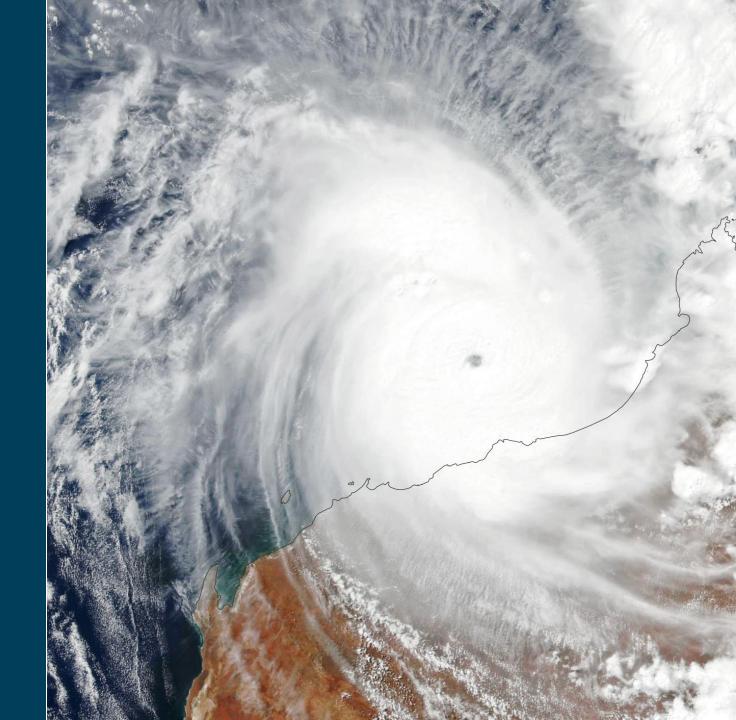


Australian Government

National Emergency Management Agency

Challenges Changes Choices

ANU Disaster Solutions Update 2024





Australian Government National Emergency Management Agency

Acknowledgement of Country

In the spirit of reconciliation NEMA acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of Country throughout Australia and their connections to land, sea and the community. We pay our respects to their Elders past and present and extend that respect to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples today.





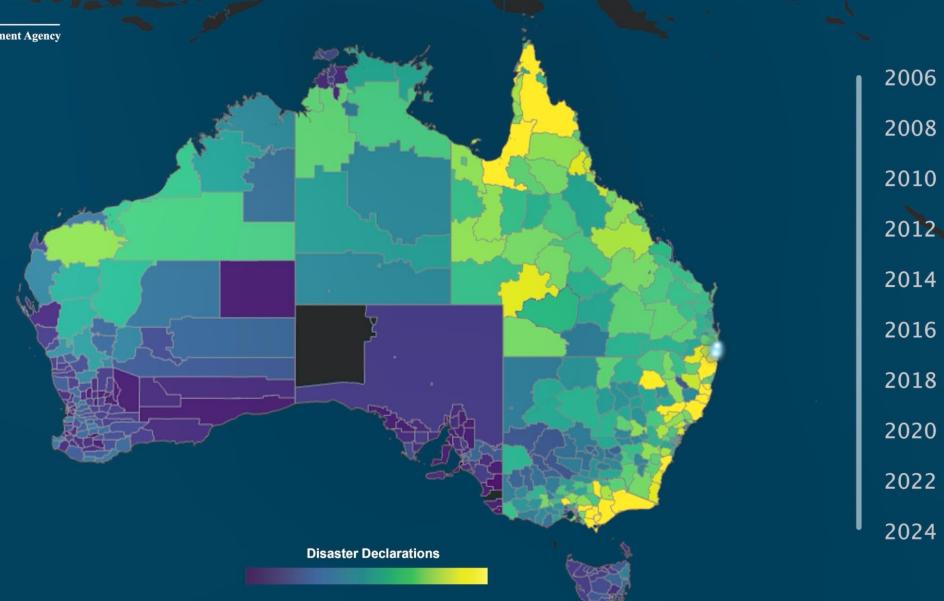
Australian Government National Emergency Management Agency

JAN 2024

650 Disasters

519 LGAs Impacted

4982 Total Declarations



Our operating environment

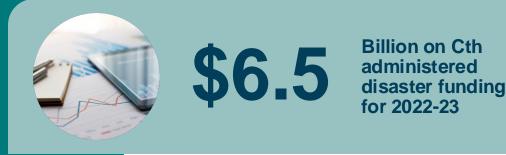
A time of complex, cascading and concurrent events:

- 900mm of rain 24-hours after TC Jasper in Queensland
- 620,000 business and homes with no power in Victoria
- 2000km detours for supply routes in Western Australia
- \$1 billion in 2018-19 to \$6.5 billion in 2022-23
- around **87%** to recovery and **13%** to risk reduction
- insured losses of nearly \$20 billion from around 1 million claims between 2019-20 – 2023-24*
- disasters cost Australia around \$38 billion annually
- this is estimated to reach at least \$73 billion by 2060*





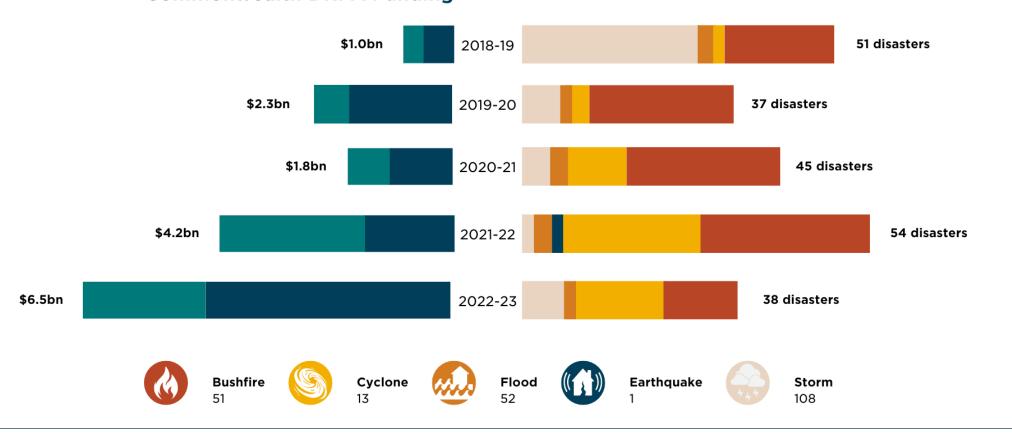
Australian Local Government Areas impacted



Compounding costs of disasters

Other Commonwealth Disaster Funding Commonwealth DRFA Funding

Amount and type of disaster activations

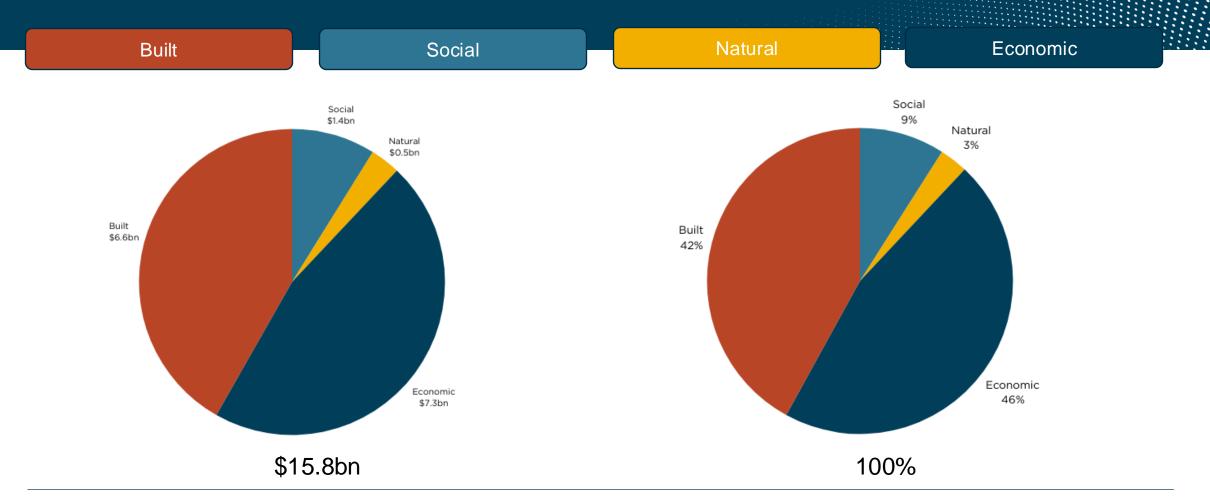


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Reconnecting people, rebuilding livelihoods

Between 2018-19 and 2022-23 the majority (around 87%) of Commonwealth disaster expenditure targeted the recovery phase of the continuum. From a domain perspective, a large proportion of current funding is weighted toward the built and economic domains.

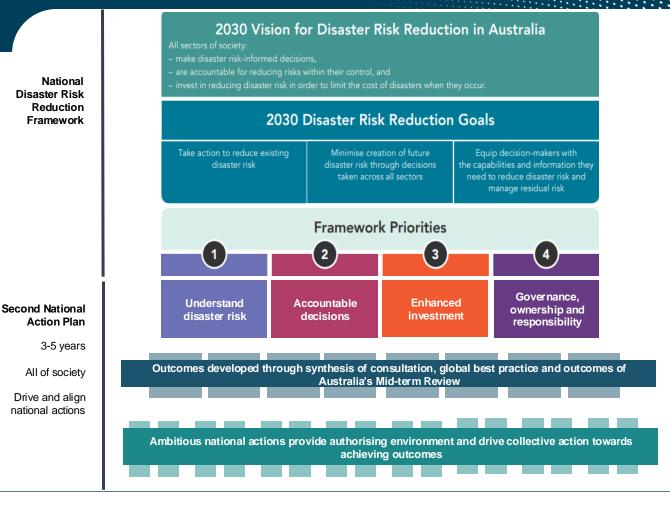


Source: NEMA 2023d, NEMA 2023e and Deloite 2024. Notes: (1) Chart presents Other Administered Funding (Category 1 and Category 2 a Disaster Resilience Funding Programs), and DRFA Funding. (2) Category 1 refers to Commonwealth spend where the primary purpose of the activity is to address disaster resilience, while Category 2a spending is associated with an activity that was not initially established in response to a specific natural disaster risk, however, it has since been extended towards disaster resilience and the funding amount attributable to disasters can be quantified. (3) DRFA funding is based on the time of expenditure.

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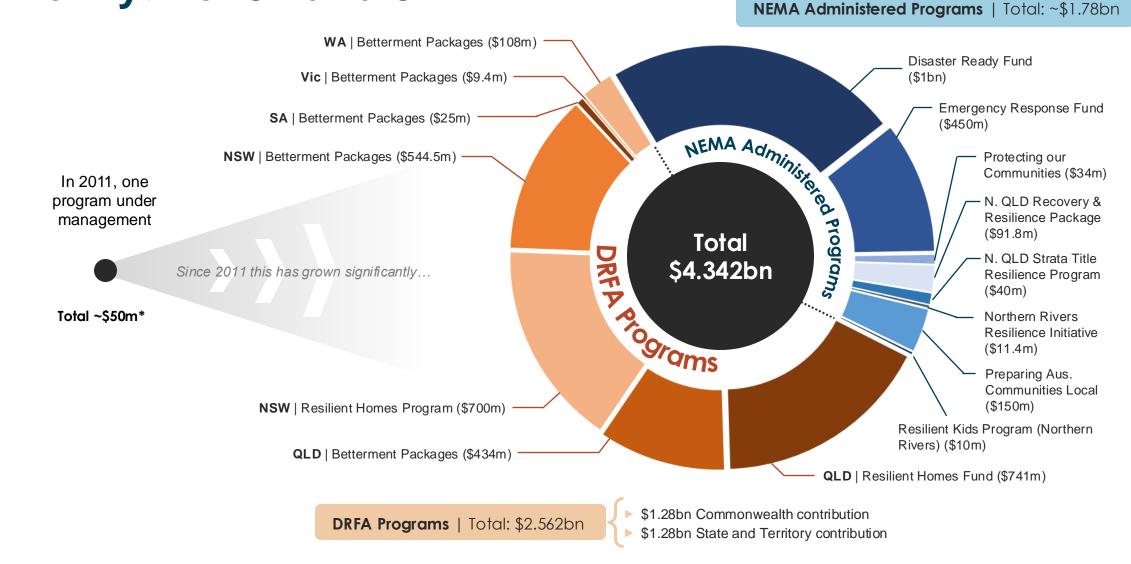
Shifting focus: Delivering the Second National Action Plan

- we know the impact and scale of disasters are increasing globally
- for every \$1 invested in resilience we get around \$9.60 return on investment
- that's why we are focussed on delivering the Second National Action Plan
- we are working towards the 4 priorities from the Second National Action Plan



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The myth of 97 and 3



*~\$50m represents the National Disaster Resilience Program in 2011

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