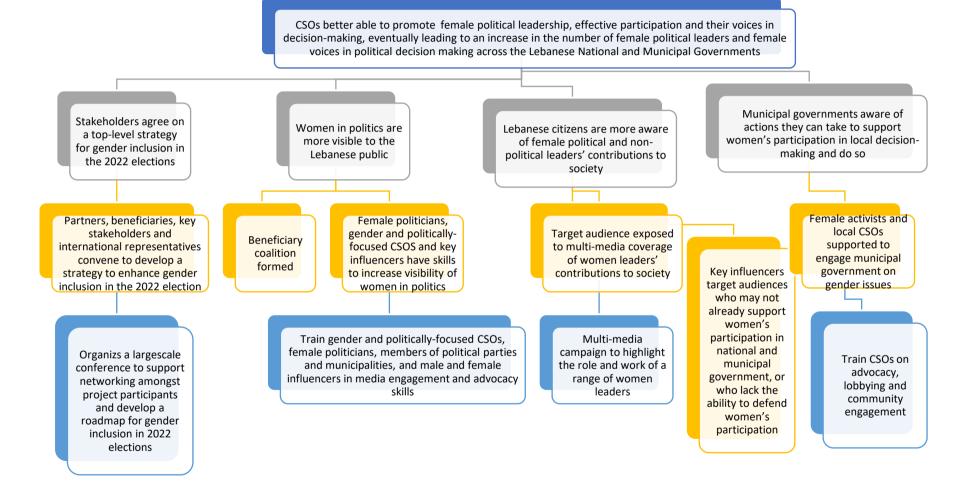
Problem Statement: There is a lack of inclusion of women in Lebanese political life, with Lebanon scoring 135th out of 144 countries on the Global Gender Gap Index Report 2016 for economic and political empowerment. This low score is mostly driven by the country's poor performance in terms of effective inclusion of women. The 2018 election saw a large increase in the number of women submitting their candidacy, from 1.7% in 2009 to 14.3% in 2018, but despite the significant increase of women candidates on the ballot paper, the number of female MPs only increased from 3% to 5%. The absence of women in decision-making positions has been attributed to the patriarchal character of Lebanese society, which considers politics as a male preserve and dismisses women's political participation and views, and unfulfilled equal rights for women as citizens within the applicable laws. HMG is therefore aiming to develop a project to: support organisations whose work focuses on gender issues, and enhance their impact in promoting female political leadership, effective participation and their voices in decision-making. The ultimate aim of this project is to increase the number of female political leaders and female voices in political leaders and female voices in political decision making across the Lebanese National and Municipal Governments.

Theory of Change: If we provide media and awareness raising training to existing female political party and municipality representatives **and** empower women's CSOs to effectively lobby municipalities on gender issues **and** organise a conference and workshops for beneficiaries to develop a Road Map for gender inclusion in the 2022 elections, **then** there will be greater visibility of female politicians **and** support for the need to include women's voices in decision making at all levels, **because** there will be increased normalisation of women engaging positively in politics.

| | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | March |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Social media training and network building for CSOs, female | | | | | | |
| political party members and key influencers | | | | | | |
| Training local CSOs and activists on advocacy, lobbying, and | | | | | | |
| community engagement | | | | | | |
| Conference and workshop preparation | | | | | | |
| Conference and workshop implementation | | | | | | |
| Post-conference formalisation of coalition and coordination | | | | | | |
| mechanism | | | | | | |
| Road Map consultations | | | | | | |
| Road Map implementation and recommendations report | | | | | | |
| Cross-cutting multi-media campaign - production | | | | | | |
| Cross-cutting multi-media campaign - dissemination | | | | | | |
| Monitoring and evaluation | | | | | | |

Project Plan



Anticipated output indicators and targets:

- Facebook/ Instagram pages created by the project maintain high content and page engagement rates (500,000 interactions per month)
- By the end of month 3, the project has effectively engaged Lebanese influencers such that the campaign message/content organically reaches an additional 2-5 million users a month because of influencer networks, thus providing value for money.
- At least two gender-related actions taken by targeted municipalities
- At least 100 people attend the Conference and participate in the associated workshops
- The conference results in the production of a top-level Road Map

ARK's Approach to the Measurement of outcomes and impact:

ARK's approach to measuring the impact of the project will follow the three key guidelines in the media impact literature:

- 1. Maintain methodological flexibility and diversity;
- 2. Use a wide range of performance metrics;
- 3. Understand target audience engagement as central to the measurement of outcomes and impact.

ARK has previous recent experience delivering sociallyfocused online and offline media campaigns in Lebanon, which successfully reached and engaged the target audience, and resulted in numerous, organic offline instances of social action. ARK's previous project succeeded in reaching up to 27% of the active internet user population in Lebanon, which accounts for around 21.7% of the total population. Additionally, almost half of ARK's engaged fanbase (48%) were women, above the regional average of 30%, and the national average of 43% engaged female users.

As such, project level outcomes and associated impact will be measured using a combination of qualitative and quantitative data. All quantitative findings are disaggregated by gender, age, location and any other relevant markers. Data will be two-pronged; 1) Online data will provide qualitative information and quantitative metrics regarding the resonance, reach and performance of female politicians' digital presence, and simultaneously provide evidence of their increasing media skills 2) Offline data will both provide additional information to corroborate or further develop findings and analysis from online data, and also provide evidence of 'offline' impact of the project, i.e. how the media component has translated into offline actions amongst project participants and the general public in Lebanon.

Anticipated outcome indicators and targets:

Recognising the limited implementation timeframe for this project, ARK will measure the impact of the project through the following:

- 25% digital penetration at the governorate level across Lebanon by month 6 of the project.
- Social media campaigns engage citizens not previously in support of women's participation, measured via online polling and comment analysis.
- More than 25% of municipality members engaged through the project report greater awareness of the importance of gender-related issues at the tactical level, demonstrated through key informant interviews.
- More than 60% of conference participants report they will take actions to advance women's political participation in 2022 election, measured through follow up questionnaires and interviews.

| Context | Inputs | Activities | Output | Outcomes | Impact |
|---------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| Key political parties | ARK staff time | Train gender and politically- | Gender and politically-focused | Women in political parties more visible to the | CSOs better able |
| largely refused to | | focused CSOs, members of | CSOs, female political party and | Lebanese public, | to promote |
| facilitate the selection | SMEs | political parties and | municipality members, and key | *Number of engagements on project pages grows in | female political |
| and election of women | | municipalities, and male and | influencers have skills to increase | quantity and quality per month | leadership, |
| candidates to their lists | Training | female influencers in | visibility of women in politics | *Number of Lebanese citizens with access to articles | effective |
| in 2018 election. | facilities | advocacy, lobbying and social | | on TV, newspaper and magazines produced by the | participation and |
| | | media engagement skills | Beneficiary network formed | project | their voices in |
| Most female | HMG funding | | | *Digital penetration of the project's campaign at | decision-making, |
| candidates were | | Train local CSOs and activists | Key influencers target audiences | governorate level in Lebanon | eventually leading |
| independent and | CSO | on advocacy, lobbying and | who may not already support | | to an increase in |
| aligned themselves | partnerships | community engagement | women's participation in national | Lebanese citizens are more aware of female political | the number of |
| with new, small scale | | | and municipal government, or | and non-political leaders' contributions to society | female political |
| groups lacking a loyal | | Organise a largescale | they lack the ability to defend | *At least 60% of citizens exposed to campaigns | leaders and |
| support base. | | conference to support | women's participation | demonstrate awareness of women's contributions | female voices in |
| | | networking amongst project | | *Evidence that social media campaigns have | political decision |
| Gender quota bill was | | participants and develop a | Local CSOs supported to engage | engaged citizens who were not previously supportive | making across the |
| not adopted by | | roadmap for gender inclusion | municipal government on gender | of women's participation | Lebanese |
| Parliament, with | | in 2022 elections | issues | | National and |
| establishment party | | | | Municipal governments aware of actions they can | Municipal |
| leaders likely to select | | Multi-media campaign to | Participants, beneficiaries and | take to support women's participation in local | Governments |
| female family and | | highlight the role and work of | international representatives | decision-making and does so | |
| friends if forced to | | a range of female leaders | convene to develop a strategy to | At least two actions undertaken | |
| adhere to quota. | | | enhance gender inclusion in the | | |
| | | | 2022 election | Stakeholders agree on a top-level strategy for | |
| Dismantling Lebanon's | | | | gender inclusion in the 2022 elections | |
| patriarchal structure is | | | Target audience exposed to | *75% of conference participants report that will take | |
| a generational | | | multi-media coverage of women | concrete actions to advance women's political | |
| challenge. | | | leaders' contributions to society | participation in the 2022 election | |