially for inductees
	Agency Presentation	Prepare an agency specific action plan and present it in plenary.
	'Hypothetical'	Responses may be prepared in groups, in plenary, or under the guidance of a facilitator who maintains the pace and asks probing questions (the 'hypothetical'). A cost effective and highly efficient exercise method that might be conducted in conjunction with a field exercise as part of a series.
	Table Top Exercise	Indoor discussion exercises. May feature a model of the area on which a prepared scenario is played out, or simply using a projected map. The model or map is used to illustrate the deployment of resources, but no resources are actually deployed
Field Exercises	Operational Exercise	An exercise in which emergency management organisations and agencies take action in a simulated situation, with deployment of personnel and other resources, to achieve maximum realism. It is conducted on the ground, in real time but under controlled conditions, as though it were a real emergency. A full scale (or Field) exercise might be characterised by some, or all, of: noise, realism, stress, heat and real time. This is resource and cost intensive.

Exercises may be conducted internally, at the instigation of the Local Disaster Coordinator, and with the assistance of personnel from Emergency Management Queensland.   Exercises may also be conducted on a district-wide basis, involving a number of different Local Disaster Management Groups, and managed externally, either by the DDMG or by the State Disaster Coordination Centre in Brisbane.

19.2.1. Evaluating the Exercise

In determining whether an exercise achieved its original aim, it is important to evaluate to what extent the exercise objectives were met and how the exercise was conducted generally.   At the conclusion of an exercise it is also important that debriefs are conducted to capture issues and areas for improvement.

It is recommended that the LDMG consider the use of hot debriefs, conducted immediately following participants' involvement in the exercise; and a more detailed After Action Review conducted within a few days of the exercise, to allow participants time to provide a more considered view of the exercise.

When feedback is being collected it is important to consider issues and action items in two separate categories:

- Exercise design and conduct – issues and feedback relating to the exercise format, design and conduct. This feedback will help to inform the design and conduct of future exercises.
- Achievement of exercise objectives – the exercise evaluation process should examine to what extent the exercise objectives were achieved.   Any gaps or issues identified during this process can be reported as 'findings'.   Tabling these findings allows for the development of appropriate treatment options designed to address identified gaps and issues.   Exercise findings and treatment options should then be captured in a wider Post-Exercise Report.

Details of exercises (activities conducted, training gaps identified, etc.) will be included in the annual report of the LDMG.

20. POST DISASTER ASSESSMENT

20.1. POST-DISASTER OPERATIONAL REVIEW

At the conclusion of every disaster operation event the LDMG will undertake a review of operations in line with service standards.

20.2. DEBRIEFING

Debriefing is a valuable tool in the ongoing improvement of disaster management.   Effectively undertaken, debriefing will identify areas of concern in the existing planning or response arrangements, as well as identifying areas of appropriate activity.

There are two different levels of debriefing activity, for two distinct purposes.

- Hot Debrief
- (Post-Event) Operational Debrief

The Hot Debrief

This is a 'debrief' undertaken immediately after operations are complete, giving participants the opportunity to share learning points while the experience is still very fresh in their minds.

Multiple hot debriefs during protracted operations may be appropriate to identify significant issues and provide prompt solutions for immediate implementation - in protracted operations, hot debriefs are to be conducted daily. Debriefs are to be conducted by the Local Disaster Coordinator.

The (Post-Event) Operational Debrief

Post event debrief is a more formalised debrief of the event by the Local Disaster Management Group, conducted days or weeks after an operation, when participants have had an opportunity to take a considered view of the effectiveness of the operation.

Ideally this debrief should occur after each participating agency has had the opportunity to have a single agency debrief of the activity.

The LDMG may consider having the 'debrief' facilitated by an independent person or organisation.

An effective debrief will:

- seek constructive information from those being debriefed;
- analyse the operation to determine what went right, what went wrong and why without trying to apportion blame;
- acknowledge good performance;
- focus on improving planning and procedures;
- record relevant information to enable reports to be compiled.

The 'debrief' should address:

- What happened during the event;
- Areas which were handled well;
- Areas where the coordination or the response could be improved;
- Identified areas for amendment of plans, procedures, or training programs.

The required amendment to documentation should be included in the regularly programmed review of the Local Disaster Management Plan.

A Post Event Operational Review Report should be completed in association with Emergency Management Queensland, and any perceived gaps in capacity or process should be addressed in the ongoing disaster management program.

21. COMMUNITY WARNING AND ALERTING SYSTEMS

Warning notification and dissemination

Warning products issued by the Bureau of Meteorology include, but are not limited to, severe weather warning, tropical cyclone advice and tsunami warning to which the LDMG can subscribe to enhance situational awareness.

The LDC can also request, through their QFES advisor on the LDMG, an Emergency Alert campaign to be delivered via landline and text messages to potentially affected constituents.

The LDMG has an important role in ensuring the notification and dissemination of warnings to members of the LDMG and elements of the community and this will be carried out by phone, Facebook, agencies networks and flyers as appropriate.

Event	Issuing Authority	Usual Warning Method	Alt Sources Of Information	Contact Details
Cyclone Flooding Severe Storm Tsunami	Bureau of Meteorology (BOM)	TV, Fax, Radio, Public notice, Internet, Phone, Mobile, SMS alerts	Internet , Fax, UHF Repeaters, Display Boards	Internet: http://www.bom.gov.au Tropical Cyclone, Severe Weather & Tsunami Warnings 1902935278 Tropical Cyclone Threat Map 1902935277 Flood warnings 1902 935 065
Bushfire	QFES	Public Notice, Phone	Internet, UHF Repeaters	Internet: http://www.firenorth.org.au Rural Fires, Cairns District Inspector ph. 40398243
Major Transport incident	Queensland Police	Phone; road signage (serious accidents)	Internet	Queensland Police Ph: 000 / 131 444
Hazardous material accidents	QFES	Ref: Chemical Hazmat Plan	RTWA Risk Notices	Queensland Fire and Emergency Service Ph. 000 (4041 2780)
Marine oil spill	Department of Transport and Main Roads	Fax, Phone	Internet,	
Exotic disease animals	DAF	TV, Fax, Radio, Public notice	Internet,	
Exotic disease plant	DAF	Fax, Radio, Public notice	Internet,	

Event	Issuing Authority	Usual Warning Method	Alt Sources Of Information	Contact Details
Epidemics	Queensland Health	TV, Fax, Radio, Public notice, Internet, Phone, Mobile, SMS alerts	Internet,	Queensland Health Ph: 13HEALTH
Terrorist incident	Queensland Police	TV, Fax, Radio, Internet, Phone, Mobile, SMS alerts	Internet,	Queensland Police Ph: 000 / 131 444

The following list is the identified events which there can be a warning system utilised or information can be sourced to make an informed decision on issuing warning.

Warnings will normally be issued by the BOM to the majority of media outlets and to the LDMG. There is the ability for a public warning to be issued to the community via the Radio/TV system; however, the practice of publicly displaying warnings issued by BOM or LDMG etc. will occur on notice boards at the following locations:

- Mapoon Shire Council office;
- Health clinic;
- HACC;
- Community notice boards; and
- Council Works office;

22. RESPONSE

22.1. RESPONSE CAPABILITY

The Council has personnel trained in various disciplines as well as vehicles, plant and equipment that can be applied to disaster response activities. The Council have identified Community Halls and other buildings within the Local Government area as first line evacuation centres (Please note: Evacuation Centres are **NOT** Cyclone Shelters). The Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council also has in place arrangements with community organisations for the delivery of community emergency support services.

22.2. ACTIVATION PROCEDURE

The Chairperson of the LDMG is responsible for the decision to activate the LDMG, in consultation with the Local Disaster Coordinator as required.

Should the Chairperson be unavailable, the Deputy Chairperson of the LDMG is responsible for the decision.

Should neither of the above members of Council be available, the decision may be taken by the Local Disaster Coordinator, who will advise the Chair, LDMG as soon as is practicable.

22.3. ACCESSING SUPPORT

Due to the limited resources and people in the shire, early identification of potential requirements for support will be made and submitted to the DDCC so that assistance is available in the timeliest manner possible. The Local Disaster Management Group may request assistance from the Cairns District Disaster Management Group in the event that the resources available to them are either insufficient or inappropriate.

22.4. DECLARATION OF A DISASTER SITUATION

In accordance with s. 64 of the Act, a DDC may, with the approval of the Minister, declare a disaster situation for the district or one or more local government areas within the district in whole or in part. As outlined in s. 75 and s. 77 of the Act, the declaration confers extra powers on particular groups to perform actions, give directions and control movements within the declared area.

In declaring a disaster situation, the DDC is to be satisfied that a disaster has happened, is happening or is likely to happen and it will be necessary, or reasonably likely to be necessary, to exercise declared disaster powers to prevent or minimise the loss of human life, illness or injury to humans, property loss or damage, or damage to the environment. Before declaring a disaster situation the DDC is to take reasonable steps to consult with each local government in, or partly in, the proposed declared area.

It is important to note that the declaration of a disaster situation relates to the situational requirement for additional powers and is not linked to the activation of particular disaster management groups under the QDMA or the activation of disaster financial assistance arrangements. All three actions are independent processes and are not interlinked or conditional. The declaration of a disaster situation does not impact the requirements of a local government under the Act to manage disaster operations in their area.

22.5. DISASTER COORDINATION CENTRE

The Disaster Coordination Centre is located in the **Council Administration Building** in the Mapoon Township. For more detail on the activation and running of the centre please refer to, Disaster Coordination Centre Activation Plan.

22.6.   ACTIVATION STAGES

Activation Stages are Outlined Below:

Local Disaster Management Group Response Activation Levels:

	Triggers	Actions	Communications
Alert	• Awareness of a hazard that has the potential to affect the local government area	• Hazard & risks identified • Information sharing with warning agency • LDC contacts QFES • Initial advice to all stakeholders	• Chair and LDC on mobile remotely
Lean Forward	• There is a likelihood that threat may affect local government area • Threat is quantified but may not yet be imminent • Need for public awareness • LDMG is now to manage the event	• QFES and LDC conduct analysis of predictions • Chair and LDC on watching brief • Confirm level & potential of threat • Check all contact details • Commence cost capturing • Conduct meeting with available LDMG • Council staff prepare for operations • Determine trigger point to stand up • Prepare LDCC for operations • Establish regular communications with warning agency • First briefing core members of LDMG • LDC advises DDC of lean forward & establishes regular contact • Warning orders to response agencies • Public information & warning initiated	• Chair, LDC and LDMG members on mobile and monitoring email remotely • Ad-hoc reporting
Stand Up	• Threat is imminent; • Community will be or has been impacted; • Need for coordination in LDCC; • Requests for support received by LDMG agencies or to the LDCC; • The response requires coordination.	• Meeting of LDMG Core Group • LDCC activated; • Rosters for LDCC planned & implemented • Commence operational plans; • Local government shifts to disaster operations; • LDMG takes full control; • SOPs activated; • Core group of LDMG located in LDCC; • Commence SITREPs to DDMG; • Distribute contact details; • DDMG advised of potential requests for support.	• LDCC contact through established land lines and generic email addresses • Chair, LDC and LDMG members present at LDCC, on established land lines and/or mobiles, monitoring emails
Stand Down	• No requirement for coordinated response • Community has returned to normal function • Recovery taking place	• Final checks for outstanding requests • Implement plan to transition to recovery • Debrief of staff in LDCC • Debrief with LDMG members • Consolidate financial records • Hand over to Recovery Coordinator for reporting • Return to local government core business • Final situation report sent to DDMG	• LDMG members not involved in recovery operations resume standard business and after hours contact arrangements

Level of activation	Action required
Alert	A heightened level of vigilance due to the possibility of an event in the area of responsibility. Situational Reports to be discussed with the DDC. Some action may be required, however the situation should be monitored by someone capable of assessing the potential of the threat.
Lean forward	An operational state characterised by a heightened level of situational awareness of a disaster event (either current or impending) and a state of operational readiness. Disaster coordination centres are on stand by and prepared but not activated. Situational reports to DDC should continue as arranged
Stand Up	An operational state where resources are mobilised, personnel are activated and operational activities commenced. Disaster coordination centres are activated. Situational reports to DDMG continue according to agreed timelines.
Stand Down	Transition from responding to an event back to normal core business and/or continuance of recovery operations. There is no longer a requirement to respond to the event and the threat is no longer present.
Debriefing	A hot debrief should be conducted immediately after the event has passed or no later than the next day.

Activation at the Local Level will be in response to a local event that demands a coordinated community response. The authority to activate the Disaster Plan is vested in the Chairperson of the Mapoon Local Disaster Management Group or his / her delegate. It is the duty of the Chairperson or his/her delegate to inform Emergency Management Queensland and the District Disaster Coordinator regarding the Plan's activation. The plan may also be activated at the request of the District Disaster Coordinator.

22.7.   ACTIVATION PROCEDURE

Event	Source of Information	Initial Contact	Persons to be Notified
Cyclone / Severe Storm	BOM / QFES	Local Disaster Coordinator / Chairperson	Disaster Management Group Representatives
Rural Fire	QFES / Public	Local Disaster Coordinator / Chairperson	Disaster Management Group Representatives
Flooding	BOM / Residents / QFES / Council Staff	Local Disaster Coordinator / Chairperson	Disaster Management Group Representatives

22.8.   OPERATIONAL SITUATION MANAGEMENT

Situational reporting will be done on the current form supplied by the DDMG (refer LDMG SITREP template).

Situation Reports will be submitted on a regular basis from the member agencies of the Local Disaster Management Group in order to ensure that the Disaster Coordination Centre has complete situational awareness. Situation Reports will be submitted on a regular basis to the DDC, Cairns, with copies to the Regional Director, QFES Far North.

Such reports will be required at times stipulated by the DDC Cairns.

Operations Functional Register		
Operations Function	**Responsible Person/Agency**	**Key Accountabilities**
Management Functions:		
Operations Management	LDMG / Council	Ensure that Operational Plans are current and relevant.
Local Disaster Coordination Centre	LDMG/Council	Ensure that the Local Disaster Coordination Centre is appropriately staffed and resourced to deal with any event which may affect the Shire.
Resupply Operations	LDMG / Council / QFES	Liaison with store and QFES regarding need for re-supply operations during extended periods of isolation
Communication/ Media Management	Chairperson LDMG / Council	Liaise with the media to ensure that the reporting is factual and timely.
Situational reporting and liaison with DDMG	Chairperson / LDC	Ensure that the DDMG is kept informed of the situation and any changing circumstances that may require their input or resources.
Community Mobilisation	LDMG / Council	Mobilise those members of the community required to either respond to the disaster or assist in the staffing of the LDCC.

22.9. HAZARD SPECIFIC ARRANGEMENTS

While these events are managed by other organisations, the local area may be required to provide support to these organisations. These may include:

Specific Hazard	**Primary Agency**	**State and National Plans**
Animal and plant disease	DEEDI	Queensland Veterinary Emergency Plan Australian Veterinary Emergency Plan Australian Emergency Plant Pest Response Plan
Biological (human related)	Queensland Health	State of Queensland Multi-agency Response to Chemical, Biological, Radiological Incidents
Bushfire	QFES	Wildfire Mitigation and Readiness Plans (Regional)
Chemical	QFES	State of Queensland Multi-agency Response to Chemical, Biological, Radiological Incidents
Influenza Pandemic	Queensland Health	Queensland Pandemic Influenza Plan National Action Plan for Human Influenza Pandemic
Radiological	Queensland Health	State of Queensland Multi-agency Response to Chemical, Biological, Radiological Incidents
Ship-Sourced Pollution	DTMR	Queensland Coastal Contingency Action Plan National Plan to Combat Pollution of the Sea by Oil and Other Noxious and Hazardous Substances
Terrorism	QPS	Queensland Counter-Terrorism Plan National Counter-Terrorism Plan

22.10. INITIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The Mapoon Shire Council maintains responsibility for initial impact assessment inclusive of input from residents and other private and governing bodies.

22.10.1. Assessment of Impact

Impact assessment considers the four elements of recovery: Human Social, Infrastructure, Economic, and Environmental, these are covered in Portfolio #8 Impact Assessment Plan.

22.10.2. Post-Disaster Assessment

Post-disaster assessment evaluates the disaster management system (process) as it applied during the event. The reviews and assessments required for reporting to the DDCC after an event form the basis of this requirement. If after the event the community and resources/infrastructure are different to that pre-event a complete review will be undertaken and any modifications to the plans will be made.

22.11. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT PROCESS

Due to the enormous costs often associated with disaster events it is difficult for Local Governments to include these expenses in the budgetary processes. Finance operations will often be carried out within compressed time frames and other pressures, necessitating the use of non-routine procedures. This in no way lessens the requirement for sound financial management and accountability.

Council has a pre-determined financial management process for expeditious financial authorisation during disaster related activation. *Re: Portfolio #10 – Financial Management Plan*

22.12. ADDITIONAL RESPONSE SUPPORT

In the event of disaster occurring, a decision to activate the MOU between Shelter-box International Aid and council will be required. Once this agreement is activated each party will perform their response roles and responsibility in accordance with the signed MOU.

22.13. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS FOR RESPONSE

22.13.1. Operational Reporting

Agency Situation Reports will be submitted at intervals as determined by the LDC from the member agencies of the Local Disaster Management Group in order to ensure that the Disaster Coordination Centre maintains complete situational awareness.

LDMG Situation Reports will be submitted on a regular basis to the DDC, Cairns.

Such reports will be required at times stipulated by the DDC Cairns, and will be in the format as prescribed in the LDCC Sub-Plan.

22.13.2. Financial Management

There is a need for Council and other responding agencies to manage specific internal financial arrangements in support of a disaster event, and the eventual financial claiming process to recoup funds.

This area has been addressed via the development of an advisory Financial Management Sub-Plan which addresses a number of issues in relation to disaster financial arrangements.

There are two sets of financial arrangements which, if activated by the Minister, provide financial support to Queensland communities impacted by a disaster event through the reimbursement of eligible expenditure:

Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA) – Is a joint Commonwealth and State Government arrangement that provide a diverse range of funding relief measures following an eligible disaster

State Disaster Relief Arrangements (SDRA) - a wholly State funded program that may be activated for all hazards to provide assistance to alleviate personal hardship and distress.
The Queensland Disaster Relief and Recovery Guidelines detail the activation, eligibility and other requirements for both the DRFA and SDRA within Queensland.

The Australian Government's overarching DRFA 2018 publication and associated guidelines are available at the Disaster Assist website.

To claim for expenditure reimbursement under SDRA or DRFA arrangements:

- the relevant arrangements must be activated;
- the relevant relief measures must be activated, and the expenditure must meet the eligibility requirements of that measure; and
- documentary support for all eligible expenditure detailed in the claim must be provided by the claimant.

22.13.3. Media Management

A Public Information and Warnings Sub-Plan has been developed to provide for the effective collection, monitoring, management and dissemination of accurate, useful and timely information and warnings to the public during and after disaster events.

### 22.14. ACCESSING SUPPORT & ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES

While the Mapoon LDMG has available to it the combined resources of all of its member agencies to apply to the response to an event, there will be times when the resources available will be either insufficient or inappropriate.

Where the LDMG requires logistics support and/or resources to meet operational requirements that are beyond local capacity and capability, the LDMG should formally seek assistance through a Request for Assistance forwarded to the DDCC.

The DDCC will provide the resource as requested, and the LDMG will be responsible for the management of that resource at local level.

Resources in this context may include human resources, encompassing response personnel and disaster coordination personnel. It should be noted, however that the management of the response to the event will always remain the responsibility of the LDMG.

The following table depicts the disaster management response (and support) system in operation at local level:
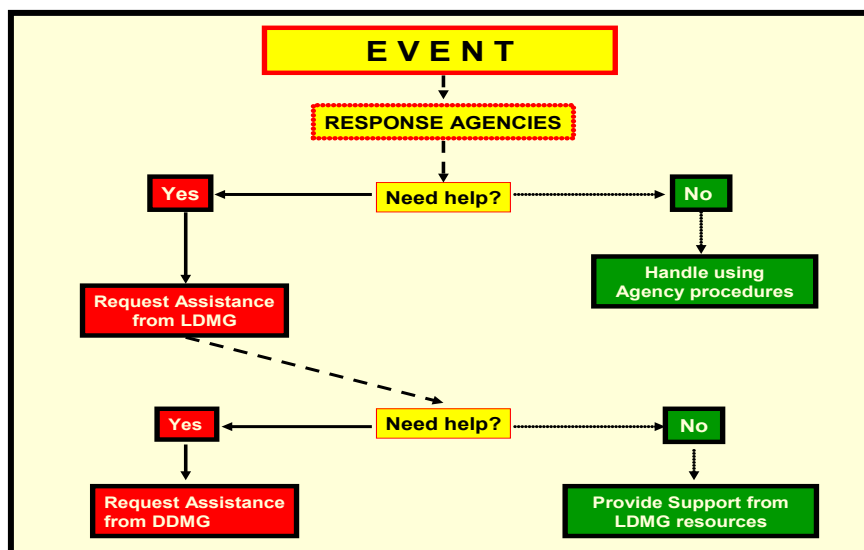
22.15. DISASTER DECLARATION

Where there is a requirement for a person or a class of persons to exercise the additional powers available under the provisions of s.77 of the Act, the District Disaster Coordinator may with the approval of the Minister, declare a disaster situation for the Disaster District or a part of the Disaster District).

The District Disaster Coordinator should take reasonable steps to consult with Council prior to any declaration.

There is also provision for the Premier of Queensland and the Minister for Emergency Services to declare a Disaster Situation for the State of a part of the State.

The chairperson of the State Disaster Management Group or the District Disaster Coordinator only may authorise the exercise of additional powers.

The declaration of a disaster situation does not affect Council's responsibilities in relation to the coordination of the response to and recovery from the disaster event.

22.16. RESUPPLY

The LDMG is responsible for the management of and community education and awareness in relation to the resupply of isolated communities and isolated rural properties.

Further details of the State Resupply Policy are addressed in the Resupply Operational Plan and the Resupply Guidelines.

23. RECOVERY

Effective recovery requires an integrated, multi-disciplinary approach to needs analysis, consequence management, community engagement, planning and service delivery. Aspects of recovery are conceptually grouped into the following five interrelated functions, applicable in an all hazards environment:

- human and social

- economic

- environment

- building

- roads and transport.

The responsibilities for the functional lead agencies for recovery have direct correlation to the relevant agency's core business activities to ensure alignment, appropriate skill sets and sufficient capabilities. The functional lead agencies are as follows:

- Human and social – Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors

- Economic – Department of State Development, Manufacturing, Infrastructure and Planning

- Environment – Department of Environment and Science

- Building – Department of Housing and Public Works

- Roads and transport – Department of Transport and Main Roads.

Individual recovery functions have the potential to ether negatively or positively impact on the outcomes sought by other recovery functions. Accordingly, each function must undertake recovery activities in the spirit of cooperation, collaboration and integration, with a focus on mutually beneficial outcomes across multiple functions. An early challenge for all recovery functions is to facilitate the return of communities following any evacuation. 'Return' after an evacuation must be planned in conjunction with plans for recovery. Similarly, recovery planning must take account of those planning the return of those following evacuations.

The five elements of recovery are:

- Human Social;
- Economic
- Environment
- Buildings
- Roads and Transport

As the community environment is different after a disaster, you will need to reassess the *new* risks in the *new* environment.

By considering recovery needs, you will have:

- A strategy or strategies to assist your community to recover to an improved state;
- Identified agencies that will assist in the recovery process;
- Mechanisms for assessing the impact and criticality of the disaster (prioritisation is a result of this); and
- Determined the type and level of assistance required from external sources.

The Council has limited capacity to recover from even a minor disaster due to the lack of State and community welfare agencies in the area. Virtually all recovery functions will need to be imported and organised by the District Disaster Recovery Committee.

23.1. HUMAN SOCIAL RECOVERY

Human and social recovery relates to the emotional, social, physical and psychological health and wellbeing of individuals, families and communities following a disaster. Human and social recovery addresses a range of needs including:

- access to timely information

- assistance to reconnect with families, friends and community networks

- enabling people to manage their own recovery through access to information and a range of services and practical assistance measures, including financial support for those individuals and households who are most vulnerable and do not have the means to finance their own recovery

- engagement and access to emotional, psychological and mental health support at individual, family and community levels (psychosocial support)

- assistance for people to maintain a sense of equilibrium in their life, come to terms with what has happened and move forward into a new and possibly changed reality.

Council has limited resources and community welfare functionality and there are no support agencies located within the council area of responsibility.

Council is not responsible for providing food, money and other items such as power cards etc. to citizens. The LDMG will liaise with the community store and QFES regarding re-supply in line with standing arrangements and policy.

Financial assistance is generally available to affected communities from, for example, government hardship payments and public appeals.

The medical health requirements of the community would also need significant assistance from outside the region as there is only four (4) nursing staff in the shire and the facilities are limited.

23.2. BUILDINGS RECOVERY

The effects of a disaster on the built environment often result in damage and disruption which inhibits the capacity of essential services and the building sector, including housing, accommodation, education and health facilities.

Building recovery aims to:

- assess damage to buildings across the impacted areas to gather information about the extent and severity of damage as well as insurance losses to assist recovery efforts and monitor recovery progress

- facilitate immediate, short term and longer-term temporary accommodation solutions for displaced community members and the incoming government response and recovery workforce

- assess damage and coordinate the demolition, securing, clean-up, repair and restoration of government owned buildings and facilities 6 Recovery Queensland Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline 75

- provide information and advice to impacted homeowners and community members regarding how to clean-up, move back in and organise the assessment, repair or rebuilding of their homes and properties

- provide advice and support about timely safety inspections and reconnection of utilities by providers

- provide advice and coordinate the clean-up and disposal of hazardous building material and debris from public areas

- facilitate longer term temporary accommodation solutions for community members who have been permanently displaced and do not have the means to re-establish their own housing needs without significant assistance

- provide information and advice to the building industry supply chain (contractors, subcontractors and suppliers) regarding rebuilding materials, skills and trades, codes required for repair, rectification and rebuilding work.

The Minister responsible for Sustainable Planning Act 2009 reduces the regulatory burden during the recovery stage by assisting local council to prepare and progress Temporary Local Planning Instruments to enable orderly and appropriate development to occur while addressing ongoing risks.

Council has limited essential infrastructure under its control (roads, bridges, water supplies etc.) and very limited resources to recover from a disaster, it would therefore require considerable assistance from outside the shire which would be coordinated through the DDCC.

23.3. ROADS AND TRANSPORT RECOVERY

A disaster's impact on transport networks – including road, rail, aviation and maritime – typically results in reduced access to communities and disruption to critical supply chains (both in and out of the impacted area).

Roads and transport recovery aim to:

- restore transport networks or identify alternative networks

- engage directly with industry and the community on the recovery and reconstruction phases following a disaster.

23.4. ECONOMIC RECOVERY

A disaster can have both direct and indirect impacts on the economy. The direct impacts can usually be given a monetary value and may include loss of local industry (such as tourism), employment opportunities and reduction in cash flow for businesses.

Economic recovery aims to:

- address the impacts on key economic assets, employment issues and the capacity of local businesses to operate

- minimise the effects on individuals and businesses

- facilitate financial assistance, access to funds and loans and employer subsidies, and assist with contract arrangements

- facilitate links with job providers and employment agencies to source labour, re-establish supply chains and undertake joint marketing activities

- support small to medium enterprises in their recovery

- identify options for improvement or adjustment from current business operations

- align economic reconstruction priorities with infrastructure development programs and activities where possible.

As most of the community are service provision type workers employed by council and government based organisations such as Qld health, police etc. there is not likely to be significant impact on the job security of the shire.

Mechanisms and resources required to assist the community and ensure the economic recovery will mostly be required to be provided through the DDCC from outside the shire.

23.5.   ENVIRONMENTAL RECOVERY

The natural environment can be affected as a direct result of a disaster or through a secondary impact or consequence from the disaster response or recovery process.

Potential impacts to the environment include damage or loss of flora and fauna, poor air quality, reduced water quality, land degradation and contamination, as well as destruction to heritage-listed places.

Environmental recovery aims to:

- identify and monitor actual and potential impacts on the environment from natural and human-made disasters

- coordinate and prioritise the rehabilitation of impacted (or at risk) land, aquatic and marine ecosystems, wildlife, natural resources, cultural heritage values and built heritage places to maximise efficiency of resource allocation

- identify, advocate and pursue cross-sector recovery solutions that will achieve multiple objectives, including reducing future impacts on the environment, through the use of natural safeguards and environmentally resilient design

- coordinate and prioritise the rehabilitation of riparian and coastal land

- monitor potential water quality issues

- monitor and advise on other public health matters such as food safety, communicable diseases and mosquito control

- ensure the recovery actions for mining and other high-risk industries are environmentally safe

- support the timely repair of water and sewage infrastructure.

Council has very little ability to provide environmental recovery and therefore the majority of managing environmental damage would be provided by agencies such as QPWS.

23.6.   MEDIA MANAGEMENT

During a disaster it is critical that the public information provided to the media is consistent across all levels of the QDMA. To ensure the release of appropriate, reliable and consistent information it is recommended that:

- Joint media conferences be held at designated times involving key stakeholders, including the Chair of the relevant LDMG/s where geographically feasible; and
- Key spokespersons should be senior representatives of the LDMG agencies involved in the event. Significant issues to consider are:
- The scheduling of media conferences requires a coordinated approach to ensure there is no conflict between State, district or local announcements;

- Statistics are a potentially contentious issue requiring checking carefully with all agencies before release; and
- Each agency is only to comment on its own areas of responsibility.

It is recommended that the LDMG develop a media management strategy that:

- Is flexible for application in any given event;
- Identifies key messages to inform the community, including reinforcing the LDMG's role in coordinating support to the affected community;
- Identifies preferred spokespersons for factual information (e.g. Evacuation measures, road closures); and
- Is consistent with the crisis communication network arrangements outlined in the *Queensland Government Arrangements for Coordinating Public Information in a Crisis*.

For further information on media management during a disaster event see Public Information and Warnings Sub-Plan at section 8 of these Guidelines. The *Queensland Government Arrangements for Coordinating Public Information in a Crisis* are available at www.disaster.qld.gov.au.

A Public Information and Warnings Sub-Plan has been developed to provide for the effective collection, monitoring, management and dissemination of accurate, useful and timely information and warnings to the public during and after disaster events.

23.7. LOGISTICS SUPPORT & RESOURCE ALLOCATION

Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council has limited resources to support disaster logistics. When this LDMG requires logistics support and/or resources to meet operational requirements that are beyond local capacity and capability, the LDMG will formally seek assistance through a Request for Assistance forwarded to the DDCC.

It is recognised that administrative boundaries may unnecessarily separate resources from impacted communities. In developing the LDMP, this LDMG has considered all resources located within their area, sparse as they may be and have also record resources located within neighbouring areas. If any proposed cross boundary arrangements are required this will be acknowledged and documented within the LDMP.

There is a limited amount of warehousing available within the community and it is available on a haphazard basis and will need to be assessed locally at the time.

Vehicle allocation is very tight and there are no hire vehicles within Mapoon. The allocation of vehicles to any external fly in teams would need to be carefully considered before the request for assistance goes in.

There is fuel in the town for about 2 months of supply, but this will be dependent on use and length of time isolated.

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