

The Standing Committee of European Doctors (CPME) represents national medical associations across Europe. We are committed to contributing the medical profession's point of view to EU and European policy-making through pro-active cooperation on a wide range of health and healthcare related issues.

CPME on European Integrated Framework for Climate Resilience

On 23 February 2026, the Standing Committee of European Doctors (CPME) adopted its response to the European Commission's public consultation on the European integrated framework for climate resilience (CPME 2026/O35).

Open Public Consultation for the new European climate resilience framework

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

Disclaimer

This document is not an official European Commission document nor reflects an official European Commission position. Nothing in this document commits the European Commission nor does it preclude any policy outcomes.

Introduction

Consent and how to complete this survey

The European Commission will protect any personal data you provide during this consultation.

You can save your replies as a draft and return later to complete the survey.

Some questions are mandatory, especially at the start, while others in thematic sections are optional – answer only those relevant to you.

Please keep free text comments concise.

At the end of the questionnaire, you may upload a document with further comments and views.

For reasons of transparency, organisations and businesses taking part in public consultations of the European Commission are asked to register in the EU's Transparency Register. If already registered, you can skip this step.

Thank you for your contribution!

Introduction

In recent years, Europe has been facing growing damages and costs from climate-related weather extremes. How we act on climate change will shape Europe's future competitiveness, security and prosperity. How we adapt and build climate resilience and preparedness now will determine our quality of life for years to come.

The European Climate Risk Assessment identified 36 key climate risks in Europe that interact to result in fundamental system-wide challenges. If climate change, along with other risk factors, is not properly addressed, it can compromise food and water security, energy and defence capabilities, supply chains, pricing, economic and financial stability, fiscal sustainability and public health more severely. In turn, this affects social cohesion and stability, with vulnerable groups particularly affected.

The assessment also found that European economy and society are not sufficiently prepared for current and future climate risks, with several risks already at critical levels. Without urgent action to cut emissions and build climate resilience, many risks could reach catastrophic levels by the end of this century. Hundreds of thousands of people could lose their lives to heatwaves, and economic losses from coastal floods alone could exceed EUR 1 trillion per year.

Responding to these challenges and in line with the Commission President's Political Guidelines, the Commission is preparing a new and impactful European integrated framework for climate resilience scheduled for adoption in Q4-2026.

Its key objective is to drive transformational change to make Europe significantly better prepared for and more resilient to climate impacts. The new framework will empower all stakeholders to gain control in the increasingly uncertain future, manage climate risks more effectively, seize emerging economic opportunities, and strengthen the EU's position as a global leader in producing and exporting climate resilience technologies, products, services and innovations.

The objectives of the framework include:

- protecting people's health, well-being and livelihoods;
- anticipating and significantly reducing exposure to high-impact risks and losses when conceiving policies, investments and other measures;
- ensuring robust and regular science-based risk assessments as basis for action;
- promoting a shared understanding of future climate conditions among decision-makers in Europe;
- supporting EU Member States, EU candidate countries and the EU neighbourhood – including the regional and local levels – while empowering their societies;
- promoting coordinated and effective action across all levels of government and the private sector;
- and reducing losses, destruction and costs from climate-related impacts by increasing (re)insurance cover.

An open call for evidence was held over the summer. Respondents broadly agreed with the Commission's analysis of the key problems: EU and national policy frameworks for climate resilience are inadequate, missing in many sectors, or poorly implemented. The feedback also showed that regional and local authorities, businesses, households and individuals are not sufficiently aware of climate risks, which significantly limits their preparedness.

As a result, respondents expressed strong support for robust action in this area. They most often called for: (i)

integration of 'resilience-by-design' criteria into all public spending, procurement and key sectoral policies; (ii) harmonised risk-assessment standards with shared climate scenarios; (iii) nature-based solutions as default first line of defence; (iv) stable long-term funding for adaptation and resilience; and (v) a systematic integration of climate-related health considerations.

This open public consultation, building on the call for bold and urgent action, offers all interested parties the opportunity to provide feedback on the proposed aspects of the new EU framework for climate resilience, and to share any additional views and suggestions.

About you

* Language of my contribution

- Bulgarian
- Croatian
- Czech
- Danish
- Dutch
- English
- Estonian
- Finnish
- French
- German
- Greek
- Hungarian
- Irish
- Italian
- Latvian
- Lithuanian
- Maltese
- Polish
- Portuguese
- Romanian
- Slovak
- Slovenian

- Spanish
- Swedish

* I am giving my contribution as

- Academic/research institution
- Business association
- Company/business
- Consumer organisation
- EU citizen
- Environmental organisation
- Non-EU citizen
- Non-governmental organisation (NGO)
- Public authority
- Trade union
- Other

* First name

Markus

* Surname

Kujawa

* Email (this won't be published)

markus.kujawa@cpme.eu

* Organisation name

255 character(s) maximum

The Standing Committee of European Doctors (CPME)

* Organisation size

- Micro (1 to 9 employees)
- Small (10 to 49 employees)

- Medium (50 to 249 employees)
- Large (250 or more)

Transparency register number

Check if your organisation is on the transparency register. It's a voluntary database for organisations seeking to influence EU decision-making.

9276943405-41

*Country of origin

Please add your country of origin, or that of your organisation.

This list does not represent the official position of the European institutions with regard to the legal status or policy of the entities mentioned. It is a harmonisation of often divergent lists and practices.

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Afghanistan | <input type="radio"/> Djibouti | <input type="radio"/> Libya | <input type="radio"/> Saint Martin |
| <input type="radio"/> Åland Islands | <input type="radio"/> Dominica | <input type="radio"/> Liechtenstein | <input type="radio"/> Saint Pierre and Miquelon |
| <input type="radio"/> Albania | <input type="radio"/> Dominican Republic | <input type="radio"/> Lithuania | <input type="radio"/> Saint Vincent and the Grenadines |
| <input type="radio"/> Algeria | <input type="radio"/> Ecuador | <input type="radio"/> Luxembourg | <input type="radio"/> Samoa |
| <input type="radio"/> American Samoa | <input type="radio"/> Egypt | <input type="radio"/> Macau | <input type="radio"/> San Marino |
| <input type="radio"/> Andorra | <input type="radio"/> El Salvador | <input type="radio"/> Madagascar | <input type="radio"/> São Tomé and Príncipe |
| <input type="radio"/> Angola | <input type="radio"/> Equatorial Guinea | <input type="radio"/> Malawi | <input type="radio"/> Saudi Arabia |
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| <input type="radio"/> Antarctica | <input type="radio"/> Estonia | <input type="radio"/> Maldives | <input type="radio"/> Serbia |
| <input type="radio"/> Antigua and Barbuda | <input type="radio"/> Eswatini | <input type="radio"/> Mali | <input type="radio"/> Seychelles |
| <input type="radio"/> Argentina | <input type="radio"/> Ethiopia | <input type="radio"/> Malta | <input type="radio"/> Sierra Leone |
| <input type="radio"/> Armenia | <input type="radio"/> Falkland Islands | <input type="radio"/> Marshall Islands | <input type="radio"/> Singapore |
| <input type="radio"/> Aruba | <input type="radio"/> Faroe Islands | <input type="radio"/> Martinique | <input type="radio"/> Sint Maarten |
| <input type="radio"/> Australia | <input type="radio"/> Fiji | <input type="radio"/> Mauritania | <input type="radio"/> Slovakia |
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| <input type="radio"/> Azerbaijan | <input type="radio"/> France | <input type="radio"/> Mayotte | <input type="radio"/> Solomon Islands |

- Bahamas
- Bahrain
- Bangladesh
- Barbados
- Belarus
- Belgium
- Belize
- Benin
- Bermuda
- Bhutan
- Bolivia
- Bonaire Saint Eustatius and Saba
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Botswana
- Bouvet Island
- Brazil
- British Indian Ocean Territory
- British Virgin Islands
- Brunei
- Bulgaria
- Burkina Faso
- Burundi
- French Guiana
- French Polynesia
- French Southern and Antarctic Lands
- Gabon
- Georgia
- Germany
- Ghana
- Gibraltar
- Greece
- Greenland
- Grenada
- Guadeloupe
- Guam
- Guatemala
- Guernsey
- Guinea
- Guinea-Bissau
- Guyana
- Haiti
- Heard Island and McDonald Islands
- Honduras
- Hong Kong
- Mexico
- Micronesia
- Moldova
- Monaco
- Mongolia
- Montenegro
- Montserrat
- Morocco
- Mozambique
- Myanmar/Burma
- Namibia
- Nauru
- Nepal
- Netherlands
- New Caledonia
- New Zealand
- Nicaragua
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Niue
- Norfolk Island
- Northern Mariana Islands
- Somalia
- South Africa
- South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
- South Korea
- South Sudan
- Spain
- Sri Lanka
- Sudan
- Suriname
- Svalbard and Jan Mayen
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Syria
- Taiwan
- Tajikistan
- Tanzania
- Thailand
- The Gambia
- Timor-Leste
- Togo
- Tokelau
- Tonga

- Cambodia
- Cameroon
- Canada
- Cape Verde
- Cayman Islands
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- Chile
- China
- Christmas Island
- Clipperton
- Cocos (Keeling) Islands
- Colombia
- Comoros
- Congo
- Cook Islands
- Costa Rica
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Croatia
- Cuba
- Curaçao
- Cyprus
- Czechia
- Hungary
- Iceland
- India
- Indonesia
- Iran
- Iraq
- Ireland
- Isle of Man
- Israel
- Italy
- Jamaica
- Japan
- Jersey
- Jordan
- Kazakhstan
- Kenya
- Kiribati
- Kosovo
- Kuwait
- Kyrgyzstan
- Laos
- Latvia
- Lebanon
- North Korea
- North Macedonia
- Norway
- Oman
- Pakistan
- Palau
- Palestine
- Panama
- Papua New Guinea
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Philippines
- Pitcairn Islands
- Poland
- Portugal
- Puerto Rico
- Qatar
- Réunion
- Romania
- Russia
- Rwanda
- Saint Barthélemy
- Saint Helena
Ascension and
Tristan da Cunha
- Trinidad and Tobago
- Tunisia
- Türkiye
- Turkmenistan
- Turks and Caicos Islands
- Tuvalu
- Uganda
- Ukraine
- United Arab Emirates
- United Kingdom
- United States
- United States
Minor Outlying
Islands
- Uruguay
- US Virgin Islands
- Uzbekistan
- Vanuatu
- Vatican City
- Venezuela
- Vietnam
- Wallis and Futuna
- Western Sahara
- Yemen
- Zambia

- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Denmark
- Lesotho
- Liberia
- Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- Zimbabwe

Fields of activity:

- Agriculture
- Forestry and fishing
- Mining and quarrying
- Manufacturing
- Energy
- Water and waste
- Construction and real estate
- Wholesale and retail trade
- Hotel
- Food services
- Publishing
- Broadcasting
- Content production and distribution
- Telecommunication
- IT
- Computing
- Financial and insurance
- Public administration
- Defense and security
- Education and training
- Research
- Health, care and social services
- Arts, sports and recreation
- Biodiversity and nature protection
- Climate mitigation and adaptation
- Other

The Commission will publish all contributions to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would prefer to have your details published or to remain anonymous when your contribution is published. **For the purpose of transparency, the type of respondent (for example, ‘business association, ‘consumer association’, ‘EU citizen’) country of origin, organisation name and size, and its transparency register number, are always published. Your e-mail address will never be published.** Opt in to select the privacy option that best suits you. Privacy options default based on the type of respondent selected

***Contribution publication privacy settings**

The Commission will publish the responses to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would like your details to be made public or to remain anonymous.

Anonymous

Only organisation details are published: The type of respondent that you responded to this consultation as, the name of the organisation on whose behalf you reply as well as its transparency number, its size, its country of origin and your contribution will be published as received. Your name will not be published. Please do not include any personal data in the contribution itself if you want to remain anonymous.

Public

Organisation details and respondent details are published: The type of respondent that you responded to this consultation as, the name of the organisation on whose behalf you reply as well as its transparency number, its size, its country of origin and your contribution will be published. Your name will also be published.

I agree with the [personal data protection provisions](#)

General Questions

How well informed do you consider yourself about the potential impacts of climate change that could affect you now and in the future?

	Fully informed	Slightly informed	Neutral	Slightly uninformed	Totally uninformed
* Answer	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Optional: Please explain why?

How prepared do you consider yourself to face the potential impacts of climate change?

	Fully prepared	Slightly prepared	Neutral	Slightly unprepared	Totally unprepared
* Answer	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Optional: Please explain why?

Personal preparedness is not the only type of preparedness. Prevention of avoidable impacts is most important. Preparedness may be a part of prevention, but it is far down the pathway of impacts. Prevention of impacts and chains of impacts is essential and this is mainly a government function. Health effects of acute impacts of climate changes must to a large extent be prepared, trained for and solved at local level.

Who do you consider to be primarily responsible for preparing for the physical impacts of climate change?

- Individual citizens
- Businesses and private actors
- Local and regional authorities
- National governments
- The European Union
- All of the above
- other

Which of the following would help you become better prepared for the impacts of climate change?

- Easier access to data and information relevant to my area/situation
- Expert support to prepare/protect my home/family/company etc. against possible risks, based on this data/information
- Easier access to funding or financing for my/our actions
- Greater local ownership of planning, implementing measures, and monitoring success
- Better planning and preparation by public authorities

Other

If other, please explain why?

We need to think about overarching prevention policies as climate change is mediated through environmental impacts mainly. Better cross-sectoral prevention of environmental impacts will reduce the risk of impacts on humans. Cross-sectoral social protection policies are also key to addressing population vulnerabilities and inequities. Training of local healthcare professionals to treat and care for vulnerable parts of the population affected by acute environmental effects of climate change.

Please name the three policy actions that would most help you improve your risk awareness and preparedness for climate change impacts:

1. Set urgently EU-wide binding targets on climate resilience and health, including for national adaptation. Consider the Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery (WHO Emergency Cycle) framework in emergency management and risk planning and remember that climate adaptation is not equivalent to sustainability or net-zero (zero carbon) emissions. The most cost-effective public health interventions are often legislation and protective government policies.
2. Invest in health-centred climate resilience under the next EU long term budget. Policymakers must understand the cost benefits of early adaptation and mitigation actions and costs compared to late adaptation or not acting at all.
3. Learn from incidents towards more effective prevention and preparedness for what cannot be prevented. Build climate change adaptation capacity to serve the public need and protect health.

Climate resilience by design

The principle of ‘climate resilience by design’ means a **proactive effort to consider and prevent plausible high-impact risks and losses from the very beginning when conceiving policies, investments and other measures**. The 2024 Commission Communication on managing climate risks put it simply: ‘planning decisions of today need to build on a sound anticipatory assessment of risks’ likely to occur in the future. Climate resilience by design differs from measures taken to remedy the damage caused by climate impacts after they have already occurred.

The Commission intends to ensure that the future climatic conditions are duly integrated into all relevant EU policies and frameworks governing sectors and stakeholders vulnerable to climate change. It also seeks to encourage Member States and all public-sector authorities and private-sector stakeholders to embed this principle in their decisions, ensuring coordinated action across society.

Which sectors are most important for integrating the principle of “climate resilience by design”?

All sectors are important and interdependent. Focusing on only some sectors allows others to believe that they are immune from risk and without responsibilities. Also even if a sector has very few risks to its sector, perhaps its policies may harm another sector.

Which policy areas or EU legislative frameworks should prioritise embedding this principle, and how should this be done?

All policies should include climate change risks and health (as per Health in All Policies recommended by WHO).

Are there any existing policies or legislation (at EU, Member State, regional, local level) that prevent you from taking effective action to be better prepared for the impacts of climate change? If so, which ones and please explain how they impair your efforts.

In general, poor understanding of climate change adaptation (vs sustainability/zero carbon) is a huge risk.

Resilience by design needs:

1. Overarching governance and with necessary resourcing for all of the actions
2. Capacity building so that all understand the concept of adaptation and what it means for them and their work
3. Information for adaptation – direct, indirect and cascading cross-sectoral climate change impacts need to be identified, measured, and analysed as to the root causes so that better evidence will inform better adaptation
4. Strengthen the services that are already involved in protection of people and systems
5. Climate Change and Health in All Policies - population health should be on the agenda of all government and institutional policies anyway (as per WHO recommendations) and as climate change is one of the major human threats, prevention of climate change (zero carbon/sustainability) and prevention of the impacts of climate change (adaptation) should be core objectives in all democratic policies.

Legislative framework for climate resilience

The European Climate Law requires the EU and Member States to ensure continuous progress on climate adaptation. Yet, Member States have very different policy frameworks for the assessments, strategies, plans and instruments, which limits the development of a shared understanding of the challenges and coordinated climate resilience actions across the EU. Policies are often not specific enough to address major climate risks, and the roles and responsibilities of individual sectors in adaptation planning and implementation vary widely.

Overall, **progress in strengthening climate resilience in the EU is slow and uneven and is not keeping pace with accelerating climate change. EU and national resilience policies and measures**

are currently not fit for purpose.

Therefore, the Commission intends to prepare a legislative proposal to ensure a more comprehensive, robust and ambitious approach, while fully respecting the principle of subsidiarity, proportionality, avoiding unnecessary administrative burdens and ensuring coherence with sectoral policies. This section invites your views on the scope and key elements of the planned proposal.

The Commission considers that including the below aspects and requirements in its legislative proposal is essential to better prepare our economies and societies for climate change, and to prevent major losses and damage. What is your view on each of them?

Common baseline climate trajectories/scenarios, and acceptable risk levels:

	Fully agree	Slightly agree	Neutral	Slightly disagree	Fully disagree
<p>Determination of the levels of global warming or a similar common baseline* for adaptation decisions that EU and national public policy and investments should consider, for example through common EU climate reference trajectories/scenario(s)</p> <p><i>* An example is the decision by France to establish a Reference Trajectory for Adaptation to Climate Change (TRACC), setting +1.5°C by 2030, +2°C by 2050, and +3°C by 2100 as reference for national and regional adaptation strategies. Respondents to the Call for Evidence supported the development of minimum precautionary levels for climate resilience / common reference scenarios / reference warming trajectories.</i></p>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Duty to consider a common baseline (e.g. reference trajectories/scenarios) of global warming, as described in the preceding bullet point, in climate risk assessments.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Duty to apply a precautionary approach by integrating a common baseline into planning decisions by the EU and Member States	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Common approach for deciding what level of residual risks society / public authorities choose not to eliminate: a way to determine what are we willing to live with and why	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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Comments:

Societies across the EU may not have common agreement on what they are willing to live with. We might need to consider evidence informed health standards as ultimate goals etc. People may accept the “unacceptable” when impacts are less visible. All approaches should take all relevant SDGs into account towards more global integrated planning.

Climate risk assessments:

	Fully agree	Slightly agree	Neutral	Slightly disagree	Fully disagree
Development of climate risk assessments that would also cover the most affected policy sectors, at European level	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Development of climate risk assessments that would also cover the most affected policy sectors, at national level	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Common parameters for the scope and content of both EU and national climate risk assessments (e.g. climate scenarios, regularity, sector coverage)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Comments:

All sectors are likely to be affected to some degree, and even more important, sectors can be a cause of increased risk in other sectors. For integrated climate resilience, the starting point should be to expect all sectors to identify how they fit in the integration of climate resilience. All sectors should be involved in climate risk assessments.

Adaptation planning and determination of risk owners:

	Fully agree	Slightly agree	Neutral	Slightly disagree	Fully disagree
Definition of climate resilience and adaptation targets (possibly including sectoral / thematic targets) for EU institutions and Member States	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Robust obligation on the EU/Commission to prepare and implement an EU adaptation strategy and plan	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Climate resilience and adaptation plans should also cover the most affected policy sectors at EU level	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Robust obligation on Member States to develop national adaptation strategies and plans	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Adaptation planning and determination of risk owners (cont.):

	Fully agree	Slightly agree	Neutral	Slightly disagree	Fully disagree
Climate resilience and adaptation plans should also cover the most affected policy sectors at national level	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Identification of risk owners responsible for and mandated to address the identified vulnerabilities	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Comments:

Assessments of risk and vulnerability should clearly consider vulnerable groups of the population, including people facing socio-economic health inequalities, the elderly, those already ill, pregnant women and children. As local (health) authorities are the ones to secure the needs of vulnerable parts of the population, adaptation plans must therefore also be developed and implemented at this level.

Complementing action at EU level by Member State action, in compliance with the subsidiarity principle

	Fully agree	Slightly agree	Neutral	Slightly disagree	Fully disagree
Member States adopting national legal frameworks on climate resilience and adaptation (covering issues such as administrative set-up and coordination mechanisms, regular climate risk and vulnerability assessments, adaptation planning, early-warning mechanisms, governance at regional and local levels, alignment with subnational strategies and plans, inclusion of stakeholders and vulnerable groups, monitoring and evaluation framework)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Member States carrying out evaluations at appropriate levels to identify regions and groups of people that are particularly vulnerable to climate change, and developing plans for targeted adaptation measures to help these regions and groups	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Member States involving all relevant stakeholders, including particularly vulnerable groups, in adaptation policy planning	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Comments:

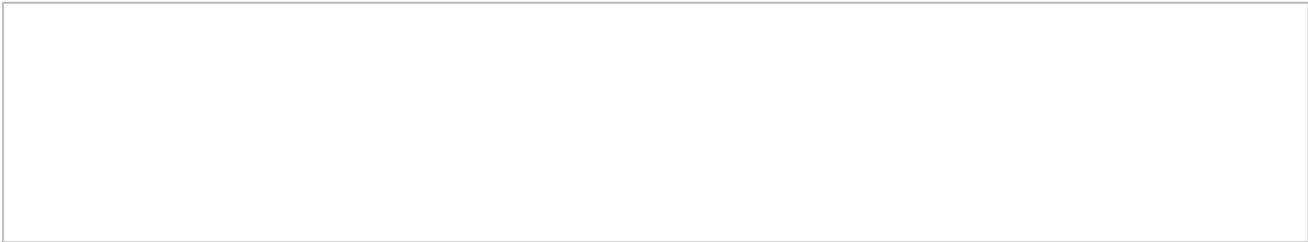
Training personnel to help vulnerable groups in environmental emergencies is of utmost importance. The responsibility to organise and finance this must be defined.

Monitoring, reporting, evaluation and learning

	Fully agree	Slightly agree	Neutral	Slightly disagree	Fully disagree
Development of a limited number of performance indicators for both the EU and Member States, for measuring the effectiveness of climate adaptation and resilience measures	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
In line with the simplification agenda, improvement and streamlining of monitoring, reporting, evaluation and learning practices at EU and national levels, through more targeted reporting on climate impacts	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Incorporation of corresponding resilience progress indicators into existing sector legislation to avoid duplication and new reporting requirements	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Comments:

Please specify other impactful measures with transformational impact that the Commission should include in its legislative proposal on climate resilience:



Decision-support tools for climate resilience

Access to clear, reliable and practical information about how climate change affects us and what we can do about it, is essential to better manage the risks and develop effective solutions. Open-access web-based tools can help meet this need by **reaching large audiences with tailored, visually engaging and interactive information**. However, most existing tools are designed for experts focusing on scientific rather than practical needs. Furthermore, tools targeting different geographies, climate hazards or sectors often use different methods and reference points to quantify future changes, making comparison difficult. Cross-border information is often missing. The Commission would like to get feedback on how it can best use Europe's wealth of climate data and digital capabilities to **improve access to clear, reliable, practical and coherent information on climate risk and adaptation solutions across regions and sectors**.

Where do you look for information about how climate change could affect you or your activities?

	Fully agree	Slightly agree	Neutral	Slightly disagree	Fully disagree
Sectoral organisations resources, including advisory and support networks	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Regional and/or local authorities' resources	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
National government resources, including national meteorological services	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
European climate adaptation platforms and/or climate services	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
European scientific programmes and networks	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Where do you look for information about how climate change could affect you or your activities? (cont.)

	Fully agree	Slightly agree	Neutral	Slightly disagree	Fully disagree
Reach out to a consultancy to find and analyse this information for me	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

In the media, social media and online	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Using artificial intelligence	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
I have never looked for such information	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

What information would help you determine if and how to take action to better prepare for the effects of climate change?

	Fully agree	Slightly agree	Neutral	Slightly disagree	Fully disagree
Recent economic losses or damage caused by climate events in my area or in activities related to my job	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Current severity of extreme or unseasonal weather in the area where I live or work (e.g. expected number of days with temperatures exceeding 35 °C)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Estimates of future severity of extreme or unseasonal weather in the area where I live or work	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Current impacts of extreme or unseasonal weather on my community and me in terms of health (e.g. excess mortality due to dangerous heat waves), and economic activities (e.g. crop production losses from heat, damage to energy infrastructure due to floods, etc).	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

What information would help you determine if and how to take action to better prepare for the effects of climate change? (cont.)

	Fully agree	Slightly agree	Neutral	Slightly disagree	Fully disagree
Estimates of future impacts of extreme or unseasonal weather on my community and me in terms of health and well-being, and economic activities	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Information on insurability of exposed assets	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Benefits of specific adaptation solutions in reducing impacts on health and wellbeing and specific economic activities.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If other information, please specify:

Systematic information on the direct, indirect and cascading impacts of climate change including impacts on health, health infrastructure and health services. Moreover, all current and future policy and decision-makers, and clinicians, including young professionals must be prepared for the health impacts of climate change through education.

The Commission considers developing a user-friendly web-based tool for non-experts that provides authoritative and harmonised quantitative information on climate change across Europe. This tool could translate the common climate scenarios into national, regional and local climate and weather conditions, which can be expected under these scenarios, and help to find possible solutions for addressing the identified risks. The Commission considers this tool essential for informing EU policies, addressing cross-border risks, and supporting people and businesses lacking alternatives. Would you benefit from such a tool?

	Fully agree	Slightly agree	Neutral	Slightly disagree	Fully disagree
Answer	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

What features would help you use that tool?

	Fully agree	Slightly agree	Neutral	Slightly disagree	Fully disagree
Simple language that does not require specialist knowledge	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Tutorials and onboarding information	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Visual presentation of information, e.g. on a map	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ability to download data or summary reports	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Clear link between climate risks and adaptation solutions	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

What features would help you use that tool (cont.)?

	Fully agree	Slightly agree	Neutral	Slightly disagree	Fully disagree
Navigation support through an AI-powered chat	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Links to other trusted sources for more specialised information	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Access to a help desk	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

What other features would you find helpful?

Comprehensive evaluation tools to understand the complex chains of impacts towards addressing root causes effectively.

Protecting people and supporting regional and local action

Climate change has a detrimental impact on human health, lives and livelihoods, disproportionately affecting the most vulnerable. The new framework should drive EU and Member States measures that help individuals and local communities to be better equipped to face climate risks. Because climate risks vary across Europe, action under the framework should be **place-based and co-designed with local and regional authorities** and communities. Launched in 2021 as a pilot initiative to support pioneer regional and local authorities, [the EU Mission on climate adaptation](#) is providing direct support and empowering European regions and local authorities to develop and implement place-based measures towards climate resilience. The new framework provides an opportunity to scale up this support to all regions and communities across Europe.

What policy measures should the EU and Member States take to ensure that the most vulnerable groups and geographical areas receive adequate support and are protected from the disproportionate impacts of climate change?

EU:

EU climate resilience by design should integrate health resilience by design. Universal health protecting legislation and policies should be in place, with focus on targeting inequity. There should be EU support for effective climate change adaptation globally, with particular focus on the most affected global regions towards prevention of uninhabitability and population displacements, for ethical reasons - EU's contribution to climate change itself - and towards effectively minimising climate change related avoidable migration in line with the European Parliament's report on the Future of Climate Migration. Moreover, the EU should also identify legislation and policies that create inequalities and amend them. Legislation to assure obligation for local preparedness planning and training of personnel.

Member States:

Member States' frameworks, strategies and plans need to include health and climate resilience by design with clear targets.

What measures should the EU and Member States take to protect people's health against the impacts of climate change?

EU:

The EU should place health protection at the centre of the climate resilience framework and focus on public health and population's resilience to climate change. The EU should support the Member States to implement the Global Vector Control Response adopted by the World Health Assembly. In general, awareness, prevention, preparedness, response and recovery are all essential for healthcare providers, relevant policy and decision makers, and the broader public. Effective health protection from climate change requires development of appropriate information, including for health outcomes associated with climate change, and relating to the environmental and other wider determinants of health that increase the risk of adverse health impacts.

Member States:

Member States should assess climate-related health risks at regional, city and local level, to allow for a better understanding, monitoring, mitigation and management of those risks, as well as a cost-benefit analysis of planned resilience measures. Effective country- and region-specific health protection programs should be in place, prioritising the prevention of exposure to temperatures that result in avoidable heat related mortality, and other heat stress related conditions, including heat related exacerbations of cardiovascular, respiratory and other diseases. Moreover, the Member States should focus on prevention and response to the mental health burdens associated with climate change. Finally, there must be support assessments and measures to increase the resilience of healthcare institutions against all extreme weather events, in terms of resilience of healthcare infrastructure, and resilience of health services. Access to effective medical care must not be hindered by disruptions in infrastructure and clinical care pathways. Training of personnel and stockpiling of medical equipment, such as i.v. treatment of dehydration, must be done within a systematic approach.

What measures should the EU and Member States take to provide greater support to regional and local stakeholders?

EU:

The EU should provide dedicated funding for health and climate resilience.

Member States:

Member States should provide dedicated funding for health and climate resilience. They should also understand the pathways more comprehensively so that most the cost-effective solutions are prioritised for resourcing and implementation. As an example, the recent flooding in Ireland affected local roads particularly, but local authorities' funding mechanism was based on historic flooding and completely inadequate to protect communities.

What targeted initiatives should the EU and Member States implement to specifically support the EU's outermost regions in adapting to climate change, considering their particular exposure to extreme weather events and their unique geographical and socio-economic contexts?

EU:

Member States:

What are the most pressing barriers that should be removed to enable action at regional and local level?

- Lack of sufficiently specific data and information about current and future risks to design science-based policies
- Limited access to specialised support (specialist language, too technical, etc.) to help develop impactful measures, provided at national or EU level
- Insufficient funding or financing for regional and local measures, including access to dedicated national and EU funds
- Insufficient institutional capacity to absorb funding and develop a project pipeline.
- Limited engagement of local communities in designing and implementing measures
- Existing legislation that complicates efforts to deal with climate impacts
- Lack of consistent monitoring and reporting schemes that would provide incentives to act
- Other

If other, please explain or complement your answer above:

Lack of effective national integrated governance for resourcing and oversight to enable regional and local levels to optimise their adaptation actions.

How could the EU Mission pilot be leveraged or replicated to support action by all European regional and local stakeholders?

- Encourage Member States to develop Mission-type national initiatives with dedicated financial resources for their implementation

- Define the roles and responsibilities of National Missions within the Framework
- Mandate Member States to set up national platforms or coordination tables where local and regional stakeholders have a legally recognised role and responsibility
- Encourage Member States to dedicate financial resources to support regional and local action
- Connect EU funding opportunities with the relevant stakeholders to scale up the regional and local climate adaptation solutions developed within the Mission.
- Other

If other, please explain or complement your answer above:

Pilots can be distracting and time wasting, and hide failure to implement universal systemic action. It is anyway too late for pilots only, unless they are really quick.

Competitiveness – harnessing innovation opportunities

Climate resilience and preparedness go beyond minimising and managing risks. They open **a new world of commercial opportunities and potential to innovate and create new project pipelines and markets.** There is a rapidly growing demand for resilience products and services, such as water technologies, regenerative agriculture solutions, heat and drought resistant crops, climate risk insurance, climate services and the use of space data, risk modelling tools, developing smart systems to predict and prevent supply chain disruptions, climate resilient construction materials and designs, technologies for resilient energy and transport infrastructures, or health system adaptation solutions and innovation. Deploying such technologies **can enhance the competitiveness of EU companies and key economic sectors** by improving adaptive capacity and opening new export markets. The new Framework aims to support EU companies, SMEs and start-ups in **seizing these opportunities, helping position Europe as a global leader in climate resilience innovation.**

In your sector/industry/area, what are the climate resilience technologies /innovations that you need to develop or scale up to make your sector /industry more competitive?

What measures could improve the competitiveness and innovation of climate resilience products/services in your sector/industry the most?

	Very relevant	Relevant	Neutral	Not very relevant	Not relevant at all
Increased public funding and investment	<input type="radio"/>				
Increased private funding and venture capital	<input type="radio"/>				
Improved access to specialised expertise/workforce	<input type="radio"/>				
Improved market certainty and regulatory support	<input type="radio"/>				

What measures could improve the competitiveness and innovation of climate resilience products/services in your sector/industry the most (Cont.)?

	Very relevant	Relevant	Neutral	Not very relevant	Not relevant at all
Access to technologies/ modernisation of equipment	<input type="radio"/>				
Increased consumer awareness and demand	<input type="radio"/>				
Innovative climate risk management and insurance tools (e.g. parametric coverage)	<input type="radio"/>				

If other, please specify:

Finance and insurance

Climate change is already imposing significant measurable costs on consumers, businesses and economies. Extreme weather events and chronic risks such as sea level rise or soil subsidence - damage assets, disrupt supply chains, and reduce productivity, turning them into a mainstream financial concern. Therefore, it is **crucial to factor in climate resilience in investment and financial decisions**, to reduce climate-related economic losses and minimise disruptions to the business continuity and maintain revenues. To fully address the risks, the building of climate resilience would need to be complemented by insurance. Currently, only 25% of the losses are insured and the insurance premiums continue to rise. The scale and systemic nature of

climate-related economic impacts make it impossible for governments to bear their cost and will require engagement, including financial contributions, from all levels of governance, economic sectors and the public. The new Framework will put forward policy measures **to scale up resilience finance** needed to fund the expanding project pipeline. It will also include measures aiming to improve **access to affordable insurance and reduce the widening insurance-protection gap**.

Public sector role in funding climate resilience

	Yes	No
Is it necessary to integrate climate resilience considerations in fiscal planning and financial decisions at all levels of the public sector as well as in the private sector?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Would incorporating climate resilience considerations in investments, including public spending and procurement limit economic losses from climate events?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Private-sector investments and climate resilience

	Fully agree	Slightly agree	Neutral	Slightly disagree	Fully disagree
National adaptation plans should be designed to serve as resilience and adaptation investment plans, unlocking the full potential of private-sector funding.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The private sector needs more guidance on how to incorporate climate resilience into investment and business decisions.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Effective public-private risk sharing mechanisms for climate adaptation investments (such as public-private partnerships, blended finance, disaster bonds, etc.) would increase resources invested in climate resilience and adaptation.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

What are the key obstacles for scaling up investments strengthening climate resilience and adaptation?

Lack of vision and ambition, lack of comprehensive analysis of interconnectedness of climate risk, and the need to get out of siloed planning. All sectors are affected/relevant to climate change adaptation and even this questionnaire is focused on most affected sectors which appears to ignore the interconnectedness and interdependencies.

What policy measures would help overcome these obstacles and boost climate resilience finance?

Clear vision and effective targets so that investments are cost-effective solutions to evidence-informed needs.

Does the existing EU accounting framework duly reflect the climate physical risks in the valuation of assets? If not, what policy measures do you propose?

Do the other existing policy / regulatory frameworks duly account for the climate physical risks? If not, what policy measures do you propose?

Climate risk insurance

	Fully agree	Slightly agree	Neutral	Slightly disagree	Fully disagree
Location-specific comprehensive information on climate hazards could improve insurance uptake.	<input type="radio"/>				
Climate risks insurance products need to be clearer on the hazards they cover	<input type="radio"/>				

What policy / regulatory measures -based on market-based mechanisms- do you propose to address the increasing insurance gap and improve access to affordable insurance?

- What kind of risk pooling and transfer mechanisms would be most suitable to increase insurance cover for secondary perils in the European Union?

- How can insurers in the Union access new capital to back climate-related policies?

- How to mobilise private investor interest in insurance-linked investment vehicles?

- Is there a need for a European marketplace where climate-related risk can be pooled among insurance companies and non-insurance investors?

Additional comments:

What policy measures would be needed to avoid climate insurance protection gaps from having negative repercussions on financial or macroeconomic stability?

- Promote innovative climate risk diversification and/or transfer approaches to mitigate the concentration of risk within specific sectors or regions.
- Encourage market-based solutions that connect those who can afford to finance risk with those seeking climate risk coverage – this helps ensure business continuity and avoid disruptions caused by natural catastrophes.
- Other

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