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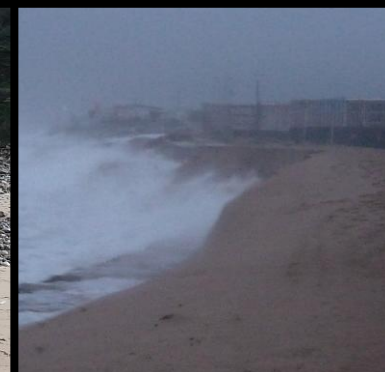
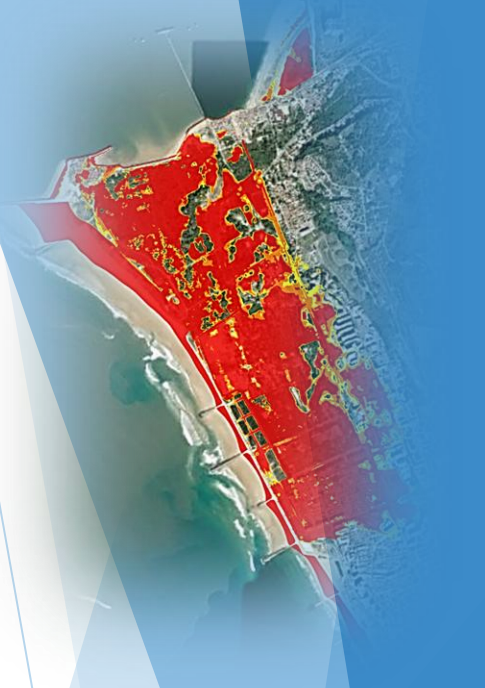


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ULisboa

The Portuguese coastal areas under climate change – Results from the National Roadmap for Adaptation 2100

Gil Lemos

Ivana Bosnic, Carlos Antunes, Michalis Voudoukas, Lorenzo Mentaschi, Pedro M. M. Soares



**4th International Workshop on Waves,
Storm Surges and Coastal Hazards**

Incorporating the 18th International Waves Workshop

September 22 – 26, 2025



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REPÚBLICA
PORTUGUESA
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AÇÃO CLIMÁTICA

INTRODUCTION

- ✓ Some of the most disruptive effects of climate change are projected to be felt along the coastal areas
- ✓ Changes in the water levels, due to **SLR**, **tides**, **storm surges** and **wave climate** may cause **coastal erosion**, **flooding**, **damage in infrastructures**, loss of **life** and **habitats**



Caparica, 2007



Ofir, 2014



Fuzeta, 2018

→ Goals within the National Roadmap for Adaptation 2100

Conduct a high-resolution probabilistic coastal vulnerability assessment for the Portuguese coastal areas

Obtain large-scale results based on local high-resolution dynamical modelling

Define a streamlined methodology to obtain accurate results near the coast

Calculate “no-action” costs, define adaptation measures and strategies and calculate adaptation costs

DATA

Sea Level Rise

Ensemble projections from up to **21 GCMs** for Historical, RCP4.5 and RCP8.5, respectively.

Tides

Local tide projections simulated using harmonic analysis by Antunes *et al.* (2007)

Waves

6-member ensemble generated using WW3 with ST4 package for Historical, RCP4.5 and RCP8.5 (data along the portuguese coastline at $\sim 0.5^\circ$; LISCOAST)

ERA5 reanalysis (0.36° offshore)

In-situ data (Leixões, Costa Nova, Gova Gala, Lisboa, Sines, Faro)

Storm Surge

6-member ensemble generated using Delft3D-FLOW for Historical, RCP4.5 and RCP8.5 (data along the portuguese coastline at $\sim 0.5^\circ$; LISCOAST)

Digital Terrain Models (DTMs)

Aerophotogrammetric (2008, 2015; 2018) + LiDAR (2011) + future projected (PaCR method)

Same GCMs

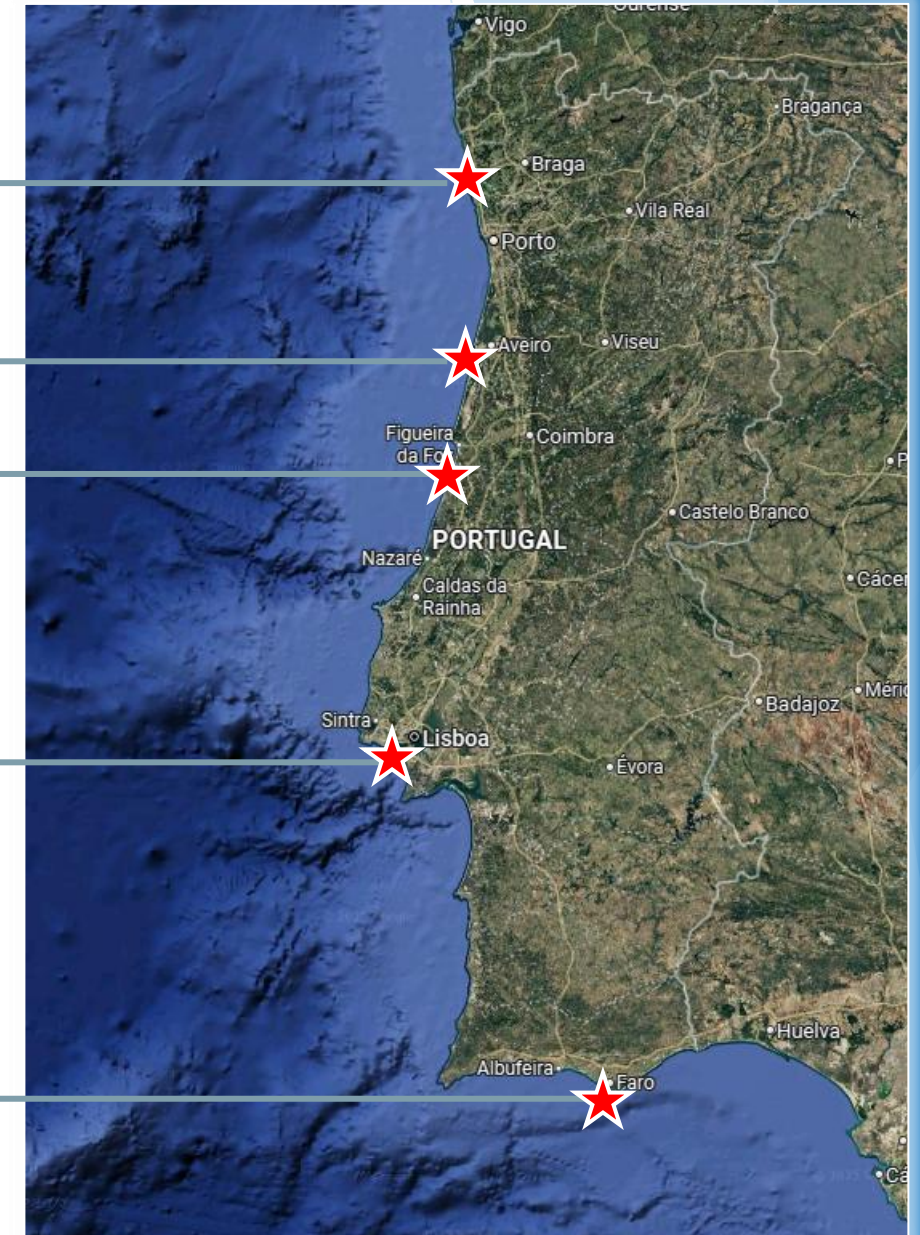


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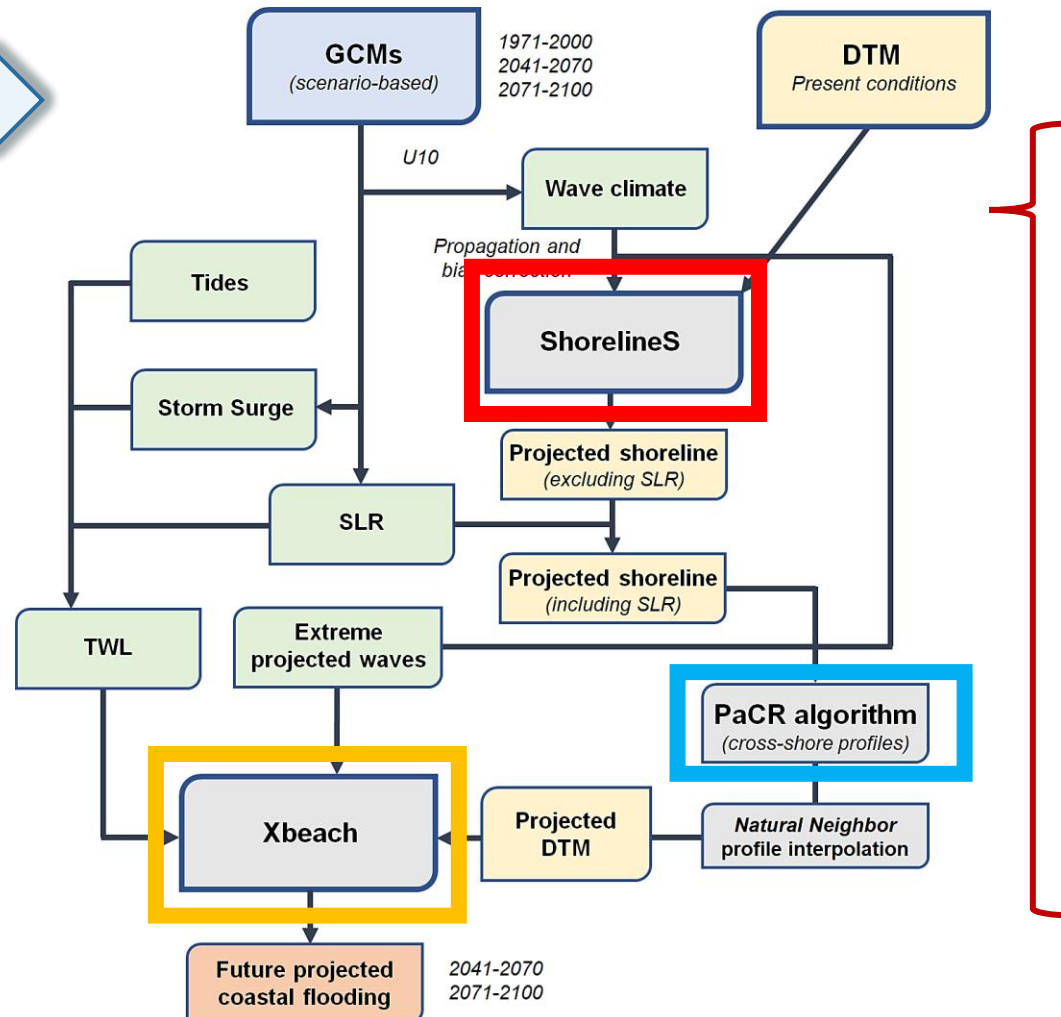
METHODOLOGY

→ Local Dynamical Modelling Key Locations

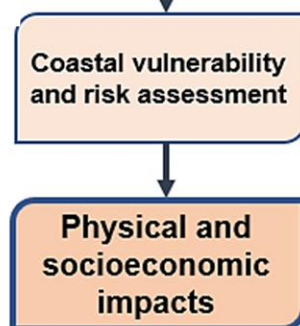


METHODOLOGY

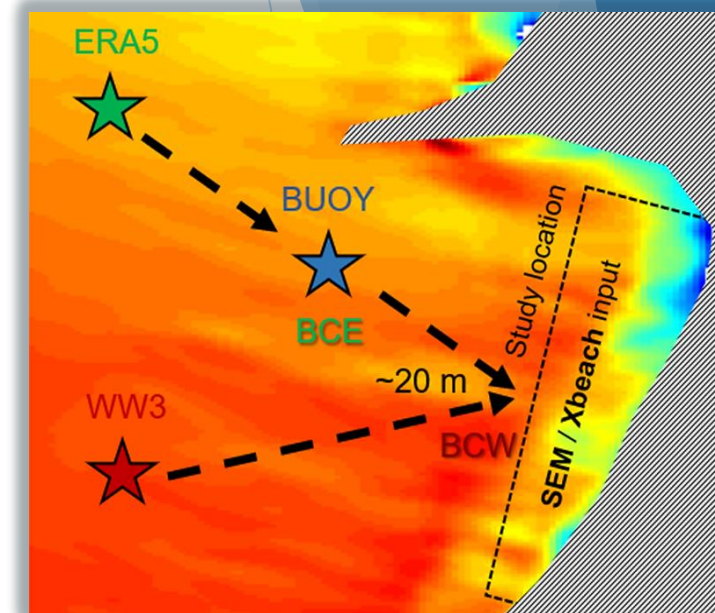
Dynamic modelling at
local scale
(5 key-locations)



Parametrical modelling
at national scale
(1000 km of coastline)



WORKFLOW



Propagation & correction

RESULTS

→ Shoreline Evolution

COSTA NOVA (Northern Portugal)

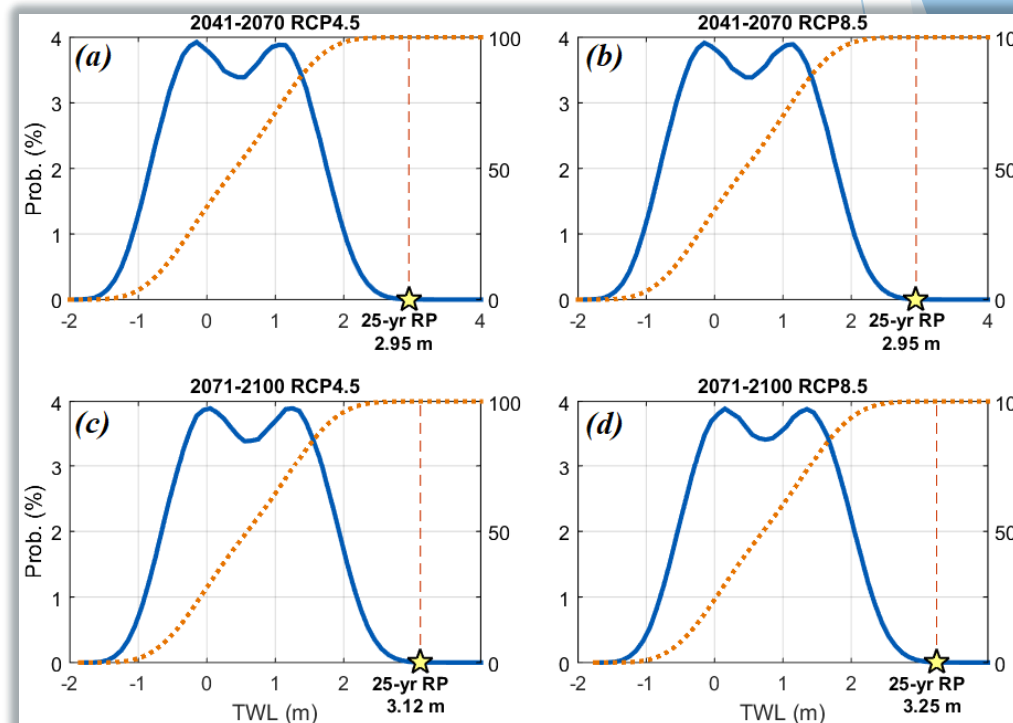
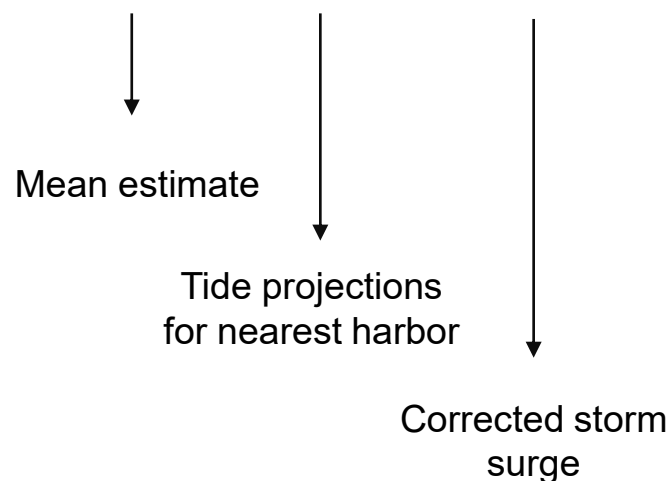


RESULTS

Coastal Flooding (predetermined events)

TWL (25-year RP) + wave events based on 99% percentile energy + future projected DTM

$$TWL = SLR + Tides + Storm Surge$$



Wave events

$$E \approx T_p H_S^2$$

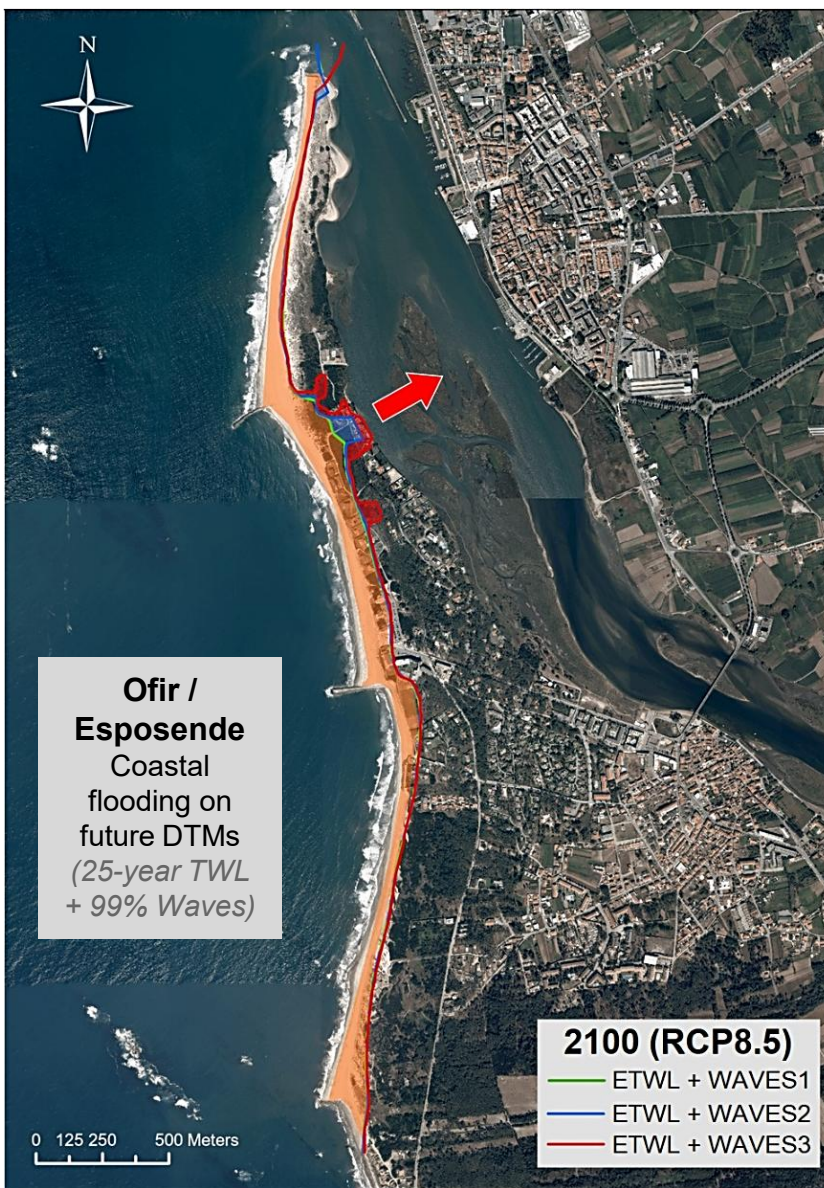
↑ ↑ + MWD

Future projected DTM

PaCR method using future projected shorelines

RESULTS

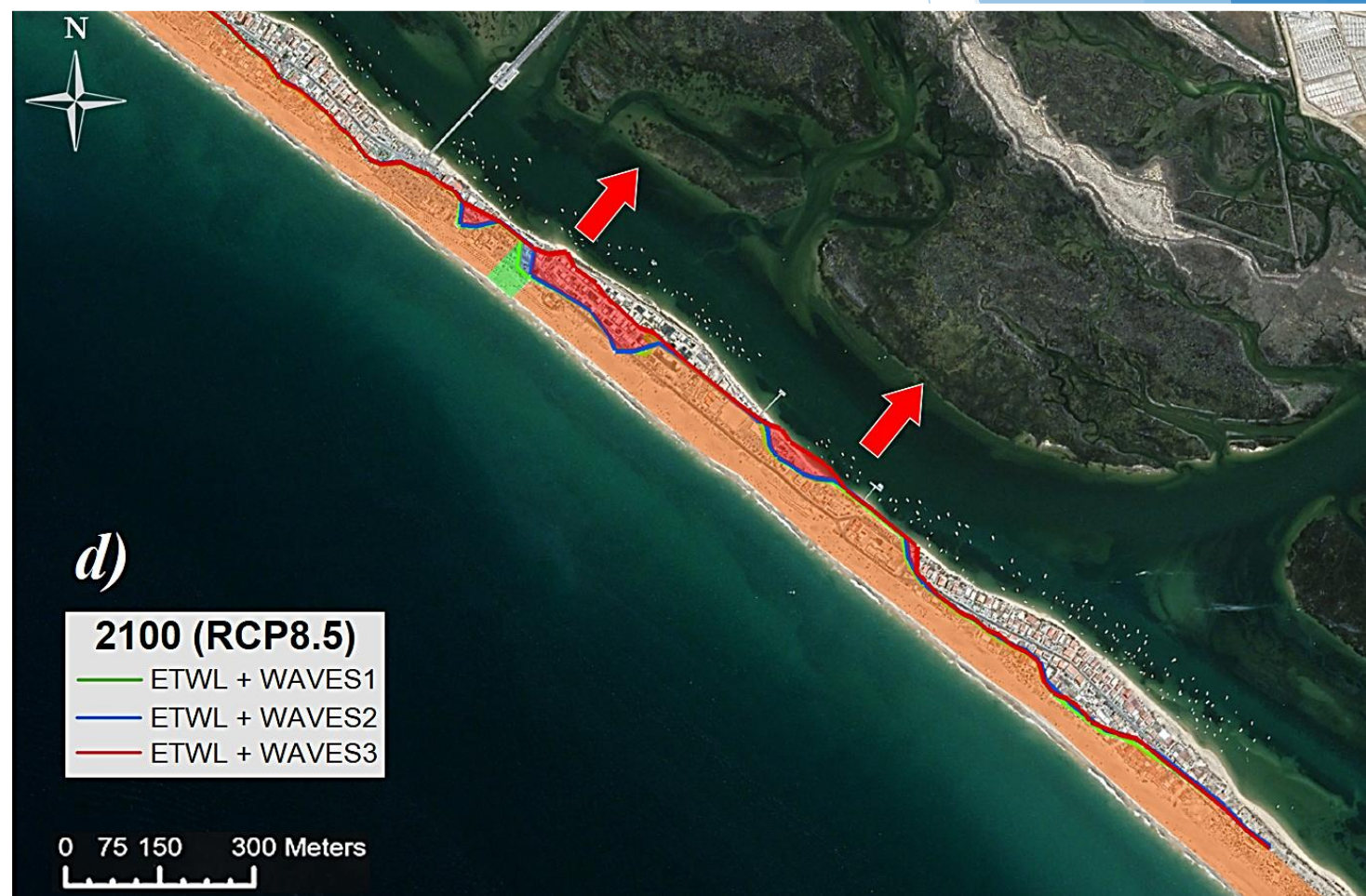
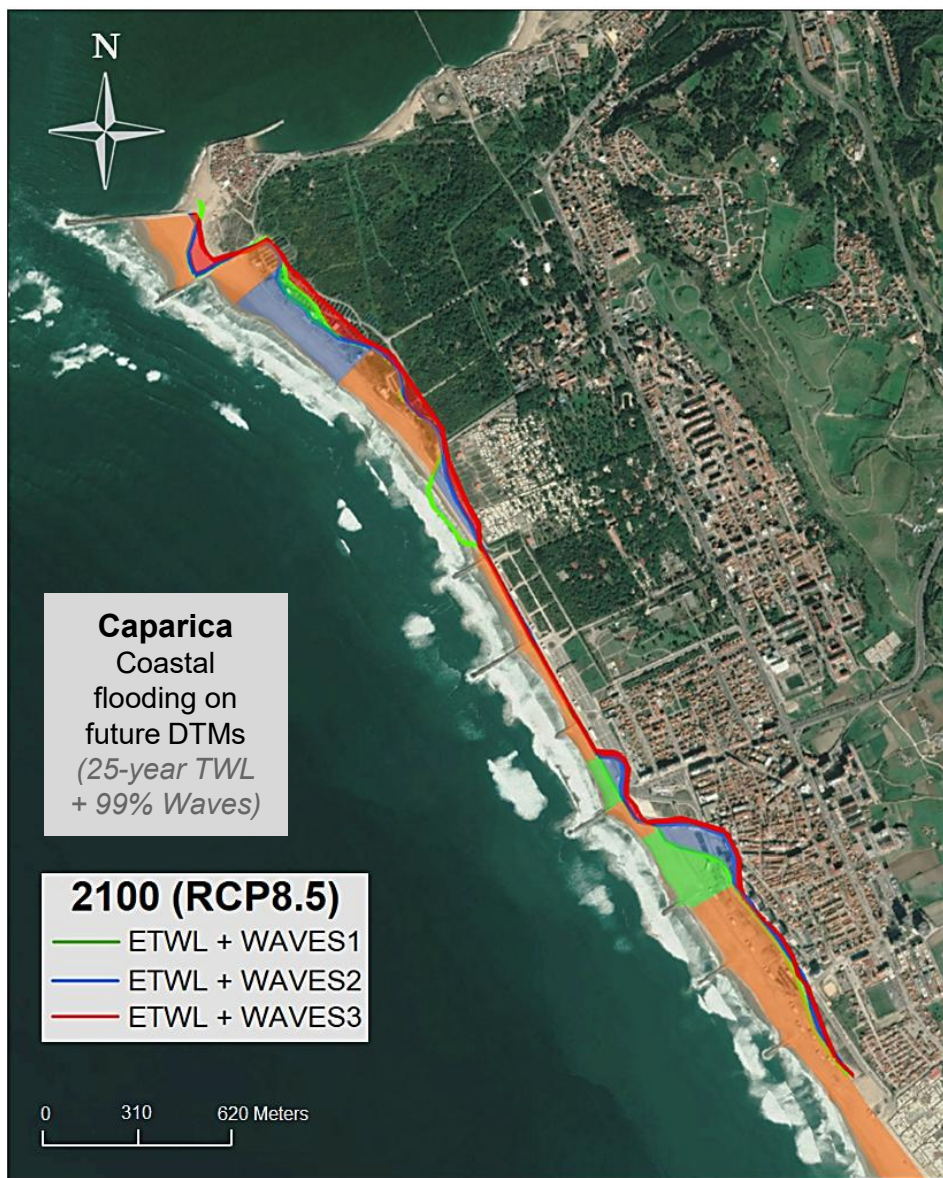
Coastal Flooding at key-locations (predetermined events)



RESULTS



Coastal Flooding (predetermined events)



RESULTS

$$\text{CVI} = \text{Hazard} \times \text{Physical Susceptibility}$$

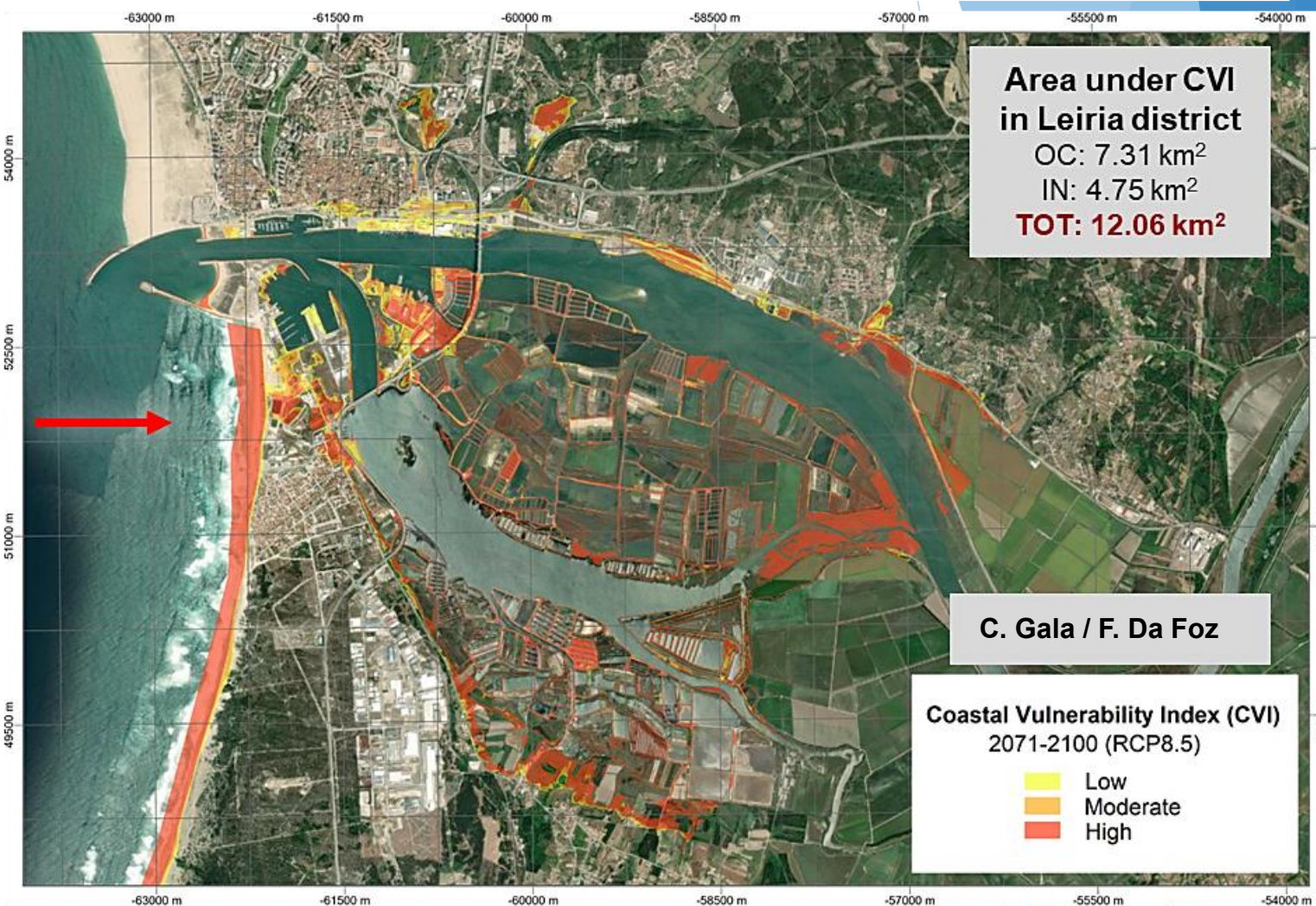
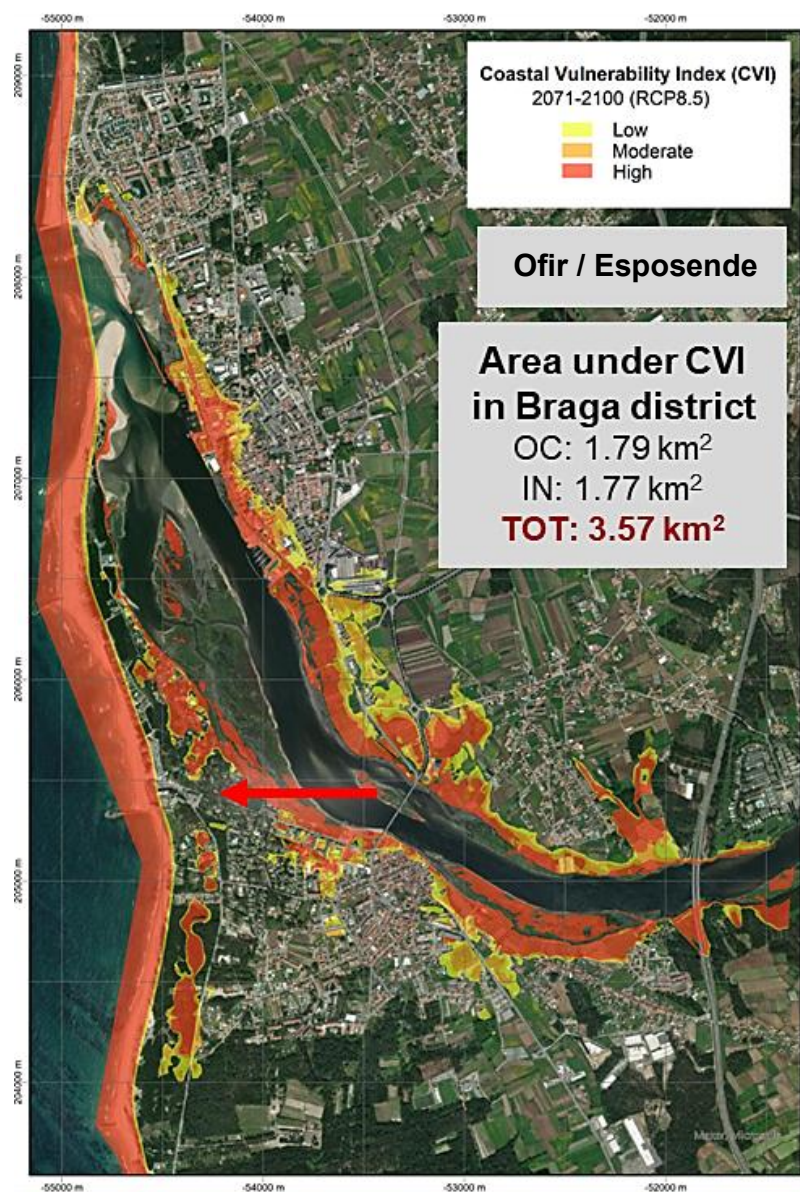
Extreme TWLs

Projected DTMs

Low – Flooding with a return period of **100 years**

Moderate – Flooding with a return period of **25 years**

High – Flooding with a return period of **4 years**

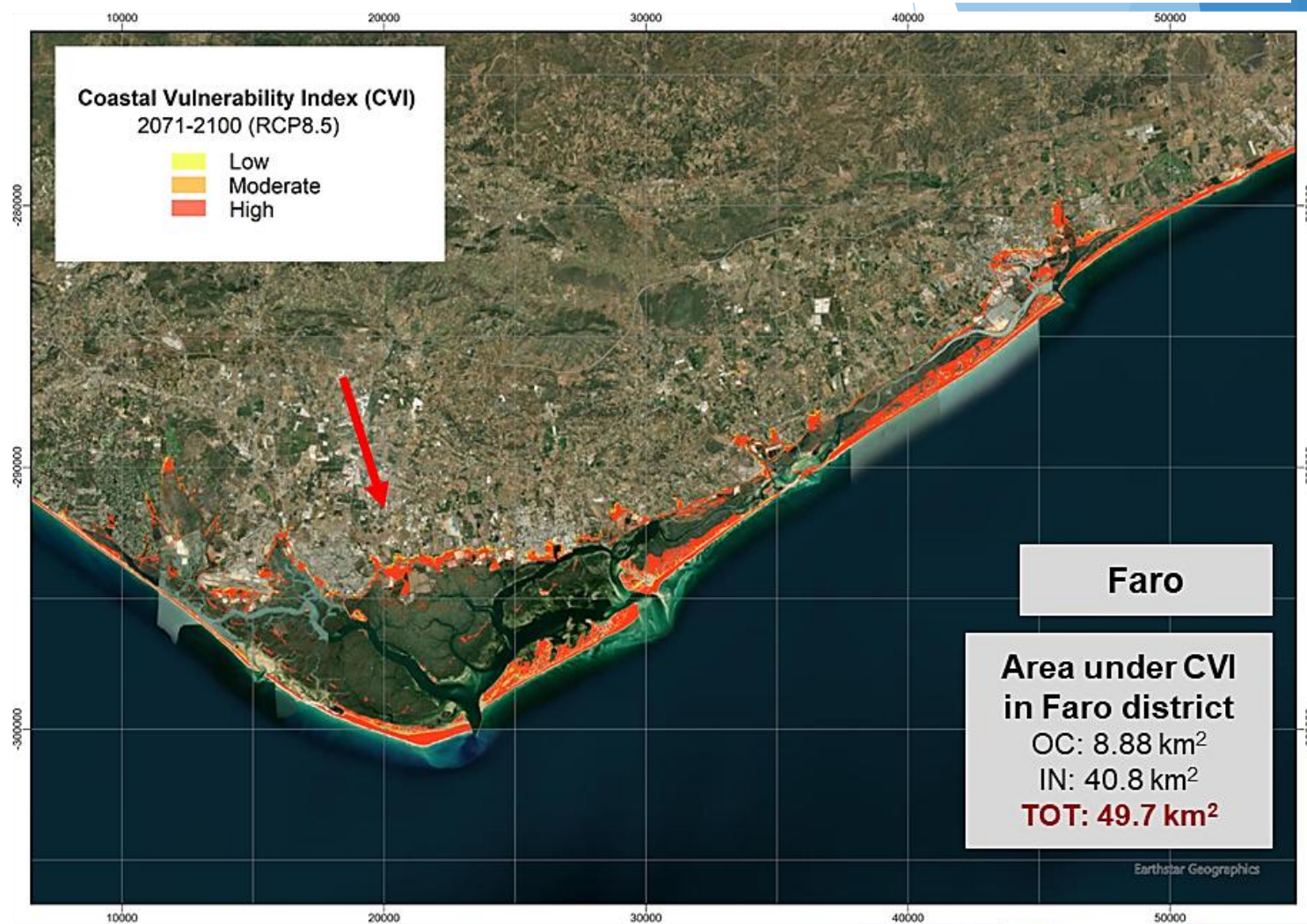
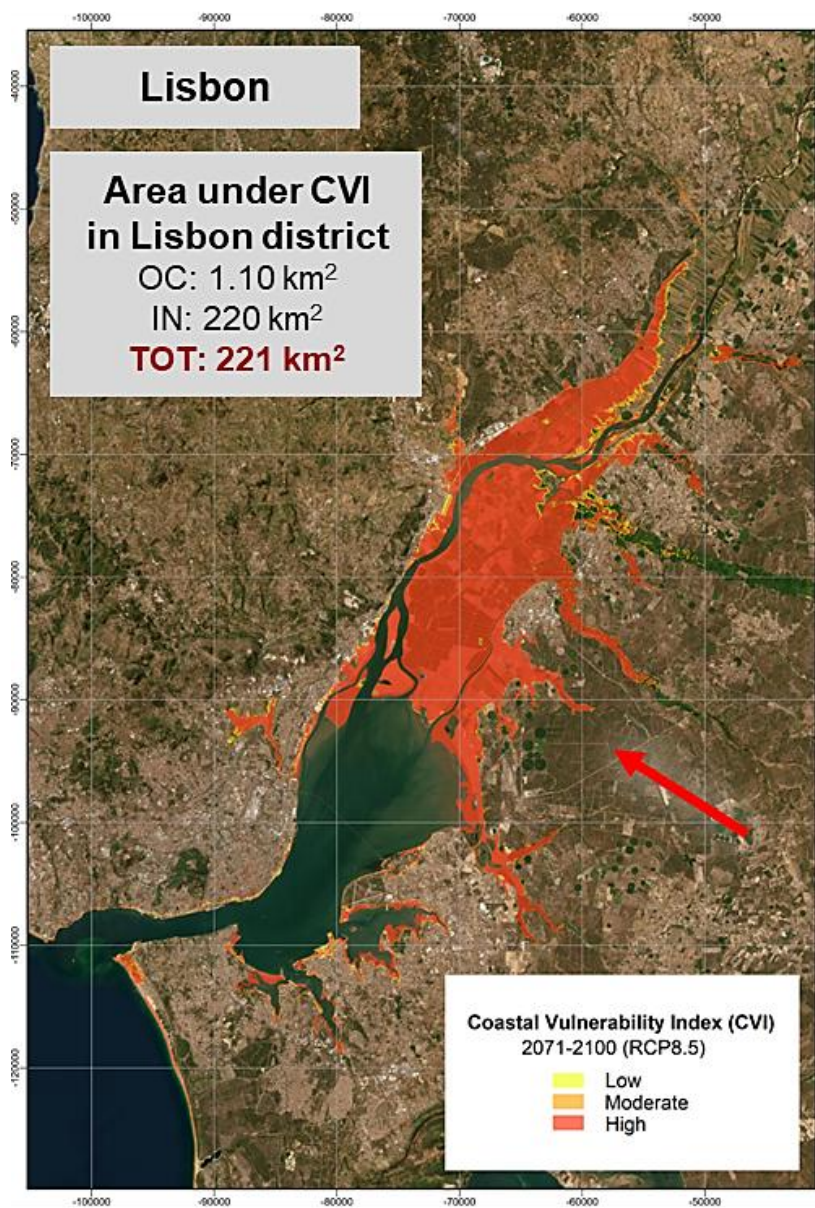


RESULTS

$$\text{CVI} = \text{Hazard} \times \text{Physical Susceptibility}$$

Extreme TWLs

Projected DTMs

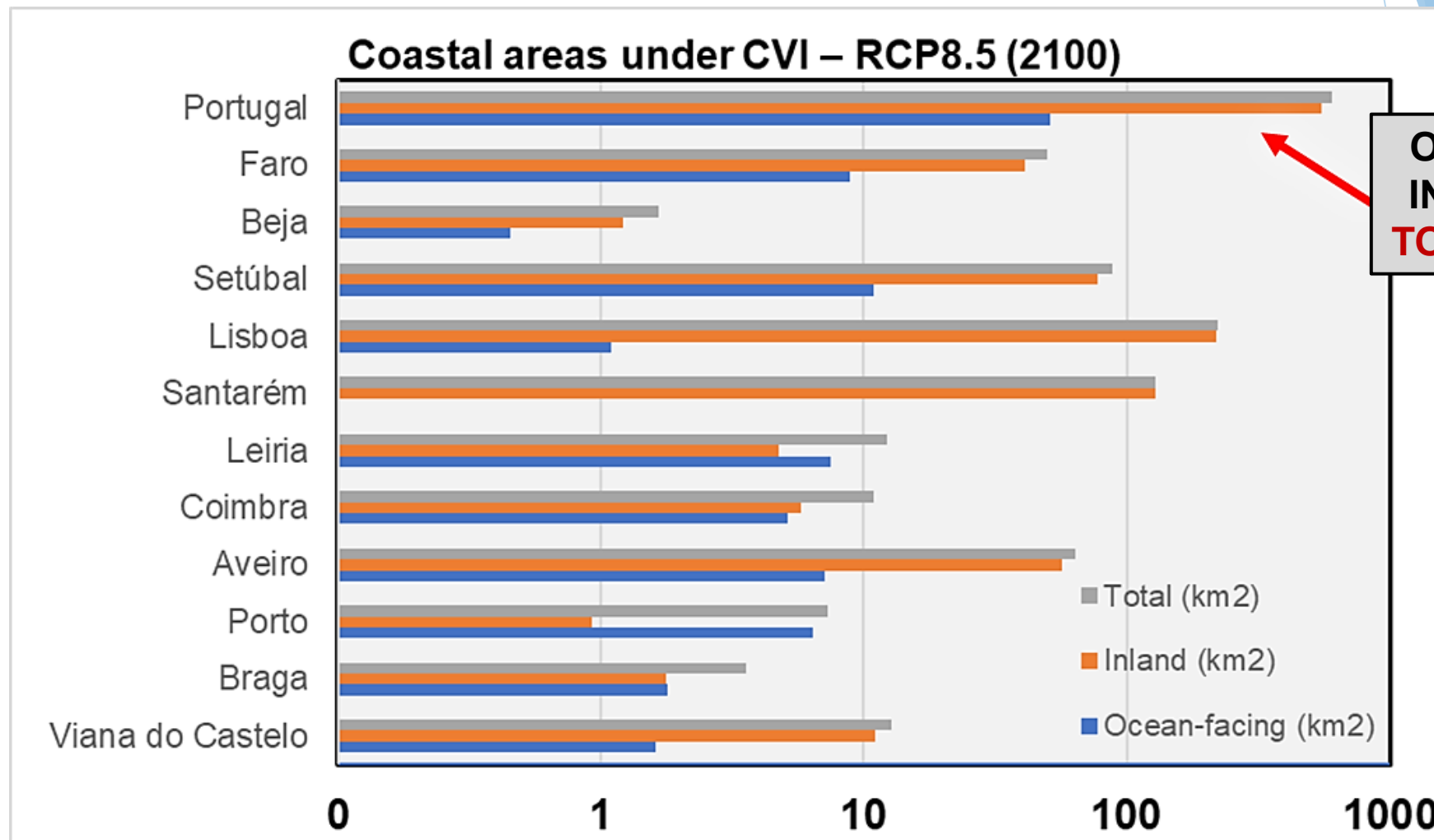


RESULTS

$$\text{CVI} = \text{Hazard} \times \text{Physical Susceptibility}$$

Extreme TWLs

Projected DTMs



OC: 54 km²
IN: 548 km²
TOT: 604 km²

Nationwide eroded area between 1958 and 2021: 13.5 km²

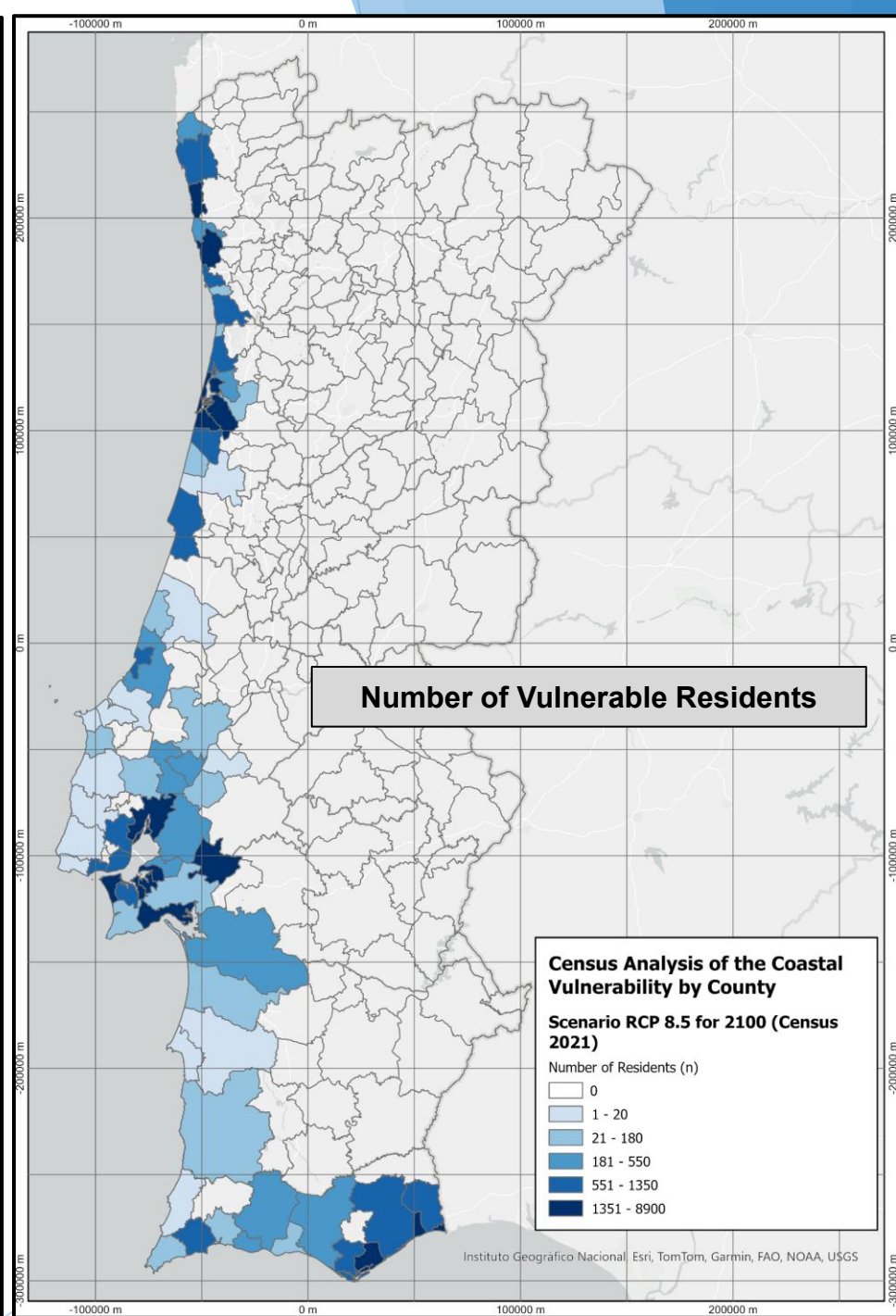
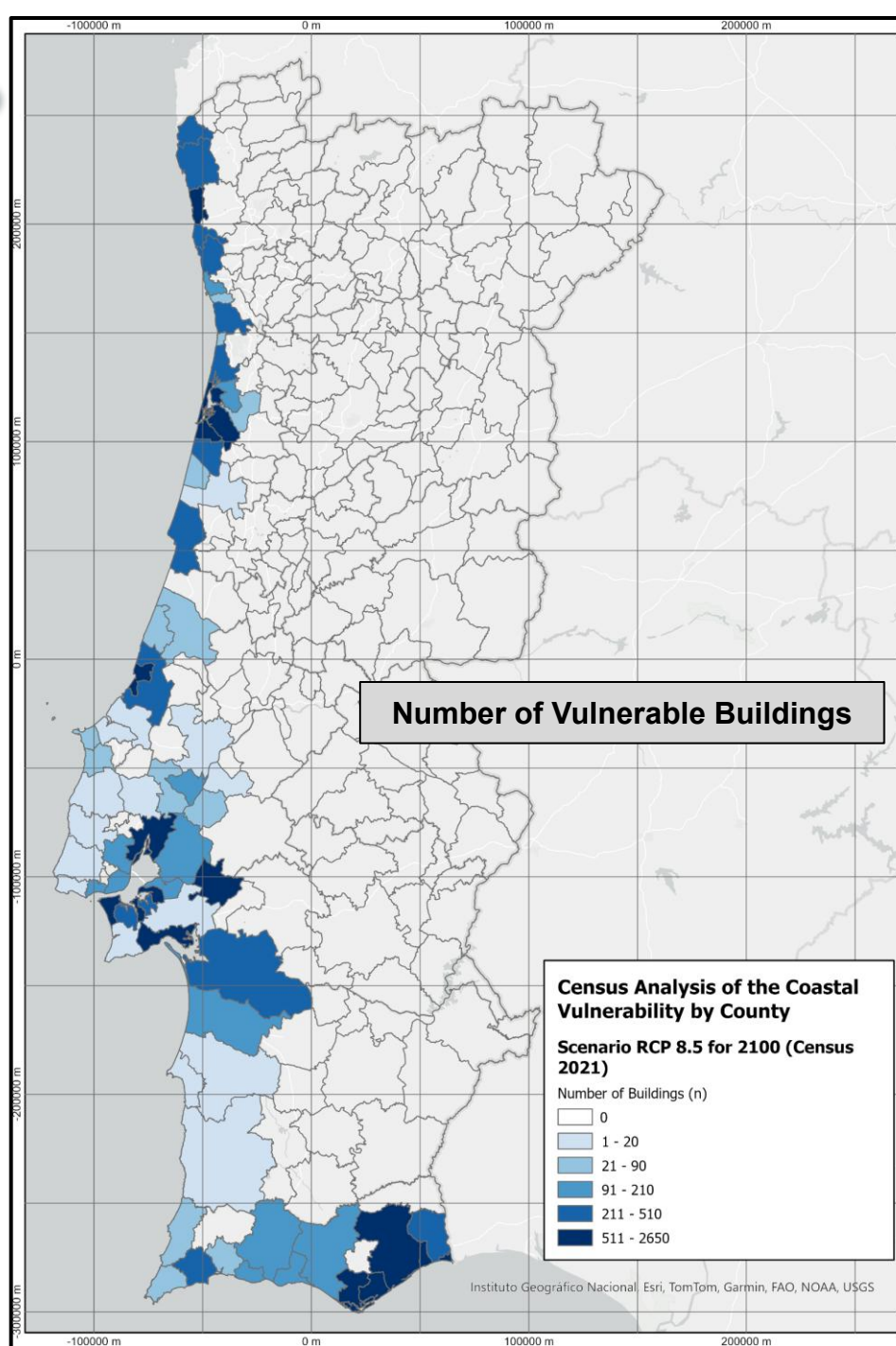
Note: vulnerable area does not imply permanently lost area

The rate is expected
to increase 3x to 4x

RESULTS

Exposure (Demography) 2100 (RCP8.5)

| Districts | Vulnerable Buildings | Vulnerable Residents |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Viana do Castelo | 721 | 1698 |
| Braga | 738 | 1588 |
| Porto | 1338 | 4196 |
| Aveiro | 4796 | 10394 |
| Coimbra | 335 | 756 |
| Leiria | 1240 | 1163 |
| Santarém | 448 | 677 |
| Lisboa | 1159 | 5476 |
| Setúbal | 4578 | 16769 |
| Beja | 19 | 21 |
| Faro | 7838 | 17725 |
| Continental Portugal | 23210 | 60463 |



RESULTS

Total Inaction Costs

$$VPT = V * A * C_A * C_L * C_V$$



$$D_A = VPT(1 + TaxFEU + 23TaxIMI)$$



$$DPP = D_A * \left(\frac{\frac{1}{4} * AV(n1) + \frac{1}{2} * AV(n2) + 1 * AV(n3)}{ATotal} \right)$$

$$DTP = D_A * \left(\frac{AV(n1) + AV(n2) + AV(n3)}{ATotal} \right)$$

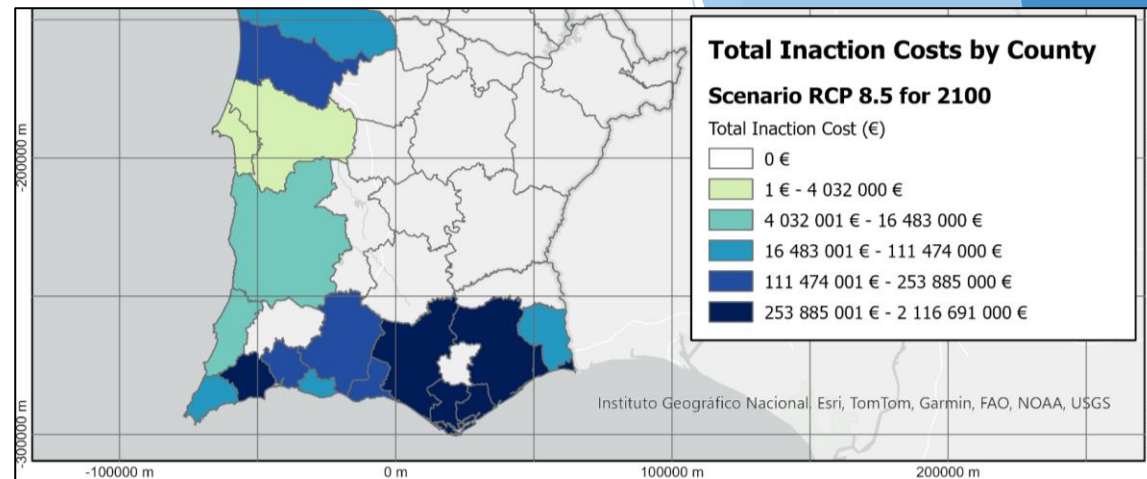
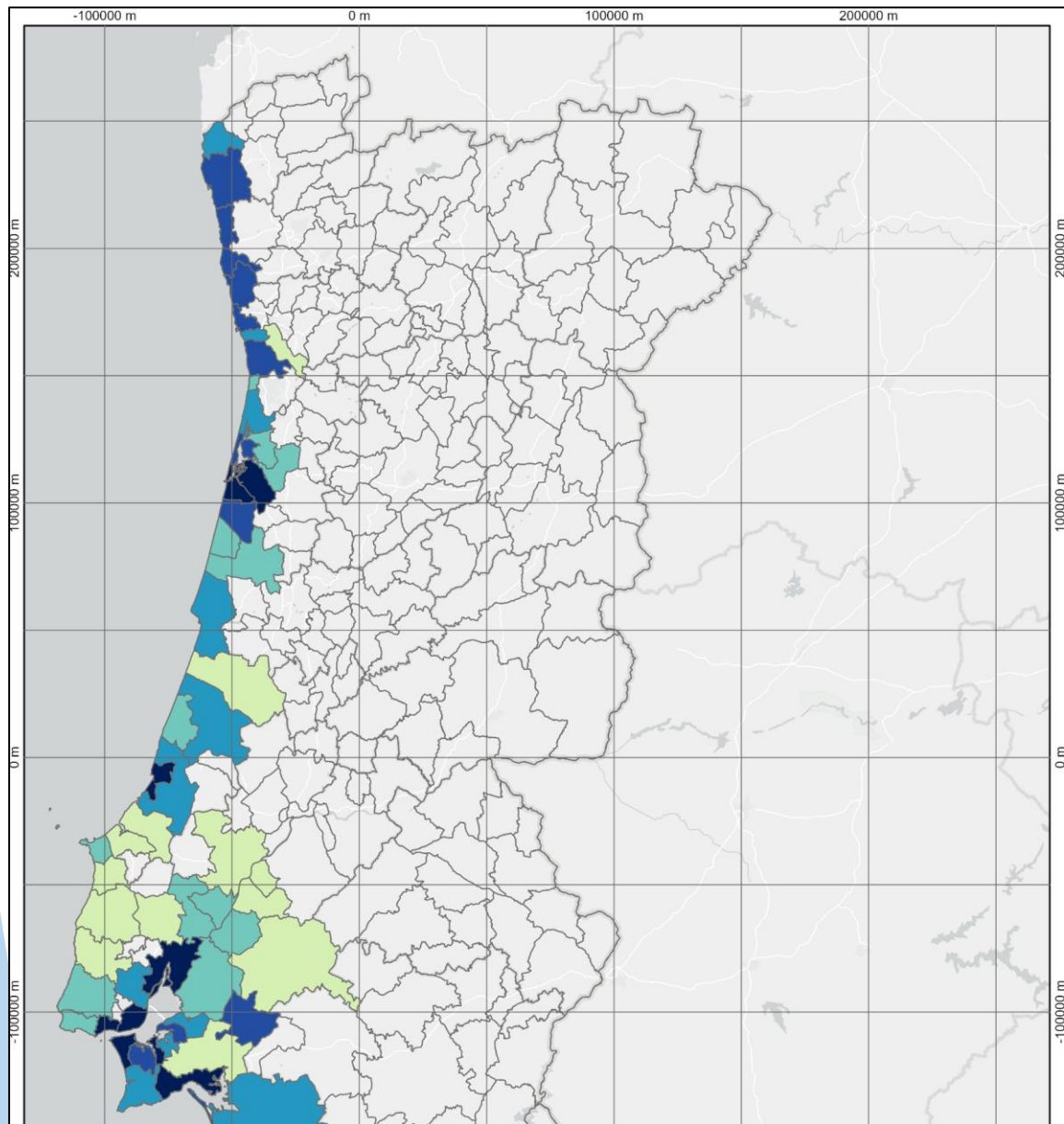


$$TIC_{min} = FM * DPP$$

$$TIC_{max} = FM * DTP$$

RESULTS

Total Inaction Costs 2100 (RCP8.5)

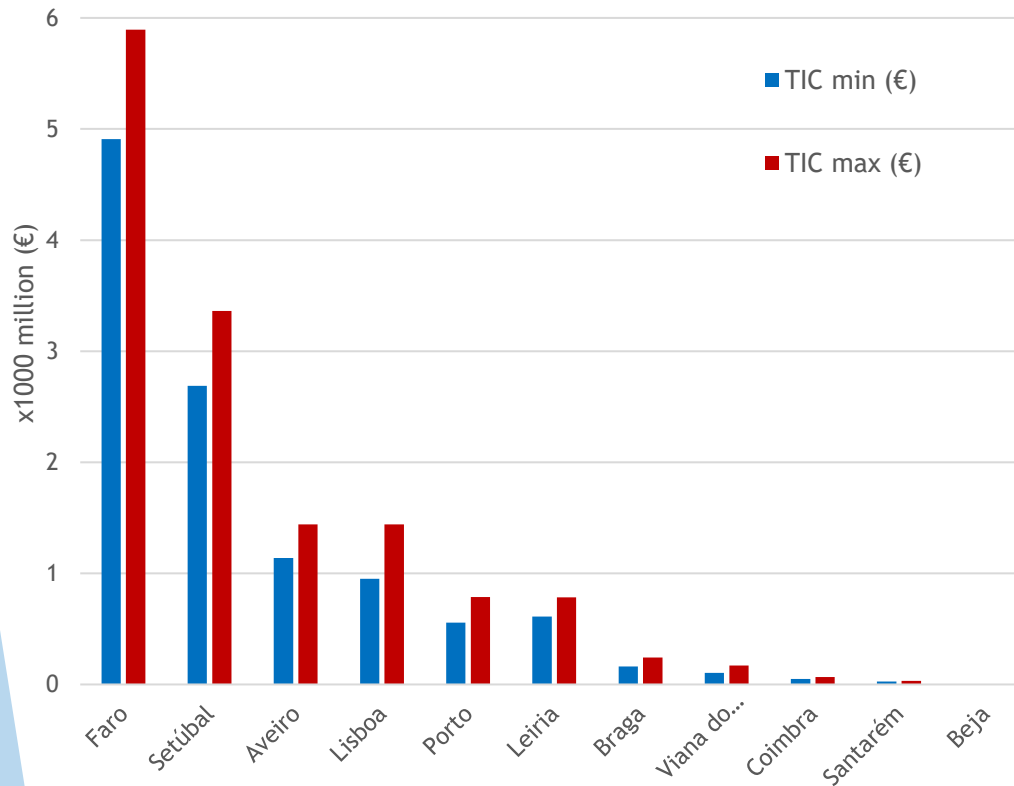


| Districts | Total Inaction Cost (MAX) |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Viana do Castelo | 170.01 M€ |
| Braga | 243.59 M€ |
| Porto | 785.64 M€ |
| Aveiro | 1440.25 M€ |
| Coimbra | 65.61 M€ |
| Leiria | 783.43 M€ |
| Santarém | 32.28 M€ |
| Lisboa | 1439.51 M€ |
| Setúbal | 3363.07 M€ |
| Beja | 4.06 M€ |
| Faro | 5895.30 M€ |
| Continental Portugal | 14,223 M€ |

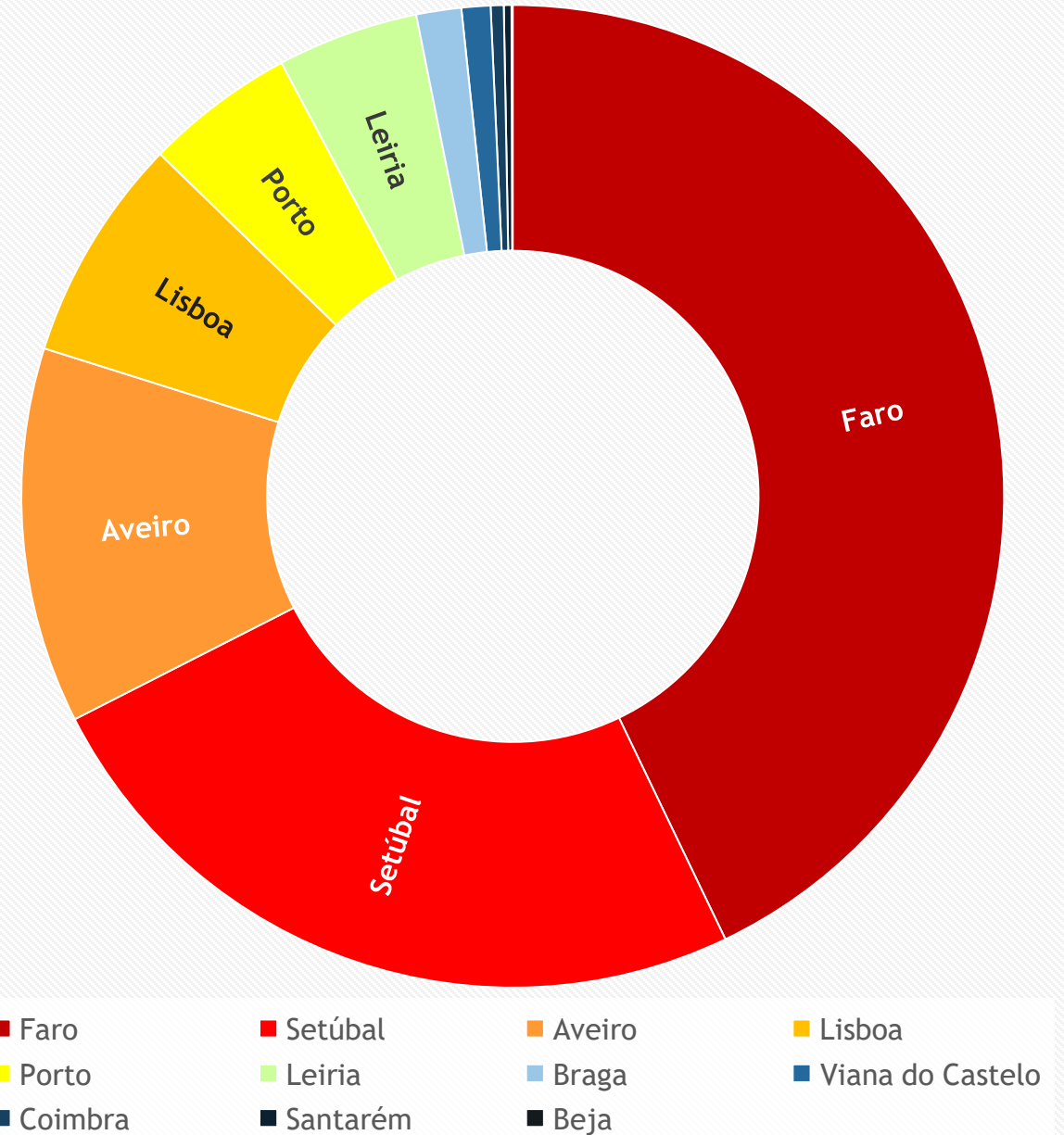
RESULTS

Total Inaction Costs
2100 (RCP8.5)

Total Inaction Costs - 2100 (RCP8.5)



TIC max (€) per District of Continental Portugal



Costs associated to:

- 1) **Maintenance** of pre-existing structures
- 2) **Beach nourishment** according to Longitudinal Sediment Transport projections
- 3) **Structural accommodation** to support future projected extreme TWLs

Adaptation measures considered (according to APA's data):

- 1) Beach nourishment
- 2) Groins
- 3) Adherent structures
- 4) Breakwaters (ports/harbors)
- 5) Dykes
- 6) Cliff stabilization

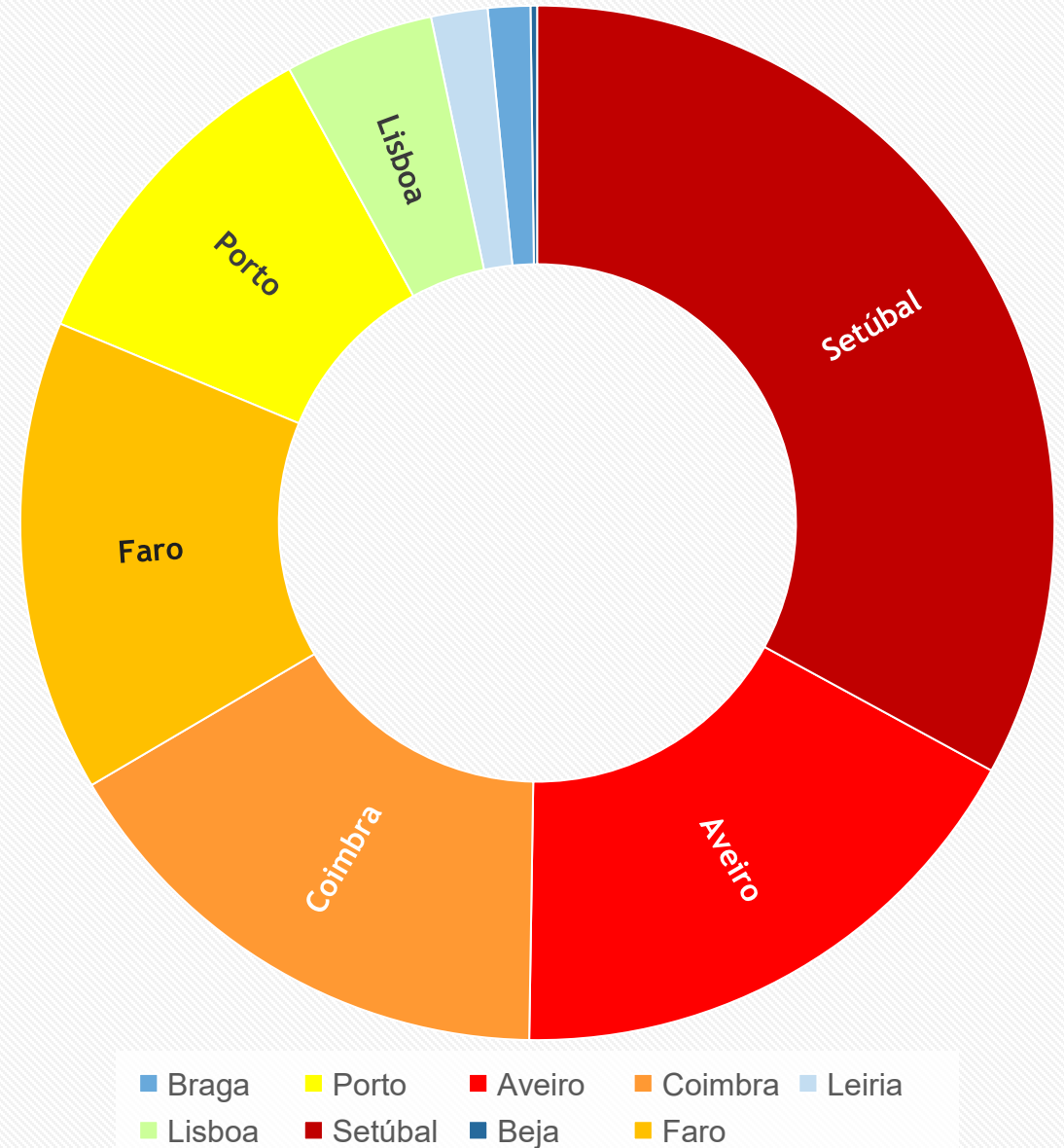


RESULTS

Adaptation costs (maintenance + accommodation)
2100 (RCP8.5)

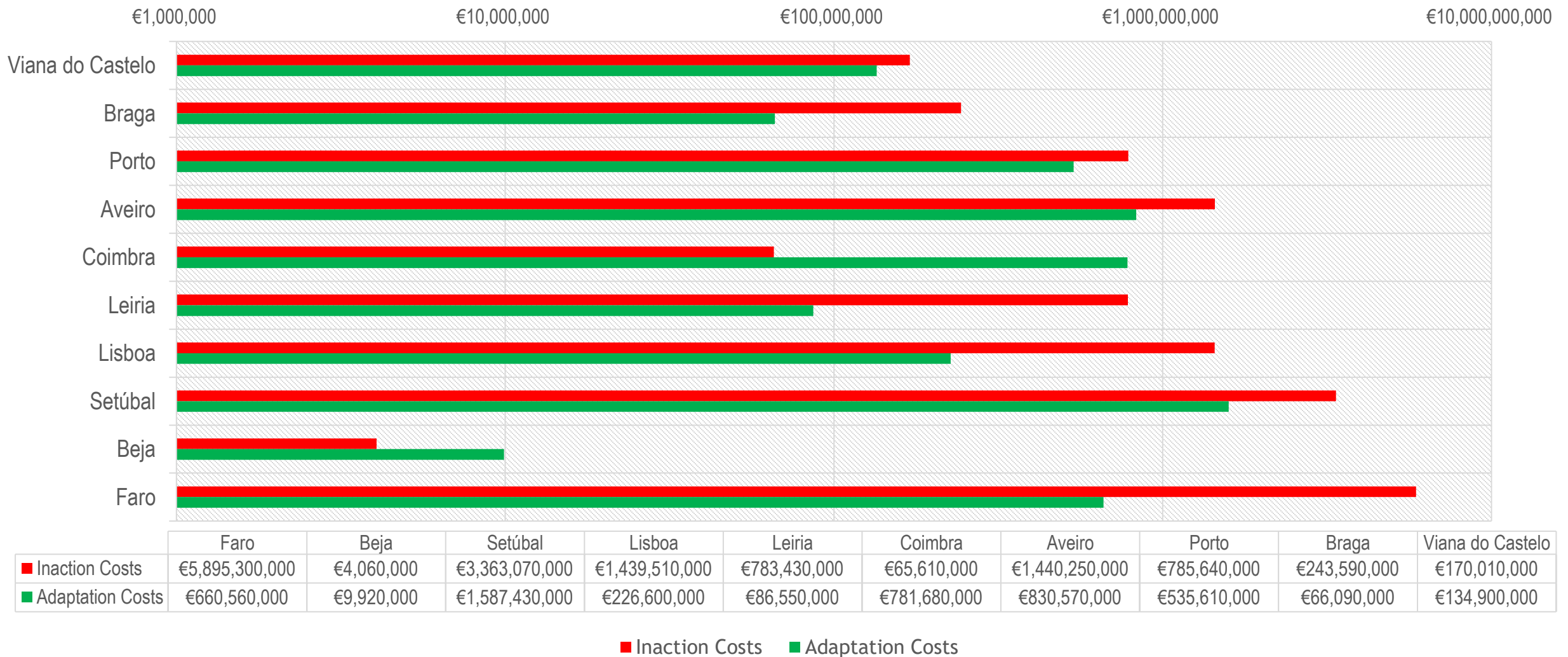
| Districts | Adaptation costs |
|---|-------------------|
| Viana do Castelo | 134.90 M€ |
| Braga | 66.09 M€ |
| Porto | 535.61 M€ |
| Aveiro | 830.57 M€ |
| Coimbra | 781.68 M€ |
| Leiria | 86.55 M€ |
| Lisboa | 226.60 M€ |
| Setúbal | 1587.43 M€ |
| Beja | 9.92 M€ |
| Faro | 660.56 M€ |
| Continental Portugal (ocean-facing coastlines) | 4,920 M€ |

Adaptation costs (€) per District of Continental Portugal

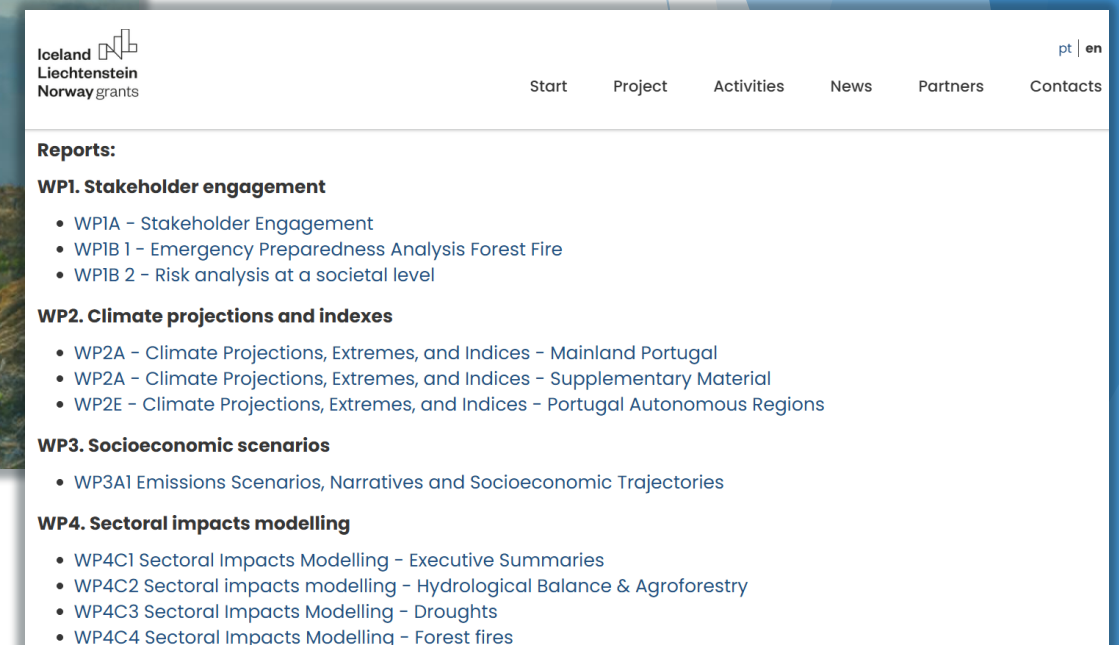


RESULTS

Inaction vs Adaptation costs
2100 (RCP8.5)



FINAL REMARKS





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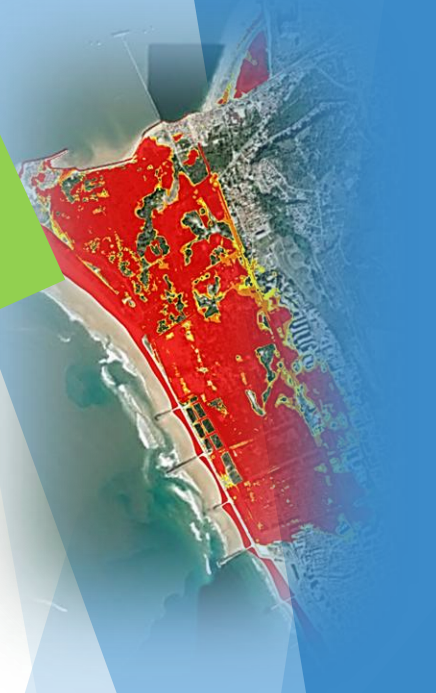
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