

Protecting Poland against future coastal floods is not that expensive

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The 500 km long Polish coastline is situated along the Baltic Sea, a non-tidal, semi-enclosed and shallow body of brackish water. The Polish Baltic Sea coast is not densely inhabited: only 2.8% of Poles reside in municipalities with direct access to the sea.

Storm surges are an important factor shaping the Polish coast. Extreme water levels depend largely on the volume of water flowing in from the North Sea. Long-lasting storm surges, even though relatively insignificant at the coast, can cause a flood along estuaries dozens of kilometres inland. Across the whole region flood defences protect the lowest areas, however, particularly around river mouths and coastal lakes, while dunes and cliffs protect the rest of the coast.

A high-resolution assessment has been made of possible social and economic impacts of storm surges and inundation of land caused by sea level rise in Poland. In this assessment it was assumed that flood defences will not fail and all land gets inundated lying below the

assumed water level, as long as there is a direct connection to the coastal zone. For future sea level rise a low, medium and high-end projection was assumed of 28, 53 and 98 cm sea level rise by 2100 relative to 1986-2005 levels.

According to the assessment the social and economic impacts of future sea level rise and storm surges will be much smaller than previous studies have indicated so far. This is thanks to current flood defences that were not included in previous studies. For instance, 1 metre sea level rise would directly affect 'only' 20,000 inhabitants and €2.3 billion of assets (0.6% of Poland's Gross Domestic Product, in 2011 prices).

However, coastal flood risk in this area is determined by storm surges on top of sea level rise, and the frequency of coastal floods will increase substantially due to sea level rise. 1 metre sea level rise will triple the number of inhabitants and assets in the 100-year flood zone, and the damage by a 100-year flood event could increase from €1.5 billion (0.4% of 2011 GDP) under current conditions to €4.6 billion (1.2% of 2011 GDP) with 1 metre sea level rise.

Still, these projected impacts are relatively small, and so are costs of adapting flood defences to future conditions. Even for the 2090s under the high-end scenario of sea level rise annual adaptation costs are 'only' a quarter of current annual investments on dikes (relative to GDP), and only 7% of annual disaster relief spending in Poland. In fact, storm surge hazard will be even less than projected in this assessment: an actual overtopping of flood defences would mostly cause inundation of a much smaller area than indicated here, since the peak of the surge lasts only a short period of time.

Source: Paprotny and Terefenko, 2017. Natural Hazards 85: 1249-1277

Photo: Damian R (www.stckr.com)

More information on coastal flood risk in Poland: [click here](#)