

Risk Assessment Report

Risk assessment is the determination of quantitative or qualitative value of risk related to a concrete situation and a recognized threat (also called hazard). *Quantitative risk assessment* requires calculations of two components of risk: the magnitude of the potential loss, and the probability that the loss will occur. **Acceptable risk** is a risk that is understood and tolerated usually because the cost or difficulty of implementing an effective countermeasure for the associated vulnerability exceeds the expectation of loss.

Natural hazards of this island like tsunamis, earthquake, land subsidence, land submergence, landslides and sea water intrusion are the real threat to the coastal community and infrastructure. The visual inspections of the project site were made during the field visits.

VULNERABILITY AND RISK ASSESSMENT

The environment of Andaman is fragile and much variable in aspect of vulnerability thus every place seems to be erratic and specific in nature of risk. Risk assessment is very essential for the Andaman Islands to assess the capabilities and immediately respond to the natural disasters like tsunamis, earthquakes and further to prevent the sea water logging into limited land resources. Vulnerability and risk assessment depends much more on logic and high integrity of different technologies for different consequences of the environment and nature. This will be much useful to establish community-based disaster preparedness and prevention.

Risk assessment needs both quantitative and qualitative terms, for implementation into mitigation strategies. However in Risk Assessment, the qualitative nature of these assessments can lead to inconsistency and imprecision in risk characterization that make risk prioritization difficult and risk aggregation impossible. An essential database and site information are much essential for these studies. Because of lack of information the assessment deviates from data gathered from remote sensing, GIS and field survey. For the protection of land resources and minimization of the probability of critical consequences much study needed to achieve augmentation on different aspects of disaster management. In addition to development plans, projects should attend a proper understanding of the fragility of the Andaman environment and socio-economic setting.