



Activities and Interventions of the Coastal Municipalities Water Utility during the war on Gaza 2023-2026

August, 2026

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Abstract

Since the outbreak of the war in the Gaza Strip on 7 October 2023, the water and sanitation sector has suffered catastrophic damage, severely disrupting essential services. Despite these unprecedented challenges, the CMWU, in close coordination with PWA, humanitarian partners, and international organizations, has continued to provide life-saving water and sanitation services through emergency operations.

From the onset of the war until August 2026, CMWU produced and distributed more than **13.28 million m³** of desalinated drinking water and **59.05 million m³** of groundwater through water networks and emergency water trucking. Emergency water distribution has been supported by **53** CMWU-owned water tankers and **28** additional rented trucks serving IDPs and affected communities. To sustain operations, approximately **14. 40million liters of fuel** have been supplied to nearly **190** water and sanitation facilities, while more than **438,104 liters of chlorine** have been distributed to groundwater wells and desalination plants to maintain water quality and safeguard public health.

Alongside emergency service delivery, CMWU and PWA continue to assess damages and prepare engineering designs for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of water and wastewater infrastructure across Gaza. Based on current assessments, the cost of restoring the sector is estimated at approximately **USD 900 million**, with this figure expected to increase as currently inaccessible areas become available for assessment.

Maintaining operations has become increasingly difficult due to severe shortages of fuel, generators, lubricating oils, spare parts, and other essential supplies. Despite repairing and renting generators, many critical facilities continue to rely on aging units operating beyond their intended service life. In addition, the continued restriction on the entry of lubricating oils has prevented routine maintenance, with several generators exceeding 2,000 operating hours since their last oil change, placing them at high risk of failure and threatening the continuity of life-saving services.

Despite these constraints, CMWU and its partners have continued implementing emergency maintenance and rehabilitation works wherever access and resources permit. However, the Gaza water and sanitation sector remains in an extremely fragile condition, with remaining facilities operating under constant risk of failure. Immediate and sustained international support, together with unrestricted access of materials is essential to prevent the collapse of the remaining operational systems and to enable the recovery and long-term reconstruction of the sector.

1.0 Introduction:

As a result of the war that started on October 7th, 2023, more than two million people were forcibly displaced from Gaza City and the North Gaza Governorate to the southern areas of the Gaza Strip, following evacuation instructions issued by the IDF. This unprecedented displacement occurred in parallel with a complete shutdown of electricity and water supplies, creating a catastrophic humanitarian crisis. The conflict led to the widespread destruction of key water and sanitation infrastructure, including wells, water pipelines, reservoirs, wastewater pumping stations, desalination plants, and treatment facilities. Additionally, the Israeli-imposed restrictions on the entry of essential materials, equipment, fuel, and spare parts severely hampered the ability to operate or repair critical facilities.

Throughout the hostilities and after the ceasefire, the water and wastewater sector in Gaza is still operated under extreme duress. Communities, particularly IDPs sheltering in overcrowded areas and UNRWA shelters, faced dire shortages of potable water and sanitation services, which increased the risks of disease outbreaks and public health emergencies. Despite these challenges, the CMWU, in close coordination with international humanitarian partners, local municipalities, and service providers, exerted extraordinary efforts to maintain minimal functionality of key services under the most constrained conditions.

CMWU adopted a multi-faceted emergency response strategy to mitigate the crisis and keep as many facilities operational as possible. This included rapid damage assessments and emergency repair operations on severely damaged key water facilities, sewage networks, and desalination plant often carried out using available materials and limited stock of spare parts due to blockade conditions. Besides operating the main two seawater desalination plants in the middle area, CMWU also facilitated the installation of small-scale, modular desalination plants to serve communities with no access to safe water, particularly in displacement shelters, also mobile water tankers are being deployed across the Gaza Strip to ensure emergency water distribution to the most vulnerable populations.

Additionally, CMWU supported the continuity of municipal services by coordinating the delivery and distribution of essential resources, such as fuel, chemicals for water treatment, and heavy

machinery required for excavation and repairs' activities. These interventions were critical in stabilizing the sector amidst the war and laying the groundwork for early recovery.

The completed and ongoing damage and needs assessments have revealed extensive destruction across the majority of WASH infrastructure and facilities, highlighting the urgent need for coordinated efforts by all concerned stakeholders to restore essential services and ensure safe access to drinking water and adequate wastewater management for both residents and IDPs.

In response to these critical conditions, CMWU has significantly scaled up its emergency response and early recovery operations, particularly during the summer months when water demand reaches its peak. These efforts focus on maximizing water production from all available sources to meet, to the greatest extent possible, the minimum emergency water requirements. Priority interventions include rehabilitating damaged infrastructure, restoring water transmission and distribution pipelines, and increasing water production and distribution capacity in areas hosting large numbers of residents and IDPs. CMWU's response has also prioritized the reactivation of non-operational groundwater wells, the rehabilitation of major water transmission lines, and the repair of damaged wastewater systems to reduce environmental pollution and mitigate public health risks amid the continuing deterioration of humanitarian conditions across the Gaza Strip.

The commitment of CMWU and its partners during this critical period has been essential in alleviating human suffering and initiating the restoration of essential services in post-war Gaza, despite ongoing challenges related to access, security, and resource limitations.

2.0 Activities of the Coastal Municipalities Water Utility during August 2026:

2.1 Operation of Water Supply Facilities

2.1.1 Desalination plants

The current operational desalination plants in the accessible areas of Gaza Strip are 45 including 2 seawater and 43 of brackish RO plants, in addition to the Emirati Desalination plant in the Egyptian side. The monthly production of these plants over war months shown in figure 02, where the production and operational conditions of these plants are as the following:

1- Al Bassa seawater desalination plant – Middle Area

The CMWU is still operating the seawater desalination plant in the Middle area (Al-Bassa) depending completely on the existing generators. The average daily water production during **August 2026** was reported of around **1656 m³**.

The CMWU supplies water through its owned water tankers, besides the rented private tankers, which represented a turning point in covering the needs of the population and citizens with desalinated water, in addition the desalination plant are provided with 23 filling points and recently the CMWU has installed additional 10 filling points all around the desalination plant to facilitate filling the water.



2-Southern Gaza Seawater desalination plant (SGDP)

Since 17th November 2024, the CMWU started operating SGDP depending completely on the newly connected power line instead of electrical generators which increased the daily production of the plant from 2000 m³/day to approximately 17000 m³/day. Connecting the plant with the dedicated power line 5 MW was a result of great efforts exerted by the CMWU and PWA in order to operate the plant with its full capacity to cover part of the high-water demand during the current situation. However, the power line frequently suffers damage, leading to some drop in water production. In August, the average daily water production was **12,381 m³/day**.



3- Emirati Desalination plant to the Saudi water tank

A desalination plant with a capacity of 2,400 cubic meters per day was established at the Egyptian side financed by the United Arab Emirates through the Emirates Red Crescent and was operated in December 2023. The pipeline was connected to the closest water network and also a filling point has been installed. Since May 2024 till August 2025 the plant was out of operation due to the Israeli invasion to Rafah area and the destruction of the water carrier lines. However, during this period the Emirati Red Crescent has expanded and increased the production capacity of the plant in the Egyptian side to reach 10,000 m³/day, this expansion aims to secure a safe source of drinking water for southern governorates.

Recently and to meet the water demand in Al Mawasi area, which is fully occupied by IDPs, the CMWU, through Emirati funding, has completed the construction of a 6.7 km water pipeline from this plant to Al Mawasi. The pipeline serves the western parts of Khan Younis and Rafah around 600,000 residents and IDPs and it has been operational since 28th August 2025, whereas **in August** the average daily water supply from this plant was **4,791 m³**

4- Public Brackish RO Desalination Plants

During the war most of brackish desalination plants have been damaged, whereas the current operational plants are 43, most of which are located in the Middle Area, as illustrated *in figure 01*, since this area experienced less destruction compared to other parts of the Gaza Strip. The production capacity of these plants ranges from 7 to 760 m³/day.

The highest-producing plants include the CMWU warehouse desalination plant in Khan Younis, with an average daily production of approximately 760 m³/day; Al Karaj desalination plant in Gaza City,

producing around 400 m³/day; and the newly constructed Al Manshiya and Al Marwa desalination plants in Gaza City and Jabalia, with an average production of 500 and 300 m³/day respectively. In addition, the CMWU recently rehabilitated Al Shifa Desalination Plant, which currently produces 300 m³/day and additional plant is being constructed in Khan Younis to be operated soon to serve Rafah IDPs.

During **August 2026**, the average daily water production of all operational public RO brackish desalination plants across the Gaza Strip reached approximately **4,035 m³/day**

The production of brackish plants slightly increased particularly after operating Al Marwa DP in Jabalia and increasing the production of the CMWU warehouse and AL Manshiya desalination plants in response to the growing demand for drinking water during the summer months.

This effort comes amid exceptional conditions and significant pressure on water resources, which requires intensified work to ensure the continuity of services at the minimum possible level

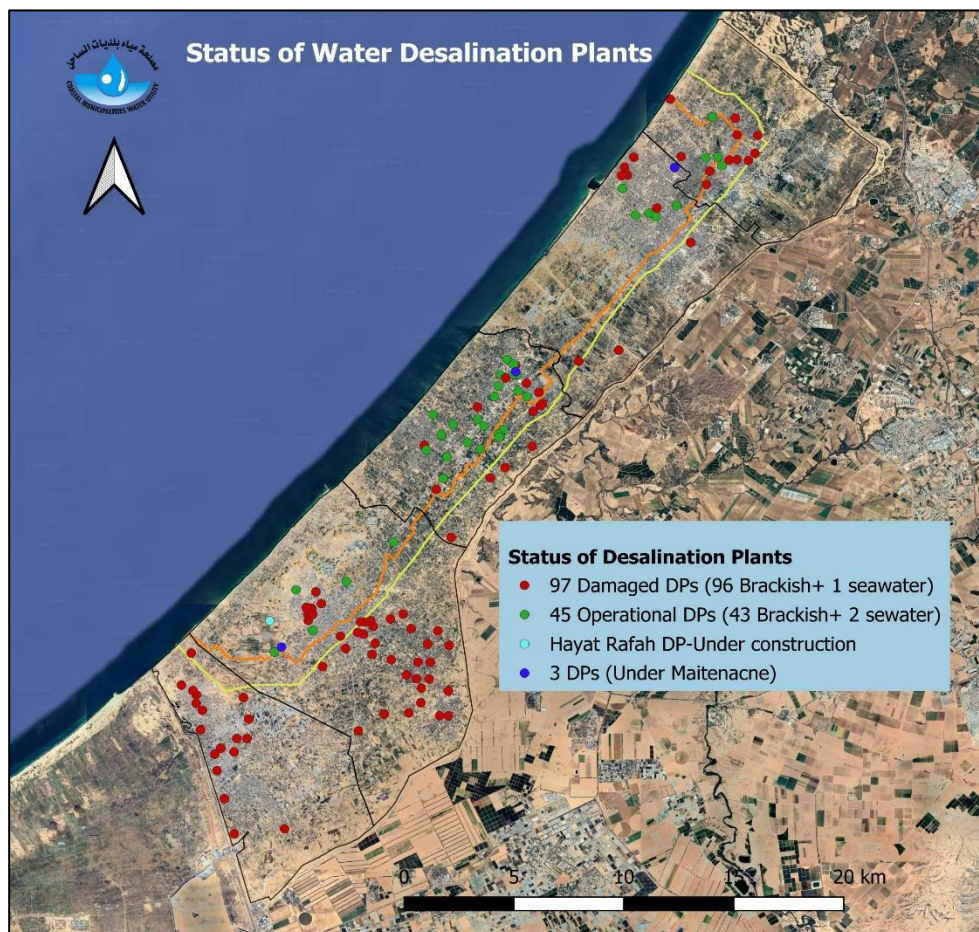


Figure 1: Status of Desalination plants- August 2026

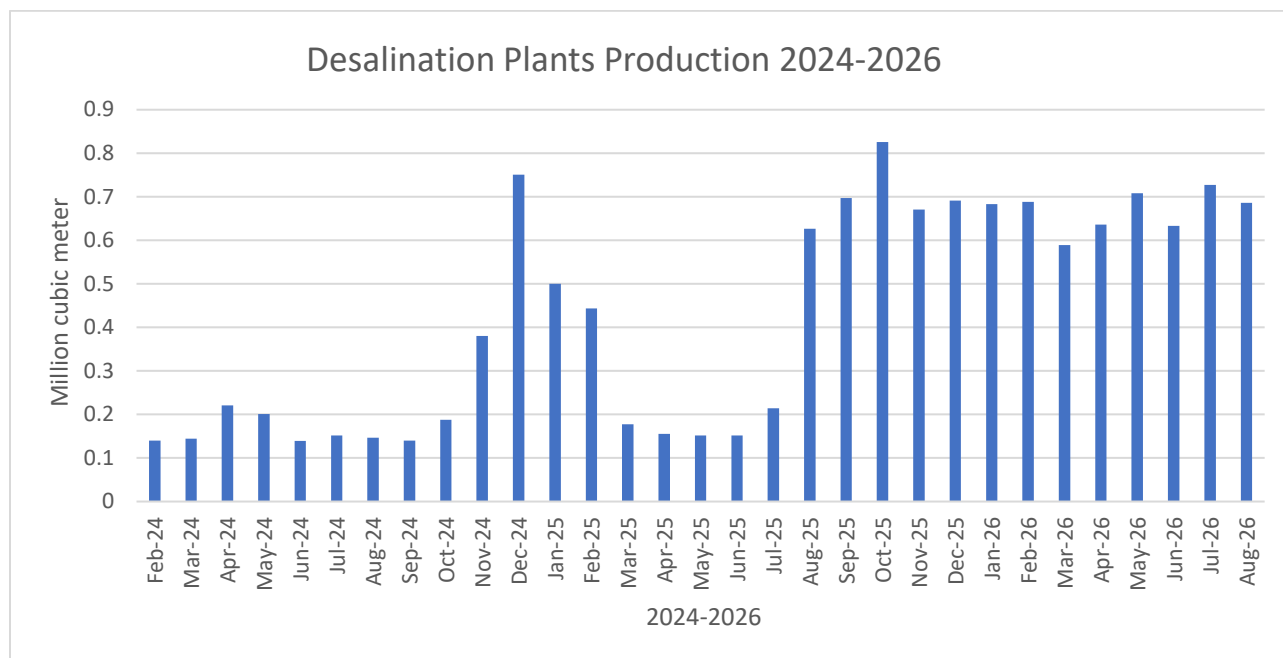


Figure 2: Water Desalination Production from February 2024 to August 2026

2.1.2 Water Wells

Limited water wells are still operational during war as most water wells are partially or completely damaged, hence the daily domestic water production from wells over war months did not exceed 25% of the original production. Figure 03 shows the records of monthly water production from February 2024 till August 2026, whereas the fluctuation in water production depends on fuel availability, security issues and status of facility (operational or damaged) during each month. The CMWU is continuing its efforts to repair more facilities and provide electrical generators to re-operate accessible vital wells.

The average daily water production from municipal and secondary **operational wells** during August reached **88,454** m³. Figure 04 shows the operational status of municipal wells across the Gaza Strip.

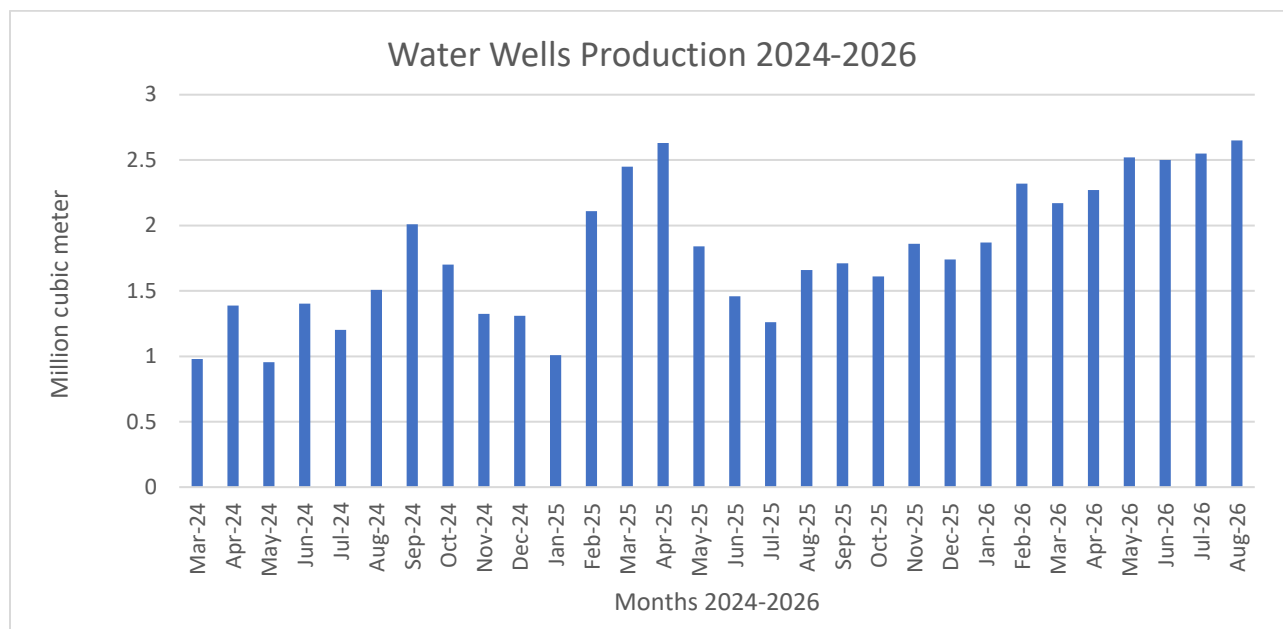


Figure 3: Wells Production from February 2024-August 2026

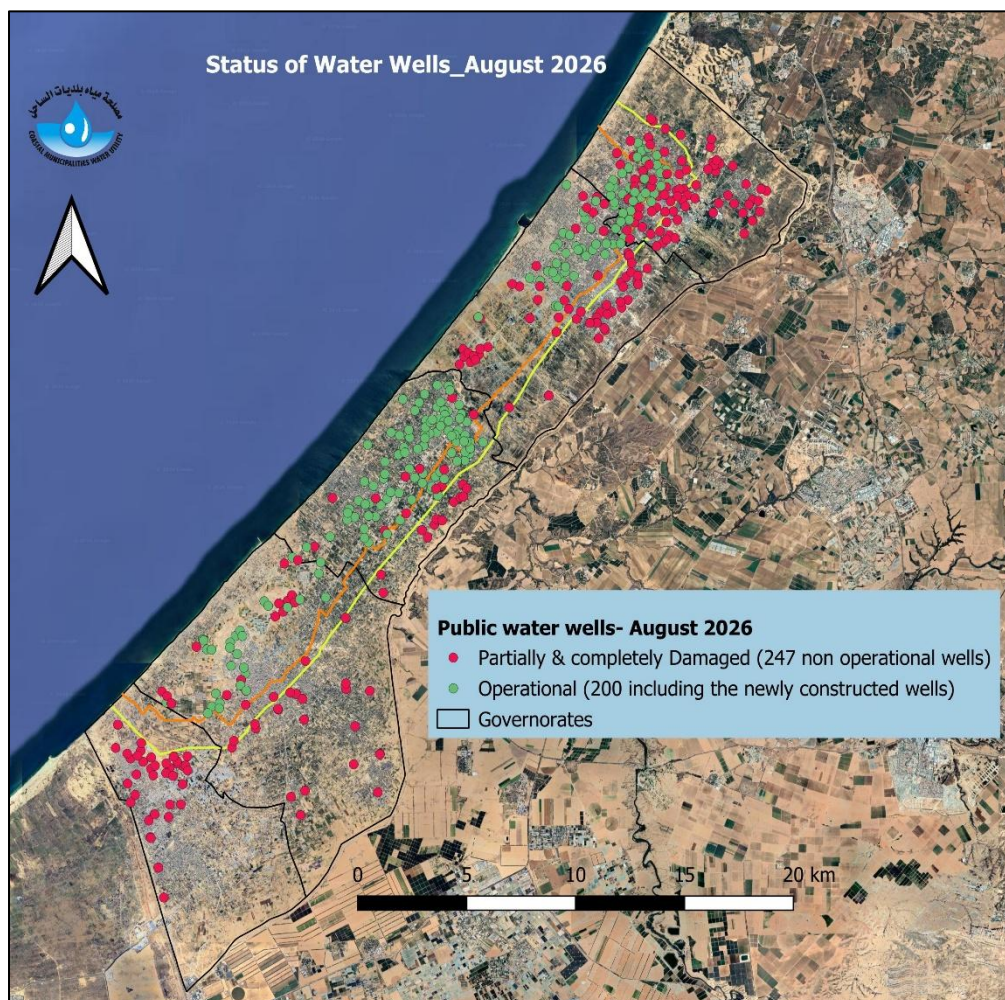


Figure 4: Operational Water Wells-August 2026

2.1.3 Mekorot Supply

There are three Mekorot water supply connections from Israeli side as follow:

- The first in the middle governorate called Ben Saed with a capacity 14,000 m³ /day. However, in August 2026, it experienced an approximately 45% reduction in water supply, reaching around **7,877 m³/day**.
- The second is the East Khan Younis connection, with a capacity of 16,000 m³/day. During August, the average daily supply slightly decreased compared with July, reaching approximately **10,049 m³/day**.
- The third serves the Gaza Governorate, with a capacity of 20,000 m³/day. During August, the connection remained operational, with an average daily supply of approximately 15,000 m³/day during most of the month. However, supply declined to approximately 8,571 m³/day during the last week, reducing the overall average daily supply for August to approximately **13,714 m³/day**.

Mekorot connections have been partially damaged and interrupted during the war and after negotiation with the Israeli side through PWA, the connections were reactivated again to serve the people and to ensure providing the minimum level of water supply along with water wells and desalination plants. Figure 05 shows a fluctuation in water supply which depends on the status of carrier lines (operational or damaged) over 2024-2026 months

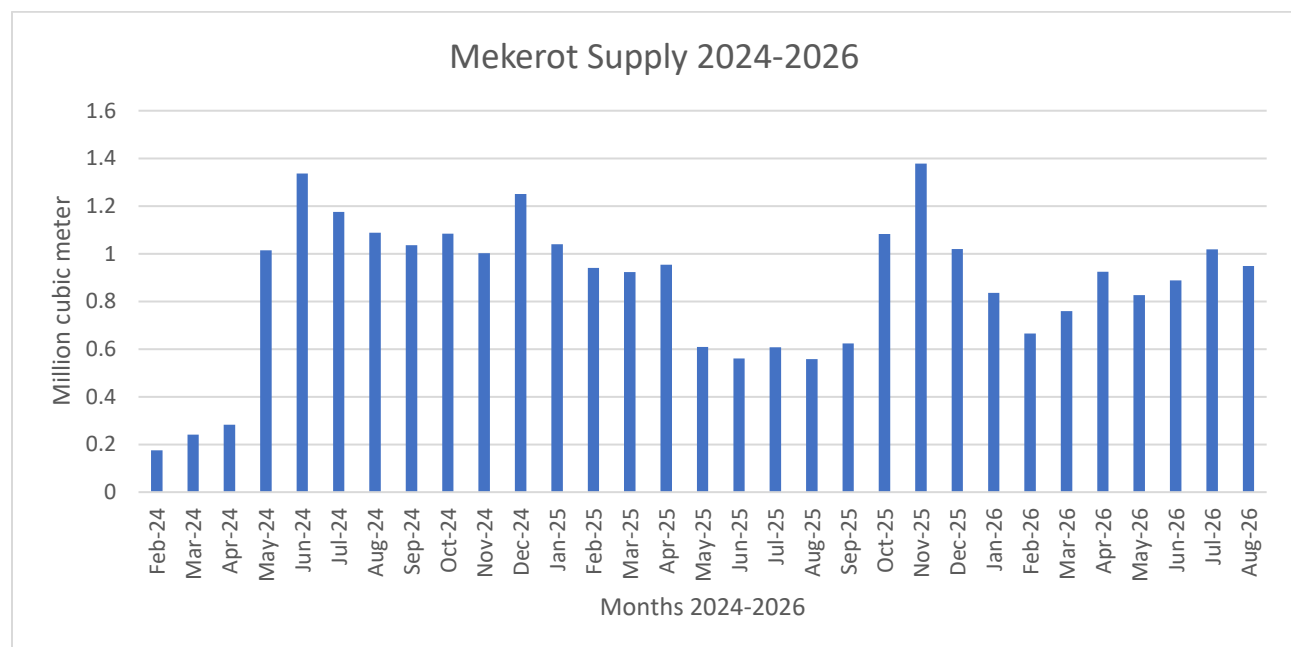


Figure 5: Mekorot monthly supply from February till August 2026

2.2 Water Supply and Consumption:

Table 01 and figure 6 present the average daily water production from all sources' municipal wells, Mekorot supply, and public desalination plants along with the actual household water consumption for domestic and drinking purposes across the Gaza Strip governorates during August 2026. The total average daily water production reached approximately 142,953 m³/day (88,451 m³ from municipal wells, 31,640 m³ from Mekorot, and 22,862 m³ from desalination plants. Despite this combined production, the water availability per capita remains far below the minimum humanitarian standards as shown in figure 07. Consumption levels varied across governorates, ranging from 32.62 (L/C/D) in North Gaza to 22.75 L/C/D in the southern governorates (Khan Younis and Rafah), with Gaza governorate recording 20.35 L/C/D and the Middle Area reaching 28.21 L/C/D. These figures remain significantly below the minimum humanitarian standards and are subject to frequent fluctuations due to multiple challenges, mainly the security situation, fuel and power sources availability, frequent infrastructure damages, and lack of materials that hinders maintenance of different water facilities.

Table 01: Water availability in August 2026								Actual Consumption Household side m³/day
Governorate	Average Daily Water Production from All Resources			Water Consumption Quota -Household level			Population	
	Water wells	Mekorot	Desalination	Domestic	Drinking	Total		
	m³/day	m³/day	m³/day	Liter/C/D	Liter/C/D	Liter/C/D		
North Gaza	14000.00	0.00	642.00	26.54	6.08	32.62	105520	3442.00
Gaza	21157.00	13714.00	1210.00	13.66	6.70	20.35	675678	13752.61
Middle area	33594.00	7877.00	7775.00	21.72	6.49	28.21	615280	17356.38
South (KHY &Raf)	19700.00	10,049.00	13235.00	14.68	8.07	22.75	735558	16737.06
All Gaza Strip	88451.00	31640.00	22862.00	16.98	7.08	24.06	2132036	51288.05

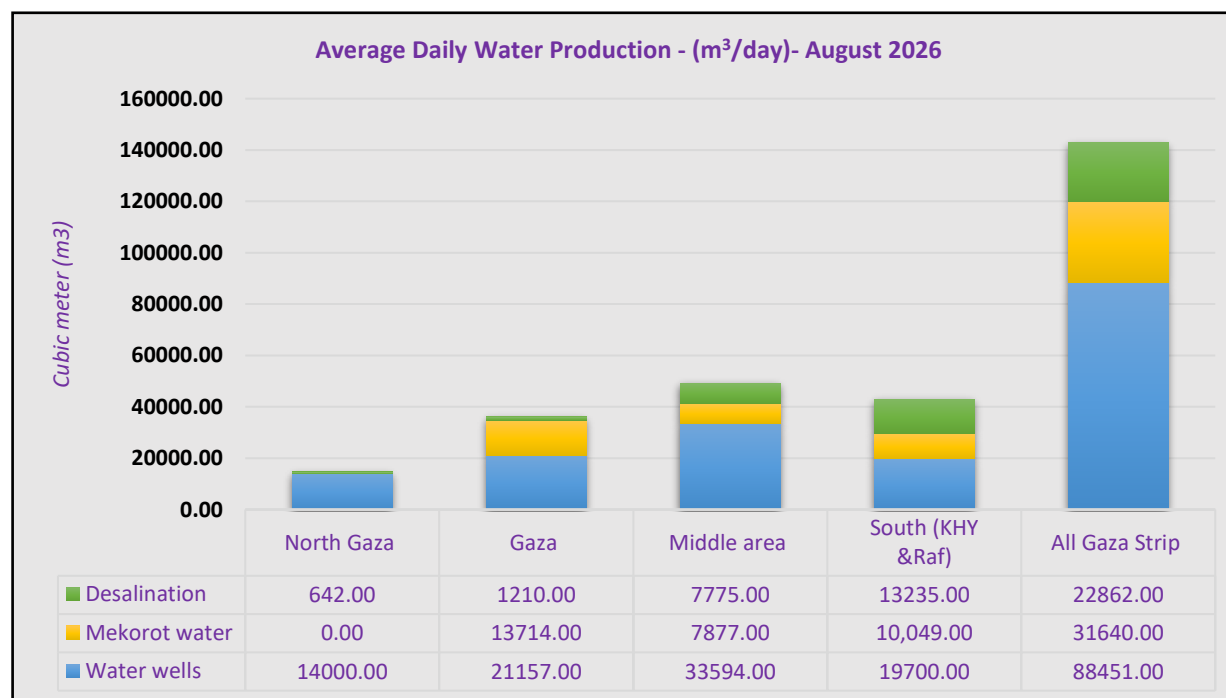


Figure 6: Average Daily water production August 2026

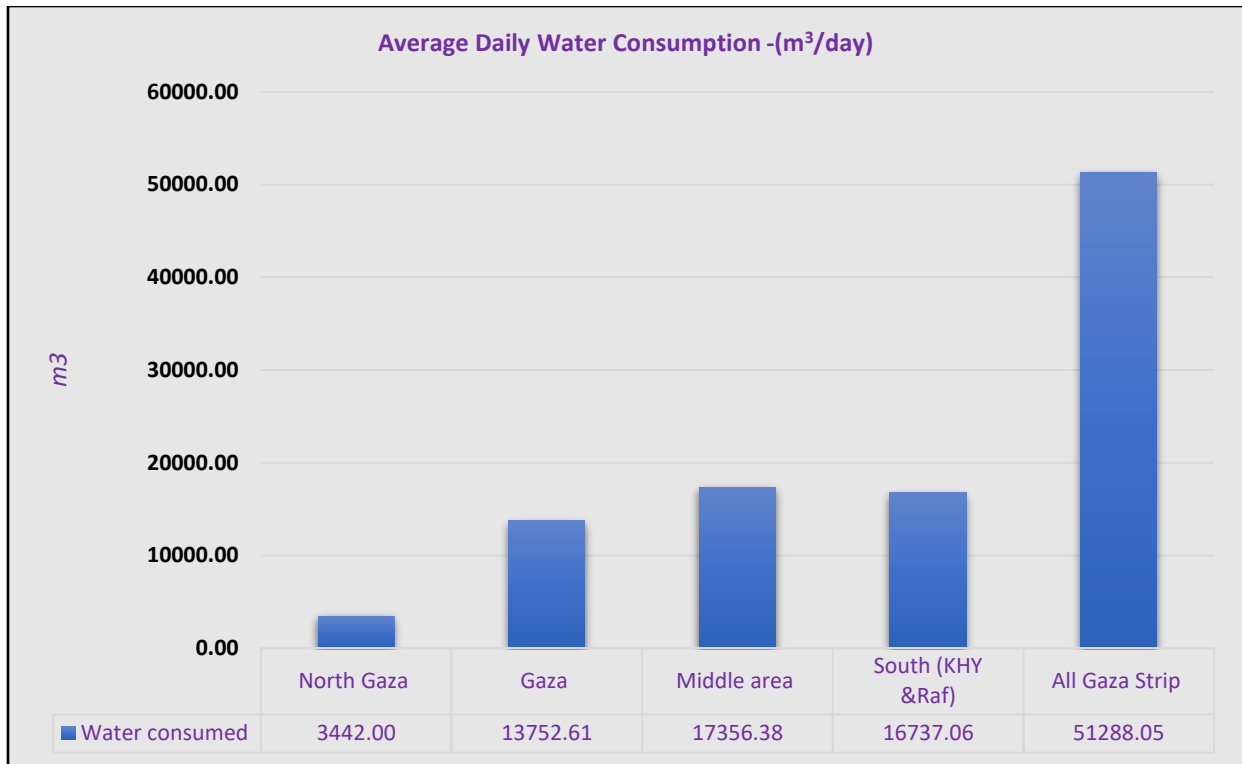


Figure 7: Average Daily water Consumption August 2026

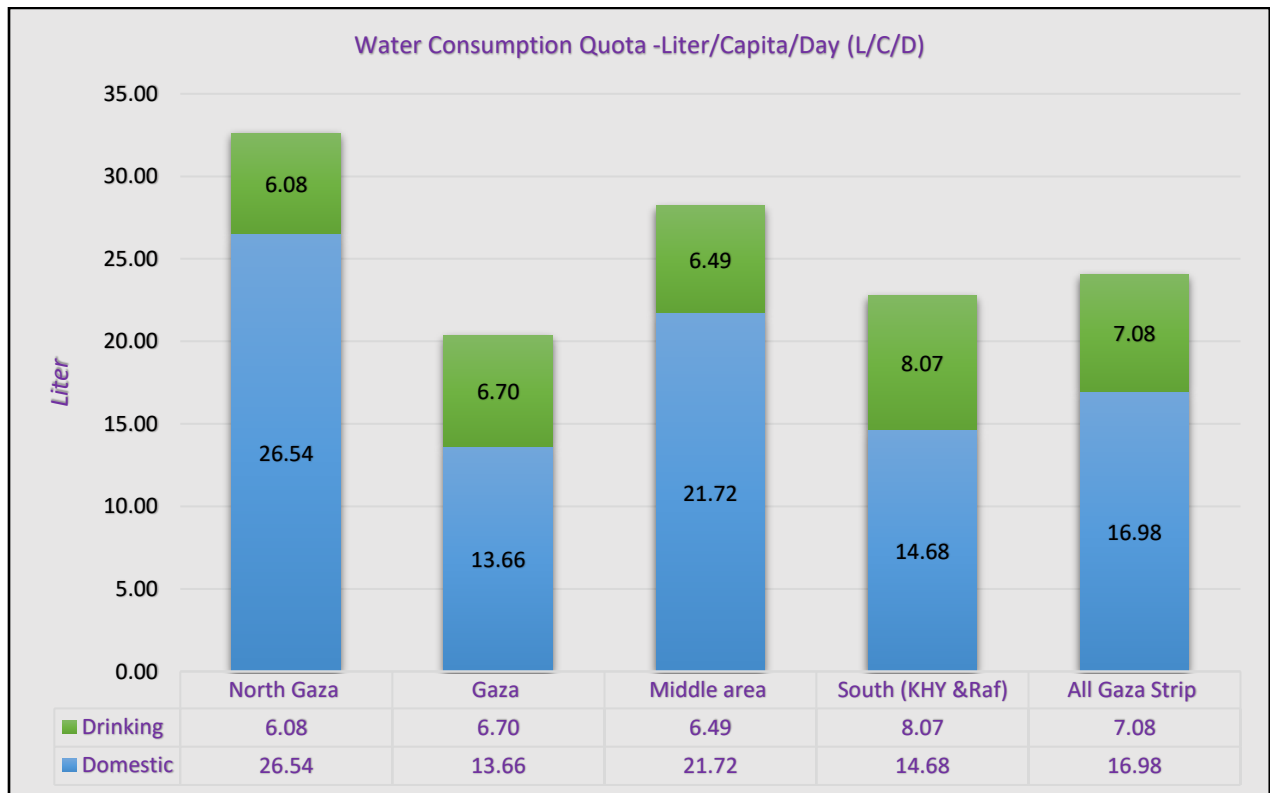


Figure 8: Water Consumption Quota August 2026

2.3 Operation of Sewage Facilities

2.3.1 Sewage Pumping Stations

Limited sewage pumping stations remain operational despite sustaining partial damage, while most stations are either completely destroyed or inaccessible. This situation has resulted in diverting generated sewage to Wadi Gaza in the Middle area, where in other areas wastewater flows are diverted directly to the sea or to stormwater lagoons, including Al Sheikh Redwan Lagoon in Gaza, Al Amal Lagoon in Khan Younis, Al Saftawi Lagoon in Jabalia, and Aslan Lagoon in Beit Lahia. In some areas, particularly IDPs sites where no discharge points are available, sewage is collected in cesspits and periodically evacuated and managed by CMWU and municipal vacuum and suction trucks.

The operational and accessible sewage pumping stations till August remains 18 facilities whereas *figure 09 shows* that most of pumping stations are located in inaccessible areas and are likely damaged.

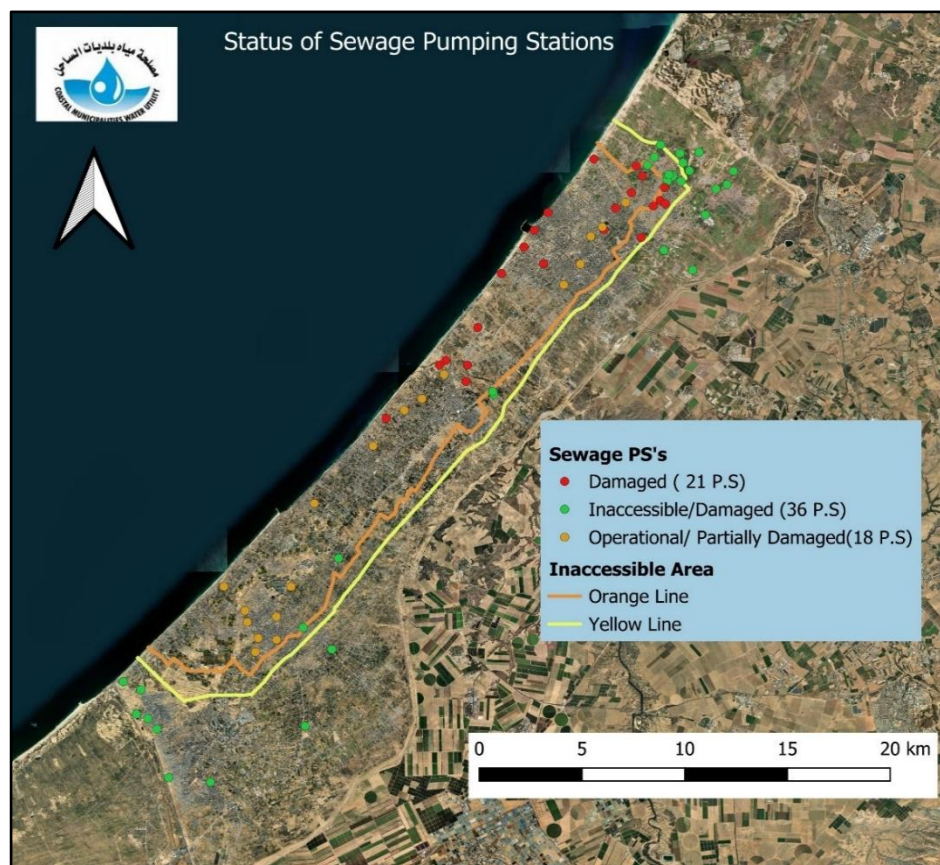


Figure 9:Status of Sewage PS till August 2026

The daily discharge of raw sewage to the sea through the ten outfalls shown in figure 10 is approximately **40,000–45,000 m³** which resulted in environmental and health hazards along the coastal side. In addition, approximately 20,000 m³ of sewage is discharged daily into the ground through thousands of cesspits serving IDP camps, particularly in Al Mawasi area, where no formal sewage infrastructure exists.

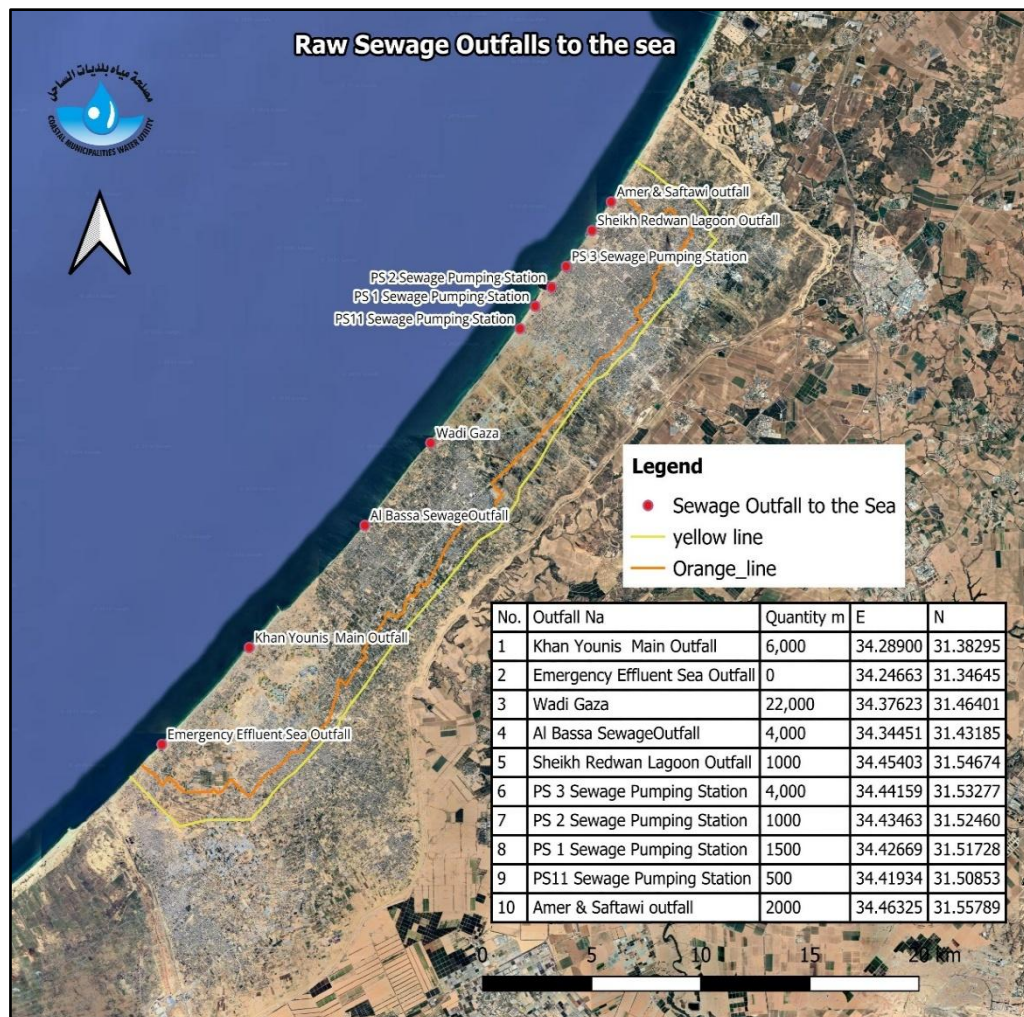


Figure 10: Sewage Outfalls to the sea

To reduce the risks of sewage system destructions, the CMWU is still working on fixing and repairing the damages within the available resources, the interventions include but not limited to:

- Repairing the accessible main sewage facilities including pumping stations and WWTP particularly Al Sheikh Ejleen which will be recommissioning soon through ICRC support.

- The CMWU teams have been working to clean sewage lines and networks from blockages and rubbles. The focus is also on treating overflow points within residential neighborhoods and removing health hazards that pose a direct threat to the environment and public safety.
- The CMWU continues to utilize its available and recently received suction trucks and mobile pumps to evacuate sewage from flooded areas, particularly where IDPs are concentrated. These trucks are clearly marked and visible.
- CMWU is actively seeking to enhance its operational capacity by providing additional suction trucks and mobile pumps, which are critical for managing floods during this challenging time. These resources and heavy machineries are essential to controlling and eliminating floods especially in shelters where IDPs are vulnerable to disease and other public health risks.

In August 2026, the CMWU teams carried out emergency interventions to address the impacts of sewage floods particularly in IDPs sites through utilization its sewage suction truck to evacuate the sewage from many IDPs sites in Dair AL Balah, Al Nussirat, Al Burej, AL zawayida, Mawasi Khan Younis, which hosting thousands of IDPs



In addition to the above operations, the CMWU also deployed the sewage jetting and suction trucks available in its warehouse in Khan Younis to respond to emergency requests and appeals in Southern governorates. In August 2026 the two trucks conducted approximately **266** operations. The spatial distribution of these interventions is shown in figure 11.



Figure 11: Sewage trucks operations in August 2026

2.3.2 Operation of Wastewater Treatment Plants

There were five operational wastewater treatment plants in the Gaza strip, three of them were newly constructed (Khan Younis WWTP, Al Bureij WWTP and North Gaza WWTP), whereas the other two plants are considered intermediate plants located in Rafah and Gaza city.

Besides these main WWTPs, there were two wastewater treatment plants in Khan Younis (Al Mawasi) and Beit Lahia that were decommissioned following the construction and operation of the central WWTPs. These plants also sustained damage during the war and they are the only accessible plants out of these seven facilities.

During the war the operation of the three central plants (KHHWTP, BWWTP and NWWTP) stopped due to the severe destruction in their main structures. Also, the operation staff could not reach these plants as they are located in the yellow area *as shown in figure 12*. As a result of this stoppage, currently most of the generated sewage is diverted to the sea without treatment causing pollution along the coastal side.

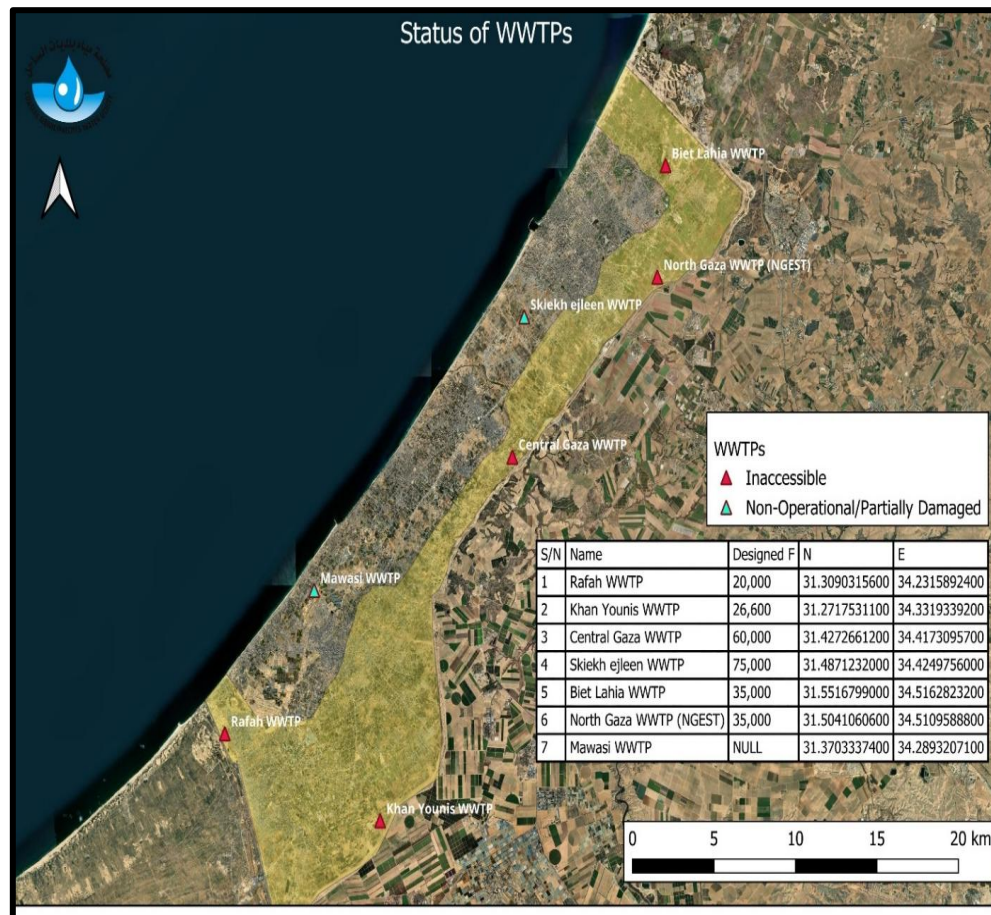


Figure 12: WWTPs across Gaza Strip

1- KHHWTP

To mitigate the hazards resulted from discharging untreated sewage to the sea and the frequent floods in Khan Younis governorate where most of IDPs concentrated. In year 2024 the CMWU and PWA coordinated for inspection and assessment of the damages of East Khan Younis WWTP (26,600m³/day). The visual inspection showed that the damage can be handled, and based on that, the CMWU has prepared a proposal for recommissioning of KHHWTP and shared it with the interested donors to be included in their plans for the coming years. In this regards UNDP has

responded and assigned a consultant to assess the needs and develop all needed designs and tender documents to re-operate the plant.

After repeated rejection to visit WWTP. On 17 February 2026, approval was finally granted, and technical staff from UNDP, PWA, and CMWU, accompanied by the assigned consultant, carried out a visual inspection for all plant components.

Based on the site inspections and the available satellite imagery, the consultant completed the preparation of the tender documents for the proposed repair and rehabilitation works and submitted them to CMWU and PWA.



2- CGWWTP

In June 2024, CMWU and PWA coordinated for an inspection visit to Gaza Central Wastewater Treatment Plant (GCWWTP). The visual inspection revealed that several plant's components and structures had sustained severe damage.

Approximately two years later, UNICEF, supported by a KFW has requested a coordinated site visit. On 11 February 2026, approval was issued by CLA for UNICEF staff to access the site. The team conducted a visual inspection, which confirmed that multiple structures and components were damaged. However, due to limited time and the extent of destruction, the team was unable to inspect some underground infrastructure, as well as certain rooms on upper floors and rooftops.

The findings from both inspections should be further analyzed by a team of wastewater treatment experts to support the preparation of a comprehensive technical assessment. A detailed assessment mission, involving a multidisciplinary team, is recommended and would require approximately 2

to 4 weeks on site. This mission should be supported by manual laborers and excavation equipment to enable access to facilities and underground networks currently obstructed by rubbles.



3. Sheikh Ejleen WWTP

In order to mitigate the flood and sewage crisis in Gaza City, CMWU, through consultancy services supported by ICRC, has completed the assessment and preparation of the tender documents for the recommissioning of Sheikh Ejleen WWTP, which is currently the only accessible wastewater treatment plant in Gaza.

The recommissioning works will be implemented in two phases. Phase I focuses on maintenance and rehabilitation works to stabilize the wastewater treatment process and restore anaerobic treatment. Phase II will cover reconstruction and upgrading works to enable the plant to treat wastewater received from Gaza City to acceptable standards prior to discharge to the sea.

In 14th August a delegation from ICRC visited the WWTP accompanying with the CMWU team, The visit was conducted in preparation for the launch of Phase I of the plant's rehabilitation, repair, and recommissioning works, which aim to restore the plant's operation and ensure an acceptable level of environmental performance in removing pollutants.



In August, ICRC launched the tender for the supply of materials required for Phase I, with the aim of securing the necessary materials before launching the installation works, which are expected to be tendered in September 2026.

The supply tender has been awarded, and initial approval has been received from CLA for the entry of the required materials into Gaza during the coming period. This represents an important step toward restoring the wastewater treatment system in Gaza City and reducing the risks associated with untreated sewage and flooding.

4. NGWWTP

After several attempts, approval was granted to visit and assess the damage at the North WWTP. The approval was limited to a small number of technical staff, and the CMWU was the only local entity present during the visit. The inspection revealed that the damages are primarily concentrated in the following facilities:

- The administration buildings
- The power system and air blowers building, including generators, transformers, blowers, and electrical panels
- The gas balloon system and its associated components
- The solar PV power system and its accessories
- The odor treatment system
- Various electrical panels across all buildings have been subjected to theft and vandalism

As for the remaining facilities, they have not suffered structural damage; however, most of the electro-mechanical equipment requires maintenance and rehabilitation due to corrosion and prolonged shutdown under harsh environmental and technical conditions.

2.4 Providing Fuel to Operate WASH Facilities

Through UNICEF fund, the CMWU in cooperation with UNRWA still provides WASH facilities in the Middle and Khan Younis Governorate with diesel, in order to ensure the operation of these facilities and provide the population with water and sanitation services, especially in light of the continuation of the Israeli war on the Gaza Strip.



The CMWU constantly strives to secure a regular supply of fuel without interruptions, as diesel generators are currently the backbone of all WASH facilities following the complete cutoff of power supplies since the onset of the war. In collaboration with PWA, the CMWU is making every effort to obtain limited quantities of fuel to maintain minimal operation of the facilities. This situation has significantly impacted wastewater services and water supply, which have been already deteriorating over the past months.

Figure 13 illustrates fuel distribution to WASH facilities in the middle and southern governorates from March 2024 to August 2026. Fuel distribution remained relatively stable during the past months. However, the main challenge affecting the operation of WASH facilities is the shortage of lubricant oils, as the Israeli authorities continue to restrict their entry. This situation threatens the continued operation of the generators, most of which have exceeded their recommended operating hours and require urgent oil replacement. CMWU has appealed to international organizations to facilitate the entry of the required lubricating oils; however, no response has been received to date. ICRC has successfully coordinated the entry of limited quantities of oil, which have already been distributed to several critical water facilities.

The shortage is expected to worsen over the coming months as generators continue to operate beyond their recommended service intervals, increasing the risk of equipment failure and disruption to essential water services.

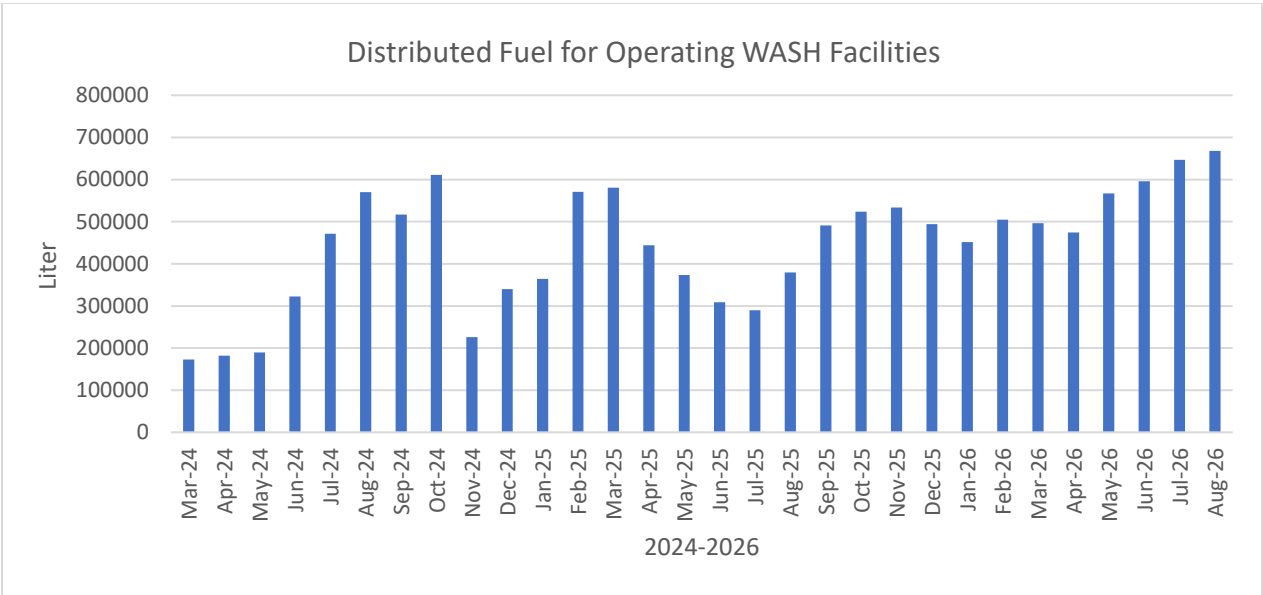


Figure 13:Distributed fuel for operation WASH facilities

2.5 Supply Chlorine for Water Disinfection

Through UNICEF and ICRC funds, CMWU has been providing water supply facilities with the needed chlorine solution for water disinfection. over the last months of 2024 there was a remarkable fluctuation in the distributed chlorine and that depends on materials availability, security issues and continuation of military operations in Gaza Strip which resulted in destruction of water facilities However, the CMWU has been working on repairing the affected facilities to bring them back into operation, therefore in some months the distributed chlorine increased and in others decreased, Moreover, during September and October almost there was no chlorine supply which led the CMWU to raise many appeals to UNICEF and international agencies to secure the needed

quantities. UNICEF has responded to these requests and still committed to supply adequate quantities of chlorine for water supply facilities as shown figure 14.

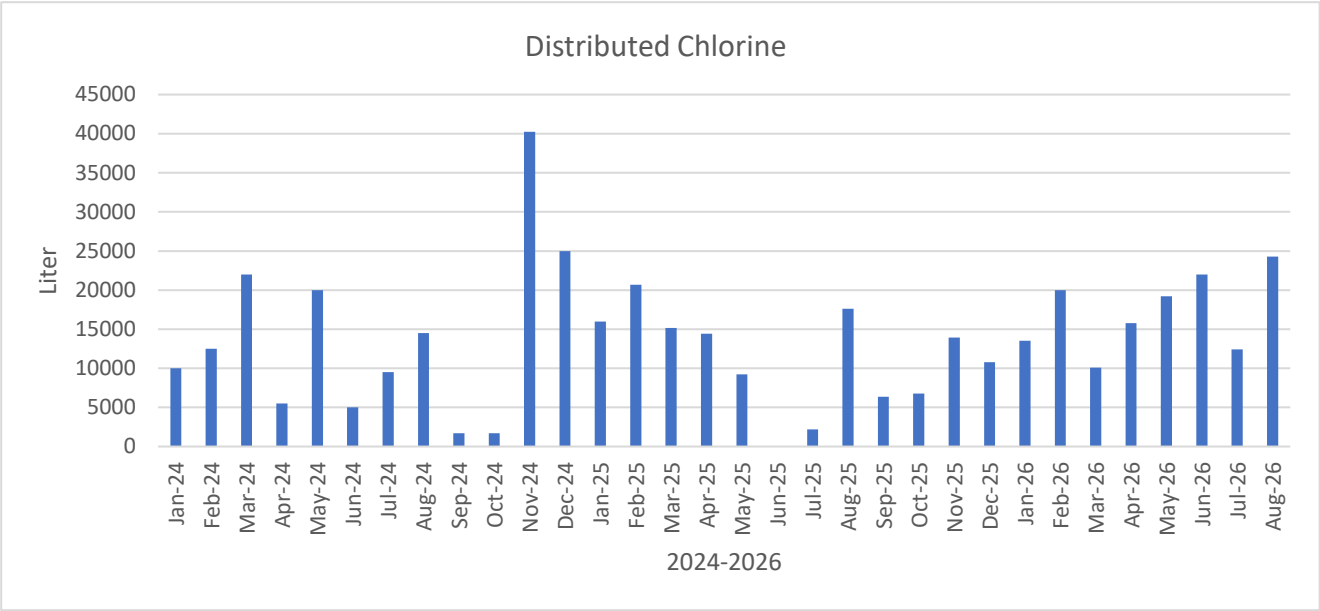


Figure 14:Chlorine Supply during 2024-2026

Under CMWU water quality monitoring Program:

The CMWU laboratory team continues to carry out intensive field inspections to test, calibrate, and adjust chlorination and disinfection systems at various water production wells on a regular basis. This effort aims to ensure the quality and safety of the water supplied to residents and displaced people across different areas of the Gaza Strip. These efforts include close monitoring of all production facilities, contributing to the maintenance of high standards of water quality and public health safety. These efforts reflect CMWU’s ongoing commitment to protecting public health and delivering safe and sustainable water services.

The CMWU continues to distribute chlorine to municipal water facilities and desalination plants across the Gaza Strip in response to rising temperatures and the increased demand for water during the summer season.

In August, the CMWU distributed 24,300 liters of chlorine, while 390 free chlorine tests were conducted by the CMWU laboratory to monitor the effectiveness of water disinfection for water wells or desalination plants.

However, the water sector continues to face increasing operational challenges, most notably the ongoing restrictions on the entry of chlorine dosing equipment, injection pumps, testing equipments and devices, and the spare parts required for the operation and maintenance of water disinfection systems. These constraints threaten the sustainability of this critical public health intervention and further complicate efforts to maintain safe drinking water quality and protect public health across the Gaza Strip.



2.6 Water Supply and Water Trucking Services

2.6.1 Water Distribution to Various Shelters and UNRWA Schools

The CMWU continues to provide shelters, UNRWA Schools and residential areas with potable water, particularly in response to the growing demand for drinking water amid the ongoing Israeli war on the Gaza Strip.

In August 2026 the CMWU in cooperation with international and local partners has distributed approximately **125,000 cubic meters** of water through its owned and hired water trucks.



2.6.2 Installation of Water Bladders and tanks at IDPs site

The CMWU continues to conduct needs assessments for water tanks and bladders at IDP shelters. In August, 37 water tanks, each with a capacity of 5 m³, and two tanks, each with a capacity of 2 m³, were distributed to IDP sites. The tanks were supplied by the UAE.

A distribution plan was developed for the 70 tanks supplied by the UAE, based on assessed needs and priorities, to strengthen water storage capacity and support water supply services for thousands of IDPs.

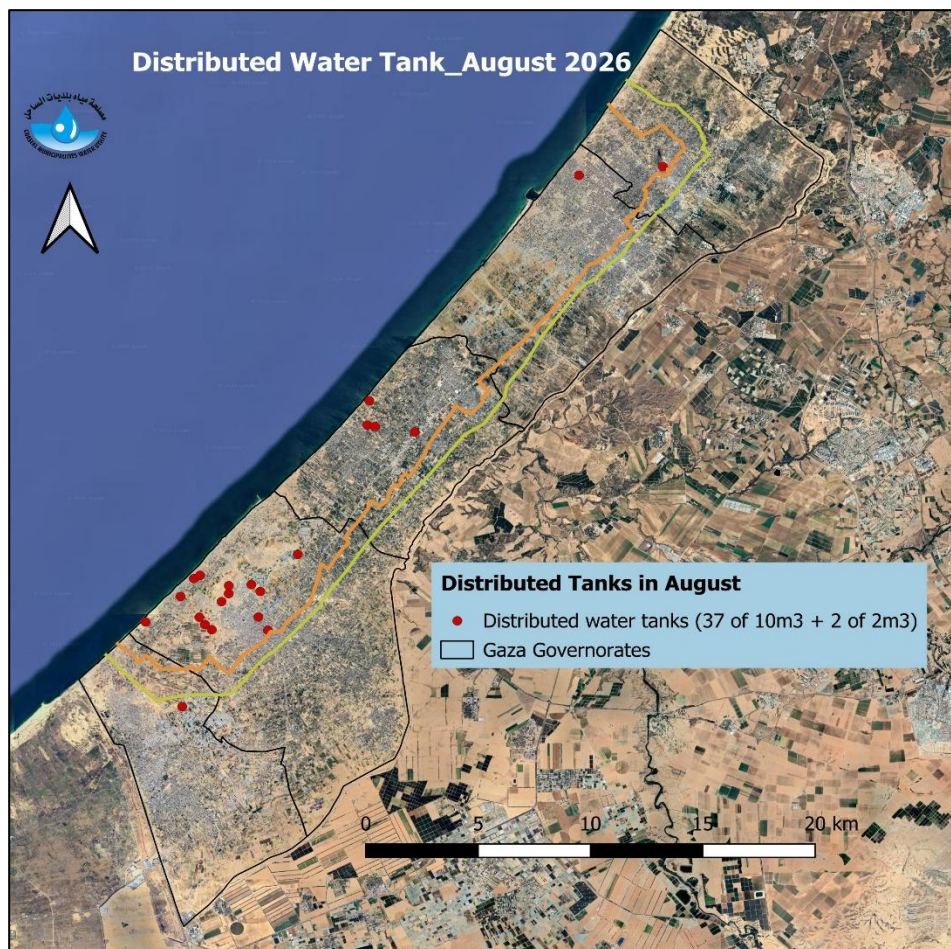


Figure 15:Distributed water tanks in August 2026

2.6.3 Water Trucking Services

CMWU owned and rented tankers continue to distribute drinking water to residents and IDP shelters across all Gaza Strip governorates to alleviate the suffering caused by the ongoing crisis. Water trucking services remain essential, particularly as Mekorot supply is limited and frequently disrupted due to repeated damages.

The newly 5 delivered water tankers by UNDP besides the already existing 50 trucks enhance the operational capacity of CMWU's to transport and distribute potable water more efficiently, improving access to safe drinking water in the most vulnerable and underserved areas. Additional water tankers are also expected to be delivered in the coming period to further support and expand emergency water distribution operations.



2.6.4 CMWU Mobile Lab:

The CMWU still monitors through its portable lab and equipment the quality of distributed water to ensure providing safe water access to IDPs. This Lab was previously provided by WHO after the destruction of the CMWU central lab in Al Zahra city in March 2024.

The current tests that are conducted by the CMWU lab including TDS, EC, PH, Feacal coliform, E.coli, Turbidity



2.7 Repairing and Fixing the Damages of Infrastructure and WASH Facilities

2.7.1 ICRC Financed Emergency Interventions:

Agreements have been signed among the CMWU and ICRC to implement a group of emergency interventions and activities. Some of these activities were implemented, and others are still ongoing which include:

1- Service Works for Repairs of Water Wells, Production and Pumping Facilities

Repair works in August 2026 took place at the following water facilities:

Facility Name	Governorate	Description of works	X	Y
Fayrouz well	Deir Al-Balah	Reinstall of electrical vertical motor of 40 HP capacity after performing the necessary maintenance work.	34.356236	31.414066
Al-Ehsan camp	Rafah	Rewinding of malfunctioned 3HP submersible pump, the work include: - Supply and install impeller for submersible pump - Supply and install pump-motor coupling. - Replace impeller head ring. - Supply and install bearings for pump.	34.263438	31.357078
Daraj 1 - El Basha Park	Gaza	Maintenance work for 50HP submersible pump, the work includes: - Removal and dismantling of wellhead assembly - Supply and install of PE head 110mm .	34.465818	31.504801
El Berkal, K21	Deir Al-Balah	Reinstall of electrical vertical motor of 40 HP capacity after performing the necessary maintenance, the work includes: - Supply and install lower bearing for 40 HP electrical motor. - Repair of gland box. - Supply and install complete 30 mm diameter stainless steel drive shafts - Install and replace of stuffing gland packing box - Supply and installation of 1" ball valve with nipple for the discharge head - Removal of discharge head Bolts.	34.326033	31.396742
Al-Qala'a well	Khan Younis	The work includes: - Trimming works for 4" diameters 18 steel pipes - Supply, install and welding steel reducer 5"/4" - Dismantling of an impellers from the pump - Supply of 4" coupling - Welding of a 4" pipe to the square outlet discharge plate - Cleaning and painting of 18 pipes	34.302763	31.343270

Al-Shahem Well	Deir Al-Balah	The work includes: - Removal and dismantling of wellhead assembly - Supply and install 90 degree elbow - Supply and install of PE male adapter 110mm .	34.345755	31.410365
Warehouses desalination plant	Khan Younis	- Fabrication and installation of a coupling for the high-pressure pump shaft at the site. - Supply of 16 mm rubber gasket sheet.	34.278744	31.355392
Mamounia camp well	Gaza	Rewinding of malfunctioned submersible pump 3 HP capacity, the work includes Dismantling vertical discharge pipes for submersible pumping , Re-assemble after repair and service the whole pumping unit & HDPE discharge pipes - Supply and install NRV 2" with 2" HDPE joint - Supply and install bearing for the pump	34.454078	31.523352
Jannat camp well	Khan Younis	Rewinding of malfunctioned submersible pump 30 HP capacity		



2- Hiring Heavy Machineries for water and wastewater Repairs

The contract has been extended till January 2027 to cover the urgent repairs of water and wastewater damages in all governorates.

During August, more than 412 field interventions were implemented under ICRC project for the provision of machinery and manpower to support the maintenance of water supply and wastewater networks across the Gaza Strip. The interventions included the following :

- 1- Repair and rehabilitation of approximately 1.5km of water networks
- 2- Cleaning and Repair of 40 km of wastewater networks,
- 3- In addition to inspection, cleaning and rehabilitation of a round 1,865 wastewater manholes.

Overall, the interventions contributed to restoring essential water and wastewater services for approximately 250,000 people.



3- Hiring Four Water Wells in Khan Younis

The agreements for hiring four private water wells in Khan Younis ended in August and will not be extended, as CMWU has implemented alternative interventions to provide water supply sources for the IDPs previously served by these wells.

In parallel, CMWU continues its efforts to repair damaged water wells and connect IDP camps in the Al Mawasi area to the public water network, with the aim of gradually reducing reliance on private wells and shifting to sustainable public water services.

Recently, CMWU, in cooperation with ICRC, launched a consultancy service to assess the water supply needs and develop tender documents for connecting approximately 9 km² of the Al Mawasi area to public water facilities and networks. The consultancy will be followed by the implementation of the required interventions on the ground.

4- Recommissioning of Sheikh Ejleen WWTP (phase I)

The tender for the supply of Phase I materials has been launched and awarded. ICRC has obtained the CLA's initial approval for the entry of these materials into Gaza. Once the materials enter Gaza, the installation works tender will be launched, which is expected to take place in September.

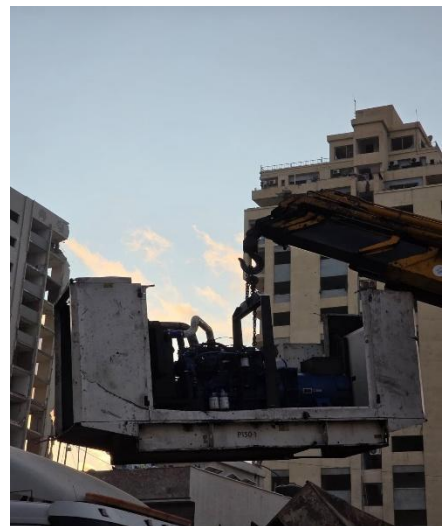
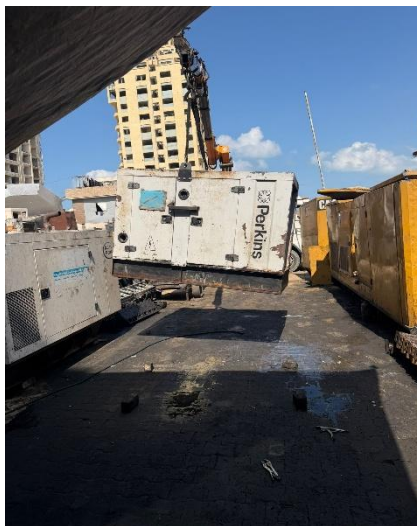
5- Procurement of Electrical Generator to Operate Shoblaq Water Well in Zahra (100%)

The tender has been awarded to Al Montar Co. and includes the procurement of second-hand generators from the local market to operate the recently rehabilitated Shoblaq Well, which will serve returnees in Al Zahraa.

The contractor proposed two generators for CMWU's inspection and approval. Following inspection and testing, one generator was selected and successfully tested. The generator is now operational and is powering the well.

6- Emergency Rehabilitation, Repair and Maintenance for Generators of Water and Wastewater Facilities in Gaza Strip (70%)

This contract was awarded to Abdulrahman Yassen Son's Co, it is still ongoing with 70% progress where the lack of materials hinders the maintenance and causes delay to complete the jobs.



7- Electrical Repairs for Damaged Panel Boards of Water and Wastewater Facilities (100%)

Under this contract, and beside the previously repaired panels for approximately 50 WASH facilities, the CMWU has also maintained and operated the electrical panel of sewage PS.05 in Gaza ensuring the efficient and reliable operation of this vital facility.



8- Construction of Hayat Rafah Water Desalination plant (50%)

The project aims to provide a reliable water source for 60,000 IDPs in Al Mawasi area, The works include drilling of a water well, installation of a reverse osmosis (RO) desalination plant with a production capacity of 50 m³/hour.

The work is still ongoing, with most of the civil and steel works completed. The contractor is currently proceeding with the installation of the RO unit. The main challenge affecting project implementation is securing a reliable water source for the plant. As drilling a new well at the project site is not feasible, CMWU will install a pipeline to convey water from a nearby well to supply the plant and ensure its operation



9- Assessment, Design and Preparation of Tender Documents of Water Supply System at Al Mawasi Area – Southern Gaza Strip (10%)

In August, CMWU contracted UG Consultant to assess the water supply needs in Al Mawasi area and develop the design and tender documents for the proposed water supply system. The assessment covers an area of approximately 9 km² and aims to develop a reliable and sustainable water supply system to serve thousands of IDPs within the targeted area.

A kick-off meeting was conducted with all concerned parties to commence the assessment, clarify the scope of work, and identify focal points to ensure effective coordination and smooth implementation



2.7.2 Financed Interventions by CMWU Partners

1. Maintenance of Water Desalination Plants at Al Zawaida

The CMWU teams carried out emergency maintenance works at Al-Rawda Water Desalination Plant in Al-Zawaida in the Middle Governorate.

The plant has a production capacity of approximately 300 m³/day and serves residents and displaced people in Al-Zawaida, contributing to the provision of water amid the challenging humanitarian conditions and increasing water demand.



2. Maintenance of MSF clinic Desalination plant

The CMWU team carried out maintenance works on a Spectra (Aquifer 4000) water desalination unit, with a production capacity of 16 m³/day, located at MSF clinic adjacent to the Al-Shifa Hospital area in Gaza City.

This emergency intervention was carried out as part of efforts to support the medical sector, particularly in light of the challenging humanitarian conditions in the Gaza Strip and the resulting challenges in ensuring essential water services for health facilities. The intervention contributes to maintaining the continuity of medical services and ensuring the minimum level of safe water supply within the clinic.



3. Rehabilitation of Al Hawaber Sewage Pumping Station in Jabalia

The CMWU through UNICEF support has completed rehabilitation of Al Hawaber sewage pumping station in Jabalia, where the PS is not equipped with electrical generator which will affects its operation until securing a power source. For a temporary operation the CMWU utilizes one of the mobile generators in Jabalia to operate the PS.

Recommissioning of Al Hawaber PS aims to address urgent humanitarian needs and reduce the environmental and public health risks associated with sewage flooding.



4. Service Works for Repairs of Water Wells, Production and Pumping Facilities

The CMWU through Oxfam support is still working on the maintenance and rehabilitation of water wells to improve services to acceptable levels, the targeted facilities under this project till August are 25 water wells located in Gaza city and north Gaza.



5. Hiring Heavy Machineries and labors for Emergency Repairs

The CMWU through UNICEF support and under hiring machineries and labors contract has carried out many of emergency maintenance works for water and wastewater networks and facilities in the areas of Jabalia, Beit Lahia, Gaza City. The works including cleaning and maintenance of sewage manholes, dismantling pipes, replacement the damages parts of pipelines and many repairs that ensure continuity of water and wastewater essential services.

During August, the following maintenance and cleaning works have been implemented :

- Cleaning wastewater manholes and networks along Halawa Street in Jabalia
- Repairing the damaged wastewater line in Al-Karama over a length of 12 metres,
- Cleaning of wastewater manholes and clogged networks at Al-Salatin area in Beit Lahia,
- In Gaza City, maintenance works on a water pipeline in Tel Al-Hawa area, west of Al-Hidaya Mosque.
- In Al-Maqousi area in Gaza city, the teams carried out maintenance works on the main wastewater networks, including 20-inch-diameter pipelines over a length of 40 metres, contributing to improved network efficiency and continuity of services.



6. Construction of Al Qala'a water well in Khan Younis

The CMWU through UNICEF support has completed the drilling and construction of Al-Qalaa water well in the middle of Khan Younis. The project forms part of CMWU's efforts to strengthen water sources and improve the capacity of the water supply system to meet the increasing needs of the population.

The project was implemented amid the increasing number of returnees to center of Khan Younis. The new well is intended to increase the available water supply for residents in the city, along Jamal Abdel Nasser Street, and in surrounding areas.

The project included the implementation and installation of all necessary electromechanical works required to operate the well, including the installation of the pump, electrical control panel, connection pipelines, and other operational equipment, in preparation for commissioning the well and utilizing its production to support the water supply system in the benefiting areas.



7. Maintenance of Sewage PS.05 in Gaza City

The CMWU through ICRC support, successfully recommissioned Wastewater Pumping Station No. 5, “Al-Baqqara” through the installation of a submersible pump with a pumping capacity of 500 m³/hour.

The works included comprehensive maintenance of the pump and the provision of a new control panel to operate it, ensuring efficient operation and continuity of the pumping system.

The submersible pumping system provides an alternative pumping route to the main pumping system during emergencies, thereby helping to reduce public health risks and ensure the continuity of wastewater services.

As part of this intervention, the wastewater is directed to PS.05 instead of stormwater infiltration basins in Sheikh Radwan, From there, the wastewater is conveyed through the pressure pipeline to Zaitoun Pumping Station (7B), which in turn transfers the wastewater to the Sheikh Ejleen lagoons. This intervention contributes to improving the efficiency and resilience of the wastewater management system in Gaza City.



8. Maintenance of Al Nageeb Desalination plant in Al Nussirat

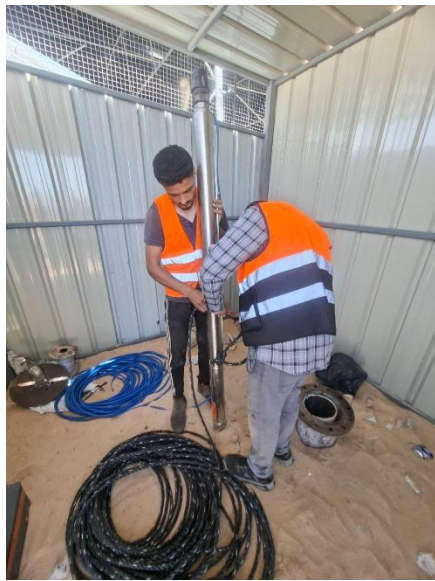
The CMWU technical teams, carried out urgent maintenance works at Al-Nageeb Desalination plant in Al-Nuseirat, as part of ongoing efforts to maintain the continuity of water services provided to residents under the prevailing challenging conditions. The maintenance works included repairing technical faults that had affected the plant, which has a production capacity of approximately 40 m³/day. The plant was successfully recommissioned, ensuring the continued production and supply of safe drinking water to the areas served by the facility



9. The Provision of Rehabilitation and Installation of Boreholes in Gaza Strip

With support from UNICEF, the CMWU completed the works of 4 wells and started the drilling of 2 new wells to serve IDPs in southern governorates

#	Facility	Works	X	Y
1	Egyptian camp New Well 1 -	Completion of all well-related works in accordance with approved specifications, and it is ready for operation, the well submersible pump has a capacity of 5.5 horsepower.	34.40859	31.4877
2	Egyptian camp - Administration Well (Old) -		34.40859	31.4877
3	Al-Nakhail (1) camp - Al-Eqleimy		34.256111	31.339346
4	Majd (2) camp - Al-Eqleimy		34.258922	31.337944
5	Al-Burj2 camp well	Start work in Al-Burj2 camp well , the work includes : - Drilling and digging of water wells - Supply and install of a galvanized steel shed for the well. - Supply and lay precast concrete interlock tiles for the ground slab of the shed - Supply and install submersible water pumping set 7.5HP and electromechanical works for the well.	34.262390	31.341064
6	Al-Hayat camp well	Start work in Al-Hayat camp well , the work includes : - Drilling and digging of water well - Supply and Install UPVC borehole casing 225mm diameters, and Install screen filter	34.267305	31.346345



10. Maintenance of two water wells in Dair Al Balah

The CMWU in cooperation with PEF and through opt HF support, started the maintenance of Al Laham and Al Ansar water wells in Dair Al Balah, the works includes electromechanical maintenance for all wells equipments, works of galvanized steel shed, supply and lay precast concrete interlock tiles for the ground slab of the shed



11. Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Taj Al Waqar Desalination plant

The CMWU through PARC support has completed the rehabilitation of Taj Waqar. The works included relocating the plant from its former site at the Taj Al-Waqar Well to Kuwait Reservoir, reinstalling it, and connecting it to the existing facilities. The project also involved rehabilitating the mechanical and electrical systems, control system, instrumentation, and water pipelines, thereby

restoring the plant's original operational efficiency and production capacity of approximately **20 m³/hour**.



12. Supply and Installation of two 2m³/hr Desalination units

With support from Anera, the CMWU started the works of supply and installation of two RO plants targeting the following locations:

1. Desalination Unit 1: Located at 31.361453° N, 34.294906° E (Al Rahma water well in Al-Mawasi, Khan Younis). The source of water has a TDS of approximately 2,900 mg/L.
2. Desalination Unit 2: Located at 31.53293309° N, 34.46968792° E (Sheikh Radwan 17, Gaza). The source water has a TDS of approximately 2,500 mg/L

13. Cleaning of Stormwater and Sewerage Lines in the South of Gaza Strip

In cooperation with PEF , the CMWU started the cleaning of the stormwater and sewage pipelines at the middle area, the work take place at two sites:

1. Box culvert 1.7 m × 1.5 m, extending from Abu Baker Street to the Wadi Al Qshash outlet (700 meters) at Al Nussirat and to prapare for site' working the CMWU utilized its resources to identify the buried manholes along the pipeline to facilitate the works under this contract

2. Cleaning of Al Bassa sewage main line in Deir Ak Balah



14. Rehabilitation of Water Network at Al Qarara in Khan Younis

In partnership with Wafa Al-Mohsineen Association, The CMWU has completed the emergency repairs for water network to serve displaced people and residents in Al-Qarara area, north of Khan Younis Governorate.

The rehabilitated network will be connected to Al-Qarara Well, which was recently rehabilitated in cooperation with EcoPeace.



15. Rehabilitation of Al-Sheikh Radwan no.8

With support from PARC and CARE, The CMWU is still working on rehabilitation of AL Sheikh Redwan no.08 water well, the works includes drilling a new borehole for well pump and supply and installation all needed mechanical and electrical equipments, construction the well room and interlock tiles. The drilling works of the borehole, also tiling works are almost completed where the contractor is still submitting the electromechanical materials for approval.



16. Maintenance and Rehabilitation of RO plant at Al Mamadani Hospital

The CMWU in cooperation with PARC, still working on maintenance and rehabilitation of Al Mamadani hospital RO plant in Gaza city through increasing its capacity from 20m³/day to 50 m³/day to secure a safe and reliable water source for this main hospital.

17. Rehabilitation of Catalonia water well in Gaza

The CMWU in cooperation with Acted is working on rehabilitation of Catalonia water well in Gaza city. the works include Digging new water well, Installation of water pump, Pipes/fittings for the pump/water well, Installation of control panel and Construction of well room and fence and connection to existing pipeline

Drilling of well borehole is almost completed and the work is ongoing in other civil and structural works where the contractor still submitting the materials approvals for electromechanical equipments



18. Rehabilitation of Sewage Networks at Al Shati camp

In cooperation with PARC, the CMWU is working on rehabilitation and maintenance of the sewage networks at Al Shati camp west of Gaza city, the works include cleaning and amitenacne the manholes and pipelines, replacing the damaged parts to restore and allevaite the sewage flooding in this populated area.

19. Rehabilitation of Al Shanti well in Jabalia

In cooperation with PARC, rehabilitation works have commenced on Al Shanti Well in Jabalia. The works include drilling a new borehole and carrying out all necessary electrical and mechanical installations. The project is currently at the stage of obtaining approval for the required materials.

20. Rehabilitation of Western Abu Shariekh well in Jabalia

In cooperation with PARC and PHG, rehabilitation works have commenced at Abu Shareikh well in Jabalia. The works include drilling a new borehole and carrying out all necessary electrical and mechanical installations. The project is currently at the stage of obtaining approval for the required materials.

2.8 Needs Assessment of Water and Wastewater Infrastructure throughout the Gaza Strip

Through UNICEF support, two consulting firms signed contracts with UNICEF to conduct the needs assessment and prepare the tender documents for the WASH damages. A team from PWA, CMWU, and municipal staff have been dedicated to closely following up on the progress of both assignments. The progress of the two assignments is as follows:

- ✓ **Provision of Consulting Engineering Services for Detailed Needs Assessment and Tender Documents for Water and Wastewater Infrastructure in Southern Area; Khan Younis and Deir El Balah**

During the reporting period, the Consultant continued preparation, submission, review, and revision of tender documents for water wells, wastewater pumping stations, and wastewater networks, and initiated the first water- and stormwater-network design packages. The assessment phase is 100% complete, while overall project progress reached 76.0%, including 29.9% tender-document progress. Submitted design packages currently cover an estimated works value of USD 30.97 million.

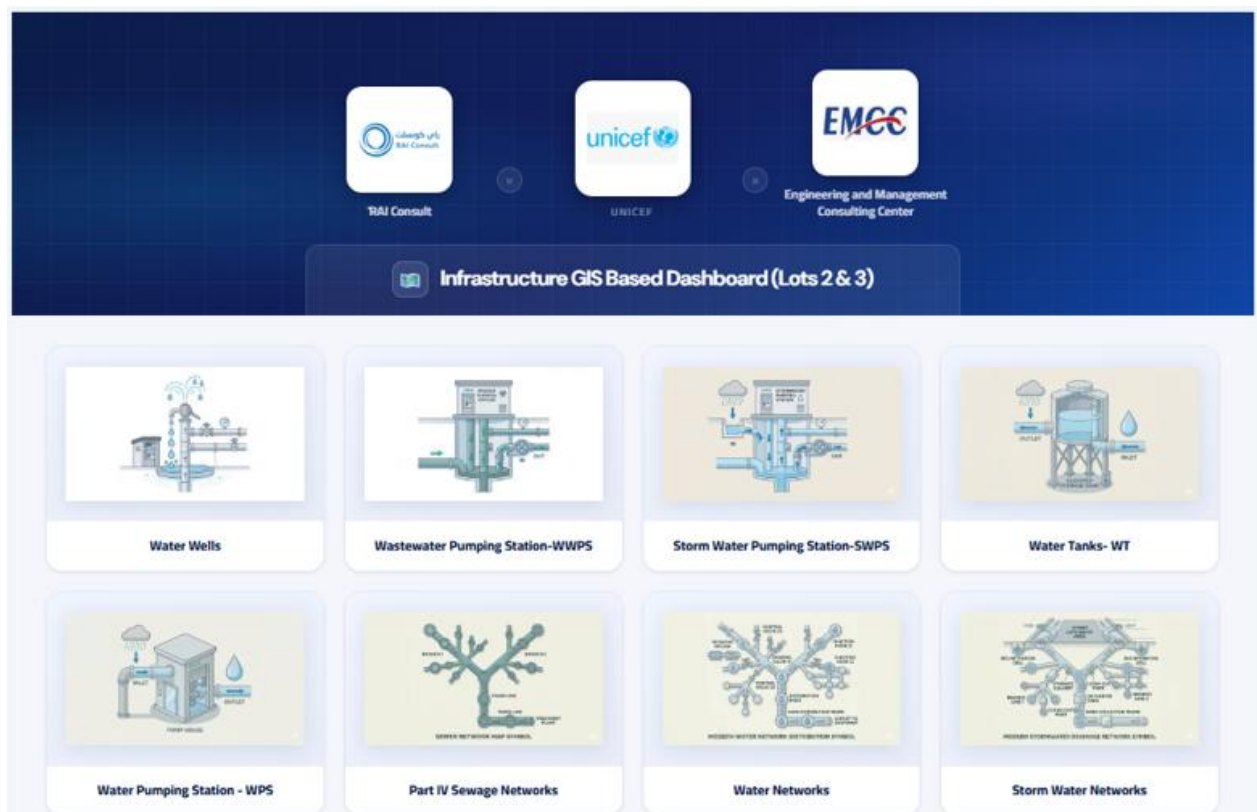
Assessment deliverables have been finalized and approved, covering 101 water wells, 17 WWPSs, 3 SWPSs, 21 water tanks/WPSs, 303.9 km of water networks, 178.4 km of wastewater networks, and 47.8 km of stormwater networks.

Tender-document progress includes 48/100 water-well packages (48%), of which 23 are approved and 25 are under review, and 12/16 WWPS packages (75%), including 9 approved and 3 under review/comment. For wastewater networks, 22.49 km of 131.39 km (17.1%) has been submitted, including 10.12 km submitted during the reporting period. Preparation of the first water- and stormwater-network packages is underway, together with designs for reservoirs/booster stations and stormwater pumping stations.

The field visits to Water and Wastewater networks that were completed by the Consultant's Team are shown in the dashboard as per the link below. The Consultant's Team was accompanied by Khan Younis municipality's engineers, See link below for further dashboard presentation

Progress Monitoring Dashboard: dash.raiconsult.com/Unicef-enhanced-dashboard

GIS-based Dashboards: emcc.ps/gis-based-dashboard/



✓ **Provision of Consulting Engineering Services for Detailed Needs Assessment and Tender Documents for Water and Wastewater Infrastructure in Southern Area; Gaza and North**

Assessment Activities:

Based on the final assessment report submitted by CEP, 122 facility records were completed (80 water wells, 12 reservoir and booster-station assets, 19 wastewater pumping stations and 5 stormwater pumping stations) together with 450.43 km of water, wastewater and stormwater pipelines.

The following is the breakdown of the previous figures:

Water Wells: A total of **80 wells** have been assessed.

- 45 Wells in Gaza City.
- 22 Wells in Jabalia City.
- 13 Wells in Bait Lahia City.

Water Reservoirs and Booster Stations: A total of **12 reservoirs and booster stations** have been assessed.

- 6 Reservoir and booster stations in Gaza City.
- 2 Reservoir and booster stations in Jabalia City.

- 2 Reservoir and booster stations in Bait Lahia City.
- 2 Reservoir and booster stations in Al Zahra City.

Wastewater Pumping Stations (WWPSs): A total of **19 wastewater pumping stations** have been assessed.

- 9 WWPS in Gaza City.
- 4 WWPS in Jabalia City.
- 3 WWPS in Bait Lahia City.
- 2 WWPS in Al Zahra City.
- 1 WWPS in Al Moghraga City.

For Stormwater Pumping Stations (SWPSs): A total of **5 wastewater pumping stations** have been assessed.

- 3 SWPS in Gaza City.
- 2 SWPS in Jabalia City.

For Pipelines: A Total of 450.43 km of water, wastewater and stormwater pipelines have been assessed.

In Gaza Municipality, the final pipeline assessment covers:

- **85.20 km** of water pipelines;
- **107.43 km** of wastewater pipelines; and
- **25.92 km** of stormwater pipelines.

In Jabalia Municipality, the final assessment covers:

- **85.63 km** of water pipelines;
- **63.18 km** of wastewater pipelines; and
- **5.92 km** of stormwater pipelines.

In Beit Lahia Municipality, the final assessment covers:

- **41.59 km** of water pipelines;
- **35.56 km** of wastewater pipelines.
- The assessment process has produced a standardized, georeferenced dataset and interactive dashboards, enabling rapid visualization of damage patterns, operational status, and emerging priorities across the assessed municipalities.

- ✓ An interactive GIS dashboard has been developed as part of the assessment to provide UNICEF and partners with direct access to detailed, georeferenced assessment results for WASH facilities. The dashboard supports rapid visualization of damage, operational status, and priority needs and is available at:
- ✓ **Wells** : <https://giscep.site/gisportal/apps/dashboards/f1dfb0d08ded429c8b039499a1759e4b>

✓ **Water Reservoirs and Booster Stations :**

<https://giscep.site/gisportal/apps/dashboards/45e5ee2552cf473bb309cb069110e027>

✓ **Pumping Stations :**

<https://giscep.site/gisportal/apps/dashboards/e3d8acc41d6a46779e39cc8c93d1b129>

Username: guest01

Password: guest@20298%\$#



3.0 Challenges :

- Lack of materials: As a result of the indiscriminate bombing of a large part of the infrastructure of the water and sanitation sector and the lack of materials, this led to an exacerbation of the problem and the inability to repair what was destroyed except for a small part of it. On the other hand, the Israeli side is still preventing the entry of materials necessary to operate the water and sanitation system, especially generators, generators spare parts, and spare parts for networks and desalination plants.
- Prevention the Entry of Lubricant Oils for Generators and Water trucks: The Israeli side continues to prevent the entry of lubricant oils, threatening the operation of WASH generators as well as water and sewage trucks.

- Cutting off Mekorot water: frequent cutting off the water supply of the three connections of Mekorot Company's water, affects severely on water supply in the three governorates especially Khan Younis which has destroyed infrastructure and water sources.
- Cutting off the electricity supply: Since the beginning of the war, cutting off electricity from all lines supplying the Gaza Strip, in addition to stopping operation of the only power plant in Gaza from working, has led to damage on the water supply system, which has resulted into reducing the operation of WASH facilities in a reduced capacity by using the already overloaded diesel generators as this led to a reduction in the amount of water from 100 liters to an average of less than 25 liters per person per day.
- The systematic Israeli destruction of infrastructure: Since the first day of the war, the IDF deliberately to destroy the water sector infrastructure , whereas sewage treatment plants, pumping stations, the desalination plant in northern Gaza, the main lines, machinery and equipment were destroyed, especially in Gaza, Khan Younis and the north Gaza, which led to the difficulty of supply water through networks which led to a state of thirst among many people of Gaza and the north, in addition to the sewage flooding in many areas and neighborhoods.
- Difficulty of coordination during the war: Despite numerous attempts by the CMWU, PWA and international institutions such as OCHA, UNICEF, and the Red Cross to coordinate with the Israeli side to enter the necessary materials, equipment, and machinery to operate and maintain water and sewage systems. All these attempts did not succeed in convincing the Israeli side to approve the coordination requests.
- Targeting crews working in the water sector: The Israeli side deliberately targeted crews working in the water sector, as 7 workers in the CMWU, including engineers and field workers, were martyred, the last of which was targeting two water distribution workers in water tankers serving the displaced population.
- The deterioration of the financial situation of the CMWU: As a result of the war on Gaza, all resources of funding for the CMWU activities stopped, especially after it stopped issuing water bills due to the inability of the population to commit to paying their water bills. This is in addition to stopping the implementation of all projects, which negatively affected the CMWU ability to finance its various expenses, such Operating, maintaining, and paying the salaries of its employees and workers who are still performing their duties in operating and maintaining water and sanitation facilities to serve the residents of the Gaza Strip, especially in places of

displacement. This is in addition to the inability of the CMWU to pay the dues of the CMWU sub-contractors from the private sector.

- Fuel Shortage: As a result of the continued Israeli ban on the entry of materials into Gaza since the collapse of the ceasefire in March 2025, a severe fuel shortage has occurred. This has directly impacted on the operation of water and sanitation facilities, which rely on fuel to power their generators.
- Accessibility and Security Challenges: Military operations and the location of several facilities near the yellow line have also severely affected access to water and wastewater facilities, hindering their operation. This has significantly disrupted service provision, particularly in light of the already limited water resources.