

Land use planning framework for disaster resilient communities

Speed read

- The land use planning framework is based on the processes of risk management and land use planning.
- Successful land use planning also considers community engagement and environmental impacts.
- The framework has five steps that create a continuously improving process for disaster resilience.

Key points

- Land use planning and risk management procedures have many similarities (Figure 1). Used together they enable the integration of risk management considerations throughout the land use planning processes by taking a risk-based approach to planning.

Risk management procedure	Land use planning procedure
Establishing the context	Visioning, overarching desired futures
Risk assessment	Analysis of the circumstances and problems/opportunities
Selection of risk treatment options	Identification of planning alternatives, and evaluation and selection of them
Risk treatment implementation	Planning implementation
Ongoing communication and consultation	Communication and consultation
Ongoing monitoring and review	Monitoring effects and adjusting

Figure 1: Similarities between land use planning and risk management

- The land use planning framework occurs within the context of different roles and responsibilities of planning agencies, natural hazard leaders, emergency managers and their integration with other stakeholders, including other government agencies and the community in the processes of land use planning for disaster resilient communities.

- Risk management and land use planning processes are influenced by technical, political, procedural, and moral dimensions that may challenge the quality of their outcomes.
- Land use planning must consider community engagement to improve community coping capacity and must also consider environmental impact as communities rely upon environmental systems.

Land use planning for disaster resilient communities framework

This framework (Figure 2) establishes an evidence-based, continuous process of land use planning improvement to support the development of disaster resilient communities. The procedure can be applied across the decision-making process and at different levels. The five components are adaptable.

1. **Resilience vision:** definition of a context-specific resilience vision.
2. **Alternatives' analysis:** hazard identification, scenario consideration and analysis of issues and trends to understand potential disaster risks.
3. **Treatment selection:** evaluation and selection of land use planning risk treatment options.
4. **Implementation:** instruments for disaster resilient community land use planning.
5. **Ongoing monitoring and review.**

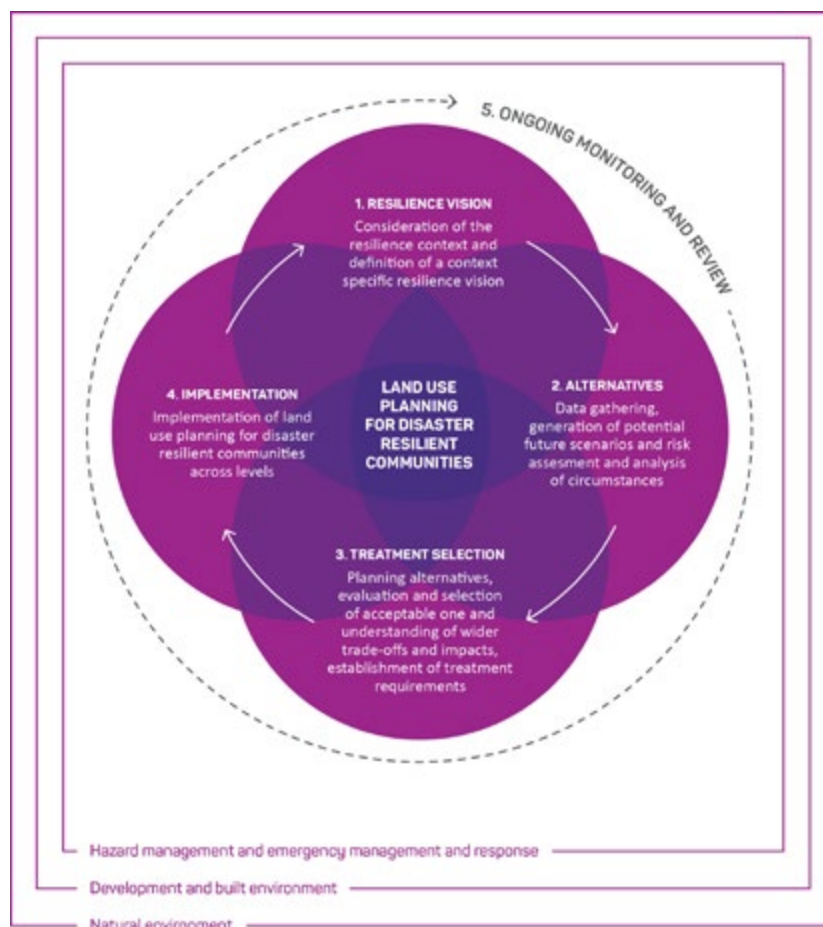


Figure 2: Land Use Planning for Disaster Resilient Communities Framework

Quick Guide

This figure assumes that land use planning processes seek good quality information and inputs from relevant hazard agencies and other stakeholders, acknowledging the range of other processes and goals.

Take action

- [Apply policies and principles for land use planning in disaster resilience](#) (AIDR 2020 p.8-10)

More information

- [Land Use Planning for Disaster Resilient Communities](#) (AIDR 2020)
- [National Land Use Planning Guidelines for Disaster Resilient Communities](#) (PIA 2015)
- [Community Engagement for Disaster Resilience](#) (AIDR 2020)
- [Profiling Australia's Vulnerability](#) (Australian Government Department of Home Affairs 2018)