

## SECTOR GOVERNANCE IN URBAN SANITATION COURSE GOALS & OBJECTIVES

### Course Title

## Democratic Governance Course

### Module 1

## Human Rights

### Goal of this Module

This module's purpose is to provide a broad presentation in the discipline of human rights. The emphasis is given to the last's characteristics and to the conditions required in order to fulfil the promotion and implementation of human rights. It is mentioned that the type of governance and institutions at the national level, proves to be the most important factors in human rights' realization. Some of the topics discussed in this module include: How does the United Nations (UN) Policy integrate human rights? How do the Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA) relate to the development? What the National Human Rights Action Plans' (NHRAPs) role is? How do the National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) refer to the Paris Principles and what kind of challenges do these institutions face? In sum, this module helps the learner to acquire the basic knowledge and raises awareness about the actions taken in human rights field, both at national and international level.

### Learning Objective(s) for this Module

At the end of this module, the learner will be able to:

1. Recall human rights definition.
2. Explain the relationship between democracy and human rights' realization.
3. Identify the principles guiding to human rights' accomplishment.
4. Define the role of the State in the human rights' domain.
5. Distinguish the actors responsible for the promotion of human rights.
6. Examine the Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA) and its contribution to development.

7. Describe the United Nations (UN) policy towards human rights.
8. Analyse the conditions allowing the creation of the National Human Rights Action Plans (NHRAPs) and their objectives.
9. Restate the characteristics of the National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs).

## Module 2

### Democratic Governance and Gender

#### Goal of this Module

This module aims to analyze gender and its impact on other domains of human life, such as on development, human rights and democratic governance. The emphasis is on gender-based roles' social origins. It considers gender-based discrimination as being related to economic and social attitudes towards gender categories. Key concepts such as gender equality and gender equity, and strategies such as gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment are explained, in order to contribute to the reader's familiarization with the topic. Furthermore, implemented measures targeting equal participation of men and women in the decision-making process and obstacles related to these efforts are discussed. While civil society and women's organizations' mobilisation in fighting gender inequality indicates the bottom-up action, global commitments on human rights and gender design the top-down strategy and bind national action. In sum, this module considers gender inequality as an actual issue and offers the opportunity to reflect on its potential treatment.

#### Learning Objective(s) for this Module

At the end of this module, the learner will be able to:

1. Describe the gender key notions,
2. Identify the reasons preventing women from being active in the political life,
3. Explain gender-based discrimination and its origins,
4. Analyze the consequences of gender-based discrimination on development and democratic governance,
5. Argue why gender inequality has a changeable dimension,
6. Name and define the strategies aiming gender equality,

7. Critically examine the measures towards gender equality,
8. Discuss about the role of international commitments in gender equality domain.

### **Module 3**

#### **Anti-corruption**

##### **Goal of this Module**

Corruption is the dark side of decision-making process of non-democratic governance. Its negative impact in other domains, such as development or realization of human rights, makes it evident that corruption stands a real obstacle in the way reaching to democratic governance. Going a step further, this module copes with the means of preventing and fighting corruption through cooperation between States and international standards and norms. The last are the aims of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC), which provides a framework to combat the plague of corruption. An examined analysis of the UNCAC tools and its consideration to development and good governance is developed. In sum, the target audience has the opportunity to acquire or enhance the sceptical skills when analysing facts or decisions made by the public administration or political actors.

##### **Learning Objective(s) for this Module**

At the end of this module, the learner will be able to:

1. Define corruption and explain each of its diverse forms;
2. Restate its consequences in economic development;
3. Discuss about its impact on public administration and human rights respect;
4. Recall examples when corruption guides to state failures;
5. Analyse the way the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) treats corruption;
6. Explain the UNCAC objectives and their implementation's measures;
7. Examine the UNCAC relationship to governance.