



Workshop de clôture du projet
CHAAMS
4-5 juillet, CESBIO, Toulouse

Liban : Litani Watershed

List of Research Projects – Agriculture Water Productivity

Regional Coordination on Improved Water Resources Management and Capacity Building Program, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Lebanon, and Tunisia; Funded by GEF and World Bank (Budget 5 M\$)

**CAPWATER
2012-2015**

Improved Water Resources Monitoring System/Integrated Water Resources Management at regional level in Lebanon

**(GCP/LEB/029/SWI)
2018 -2019**

ALTOS: Managing water resources within Mediterranean agrosystems by accounting for spatial structures and connectivities, Funded by PRIMA (Feb. 2020 – Feb. 2023)

towards the implementation of the regional activities of the project, GCP/LEB/029/SWI Improved Water Resources Monitoring System/Integrated Water Resources Management at regional level in Lebanon)

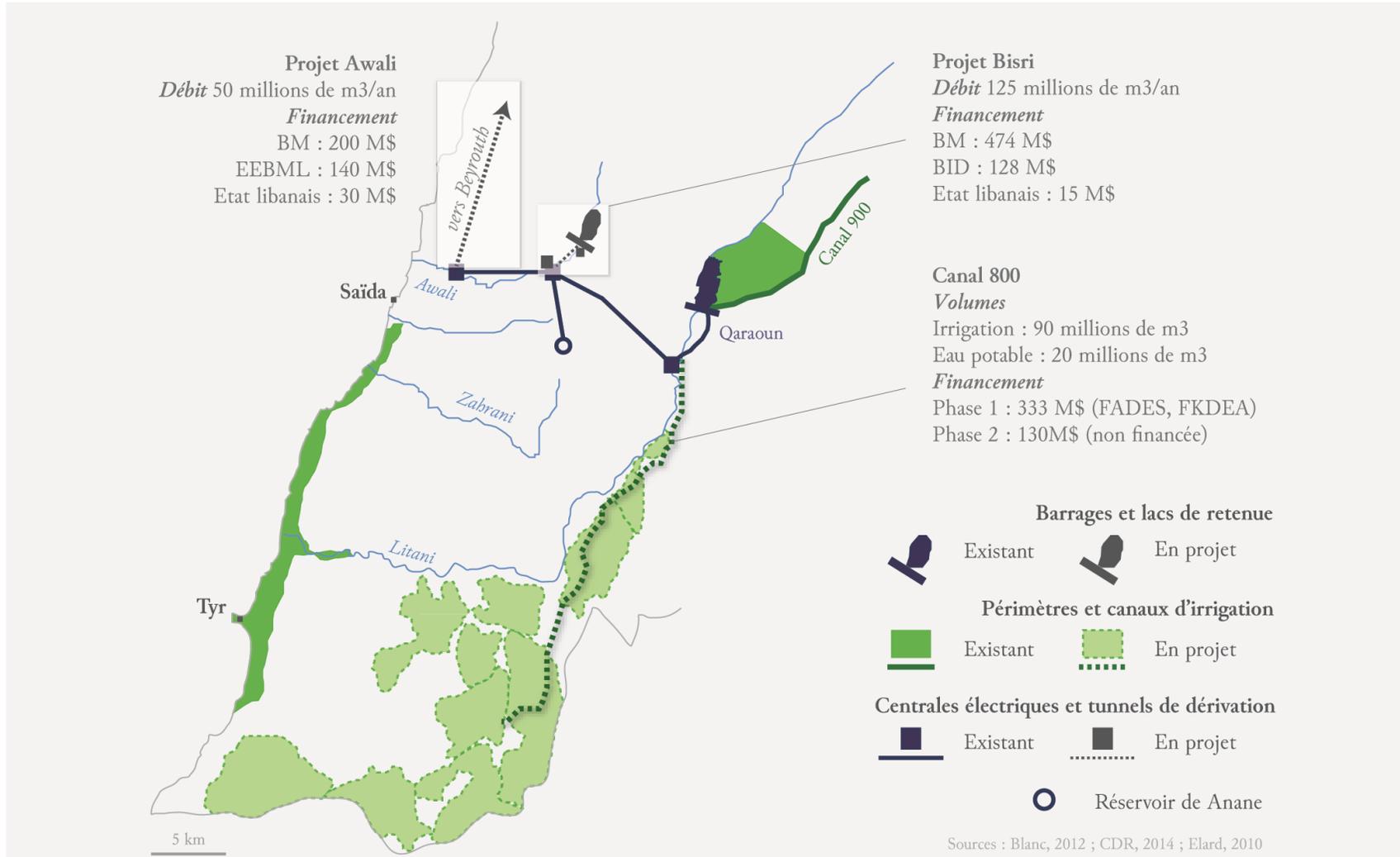
2020

**Water Intelligence for the Near East
IHE Delft
2016/2017**

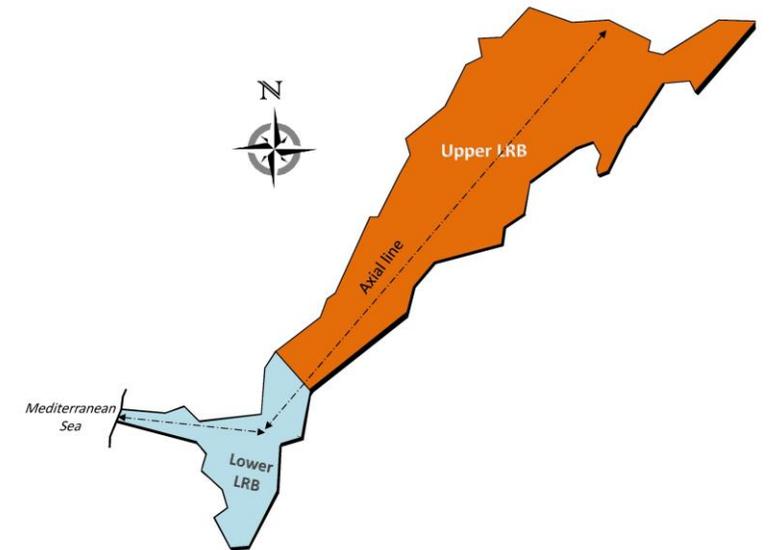
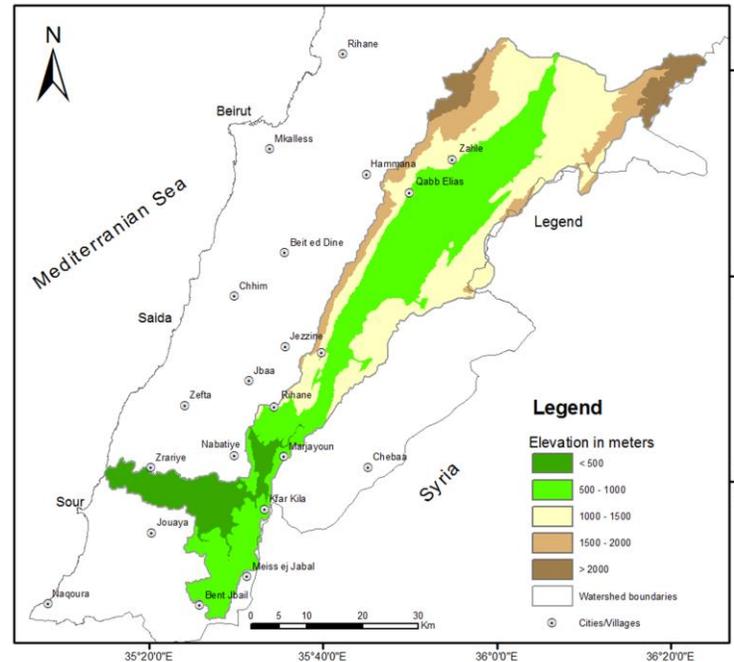
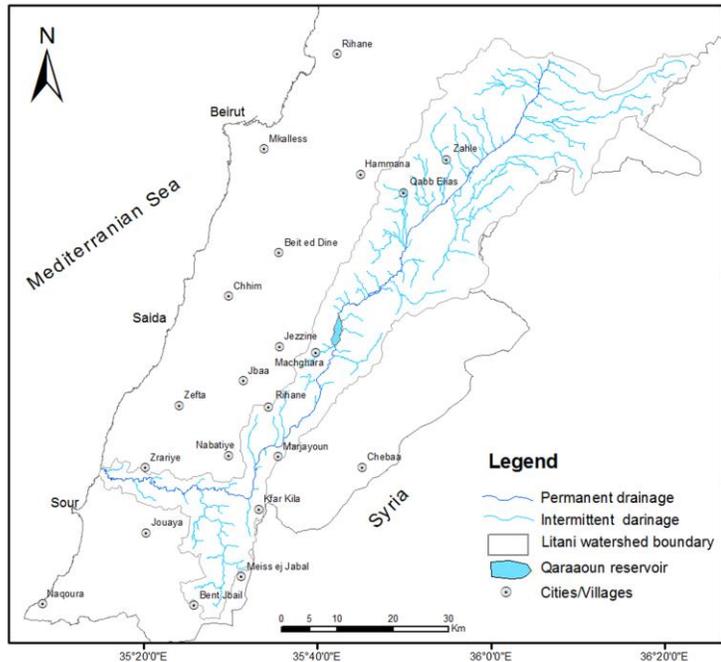
**"Global CHange: Assessment and Adaptation to Mediterranean region water Scarcity"
The CHAAMS Project
(ERANET-MED 3rd call, Oct. 2018 - Sep. 2021)**

**Promoting integrated and sustainable development in the Litani River Basin Lebanon using new approaches
IHE Delft
2019/2020**

Litani : Importance économique vitale

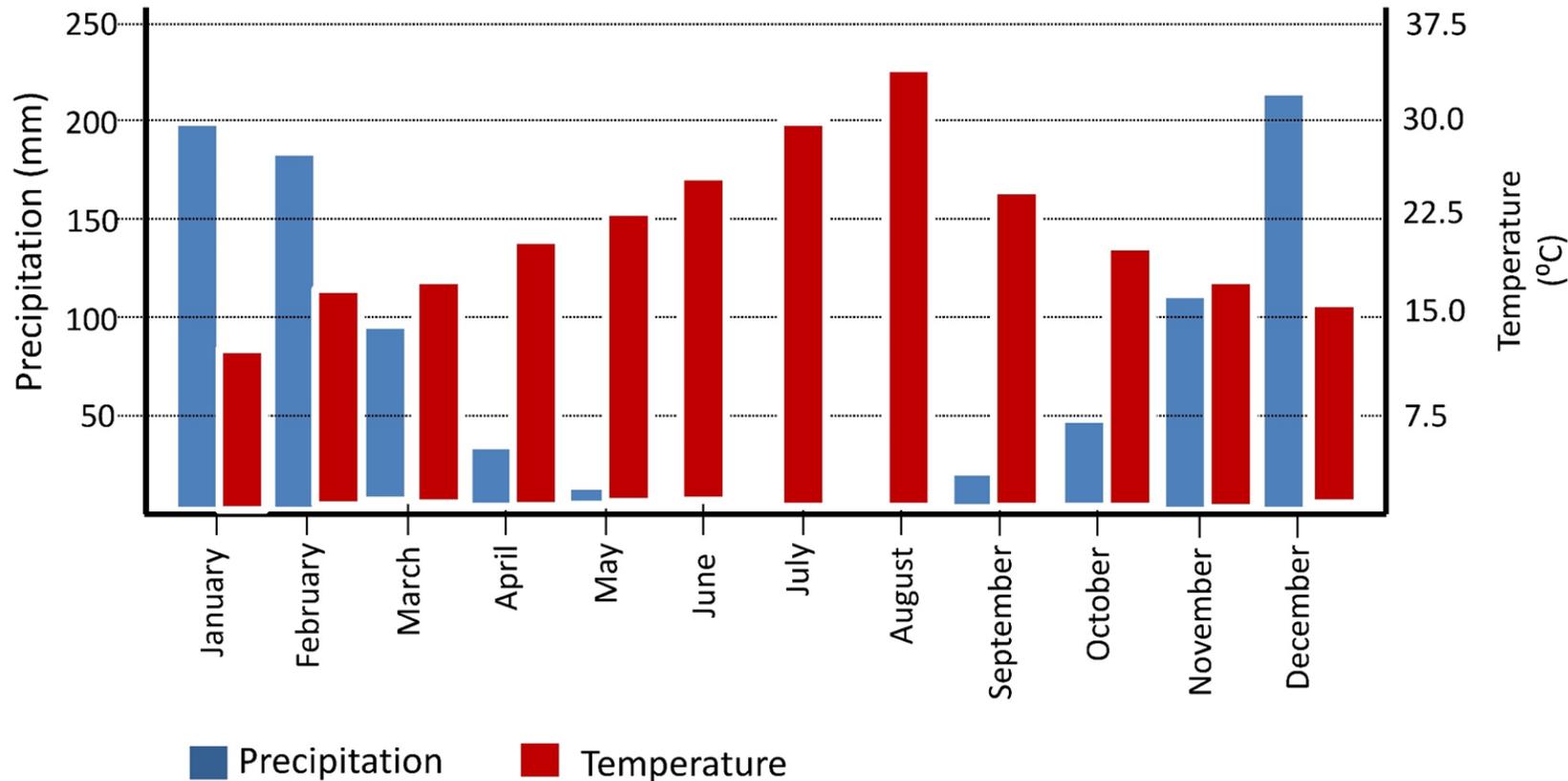


Litani Watershed : Physical Characteristics



Litani River, with 2110 km² catchment area (about 20% of Lebanon) and 174 km length, releases an average annual discharge of about 385 mm³ per year. The river in its northern part flattens between Mount-Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon mountain chains, thereby spanning between several mountain ridges in the southern part.

Litani Watershed : Climatic Characteristics



The average annual rainfall in the LRB ranges between 1400 mm and 550 mm (Climatic Atlas of Lebanon [CAL] 1982; CNRS 2015), with an average rainfall of about 875 mm. Moreover, snowfall occurs, notably, in regions above 1200 m. Thus, about 25–30 days of snow exist per year at the altitude above 1200 m.

ÉVOLUTIONS CLIMATIQUES ET LES ADAPTATIONS DES AGRICULTEURS

Des évolutions climatiques passées plus marquées:

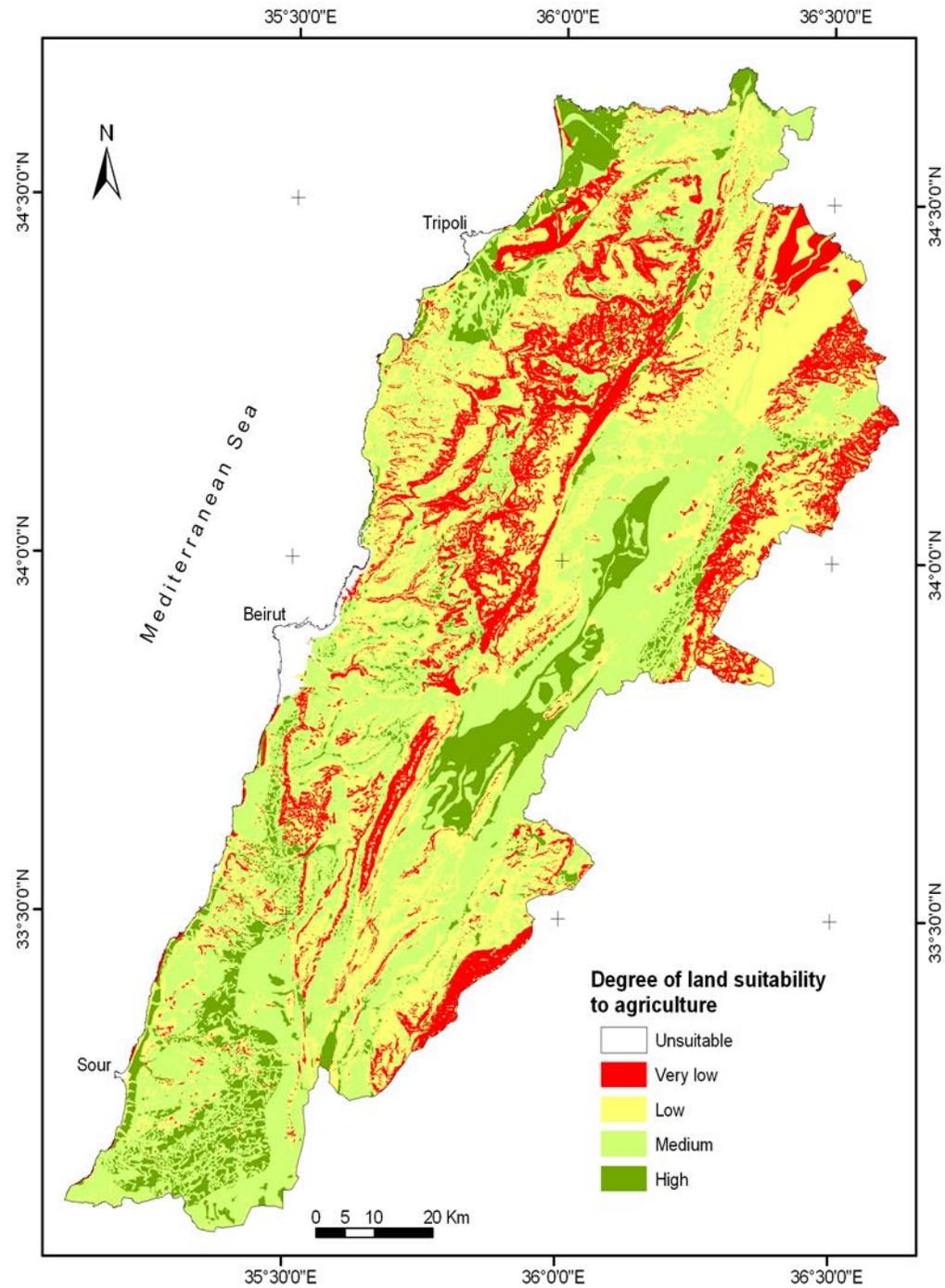
- Moins de jours pluvieux : -5 jours/décennie au printemps depuis 1987
- Températures croissantes : + 0,9 C°/décennie au printemps depuis 1987

Mais des sécheresses récurrentes :

- Stabilité de la fréquence : 1 par décennie
- Sévérité plus forte : Standardized Precipitation Index

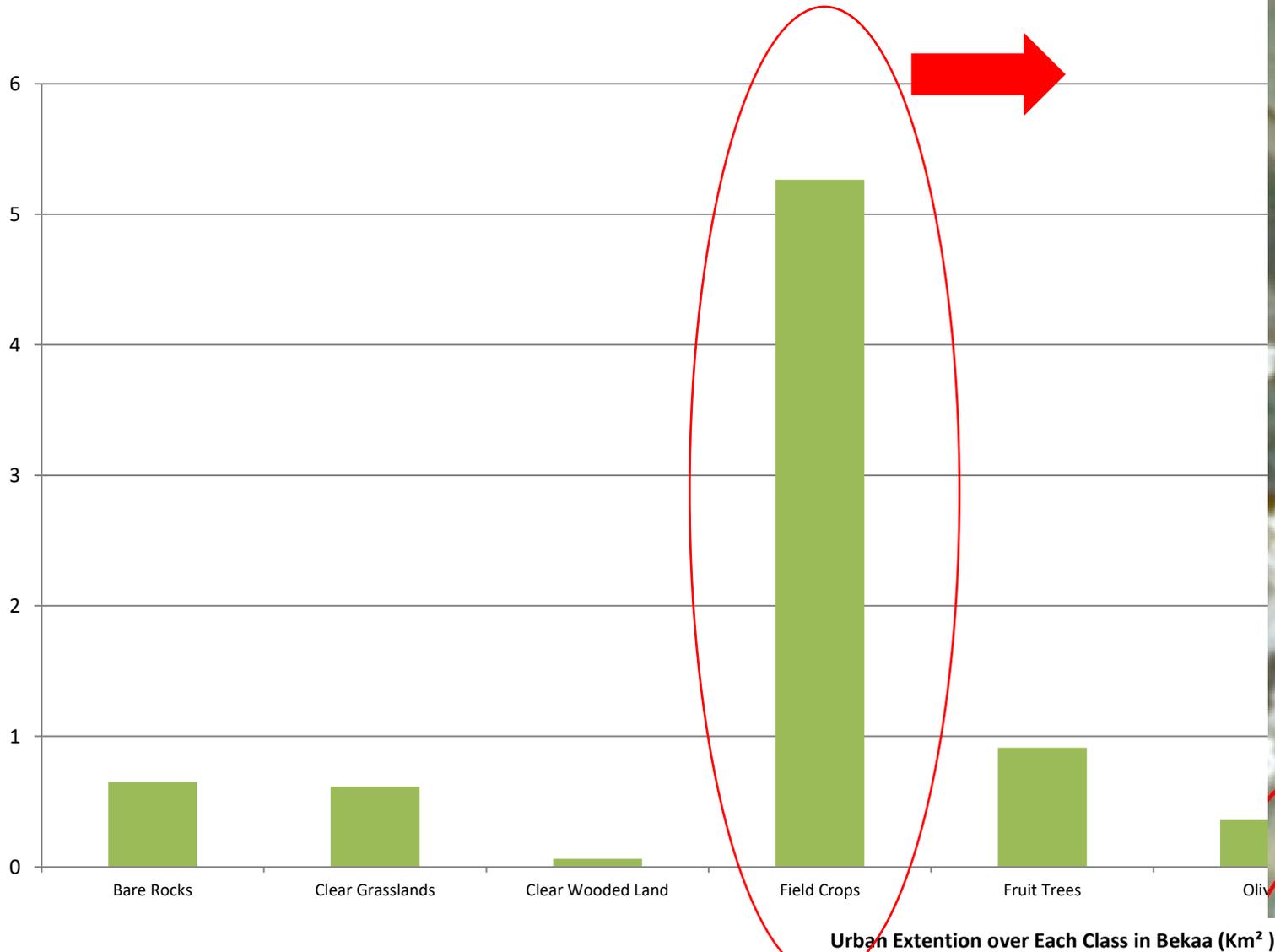
Adaptations en cas de sécheresses :

- Réduction de la surface cultivée
- Intensification de l'irrigation
- Pertes en productivité (perte jusqu'à 50%)



Urban extension over each class in Bekaa

About 5.3 km² of Field crops are lost

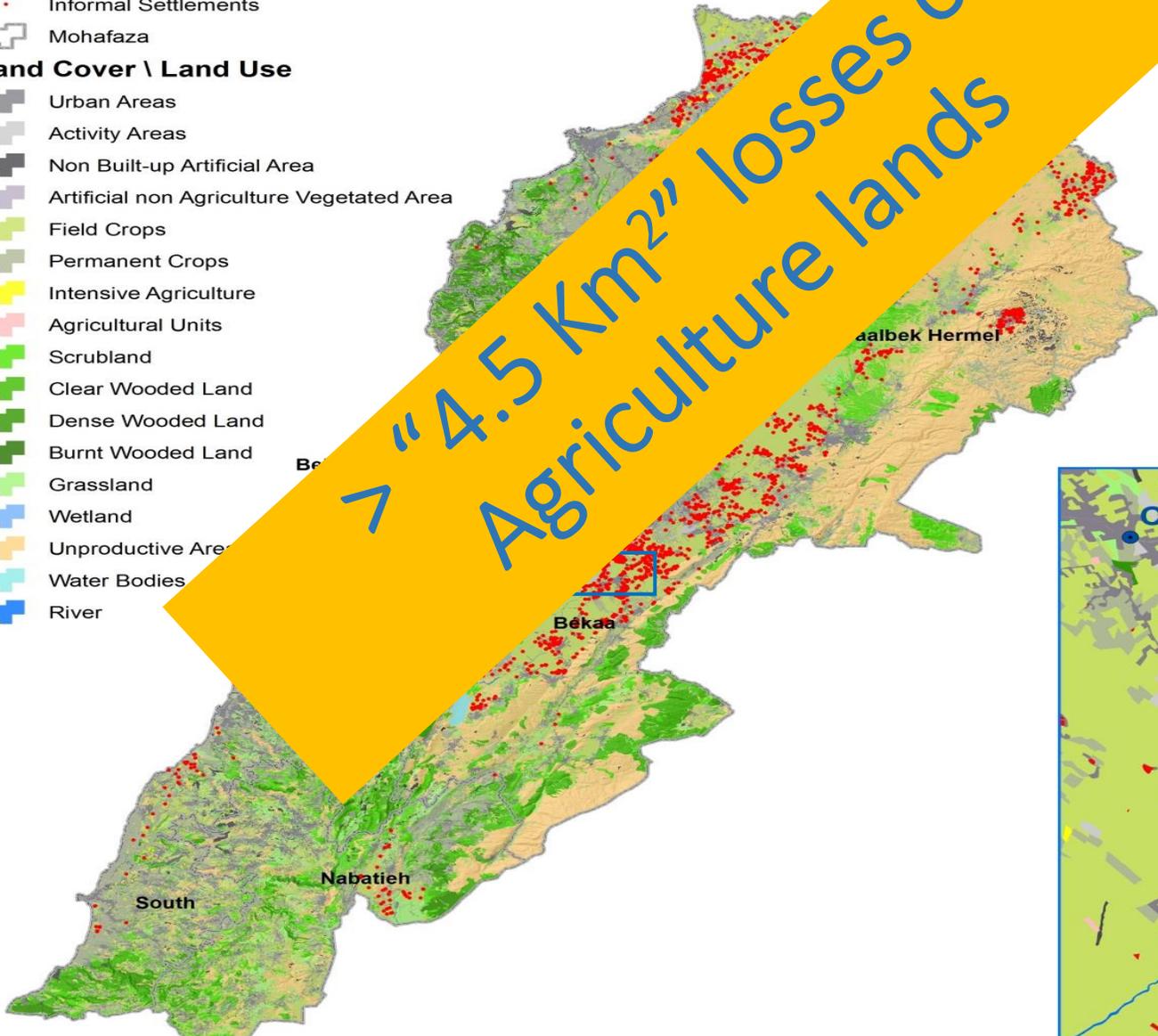


Urban Extension over Each Class in Bekaa (Km²)

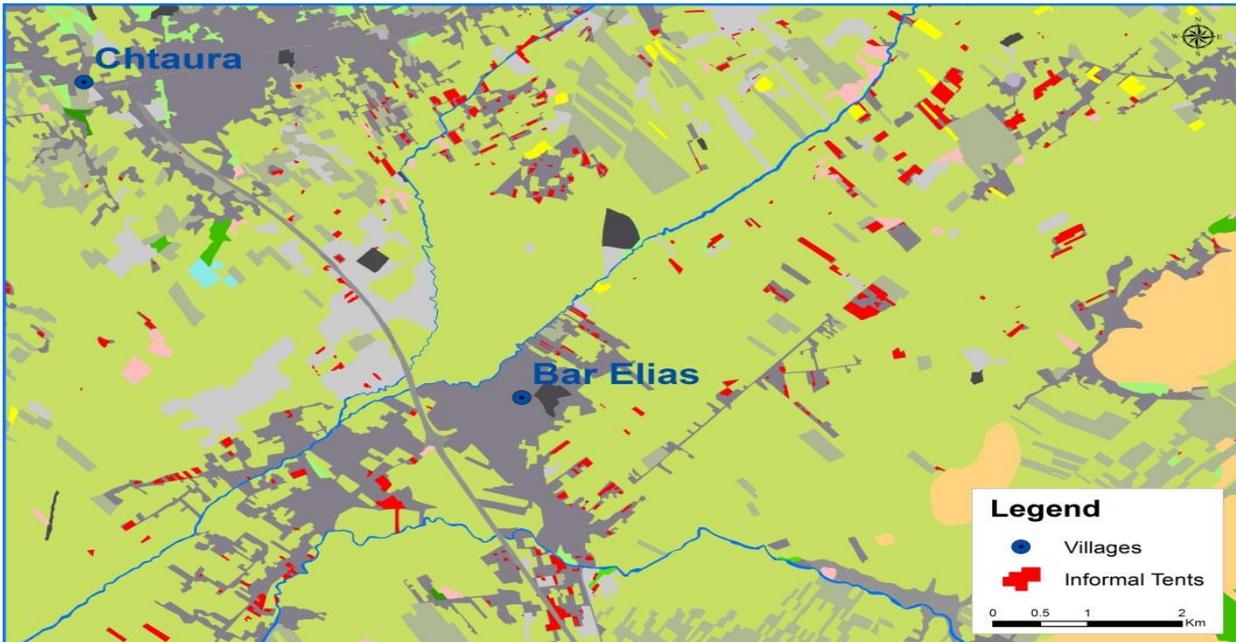
Impact of Syrian Informal Settlements on Actual Land Use

Legend

- Informal Settlements
- Mohafaza
- Land Cover \ Land Use**
- Urban Areas
- Activity Areas
- Non Built-up Artificial Area
- Artificial non Agriculture Vegetated Area
- Field Crops
- Permanent Crops
- Intensive Agriculture
- Agricultural Units
- Scrubland
- Clear Wooded Land
- Dense Wooded Land
- Burnt Wooded Land
- Grassland
- Wetland
- Unproductive Area
- Water Bodies
- River

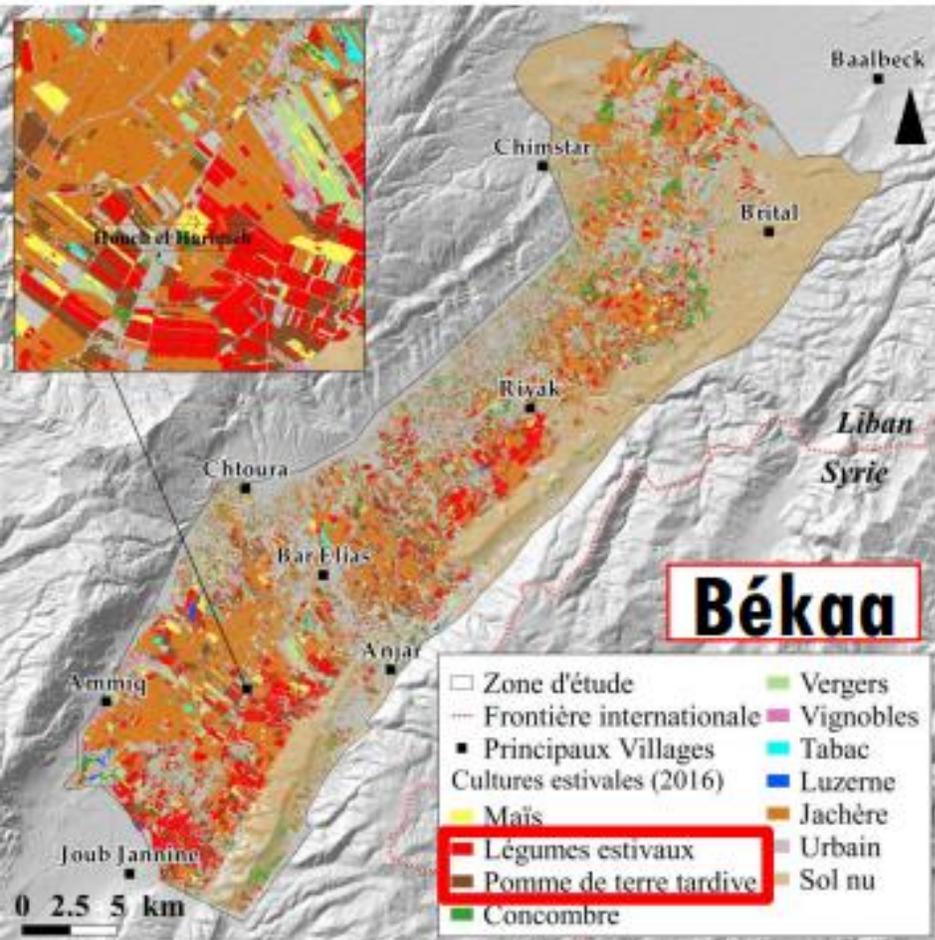


Class	Area (km2)
Urban AREAS	2.41
Field Crops	3.94
Permanent Crop	0.98
Intensive Agriculture	0.19
Agricultural Units	0.13
Wooded Land	0.12
Unproductive Areas	0.54
Grassland	0.20
Total	8.51

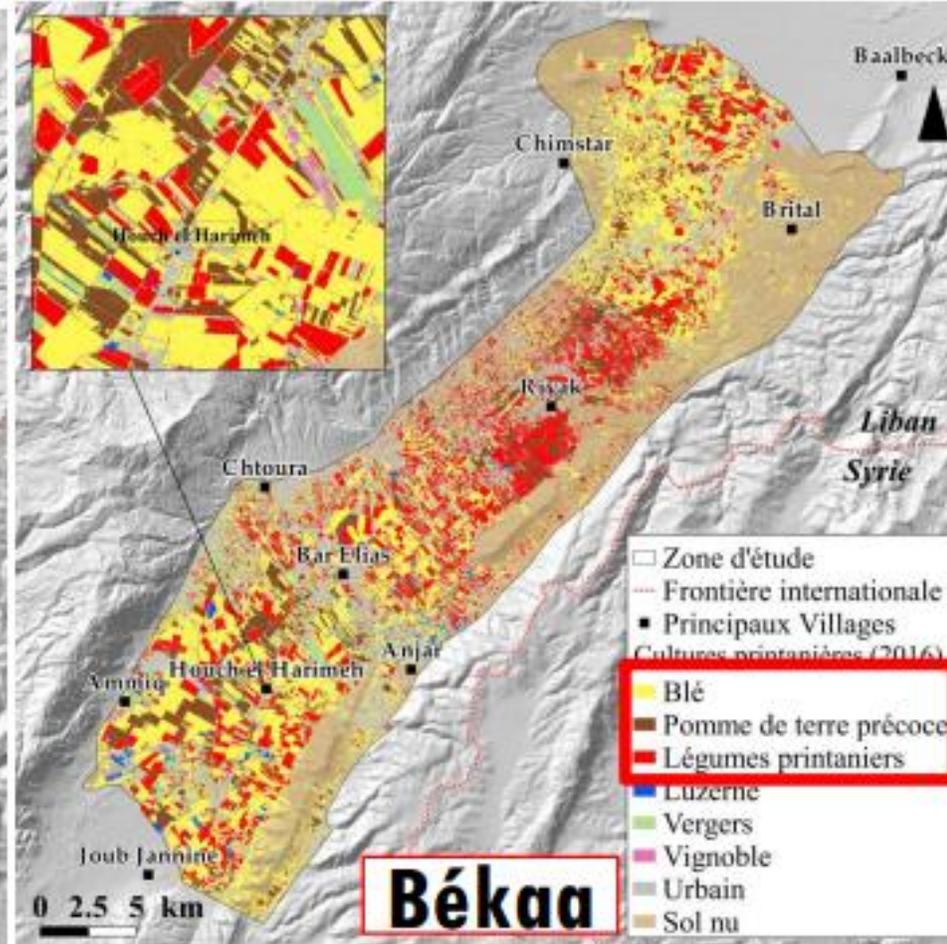


Classification des cultures

LES SURFACES CULTIVÉES EN ÉTÉ



LES SURFACES CULTIVÉES AU PRINTEMPS



- Images satellites Sentinel-2 (10 m)
- Détermination des calendriers culturaux avec le NDVI (indice de végétation)
- 1970 parcelles de références
- Classification des parcelles par Distance Euclidienne

Légumes estivaux : 14%
Pomme de terre tardive : 15%

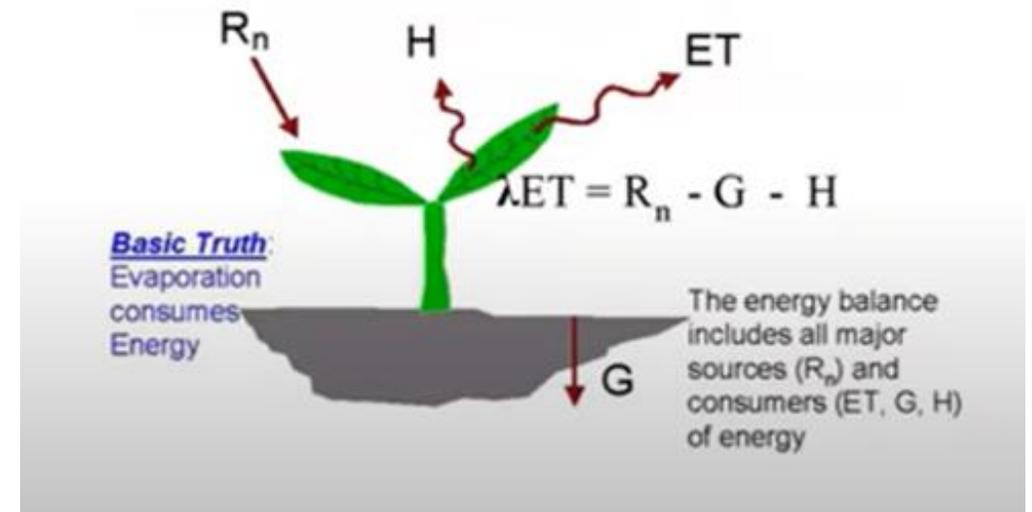
Blé : 45%
Légumes printaniers : 25%
Pomme de terre précoce : 14%

Surface Energy Balance

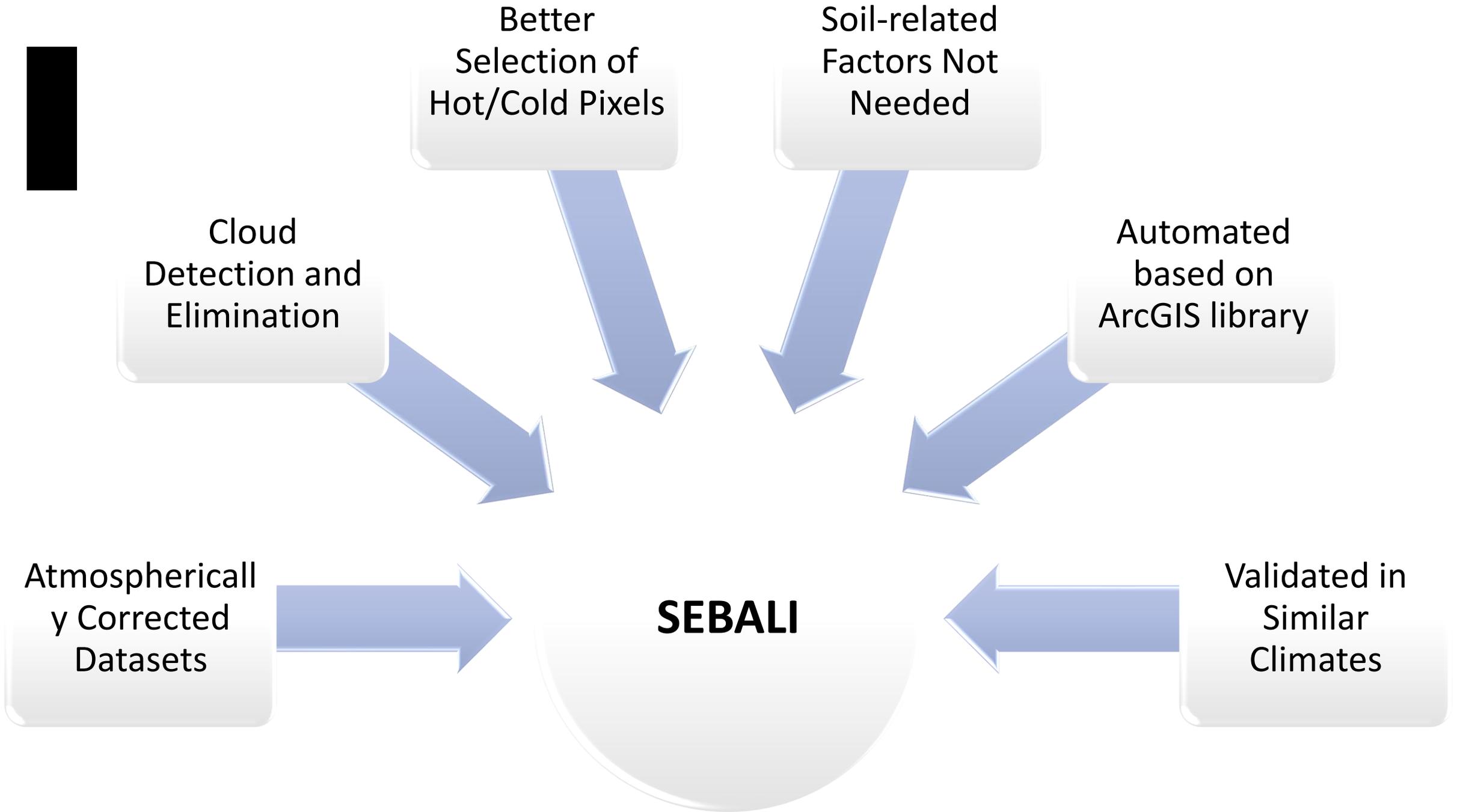
- Surface Energy Balance is specifically used to describe the balance between all surface energy input and output
- For each pixel of the image, the ET flux is calculated as a residual of the surface energy budget equation:
- $ET = R_n - G - H$
- Where ET is the latent heat flux (W/m^2), R_n is the net radiation flux at the surface (W/m^2), G is the soil heat flux (W/m^2) and H is the sensible heat flux (W/m^2)

Energy Balance for ET

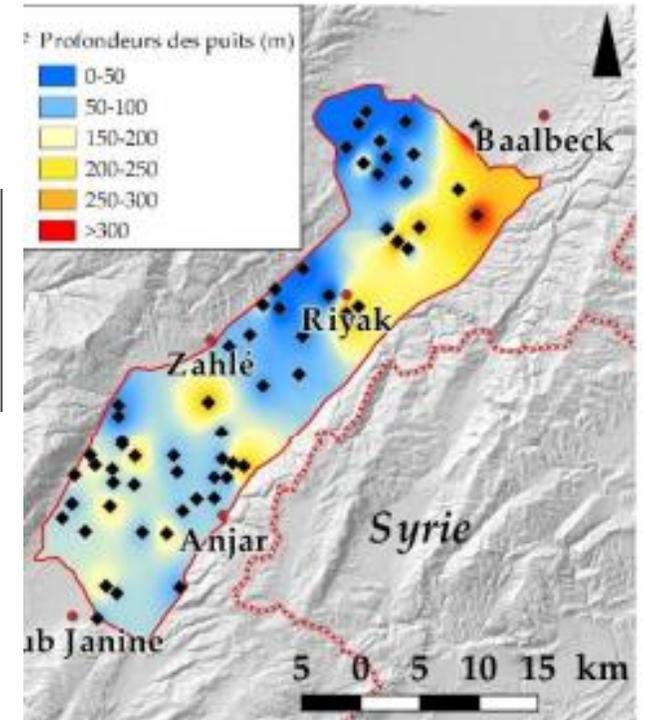
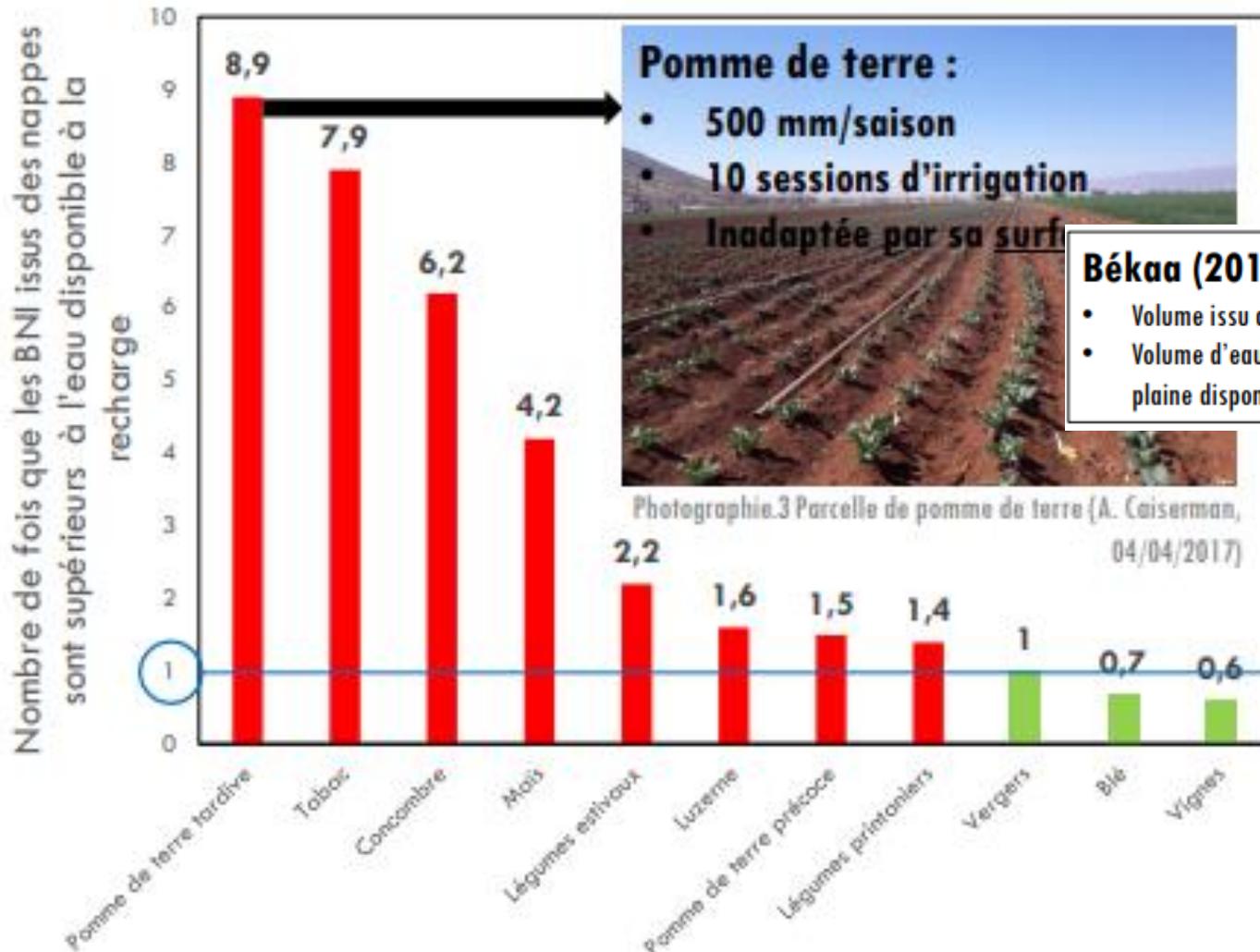
ET is calculated as a “residual” of the energy balance



ET : quantity of water that is actually removed from a surface due to the processes of evaporation and transpiration



Litani WATER BUDGET : OVEREXPLOITATION OF AQUIFERS



Vitesse de rabattement à Békaa: **1m/an**

La **vigne** (220 mm/saison) consomme **2 fois moins** que la pomme de terre tardive

Conclusion

Caractérisation de la ressource en eau : un objectif opérationnel:

- Le volume d'eau utilisé par le bassin Litani
- Les conséquences sur le long terme (rabattement des nappes)
- Un suivi de la ressource hydrique et agricole : un outil d'aide à la décision possible et souhaitable

Déséquilibre à l'encontre de la durabilité:

- Le marché : un facteur de blocage dans l'adaptation à la ressource
- Une vision à court terme au détriment de la ressource. Jusqu'à quand?

Politiques et acteurs sur le terrain:

- Des mesures incitatives souhaitables (nouvelles cultures)
- Comprendre les logiques des acteurs sur le terrain pour adapter les politiques d'économie en eau