

Input for the Excom's draft initial two-year workplan for the implementation of the functions of the Mechanism, in accordance with paragraph 5 of Decision 2/CP.19

[WaterAid](#) are grateful for the opportunity to provide inputs to the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage initial two-year work plan.

Lifting people out of water and sanitation poverty is fundamental to reducing the impact of climate change on poor communities. Sustainable, reliable and effective water and sanitation services are themselves reliant upon well-managed water resources.

WaterAid calls upon the Mechanism to focus on water resources management that minimises residual risk and underpins sustainable and equitable water and sanitation services for all. Activities should focus not just on the poorest countries, but the poorest communities within those countries and poor communities everywhere.

In terms of enhancing knowledge and understanding of comprehensive risk management approaches, the Mechanism could conduct new research into water accounting and allocation techniques as examples of promising risk management tools that can ensure water for basic human needs is prioritised. Additionally, major gaps in knowledge exist in relation to the impact of slow-onset events on surface and groundwater quantity and quality at the basin scale, yet this is the area where new action research is critical. Many of the slow onset impacts, such as sea-level rise, glacial melting and salinization, will have a direct impact on the ability to provide reliable water, sanitation and hygiene services. A focus on this area in particular is urgently needed.

With regard to enhancing action and support the advanced risk-management tools and techniques used by developed nations should be freely and actively shared with decision-makers in developing countries, particularly as they apply to water resources management. Water accounting and monitoring technologies (such as satellite-based monitoring of groundwater) should be widely tested and used across different country contexts, and any technology transfer must be commensurate with efforts to build the capacity of local managers to use advanced tools.

We welcome continued efforts by the UNFCCC to engage with stakeholders and look forward to future opportunities to contribute.

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