1. *What experiences and examples are you aware of that are being faced by particularly individuals and communities in vulnerable situations (as identified above) that have suffered loss and damage due to the adverse impacts of climate change?*

Romanian farmers see a negative impact of climate change on agricultural practices and more than that, they believe that the situation will worsen in the coming years, being aware of the major risk associated with climate change in the future. Romania confirms that farmers' adaptation to climate change is in fact a two-stage process. The first is awareness of the danger / risk of climate change, and the second is the farmers' response to this risk / danger through adaptation measures. The success of adaptation measures is closely linked to understanding the types of risk posed by climate change and how these processes can affect local agricultural practices.

The lack of labour and technology are the biggest impediments to adapting to climate change. Being dependent on agricultural resources, the outdated technology, the lack of occupational alternatives, the exodus of young people, the lack of infrastructure and an aging population contribute directly and rapidly to the deterioration of villages' ability to adapt to climate change.

1. *What legislation, policies and practices do you think are necessary to provide redress for particularly individuals and communities in vulnerable situations that have suffered and will continue to suffer loss and damage due to the adverse impacts of climate change?*

Redress could be provided through various practices, policies and legislation:

1. exceptional State aid schemes allowing farmers affected by the negative impact of climate change (drought - extreme weather events) to receive compensation
2. Other mechanisms, such as the mutual fund, where farmers contribute to a fund and receive a part of the compensation from the European Commission; in Romania there is not yet such a fund, as, in order for it to be established, it is necessary for farmers to associate.
3. introducing drought as an insurable risk in the agricultural insurance market
4. National strategies to develop issues for resolving vulnerable situations.
5. *Please provide examples of policies and practices (including legal remedies) and concepts of how States, business enterprises, civil society and intergovernmental organizations can provide redress and remediesfor individual and communities in vulnerable situations who have suffered loss and damage to the adverse impacts of climate change.*

A form of minimum compulsory insurance for extreme weather events could be envisaged, to compensate for damage caused by an unfavourable meteorological phenomenon assimilated to natural disasters.

1. *Please provide examples of ways in which States, the business enterprises, civil society and intergovernmental organizations have provided redress and remedies for individuals and communities in vulnerable situations who have suffered loss and damage due to the adverse effects of climate change.*

In 2020, following the decision of the European Commission to approve an exceptional State aid scheme, a domestic emergency ordinance establishing a state aid scheme allowing farmers affected by the negative impact of climate change (drought - extreme weather events) to request compensation.

1. *What international, regional and national policies and legal approaches are necessary to protect current and future generations and achieve intergenerational justice for particularly for individuals and communities, from the adverse impacts of climate change?*

The development of a legislative framework in line with EU environment and climate policies in conjunction with the provisions of the respective International Agreements (Paris Agreement, Agenda 2030, Sendai Framework).

1. *In 2021 at 26th session of the UN Climate Change Conference (COP26), some Parties and civil society organizations proposed a new financial facility to support loss and damage.*
2. *Please provide ideas and concepts on how a new facility would operate and how the funds needed to underwrite this fund would be established and maintained.*
3. *Please provide ideas and concepts on how a new financial facility for loss and damage could provide redress and remedies for individuals and communities in vulnerable situations who have suffered loss and damage due to the adverse impacts of climate change.*

Developed countries have pledged a total of $ 100 billion a year to fund climate change in 2020-2025 to help the most vulnerable countries, especially small island states, in their mitigation and adaptation efforts. The EU is the largest donor, contributing a quarter of the target value. However, other partners now need to step up their efforts. Funding to combat climate change is essential to support vulnerable communities to protect themselves from the effects of climate change and to develop a clean economy.

1. *What actions are necessary to enhance actions by states, the business enterprises, civil society and intergovernmental organizations to dramatically increase efforts to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases, including through support to developing countries, in particular small island developing states, least developed countries and landlocked developing states, to limit the human rights impacts on particular individuals and communities in vulnerable situations to the adverse impacts of climate change?*
2. *What actions are necessary to enhance actions by states, the business enterprises, civil society and intergovernmental organizations to increase efforts to ensure that actions to adapt to the impacts of climate change contribute to reducing, and not exacerbating, the vulnerabilities of individuals and communities in vulnerable situations to the adverse impacts of climate change?*

These actions should include: encouraging the development of the research and innovation sector in order to implement the best solutions; investments in new innovative technologies, refurbishment, nature-based solutions and the creation of new jobs.