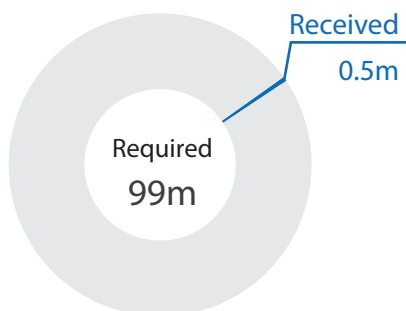
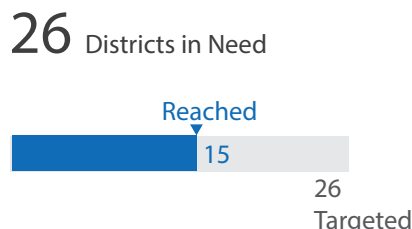


The monthly dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response and highlights trends affecting people in need. Social Stability partners are working to strengthen local communities and institutions ability to mitigate tensions and prevent conflict, and to inform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

### 2017 Funding Status as of 30 April 2017

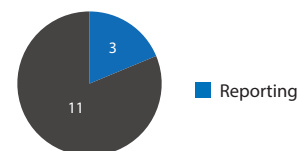


### Targeted Communities

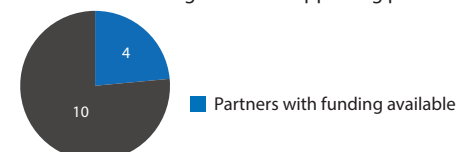


### Partners

Reporting partners/ Appealing partners



Partners with funding available/ Appealing partners



## Progress against targets - Activity indicators

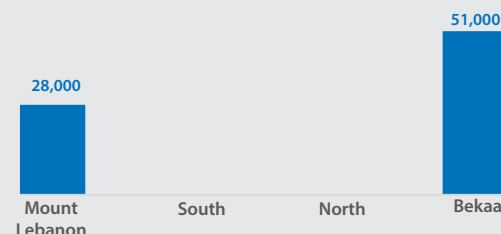


### Activities

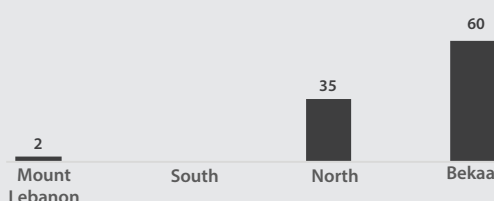
reached / target

# of municipalities or IS sites provided with Off-grid lighting	97/ 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 installation of legal electrical connections	139/2,500
# 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

- Establishing a stand-alone Energy sector under LCRP 2017-2020 from the perspective that Energy and in particular Electricity is a humanitarian, cross-cutting and vital need that requires a serious response.
- Launching the study conducted by MoEW/UNDP that surveyed and assessed the consumption of electricity by the displaced Syrian populations in Lebanon. The study showed that 486MW (equivalent to 5 hours of electricity supply) of generating power capacity is required by 1.5 million displaced Syrians, for an estimated cost of 333 MUSD for the Lebanese Government and Lebanese consumers who have to rely more heavily on private generators.
- The first Energy sector meeting took place this quarter to introduce the Energy Portal to sector partners and training on ActivityInfo for reporting under the sector.
- Key activities ongoing to tackle this situation are:
  - Implementation of the Transformers project (phase 1: Akkar, Mount Lebanon, North governorates) with UNDP worth 2.2 MUSD in 75 vulnerable villages continues.
  - Implementation of Transformers, street lights and energy efficient light bulbs with Mercy-USA in Akkar worth 1.1MUSD, funded by UNOCHA's HPF, continues.
  - Preparation of the Transformers project (phase 2: Bekaa, South, Nabatieh, Balbek Hermel governorates) with UNDP worth 2.2 MUSD, funded by German Embassy, to be implemented in more than 40 vulnerable villages.



## PROGRESS TOWARDS SECTOR OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS IN Q1

As a new stand-alone sector in 2017 and an underfunded sector in 2016, the main challenge remains in providing funds for the sector: only four partners have reported implementing Energy activities (for a total funding available of US\$ 4,053,656), out of which only one has mobilized new funding in 2017.

The current projects implemented by UNDP and Mercy-USA are initiating Energy programming in every Governorate in Lebanon, providing to the host communities and the displaced Syrians in every Governorate in Lebanon a better quality of electric supply as a result of the newly implemented transformers, as well as solar streetlights which improve public safety. For instance, 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, serving both Lebanese hosting communities and displaced Syrians.

The UNDP project targets installation of new transformers in 75 vulnerable localities in its first phase and 40 in its second phase, serving people across the country.

Projects of electricity generation through renewable sources and energy saving through the use of energy efficient products will only partially cover the 486MW extra consumption from displaced Syrians. Priority interventions to address this gap require reinforcement and upgrading of the distribution and transmission networks, and provision of alternative sources of electricity through renewable energy projects and energy efficient initiatives. In the 2nd quarter, and during the sector's second national meeting, the sector will focus on sharing experience and lessons learnt from the different types of interventions made by partners, and work towards establishing guidelines, and agreeing on the immediate next steps for partners.



## CHANGES IN CONTEXT IN Q1

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 around 500MW. 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 barely compensating 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.