Young monogenetic (single short-lived activity) volcanoes of the Newer Volcanic Province (NVP) of Western Victoria and adjacent southeastern South Australia demonstrate a detailed history of activity over the last 5 Ma, continuing up to just a few thousand years ago. Many hundreds of small scoria cones, lava shields and maar craters have been catalogued and the distribution of activity including lava flows and ash deposits mapped in detail. Similar young monogenetic provinces are found in northeast Queensland. K/Ar dating has been carried out in the NVP for several decades, and with newer dating techniques including cosmogenic exposure dating, and mapping of landforms and regolith providing a detailed chronosequence of activity, a detailed story of the youngest activity has been obtained. Volcano distribution over time has been mapped, cycles of activity identified, and the youngest dated eruptions used to estimate periods between activity. Among the hazards which may need to be dealt with in any future eruption in this closely-settled region are the localised effects of scoria cone eruption or lava shield construction, and maar eruption with local (but possibly extensive) ashfall and base surge ash flows. A further problem identified is the long lasting and often extensive lava flows. These can be seen to have followed valleys in the past for tens of kilometers, and so would be a hazard to modern infrastructure such as bridges, roads and railways, powerlines and pipelines, as well as being a major fire hazard on the dry grassland plains of summer in Western Victoria.