

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-000284/26
to the Commission
Marko Vešligaj (S&D)
(26 January 2026)**

Subject: Cohesion policy as a mechanism for disaster recovery

A report prepared for the Committee on Regional Development (REGI) on Cohesion Policy and Disaster Recovery and Response ⁽¹⁾ states that under the current multiannual financial framework (MFF) 2021-2027, approximately EUR 17.9 billion has been allocated to climate change adaptation and risk management, with significant variation across Member States.

1. Could the Commission provide an overview of the main climate change adaptation measures funded under the MFF 2021-2027 that are allocated directly to cities and regions?
2. Have any of these funds been allocated to measures aimed at combating the spread of diseases affecting agriculture, such as those impacting wine grapes, livestock, or similar sectors? If so, could the Commission provide further details?

Submitted: 26.1.2026

**Answer given by Executive Vice-President Fitto on behalf of the European Commission
(26 March 2026)**

1. Cohesion policy is the main EU funding source for climate adaptation and risk management. During the 2021-2027 period, support is granted to cities, municipalities and regional authorities ⁽¹⁾. Cohesion policy programmes for 2021-2027 include planned investments of more than EUR 18 billion in climate adaptation and disaster risk management (over EUR 14 billion in EU funding). More specifically, the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) targets investments that are implemented based on integrated urban development strategies developed for cities and with their participation. This specific earmarking reaches almost 12% of the ERDF (more than EUR 24 billion) ⁽²⁾. Several EU instruments complement adaptation efforts: EU Solidarity Fund ⁽³⁾ may help regions recover after major climate disasters; Recovery and Resilience Facility investments may include natural disaster preparedness actions; LIFE programme ⁽⁴⁾, co-finances local and regional climate adaptation projects and nature-based solutions for risk prevention.

2. Cohesion policy funds do not directly target agricultural disease control. Their emphasis is on climate resilience, risk prevention and infrastructure adaptation to reduce climate-related stresses on agriculture. Common Agricultural Policy Strategic Plans ⁽⁵⁾ support investments for appropriate preventive measures and restoration of agricultural potential following outbreaks. Risk management tools and relevant sectoral interventions, including in the wine sector ⁽⁶⁾, can help farmers manage disease-related risks and climate adaptation. The recent Wine Package ⁽⁷⁾ aims, among others, to prevent the spread of vine pests.

¹ Ciffolilli, A. et al., *The Use of Cohesion Policy in Disaster Response and Recovery*, January 2026 (<https://bit.ly/776-001>).

⁽¹⁾ Examples include the development of local or regional climate adaptation strategies and risk management plans, climate hazard mapping and local resilience frameworks.

⁽²⁾ All amounts available in the Cohesion Open Data Platform on 01.02.2026, Open Data Portal for the European Structural Investment Funds : <https://cohesiondata.ec.europa.eu/funds/erdf/21-27>.

⁽³⁾ Inforegio — EU Solidarity Fund: https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/funding/solidarity-fund_en.

⁽⁴⁾ The Programme for the Environment and Climate Action: https://cinea.ec.europa.eu/programmes/life_en.

⁽⁵⁾ https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/cap-my-country/cap-strategic-plans_en.

⁽⁶⁾ For example: restructuring and conversion of vineyards.

⁽⁷⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=COM:2025:137:FIN>.