



Plateforme des acteurs de l'eau
et de l'assainissement au Liban

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Mountain Springs, a valuable resource to understand and preserve in a context of global climate change

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MAIN POINTS DISCUSSED

- Need to have a **good understanding of water resources** to better preserve and ensure their quality.
- Importance of studying the **earth's geological formations** which favors groundwater storage. In Lebanon, the majority of water resources are contained in the Cenomanian and Jurassic layers. Karst covers 70% of Lebanon's land area and contains the main water resources.
- Need of monitoring water resources **over a certain time period** in order to analyze the trends. In Lebanon, collection of data and monitoring of water resources was not conducted during the civil war (1975 & 1990).
- Lebanon is richly endowed in water resources with **abundant rainfall**.
- Mountain springs are the main sources of water supply in Lebanon. These sources are **subject to changes that influence their use**. It is necessary to modify behaviors in order to adapt to these changes.
- Snow is a key element for water supply in Lebanon (15-20% of water resources). **The storage of this resource** allows the supply of water for **drinking and irrigation**.
- The monitoring of precipitation trends should be conducted over a period of at least a hundred years. Since 1970, the trend is almost constant with **no signs of observed desertification in Lebanon**.
- Precipitation patterns **fluctuates regularly** with peaks every twelve years or so.
- Since 1965 until today, changes in temperature trends **clearly reflect signs of global warming**.
- There is no change in the annual precipitation volume however the distributions have evolved. The snow is melting earlier than usual leading to **less water availability for irrigation practices in the summer**.
- This evolution will lead to shortages in water for irrigation ; these changes highlight the problems in water governance in terms of implementing **better management of the water sector**.
- In 2011, a snow observatory was set in place in order to **better understand the snow dynamics and groundwater recharge**. To monitor the land's topography, **autonomous on-site stations were installed and satellite imageries were collected**. In some cases, observation conditions were difficult leading to regular field work for data collection.
- The use of drones and satellites imagery allows the monitoring of the **evolution of sinkholes and the calculation of their storage capacity**. During snow melting, crests are thinning however the sinkholes remain filled. Sinkholes are closed depressions where **meltwater is forced to infiltrate the groundwater**.
- **Excessive urbanization and quarry installation** should be avoided in the highlands as they increase risks of runoff
- There is a great interannual variability in the amount of precipitation and their forms. In order to estimate the water quantities from melted snow, a model was developed ; it is a powerful planning tool that should help water resources managers in their work.

SUPPORTING PRESENTATIONS

[Presentation of Professeur Wajdi Najem](#)

[Presentation of Laurent Drapeau](#)

[Presentation of Ph.D Janine Somma and Dr. Charbel Abou Chakra](#)

[Presentation of Antoine Allam](#)

AUDIENCE PARTICIPATION : QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Was the collapse time of sinkholes measured?

We did not measure the collapse time of sinkholes but we were interested in the depressions where the water infiltrates by very thin cracks. The time in the soil depends on the melting of snow and the flow time in the soil ; hence it depends on the geology of the area. Flow studies showed that the time in the soil varies between a few days to three years as on the Orontes.

How to ensure the sustainability of the studies once the team is no longer in place? It is essential that donors consider this issue and unlock long-term funding

The main problem is the lack of data. Data has been collected since late 1990 through field work ; these studies are very specific but localized. Monitoring stations are as problematic as ensuring sustainability. Without continuous data collection, this work is useless ; there is a need of implementing a public policy to monitor the evolution of snow.

What are the tools used for these measures, the resolutions?

Since the year 2000, there has been several satellite imageries collected with different resolutions ; the most used is MODIS which provides a satellite image of the planet every day at 500m2. Eighteen years ago, Europe launched SENTINELLE a satellite having a resolution of 10m with a continuous follow-up every five days making it possible to cover all topographic issues. Lack of daily data is risky because it consists on losing important events.

Are sublimation processes tracked?

For sublimation, a follow-up was carried out during one year in Bcharreh. This monitoring is very complex and expensive. It allowed to collect a lot of information on the humidity in the air, the radiation and the atmospheric wind. Data analysis is underway but the importance of sublimation should not be overestimated.

Would it be possible to mobilize snow professionals working in ski resorts to facilitate measurements?

Yes, in other countries these professionals participate in the monitoring process. This allows them to obtain information on the evolution of water resources.

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