

EN

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Answer given by Ms Lahbib
on behalf of the European Commission
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Member States have primary responsibility in civil protection and the EU has a supporting competence. To strengthen wildfire preparedness, the EU invested EUR 600 million in a permanent rescEU¹ fleet of 12 firefighting planes². For the next multiannual financial framework, EUR 10.7 billion for civil protection and health preparedness is proposed, to secure and scale up rescEU and implement the Stockpiling Strategy³.

The European Climate Risk Assessment⁴ indicates that southern Europe is one of the hotspots for climate risks. The Commission has taken several actions to support Member States and stakeholders to become more climate resilient^{5,6}. Cohesion policy and common agricultural policy are the main EU funding for prevention and climate change adaptation. The EU Mission on Adaptation to Climate Change⁷ and the Copernicus Program⁸ can help European regions to better manage climate change-driven impacts⁹. The Commission is developing a European Climate Resilience and Risk Management Integrated Framework¹⁰, planned for end of 2026.

To support Member States strengthening preparedness and addressing climate crises, the Commission coordinates peer reviews of disaster management and civil protection systems¹¹ and provides financing for projects, expert exchanges, and technical assistance¹² to bolster wildfire prevention, preparedness and investments.

On EU funding, cohesion policy contributes EUR 14.5 billion in 2021-2027, EUR 13.4 billion for climate disaster prevention, including EUR 2.2 billion for forest fires. Spain allocated over EUR 300 million for fire adaptation measures. RESTORE¹³ allows redirecting funds to recover from 2024-2025 disasters, and the Commission is in contact with Spain to assess needs.

¹ https://civil-protection-humanitarian-aid.ec.europa.eu/what/civil-protection/resceu_en.

² These planes will be stationed across the Mediterranean region, with two hosted in each of the following countries: Croatia, France, Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain. The aircrafts are expected to become progressively available as of 2028.

³ https://civil-protection-humanitarian-aid.ec.europa.eu/document/download/c57d4067-1900-4616-9239-ca4598b55d69_en?filename=COM_2025_528_1_EN_ACT_combined.pdf.

⁴ <https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/analysis/publications/european-climate-risk-assessment>.

⁵ EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change, COM(2021) 82 final.

⁶ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52024DC0091>.

⁷ https://research-and-innovation.ec.europa.eu/funding/funding-opportunities/funding-programmes-and-open-calls/horizon-europe/eu-missions-horizon-europe/adaptation-climate-change_en.

⁸ <https://emergency.copernicus.eu/> and <https://climate.copernicus.eu/>.

⁹ Like wildfire risks.

¹⁰ https://climate.ec.europa.eu/eu-action/adaptation-and-resilience-climate-change/european-climate-resilience-and-risk-management-integrated-framework_en.

¹¹ <https://civil-protection-knowledge-network.europa.eu/disaster-prevention-and-risk-management/ucpm-peer-review-programme>.

¹² <https://civil-protection-knowledge-network.europa.eu/eu-funding-disaster-management>.

¹³ https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/whats-new/newsroom/18-12-2024-commission-welcomes-adoption-of-restore-proposal-helping-member-states-recover-from-climate-related-disasters_en.