

IP3: A resilient Aotearoa New Zealand transport system





























- How can we use a transport-as-as-service modelling paradigm to represent all components of this system?
- How can resilient transportation networks and logistics play an enhanced role in post-disaster response and recovery?
- How can we approach resilience investment decisionmaking under uncertainty?



Transport system modelling



- Key Aspects
 Need to improve representation of transport components, networks and users of these networks
 - A/NZ focus
- Nodes and links across networks
- Real world data and complexity
- Leverage case histories

Projects • Seismic and co-seismic network exposure models





Landslide probability | Rakautara





Models for A/NZ transport system components











• Resilience of hub components + systems







https://transportgeography.org/contents/chapter6/port-terminals/



Integrated transport system models





Resilient logistics networks and post-event response and recovery





- 1. Emergency response: movement of emergency supplies and people in the immediate aftermath of an event
- 2. Management of longer-term disruptions in the flow of commercial freight and the movement of people
 - Supporting communities and economic functionality post-event
 - Improving the representation of logistics networks that support these efforts and the populations affected can better inform resilience decision making



 Analysis of logistics impacts across past events and potential scenarios in A/NZ











• Development of A/NZ logistics models









• Resilience of tourist and transient populations











Pre-positioning strategies for post-earthquake response









Transport Decision Making

Key aspects



- Transportation system decision processes that reflect the inherent uncertainty facing the sector (e.g. hazards, climate and population change)
- Decision processes that account for end-user expectations





Te Hiranga Rū | QuakeCoRE

Aotearoa New Zealand Centre for Earthquake Resilience





Transportation-as-a-service expectations





1: LIFE SAFETY

Avoid mass casualty events Protect vulnerable persons Ensure safety at mass gathering points Preserve high value skills and resources Support immediate response activities Maintain a perception of safety

2: SOCIAL RECOVERY

Ensure equitable access to essential goods and services Enable effective governance Have places to connect Return sense of normalcy Retain sense of place and cultural identity

3: ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Restore enabling services and industries Enable people to work Build business confidence

4: MINIMISE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

Minimise waste generation Avoid hazardous waste or potential public health risks Reduce embodied carbon



Decision-making under uncertainty

