Lifelines Research

- Delivering NZ a Thriving Transport Network, Stuart Woods
- The Science Challenges & QuakeCoRE, Liam Wotherspoon
- Geospatial the Power of Where, Anna De Raadt
- Resilient Infrastructures for Resilient Communities, Sonia Giovinazzi
- The Economics of Resilient Infrastructure, Erica Seville

2015 National Lifelines Forum

22 October 2015

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Delivering New Zealand a thriving transport network

Purpose of NZ Transport Agency Stuart Woods, NZTA

- 11,000 kilometers of state highways
- · Our goal:
 - improve the experiences that people have on our highways
 - ensure the state highway network is resilient





Tradal Comment

The Resilience Project

"Keeping our roads open"

- Build on and improve existing measures
- Develop Best Practice models
- Produce tools and resources





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The Resilience Project

"Keeping our roads open"



Our Work

- Business Continuity Plans
- Emergency Response Plans
- Infrastructure Planning



Research



Produted to the

The Resilience Project

"Keeping our roads open"



Working with you

- Engaging with stakeholders
- Share information and knowledge
- New Zealanders can rely on our state highway network, even when the unexpected strikes.



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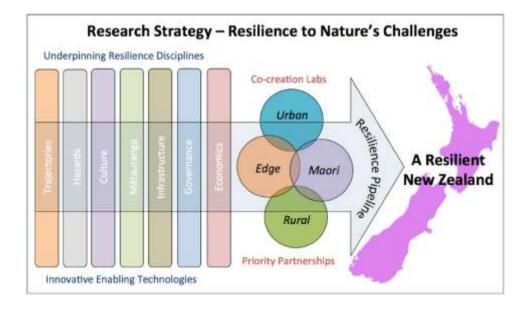
National Science Challenges

- Designed to take a more strategic approach to the government's science investment by targeting a series of goals, which, if they are achieved, would have major and enduring benefits for New Zealand.
- The Challenges provide an opportunity to align and focus New Zealand's research on large and complex issues

NSC10 – Resilience to Nature's Challenges

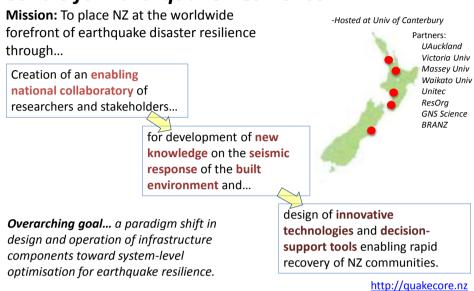
- Enhance New Zealand's resilience to natural disasters
- \$19.4 million/4 years
- Science co-creation model
- Add additional value to existing investments
 - NHRP, QuakeCoRE, EQC, GeoNet, etc

http://resiliencechallenge.nz



QuakeCoRE

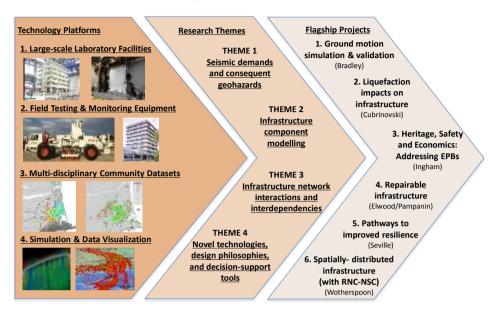
Centre for Earthquake Resilience



QuakeCoRE

- \$22 million/5 years
- · Strong links to industry and end-users
- Add additional value to existing investments
 - NHRP, NSC10, EQC, GeoNet, etc

QuakeCoRE

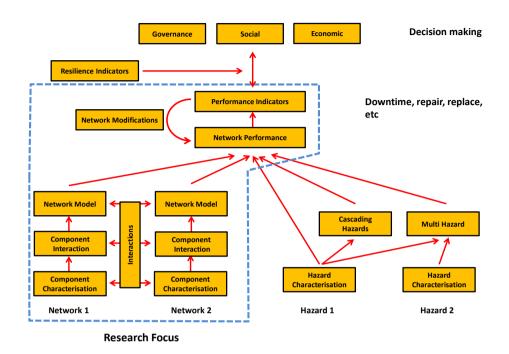


Distributed Infrastructure

- Development of tools to assess the performance of spatiallydistributed infrastructure networks subject to extreme natural hazards
- Spatially distributed infrastructure (Lifelines +)
- Quantify resilience, impact of changes to network on resilience, infrastructure resilience rating

Components - Network - Impacts

Research – Outputs – Guidelines/Tools



Canterbury-West Coast Case Study

- Complex multi-hazard environment
- Agri-business & tourism key sectors
- · Distributed infrastructure modelling
- End-user and regional partnerships to inform and drive resilience decisionmaking
- Regional and local focus



Infrastructure Components

- Wharves
 - Seismic and tsunami
- Bridges
 - Seismic and tsunami





Regional Site Characterisation

- Canterbury
- Auckland
- Nelson/Tasman









Geospatial - the Power of Where

2015 National Lifelines Forum Christchurch 21 – 22 October 2015

Dr Anna de Raadt Director CRCSI NZ





Land Information New Zealand (LINZ)

- · Central government agency, around 500 employees
- 3 Offices around NZ (Wellington, Hamilton and Christchurch)
- Responsible for management of property rights, location information and Crown Land.

CRC for Spatial Information (CRCSI)

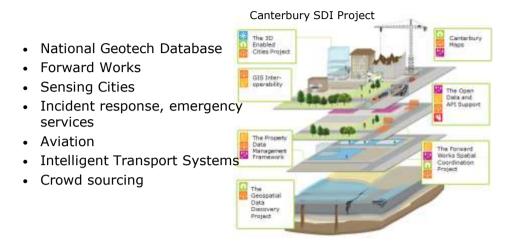
- \$185m joint venture (2010 2018) of government, academic and private organisations
- Accelerate the spatial enablement of Australia and New Zealand
- 70 participants 48 company, 12 Government and 10 universities

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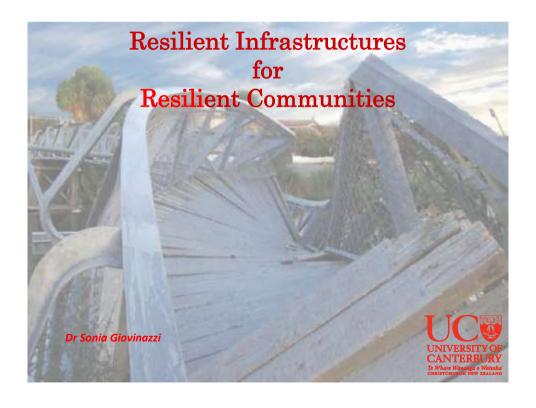
newzealand.govt.nz

Geospatial - The Power of Where



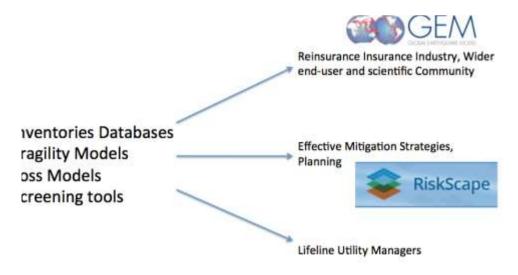


NZ Geospatial Research Conference, Christchurch, 7-9 December 2015 www.nzgrc15.canterbury.ac.nz

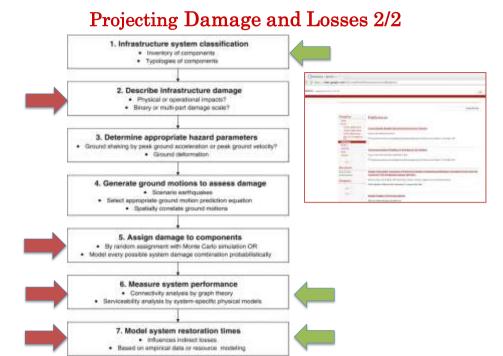




Projecting Damage and Losses 1/2



Projecting Damage and Losses for Buildings and Infrastructures from the Canterbury Earthquake Sequence



"NZ lifeline culture" a reference best-practice



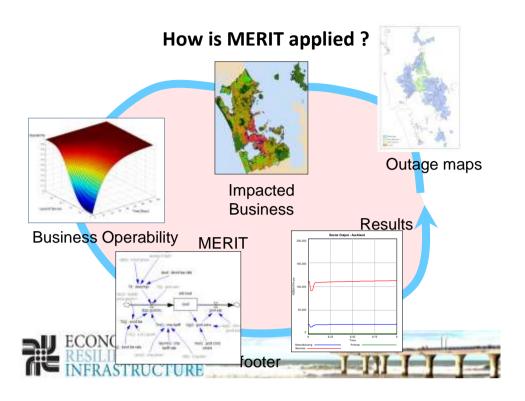




Identify and explore:

- Temporal and spatial changes in GDP, employment, income, labour/capital markets etc. from different types of failure
- 2. Causal mechanisms through time (interdependencies, cascading effects, feedbacks and lags)
- 3. The effect different mitigation (pre-event)/response (post-event) options (policy, infrastructure, business) have on the economic impacts





Auckland water supply scenario: Impacts on Value Added

- Single infrastructure scenario
- Failure of 2 tunnels leading to loss of supply (62%)
- 40 day scenario

Total Industry Value Added Over Impact Year

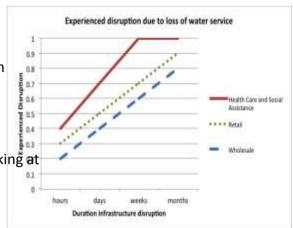
	Auckland			Rest of NZ		
Sector	Baseline	Outage	Difference	Baseline	Outage	Difference
	(\$ ₂₀₀₇ mil)	(\$ ₂₀₀₇ mil)		(\$ ₂₀₀₇ mil)	(\$ ₂₀₀₇ mil)	
Primary	486	478	-1.6%	10,437	10,383	-0.5%
Manufacturing	6,665	6,612	-0.8%	13,886	13,844	-0.3%
Retail, food & accomm. servs	10,859	10,709	-1.4%	13,449	13,382	-0.5%
Finance, insurance & business servs	16,145	15,926	-1.4%	18,127	18,042	-0.5%
Recreation, personal servs	3,977	3,954	-0.6%	8,844	8,833	-0.1%
Other services	28,274	27,782	-1.8%	49,804	49,507	-0.6%
Total	66,405	65,461	-1.4%	114,548	113,991	-0.5%
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MERIT – Modelling Economics of Resilient Infrastructure

Current Case Studies:

- 36hr power outage
- 1 month water disruption
- 3 month port disruption
- Volcanic eruption
- Alpine Fault earthquake
- Also used in projects looking at airports and roads

Most infrastructure types included







- Quantifying the economic impacts of infrastructure disruption
- Supporting the business case for infrastructure resilience investments
- Prioritising resilience investment within and between infrastructure types
- Developing service restoration strategies to minimise overall economic impact
- Targeting support for businesses during a disruption





Lifelines Research

Thank you for your attention

