



**Submission Form
To The Lebanon Recovery Fund Steering Committee**

To be completed by the UN Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO)	
Meeting No:	Date of Meeting:
Item No:	Programme/project:

(To be completed by the Participating UN Organisation and endorsed by SC)

To: Lebanon Recovery Fund Steering Committee	Date of Submission: February 2017
From: National Authority and Head of UN Participating Organisation	Contact: Luca Renda, Country Director, UNDP, Lebanon
Through: Project Approval Group (PAG) <input type="checkbox"/> Endorsement <input type="checkbox"/> Comments	Contact Telephone number: +961 1 962 563 Email: luca.renda@undp.org
Proposed submission, if approved would result in: <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation of existing programme/project <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New programme/project <input type="checkbox"/> Other (explain)	Proposed submission resulted from: <input type="checkbox"/> National Authorities initiative within national priorities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UN Agency initiative within national priorities <input type="checkbox"/> Other (explain)
Programme/project title: Access to sustainable energy for lighting to host communities	
Amount of funds requested for proposed programme/project: \$ 486,000.00	
Estimated number of beneficiaries: direct 155,000 indirect + 180,000	
Amount of indirect costs requested: 7% (\$31,794.39)	

Background

Provide brief and concise information on the background of the project. Indicate how it originated; refer to the Sector Programme, request endorsement or approval by relevant Lebanese authorities, etc. If extension of existing project: provide information on original project, such as number, programme amount, date of approval.

As per the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) for 2017 – 2020, the increased electricity demand caused by the Syrian crisis has created additional stress on the already weak electricity system and underscored its lack of resilience. A study currently undertaken by the Ministry of Energy and Water (MoEW) and UNDP reveals the need to supply an additional 450 to 480 MegaWatts (MW) to cover the demand of the 1.5 million displaced Syrians. Already before the crisis, the Lebanese Energy sector was weak and inefficient and unable to meet the electricity demand. It had reached a point where electricity reliability and service delivery had become significant impediments to economic development and where financial sustainability was unattainable without major reform.

One of the measures mentioned in the LCRP in response to the shortfalls in electricity supply and in support of host-communities, the use of solar off-grid lighting for informal settlements and public municipal streets is a recommended measure.

1. Purpose of Proposed Programme/Project

Detail key objectives, outputs and activities

Output 1: Increasing community security, providing basic human rights for access to energy, and enhancing well-being through the installation of solar street lighting.

Activity 1- Implementation of projects: Provide sustainable energy for lighting to host communities.

There isn't one city, town, or village in Lebanon that does not host, to varying extents, Syrian refugees. Given the current shortage in electricity supply in the country, especially in these remote locations in Lebanon that suffer from long hours of black-outs, using solar energy seems to be the only way to provide these rural communities with an additional cost-effective and independent source of electricity and energy. The use of renewable energy systems, such as proposed, saves on municipal spending while ensuring basic needs of Syrian refugees and local host-communities are met. The public solar street lighting is a cost effective short-to-medium term solution of providing street lighting to growing communities on a sustainable and continuous basis. They provide good quality light in public areas that can reduce feelings of insecurity, reduce accidents, and promote active participation in public life. Over time, the installation of energy efficient lighting solutions in refugee hosting areas will also mitigate the potential environmental impact of extending electric utilities in line with increasing demand.

The aim of the project is to increase the community security, to better the living standards of host communities in Lebanon, through the provision of renewable energy outdoor lighting.

Budget:

Description of Unit	No of Units	Cost per unit (USD)	Total Cost (USD)
Solar street lighting	250	1,500	375,000.00
Project Management	-	-	79,205.61
Subtotal	-	-	454,205.61
F&A (7%)	-	-	31,794.39
Total (USD)	-	-	486,000.00

Beneficiaries: +155,000 persons

3. Evaluation of Proposals by the PAG

Implementability

	2017	2018
Estimated commitments	US\$ 375,000.00	-
Estimated disbursements	US\$ 150,000	US\$ 336,000
Contribution (optional)	-	-

Does the project correspond to national priorities? Yes No

The objectives and activities of the project are fully in line with the priorities set out in the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan, endorsed by the government, the UN agencies and the humanitarian community at large.

Project approved by Line Ministry MoEW on 11-5-17 (date)

4. Review by the UN Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO)

Check on Programme/Project Proposal Format Contents

Cover sheet (first page) Yes No

Logical Framework Yes No

Programme/Project Justification Yes No

Programme/Project Management Arrangements Yes No

Risks and Assumptions Yes No

Budget Yes No

Support Cost Yes No

Overall review of programme submission

Recommendations

Elaborate

5. Decision of the LRF Steering Committee

- Approved for a total budget of \$ 486,000
- Approved with modification/condition
- Deferred

Reason(s)/Comment(s)

Elaborate

Chair of the LRF Steering Committee

.....
Signature 

..... 20 June 2017
Date

6. Follow-up action taken by the Administrative Agent

- Project consistent with provisions of the Letter of Agreement with donors (if applicable)

.....
Signature

.....
Date

Lebanon Recovery Fund
Programme/Project Proposal Format and Guidelines

Contents:

1. Cover sheet and description of programme/project document (Appendix A)
2. Logical Framework (Appendix B)
3. Programme/Project Budget (Appendix C)



LEBANON RECOVERY FUND

PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER SHEET

Participating UN Organisation: UNDP	Sector:
Programme/Project Manager Name: Luca Renda, Country Director Address: UNDP Telephone: +961 1 962 563 E-mail: luca.renda@undp.org	LRF PAG Name: Address: Telephone: E-mail:
Programme/Project Title: Access to sustainable energy for lighting to host communities Programme/Project Number:	Programme/Project Location: - Qubayat, Ain Ibil, Touline, Kawthariat El Syad, Nabatieh with additional locations to be identified.
Programme/Project Description: Seeking to contribute to stabilization and recovery in refugee hosting areas through municipal services enhancement - Provide sustainable energy for lighting to host communities.	Total Programme/Project Cost: 486,000 USD LRF: 486,000 USD Government Input: 0.00 USD UN organization: 0.00 USD Other: 0.00 USD
	Programme/Project Duration (in months): 12 months after transfer of funds
Overall Goal: Contribute to stabilization and recovery in refugee hosting areas of Lebanon Key Immediate Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal service delivery enhanced • Provide sustainable lighting 	

List of Outcomes/outputs/activities:

Output 1: Increasing community security, providing basic human rights for access to energy, and enhancing well-being through the installation of public solar street lighting.

Activity 1- Implementation of projects - Provide sustainable energy for lighting to host communities

ON BEHALF OF:

SIGNATURE

DATE

NAME/TITLE

UN PARTICIPATING ORGANISATION



14 June 2017 Luca Renda

CHAIR, LRF SC



20 June 2017 Raed Khoury

1. Programme/Project Justification

Describe the project added value, problem statement and why it is important, including: needs assessment conducted or based on, targeted location with relevant details, needs of the community and expected change/impact, other stakeholders recent and ongoing interventions in targeted localities and linkages, how it links to the LCRP, how it supports Lebanese cope with the impact of the Syrian crisis

As per the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) for 2017 – 2020, the increased electricity demand caused by the Syrian crisis has created additional stress on the already weak electricity system and underscored its lack of resilience. A study currently undertaken by the Ministry of Energy and Water (MoEW) and UNDP reveals the need to supply an additional 450 to 480 MegaWatts (MW) to cover the demand of the 1.5 million displaced Syrians. Already before the crisis, the Lebanese Energy sector was weak and inefficient and unable to meet the electricity demand. It had reached a point where electricity reliability and service delivery had become significant impediments to economic development and where financial sustainability was unattainable without major reform.

One of the measures mentioned in the LCRP in response to the shortfalls in electricity supply and in support of host-communities, the use of solar off-grid lighting for informal settlements and public municipal streets is a recommended measure.

This project is in line with the objectives and ongoing programmes of the MoSA-UNDP Lebanon Host Community Support Programme specifically providing support to improve the delivery of basic services at community level and improve the capacities of municipalities in the response to the crisis among their community, promoting conflict management.

2. Programme/Project Approach

Describe the project approach and how it intends to achieve its objectives, partners, stakeholders and roles/expectations. Explain here in detail how the project was selected, were community partners consulted, GoL consultations...

This project aims to support provision of public services at the community level and increase the community safety, to better the living standards of communities in Lebanon, through the provision of renewable energy outdoor lighting. This project targets several villages across Lebanon that are hosting large numbers of Syrian refugees. Electricity shortages in these villages are especially severe, leading to the lack of street lighting at night. This increases the sense of insecurity among the Lebanese host community and the Syrian refugee population, which may in turn impact on the relationship and trust of these communities. This claim is attested by the numerous letters from municipalities that the UNDP and the Ministry of Energy and Water receive requesting solar street lighting.

Furthermore, and based on the UNDP's extensive experience of working in various areas in the past, and in close consultation with the national, regional and local stakeholders, and the findings of numerous national reports including the Environmental Assessment of the Syrian Crisis in Lebanon (MoE/EU/UNDP 2014) and the Impact of the Syrian Crisis on the Power Sector in Lebanon and Priority Recommendations (MoEW/UNDP

2017), a number of initiatives have been designed to strengthen local capacities to deliver services in a participatory and inclusive manner, and foster mechanisms for peaceful co-existence and conflict resolution.

The following proposal includes interventions to provide sustainable energy for lighting in rural communities and is based on the national agenda of the Government of Lebanon, namely the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan, the Electricity Policy Papers of the Ministry of Energy and Water (2010) and especially the recent approved Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) 2017– 2020 in relation to the Energy Sector, output 1 aiming to contribute to increased electricity generation from renewable energy sources.

The municipalities selected as beneficiaries have been identified in close coordination with various ministries and municipalities . Further technical surveys will be undertaken by specialized energy engineers from UNDP to determine best locations, numbers and design of the solar street lights for each of the municipalities.

3. Project activities

List and fully describe proposed activities and explain how each contributes to the project goals/objectives, how it engages the local community, how it helps Lebanese cope with the impact of the Syrian crisis, how it links with the other proposed activities under this intervention and other ongoing/recent activities in the same locality. Provide here cost breakdown per activity.

In this section, explain in detail how the project will highlight the support from the LRF (visibility guidelines as annex for further reference).

The proposal includes intervention to provide sustainable energy for lighting to key host communities including but not limited to Qubayat, Ain Ibil, Touline, Kawthariat El Syad, Nabatieh and other additional locations to be identified through further consultations and field assessments..

These solar street lighting will enhance the sense of security at night for these villages, increase the level of social activity, and reduce the incidence of accidents on the roads.

The five initially selected villages, where there has been no intervention in solar street lighting to date, are:

- 1- Qubayat: Qubayat is located at the northeast of Lebanon, and it is one of the biggest villages in the Akkar District of the North Governorate. Its population is approximately 12,000 residents; most of the employees in the city are part of the military service. The immigration rate is high, yet, Qubayat relies heavily on the contribution of these emigrants. Moreover, Qubayat includes multiple schools, shops, restaurants, civil institutions, historic sites and medical institutions making it of great importance for the surrounding villages. Approximately 800 Syrian refugees reside in Qubayat, however Qubayat is the central area where many of

the Syrian refugees come to seek support from international organization that are based in the town. Qubeyeet suffers up to 9 hours of blackouts a day.

- 2- Ain Ibil: Ain Ibil is a village located in the Bint Jbeil district, Nabatieh Governorate in the South of Lebanon. It is a historic village with numerous archaeological sites and beautiful sceneries, however, like several other villages in the South, Ain Ebel was caught in the crossfire of the July 2006 war, and as a result, the village was seriously damaged. Since then, the city residents, accounting for around 5,000, have been reconstructing and improving the village's conditions; those constantly residing in the village either work in agriculture or support the UNIFIL. Ain Ibil has approximately 150 Syrian refugees residing within it. It suffers up to 12 hours of blackouts a day.
- 3- Touline: Touline is a small village located in the south west of Nabatieh, in the Marjeoun District of the Nabatieh Governorate. The village population is around 35,000 with approximately 60% constantly residing, as for the rest, they are distributed mainly between Beirut and Nabatieh. The resident of the village are mostly poor and depend mainly on agricultural activities. Touline has approximately 750 Syrian refugees. It suffers up to 12 hours of blackouts a day.
- 4- Kawtharieh El Syad: Kawtharieh El Syad is a village located in the Saida District of South Lebanon Governorate. The majority of the population work as employees, while others work in agriculture. The village has approximately 500 Syrian refugees. It suffers from approximately 9 hours of blackouts per day.
- 5- Nabatieh: Nabatieh is the principle town of the Nabatieh Governorate. The population is estimated at 100,000. Nabatieh is considered to be the 5th largest city in Lebanon after Beirut, Tripoli, Sidon and Tyre. Being the center of the Nabatieh Governorate, this city plays a vital economic, educational and healthcare roles. However, Nabatieh suffers from long continuous electricity blackouts. As a result, the streets are almost always un-lit, causing a hassle in this over populated city. Today Nabatieh hosts up to 2000 Syrian refugees.

Thus, 225 solar street lighting poles will be installed in the the above-mentioned villages as well as other locations that will be determined during the inception phase of the project. During the implementation of the project, further assessments will be undertaken by the UNDP and the project engineer in order to determine the suitable number of street lights to be installed in each of the targeted villages.

The project will ensure visibility Fund through setting signs in the villages highlighting this support from the donor and the Lebanon Recovery Fund, as well, the UNDP will organize inauguration events in key beneficiary villages in close coordination with the municipalities and the line ministry.

4. Management Arrangements

Describe the management and coordination arrangement of the project in relation to the UN organizations and partners/counterparts.

The project will be implemented through the Direct Implementation (DIM) modality of UNDP, wherein UNDP will act as the principal executing agency, forming partnerships with the governmental, non-governmental and corporate sector entities for the delivery of the stipulated goods and services. The UNDP is working to support Lebanese host communities and Syrian refugees in the selected villages region in order to strengthen their resilience and support in meeting basic local needs in terms of energy supply and consumption. The UNDP will be coordinating with the Ministry of Energy and Water, the line ministry, and will aim to receive approval for all the sites and works indicated in this project, before commencement. Any amendment in the works suggested by the Ministry of Energy and Water will be communicated back to the Lebanon Recovery Fund management. The implementation of works on the ground will also be closely liaised with the on-going work with municipalities, the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities and the Ministry of Social Affairs. Coordination with other UNDP projects that are under implementation such as the Lebanon Host-Communities Project (LHSP) will also take place.

The UNDP Energy and Environment (E&E) Programme will oversee the procurement and implementation of the solar street lighting in the targeted villages during this 12-months project.

Coordination with the respective municipality will be carried out first to ensure full transfer and adequate management of the solar street lighting. A memorandum of understanding will be signed with the targeted municipalities to ensure that they will be fully responsible for the operation and maintenance of these systems.

5. Analysis of risks and assumptions

List the possible risks that might interfere with the project implementations causing delays or shift in strategies or approaches while also highlighting possible corrective or backup strategies to employ in case those risks occurred.

Risks	Mitigation Measures
Military violence from across the border makes activities in the bordering areas impossible	No such risks are foreseen given the current political and security climate in the selected sites. Alternate sites further inland however will be chosen for similar activities or activities will be rescheduled if such risks with prolonged timeframes come up.
Local law and order deteriorates	The component dealing with the security forces will be leveraged to provide a conducive

	environment
Duplication of efforts with other humanitarian/development agencies	The information about the activities will be regularly shared in Sector Working Groups nationally and locally to ensure coordination and complementarity

Appendix B

Logical Framework

	Target	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Immediate Objective	Stabilization and recovery in the refugee hosting areas through quick impact projects			
Output				
Output 1: Increasing community security, providing basic human rights for access to energy, and enhancing well-being through the installation of solar street lighting.	Provide solar street lighting to targeted villages.	Number of poles installed and operational	-Field visit -Meeting with communities and pictures	Communities receptive and conditions conducive for implementation
Activities		Inputs/Means	Costs	
A1- Implementation of projects: provide sustainable energy for lighting to host communities		Tendering for and procuring the 250 solar street lighting poles	375,000 USD	

Appendix C

Programme/Project Budget

The budget would utilize the Standard Format agreed by the UNDG.

CATEGORY	GoL contribution	Applicant contribution	Requested from the LRF	Total amount
1. Staff and other personnel	-	-	60,000	60,000
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	-	-	3,000.00	3,000.00
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	-	-	6,000.00	6,000.00
4. Contractual services	-	-	375,000.00	375,000.00
5. Travel	-	-	705.61	705.61
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	-	-	-	-
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	-	-	9,500.00	9,500.00
Sub-Total Programme Costs	-	-	454,205.61	454,205.61
8. Indirect Support Costs 7%	-	-	31,794.39	31,794.39
TOTAL	-	-	486,000.00	486,000.00