Living in the predicted flood areas are used as indicators for flooding risks.

The occurrence of the shoreline under erosion and the total number of people inhabiting the land. A major impact this leads to loss of biodiversity. The magnitude of these effects is not well understood. Other specific coastal hazard with costs are not considered in this report. The most significant economic effects of increased flooding risk are the impact on the local economy, such as tourism and recreational activities. The climate change impact on the economy is quantified by the impact of damage costs due to flooding. The secondary impact of climate change is the number of people affected by the flood. The most significant secondary effects are the number of deaths.

Impacts:

Gardening the secondary impacts of flooding only.

From the primary impact of climate change, the specific coastal hazards will be presented in this paper. Results will be presented in the following sections. These results are expected to be presented in the following sections. The climate change impact on the local economy is quantified by the impact of damage costs due to flooding. The most significant secondary effects are the number of deaths. For each of these effects, the flood risk of low-lying coastal areas is presented in a number of flood maps. The climatic change impact on the economy is quantified by the number of deaths.

ON FLOODING RISKS IN THE BELGIAN COASTAL ZONE

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