

**WHAT RECOVERY REQUIRES:  
RESTORING WATER NETWORKS AND  
STRENGTHENING GOVERNANCE IN  
SOUTH LEBANON**  
**DAMAGE DOCUMENTATION TO  
EQUITABLE RECOVERY, WITH A  
SPECIAL FOCUS ON THE LITANI RIVER  
BASIN – 30/09/2026**

ACF EXPERIENCE IN WATER INFRASTRUCTURE REHABILITATIONS  
[December 2024 – September 2026]



# What We Are Seeing on the Ground

Water services are central to return – but damage, access constraints and emerging needs continue to shape the response.



1

## DAMAGED & DISRUPTED SERVICES

Damage to water networks, pumping stations, wells and related infrastructure continues to affect service continuity.

92

SLWE priority quick-fix referrals  
39 still without partner coverage



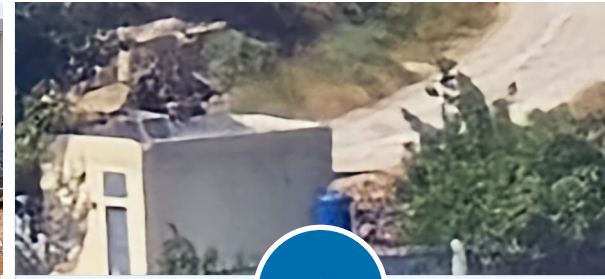
2

## RETURN IS CREATING NEW AND CHANGING NEEDS

Population movements are shifting needs from displacement locations toward return areas.

### RETURN

Water & sanitation are increasingly a prerequisite for sustainable return.



3

## ACCESS REMAINS A MAJOR CONSTRAINT

Access to villages close to the yellow zone remains constrained, including delays or rejection of notifications for assessments and interventions.

### SOME NEEDS

remain undocumented.



4

## NEEDS GO BEYOND RESTORING WATER SUPPLY

Wastewater and sanitation systems require attention alongside water infrastructure.

### EMERGING NEEDS

Recovery needs extend beyond water supply.



For many communities, restoring WASH services is no longer only an emergency intervention – it is part of what makes return possible and sustainable.

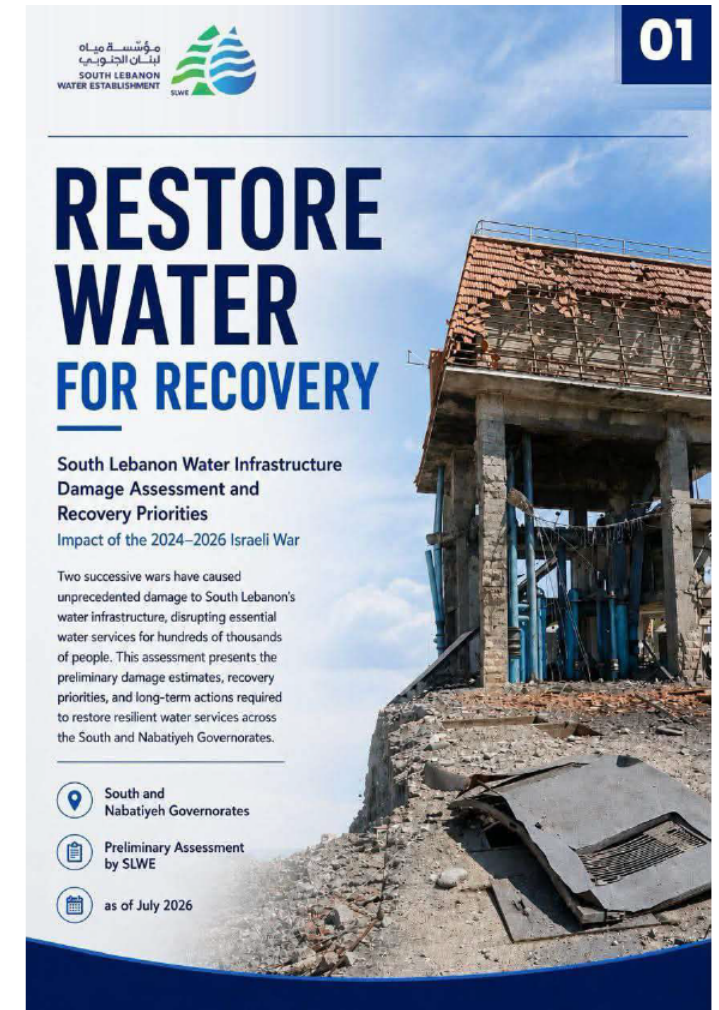
# FINDINGS FROM THE SOUTH LEBANON WATER ESTABLISHMENT ASSESSMENT (JULY 2026)

More than **700,000 people** affected, more than **USD 350 million** in direct damage, more than **USD 200 million** in indirect losses with a combined impact exceeding **USD 550 million**.

Extensive **damage to water infrastructure**:

- 175 water reservoirs damaged
- 124 wells and boreholes affected
- 16 main pumping stations damaged
- 104 chlorination systems affected
- More than 2,500 km of water networks affected
- 161 solar systems damaged
- More than 10,500 kWp of renewable-energy capacity lost

Damage to solar infrastructure has **increased dependence on expensive diesel generation**, placing additional financial pressure on water establishments and municipalities.

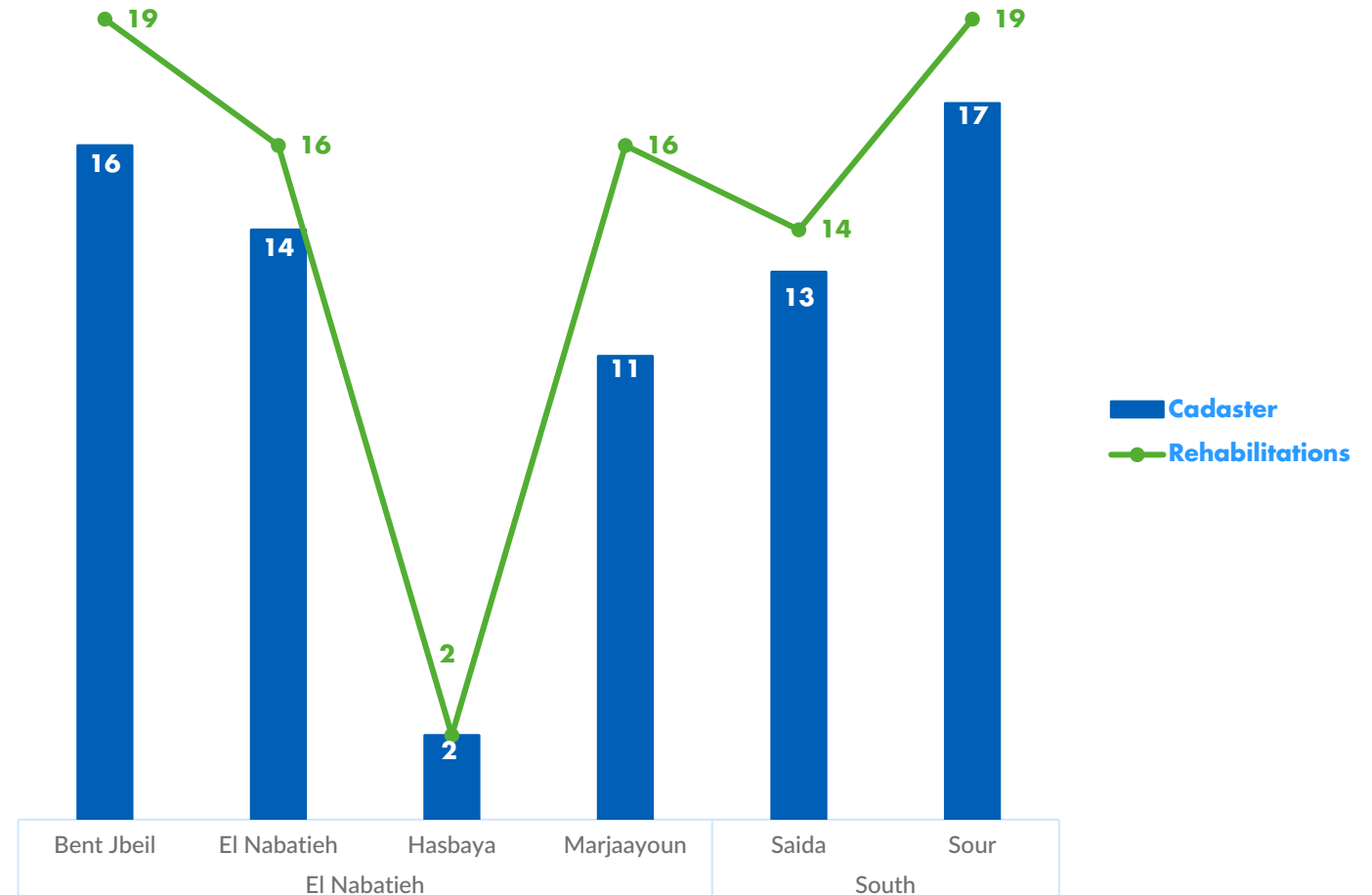


# WATER INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS IN SOUTH AND NABATIEH (NOVEMBER 2024 – SEPTEMBER 2026)

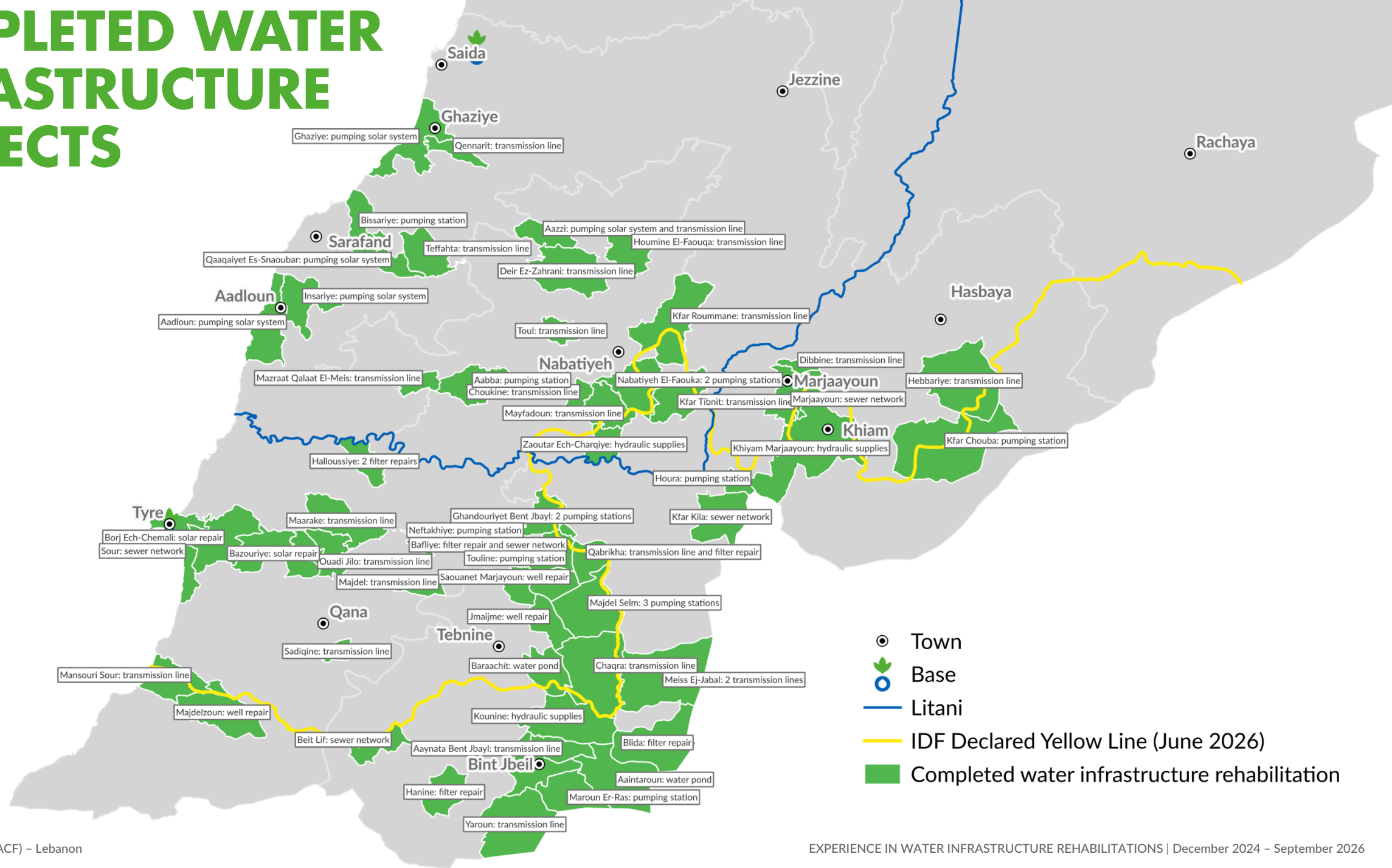
**68** water infrastructure rehabilitations completed in **58** cadasters

**18** water infrastructure rehabilitations planned in **18** cadasters

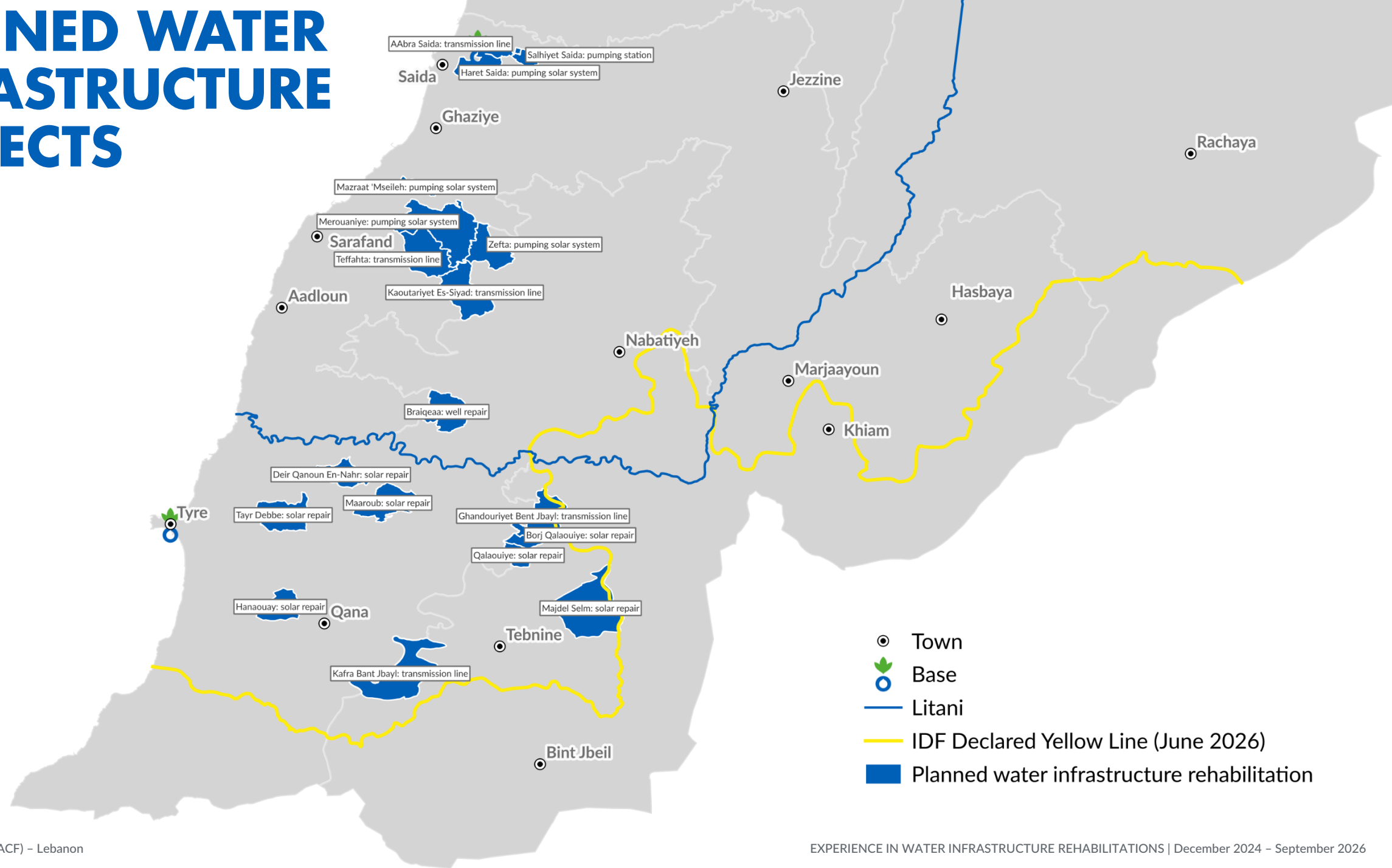
**7** water rehabilitations cancelled in **3** cadasters (Houla, Khyam, Aalma Ech-Chaab)



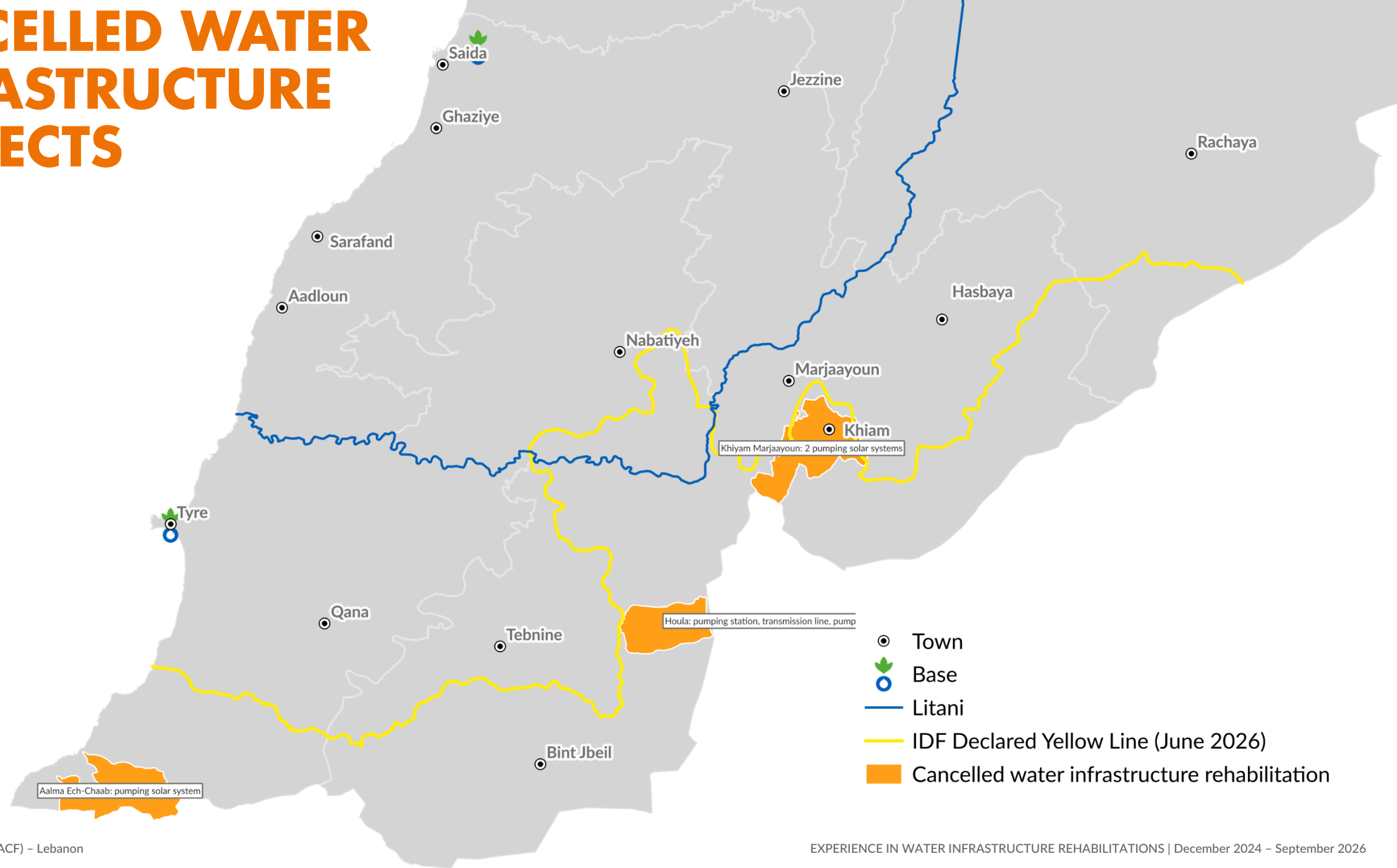
# COMPLETED WATER INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS



# PLANNED WATER INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS



# CANCELLED WATER INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS



# CHALLENGES

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## 01 | Access & Security Constraints

Restricted access to some affected and border areas continues to delay assessments, verification and implementation, particularly around the yellow zone.

## 02 | Incomplete & Rapidly Changing Needs

Damage cannot always be assessed immediately, while return movements continuously change population figures, locations and WASH priorities.

## 03 | Scale of Damage vs. Available Funding

The scale and cost of infrastructure rehabilitation often exceed available humanitarian funding and individual project envelopes, leaving technically identified priorities without resources.

## 04 | Rising Costs & Procurement Constraints

Post-conflict market conditions and rehabilitation costs can differ significantly from initial estimates, creating budget gaps even after assessments, designs and procurement processes are advanced.

# HUMANITARIAN-DEVELOPMENT NEXUS

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- The transition to recovery requires a common approach linking immediate life-saving assistance with institutional ownership, resilient infrastructure and sustainable service delivery.
  - Combine SLWE damage assessments, partner assessments, service data, water-quality results, population needs and implementation status in a shared recovery picture.
  - SLWE should remain central to technical validation, prioritization, design approval, handover and post-rehabilitation monitoring.