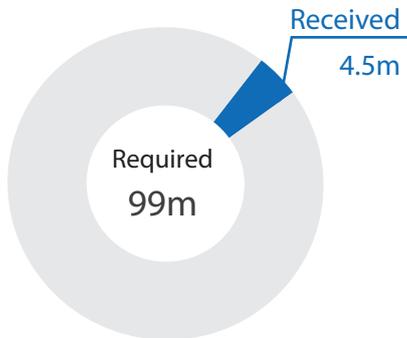


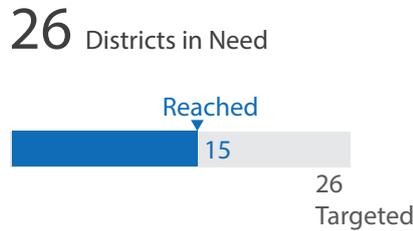


The monthly dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response and highlights trends affecting people in need. Social Stability partners are working to strengthen local communities and institutions ability to mitigate tensions and prevent conflict, and to inform the overall response on the evolution of tensions.

2017 Funding Status as of August 2017

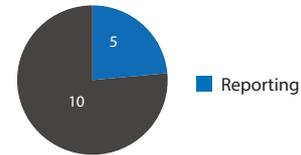


Targeted Communities



Partners

Reporting partners/ Appealing partners



Partners with funding available/ Appealing partners

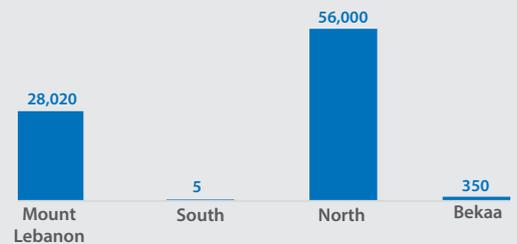


Progress against targets - Activity indicators

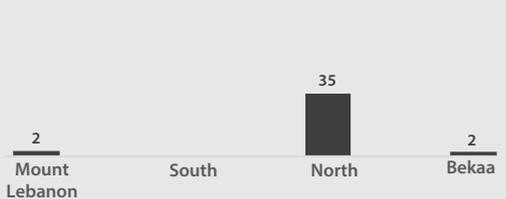
Activities

Activity	reached / target
# of municipalities or IS sites provided with Off-grid lighting	39/ 251
# of persons reached through installation of equipment (New transformers including LV cables and poles as needed are provided and installed)	79,000/ 277,140
# of electrical connections installed to Promote instalation of legal electrical connections	214/2,500
# of households benefitting from Pico Solar PV systems	1,046/49,144

of persons reached through installation of equipment



of municipalities or IS sites provided with Off-grid lighting



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The second Energy sector meeting took place this quarter to share experience and lessons learned from the different types of interventions made by partners.

- The M&E Inter-Sector Framework of LCRP has been updated in consultation with various stakeholders.
- Key activities ongoing to tackle this situation are:
 - Implementation of low-voltage transformers (Akkar, Mount Lebanon, North governorates) by UNDP with the funding from DFID in 79 vulnerable villages completed.
 - Implementation of Transformers, street lights and energy efficient light bulbs with Mercy-USA in Akkar worth 1.1MUSD, funded by UNOCHA's HPF, continues.
 - Funded by Netherland, UNDP is now initiating the purchase and implementation of additional transformer and several renewable energy projects.



PROGRESS TOWARDS SECTOR OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS IN Q2

As of July 2017, five partners (ACTED, Mercy-USA, NRC, Solidarities International, and UNDP) are actively implementing projects in Energy Sector, which is a new stand-alone sector since 2017. The current projects implemented by the above partners focus on installation of renewable energy equipment (Outcome 1) and rehabilitation of the electric distribution networks (Outcome 3).

Outcome 1

ACTED installed solar streetlights in two municipalities of Mount Lebanon region with the funding from ECHO. Solidarités International is now implementing a neighborhood approach program in Tripoli that involves provision of some streetlights. UNDP is now in the process of implementation of several renewable energy projects.

Outcome 3

Mercy USA project is being implemented in Mashta Hammoud, Mashta Hassan and Chadra villages in Akkar where a total of 8 new transformers are newly installed and 4 rehabilitated. UNDP has installed 79 transformers in Mount Lebanon, Akkar and North region with the funding from DFID. The project by NRC aims prevention of illegal connection along with the introduction of net metering. To date, NRC has installed a total of 214 net metering systems in Bekaa, Akkar, Baalbek and Nord region.



CHANGES IN CONTEXT IN Q2

The main challenge of the sector remains raising funds and more effort on advocacy is needed to achieve the sector target. Electricity in Lebanon remains a controversial issue: it is a sector that does not cater for the needs of its consumers and suffers from several gaps. The challenges that the sector faced prior to the Syrian crisis have been severely exacerbated by the extra consumption of electricity, causing more losses to the Government and to the Lebanese population.

As described in LCRP 2017-2020, the power generation required to cover the needs of the displaced Syrian population in Lebanon is approximately 486MW. This means that all the efforts put by MoEW in the implementation of its Policy Paper for Electricity since 2012 to provide additional 450MW are offset by the impact of the crisis rather than improving service delivery to the population. Nevertheless, it is also worth noting that had the GoL not implemented its Policy Paper so far, the electricity would have been in a much worse situation and the supply hours would have decreased from 14 hours a day (as it was in 2012 and remains today) to 9 or 10.

Moreover, the infrastructure of the distribution and transmission networks are being overloaded, causing a decrease in the quality of the electricity provided. This is deteriorating the quality of electrical services, which in turn means that the hours of supply will decrease, the reliance on private generators will increase. In the long run, this will not only aggravate the economic and environmental situation, but also undermine the trust of Lebanese consumers in their government as a service provider.