

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-001901/26
to the Commission
Pasquale Tridico (The Left)
(7 May 2026)**

Subject: Floods in Crosia Municipality and the Calabria Region's growing vulnerability to hydrogeological events

The Municipality of Crosia and other parts of Calabria have recently been hit by floods that have, according to local authorities, caused damage to public infrastructure, housing and businesses.

These extreme weather events are increasingly frequent in Calabria, highlighting the region's inherent vulnerability to hydrogeological events and growing exposure to the impact of climate change.

Despite the resources made available by the European Union for hydrogeological risk prevention and climate adaptation measures, the planning and implementation of public initiatives continues to be problematic.

I therefore ask:

1. Can the Commission confirm that, partly as a result of the floods that have hit Crosia and other areas in the vicinity, the Italian authorities have applied for support from the European Union Solidarity Fund?
2. Given, among other things, the recurring extreme weather events that are hitting Calabria, is the Commission assessing whether EU funds earmarked for the region's hydrogeological risk prevention and climate adaptation initiatives are being used effectively?
3. Is the Commission strengthening the monitoring, coordination and support tools for local authorities with a view to improving territorial resilience, prevention capacity and the management of climate emergencies in the areas most exposed to hydrogeological events?

Submitted: 7.5.2026

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

1. The EU Solidarity Fund (EUSF) can only be activated by Italy which has a deadline of 12 weeks as from when the first damage connected with the floods in Calabria in March 2026 occurred, demonstrating that the total direct damage exceeds the thresholds specified in Article 2 Regulation (EC) No 2012/2002 ⁽¹⁾. The EUSF may cover a part of the costs for emergency and recovery operations incurred by public authorities ⁽²⁾.

On 10 April 2026, Italy submitted an EUSF application regarding the damages caused by storm Harry in Calabria, Sicily and Sardinia in January 2026. The Commission's assessment is ongoing.

It should be emphasised that Commission stands ready to provide any advisory assistance to the managing authority, should it be requested and deemed useful regarding the EUSF or the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF).

⁽¹⁾ Council Regulation (EC) No 2012/2002 of 11 November 2002 establishing the European Union Solidarity Fund (OJ L 311, 14.11.2002, p. 3) as amended by Regulation (EU) No 661/2014 of the European Parliament and the Council of 15 May 2014 (OJ L 189, 27.6.2014, p. 143) and by Regulation (EU) 2020/461 of the European Parliament and the Council of 30 March 2020 (OJ L 99, 31.3.2020, p. 9). <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:32002R2012>.

⁽²⁾ This means, for example, the recovery of essential infrastructure, provision of temporary accommodation to the population, cleaning-up operations, and protection of the cultural heritage.

2. The Calabrian Regional Programme, funded under the ERDF, currently includes interventions amounting to EUR 90 834 314 that are designed to enhance the resilience of coastlines, infrastructure, monitoring and logistics of civil protection capacity. The Fund operates under shared management — the Commission monitors the progress of the programme implementation in accordance with the Common Provisions Regulation ⁽³⁾, while the managing authority is responsible for ensuring the effective use of the funds.

3. The Commission is reinforcing the EU's monitoring, coordination and support framework for floods and other hydro-geological emergencies through the Union Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM) and Copernicus Emergency Management Service (CEMS) ⁽⁴⁾. The UCPM supports Member States to improve resilience against climate emergencies and facilitates emergency management via the EU Emergency Response Coordination Centre.

⁽³⁾ <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/1060/oj>.

⁽⁴⁾ <https://emergency.copernicus.eu/>. CEMS, with its numerous tools and products, such as the On-Demand Mapping or the European Flood Awareness System, provides timely and accurate geospatial information to support prevention, preparedness, response and recovery activities. CEMS data and products are used by national civil protection authorities, the ERCC, as well as local and regional authorities.