

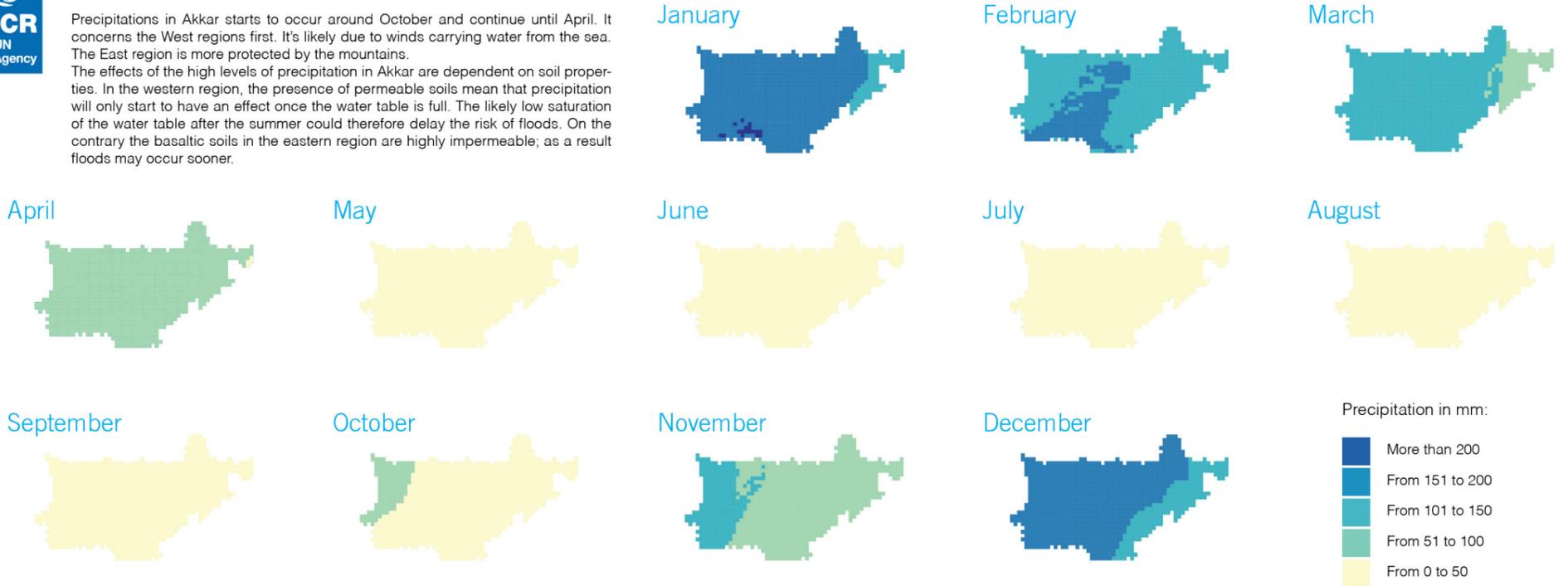
Lebanon, Akkar Governorate Flood Contingency Planning for Informal Settlements

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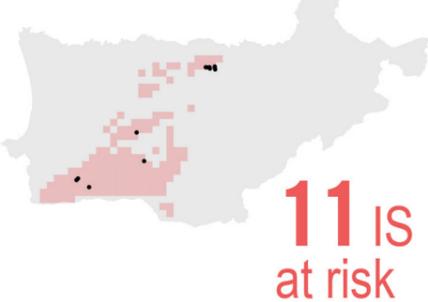
Precipitation, soil type and flood risk by month

Precipitations in Akkar starts to occur around October and continue until April. It concerns the West regions first. It's likely due to winds carrying water from the sea. The East region is more protected by the mountains. The effects of the high levels of precipitation in Akkar are dependent on soil properties. In the western region, the presence of permeable soils mean that precipitation will only start to have an effect once the water table is full. The likely low saturation of the water table after the summer could therefore delay the risk of floods. On the contrary the basaltic soils in the eastern region are highly impermeable; as a result floods may occur sooner.

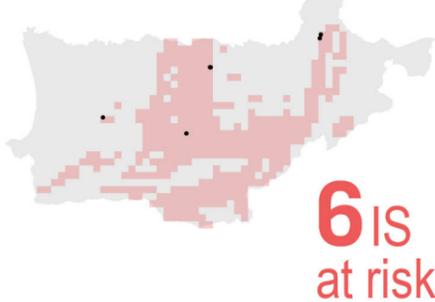


Natural factors increasing the risk of flood

Area with more than 120mm precipitation on average between October and April



Area with risk of landslides



Area within a 500m buffer zone around rivers



In **September** the Inter-Agency Mapping Platform (IAMP) partners identified 348 active Informal Settlements (IS with more than 4 shelters) in Akkar Governorate. Only a few of these IS are located in the high precipitation or landslide areas as these areas may be not suitable for human settlement. 27% are located within 500m of rivers; thus there is a high risk floods will occur in these areas first.

Monthly mean precipitations were calculated by the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) for the period of 2010 to 2040. The landslide risk depends on the combination of trigger and susceptibility defined by six parameters: slope factor, lithological (or geological) conditions, soil moisture condition, vegetation cover, precipitation and seismic conditions. It was designed by International Centre for Geohazards / NGI for the Global Assessment Report on Risk Reduction (GAR).

Inter-Agency Flood Assessment

21st to 25th October

Organisations working in IS reported that a flood event may occur as a result of man-made infrastructure; such as a water failure in a water network. In the aftermath of the 21st - 25th October floods, UNHCR partners conducted a rapid assessment which has provided empirical data as to the likelihood of IS being affected by floods.

