Gender Hub e-learning platform: a user guide

Helping you to use the platform
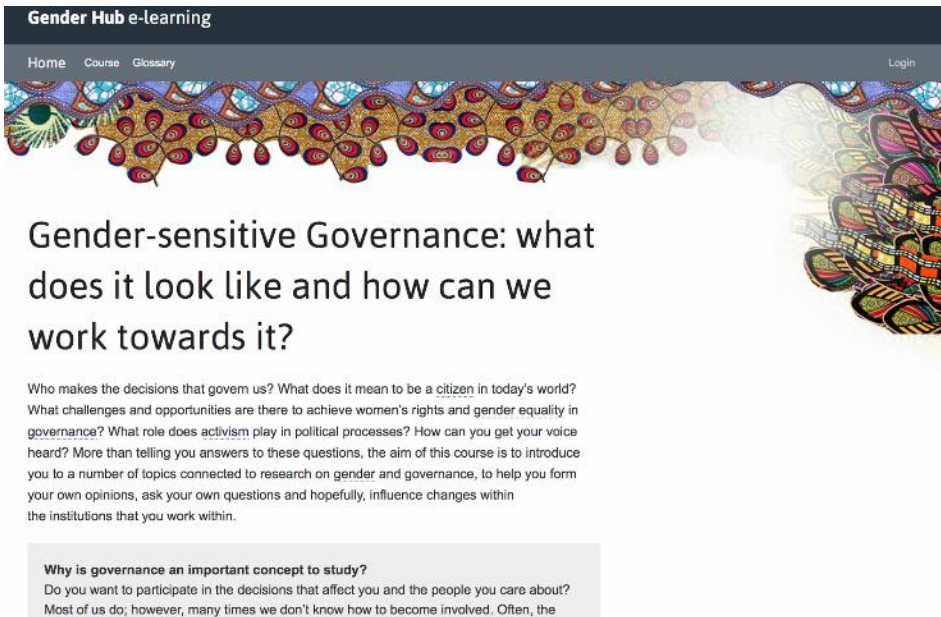
Contents

Note – if this guide does not answer your questions please email info@genderhub.org – we will try and respond to your message within 2 working days.
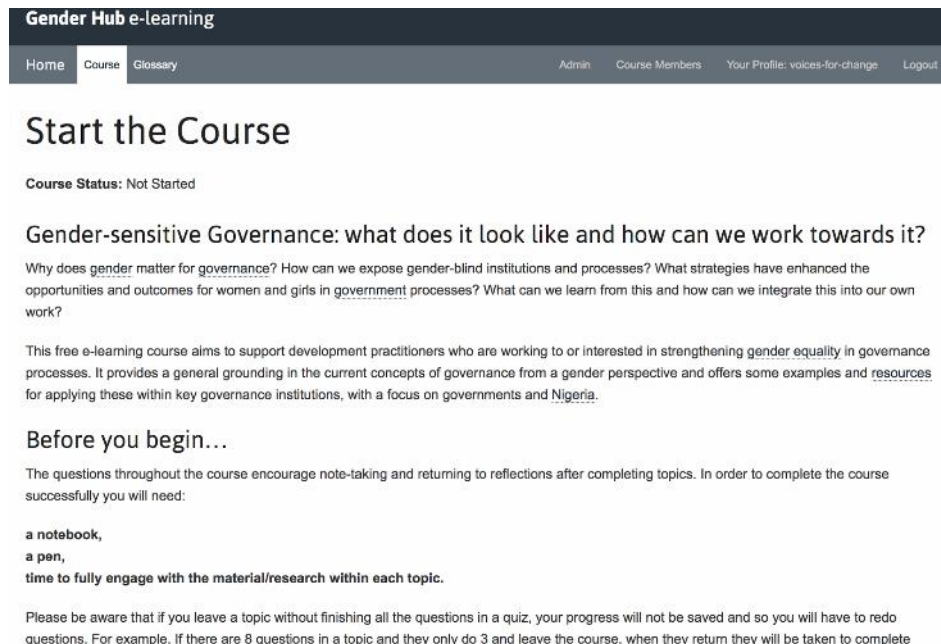
The home page

The home page is pictured below. It tells you a little bit about the course before you get started. To begin the course, log in by clicking "Login" in the top right-hand corner of the page.

Starting the course

To start the course, click on the "Course" page. Read the information, including the "Before you begin..." section.

When you are ready, click on "GET STARTED" to move on.

This course is aimed at professionals; the research provided is not always simple, so may take some time to digest and understand fully.

So…over to you: **GET STARTED** (you'll need to be **logged-in** first)

Good Luck!

Monitoring your progress

The course is comprised of 4 lessons. You can see your course progress on the right-hand side of the page.

Course Progress

Expand All | Collapse All

Lessons	Status
Lesson One	1
Lesson Two	2
Lesson Three	3
Lesson Four	4

NB. At the end of each lesson, you will need to **'Mark Complete'** in order to move on to the next lesson.

Lessons and topics

Each lesson is broken into topics. Click on the first topic to get started. In Lesson One for example, click "What is Governance?".

Lesson Topics

● What is Governance?

● Why is Gender Important to Governance?

● What is effective or 'good' governance?

Each topic will provide some information for you to read and take notes on.

What is Governance?

Topic Progress: ● ● ●

← Back to Lesson

> *All societies have to meet the challenge of creating a system of **governance** that promotes, supports and sustains human development — especially human development for the poor, the vulnerable and the marginalised.*
> — *United Nations Development Programme, May 2010*

Put simply, governance refers to decision-making by a wide range of interested people (or 'stakeholders') including those in formal positions as well as informal positions such as citizens, and those who have more and less power. These decisions have a huge impact on the ways in which women and men lead their lives, the rules they are expected to abide by, and on the structures that determine where and how they work and live.

There are five interconnected levels of governance: household, local/community, national, regional and global, which will be explored later in this lesson. It's important to note that these different levels of governance can shape, for example, the extent or impact legislation on gender-based violence (GBV) can have, including whether women have access to, and control over, community land; whether services take account of both women's and men's needs and interests; who benefits

Quizzes

Each lesson then has a quiz, with further information and some more questions to answer. Click on the question to start the quiz.

Click the quiz button below to continue this lesson and explore a variety of ways governance can be defined…

Quizzes		Status
1	What is governance?	✅

Throughout the course there audio clips to listen to. Click on the play button to start the audio.

Listen to Dr Charmaine Pereira discussing what governance means to her.

MattersoftheEarth
Charmaine Interview 01

For some questions you will need to sort the elements by dragging and dropping the key elements into the appropriate box.

Question: Match the key points to the institutions that emphasise them.

Sort elements

The World Bank   The Asian Development Bank   UNDP

CIVICUS

complex mechanisms, processes and institutions	
exercise of power	
extent to which citizens respect the state	
empowerment of citizens to participate	

Throughout the course, there are some questions that do not require you to click any buttons, but just to write some reflections in your notebook.

Follow-up Question: Think about the five levels of governance in relation to the definitions given above.

If each institution emphasises different aspects of governance, and that governance itself is a vague term, explore some ways in which each of the five levels could be affected by differing understandings of the concept of governance. For example, if governance is mainly about the empowerment of citizens to participate, in what ways could the the local/community level be effected? Write your ideas down in your notebook.

For some questions you will need to assess the content. To do this, click on the appropriate number.

Question: Assess the following statements.
To what extent do you agree or disagree?

The level of influence a global organisation such as the UN can play is limited.

agree ○1 ○2 ●3 ○4 ○5 **disagree**

The African Union play a stronger more active role in Nigeria than the UN.

agree ○1 ○2 ●3 ○4 ○5 **disagree**

Civil society – individuals, communities, organisations and social movements – need to play an active role in holding global organisations such as the UN and regional institutions such as the AU to account.

agree ○1 ○2 ○3 ○4 ○5 **disagree**

For some questions you will have to click on the appropriate answer.

Question: Which of the following is the correct result?
Actively involving all citizens – women, as well as men – in defining policies and processes at global, national and local levels, and in shaping the institutions that produce them, means that:

● institutions are more likely to respond to all citizens' different needs and situations, and contribute to gender equality. These changes should, in turn, result in more gender-sensitive governance.

○ institutions are less likely to respond to all citizens' different needs and situations, and their contribution to gender equality will be low.

○ institutions are less likely to listen if citizens start participating in governance. The result will be even more gender bias in governance.

Check

Once you have answered the questions in the quiz, you need to click on the "Quiz-summary" button in the bottom right-hand corner of the page.

Quiz-summary

Once you finish a quiz, if you want to view the questions again simply click the "View questions" button. **If you don't do this before you move on, you'll have to re-do the quiz to see them.** If you click "Click Here to Continue", you will go straight to the second topic of Lesson One.

Completing Lessons

DON'T FORGET! When you have finished all the topics and quizzes, at the end of each lesson you need to 'Mark as Complete' before you can move onto the next one. So in the example below, you have completed lesson 2 but you need to press the **'Mark Complete'** button before you can move to Lesson 3.

Once you complete a lesson you will receive a badge. Once you have all four badges, you have completed the e-learning course.

Congratulations

You have now completed this e-learning course on gender and governance!

Below we provide information on some important resources, including manuals and toolkits you might like to take note of.

Advocacy toolkit

The Advocacy Toolkit, 'Engaging with the Media' guide, and the Advocacy Toolkit Mini-Site aims to equip you with information and tools to develop and implement an effective post-2015 advocacy strategy. You can download the Toolkit and Media Guide as pdf reports, or access both along with updates and additional audiovisual resources through the interactive Advocacy Toolkit Mini-Site.

African Women's Decade 2010-2020: 2013 annual review

Since the Continental Launch of the African Women's Decade (AWD) by the African Union (AU) in 2010, have African women's rights advanced? Make Every Woman Count's annual review of the AWD aims to evaluate the progress, or lack thereof, being made to include and promote the rights of women at country, regional, and Pan-African levels. This report contains thematic overviews as well as profiles for every country in Africa.

Compendium of Emerging Good Practices in Gender Mainstreaming

To highlight efforts undertaken by African States to mainstream gender in their policies, strategies and programmes, the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) has compiled this Compendium of Emerging Good Practices in Gender Mainstreaming, which is published in two volumes and draws on experience from a number of African countries, and also includes a regional good practice perspective. The first volume presents a synthesis of the main objectives, characteristics and comparative advantages of the emerging good practices that have been selected. The second volume includes a series of exhaustive reports on these emerging good practices.

The glossary

Throughout the course some words are underlined. Hover over these word to see their definition.

Lesson Three

Governance is "the exercise of economic, political and administrative authority to manage a country's affairs at all levels. It comprises the mechanisms, processes and institutions through which citizens and groups articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights, meet their obligations and mediate their differences" (UNDP, 1997).

While governance of the immediate opportunities for ge essing barriers and influence of these institutions on men and women, and because this is where much of the current literature lies. This lesson critically examines some of the gender equality reforms, including electoral quota systems and women's machineries that have been introduced at the levels of national and local government. It reflects on the way these reforms have been implemented in diverse global contexts, and considers their effectiveness in the achievement of gender-sensitive governance. This module considers the role of CSOs, particularly those linked to the women's movement, in catalysing and sustaining change. It identifies current obstacles as well as areas of good practice from different global regions that can be adapted to specific cultural, political and social contexts.

Click on the glossary page in the top left-hand corner to view all of the words in the glossary.

Glossary

ALL 0-9 A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Access and control
Accountability
Activism
Advocacy
Best practice
Bilateral
Bureaucrat
Campaign
Capacity
Capacity building
Central government
Citizen
Citizen participation
Civil society
Civil society organisations (CSOs)
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
Decentralisation
Democracy