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CROSSEU • 2024–2026

Research highlights & policy implications

From cross-sectoral climate risks to actionable European resilience

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Climate risk is more than a hazard

CROSSEU connects physical extremes to people, sectors, economies and public decisions.

01
CLIMATE HAZARDS
Heat · Drought · Storm · Snow

02
EXPOSURE
People · infrastructure · ecosystems

03
VULNERABILITY
Health · incomes · access · capacity

04
POLICY CHOICES
Mitigation · adaptation · investment

8
EVENT-BASED CASE STUDIES

12
SECTORS COVERED

2030 · 2050 · 2100
FUTURE POLICY HORIZONS

The central question: who is affected, how do impacts spill over, and which decisions reduce future risk?

Sources: D1.1; D2.1; project overview

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Hotspots, storylines and sectors

FROM CLIMATE HAZARDS TO SOCIETAL CONSEQUENCES

Climate Change Hotspots

Places where climate impacts and socio-economic risk can generate substantial damage.

Event-based Storylines

Real and plausible multi-hazard events that reveal cascading and spillover effects.

URBAN · RURAL · COASTAL · MOUNTAIN

SECTORS CONNECTED THROUGH RISK

HEALTH	SOCIAL JUSTICE	MIGRATION
FINANCE	INSURANCE	ENERGY
TOURISM	TRANSPORT	ECOSYSTEMS
FORESTRY	AGRICULTURE	WATER

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Four pillars — one coherent method

CONCEPT & METHODOLOGY

PL 1

Co-design

Agree the decisions, users, context and evidence needs.

PL 2

Integrated risk assessment

Assess hazards, impacts, vulnerability and interacting sectors.

PL 3

Strategic options

Co-create and compare approaches to build resilience.

PL 4

Policy & implementation

Translate evidence into governance, investment and uptake.

Each pillar informs the next — and stakeholder feedback loops through the full process.

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What the case studies reveal

LESSONS ACROSS HAZARDS, SYSTEMS AND EUROPEAN REGIONS

01 RISK IS COMPOUND

Heat + electricity demand; flood + drought; storms + coastal infrastructure.

02 LOSS IS NOT JUST MONEY

Human recovery time, wellbeing, inequality and access to essential services matter.

03 ADAPTATION IS CONTEXTUAL

Alpine communities, river basins and cities require different blends of measures.

04 BARRIERS ARE SHARED

Fragmented governance, financing constraints, data gaps and unclear responsibilities recur.

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From local storylines to European value

CASE-STUDY UPSCALING (SO1–SO3)

1

COMPLETE

Run the event-based storylines and retrieve initial model outputs.

2

CO-INTERPRET

Share preliminary results; consult stakeholders across case-study areas.

3

SCALE & VALIDATE

Fine-tune findings; integrate into broader risk evidence and test replicability.

Upscaling means interpreting, transferring and testing evidence — not simply enlarging a map.

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What should policy take forward?

LESSONS FROM D2.4, D4.2 & D4.8

1. INTEGRATE

Require multi-hazard, cross-sector risk governance and integrated planning.

3. FINANCE

Clarify who pays; clarify mechanisms; reduce barriers for local governments and smaller actors.

2. INCLUDE

Count unequal impacts, non-monetary losses and vulnerable communities.

4. COORDINATE

Build cross-border capacity, data sharing and future-aware regulations.

Evidence to options • policy instruments • implementation pathways

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THANK YOU

Building a more climate-resilient Europe requires connected evidence, policy and people.

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