



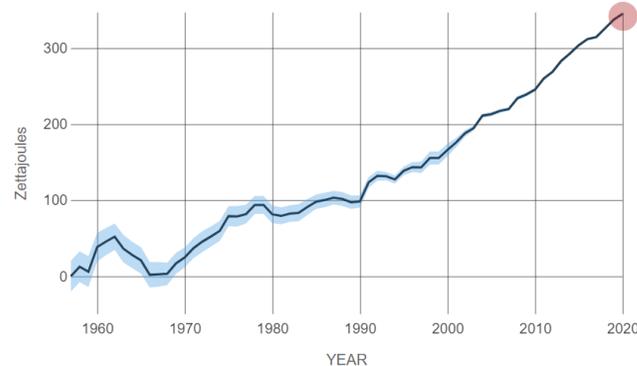
How the EU supports resilience and adaptation to climate change impacts of coastal and maritime communities

Elena Visnar Malinovska, HoU DG Clima.E1

Event 'Turning the tide', EP , 21 February 2024

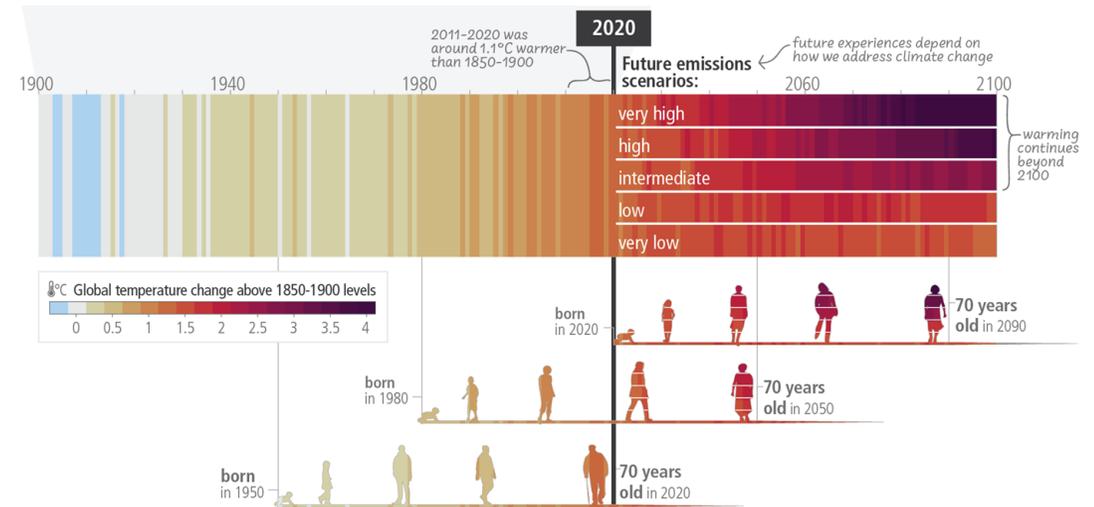
Global and European warming is accelerating

- 2023 was the warmest year on record
- Likely has been the warmest year in the last 100,000 years.
- In each month from April to December 2023, the world's oceans were warmer than ever before recorded
- About 90% of global warming is occurring in the ocean



Ocean heat content change since 1955

Impact across generations of observed & projected changes in global surface temperature



Source: IPCC AR6 Synthesis Report

Coastal & marine areas & climate change

- Coastal climate change hazards:
 - Sea level rise
 - Coastal floods & storm surges
 - Ocean warming & marine heat waves
 - Acidification
- Coastal stressors:
 - Land degradation
 - Water pollution
 - Land subsidence
 - Habitat destruction



© picture: OECD



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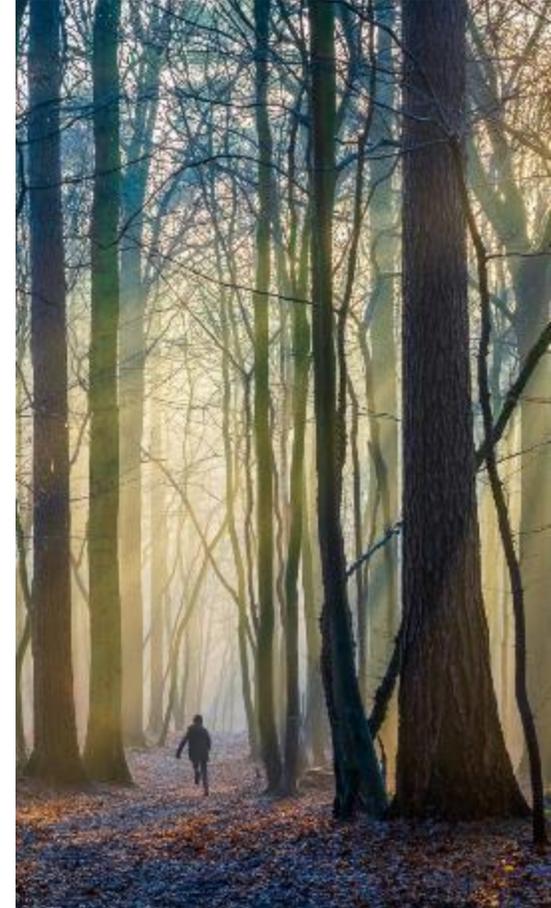
The European Climate Law

- The [European Climate Law Regulation](#) of 30 June 2021
- Climate-neutrality objective 2050 & 55% GHG-reduction by 2030
- Towards **climate-resilience** by 2050

- Art.5 'Adaptation to climate change'
 - Commission and MS shall adopt adaptation strategies
 - Commission shall adopt guidelines for projects
- Art. 6 & 7 Assessment of Union and MS measures progress
 - 2023 & each 5 yrs: assess progress EU, collective and individual MS

A new EU strategy on climate adaptation

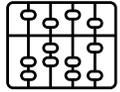
- Vision: by 2050 the EU will be a climate-resilient society, fully adapted to the unavoidable impacts of climate change
- Objectives:
 - **Smarter adaptation**
 - **More systemic adaptation**
 - **Faster adaptation**
 - **Stepping up international action** for climate resilience
- [COM\(2021\)82 Final](#), 24 February 2021



© picture: Peter Löffler

Assessment on Climate Adaptation Progress

Overall conclusions



Progress in EU and MS is broad-based; all MS have executed a climate risk assessment and a NAS/NAP in place. Adaptation legal obligation in 8 MS. Resilience and adaptive capacity are increasing.



Adaptation present and **rising on political agenda**, in planning and governance. Measures implemented, NbS not sufficiently included.



This does not necessarily translate yet to **policy readiness**. Gaps persist (e.g. in evaluation of adaptation policies); some politically difficult conversations not yet taking place.



Impacts are outpacing us. Action must be faster, smarter and more systemic.



Requires an all-of-society, all-of-government effort.

Technical Guidance on Climate Proofing of Infrastructure

- All projects financed by the EU
- Climate mitigation & **adaptation**
 - Phase 1: Screening
 - Phase 2: Detailed analysis



Climate proofing means a process to

- ***prevent infrastructure from being vulnerable to long-term climate impacts***
- *while ensuring the ‘energy efficiency first’ principle is respected and the level of GHG emission from the project is consistent with climate neutrality objective in 2050.*



Green Deal Missions:



Objective:
 Help at least 150
 European regions and
 communities towards
 climate resilience by 2030



EU financing options

- 2021-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework
- The Recovery and Resilience Facility
- The European Regional Development Fund
- The Cohesion Fund
- The European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development
- The European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund
- The EU programme for the environment and climate action (LIFE)
- Research & development (Horizon Europe)

Thank you



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Slide 3: coastal areas, source: OECD