

### PAGE 4: B.1) YOUR CASE STORY: TITLE AND DESCRIPTION

### Q1: TITLE OF YOUR CASE STORY

Manual and database design for geohazard identification and risk assessment for infrastructure and human protection

#### Q2: CASE STORY ABSTRACT

A natural hazard is defined as an event that causes harm to people and the things they value. It is an environmental phenomenon that can be induced by atmospheric, hydrological, geological, and wildfire-related occurrences. Ethiopia is a country of contrasts and as a consequence it experiences a variety of natural hazard events that differ in magnitude, duration, and geographic location. Some of these hazards are known and some of the hazard events can be forecasted while others occur with little or no warning. Depending on their location, citizens of various Ethiopian regions are at risk to a wide range of natural hazards including weather related events, floods, dam failures, earthquakes, volcanic events, slope failures, landslides, rock falls, massive erosion, wildfires, water quality deterioration, and drought.

The rapid expansion of Ethiopian regions, including the development of towns and infrastructure, is confronted with various types of geological hazards. Rapid construction, including a rise in industrial zones, occurs in the regional capitals. The Geological Service of Ethiopia is responsible for providing data about the geology and all types of geological hazards. It serves especially to prepare and plan promotional activities of investors and to realize their projects by minimizing the danger of a failed investment.

The outputs of this project consist of a manual and a database geohazards. The manual is structured in five sections and the data entered into the database are defined at the end of each section. The structure of the database and the instructions for data entry are described in a separate document in electronic form, which enables its modification based on the requirements of the database user.

#### Q3: LONG DESCRIPTION OF THE CASE STORY

The Geological Service of Ethiopia (GSE) has identified the following shortcomings in the current system:

- GSE has no integrated manual or guide for studying geological hazards
- There is no complex database of geological hazards or risks
- There is a lack of experience with floods, seismicity and volcanic hazards
- · No training has been provided on the identification and evaluation of possible risks
- Detailed and specific information about risks is not handed over to the relevant planning institutions and to the pubic

The objective of the project is to introduce new approaches to the work of GSE, which are required by the Government and for which the institute has undergone restructuring over the past few years. These can be defined in two basic points:

- 1. Increase specialized qualifications of employees in the field of identification of possible sources of hazards and reviewing of geological risks for the population and infrastructure.
- 2. Create and hand over material useful for projects evaluating geological risks and for increasing the level of protection of the population and infrastructure, which would then lead to the protection of economic activities and governmental and private institutions, particularly by the regionalization of hazards their expression on a maps of different scales from 2 000 000 to 1:250 000.

Based on the missing parts of the system of identification and evaluation of geological hazards and the stated objective of the project the work was focused on creating the following:

- 1. Manual for identifying geological and other hazards and evaluating risks to infrastructure and the population, which will be based on existing well-organized manuals for studying landslides and slope deformations
- 2. Creation and testing of a general database for geological and other risks, especially focused on risks associated with:
- Floods and other water related hazards
- Seismicity hazards
- Volcanic hazards
- Combined hazards posed by geological and natural events
- Erosion and accumulation hazards
- Mass wasting hazard (only in database)

The data assembled by GSE on particular geological hazards will be stored in the database and will be used as a ready-to-test data set. The contents and structure of the data and information about geological and similar risks have been created in the environment of Microsoft Excess. The test data set is stored in the database, and training in storing database data is carried out in the form of a workshop.

### Q4: Please add here web links to project/programme materials.

Intranet of The Geological Service of Ethiopia (GSE)

### PAGE 5: C.1) ABOUT THE CASE STORY

# **Q5: YOUR CONTACT DETAILS**

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Company or association AQUATEST

Country: Czech Republic

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Q6: FUNCTION Private sector

# PAGE 6: C.2) ABOUT THE CASE STORY

Q7: FUNDING SOURCES FOR PROJECT/PROGRAMMETick the appropriate box(es)	Other (please specify) Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic
Q8: Additional information	Respondent skipped this question
Q9: START DATE OF PROJECT/PROGRAMME	April 2014
Q10: STATUS OF PROJECT/PROGRAMME	Fully implemented
Q11: DURATION OR, IF ON-GOING, EXPECTED DURATION OF PROJECT/PROGRAMME	Less than 12 months
Q12: COST OF PROJECT/PROGRAMME	Less than US\$50,000
Q13: Additional information	Respondent skipped this question
Q14: TYPE OF FUNDING FOR PROJECT/PROGRAMME	Grant

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Q15: PROJECT/PROGRAMME TYPE	Single country / customs territory	

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Q16: SINGLE COUNTRY/CUSTOMS TERRITORY	ETHIOPIA

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a	Q17: REGION(If the region does not appear in the drop down menu, please enter manually)
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Respondent skipped this Q18: MULTI-COUNTRY(Enter all countries or question customs territories) PAGE 11: C.4) ABOUT THE CASE STORY Upgrading transport infrastructure, Q19: CASE STORY FOCUSTick the appropriate box(es) REDUCING TRADE COSTS FOR SERVICES. Improving skills levels in service sectors PAGE 12: C.5) ABOUT THE CASE STORY Very successful Q20: HOW SUCCESSFUL WAS THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME Tick the appropriate box PAGE 13: C.6) ABOUT THE CASE STORY Officials trained, Laboratory testing facilities, Q21: WHAT WERE THE OUTPUTS OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME Tick the appropriate New conformity assessment procedures or box(es) processes Respondent skipped this Q22: Additional information(maximum 300 words) auestion PAGE 14: C.7) ABOUT THE CASE STORY Other (please specify) Q23: WHAT WERE THE OUTCOMES OF YOUR reduction of geohazard risks PROJECT/PROGRAMMETick the appropriate box(es) Respondent skipped this Q24: Additional information(maximum 300 words) question

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Other (please specify) Q25: WHAT WERE THE IMPACTS OF THE minimizing the danger of a failed investment PROJECT/PROGRAMMETick the appropriate box(es)

Q26: Additional information(maximum 300 words)

Respondent skipped this question

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Q27: LESSONS LEARNT Tick the appropriate box(es)	Importance of attention to long-term sustainability
Q28: Additional information(maximum 300 words)	Respondent skipped this question
Q29: PROJECT OR PROGRAMME MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK Tick the appropriate box(es)	M&E framework used

## PAGE 17: C.9) ABOUT THE CASE STORY

Q30: How did you receive this case story exercise and the electronic link? Please indicate the organization that sent to you the information:

Other (please specify) Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic