1. Ahead of the 2021-22 storm and cyclone season, Queensland may experience above median rainfall for most of Queensland with above median maximum temperatures for tropical far north Queensland and below median maximum temperatures for the remainder of the State. Minimum temperatures for September to November are very likely to be warmer than median for most of Queensland. The El Niño‑Southern Oscillation Outlook is neutral.
2. However, strengthening model outlooks and recent cooling in the tropical Pacific Ocean has raised the chance of La Niña forming in 2021. Consequently, the Bureau has lifted its ENSO Outlook status to La Niña WATCH, meaning around a 50 per cent chance of La Niña forming.
3. Queensland Government agencies are well versed in responding to cyclones, storms and flood and have once again undertaken extensive planning to prepare for the storm and cyclone season. Current business continuity planning and disaster management plans are in place and mitigation systems and activities are updated and activated across all levels of government and the community.
4. The State Disaster Risk Report (SDRR) provides a consolidated source of risk information to inform decision making and disaster planning for disaster management groups at all levels of government, stakeholders and the community. The SDRR assesses risk at the regional planning level and incorporates high-resolution climate data and projections out to the end of the century.
5. The Severe Wind Hazard Assessment for Queensland (SWHA-Q) provides a comprehensive assessment of tropical cyclone risk, the result of a collaborative project led by Queensland Fire and Emergency Services, the Department of Environment and Science and Geoscience Australia.
6. The Queensland Recovery Plan (QRP) provides guidance on recovery governance and operations in Queensland. Key updates include revising roles and responsibilities of Functional Recovery Groups, the State Disaster Coordination Group and district recovery groups. Additionally, processes in relation to standing up Functional Recovery Groups and transitioning from response operations to recovery operations have been clearly articulated.
7. The Queensland Government has continued to implement the recommendations of the 2020 Royal Commission into National Natural Disaster Arrangements (RCNNDA), with 13 recommendations delivered in 2021.
8. Cabinet noted the activities undertaken by Queensland Government agencies to prepare for the 2021-22 storm and cyclone season.
9. Cabinet approved the first annual progress report on implementation of the Queensland Government Response to the Royal Commission into National Natural Disaster Arrangements, be tabled in the Queensland Parliament.
10. Cabinet approved the State Disaster Risk Report, the Severe Wind Hazard Assessment for Queensland and the Queensland Recovery Plan and its public release.
11. *Attachments*:
* [First annual progress report on implementation of the Queensland Government Response to the Royal Commission into National Natural Disaster Arrangements](https://dpcqld.sharepoint.com/sites/DPC-CABINETSERVICES/Shared%20Documents/General/Proactive%20Release/ToBeProcessed/2021/Oct/2021-22StormCyclone/Attachments/Response.PDF)
* [State Disaster Risk Report and Executive Summary](https://dpcqld.sharepoint.com/sites/DPC-CABINETSERVICES/Shared%20Documents/General/Proactive%20Release/ToBeProcessed/2021/Oct/2021-22StormCyclone/Attachments/Report.PDF)
* [Severe Wind Hazard Assessment for Queensland – Factsheet, Executive Summary, Technical Reports One and Two and the Tropical Cyclone Preparedness Guide](https://dpcqld.sharepoint.com/sites/DPC-CABINETSERVICES/Shared%20Documents/General/Proactive%20Release/ToBeProcessed/2021/Oct/2021-22StormCyclone/Attachments/Assessment.PDF)
* [Queensland Recovery Plan](https://dpcqld.sharepoint.com/sites/DPC-CABINETSERVICES/Shared%20Documents/General/Proactive%20Release/ToBeProcessed/2021/Oct/2021-22StormCyclone/Attachments/Plan.PDF)