

## 2.2 National Land Use Planning Guidelines for Disaster Resilient Communities (Australia)

OECD GP Activity	UN SF Activity	UN SD Goals / Targets
2. Consideration of natural hazards in siting / land use planning	2. Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk	3.D Strengthen the capacity of all countries ... for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

Classification according to OECD Guiding Principles, UN Sendai Framework Priorities/Activities, and UN SDGs and Targets

**Figure 1: The National Land Use Planning Guidelines for Disaster Resilient Communities, Australian government**



Source: © 2018 Planning Institute of Australia

Short Facts:	Natural Hazard(s) Considered:
<p><b>Governance approach:</b> Guidelines</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Australian government, Planning Institute Australia</p> <p><b>Entry into force:</b></p> <p><b>Targeted Stakeholders:</b> Land-use planners, natural hazard management practitioners</p> <p><b>Scope of applicability:</b> National</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bushfires</li> <li>• Floods</li> <li>• Cyclones and storm tides</li> <li>• Sea level rise</li> <li>• Coastal erosion</li> <li>• Droughts</li> <li>• Heatwave</li> <li>• Earthquake</li> </ul> <p><b>Climate change:</b> Considered</p>

## Description

Considering natural hazard risks in land-use planning is critical to strengthening disaster resilience. For this reason, the Australian government published a set of guidelines to provide a basis for taking natural hazards into account in planning. It provides the context, process framework, and tools to incorporate natural hazard risk reduction into land-use planning. The guide also explains how to integrate land-use planning into natural hazard management practices.

The guide is structured into ten sections, starting with a general overview of risk and resilience. It then covers challenges in resilience and land-use planning, examines the role of communities, disaster resilient plans as well as planning techniques. The guide concludes with directions for the future.

The guide lists the following as the three key roles for planners in making communities more disaster resilient:

1. 'Mainstream' Disaster Resilience in Planning: Integrating resilience into land-use and development considerations via the planning process and implementation
2. Enhance Risk Management Process: Ensuring land-use planning issues are integrated into natural hazard management processes
3. Build Back Better: Driving post-disaster recovery planning as it relates to the built environment

The guide also notes the following points as the key planning principles:

1. Undertaking risk assessment, evaluation and mapping to inform land-use authorities
2. Communicating risks to the population and promoting participation in decision making
3. Developing a long-term vision so that short-term decisions do not interfere with long-term goals
4. Integrating natural disaster risks into strategic planning and investment
5. Adopting governance frameworks that foster transparent and accountable decision making

The guideline is also intended to be complemented with guidance on jurisdictional implementation instruments and technical support in the build-up of capability and expertise among planners

## Link/Contact:

<https://www.planning.org.au/documents/item/7804>



## Comments by the UN/OECD Natech-Steering Group:

This example may be useful for the planning of new sites for hazardous installations as well as reviewing the risks of existing sites.

## Imprint

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