


World Vision Lebanon

ANTICIPATORY ACTION

Fact Sheet

Anticipatory action (AA) is [defined](#) as acting ahead of predicted [hazardous events](#) to prevent or reduce expected acute humanitarian impacts before they fully unfold. AA is a key component of World Vision (WV)'s Disaster and Risk Reduction (DRR) Roadmap. We collaborate closely with governments, UN agencies, NGOs, and local civil society to implement Lebanon AA projects.

In 2023, with funding from  **Aktion Deutschland Hilft** (ADH), [World Vision Middle East and Eastern Europe](#) (WV MEER) launched a pilot in the MEER region – specifically in Lebanon, Iraq, and Syria – with the aim of minimising the impact of disasters on vulnerable groups, particularly children, women, and marginalised communities. WV MEER is leveraging the AA approach through projects that focus on strengthening institutional and community capacity to respond to humanitarian crises, thereby enhancing local actors' ability to be pre-emptive in their response.

[World Vision Lebanon](#) (WVL) also secured a fund from WV Canada to execute a concrete storm water drainage canal, to rehabilitate a school damaged by floods, and to install a station of a remote early warning system aligned with Lebanon's national preparedness plan.



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CONTEXT OVERVIEW

Lebanon experiences storms with heavy rain, snow, strong winds, and thunderstorms during winter, leading to flooding, landslides, erosion, potable water pollution, mudflows in downstream, clogged canals and severe losses in crops and yields. This highly affects the livelihoods of residents, particularly since agriculture is the main source of income in the affected areas. In addition, refugees living in Informal Tented Settlements (ITSs) are highly affected by floods. Akkar, in northern Lebanon, is particularly prone to floods and frequently suffers from severe flooding incidents affecting vulnerable populations. Municipalities lack the financial resources for essential flood mitigation tasks such as cleaning rivers and canals. WVL has been proactive in [flood response](#), notably during severe events in 2009, 2019 and 2024.



RECOMMENDATIONS

FOR DONORS, GOVERNMENT STAKEHOLDERS, HUMANITARIAN AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES

- 1** **FORECASTING SYSTEMS**

Strengthen collaboration with trusted sources like the Lebanese Agricultural Resource Institute (LARI), The Ministry of Energy and Water and National Council for Scientific Research (CNRS) to improve the reliability and accuracy of weather forecasts.
- 2** **COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND OBSERVATION**

Encourage active participation of local stakeholders, including municipalities, farmers, and residents, in monitoring soil saturation and river levels to enhance early warning capabilities.
- 3** **GOVERNMENT ENGAGEMENT**

Facilitate coordination and collaboration among governmental entities, local authorities, and disaster response units to strengthen anticipatory action efforts and ensure effective disaster management.
- 4** **INVEST IN INFRASTRUCTURE**

Prioritise the implementation of additional drainage canals as part of the flood mitigation interventions in Akkar based on a scientific study that covers all the area and shows a complete stormwater drainage system.
- 5** **CAPACITY BUILDING**

Conduct training programs and workshops to build the capacity of government staff, local stakeholders such as the Disaster Risk Reduction Unit at the Lebanese red Cross, and community members in disaster risk reduction and response strategies.