

# HOUSING RESILIENCE ACTION PLAN 2030



## TACKLING LEGACY ISSUES: RESILIENT HOMES FOR AFFORDABLE INSURANCE



# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

## FINANCIAL RIGHTS LEGAL CENTRE

Financial Rights is a community legal centre that specialises in helping consumers understand and enforce their financial rights, especially low-income and otherwise marginalised or vulnerable consumers. We provide free and independent financial counselling, legal advice and representation to individuals about a broad range of financial issues.

## FINITY

Finity is a strategic analytics firm that provides actuarial, technology and climate advice to insurers, banks and governments. Finity has prepared multiple reports on home insurance affordability that have been published by the Actuaries Institute.

## FINANCIAL COUNSELLING VICTORIA

Financial Counselling Victoria (FCVic) is the peak body and professional association for financial counsellors in Victoria. FCVic supports Victorian financial counsellors by developing resources, building sector capability, and advocating on behalf of financial counsellors and community members on systemic issues that cause and exacerbate poverty and financial hardship. We collaborate with government, banks, insurers, utility providers, debt collection agencies, and other industries to improve approaches to financial hardship and vulnerability.

## ARC JUSTICE

ARC Justice is a rights-based, social justice organisation incorporating the Loddon Campaspe Community Legal Centre and Housing Justice, a specialist renter support program based in Bendigo, and the Goulburn Valley Community Legal Centre, based in Shepparton.

## MONASH UNIVERSITY

Monash is a modern, global, research-intensive university, delivering education and research excellence in Australia and across the Indo-Pacific.

## RESILIENT BUILDING COUNCIL

Resilient Building Council is an independent, not-for-profit organisation delivering the Resilience Ratings system for safer, insurable places.

## DISCLAIMER

This report captures the views of a wide range of contributing stakeholders, organisers, sponsors and authors, and does not necessarily represent the endorsement or view of every party involved.

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Finally, we thank the 50 participants who came together to build trust and share ideas.

## STATEMENT OF RECOGNITION

We acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of the lands and waters throughout Australia. We pay our respect to Elders, past, present and future, acknowledging their continuing relationship to land, waters and the ongoing living cultures of Australian and Torres Strait Islander Peoples across Australia.

## USE OF AI TOOLS

This Action Plan reflects the analysis and views of the report authors. It draws on insights generated through a workshop held in December 2025, where participants contributed ideas and perspectives that informed the development of the report. Workshop participants were not involved in drafting or approving the final content.

AI tools were used to assist with summarising workshop feedback and to support the editing and refinement of language in later drafting stages. All analysis, interpretations and conclusions were developed by the authors and have been reviewed by subject-matter experts

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# INTRODUCTION

Home insurance affordability is deteriorating rapidly across Australia as climate-related risks intensify and building costs increase. Rising premiums and insurer retreat are already leaving growing numbers of households underinsured or uninsured, exposing them to significant financial shock when disasters occur. Without timely intervention, this challenge will escalate quickly, increasing pressure on households, communities and governments alike. A central part of the policy response to date has been efforts to improve how climate risk information is generated, disclosed and used by homeowners, buyers, lenders and insurers.

Proposals already being discussed by the Productivity Commission and APRA such as improved public hazard mapping, greater pricing transparency, and initiatives like climate resilience ratings for homes are intended to support more informed housing decisions. Over time, these measures should help shift the market toward safer, more resilient homes and communities. However, while better information is essential, information alone does not deliver better outcomes. If not accompanied by coordinated action, it can expose households to new risks without providing viable pathways to respond.

As climate risk becomes more visible and more explicitly priced, housing markets are already adjusting. In some high-risk locations, property values have begun to fall and further declines are likely as risk information is absorbed. For most Australian households, the family home is their primary asset, this creates immediate and serious financial and social challenges - particularly where risks are worsening through no fault of the current owner.

These impacts are most acute in areas where income and risk intersect. Many high-risk locations, including flood-prone riverine communities, are increasingly home to lower-income households and first-time buyers priced out of safer markets. A large share of these dwellings are 'legacy homes': older properties built to standards that did not account for future climate risk or resilience. As insurance becomes more expensive or unavailable, there is a growing risk that disadvantage becomes entrenched - concentrating lower-income households in places that are both physically unsafe and financially uninsurable.

There are no simple solutions. Improving physical resilience, reforming insurance and finance products, and - where necessary - supporting voluntary relocation will require coordinated and sustained action across all levels of government and the private sector. These decisions involve complex trade-offs. The sequencing and communication of risk can affect market dynamics and economic outcomes, including implications for the communities that policy seeks to support. Equally, delaying action can reduce flexibility over time, limiting available pathways and increasing the cost of responding.

This Action Plan starts from the premise that legacy housing risk is a system problem, not a failure of individual households. Households cannot fix this challenge on their own, and improving resilience for the housing stock as a whole is the only sustainable solution. Effective responses must therefore be:

- **Coordinated** across governments, markets and households.
- **Financially and socially sustainable**, rather than dependent on repeated crisis intervention.
- **Fair**, with particular attention to vulnerable households already exposed to climate risk.

## PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE ACTION PLAN

The Housing Resilience Action Plan 2030 brings together solutions developed by government, insurance, banking, investment, academia and the community sector to address one of the most pressing challenges in Australia's climate adaptation agenda:

*What must be done now to support the growing number of legacy homes that cannot access affordable insurance?*

The scope of this Action Plan is deliberately focused. It is primarily concerned with existing households living in high-risk, low-resilience homes and with reforms that can directly influence insurance affordability - particularly through physical resilience. While the recommendations may deliver broader benefits, this Action Plan does not address insurance challenges for social or community housing, the housing needs of relocating communities, or resilience requirements for new developments. These are critical issues, but they should not delay action where the system is already failing.

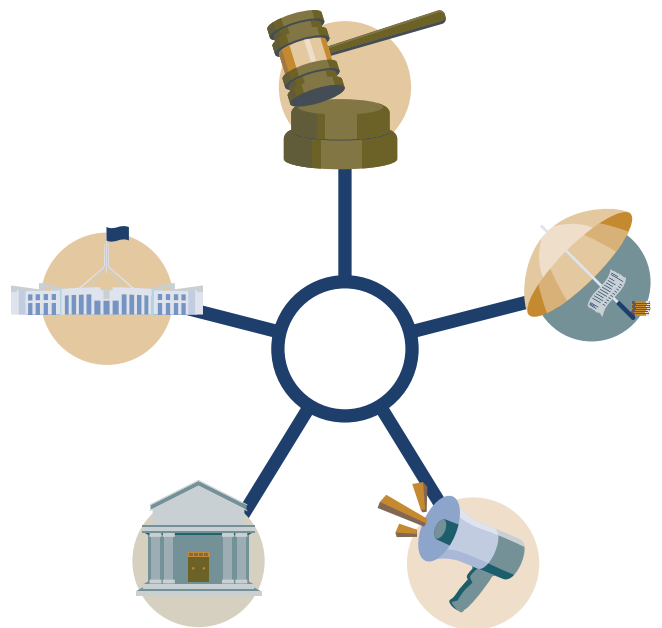
The Action Plan is focused on residential housing, but does include some actions relevant for small and commercial enterprises, where, for example, these are financed by lending that is secured by residential housing (Diya consumer archetype).

## WHAT THIS PLAN SEEKS TO ACHIEVE

This Action Plan is not about creating entirely new systems. It builds on mechanisms that already operate effectively in other parts of the economy - such as home energy ratings, credit reporting frameworks, and existing financial infrastructure - and applies them in a coordinated way to the problem of climate risk and insurance affordability.

The core proposition is straightforward: **when households and markets are empowered to act, outcomes improve.** When consumers understand their risk, receive trusted advice, can access appropriate finance, and see a clear connection between resilience investment and insurance costs, risk is reduced and affordability improves. The Government's role is not to fund every upgrade, but to set clear expectations, align incentives and coordinate action at scale. As much as possible, the goal is to activate household funds through innovative products, rather than relying on government grants.

This Action Plan aligns with and complements other proposed interventions, including the Insurance Council of Australia's call for a Flood Defence Fund, disaster risk pools and targeted subsidies. Its central message is clear: **piecemeal reform will fail.** Without coordinated action, costs will continue to shift onto households and governments. With it, Australia has a viable pathway to stabilise insurance markets, reduce risk, protect households, and be a world leader in climate change adaptation.



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## THE INSURANCE AFFORDABILITY PROBLEM

Home insurance affordability in Australia is deteriorating rapidly as climate-related hazards intensify and construction costs rise. Increasing premiums, reduced coverage and insurer withdrawal are already leaving many households underinsured or uninsured, significantly heightening financial vulnerability when disasters occur. Without timely and coordinated intervention, these pressures will escalate, placing growing strain on households, communities and governments.

As climate risk becomes more visible and explicitly priced, housing markets are adjusting - particularly in high-risk areas where insurance premiums are rising rapidly. For many households, whose home is their primary asset, this creates serious financial and social consequences, often through no fault of the current owner.

The impacts are most severe where climate risk and housing affordability intersect. High-risk, lower-cost locations increasingly accommodate lower-income households and first-time buyers, many living in older 'legacy homes' built without consideration of future climate risk. As insurance becomes unaffordable or unavailable, disadvantage is becoming entrenched in physically unsafe and financially uninsurable areas.

## MAPPING THE PROBLEM AND MYTH BUSTING

The Housing Resilience Action Plan 2030 (Action Plan) brings together solutions developed by government, insurance, banking, investment, academia and the community sector to address one of the most pressing challenges in Australia's climate adaptation agenda:

***What must be done now to support the growing number of legacy homes that cannot access affordable insurance?***

Beginning with an interactive workshop with 50 experts from across Australia, this Action Plan has been developed through constructive and collaborative dialogue.

The Action Plan addresses this challenge as a system-wide problem, requiring much greater coordination, not just the creation of new solutions. The Action Plan builds on mechanisms that already operate effectively in other parts of the economy - such as home energy ratings, credit reporting frameworks, and existing financial infrastructure - and applies them in a coordinated way to the problem of climate risk and insurance affordability.

Many of the barriers to changes that would make Australians safer and more financially secure can be overcome through coordinated and sequenced reforms, many of which are already taking place in siloes. The Action Plan emphasises coordinated action, fair and sustainable solutions, and the mobilisation of private and household investment - supported, but not wholly funded, by the government.



## PROPOSED SOLUTIONS

While the full Housing Resilience Action Plan 2030 contains over 50 recommended actions, the vision for success is quite straightforward:

*Consumers in legacy homes need to understand their property's climate risk, receive trusted advice, access funding for resilience upgrades, and see insurance costs reduce as risk is lowered.*

The key solutions are then:

- Developing a National Risk & Resilience Rating System (NRRRS)
- Ensuring households have access to independent, place-based and trusted advice services
- Creating innovative funding options for households to undertake resilience upgrades (including new lending products, targeted government grants, and public-private partnerships)
- Providing greater information and transparency about risk, resilience and how resilience will be reflected in financial systems.

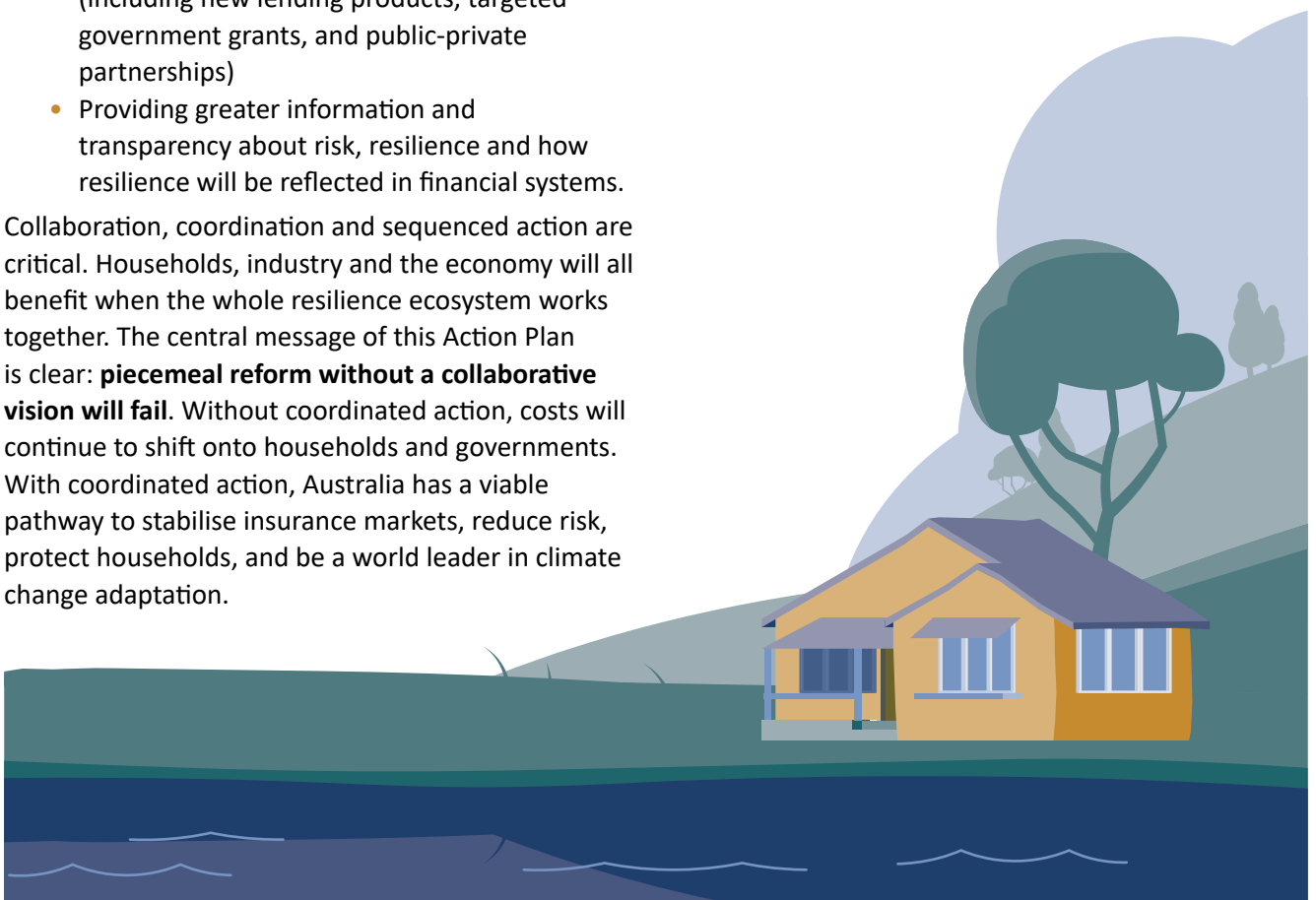
Collaboration, coordination and sequenced action are critical. Households, industry and the economy will all benefit when the whole resilience ecosystem works together. The central message of this Action Plan is clear: **piecemeal reform without a collaborative vision will fail**. Without coordinated action, costs will continue to shift onto households and governments. With coordinated action, Australia has a viable pathway to stabilise insurance markets, reduce risk, protect households, and be a world leader in climate change adaptation.

## RECOMMENDATIONS AND NEXT STEPS

As the challenges around insurance affordability become more pressing, there is a growing opportunity to bring existing efforts together into a more coordinated and actionable response.

We propose that the **Federal Government convene a forum to strike a National Housing Resilience Accord within the next six months to align priorities and accelerate progress, with the NRRRS positioned as a key agenda item for agreement and implementation, alongside in-principle support for this Action Plan.**

In parallel, progress will depend on all relevant stakeholders beginning to advance the proposals set out in the Action Plan within their respective areas of influence. Through coordinated action across sectors, and by working in a more integrated way, the timeframes outlined in the Action Plan can be achieved.



# TACKLING LEGACY ISSUES WORKSHOP (DECEMBER 2025)

In late 2025 an invitation-only workshop brought together approximately 50 leaders from government, insurance, banking, investment, academia, and the community sector to explore practical, fair, and coordinated policy responses to the legacy housing issues introduced above. With a focus on collaboration and practical solutions, the workshop provided a space for constructive dialogue on one of the most complex and urgent problems in Australia's climate adaptation agenda. The workshop was conducted under Chatham House rules. Consequently, we do not list individual participants.

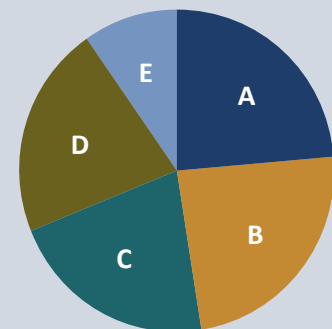
## WHAT IS THE LEGACY ISSUES PROBLEM?

Information-based solutions, such as climate resilience ratings and accessible hazard maps, are critical to generating the changes required to deliver downward pressure on insurance premium prices by bringing risk in the system down. Yet as hazard risk and resilience becomes increasingly transparent, housing markets will adjust. This poses a dilemma for households in high-risk communities, many of whom don't wish to leave their home and community. They face either increasingly unaffordable insurance or the prospect of realising losses if they choose to sell their home, with potentially long-term financial consequences.

## WHO WAS IN THE ROOM?

- 50 participants
- 8 scribes
- 1 facilitator
- 1 visual scribe
- 1 government minister

<b>A</b>	Consumer
<b>B</b>	Banking and Finance
<b>C</b>	Federal Government
<b>D</b>	Insurance
<b>E</b>	State Government



All of the participants were well versed in the issues and brought ideas about how insurance could be made more affordable and accessible for existing homes in high-risk areas. While the participants were quite diverse, there was consensus when it came to the collective vision for a solution:

**Consumers in legacy homes need to understand their property's climate risk, receive trusted advice, access funding for resilience upgrades, and see insurance costs reduce as risk is lowered.**

## CONSUMER ARCHETYPES

The workshop focused on exploring the problems faced by four representative consumer archetypes that were developed by consumer advocates from real-life case studies. For each, we sought to explore barriers to developing solutions, envision what the solution may look like, and identify steps needed across insurance, banking and government to implement those solutions. For full versions of the archetypes used in the Workshop see Appendix.



## ALICE

Alice lives in an older, well-maintained weatherboard home on stumps in a flood plain near a river, which she owns outright but has left uninsured due to unaffordable premiums. The house flooded ten years ago and was repaired under insurance, but premiums rose sharply afterward. Nearing retirement, she has recently received an inheritance that could fund one-off flood-resilience upgrades, but she is unsure where to begin and cannot sustain high or rising insurance costs long term. Alice is strongly attached to her community and home and she wants to stay if the property can be made safer and insurable. Otherwise, she may be forced to sell and relocate to a lower-risk area. She's aware that selling may soon become difficult if potential buyers struggle to get insurance and therefore secure a mortgage.



## BOB

Bob is a retired homeowner on a fixed income with limited mobility, who has adapted his long-held family home - built by his grandfather - to meet his wheelchair needs. Bob plans to live there for the rest of his life. The well-maintained property sits in a moderate flood-risk area and has a BAL30 bushfire rating. Bob is increasingly concerned about worsening climate risks. He carries a small remaining mortgage after refinancing for renovations and has minimal superannuation, relying mainly on a modest pension, with his entire retirement tied up in the house. While the property has over \$1 million in equity, falling local values and his retired status mean he cannot access further finance or afford major resilience upgrades. After 30 years with the same insurer, his home insurance premiums have doubled last year and are set to double again, making cover unaffordable. As far as he knows there are no cheaper alternatives or premium reductions offered for resilience measures - leaving him anxious about becoming uninsured and his ability to pass the home on to his sons.



## CHARLIE

Charlie is a homeowner with a long-term mortgage, having bought a duplex with his wife ten years ago. Charlie's young family lives in one half and rent the other to an elderly couple who have deep ties to the local community. Although the property has never flooded to his knowledge and long-term residents report no flooding for decades, his insurance premiums have risen steadily and jumped 50% this year with flood cover, a cost echoed by other insurers with no clear explanation from his provider. The increases no longer make financial sense, leaving him to consider either selling the rental portion - displacing his long-term tenants - or going uninsured while he searches for a solution. While Charlie suspects there are resilience measures that could reduce risk, limited cash means he can only manage basic maintenance like clearing gutters and trimming trees.



## DIYA

Diya lives with her young family in a regional, flood-prone town on a riverfront property featuring a well-maintained weatherboard home on stumps and a separate, lower-lying business building from which she runs a small enterprise. Although financially stable with a manageable mortgage and insured buildings, the entire property was inundated in the 2022 floods, resulting in total-loss cash settlements for both structures. Complex negotiations with her bank, insurers, and council delayed access to funds and approvals, causing a six-month delay in rebuilding and a total of 2.5 years before works began, with significant mental health impacts for Diya. While government assistance enabled the business to be raised above the 1:100 flood level, the cost of similarly raising and flood-proofing her home was unaffordable. Diya was given no assurance of lower insurance premiums even if she did invest her own funds to make the home resilient so instead she got approval to rebuild at pre-flood levels. Now facing substantially higher insurance costs, Diya is determined to remain in her hometown-where her family, employment, and business are established.

## COMMUNITY INSIGHTS

### ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE INSURANCE IN NORTH CENTRAL VICTORIA

“On our street probably four houses left, all the rest gone. Pulled down. Two empty blocks. The house across the road condemned. That street is not the same as it used to be.” Greater Shepparton resident.

In 2025 ARC Justice, a rights-based, for-purpose organisation incorporating community legal centres in Bendigo and Shepparton and a specialist renter support program, spoke to community members in areas impacted by the 2022 floods.

The resulting report, *Impossible decisions - Community insights* into access to affordable insurance in north central Victoria, outlines that many community members are already facing unaffordable premiums, with many residents already uninsured or underinsured.

It illustrates a range of impacts that can cascade from towns losing access to affordable insurance without action from governments, insurers, banks and communities themselves, including financial insecurity and risk exposure; increased stress, anxiety, and family violence; housing instability, displacement or homelessness; worsened living conditions, health and safety with people returning to unsafe homes after floods; people more likely to stay and defend, risking their lives; and reduced access to financing influencing housing values and the local economy.

The report also outlines what community members consider needs to change, grouped into four key themes:

1. Subsidise and support access to adequate insurance cover while investing in risk reduction.
2. Increase transparency about risk, premium pricing and support available.
3. Reward and strengthen housing resilience.
4. Invest in proactive planning and provide funding to support people to move out of harm's way.

The key message: people are willing to act, invest and adapt. But they can't do it alone and they need relief in the short term. There was also a clear emphasis on this being about community, not just individual households – that shared problems need shared solutions, that people who are doing it tough need specific support, and the solutions need to start now.

To read more about the findings, solutions and people's stories, visit [arcjustice.org.au/impossibledecisions](https://arcjustice.org.au/impossibledecisions)



## ANALYSING THE PROBLEM

There is broad agreement on the need to act on the declining insurability of Australian homes. Private insurance plays a critical role in making disaster risk economically manageable for society by absorbing a share of the costs for cleanup, temporary accommodation and rebuilding, and by delivering that funding quickly. Without insurance, these costs fall directly on household savings and government expenditure. This can cause serious financial hardship for households, entrenching disadvantage while placing a heavy burden on government budgets and slowing down recovery. All of which results in greater losses to economic activity. Estimates suggest that a 1% increase in insurance coverage can reduce recovery time by up to 12 months (Pearce, 2025, p. 2). With the share of uninsured households potentially rising from around 1-in-7 today to 1-in-4 over the next 25 years (APRA, 2026, p. 10), and the cost of extreme weather events expected to nearly double over the same period (Deloitte Access Economics, 2021, p. 1), the case for rapid policy action is becoming increasingly urgent.

“What we find is that when families are affected, so affected where they lose their home, if they’re insured, they’ll be back on their feet within 6 months to 12 months, depending on the event. But it can take up to a decade for a family that’s uninsured to come back to the same economic position they were in. That’s just a series of knock-on effects which aren’t great for a family, a community or a government in terms of welfare.”

*Trent Thomson, CEO Australia and New Zealand for Swiss Re (quoted in House of Representatives Standing Committee on Economics, 2024, chapter 9)*

### SCALE OF THE PROBLEM

The Insurance Council of Australia (ICA) has estimated around 675,000 (4.4%) properties in Australia face a greater than 1% risk of flood each

year (the equivalent of a 1-in-100 year flood risk) including around 230,000 properties which face a 5% flood risk (equivalent to a 1-in-20 year flood risk). The ICA estimates that more than 186,000 of Australia’s highest risk dwellings are not insured for flood (ICA, 2025a, p. 8).

The Actuaries Institute’s home insurance affordability index shows that insurance affordability amongst Australian households is already strained. Having risen from 10% in 2022 to 12% in 2023, the proportion of Australian households who are ‘affordability stressed’ in relation to home insurance climbed to 15% in 2024 – equivalent to 1.6 million homes having unaffordable insurance today (Actuaries Institute, 2024, p. 4).<sup>1</sup> These pressures are even more pronounced at the local level. In the Northern Rivers region of New South Wales, for example, over 60% of households were affordability stressed in 2024, facing premiums that would exceed four weeks of gross household income if a policy was taken out (*Ibid* p. 15).

Underinsurance is projected to be particularly severe outside metropolitan areas. APRA’s 2026 Climate Vulnerability Assessment estimates that by 2050, over 30% of households in regional centres may be uninsured. For rural areas, underinsurance is estimated to rise to over 40% (APRA, 2026, p. 14).

### POLICY CHALLENGES

Despite mounting urgency, there have been persistent challenges and delays in implementing policy solutions to the insurance affordability problem. Existing policy proposals have largely converged on two approaches: information-based measures that shape behaviour, and resilience-focused measures that reduce risk in existing homes. Yet both face implementation challenges. To make these approaches workable, a supporting framework is required that offers clear pathways to households that link these two approaches.

In the case of information-based measures, improving the availability and transparency of risk information presents significant social and

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1. Affordability stress is defined as households facing insurance premiums that are more than four weeks of gross household income.

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political challenges. Public conversations about current and future risk can accelerate divestment from housing and the local economy, hollowing out the communities in which households have staked their financial security. As a result, although clear and accessible climate risk information is essential to support informed decision-making and reduce exposure to high-risk areas (Productivity Commission, 2025), reforms in this area are highly sensitive. This reflects the concerns of households, for whom a high-risk rating may lower the value of their home, affecting what is usually a family's most valuable asset and a key source of retirement security.

In the case of resilience-focused measures, by contrast, the key challenges are primarily financial and relate to the cost of reducing risk in the existing housing stock. Improving how well homes can withstand disasters directly supports the goal of making insurance more affordable by lowering underlying risk (Productivity Commission, 2026; ICA, 2025b). But these reforms have proved difficult to implement in practice. Large government grant programs, such as Queensland's Resilient Homes Fund and New South Wales' Resilient Homes Program, are prohibitively expensive to deliver at scale. At the same time, many households are reluctant to fund resilience upgrades themselves, reflecting limited access to reliable information, a lack of affordable lending options, and uncertainty about whether the investment will pay off. These concerns are compounded by the fact that reductions in risk are not consistently reflected in insurance premiums or property values.

These challenges point to the need for a framework that connects information and action. Improving resilience cannot occur without better access to information, and insurance affordability cannot be restored without reducing underlying risk. A supporting framework is therefore required to translate information into viable pathways for households to undertake resilience upgrades and regain access to affordable insurance, without placing unrealistic pressure on government budgets.

This framework must offer a range of options to suit the needs of different households, supported by strong community engagement and tailored advice to enable action, alongside stop-gap measures, transitional supports and targeted safety nets where

needed. The Housing Resilience Action Plan sets out a fair, practical and cost-effective framework to restore private insurance in high-risk areas, focusing on households for whom resilience upgrades are feasible, while recognising that relocation will be required in some cases.

## THE KEY IS A NATIONAL RISK & RESILIENCE RATING SYSTEM

By anchoring the policy response to the legacy problem in a resilience rating system, the Action Plan puts risk reduction at the centre of a nation wide policy program to address insurance affordability. The proposed National Risk & Resilience Rating System (NRRRS) provides a common set of standards and tools to create clear, coordinated pathways for households across the insurance, finance and building sectors. The framework is designed to unlock household investment in resilience upgrades rather than relying on large-scale public funding, while providing targeted safety nets and transitional supports to ensure households are not left without viable options in the short to medium term.

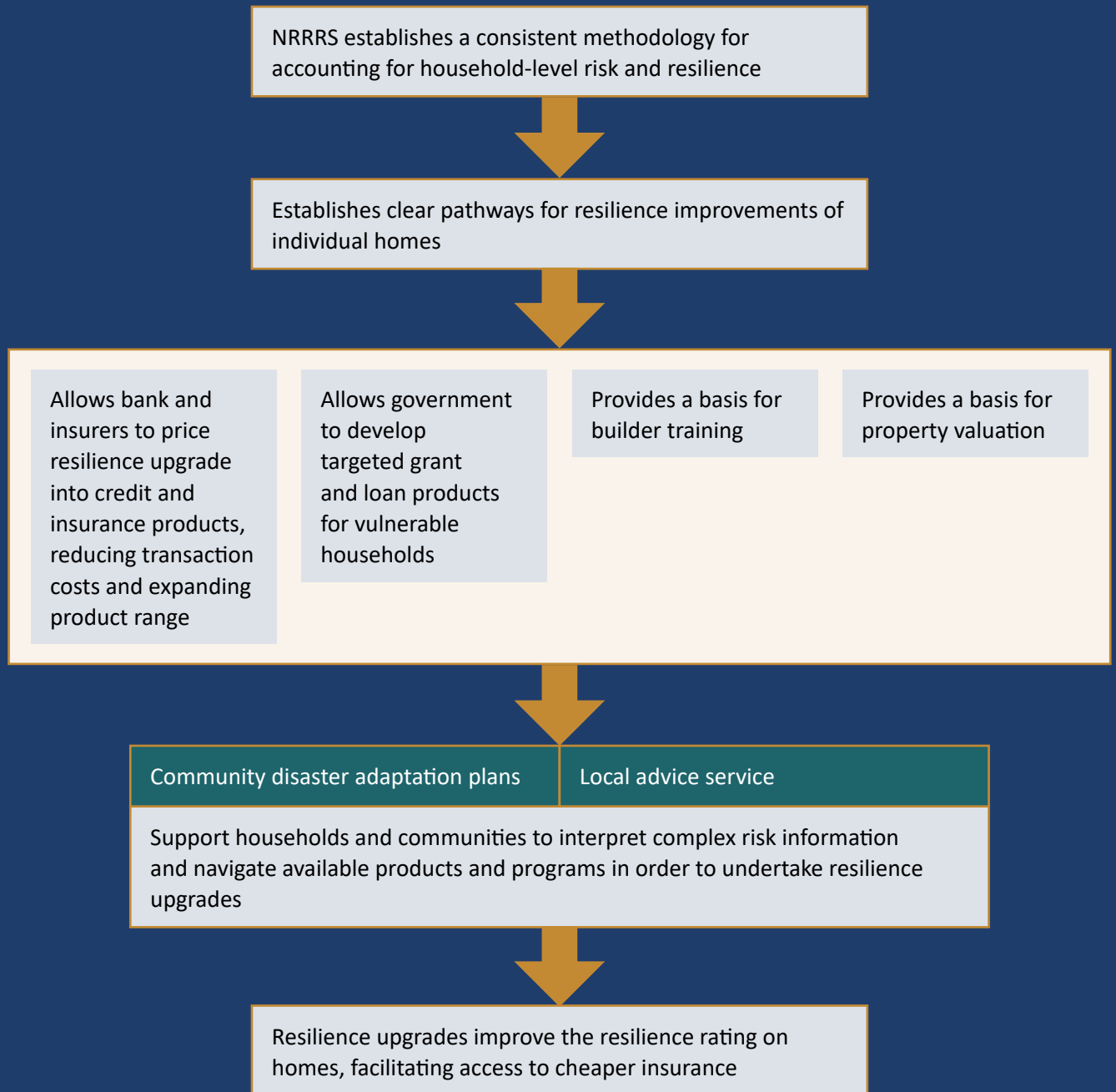
The National Risk & Resilience Ratings System is based on and scales the Resilient Building Council's (RBC) established Resilience Ratings methodology and verification system, enabling rapid implementation at a national level.

RBC's Resilience Ratings are already operating across bushfire, flood, storm, cyclone and heatwave risk, with strong household uptake and demonstrated impact. Through the Hazards Insurance Partnership (HIP), insurers have aligned to recognise the RBC Scheme in the pricing and availability of insurance.

NRRRS provides the national system required to deliver this outcome at scale - embedding RBC Resilience Ratings across insurance, lending, investment and government decision-making, and enabling resilience to be consistently recognised in pricing, coverage and capital allocation.

Scaling the system requires integration with national risk data and broader market infrastructure. While a national risk data model will be developed over time (1.L3), the system can be implemented immediately using existing hazard models (1.S1), allowing early adoption and continuous improvement.

## The key is a National Risk & Resilience Rating System



This phased approach enables the financial sector to begin using Resilience Ratings immediately to develop insurance pricing, lending products and risk assessment tools, without waiting for perfect data or full system maturity.

Governance arrangements can be established quickly by building on existing frameworks. NRRRS can be incorporated into mechanisms such as the Clean Energy Finance Corporation mandate (1.M3) and the Green Taxonomy (1.S3) to accelerate capital flows, while reporting and disclosure can align with existing systems including credit reporting, Consumer

Data Right formats (1.M2), and established housing disclosure frameworks such as NatHERS (1.L1).

This approach allows an initial version of the NRRRS to be introduced within 1–2 years on a voluntary, opt-in basis, with progressive scaling over five years. During this period, complementary elements of the Action Plan can be implemented, including local advisory support, community adaptation planning, and industry training.

Over time, the system enables a coordinated national approach to assessing property-level risk

and resilience across all major hazards. By linking Resilience Ratings to insurance pricing, lending, building standards, disclosure requirements and sustainable finance frameworks, the NRRRS creates a clear pathway for private investment in risk reduction, while enabling government support to be more targeted and effective.

## TACKLING COMPLEXITY

This section explores underlying complexities that have constrained household investment in the resilience upgrades required to reduce system-wide risk and bring down insurance costs. It first considers complexities on the industry side before turning to those faced by households.

## COORDINATION ACROSS SECTORS

A central challenge in addressing the problem of declining insurability is the lack of coordination across the multiple actors involved. Improving insurance affordability depends on reducing risk in the housing stock, yet insurers have limited capacity to support households to do so. At the same time, banks are not well equipped to integrate lending decisions with insurance outcomes or to assess the value of resilience upgrades in pricing specialised lending products. This fragmentation limits the effectiveness of both insurance and lending in supporting household-level risk reduction. These challenges are compounded by gaps in the building sector, where limited access to consistent standards and expertise leaves households with little practical guidance on resilience upgrades.

The need for greater coordination and innovation across sectors has been widely recognised across industry and government. Calls for collective action to reduce premium pressures, including stronger links between resilience upgrades, financing frameworks and insurance pricing, were central to the final recommendations of the recent parliamentary inquiry into insurers' responses to major flood events (House of Representatives Standing Committee on Economics, 2024). This emphasis on coordination is echoed in the ICA's policy agenda (ICA, 2025a), which highlights the need for closer collaboration between insurers, governments and other stakeholders to reduce risk and improve affordability outcomes. Similarly, APRA's recent report on home insurance points to structural disconnects between risk, pricing

and mitigation, underscoring the value of coordinated action (APRA, 2026). The Productivity Commission (Productivity Commission, 2025) similarly emphasises the need for better alignment across policy settings, institutions and market actors to support effective system-wide transitions, including in the context of climate risk and the net zero transformation.

The NRRRS directly addresses this coordination gap by establishing a shared set of standards that enables risk and resilience to be consistently measured and recognised across sectors. By creating clear pathways to risk reduction that can be understood and valued by both insurers and lenders, it allows insurance pricing and resilience financing to work together rather than in isolation. This standardisation can unlock private investment and provide clear assessment frameworks for targeting government support while establishing a guiding framework for the building sector and providing clear rules for regulators.

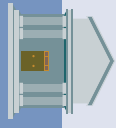
This Housing Resilience Action Plan (NRRRS being the key) thereby offers responsibilities as well as benefits for all of the key sectors. Households, industry and the economy will all benefit when the whole resilience ecosystem works together, as reflected in the graphic on the opposite page.



### CONSUMER ADVOCATES

Helping consumers have trust in the system and helping consumers invest in resilience and take up products

Funding from industry to provide consumer advice on resilience, able to support their clients



### BANKS

Adopt ratings, provide resilience lending and fund consumer advice

Get easy access to information on insurance coverage, and wholesale lending support from CEFC

# HOUSING RESILIENCE ACTION PLAN 2030



### INSURERS

Adopt ratings, provide transparency and better data, and fund consumer advice

Maintain and grow premiums by having affordable products



### GOVERNMENT

Provides training for builders, provides legitimacy for resilience

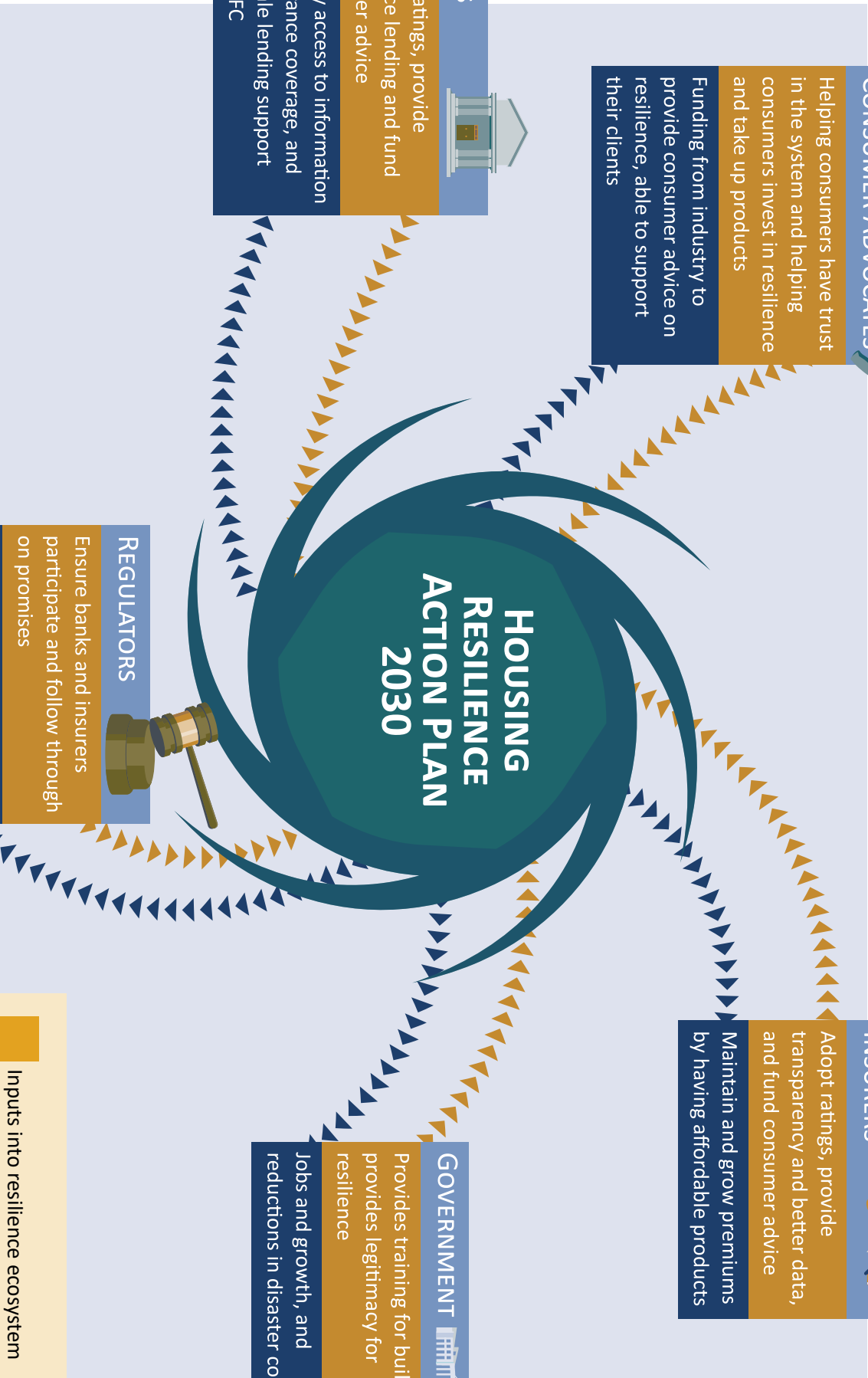
Jobs and growth, and reductions in disaster costs



### REGULATORS

Ensure banks and insurers participate and follow through on promises

Better data and confidence in the financial system and improved consumer outcomes



Inputs into resilience ecosystem

Benefits from resilience ecosystem



The NRRRS improves the financial viability of resilience investment by reducing system-wide costs and strengthening the value proposition of upgrades. Through the NRRRS, insurers and lenders are able to consistently recognise and price the benefits of risk reduction, lowering transaction costs and enabling the development of new products that offer more effective resilience-linked lending and premium discounts. A more efficient system of sharing information and recognising risk reduction will help address the barriers posed by high upfront costs of resilience upgrades.

We recognise that these efficiency gains alone will not be sufficient to make the value proposition of resilience upgrades viable for all households. The Action Plan therefore includes a range of targeted funding mechanisms, including subsidised options for households unable to access or benefit from market-based pathways, with support calibrated across different levels of need (1.S4). These measures are designed to be fiscally responsible and to limit demands on public funding. The Plan also must be underpinned by a robust assessment process to identify which homes are suitable for resilience upgrades and which may require relocation (see Introduction, p. 5, and Scope of the Action Plan, p. 25), ensuring that support is directed where it can deliver sustainable insurability outcomes.

Recommendations for non-financial support for households described in the Action Plan are perhaps the most important to the development of an enabling environment for household decision-making. These sit at the core of the Action Plan. The NRRRS establishes a consistent and trusted framework for households to understand risk and resilience and a common set of standards to navigate engagement with insurers, lenders and builders. These structures provide clear pathways to households on the measures required to strengthen the resilience of their homes as well as the costs involved. In doing so, the NRRRS brings structure and clarity to an otherwise fragmented information environment, enabling households to make informed and confident decisions.

Local advisory services will be critical to helping households navigate the NRRRS. They should provide independent, place-based guidance that enables households to understand their risk exposure and assess the options available to them. This support

is particularly important given the complexity of today's risk environment. Advisory services will help households manage the mismatch between short term NRRRS ratings (reassessment should be required every 3 to 5 years), and longer term lending arrangements.

Trusted advice is also critical to supporting households to maintain sustainable debt positions and to understand the value proposition of resilience upgrades, particularly where the benefits may not be immediately perceived as value for money. Local advisory services can help households weigh financial costs against broader outcomes such as life and safety, protection of homes and livelihoods, health and wellbeing, and connection to place and community. These supports will be essential to household decision-making where climate risk is complex, resilience building is perceived as costly and future outcomes are uncertain.

## COMMUNITY AS THE SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE FOR RESILIENCE

Community-level engagement is a critical component of the Action Plan because resilience is not solely an individual decision-making problem, but a social and place-based one. Households assess risk and make investment decisions within a broader community context, shaped by shared information, local conditions and social norms. When governments and institutions fail to engage communities in trusted and inclusive ways, even well-designed policy frameworks struggle to convert information into action.

Structured, deliberative community processes build this trust. Climate risk and resilience involve complex, forward-looking considerations that households often find difficult to interpret through technical tools alone.

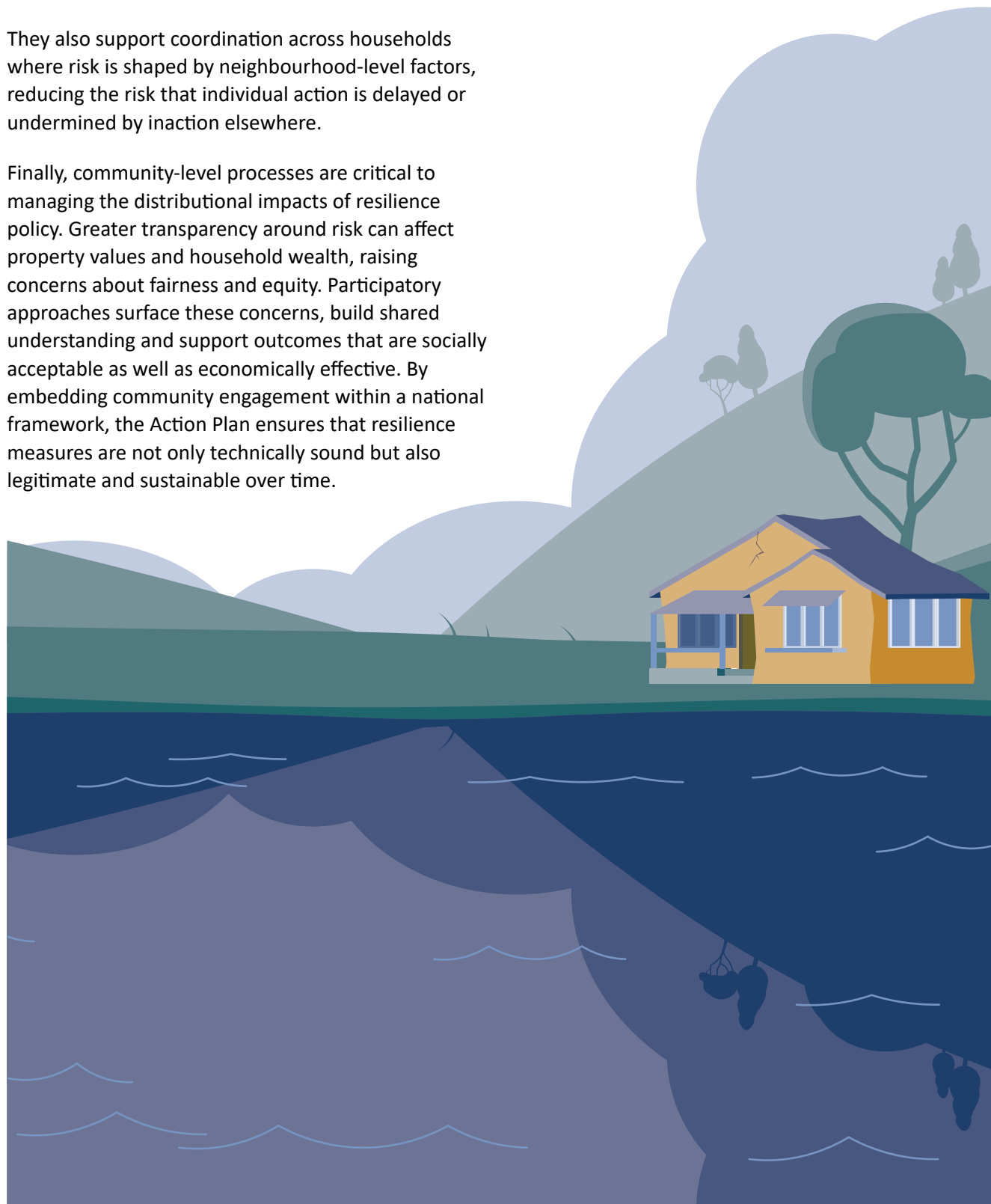
Community engagement allows governments, experts and residents to explain, test and ground risk information in local knowledge. This interaction strengthens credibility, improves understanding and supports more informed decision-making. It also reinforces the effectiveness of local advisory services by ensuring that the broader information environment households rely on is trusted and coherent.

Community engagement helps households place

their decisions within a shared local context. By engaging with neighbours facing similar risks, households can see how adaptation pathways play out in practice, including retrofit options and, where necessary, relocation. These shared conversations clarify trade-offs, reduce uncertainty and enable households to commit more confidently to investment decisions.

They also support coordination across households where risk is shaped by neighbourhood-level factors, reducing the risk that individual action is delayed or undermined by inaction elsewhere.

Finally, community-level processes are critical to managing the distributional impacts of resilience policy. Greater transparency around risk can affect property values and household wealth, raising concerns about fairness and equity. Participatory approaches surface these concerns, build shared understanding and support outcomes that are socially acceptable as well as economically effective. By embedding community engagement within a national framework, the Action Plan ensures that resilience measures are not only technically sound but also legitimate and sustainable over time.



## MYTH BUSTING

Many of the barriers to improving insurance affordability are not technical. They reflect common misunderstandings about how risk, resilience and markets actually work. Addressing these is an important step in enabling practical, coordinated responses.

### Myth: The proposed Action Plan can't be achieved in the proposed timeline

#### Reality

The Action Plan is not starting from scratch - the core foundations are already in place and expanding, including established methodology, insurer integration, growing household uptake and cross-sector partnerships.

Over more than a decade, the Resilient Building Council (RBC), working with communities, industry, government and research partners, has developed the underlying methodology, tools and insurance pricing integration for resilience ratings.

These foundations and existing cross-sector partnerships, mean much of the coordination and effort required is already underway. This Action Plan expands, integrates and scales this work, with a phased rollout (1.52) enabling immediate adoption and full system integration over time.

### Myth: Pools, levies or taxes are the fastest way to fix insurance affordability

#### Reality

Cost-sharing mechanisms such as pools or levies can provide immediate relief by pooling losses and spreading costs across a broader base, but they do not reduce the underlying risk driving damages and premiums. Those losses do not disappear - they are borne somewhere in the system, whether by households, insurers or taxpayers.

Over time, if risk is not reduced, total costs continue to rise, increasing pressure on both households and public finances and putting the long-term viability of these arrangements at risk.

Short-term affordability can be improved through redistribution, but disaster losses, and the long-term affordability and sustainability of these arrangements, depend on reducing underlying risk.

NRRRS provides the mechanism to do this - enabling risk reduction to be measured, recognised and reflected in pricing, rather than simply redistributed.

## Myth: Resilience retrofits will worsen trade shortages

### Reality

Scaling resilience does not require a separate, rapid wave of construction - it can be delivered progressively over time as part of existing building activity.

Many resilience measures can be implemented immediately, particularly when aligned with maintenance, repair or rebuilding cycles, or integrated with other programs such as home energy upgrade schemes.

Disasters cause shocks to the economy, including spikes in demand for reconstruction, driving up costs and placing pressure on trades and supply chains.

Shifting investment toward planned resilience upgrades spreads demand over time, improves resource efficiency and reduces the cost of repeated rebuilding.

This aligns with the Action Plan's approach to integrate resilience into existing building activity and financing pathways, rather than creating a separate construction demand.

## Myth: Community-level investment is better value than household action

### Reality

Community and household measures are complementary.

Community investment (e.g. levees, drainage, hazard reduction) can significantly reduce risk and reduce damages. However, it rarely eliminates risk entirely - particularly in extreme events - and is not feasible or cost-effective in all locations, especially in smaller or more dispersed communities.

Household upgrades reduce the damage that occurs when risk remains, improving safety, lowering recovery costs, and supporting access to insurance. They can also be delivered at scale across all locations, including where large infrastructure solutions are not viable.

In practice, the most effective outcomes come from combining both approaches: community measures to reduce baseline risk where feasible, and household action to manage the remaining risk at the property level.

NRRRS provides a consistent way to assess risk and the impact of resilience building actions, helping identify optimal solutions and enabling investment - public and private - to be directed where it has the greatest effect.

This is reflected in the Action Plan's dual focus on household upgrades (Outcome 1) and community adaptation planning and infrastructure (Outcome 2).

## Myth: A risk pool or government backstop will solve this on its own

### Reality

Risk pools can improve affordability in the short-term by spreading losses, but they do not change the underlying risk profile of homes. As claims grow, so do the costs that need to be covered - through higher premiums, increased public funding, or reduced coverage. Without parallel investment in resilience, these arrangements become unsustainable.

## Myth: We need perfect risk mapping before we can act

### Reality

Existing data is already sufficient to identify practical steps that can reduce risk. Waiting for fully resolved national datasets risks delaying action while exposure continues to grow. A more practical approach is to act now and improve consistency and accuracy over time.

This is reflected in the Action Plan's phased approach, which uses existing models for immediate rollout (1.S1) while developing more comprehensive national data over time (1.L3).

## Myth: There is no one in charge

### Reality

Leadership and coordination are required. Governments, experts, insurers, banks, communities and households each influence different parts of the system. Without a shared framework to connect these roles, efforts remain fragmented.

This Action Plan calls for the Commonwealth to convene a National Housing Resilience Accord, providing national leadership while enabling coordinated action across governments, industry and communities.

## **Myth: Governments won't work together**

### **Reality**

Coordination across jurisdictions is complex, but it is already happening in areas of national importance. The main challenge is not willingness to collaborate, but the absence of a consistent framework to align action across policy, finance and markets.

Where a clear national framework exists, coordination becomes significantly easier. Examples such as the National Cabinet, the Building Ministers' Forum, NatHERS and NABERS, demonstrate that cross-jurisdictional alignment is achievable when there is a shared objective and a clear national framework.

The Commonwealth plays a critical convening role in delivering this Action Plan. NRRRS provides the shared framework required to align action across jurisdictions, markets and policy settings.

## **Myth: Only new homes can be made resilient**

### **Reality**

Most of the homes that will exist in the coming decades are already built. While not all risks can be eliminated, targeted upgrades can significantly reduce damage and loss. Improving the resilience of existing housing stock is therefore central to improving insurance outcomes.

NRRRS provides a consistent framework to assess and improve the resilience of existing housing stock at scale.

At the same time, avoiding the creation of new risk is critical. NRRRS resilience ratings can be integrated with land-use planning and the National Construction Code to provide States and Territories, local governments, investors, lenders, building designers, developers and the construction industry with clear pathways and incentives - initially voluntary - to deliver higher levels of resilience in new development.

## **Myth: This is primarily a government funding problem**

### **Reality**

The scale of adaptation investment required to reduce disaster losses goes well beyond what governments can fund directly. The more fundamental issue is not a lack of capital, but the lack of clear pathways for that capital to be directed towards adaptation and resilience investments. Where risk reduction can be measured and recognised, private investment can play a much larger role.

NRRRS provides this pathway by enabling risk reduction to be measured, verified and integrated into financial products and investment frameworks.

## Myth: Resilience ratings will crash property markets

### Reality

Increased transparency can lead to price adjustments, but these reflect underlying risk that already exists in the system. Resilience ratings disclosure is currently voluntary, giving households control over how their information is used. As disclosure is introduced over time, it needs to be carefully sequenced with access to advice, finance and upgrade pathways, so households are supported to respond to risk rather than simply exposed to it.

## Myth: We should delay risk disclosure to protect property values

### Reality

Delaying disclosure does not remove risk - it simply postpones how and when it is recognised. Without consistent information, adjustments are more likely to occur suddenly and unevenly. Introducing transparency gradually, alongside clear pathways for resilience investment, supports a more stable transition.

## Myth: Insurance pricing cannot reflect resilience actions

### Reality

Insurers are already pricing RBC resilience ratings<sup>1</sup> and through the Hazards Insurance Partnership, insurers have committed to recognising RBC resilience ratings in the availability and pricing of insurance.<sup>2</sup>

This means resilience can be reflected in insurance pricing where risk reduction is measurable, nationally consistent and verified.

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1. See the Hon Murray Watt's announcement on 21 March 2024. Available at <https://minister.homeaffairs.gov.au/MurrayWatt/Pages/gvt-funded-app-delivers-insurance-savings.aspx>

2. As per the Hazards Industry Partnership's Guiding Principles for resilience investment, released on 13 March 2026. Available at <https://www.nema.gov.au/sites/default/files/2026-03/Final%20Guiding%20Principles%20Public%20Statement%20-%20Meeting%20-12.pdf>

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## Myth: This is all too expensive

### Reality

The costs of inaction are already being felt. Economic losses of \$11.8 billion in 2023–24 are projected to rise to \$40.3 billion by 2049–50 (Colvin, 2024, p. 13). The proportion of uninsured households is expected to increase from 15% today to 25% by 2050 (APRA, 2026, p. 14).

The social impacts are also significant including death and injury, displacement, disrupted education, family violence and housing stress. People whose homes are damaged by disasters report significantly lower levels of general health, with impacts that often persist for years (Li, Toll & Bentley, 2023). Mental health costs alone are estimated at \$662 million within the first two years following a disaster (Deloitte Access Economics, 2024).

The most expensive option is to do nothing.

Without a coordinated approach to reducing risk, these costs will continue to escalate, placing an increasing and ultimately unsustainable burden on households and government budgets.

Resilience investment delivers strong returns by reducing future losses, lowering recovery costs, and supporting access to insurance. This shifts spending from repeated disaster recovery, often funded by taxpayers, to more efficient, forward-looking investment in risk reduction that can increasingly be supported by private capital.

NRRRS enables this shift by creating a consistent framework for measuring and recognising risk reduction, allowing private capital and markets to fund resilience at scale.

## Myth: Households won't take action

### Reality

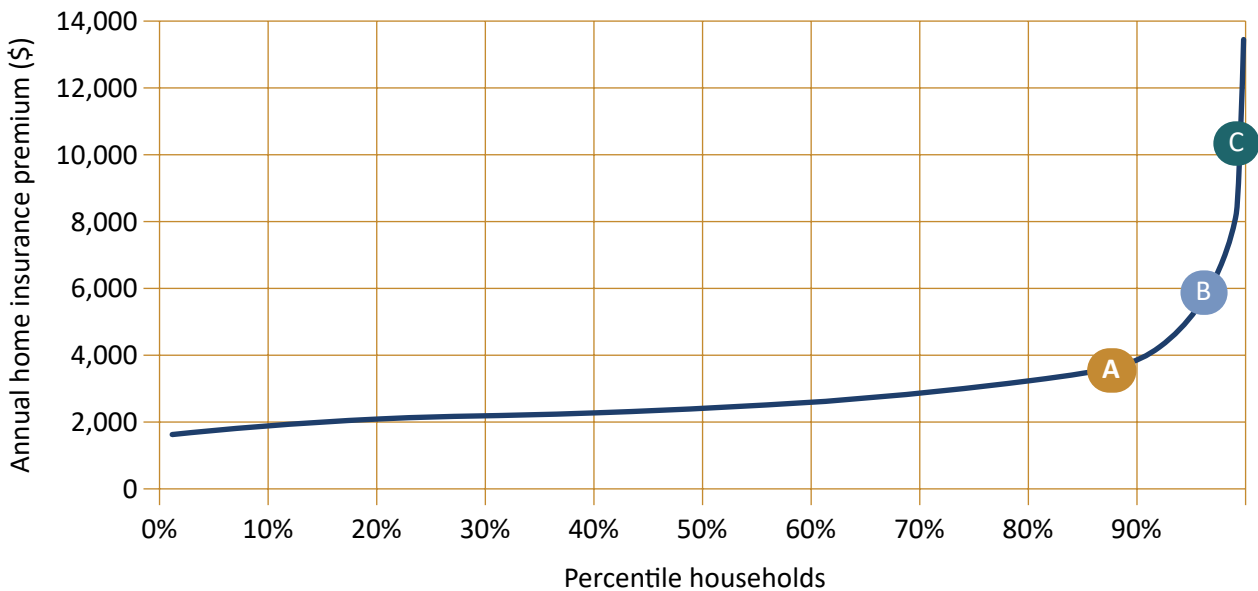
Households are already showing a willingness to act<sup>3</sup> particularly when they understand their risk and have clear options available. The main barriers are practical - access to advice, availability of finance, and uncertainty about whether the investment will be recognised in insurance outcomes (Castlemaine Institute, 2025). When both the market infrastructure and support for households are addressed through this Action Plan, uptake is likely to increase.

Australia's approach to roof-top solar demonstrates that with good consumer information, targeted and time-limited subsidies, and system-wide approaches to unlocking private capital, consumers can and will act in their own financial interest. We lead the world in household energy resources, we can do the same with resilience.

NRRRS and the broader Action Plan address these barriers by providing trusted information, clear upgrade pathways, access to finance, and visible insurance outcomes.

3. As evidenced in figures for household completion of recommended actions using the RBC's Bushfire Resilience Rating app. For details, see the RBC's submission to the Productivity Commission's Inquiry into Investing in cheaper, cleaner energy and the net zero transformation (submission 204), available at <https://engage.pc.gov.au/projects/energy-transformation/page/pillar-5-responses>.

# SCOPE OF THE ACTION PLAN



Households face a spectrum of climate risk, requiring different responses depending on their level of exposure:

- A. Household retrofits – for the majority of homes, targeted upgrades can reduce risk, improve safety and restore access to insurance**
- B. Community resilience measures – in higher-risk areas, coordinated investment in infrastructure (e.g. levees, stormwater infrastructure upgrades, hazard reduction, monitoring) is required to bring risk down to insurable levels**
- C. Retreat and buyback – in extreme-risk locations, where risk cannot be sufficiently reduced, relocation may be necessary**

While the Action Plan focuses on household retrofits (A), it recognises that community level resilience measures and retreat and buyback programs are also essential to a system-wide response. Community resilience has been a key focus of the Hazards Insurance Partnership and the Disaster Ready Fund, and state governments have implemented retreat and buyback programs following recent disasters. By contrast, household level resilience has seen limited policy action to date, despite the potential for significant benefits for many consumers facing insurance affordability pressures.

The scope of the original Tackling Legacy Issues workshop in December 2025 and this corresponding Action Plan is limited. It does not address related challenges such as insurance for social and community housing, housing affordability for

communities that need to relocate, or resilient planning for new developments.

Some legacy households face risks so severe that relocation is the only viable option. These households are outside the scope of this analysis. Instead, the Action Plan focuses on legacy households for which retrofit upgrades can deliver sufficient resilience to restore access to affordable insurance.

Although many recommended reforms will have flow on benefits for other cohorts, the primary focus is existing households in high-risk, low-resilience homes (legacy homes). The proposed solutions are targeted mainly at households in category A while also offering value to category B. While mostly outside of scope, there are some recommendations in Outcome 2 that will support category C households.

The Action Plan prioritises measures most likely to directly affect insurance costs, which are primarily physical resilience upgrades. Wider aspects of resilience, such as social and economic resilience, are very important, but outside the scope of our work.

Finally, aside from high-level sequencing to identify quick win actions (including those marked with ♦ icons), the Plan does not prioritise individual measures. This reflects the systems nature of the problem: no single action, or small subset of actions, will deliver the level of change required. Isolated or “just one thing” reforms will not result in sustainable long-term solutions.

# THE SYSTEM BREAKDOWN

## WHY LEGACY HOMES IN HIGH-RISK AREAS ARE BECOMING UNINSURABLE

### VISION FOR SUCCESS

Consumers understand their climate risk, receive trusted advice, can access finance for resilience upgrades, and see insurance costs reduce as risk is lowered.



#### RISK INFORMATION

*CONSUMERS CAN'T SEE OR TRUST THE RISK*

- Inconsistent, fragmented climate risk data
- Different modelling, no common standards
- Limited access for smaller banks and councils
- Poor consumer understanding of risk
- Information asymmetry & power imbalance



#### TRANSLATION BY CONSUMERS

*RISK IS DISCLOSED, BUT NOT EXPLAINED OR ACTIONABLE*

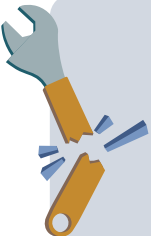
- No trusted advice pathway for legacy homes
- Who should explain risk? (insurer, bank, government?)
- Insurance price shocks without explanation
- Consumers don't trust price signals
- Emotional stress & mental health impact



#### FINANCIAL PRODUCTS

*EVEN WHEN RISK IS KNOWN, PRODUCTS DON'T SUPPORT ACTION*

- 1-year insurance vs 30-year mortgages
- Like-for-like payouts, not betterment
- Growing protection gap and insurance retreat
- Banks require insurance but don't monitor continuity
- Older homeowners can't access lending for resilience
- Climate risk creating stranded asset



#### RESILIENCE ACTION

*PEOPLE WANT RESILIENCE, BUT CAN'T DELIVER IT*

- Upfront cost is prohibitive
- No clear list of approved resilience actions
- Building industry not ready
- Local solutions needed, but capacity is low
- Outdated, inconsistent local mapping
- Urban vs regional disparities



#### FUNDING AND INCENTIVES

*MONEY FLOWS AFTER DISASTERS, NOT BEFORE*

- Funding for recovery, not resilience
- No clear return for households or investors
- Lack of incentives for landlords and developers
- Super (asset management) funds not mobilised for resilience
- Workforce & supply chain constraints
- Low interest in resilience during "peacetime"

#### SYSTEM OUTCOME

*UNINTENDED BUT PREDICTABLE RESULT*

- Insurance unaffordable or unavailable
- Risk shifts to households and government
- Continued investment in high-risk areas
- Growing inequity and intergenerational wealth loss

# WHY THE SYSTEM STAYS STUCK



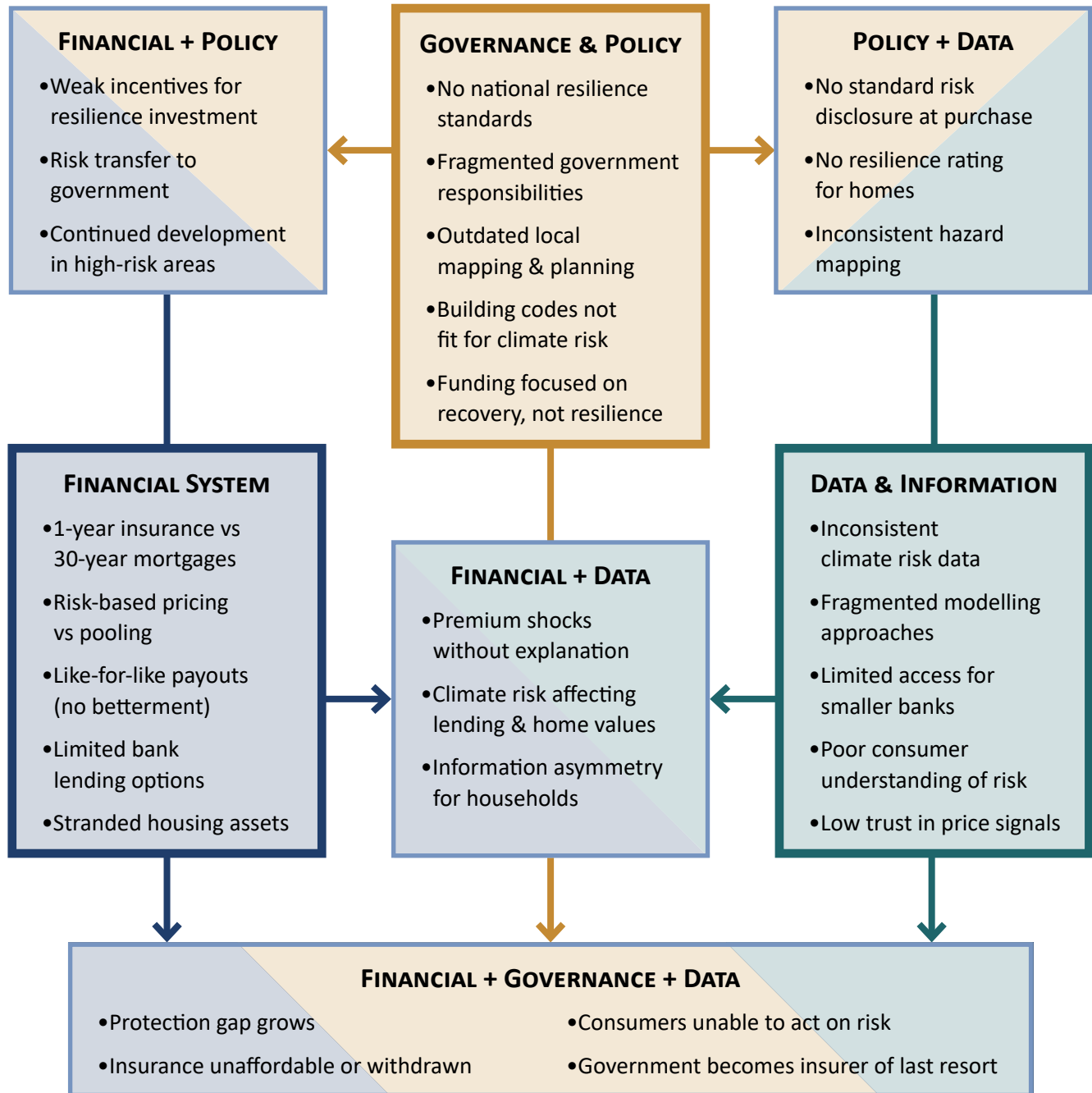
## WHAT'S MISSING?

### CRITICAL SYSTEM CONNECTORS

- Standardised risk and resilience disclosure
- Trusted advice pathway for consumers
- Clear link between upgrades → premiums → value
- Finance products designed for resilience
- National coordination + local delivery capacity

# MAPPING THE CHALLENGE

To ensure we were focusing on the right problems, the first activity at the December 2025 Tackling Legacy Issues Workshop was to map the challenges facing Australia when it came to affordable and accessible insurance for existing homes. Participants were asked to brainstorm these challenges into five groups: policy, funding, financial products/services, resilience building and other. Input from the workshop was then mapped to create a clear narrative of the challenges this Action Plan is trying to solve.



## WHAT NEEDS TO CHANGE

### 1. MARKET RULES

- Insurance product innovations and standard definitions
- Transparent premium discounts for resilience

### 2. CONSUMER SUPPORT

- Advice frameworks for legacy homes
- Support when risk information is disclosed

### 3. NATIONAL COORDINATION

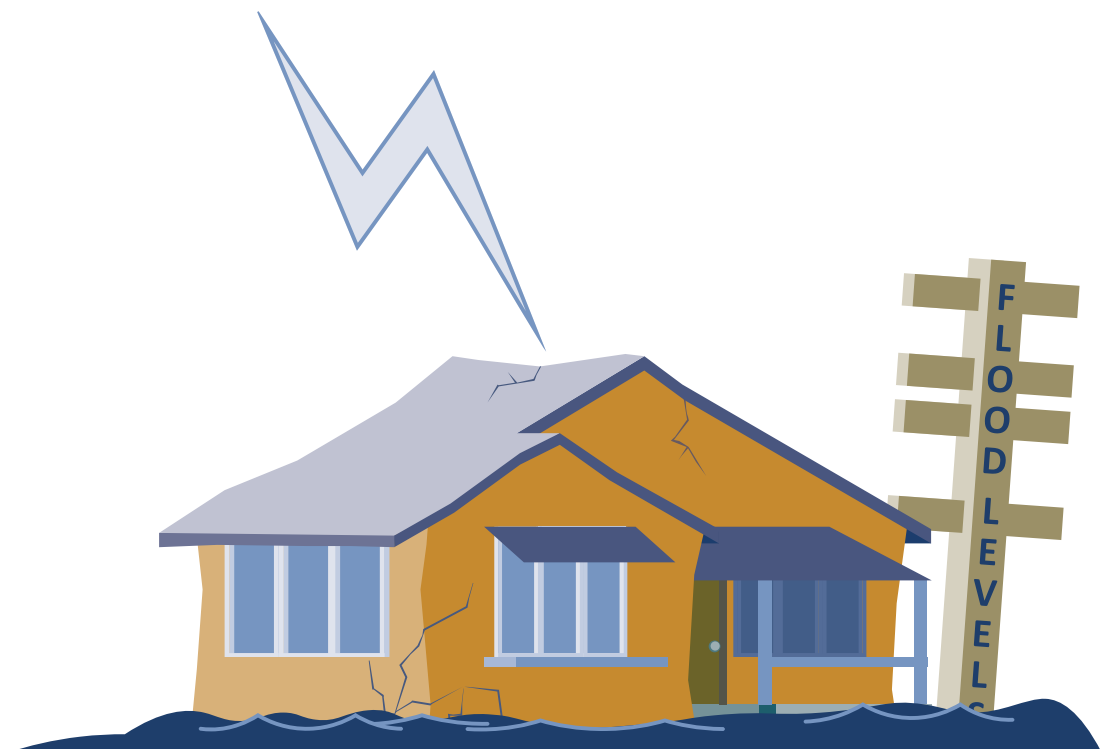
- National adaptation & housing planning
- Resilience standards in building codes

### 4. FUNDING & CAPITAL

- Shift government funding from recovery to resilience
- Incentivise investment from super funds & landlords
- Creative equity lending solutions

## WHAT ARE WE MISSING

1. Clear resilience pathways for households
2. Trusted advice at point of risk disclosure
3. Transparent link between mitigation actions and premiums
4. Aligned incentives across insurance, lending and planning



# SOLUTIONS

 Denotes a high value recommendation

## 1. NATIONAL RISK & RESILIENCE RATINGS SYSTEM (NRRRS)

### GOAL

### SHORT (1 YEAR)

#### STANDARDISATION

Standardised risk and resilience ratings provide common market infrastructure to support and scale home upgrades

#### 1.S1

Experts, governments, industry and consumer groups **agree** an **interim methodology** for standardised property-level risk data

#### 1.S2

Government **funds** a voluntary **national rollout of the NRRRS**, including publicly funded household assessments

#### FUNDING

NRRRS enable access to funding for resilience measures

#### 1.S3

Government and investors **agree** to inclusion of NRRRS and resilience lending within **Green Taxonomy** to enable investment into resilience by capital markets

#### 1.S4

Government **investigates** innovative mechanisms to **fund resilience upgrades** for low-income households, including integration with existing home energy upgrade programs

#### CONSUMER ADVICE

NRRRS will require mechanisms to provide consumers with the right information on risk and how to respond to it with confidence

#### 1.S5

Government/Insurers/Banks to fund **training and expanded resourcing** for independent and place-based **consumer advice providers** around resilient building options

## MEDIUM (3 YEARS)

### 1.M1

The Australian Reinsurance Pool Corporation **integrates** NRRRS to price and reward **household resilience** measures

### 1.M2

Experts, governments, industry and consumer groups to **agree risk and resilience** data platforms design and governance to share **NRRRS information**

### 1.M3

Government to **extend** wholesale funding options for resilience lending through **CEFC**, based on NRRRS

### 1.M4

Government **implements** innovative mechanisms to **fund resilience upgrades** for low-income households

### 1.M5

Government/Regulators to **review** barriers to investment in adaptation by superannuation sector

### 1.M6

Banks to **offer resilience loans** products underpinned by NRRRS

### 1.M7

Governments develop and fund a public education campaign to raise awareness and encourage household investment in resilience

### 1.M8

Government/Insurers/Banks to fund the expansion of independent and place-based **consumer advice services** to allow them to provide resilient building advice to households and SMEs in line with newly available credit and insurance products

## LONG (5 YEARS)

### 1.L1

Government to **integrate** NRRRS with the existing NatHERS **Mandatory Disclosure Framework**, governing resilience ratings disclosure for the sale/rent of residential properties

### 1.L2

Government to **mandate** NRRRS is used for all **grant systems** (DRF, DRFA, RHF)

### 1.L3

**Finalise and launch** standardised national public property-level risk & resilience data platforms

### 1.L4

States and Territories **expand** state-based legislation for **Environmental Upgrade Finance** to enable rates-based finance for residential resilience retrofits

# 1. NATIONAL RISK & RESILIENCE RATINGS SYSTEM (NRRRS) (CONT.)

 Denotes a high value recommendation

## GOAL

## SHORT (1 YEAR)

### TRUST

NRRRS to build transparency and trust for consumers regarding risk-based pricing

#### 1.S6

Insurers to commit to include NRRRS resilience ratings within **premium pricing**

#### 1.S7

Insurers to provide better information to consumers on drivers of insurance pricing

#### 1.S8

Improving consumer outcomes across banking and finance when insurance claim paid

### BUILDING STANDARDS

NRRRS to drive more resilient building standards

### FINANCIAL STABILITY

NRRRS to support stability of financial system

#### 1.S9

**Insurance Coverage Platform** - Government/Banks/ Insurers and consumer groups to agree to a data sharing platform design to enable consumers to provide electronic assurance of insurance coverage

## MEDIUM (3 YEARS)

### 1.M9

All insurers to include NRRRS resilience ratings within premium pricing

### 1.M10

Insurers to provide tailored information on how resilience ratings have been included within pricing for individual consumers and empower independent monitor to ensure compliance

### 1.M11

Government to develop training programs for building industry aligned to NRRRS

### 1.M12

**Insurance Coverage Platform** is rolled out, funded by banks, insurers and Government

### 1.M13

Banks work with consumer groups to develop fair outcomes for uninsurable homes

### 1.M14

Based on **Insurance Coverage Platform** and **Resilience Ratings Platform**, Commonwealth and State Governments to regularly report on “state of resilience” of Australian homes and to set long-term strategic targets for resilience levels and insurance coverage

## LONG (5 YEARS)

### 1.L5

Insurers provide pricing information on a range of resilience ratings at the quotation stage and on renewal notices

### 1.L6

Minimum resilient building standards for renters

### 1.L7

Australian Building Codes Board integrates NRRRS into the National Construction Code

### 1.L8

Banks required to provide evidence to regulator on insurance coverage of property securities, based on platform access to data with consumer permission

## 2. SUPPORTING COMMUNITY RESILIENCE INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENGAGEMENT

 Denotes a high value recommendation

### GOAL

### SHORT (1 YEAR)

#### SUPPORT FRAMEWORKS FOR HIGH-RISK COMMUNITIES

All communities in high-risk areas supported to develop local, deliberative housing resilience plans and invest in housing resilience

#### 2.S1

Government codesigns a local housing resilience engagement planning **framework** and training to enable consistent, deliberative Community Disaster Adaptation Plans in all high-risk areas, including the possibility of relocation

#### FUNDING FOR COMMUNITY ADAPTATION

Expanded public funding for resilience infrastructure

#### 2.S2

Government commits to expanded Disaster Ready Fund budget and timeline to support further investment in public resilience infrastructure including implementation of the ICA's Flood Defence Fund

## MEDIUM (3 YEARS)

### 2.M1

Government provides **funding** for community engagement to **develop** Community Disaster Adaptation Plans in all high-risk areas (including retreat plan) consistent with framework

## LONG (5 YEARS)

### 2.L1

**Integration** of community level Disaster Adaptation Plans into the National Adaptation Plan

### 2.L2

State and local governments to access adaptation funding for resilience measures for social housing and council infrastructure using Green Taxonomy

### 2.L3

Housing Australia Future Funds to include NRRRS within funding priorities and minimum standards for funding

### 2.L4

Government to fund **implementation** of Community Disaster Adaptation Plans (including retreat plan) consistent with national framework

### 3. RESILIENCE MARKET INNOVATION

 Denotes a high value recommendation

#### GOAL

#### SHORT (1 YEAR)

##### HOMEOWNERS

Expand range of insurance products for homeowners (who have access to advice)

##### 3.S1

Government and industry fund NRRRS training and accreditation for local trades to offer resilience maintenance services

##### 3.S2

Insurers to develop **high excess products** to provide disaster cover linked to **contingent lending from banks** to cover excess in the event of damage

##### SMEs

Expanding range of insurance products for SMEs

##### 3.S3

Insurers to develop SME products supported by parametric reinsurance (e.g. for quick reinstatement of business operations)

##### 3.S4

Government and Regulators to facilitate recognition of parametric coverage

##### TENANTS

Standardise support for tenants in landlord and contents policies

##### 3.S5

Standardise temporary accommodation in landlord policies and tenant contents policies for the benefit of tenants when homes become uninhabitable

## MEDIUM (3 YEARS)

### 3.M1

Government and insurers to agree to a “build back better” framework

### 3.M2

Government, industry and consumer groups collaborate on a consumer awareness campaign for build back better options (including funding options) post-disaster

### 3.M3

Government, insurers and consumer groups collaborate to develop multi-year insurance products

### 3.M4

Insurers to develop group parametric insurance products, held by local councils and paid through rates, for the benefit of the community and local SMEs (could be designed to be used in advance)

### 3.M5

Insurers develop optional parametric payout benefits in landlord policies for the benefit of tenants recognising relocation costs when homes become uninhabitable and the local rental market is inundated

### 3.M6

Insurers, banks and government develop specialist insurance and lending products which integrate resilience into existing incentive programs for landlords

## LONG (5 YEARS)

### 3.L1

Insurers roll-out standard home building products that include the choice of build back better

### 3.L2

Insurers roll out longer-term products to lock in benefits (e.g. to guarantee some degree of return on resilience investment)

### 3.L3

Insurers roll-out high-resilience rated pre-fab or kit-home replacement policies

### 3.L4

State governments mandate disclosure of insurance tenancy benefits in rental documentation

# EXPANDED SOLUTIONS

 Denotes a high value recommendation

## OUTCOME 1: NRRRS

The NRRRS builds on and scales the Resilience Ratings developed and implemented by the Resilient Building Council (RBC), expanding this proven system into a nationally coordinated approach for assessing property-level risk and resilience across all perils.

Embedding Resilience Ratings within insurance pricing, lending products, building standards, disclosure regimes and green finance taxonomies creates the market infrastructure needed to catalyse private investment in resilience upgrades, while enabling more efficient and effective targeting of government support.

Greater transparency around risk will generate distributional effects that must be actively managed. Rollout should therefore be carefully sequenced and supported by complementary data governance policies and built-in safeguards to prevent unintended impacts on vulnerable households during the transition.

## STANDARDISATION

### 1.S1

**Experts, governments, industry and consumer groups to agree on interim methodology for standardised, property-level risk data**

Government should convene researchers, insurers and consumer representatives to agree on an interim, standardised methodology for national property-level hazard mapping. Given the complexity and time required to develop comprehensive public risk maps, this interim approach should focus on identifying a transparent and consistent panel of existing hazard models that can be used to assess household-level hazard risk in the near term.

### 1.S2

**Government funds voluntary NRRRS national rollout, including publicly funded free home assessments**

A voluntary, opt-in national rollout of the NRRRS should be implemented to catalyse private household investment in resilience upgrades, enable integration with insurance pricing, and support the development of resilience finance solutions.

Under this approach, households can undertake a Resilience Ratings assessment and choose to share their rating with insurers, lenders and other third parties, providing a simple and trusted way to demonstrate reduced risk.

An opt-in model allows households, government programs, lenders and re/insurers to begin using the system immediately, ahead of any formal disclosure or pricing obligations (e.g. recommendation 1.L1). This enables early market adoption while supporting a staged transition to broader integration.

This rollout should be delivered by scaling the Resilient Building Council's (RBC's) existing Resilience Ratings system, including its free home self-assessment app, to cover multiple hazards. RBC's platform provides the operational foundation for NRRRS, enabling rapid national scale-up and supporting the development of market-based solutions.

## 1.M1

### **The Australian Reinsurance Pool Corporation (ARPC) integrates NRRRS to price and reward household resilience measures**

The ARPC should integrate the NRRRS resilience ratings into its pricing so that tiered reductions in reinsurance premiums align with the resilience rating scale. This would provide a transparent and nationally consistent basis for recognising household resilience measures within the insurance system and broader adaptation planning, supporting greater uptake of resilience discounts through the ARPC and strengthening the role of resilience incentives within the pool. It would also build on international experience, which shows that public-private reinsurance pools are most effective when they incorporate requirements for resilience measures that reduce damage, better protect people and homes, and lower claims costs for both the pool and insurers. By strengthening incentives for resilience upgrades, NRRRS integration would support risk reduction and improve the financial sustainability and stability of the Cyclone Reinsurance Pool.

ARPC RBC

## 1.M2

### **Experts, governments, industry and consumer groups to agree to risk and resilience data platforms design and governance to share NRRRS information (National Risk Platform & National Resilience Platform)**

Government should convene experts, insurers, banks and consumer groups to agree on the design and governance of a national data platform for NRRRS risk and resilience ratings. Household-level information would be accessible to government to support system-wide reporting and target setting (see 1.M5), while third-party access including by banks, insurers, prospective purchasers or renters would require homeowner consent. Drawing on the institutional framework of the existing credit reporting system would enable efficient implementation while establishing clear governance, consent protocols and consumer privacy protections.

Government Banks Insurers Consumer groups

## 1.L1

### **Government to integrate NRRRS with NatHERS Mandatory Disclosure Framework for disclosure for sale/rent of residential properties**

Government should introduce mandatory disclosure standards requiring NRRRS resilience rating certificates to be provided at the point of residential property sale and lease. Consistent with the Productivity Commission's advice on integrating NRRRS with national energy performance disclosure,<sup>1</sup> implementation should integrate with the emerging Mandatory Disclosure Framework<sup>2</sup> and existing NatHERS governance architecture to reduce duplication and accelerate rollout. Careful sequencing will be essential to align disclosure obligations with the availability of financial and advisory supports (e.g. 1.S5, 1.M8, 1.M4, 1.M6), ensuring that increased transparency functions as an empowering tool for households, linked to clear pathways and support options, rather than preceding the supports needed to act.

Mandatory disclosure of NRRRS resilience ratings would support the integration of resilience assessments and recommendations within the property valuation process, helping buyers, lenders and homeowners better understand climate risk and identify practical upgrade pathways at key market decision points.

Government

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1. As per the Productivity Commission's chapter 3, 'Addressing barriers to private investment' in the 'Investing in cheaper, cleaner energy and the net zero transformation' report (Productivity Commission, 2025)

2. See the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water's Mandatory Disclosure Framework 2, available at <https://www.energy.gov.au/energy-and-climate-change-ministerial-council/working-groups/energy-efficiency-working-group/home-energy-ratings-disclosure-framework-version-2>

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## 1.12

### **Government to mandate NRRRS is used for all grant systems (DRF, DRFA, RHF)**

Government should mandate the use of NRRRS ratings across all relevant public grant and recovery programs, including the Disaster Ready Fund (DRF), Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA) and the Resilient Homes Fund (RHF) as well as the new grant and subsidised lending products proposed in this document (e.g. **1.M4**). This would replace fragmented or ad hoc assessment processes with a consistent, evidence-based framework, improving transparency, targeting and fiscal efficiency. This approach delivers on key Colvin Review recommendations for the Commonwealth to prioritise risk reduction and resilience measures in disaster funding (Colvin, 2024).

Government

## 1.13

### **Finalise and launch standardised national public property-level hazard mapping (Risk Mapping Platform) & resilience ratings data (Resilience Ratings Platform)**

Government should finalise and launch a standardised national property-level hazard risk and resilience data platform, following recommendations **1.S1** (interim risk data methodology) and **1.M2** (NRRRS data platform and governance design). Granular, forward-looking, nationally consistent hazard mapping and resilience data enables all stakeholders to work from the same authoritative baseline, including households, governments, regulators, industry and markets. Governance rules provides protection to consumers in the use of the information. These two data platforms can be finalised and launched independently. While they should be cohesive they do not rely on each other.

Government

## FUNDING

### 1.S3

#### **Government/Investors to agree inclusion of NRRRS and resilience lending within Green Taxonomy to enable investment into resilience by capital markets**

Government should work with the Australian Sustainable Finance Institute to integrate NRRRS-aligned resilience upgrades into the Australian Green Taxonomy. Recognising adaptation within the taxonomy would allow verified resilience upgrades to qualify for green and sustainability-labelled finance, supporting the development of resilience lending products and attracting institutional capital. Taxonomy recognition would help shift adaptation from a largely grant-funded activity to a recognised investment category capable of attracting large-scale private capital. For households, this could expand access to dedicated resilience loans and lower the cost of finance for upgrades. Over time, the NRRRS could also be expanded to include non-residential buildings and infrastructure, enabling taxonomy-aligned resilience investment across the built environment.

Experts Government

## 1.S4

### **Government to investigate innovative options for funding low-income households to undertake resilience including integration with existing home energy upgrade programs**

Government should investigate innovative financing mechanisms to support low-income households to undertake resilience upgrades where market-based lending is inaccessible or inappropriate. This should include direct grant components where appropriate, as well as concessional or government-backed credit enhancement structures that lower borrowing costs without imposing unsustainable debt burdens. Where possible, existing frameworks should be expanded and adapted for resilience purposes, including income-contingent lending models (“HECS for resilience”) and extensions to the Home Equity Access Scheme to be accessible for low-income homeowners younger than retirement age. Means-tested grants and subsidised loans are critical to ensuring that funding pathways are available to all legacy households.

Experts Government Consumer groups

## 1.M3

### **Government to extend wholesale funding options for resilience lending through Clean Energy Finance Corporation (CEFC), based on NRRRS**

Government should expand the mandate of the Clean Energy Finance Corporation and other Specialist Investment Vehicles to include climate resilience investments aligned with the NRRRS. CEFC-style co-investment and wholesale funding could lower the cost of capital for resilience lending, similar to existing home energy upgrade programs that provide discounted loan rates. Extending these mechanisms to resilience would enable household finance, support resilience lending products, and crowd in private investment.

Government

## 1.M4

### **Government implements innovative options for funding low-income households to undertake resilience**

Following a comprehensive investigation into available options (1.S4), government must implement a range of both grant and concessional lending options that cater to the needs of diverse low-income legacy households. As with other funding options (such as 1.M6), it is important that households have access to local advice and support services so that they can properly understand the risks associated with resilience lending.

Government Consumer groups

## 1.M5

### **Government/Regulators to review barriers to investment in adaptation by superannuation sector**

Government and regulators should review the Your Future Your Super (YFYS) performance framework to ensure that investments recognised under the Green Taxonomy, including NRRRS-aligned resilience investments, are not unintentionally discouraged. This could include enabling such investments to be assessed appropriately within the performance framework or allowing a limited allocation of capital outside benchmark-based performance testing.

Recognising taxonomy-aligned adaptation investments would provide a clear pathway for superannuation funds to allocate capital to resilience investments without being penalised under benchmark-based performance rules. Superannuation funds are well placed to provide patient capital for long-term risk reduction across housing, infrastructure and the built environment. Even a small allocation of superannuation capital to adaptation could mobilise significant investment, supporting resilience investment vehicles and helping lower the cost of capital for household resilience upgrades.

Government Regulators

## 1.M6

### **Banks to offer resilience loans products underpinned by NRRRS**

Banks should develop and offer a range of dedicated NRRRS aligned resilience loan products. By using verified resilience ratings to assess risk reduction and value creation, lenders can more accurately price adaptation investments, which will bring transaction costs down and thereby provide better value-for-money for consumers. These products should include innovative market-rate loans as well as lending enabled by wholesale funding from the CEFC (1.M3) and by the securitisation of resilience loans into capital markets as adaptation bonds (1.S3). Products should target key groups, including elderly households, families and landlords.

Banks Consumer groups

## 1.L4

### **States and Territories expand state-based legislation for Environmental Upgrade Agreements to enable rates-based finance for residential resilience retrofits**

State governments should expand existing Environmental Upgrade Finance (EUF) legislation to enable rates-based finance mechanisms for residential resilience retrofits. Extending EUF-style frameworks beyond commercial property would allow households to access long-term, low-cost finance repaid via council rates, with repayments attached to the property rather than the individual borrower. Leveraging established EUF architecture would minimise administrative complexity while creating a scalable financing pathway for NRRRS aligned borrowing.

State Governments

## CONSUMER ADVICE

### 1.S5

#### **Government/Insurers/Banks to fund training for independent and place-based consumer advice providers around resilient building options**

Government, insurers and banks should fund training and expanded resourcing for existing independent place-based consumer advice services so they can provide resilient buildings advice to households and SMEs and support them to understand available credit and insurance options. Phase 1 should focus on training consumer advice providers around resilient building options, offering free home resilience assessments and providing navigation around the limited number of existing insurance and borrowing options.

Government Banks Insurers Consumer groups Regulators

### 1.M7

#### **Governments develop and fund a public education campaign to raise awareness and encourage household investment in resilience**

Governments should develop and fund a coordinated public education campaign to build awareness of household climate risk and the supports available to households (in particular, place-based advice services, see 1.S8). The campaign should seek to normalise resilience investment as a standard component of responsible homeownership, reinforcing social norms around adaptation and risk reduction. Innovative options like a reality TV series based on The Block, should be considered.

Experts Government Banks Insurers Consumer groups

## 1.M8

### **Government/Insurers/Banks to fund the expansion of independent and place-based consumer advice services to allow them to provide resilient building advice to households and SMEs in line with newly available credit and insurance products**

Government/insurers/banks to fund the expansion of existing independent place-based consumer advice services for resilient buildings advice for households and SMEs. This Phase 2 will focus on additional training to advice providers around newly available credit and insurance products and the expansion of advice services.

Government Banks Insurers Consumer groups

## TRUST

### 1.S6

#### **Insurers to commit to including NRRRS within premium pricing**

Building on emerging industry efforts to incorporate resilience considerations into pricing, insurers should make a clear public commitment to recognising resilience performance within premium structures. This will provide consumers with a clear signal that resilience ratings will deliver premium benefits.

Insurers

### 1.S7

#### **Insurers to provide better information to consumers on drivers of insurance pricing**

Clearer explanation of the primary determinants of premium pricing is essential to building consumer trust in risk-based insurance markets. Providing accessible information about how exposure, vulnerability and resilience measures affect pricing will improve transparency and reinforce the credibility of resilience incentives.

Insurers

### 1.S8

#### **Improving consumer outcomes across banking and finance when insurance claims are paid**

Government, banks and insurers should work together to improve consumer outcomes when insurance claims are paid on mortgaged properties. This should include clearer and more consistent processes for mortgagees and borrowers when making insurance claims, as well as improved arrangements for the disbursement of cash settlements where insurers do not directly undertake rebuilding works. Standardised protocols would help ensure that claim proceeds are used efficiently to repair or rebuild homes while reducing administrative delays and uncertainty for affected households.

Banks Insurers Consumer Groups

### 1.M9

#### **Insurers to include NRRRS resilience ratings within premium pricing**

Clear and transparent translation of resilience ratings into premium adjustments will be essential to generate predictable incentive effects, support household investment in resilience, and reinforce trust in risk-based pricing. Ongoing monitoring and reporting should accompany implementation to ensure alignment with the objectives of resilience improvement and consumer trust ([1.M10](#)).

Insurers Government Regulators

## 1.M10

### **Insurers to provide tailored information on how resilience ratings have been included within pricing for individual consumers and empower independent monitor to ensure compliance**

Providing policyholders with individualised explanations of how resilience ratings influence their premiums will support informed comparison, improve market transparency, and ensure that resilience incentives are both visible and credible. By enabling consumers to shop around more effectively, tailored disclosure will encourage greater competitive alignment in the treatment of resilience across insurers. Ongoing monitoring and reporting by an independent and empowered price monitor is critical to ensuring sector-wide consistency and maintaining consumer trust.

Government Insurers Regulators

## 1.L5

### **Insurers provide pricing information on a range of resilience ratings at the quotation stage and on renewal notices**

Insurers should provide transparent pricing information showing how premiums for a specific brand and product would vary across different resilience ratings at both the quotation stage and in renewal notices. Presenting indicative premium ranges for alternative resilience levels would enable households to see the financial implications of upgrading, even where resilience repricing benefits are modest. At renewal, clear disclosure of how a property's current resilience rating has influenced pricing - and how improvements could alter future premiums - would strengthen consumer understanding and support informed decision-making. Standardised presentation formats may be required to ensure clarity, comparability and avoid consumer confusion.

Government Insurers Consumer groups Regulators

## BUILDING STANDARDS

## 1.M11

### **Government to develop training programs for the building industry aligned to NRRRS**

Government to support training and accreditation programs for the building industry aligned to NRRRS. Training and accreditation for the building industry increases consumer confidence and avoids adverse outcomes. Embedding resilience into formal construction education pathways such as TAFE courses and apprenticeships, mainstreams resilient building practices and solutions.

Government Builders

## 1.L6

### **Minimum resilient building standards for renters**

In collaboration with State Governments, Government to introduce minimum resilience standards for rental properties. (Builds on disclosures required under [1.L1](#)). Establishing baseline requirements for resilience would help prevent resilience reform from entrenching tenure-based inequality and ensure that risk reduction is not limited to owner-occupied housing. Implementation should be coordinated through state and territory tenancy and building legislation, with appropriate transition periods and complementary financial support ([1.M6](#)) to assist landlords in meeting new requirements without precipitating rental market disruption.

State Governments Banks Consumer groups

## 1.L7

### Australian Building Codes Board integrates NRRRS into the National Construction Code

The Australian Building Codes Board should integrate NRRRS resilience ratings into the National Construction Code to embed climate risk considerations within mainstream building regulation and provide regulatory coherence across insurance, lending and planning systems. This is critical not only for new builds but for major renovations and repairs to buildings following weather-related damage (3.M1 and 3.L1). Implementation should be staged and coordinated with states and territories to ensure technical feasibility, industry readiness and alignment with broader building reform processes.

Government State Governments Builders

## FINANCIAL STABILITY

### 1.S9

#### Insurance Coverage Platform - Government/Banks/Insurers and consumer groups to agree to a data-sharing platform design to enable consumers to provide electronic assurance of insurance coverage

Government, banks and insurers should establish a secure and interoperable data-sharing platform enabling consumers to provide annual electronic assurance of insurance coverage for mortgaged properties. A standardised mechanism for verifying coverage would reduce administrative friction, strengthen prudential oversight and support the development of resilience-linked lending products. The platform should be designed to build on the existing Consumer Data Right (CDR) framework, including its consent architecture, accreditation model, data security standards and regulatory oversight, rather than creating a parallel regime.

To address the considerable risks to households associated with underinsurance disclosure, implementation must be carefully sequenced and accompanied by complementary policy measures. These must include transition arrangements (3.S2), access to affordable insurance coverage options (1.M4, 3.S3, 1.M6, 3.L3), and hardship pathways for vulnerable consumers (1.M13). Careful sequencing of these reforms will ensure that enhanced transparency strengthens financial stability without exposing vulnerable households to punitive consequences absent viable remediation pathways.

Government Banks Insurers Consumer groups Regulators Experts

### 1.M12

#### Insurance Coverage Platform is rolled out, funded by banks, insurers and Government

Following agreement on design and governance as well as the implementation of key household pathways and supports, the insurance data-sharing platform should be implemented nationally, with joint funding from banks, insurers and government to reflect its shared prudential and market benefits.

Government Banks Insurers Consumer groups Regulators

### 1.M13

#### Banks work with consumer groups to develop fair outcomes for uninsurable homes

Banks should work collaboratively with consumer organisations to develop fair and transparent approaches for managing loans secured against homes that become uninsurable (or where owners cannot afford available insurance options), including hardship pathways, loan restructuring options, and clear communication standards. Developing agreed frameworks in advance will reduce uncertainty, prevent ad hoc enforcement responses, and ensure that emerging uninsurability risks are managed in a manner that supports financial stability without precipitating avoidable housing distress. ASIC and APRA may need to be consulted regarding regulatory exemptions or no-action commitments during Australia's resilience transition.

Banks Consumer groups Regulators

## 1.M14

**Based on Insurance Coverage Platform and Resilience Ratings Platform, Commonwealth and State Governments to regularly report on “state of resilience” of Australian homes and to set long-term strategic targets for resilience levels and insurance coverage**

Commonwealth Government to provide annual aggregate reporting (split by state) on average resilience ratings of homes and levels of insurance coverage, to set targets for minimum resilience ratings across the country, and integrate plans to reach these targets within the National Adaptation Plan.

Government

## 1.L8

**Banks required to provide evidence to regulator on insurance coverage of property securities, based on platform access to data with consumer permission**

Using the insurance coverage platform, banks to provide evidence to APRA in quarterly APRA returns on insurance coverage of property securities for residential loans, in order to ensure compliance with APRA APS 220 requirement that property securities are “appropriately insured at time of origination and that this insurance is maintained under the contractual term of the exposure”. This will ensure resilience in Australia’s broader financial system to natural disasters, and ensure banks are incentivised to address insurance affordability issues.

Banks Consumer groups Regulators

## OUTCOME 2: SUPPORTING COMMUNITY RESILIENCE INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENGAGEMENT

### SUPPORT FRAMEWORKS FOR HIGH-RISK COMMUNITIES

## 2.S1

**Government codesigns a local housing resilience engagement planning framework and training to enable consistent, deliberative Community Disaster Adaptation Plans in all high-risk areas, including the possibility of relocation**

Government should codesign, with local governments, community organisations and relevant sector experts, a structured engagement framework, guidelines and training to support the development of consistent, deliberative Community Disaster Adaptation Plans in high-risk areas. The framework should include access to and communication of local risk and resilience data, structured and trauma-informed facilitation tools and clear guidance for comparing adaptation pathways, including retrofitting and voluntary relocation. The framework must be closely integrated with place-based consumer education and advisory services (1.S5) and linked to relocation and transition supports where required, in order to enable community-led approaches to planning while supporting equitable participation across diverse communities.

Government Local Communities Consumer groups Experts

## 2.M1

### **Government provides funding for community engagement to develop Community Disaster Adaptation Plans in all high-risk areas (including retreat plans) consistent with framework**

Local governments work with local services to lead inclusive local engagement processes as per the framework developed above (2.S1) to enable deliberative, equitable and accessible participation including, for example, resourcing for interpreters, childcare, facilitation, local engagement leads and technical input from planners, engineers and insurers. Through this process, each high-risk locality develops a Community Disaster Adaptation Plan outlining solutions from household-level retrofits to neighbourhood resilience works and, where needed, plans for voluntary relocation.

Government Local Communities Consumer groups Experts

## 2.L1

### **Integration of community level Disaster Adaptation Plans into the National Adaptation Plan**

Community-level Disaster Adaptation Plans should be formally integrated into the National Adaptation Plan in order to provide transparency and accountability, ensuring that community deliberation meaningfully informs national adaptation priorities rather than remaining advisory in nature. Clear governance arrangements will be required to respect local autonomy while embedding community-led planning within a coordinated national adaptation architecture.

Government

## FUNDING FOR COMMUNITY ADAPTATION

## 2.S2

### **Government commits to expanded Disaster Ready Fund budget and timeline to support further investment in public resilience infrastructure including implementation of the ICA's Flood Defence Fund**

A clear, multi-year funding commitment to an expanded and longer-term Disaster Ready Fund would enable more ambitious, place-based resilience projects by providing state and local governments with the certainty required to undertake strategic planning for the design and coordination of multi-year resilience programs at scale, rather than relying on short-term, reactive project cycles. The Flood Defence Fund that has been proposed by the ICA should be implemented.

Government

## 2.L2

### **State and local governments to access adaptation funding for resilience measures for social housing and council infrastructure using Green Taxonomy**

State and local governments should utilise the Green Taxonomy framework to access capital market funding for resilience upgrades to social housing and council-owned infrastructure. This would expand funding capacity for upgrading vulnerable housing stock and critical local infrastructure, while improving transparency and comparability for investors. Alignment with the NRRRS framework would ensure that funded projects deliver verified resilience outcomes and contribute to broader system-wide risk reduction objectives.

State Governments Local Communities

### 2.L3

#### **Housing Australia Future Funds to include NRRRS within funding priorities and minimum standards for funding**

The Housing Australia Future Fund should incorporate NRRRS risk and resilience metrics within its funding priorities and minimum standards, positioning social and affordable housing as a lead market for climate-resilient construction. This market-shaping role would accelerate cost reductions, standardisation and innovation, benefiting the broader housing sector over time. Integrating NRRRS criteria at the point of funding approval would also ensure that public capital supports durable, insurable and climate-ready housing assets while avoiding the creation of new legacy risk.

Government

### 2.L4

#### **Government to fund implementation of Community Disaster Adaptation Plans (including retreat plan) consistent with national framework**

following on from **2.S1** and **2.M1**, government must provide dedicated funding to support the delivery of priority measures identified through community deliberation and articulated in Community Disaster Adaptation Plans.

Government

## OUTCOME 3: RESILIENT MARKET INNOVATION

### HOMEOWNERS

#### 3.S1

##### **Government and industry fund NRRRS training and accreditation for local trades to offer resilience maintenance services**

Government and industry should jointly fund training and accreditation programs to equip local tradespeople to provide NRRRS-aligned resilience maintenance services. Ensuring that households have access to qualified local providers for routine maintenance - such as roof integrity, drainage, vegetation management and other risk-reduction measures - will help prevent insurance claims from being rejected due to maintenance clauses while supporting skilled employment pathways in rural areas.

Government Banks Insurers Builders

#### 3.S2

##### **Insurers to develop high excess products to provide disaster cover linked to contingent lending from banks to cover excess in the event of damage**

By lowering upfront premium costs, high-excess disaster cover can help ensure continued participation in insurance markets while longer-term resilience reforms take effect. These policies must be coordinated with contingent lending arrangements from banks that guarantee timely access to credit to cover the excess in the event of damage. High excess products linked to contingent lending can be implemented quickly under existing products, have already been implemented in markets such as the USA, making them a stop gap solution for insurance affordability in the short term, while pursuing a longer-term pathway to improved resilience under the NRRRS framework.

Banks Insurers

### 3.M1

#### **Insurers and Governments to agree to a “build back better” framework**

Insurers and governments should work together to develop a nationally consistent “build back better” framework. This would enable resilience improvements to be incorporated into post-disaster rebuilding, reducing repeated losses and improving long-term insurability. Aligning eligible improvements with NRRRS-certified resilience measures would provide a clear and consistent basis for identifying appropriate upgrades. The framework should also include mechanisms to link rebuilding works with relevant resilience financing arrangements (1.M3, 1.M4, 1.M6, 1.L4), enabling households to combine insurance with other funding sources to achieve stronger resilience outcomes.

Government Insurers

### 3.M2

#### **Government, industry and consumer groups collaborate on a consumer awareness campaign for build back better options (including funding options) post-disaster**

The campaign should explain how resilience upgrades can be incorporated into repair or rebuilding processes and outline the benefits for long-term insurability and risk reduction. This includes information on how insurance-funded rebuilding can be combined with grants, concessional lending or other resilience financing mechanisms to support improved outcomes. This information should be communicated in non-disaster periods, rather than only in the recovery phase, so that households are better prepared to make informed decisions if disaster occurs.

Government Banks Insurers Consumer groups

### 3.M3

#### **Government, insurers and consumer groups collaborate to develop multi-year insurance products**

These groups should collaborate to explore options for multi-year home insurance products that provide greater pricing stability for households undertaking resilience investments. Greater certainty over future insurance costs may be critical in giving some legacy households the confidence to undertake resilience investments with large upfront costs, particularly given the modest financial returns many will see from resilience-related premium discounts. Collaborative development will be important to identify approaches that balance consumer protection, insurer risk management and long-term insurability objectives.

Government Insurers Consumer groups Regulators

### 3.L1

#### **All insurers roll-out standard home building products that include the choice of build back better**

Following agreement on a national build back better framework (3.M1), build back better options should be rolled out across the sector as standard for home building insurance products.

Insurers

### 3.L2

#### **Insurers roll out longer-term products to lock in benefits**

Following the collaborative development of viable models for multi-year insurance products (3.M3), insurers should introduce long-term products that create greater certainty over future coverage and pricing.

Insurers Regulators

### 3.L3

#### **Insurers roll out high resilience rated Pre-fab or Kit-home replacement policies**

Insurers should develop and offer policies that provide high-resilience prefabricated or kit-home replacements following severe damage or total loss. Standardising a suite of pre-approved, NRRRS aligned replacement models with high resilience ratings would allow insurers to deliver faster, more cost-effective rebuilding while ensuring improved protection against future hazards.

Insurers Consumer groups Regulators

## SMEs

### 3.S3

#### **Insurers to develop SME products supported by parametric reinsurance (e.g. for quick reinstatement of business operations)**

Insurers should develop insurance products for SMEs that incorporate parametric reinsurance triggers to enable rapid payouts when disaster thresholds are reached. By reducing claims complexity with payments linked to predefined hazard indicators rather than loss assessments, parametric products are well suited to supporting business continuity and reinstatement of operations.

Insurers

### 3.S4

#### **Government/ Regulators to facilitate recognition of parametric coverage**

Government and regulators should establish clear regulatory recognition for parametric insurance products to support their development and uptake within Australian insurance markets. This includes clarifying how parametric coverage is treated within existing insurance and prudential frameworks, and ensuring that such products can operate alongside traditional indemnity policies.

Government Insurers Regulators

### 3.M4

#### **Insurers to develop group parametric insurance products, held by local council and paid through rates, for the benefit of the community and local SMEs**

In consultation with local councils, insurers should develop group parametric insurance products that can be held at the local government level, with premiums paid through council rates and coverage benefiting the broader community and local SMEs. By linking payouts to predefined hazard triggers, group parametric products could deliver rapid funding following disaster events to support local recovery, business continuity and essential community services.

Government Local Communities Insurers Consumer groups

## TENANTS

### 3.S5

#### **Standardise temporary accommodation in landlord policies and tenant contents policies for the benefit of tenants when homes become uninhabitable**

Insurers should standardise provisions for temporary accommodation in landlord insurance policies to ensure renters have access to alternative housing when rental properties become uninhabitable following insured events. Establishing consistent coverage standards would help close an important protection gap for tenants, who are often displaced by disasters but lack direct access to rebuilding or accommodation benefits.

Insurers Consumer groups

### 3.M5

#### **Insurers develop optional parametric payout benefits in landlord policies for the benefit of tenants recognising relocation costs when homes become uninhabitable and the local rental market is inundated**

Insurers should develop parametric policies that trigger payments to the benefit of tenants when disaster events render rental properties uninhabitable. Such products would be a voluntary addition to temporary accommodation in landlord policies (see 3.S5)

Insurers Consumer groups

### 3.M6

#### **Insurers, banks and government develop specialist insurance and lending products which integrate resilience into existing incentive programs for landlords**

Insurers and lenders should develop specialist insurance and lending products in coordination with government, which integrate resilience upgrades with existing incentive programs available to landlords, such as those that address energy efficiency. Coordinated product design would help lower the cost and complexity of resilience upgrades for landlords and ensure that tenants benefit from improved housing resilience over time.

Banks Insurers Government

### 3.L4

#### **State governments mandate disclosure of insurance tenancy benefits in rental documentation**

State governments should require disclosure of relevant insurance tenancy benefits within rental documentation, including information on temporary accommodation coverage (3.S5) or other protections available to tenants when homes become uninhabitable following insured events (3.M5). Embedding this information within standard tenancy agreements or disclosure statements would improve tenant awareness of available protections and clarify how these benefits can be accessed. Implementation would require amendments to state and territory tenancy legislation to ensure consistent disclosure requirements across jurisdictions.

State Governments

# SOLUTIONS APPLIED TO OUR ARCHETYPES

## FULL ARCHETYPE STORIES IN APPENDIX



### ALICE

- Free home assessment and independent advice on possible resilience improvements (**1.S2, 1.S5, 1.M8**)
- Funding options available for adaptation/resilience upgrades to supplement Alice's funds (**1.M4, 1.M6, 1.L4**)
- Builders have done standardised training in resilience best practice (**1.M11**)
- Affordable maintenance service available to support the ongoing condition of Alice's home (**3.S1**)
- Risk rating system at point of sale to protect the new buyer in case Alice sells (**1.L1**)
- Innovative insurance products for Alice going forward - reduced insurance premiums, Kit home, high excess product with contingent lending, etc. (**1.M1, 1.M9, 1.L5, 3.S2, 3.L1, 3.L3**)
- Longer-term product to lock in benefits (**3.L2**)

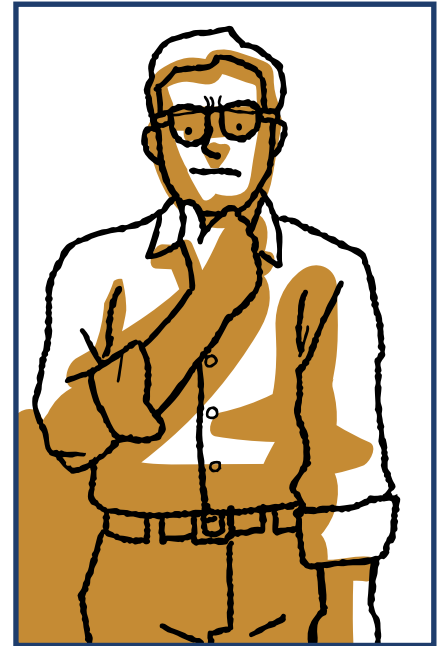


### BOB

- Rates-based finance for resilience retrofits (**1.L4**)
- Low-income household funding (**1.M4**)
- Insurance premium reduction (**1.M9, 1.M1**)
- Multi-year insurance products (**3.L2**)
- Community level dialogue with Bob to address resilience collectively not just individually (**2.M1**)
- Place-based consumer advice services (**1.S5, 1.M8**)
- Funded community-level Disaster Adaptation Plans (**2.L4**)
- Public resilience infrastructure (**2.S2**)

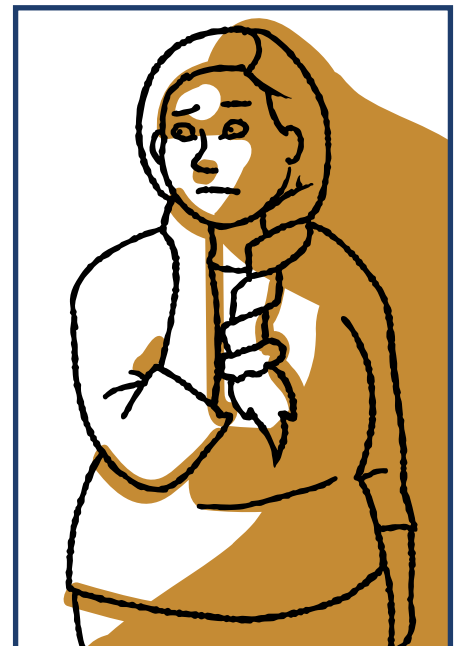
## CHARLIE

- Free home assessment and independent advice on possible resilience improvements (1.S2, 1.S5, 1.M8)
- Funding options available for adaptation/resilience upgrades (1.M4, 1.M6, 1.L4)
- Rates-based finance (1.L4)
- Transparency in insurance premium pricing for resilience (1.M9, 1.M10, 1.L5)
- Insurance premium reduction (1.M9)
- Refinancing based on higher valued home due to resilience investments (1.L1)
- Specialist products for landlords & protections for tenants in disaster (3.S5, 3.M5, 3.M6, 3.L4)
- Community engagement in the design of local Disaster Adaptation Plans and funding for community-level infrastructure to reduce risk to Charlie's properties (2.S2, 2.L4)



## DIYA

- Insurance premium reduction (1.M9)
- SME Parametric cover for rapid and smaller cash payments for certain losses (3.S3)
- Business income protection cover provided for local SMEs via group parametric policy held by local council (3.M4)
- Resilience finance options (1.M6, 1.M4, 1.L4)
- Training for builders (1.M11)
- Build back better options (3.L1)



## CONSULTATION ON THE ACTION PLAN

Invitees to the Workshop were also invited to provide feedback on the Action Plan, and this feedback has been incorporated into the plan. We have not attempted to obtain consensus on the Action Plan, given the wide range of stakeholders consulted, and so it should not be read as having the full endorsement of any of the participants. Nonetheless, the feedback we have obtained has been strongly supportive of the plan as a way forward to resolve many issues.

We acknowledge that further work is required in some areas in order to resolve concerns expressed by participants, and seek to discuss these in future

## CONCLUSION - NEXT STEPS

Hundreds of thousands of Australians are living in homes that are in high-risk areas for floods, cyclones and bushfires. As extreme weather risks escalate (in part, due to climate change), home insurance is becoming increasingly unaffordable for homeowners in harm's way. Many people in this situation are in lower-income households. It is therefore not surprising that some homeowners opt out of flood cover, or they just give up their insurance altogether. Impacted Australians are tired and distressed because of the significant financial and wellbeing risks they face. They should not be expected to solve this issue on their own.

The prudential regulator for banks and insurers (APRA) estimates that around one in seven Australian houses are currently uninsured and this could rise to one in four by 2050 (APRA, Mind the Gap - An Insurance Climate Vulnerability Assessment, 2026, p 3). This is a shocking situation. Indeed, APRA states that this situation 'could erode the resilience of Australia's financial system' (APRA Insurance CVA 2026, p 6).

This is an escalating problem for the wellbeing and safety of many Australians and their communities. It poses a potential systemic risk for our financial system.

In an effort to address the 'protection gap' and support affordable insurance for legacy homes, representatives from the community, government,

workshops as discussed below. We also recognise that many recommendations will require further consultation and development, and we will continue to invite and collaborate with willing stakeholders.

Participants noted that there were some homes where resilience measures would not be sufficient to reduce risk to acceptable levels, and retreat options are required. Recommendations **2.S1** and **2.L1** do include the development of Community Disaster Adaptation Plans that include the possibility of retreat. However, retreat is not the focus of this Action Plan, as discussed above.

academia and financial services convened a workshop in November 2025.

The outcome of this workshop is a 'Housing Resilience Action Plan' which targets practical actions to improve the resilience of homes to extreme weather events and thereby improve the affordability of insurance. The key recommended action is the establishment of a National Risk & Resilience Rating System (NRRRS) to support the development of home lending and insurance products - that can enable and incentivise investments by homeowners in resilience upgrades for their homes.

It is acknowledged that the NRRRS could be a key part of a systems-wide plan to address home insurance affordability in the near and medium terms. It is also acknowledged that support from the federal Government is essential to ensure all appropriate legislative and regulatory frameworks are in place to facilitate a nationally consistent approach.

Accordingly, we encourage the federal Government to convene a forum to strike a **'National Housing Resilience Accord'** in the next six months - with the NRRRS as a key action item on the agenda for agreement and execution, and in-principle support for this Action Plan.

# FUTURE WORKSHOPS

The organisers behind this report are proposing to host a number of future collaborative workshops. The workshops proposed below all dig into some of the more complex and longer-term recommendations from our Action Plan. The purpose of these workshops is to create a safe environment (Chatham House) for industry and consumer stakeholders to work through policy challenges openly.

## 1. SHARING INSURANCE INFORMATION ON MORTGAGED PROPERTIES



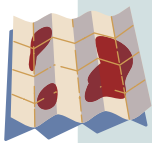
Does Australia need stronger enforcement of APRA APS 220? What will happen to homeowners who cannot afford home insurance but whose mortgage contract requires comprehensive cover? How can banks access up to date information about whether or not a customer is insured? This problem will require banks, insurers, regulators and consumer groups to come together to discuss a coordinated and fair approach to sharing insurance information on mortgaged homes.

## 2. DEVELOPING MULTI YEAR HOME INSURANCE PRODUCTS



Australia needs better alignment between our long term mortgage investments but short (12 month) term insurance coverage. Why should homeowners invest in resilience upgrades if they are not guaranteed at least a few years of insurance discounts? Is it possible for insurers to offer multi-year fixed rate insurance coverage?

## 3. MAKING REDZONE RISK MAPPING PUBLICLY AVAILABLE



Lots of stakeholders have called for national standardised risk mapping that is available to all levels of government, industry and the public. According to the ICA, across markets globally, establishing an authoritative national baseline of current and future hazard risk, linked to public policy settings, has been a gamechanger for tackling future risk. This risk could be publicly disclosed at the point of sale or signing of a residential tenancy agreement. But publicly available hazard maps will also have an immediate effect on property values and local communities. This is sensitive information which will require thoughtful governance.

## 4. PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS FOR RESILIENCE FUNDING



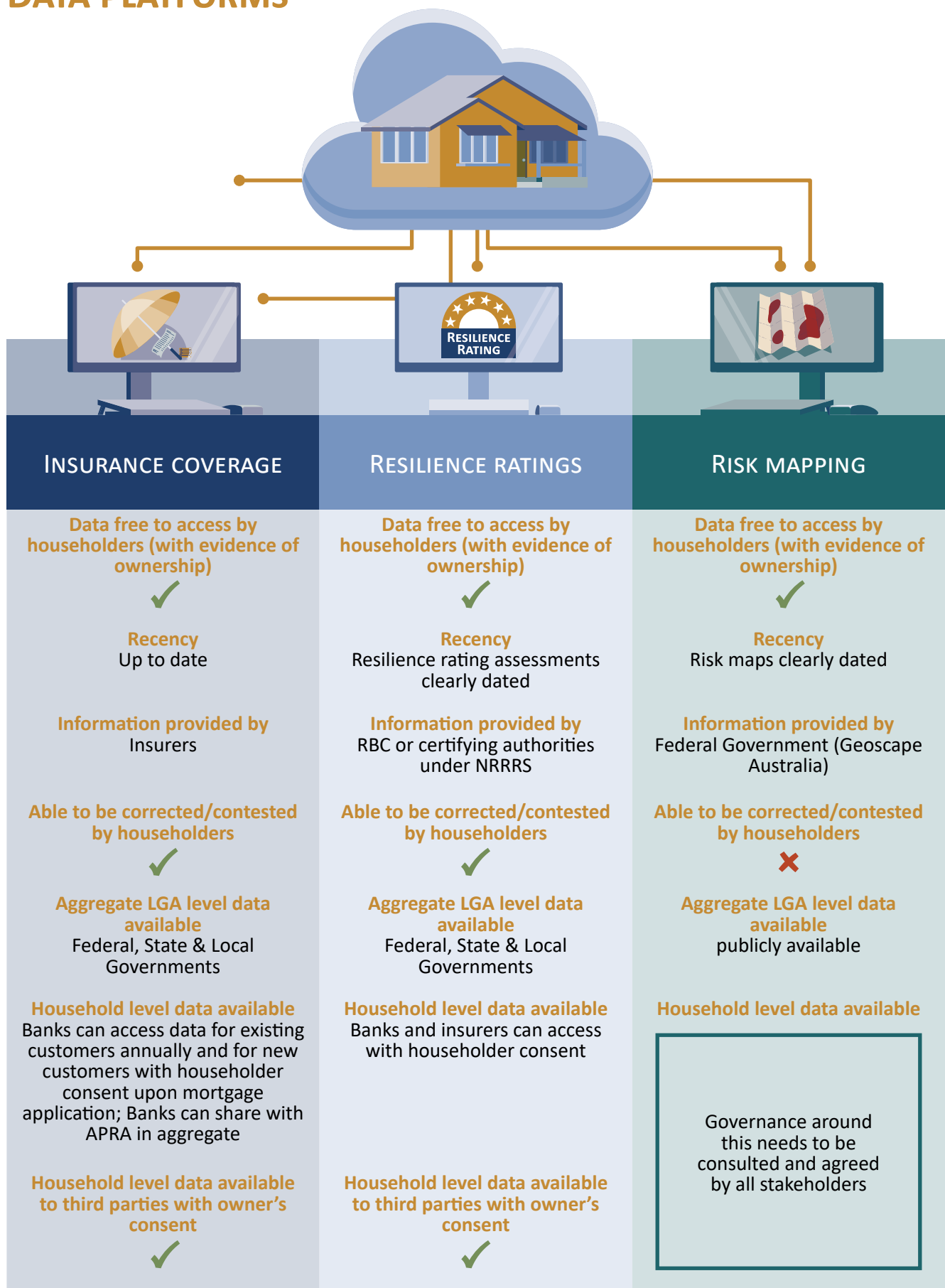
There are a number of public-private resilience funding options proposed in this Action Plan, including concessional finance, home-equity access loans, risk pools and 'HECS for resilience'. How can these funding solutions be progressed? Are there regulatory barriers that need to be considered? Would these types of loans be suitable or affordable for low-income consumers? Are any lenders working on innovative products which could use government backing?

## 5. DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY DISASTER ADAPTATION PLANS



Individual decisions about housing resilience sit within a broader community context -with social, cultural, economic and environmental factors unique to each community. What approaches enable community adaptation planning that are inclusive and equitable, informed by technical expertise, and appropriately resourced so that responsibility does not fall disproportionately on communities? What are the roles of governments, insurers, local services and others to support diverse cohorts to understand risk and compare adaptation pathways? How might local plans link to resilience funding?

# DATA PLATFORMS



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# APPENDIX

## FULL CONSUMER ARCHETYPES

### ALICE

- Lives in an older weatherboard home on stumps near a river in a flood plain.
- Has not been insured for some time because premiums have been unaffordable.
- Owns her home outright and has kept it well maintained, but she knows it is a high-risk for flooding. Her home was flooded about 10 years ago and she had insurance at the time and was able to get everything repaired, but her premiums skyrocketed after that. Her home (thankfully) has not flooded since.
- Has recently come into some inheritance money and could do resilient works on her home but is not sure where to start.
- Is also near the end of her working life and while she has one-off funds for some resilience work now, she will not have capacity to absorb high and increasing premiums once she retires. She needs to know if her home can be made safe and insurable for the long run, otherwise she will sell the property and move somewhere less risky.
- Loves her community. She has known a lot of people who have sold up to developers and moved after the floods ten years ago, so she's lost some close friends who left town. She has lived in her home for most of her life and wants to stay if she can.

### BOB

- Is retired and on a fixed income. He has some mobility issues and has already adapted his home to be suitable for a wheelchair which he uses sometimes.
- Has a small mortgage still with his bank because he refinanced to do some renovations ten years ago.
- His home is in a moderate flood risk area although he has heard from his neighbours that climate change will make that worse. His home has not been flooded before. He is also right on the bush and has a BAL30 rating.
- Bob's grandfather built his home, and he intends to live there for the rest of his life. He did renovations to make sure his home would be suitable for his mobility needs. His home is in great condition and well maintained by his sons who come to help out on the weekends.
- Has minimal superannuation and receives a small pension. His whole retirement plan is in this house.
- Does not have savings to undertake any significant changes to the home and banks are not going to lend him any money now that he is retired. He does have over \$1million in equity on the property according to a recent assessment, but the value of housing in the area is dropping.
- Has been paying for home insurance with the same company for 30 years, but last year his premiums doubled and this year they are doubling again. He simply cannot afford the increase on his fixed income. He has looked at a few other insurers, but they are all too high for his budget. His neighbours are finding similar outcomes when shopping around for cover.
- None of the insurers he spoke with offered him reduced premiums if he implements certain resilience measures, so he has given up, assuming he'll likely end up uninsured. This is causing him a lot of anxiety since he wants the property to go to his sons when he is gone.

## CHARLIE

- Has a mortgage with his bank that will not be paid off for another 20 years. He only bought his home with his wife 10 years ago. They have two kids in the local school.
- The home is set up as a duplex, Charlie's family lives in one half, and he has long-term tenants in the other half. His tenants are an elderly couple who have lived in the area their entire life. Their children live nearby and help them out with groceries and drive them to appointments.
- Charlie's insurance premiums have been increasing steadily for years but this year they have increased 50% with flood cover and he doesn't think the price is accurate, even though he has shopped around and other insurers are quoting about the same premium. The premiums he's being quoted are not making financial sense and he's contemplating either selling the rental portion of the property (which would require evicting his long-term tenants) or just not insuring the property until he can find a solution.
- Charlie's home has never been flooded as far as he knows, and his tenants say the area has not flooded for decades. He called his insurer to ask why the premium is so high and the insurer could not explain what has changed since last year.
- Thinks there are probably things he could do around the property that would make it more resilient to storms but he does not have the cash to do much besides cleaning out the gutters and keeping the trees cut back.

## DIYA

- Lives with her young family in a regional town with a high flood risk level. The property is on a few acres, with river frontage.
- The home is a weatherboard, on stumps, in well maintained condition.
- There is a separate building on the property, also on stumps, from which Diya operates a small business. The business premises sits topographically lower than the house.
- Has a manageable mortgage and is generally in a stable financial position.
- Both building structures are covered by relevant insurance.
- The property was inundated by flood waters in 2022. Diya accepted a cash settlement on the home (total loss), and on the business premises, from separate insurers.
- The home cash settlement was held by the bank and only released after significant negotiations. This resulted in a 6-month delay in rebuilding.
- With the assistance of government response brokerage, the business premises was raised above 1:100 flood risk level.
- Diya wanted to also raise the house and build back with flood-resilient materials, but the cost was unaffordable, and there was no guarantee the mitigation measures would be reflected in ever rising insurance premiums. Planning permission was eventually granted for the entire premises to be built at the same pre flood level.
- Due to various disputes and negotiations with her bank, insurers and local council, it was 2.5 years before rebuilding works commenced, causing significant mental health impacts upon Diya and her family.
- Insurance premiums for her home and business are now significantly higher.
- Diya wants to stay in the town, it's where she grew up and has an established business, where her partner is employed and where her extended family live. Moving to a lower risk area would cause financial hardship due to an increased mortgage commitment.

## PARTICIPANT SURVEY RESULTS

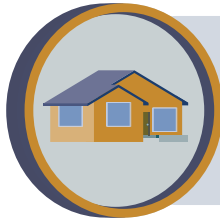
### WHAT WOULD AN EFFECTIVE SYSTEM LOOK LIKE?



Better products to cater to vulnerability



Common language in insurance communications



Stronger community services to support legacy households to navigate their options



More flexibility in hardship provisions



Income contingent loans for resilience upgrades



Central database for property-level hazard risk



Collaboration between public and private sectors on targeting buybacks

# PARTICIPANT SURVEY RESULTS

## WHAT WOULD HELP THE ARCHETYPES?

### ALICE

- Shift from funding from recovery to resilience
- Adaptation bonds, municipal bonds for large-scale resilience works
- Re-insurance pool for homes not suitable to adaptation or managed retreat in high-risk areas
- Training for builders in resilience
- Meaningful dialogue for genuine cooperation
- Maintenance service to support the condition of homes
- Risk rating system at point of sale to protect the new buyer in case Alice sells
- Free home assessments and independent advice on resilience improvements



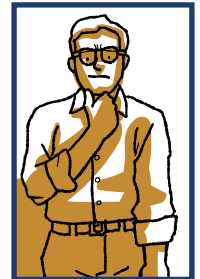
### BOB

- Pre-approved engineered construction for speedy recovery from disaster
- Centralised database of physical risk
- Government underwriting of loans with a caveat on the home
- Subsidies on insurance for most vulnerable
- Single source on information on insurance and resilience for high-risk areas
- Consumer Data Right equivalent for insurance so that banks can access insurance data



### CHARLIE

- Refinancing based on higher valued home due to mitigation investments
- Levy on fossil fuel exports to fund mitigation
- Advisory network of climate adaptation specialists
- Resilience recommendations as part of valuation process
- Government provision of wholesale funding/guarantees on resilience lending
- Transparency in insurance premium pricing



### DIYA

- Have councils implement mechanisms to expedite planning approvals for resilient rebuilding and establish clear, consistent guidelines for construction in high-risk areas
- More mental health support in disaster response processes
- Bring insurance into the mortgage value allowing a single monthly payment
- Better settlement processes between banks and insurers for releasing payments
- Introduce discounts for resilience improvements in mortgage lending rates and council rates as well as insurance premiums
- Address concern that customers who are provided with additional benefits or incentives like BBB won't stay on as a customer in the LR so benefit may not accrue to the org that provides investment
- Streamline processes for releasing insurance payouts through banks



# Resilient Home for Affordable Insurance



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# Resilient Home for Affordable Insurance

