

T1.5-O3. Gaps in monitoring system and national data for natural hazard assessment in Georgia

Global trends show an increasing damage from natural hazards. One possible reason of this is climate change that indirectly influence also to geological hazard as earthquake. Due to increase number of various natural hazard environment and buildings became more vulnerable and results from the earthquake with the same magnitude are more devastating. The Republic of Georgia, located on the East coast of the Black Sea, is prone to multiple natural hazards. By estimation, economic losses from earthquakes is very significant. The most serious deficiency in natural hazard assessment is the lack of high-quality national data. After reviewing hazard methods for various countries, some attempts were made to fill these gaps : i. A detailed electronic database was created of twelve widespread natural disasters in Georgia. ii. A quantitative investigation of magnitude-frequency and spatiotemporal regularities of twelve types of natural disasters was undertaken. iii. hazard maps were drawn based on an innovative approach of assessing the magnitude and frequency of meteorological hazard types, where the corresponding formalization was not yet satisfying. ,New seismic hazard maps were calculated based on modern approach of selecting and ranking global and regional ground motion prediction equation for region.

Primary author: TSERETELI, Nino (M.Nodia Institute of Geophysics of Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University)

Presenter: TSERETELI, Nino (M.Nodia Institute of Geophysics of Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University)

Track Classification: 1. The Earth as a complex system