# Natural Hazards and Resilience Platform

Update for WIOF Collab 5 November 2025



### The Natural Hazards and Resilience Platform 2025-2031

#### Three core science themes

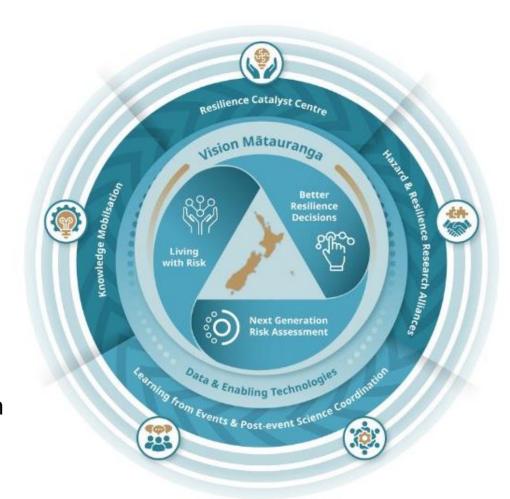
- Living with Risk
- Better Resilience Decisions
- Next Generation Risk Assessment

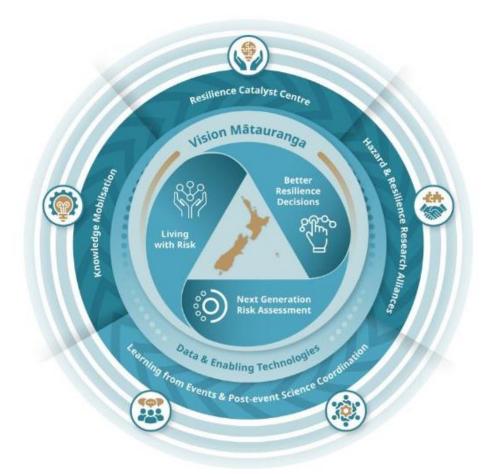
#### Two interwoven programmes

- He Waka Manawaroa Vision Mātauranga
- Data and Enabling Technologies

#### **Four Enabling Functions**

- Post-event Science Coordination and Learning from Events
- Knowledge Mobilisation
- Hazard and Resilience Research Alliances
- Resilience Catalyst Hub







# **Living with Risk**Julia Becker



# Better Resilience Decisions Iain White



**Dynamic Risk Trajectories**Liam Wotherspoon



**He Waka Manawaroa**Melanie Mark-Shadbolt



Data and Enabling Technologies

Bill fry

# Capability Retention Funding

- MBIE defined funding and priorities
- Independent Advisory Group advice on ECR and retention support.
- Also, contingency for post-event response

#### **Project themes**

Nationally consistent multi-hazard assessments for Aotearoa New Zealand

Capacity retention for physics-based earthquake simulators and integrated multi-risk digital twin workflows

Te Are o Puia – volcanic eruption scenarios

Natural Hazard impacts on culture, community and ecological resilience Te Aka: Building enduring research connections in Te Tairāwhiti

Ngā Kōrero Parekura: Tangata whenua perceptions and experiences of risk reduction, emergency management, recovery and resilience in Te Tau Ihu

Increasing Papatūānuku-scale resilience of tangata whenua to natural hazards

Retaining capability in volcano monitoring and geophysics

Preparing for a future eruption in Auckland: insights from past & present volcanic gas

Leveraging Historic Floods to Enhance Flood Hazard Modelling for Future Climates

Resilient Coasts: Integrating Data for Hazard Preparedness

Understanding dynamic population exposure and time-varying natural hazard risks

## **Some Potential Priority Projects**

Based on strong user and next user demand, priority work in the first 24 months likely to focus on:

Archetypes of inaction: Review and synthesise lessons not learned or applied

**Fit for purpose/adaptive recovery**, jointly across themes (and supported by early work in Vision Mātauranga and Data and Enabling Technologies)

# National-level exposure and first-iteration (screening tool) risk assessment based on:

- Nationally consistent natural hazard datasets
- Nationally consistent exposure datasets across all natural hazards
- Dynamic population exposure models
- Testing of exposure/risk combination approaches for various applications

### **Priorities Next 3-9 Months**

Design and implementation of post-event science coordination function

**Expression of Interest for rapid research for severe wind event** 

Project design and initial research team formation [Expression of Interest process to identify participants]

Student funding round early next year (TBD)

Engagement with users/implementation partners for specific project co-design

**Enabling function design initiation** 

# **Participation Opportunities**

















Theme and Programme project design

Next 6 months

Planning for postevent research responses

Initial design next 6 months then ongoing Priority project workshops

Next 3-9 months

Annual researcher meeting – TBD

From 2026

Theme and programme meetings and workshops

As needed

Student and ECR activities

**TBD** 

Funding Rounds

TBD – likely student rounds annually

### The Post-Event Science Coordination Function

Requested by MBIE, endorsed by NEMA

Aims to formalise an ad-hoc and unmandated role played by the Resilience National Science Challenge (2014-2024) and Natural Hazards Research Platform (2009-2019) during previous events

#### The function will aim to ensure that:

- Post-event natural hazard research activities are aligned and wellcoordinated.
- Natural hazard/resilience research connected and harmonised with wider science and technical responses
- Perishable data related to impacts in the built and social/human environments can be collected and analysed and shared.
- Emerging science insights are communicated effectively to relevant response and recovery agencies and communities.
- Lessons and insights are captured to drive future resilience.

