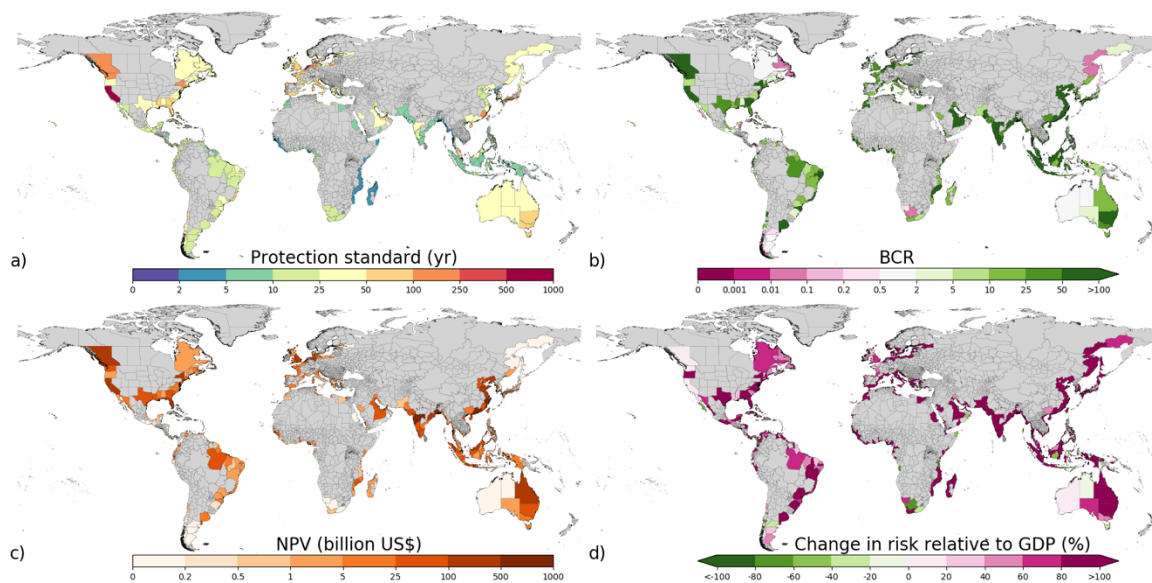**Figure S1: Top 15 countries with coastal flood risk in (a) 2080 if protection standards are kept constant; (b) 2080 if absolute risk is kept constant; (c) 2080 if relative risk is kept constant; and (d) 2080 if protection standards are optimized for the scenario RCP8.5/SSP5. Note that the countries and value on the x-axis change for each graph.**
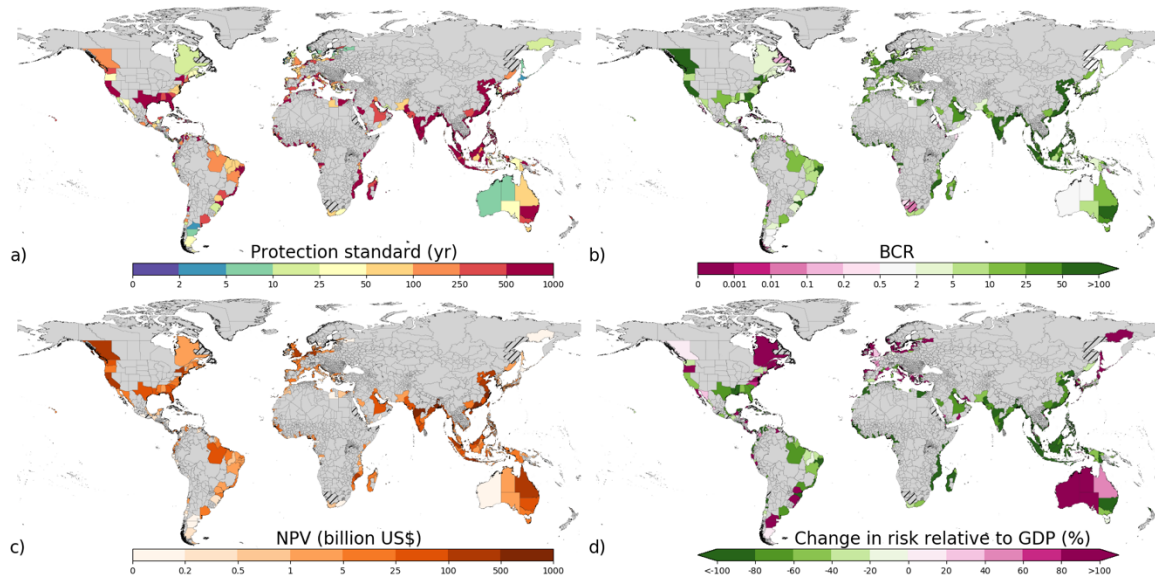

Figure S2: 'Protection constant' adaptation objective results of (a) protection standards; (b) BCRs; (c) total NPV; and (d) change in risk relative to GDP for RCP8.5/SSP5. Note that the protection standards (a) are the same as FLOPROS estimates.
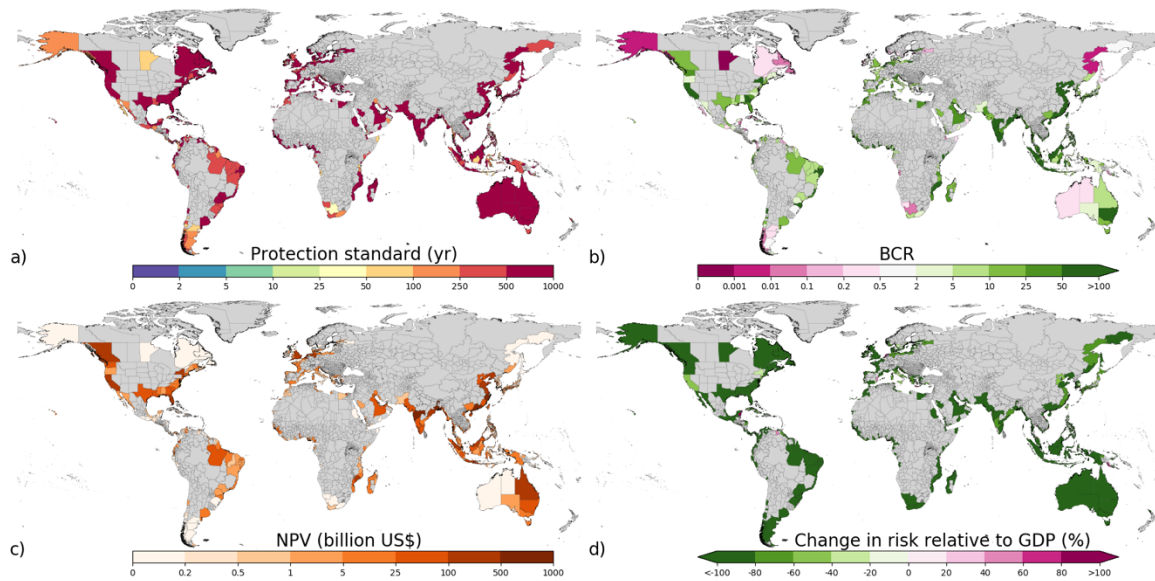
Figure S3: 'Absolute risk constant' adaptation objective results of (a) protection standards; (b) BCRs; (c) total NPV; and (d) change in risk relative to GDP for RCP8.5/SSP5.
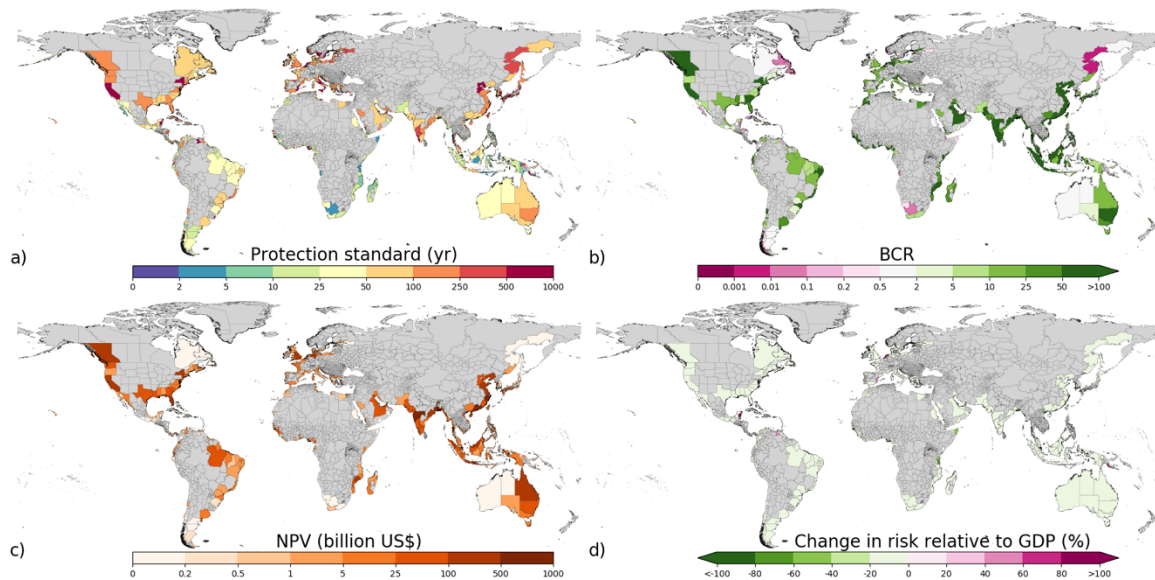
Figure S4: 'Relative risk constant' adaptation objective results of (a) protection standards; (b) BCRs; (c) total NPV; and (d) change in risk relative to GDP for RCP8.5/SSP5.
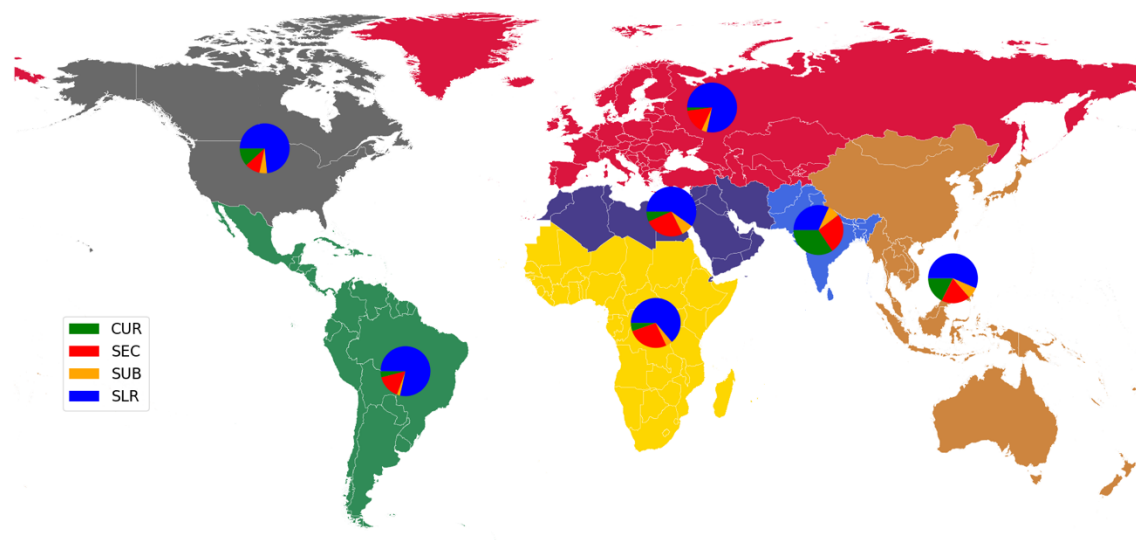
Figure S5: 'Optimize' adaptation objective results of (a) optimal protection standards; (b) BCRs; (c) total NPV; and (d) change in risk relative to GDP for RCP8.5/SSP5. Regions where no optimal protection standards are found are indicated with hatch lines.
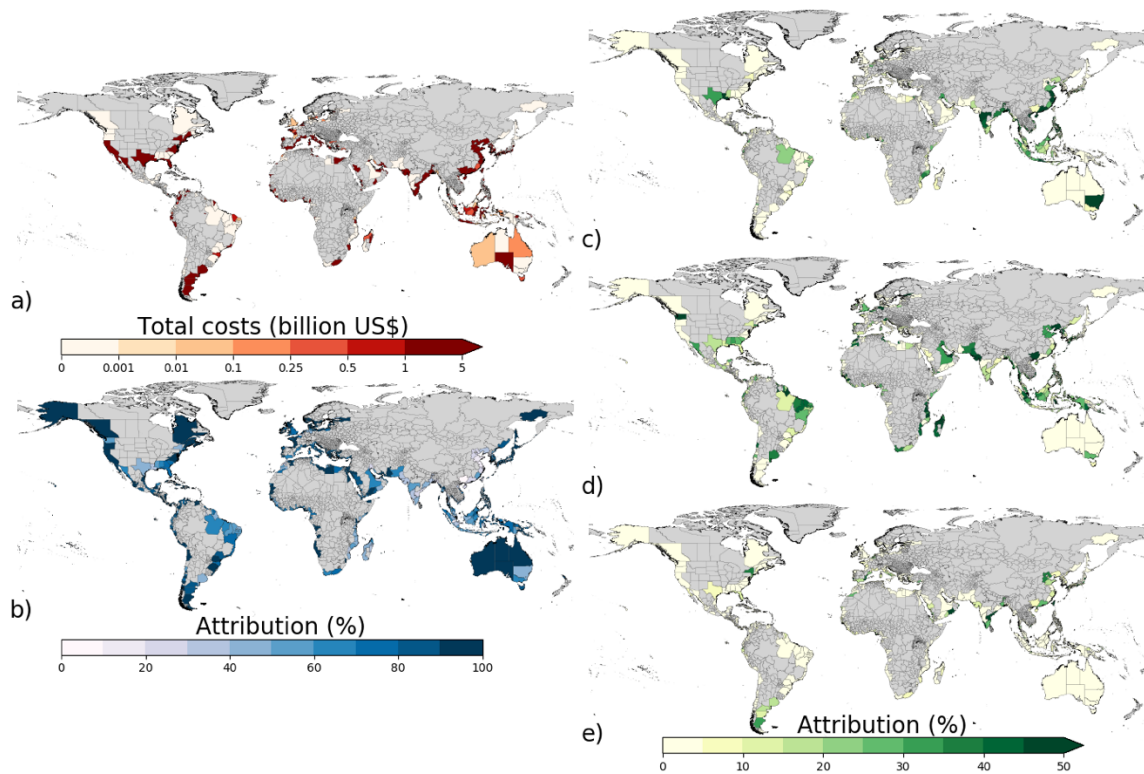
Figure S6: Attribution of costs overview for RCP8.5/SSP5 with (a) total costs; (b) attribution of climate change (ATR_{CC}); (c) attribution of present-day optimizing (ATR_{CUR}); (d) attribution of socioeconomic change (ATR_{SEC}); and (e) subsidence (ATR_{SUB}). Note that the attribution of SLR is on a different scale.

Figure S7: Attribution of costs of adaptation for World Bank regions under the 'optimize' adaptation objective and RCP8.5/SSP5 for optimizing to current conditions (CUR), socio-economic change (SEC) subsidence (SUB), and sea-level rise (SLR).
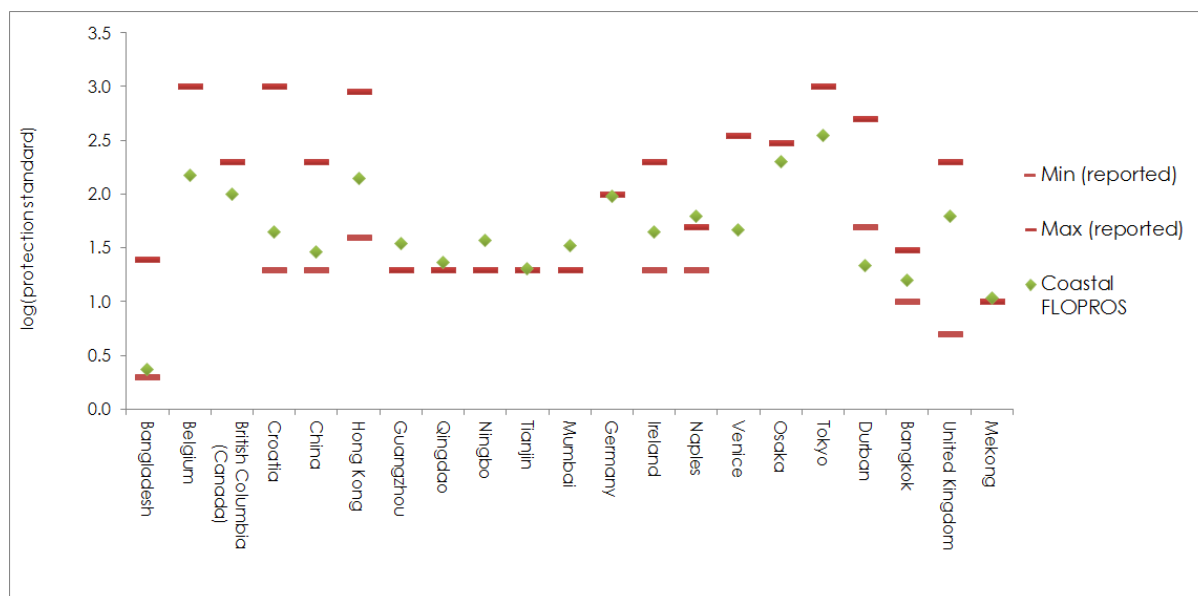
Figure S8: Validation of the coastal protection standards estimated using the FLOPROS modelling approach against reported protection standards.