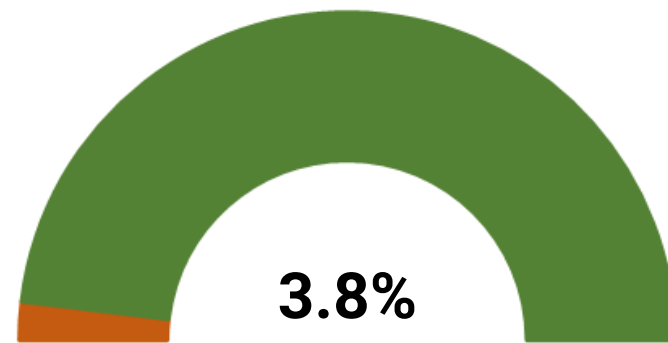


# Planning Evacuations with Indigenous Communities

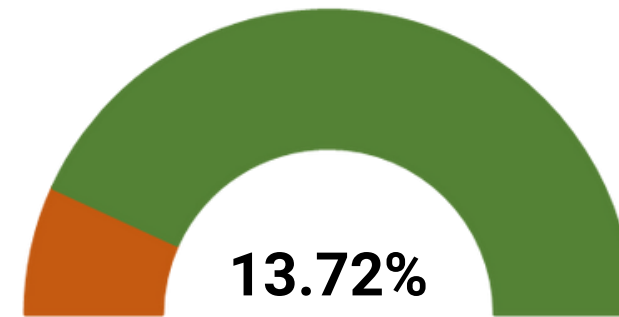
Bhiamie Williamson & Nell Reidy  
*National Indigenous Disaster Resilience*



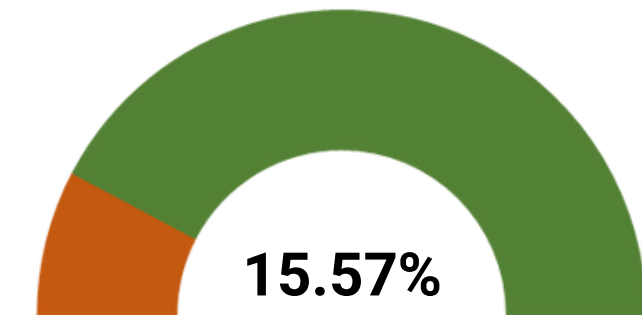
# HAZARDS AND INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS



National average Indigenous population



Average Indigenous population of LGAs impacted  
by disasters since 2021

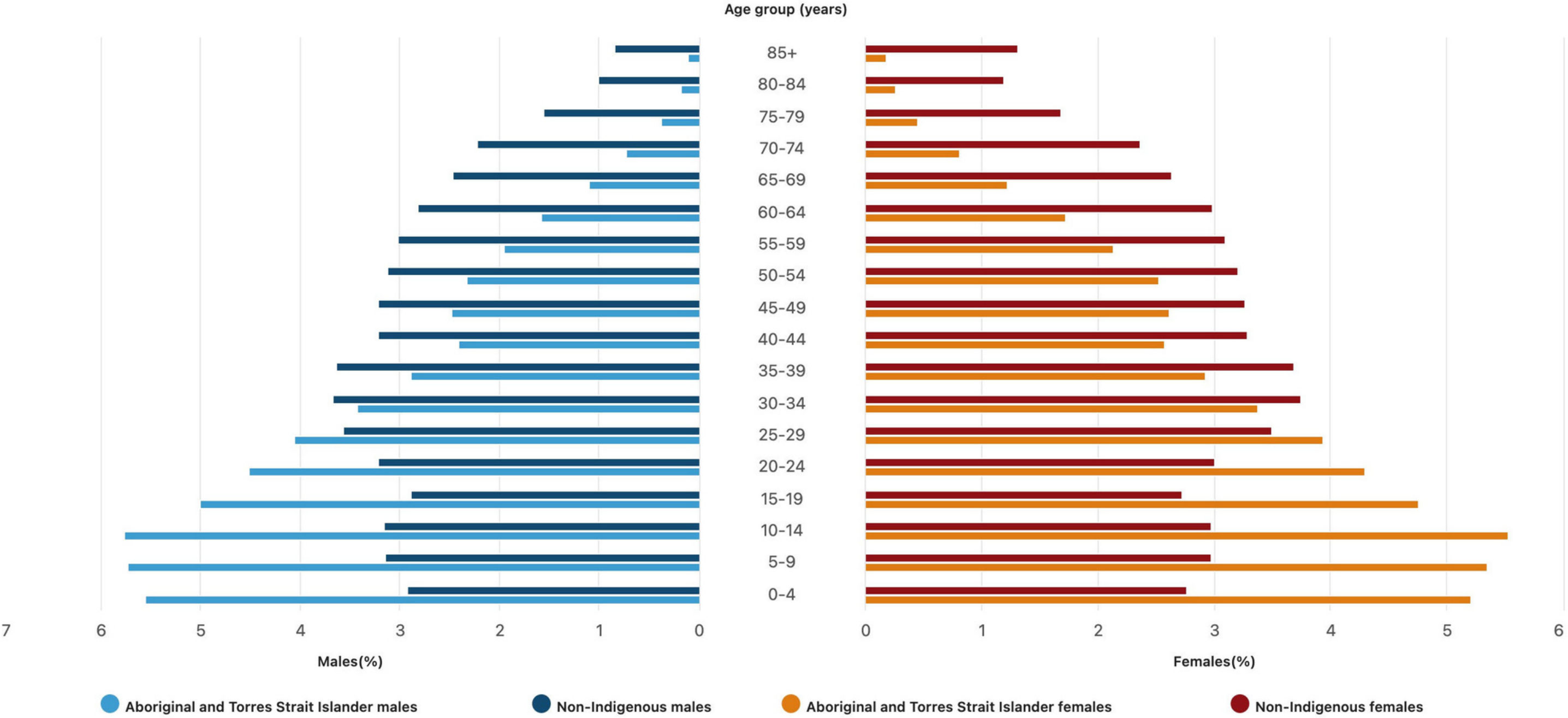


Average Indigenous population of LGAs impacted  
by two or more disasters since 2021

| STATE              | DISASTER DECLARATIONS | # IMPACTED LGAS | AVERAGE INDIGENOUS POPULATION | AVERAGE INDIGENOUS POPULATION OF IMPACTED LGAS |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Queensland         | 28                    | 75              | 4.6%                          | 28%  |
| New South Wales    | 53                    | 121             | 3.4%                          | 9.6%   |
| South Australia    | 4                     | 37              | 2.4%                          | 5.5%   |
| Victoria           | 31                    | 76              | 1%                            | 1.8%   |
| Tasmania           | 5                     | 21              | 5.4%                          | 7.9%   |
| Western Australia  | 17                    | 38              | 3.3%                          | 18.5%  |
| Northern Territory | 9                     | 10              | 26.3%                         | 72.9%  |



Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous populations – 30 June 2021



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians June 2021

# ONGOING IMPACTS OF COLONISATION

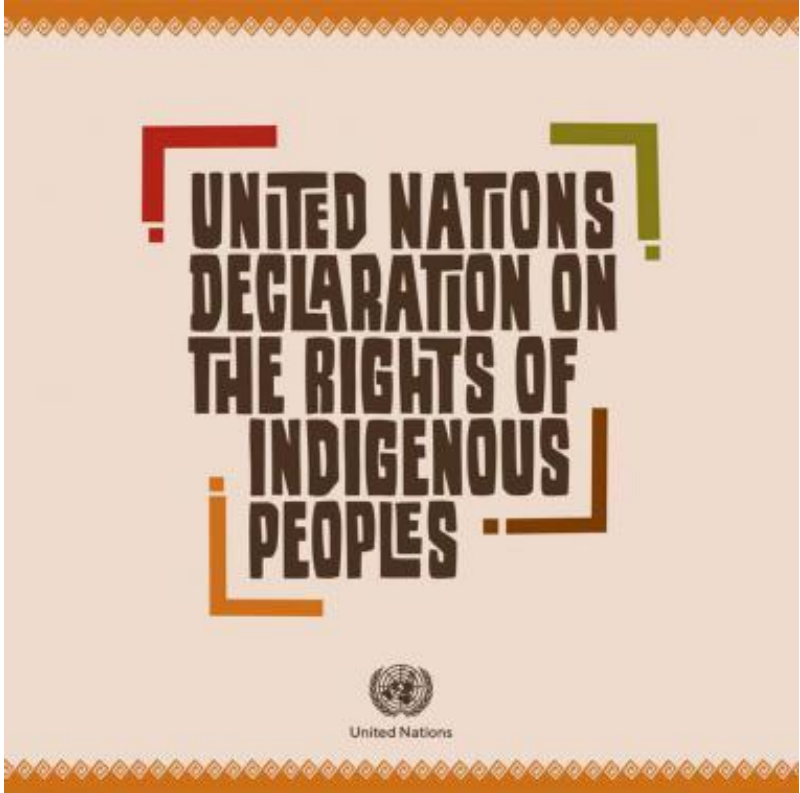
*“Indigenous groups’ social and cultural resilience is often directly undermined by historical and contemporary practices, attitudes, and policies of state agencies. Consequently, state policies often define indigenous groups as needy victims or problems. Poor policies and practices, however, extend cycles of colonisation, marginalisation, and alienation and impose everincreasing social, cultural, and human costs.”*

*Howitt, Havnen & Veland, 2011, p.48*





# UNDERSTANDING RIGHTS AND LAWS



## Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 No 42

[1983-42]



### Status Information

#### Currency of version

Current version for 16 August 2024 to date (accessed 26 August 2024 at 10:23)

Legislation on this site is usually updated within 3 working days after a change to the legislation.

#### Provisions in force

The provisions displayed in this version of the legislation have all commenced.

#### Notes—

- **Does not include amendments by**  
*Government Sector Finance Legislation (Repeal and Amendment) Act 2018 No 70 (not commenced)*  
*Aboriginal Land Rights Amendment Act 2022 No 68, Sch 2.1[15]-[19] and [26] (not commenced)*

#### Responsible Minister

- Minister for Aboriginal Affairs and Treaty

For full details of Ministerial responsibilities, see the *Administrative Arrangements (Minns Ministry—Administration of Acts) Order 2023*.

#### Authorisation

This version of the legislation is compiled and maintained in a database of legislation by the Parliamentary Counsel's Office and published on the NSW legislation website, and is certified as the form of that legislation that is correct under section 45C of the *Interpretation Act 1987*.

File last modified 16 August 2024



## Native Title Act 1993

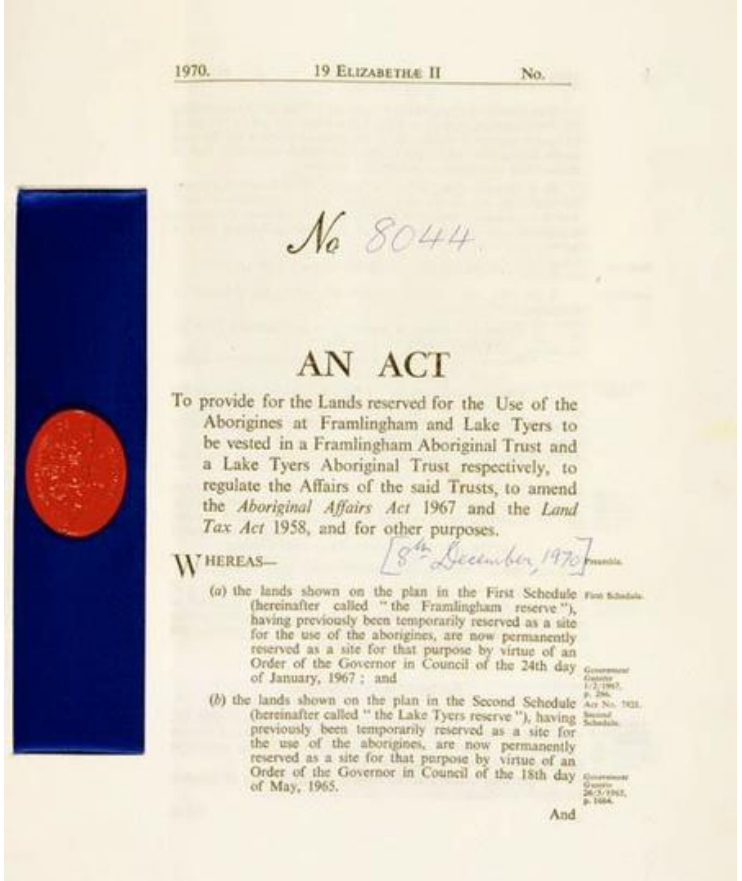
### Act No. 110 of 1993 as amended

This compilation was prepared on 29 February 2012 taking into account amendments up to Act No. 58 of 2011

The text of any of those amendments not in force on that date is appended in the Notes section

The operation of amendments that have been incorporated may be affected by application provisions that are set out in the Notes section

Prepared by the Office of Legislative Drafting and Publishing, Attorney-General's Department, Canberra



# CONNECTION WITH COUNTRY

*“The health of Country, the health of First Nation’s people, is firmly bound together. Country is family, kin, law, lore, ceremony, traditions, and language”*

National Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Organisation, 2021

*“...Aboriginal people were also reeling from devastation to the land. As cultural and spiritual beings with deep and ancestral attachments to the land, landscape features and the many plants, animals and forest resources, Aboriginal people experienced unique trauma. These anxieties are heightened [during disasters] because of the nature and hierarchy of emergency management which places life and property above the environment”*

Williamson, 2022



# KINSHIP

*"In times of emergency, we turn to our Elders for guidance. We come together as families and communities first and foremost. We work through looking after each first other using the resources we have at our disposal"*

Delegate, NIDR Policy Roundtable, 2024





