

## Evaluation

**Note on Use:** Three types of learning evaluation questions are:

- 1) Narrative
- 2) True-False
- 3) Fill in the blank/sentence completion

Combine in different ways for pre-assessment and post-assessment. Each evaluation type covers different content. No sub-set covers all learning outcomes. Make sure you include learning evaluation questions for each learning outcome when you combine them.

Three main uses of evaluation questions are: a) informally ask the whole group, b) semi-formally assign to small groups or c) formally give to individuals for written responses.

Other suggestions for evaluating learning follow the table.

Evaluation Questions for Lesson 1.1	
Questions	Answers
<b>Narrative</b> <i>Note: Frame narrative evaluations as questions, requests or directions</i>	
1. Name the four main purposes of the UN.	The first article of the Charter of the UN sets out four main purposes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To maintain international peace and security</li> <li>2. To develop friendly relations among nations</li> <li>3. To cooperate in solving international problems and to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all</li> <li>4. To harmonize nations' actions in reaching these common ends</li> </ol>
2. Explain how the UN Charter is the guiding document for the UN.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Defines the main purposes and principles of the UN</li> <li>2. Is an international treaty which binds all Member States</li> <li>3. The Charter created the six main organs of the UN and guides its work</li> </ol>
3. The UN Charter set up six main parts or "organs". Name all six and identify the three most involved in peacekeeping.	<b>(Bold shows the three most involved in peacekeeping).</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>General Assembly:</b> the main forum for Member States to make decisions, including decisions on peacekeeping</li> <li>2. <b>Security Council:</b> has lead</li> </ol>

	<p>responsibility under the UN Charter to maintain international peace and security. It may investigate and recommend measures to resolve disputes within and between states.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Economic and Social Council</li> <li>4. Trusteeship Council</li> <li>5. International Court of Justice</li> <li>6. <b>Secretariat:</b> the Secretariat carries out the day-to-day work of the UN, including peacekeeping. The Secretariat has a wide variety of departments and offices, including the Departments of Peacekeeping Operations, Field Services and Political Affairs which lead in different aspects of peacekeeping. The Secretary-General is the "Chief Administrative Officer" of the UN overall.</li> </ol>
<p>4. Name the three Departments in the UN Secretariat active in day-to-day peacekeeping and their common acronyms.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO)</li> <li>2. Department of Field Support (DFS)</li> <li>3. Department of Political Affairs (DPA)</li> </ol>
<p>5. Name three important tasks of the USG DPKO.</p>	<p>Under-Secretary General for DPKO:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Advises the Secretary-General on all peacekeeping operations (plan, establish, conduct)</li> <li>2. Directs and controls UN peacekeeping operations</li> <li>3. Develops policies and guidelines (based on Security Council resolutions, including those with mission mandates)</li> <li>4. Reports on each peacekeeping operation; prepares observations and recommendations from Secretary-General to Security Council</li> <li>5. Ensures DPKO-led field missions meet security management requirements</li> <li>6. Serves as the focal point of contact between the Secretariat and Member States who want information on UN peacekeeping operations</li> </ol>
<p>6. Describe the important task of the USG DFS.</p>	<p>Under-Secretary General for DFS delivers support in areas of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Finance</i></li> <li>2. <i>Personnel</i></li> <li>3. <i>Administration</i></li> </ol>

	<p>4. <i>Information and communications technology</i></p> <p>5. <i>Logistics</i></p>
7. Describe some priority activities of DPA.	DPA is the lead UN department for peacemaking and preventive diplomacy. DPA provides direction to Special Political Missions (SPMs). Also active in conflict prevention, peacemaking and peacebuilding.
8. Name and explain the three levels of decision-making (or authority, command and control) in UN peacekeeping.	<p>1. <b>Strategic:</b> high-level political decision-making and management of a UN peacekeeping operation at UNHQ</p> <p>2. <b>Operational:</b> field-based management of a UN peacekeeping operation at mission HQ</p> <p>3. <b>Tactical:</b> management of day-to-day military, police and civilian operations below the level of mission HQ, including supervision of individual personnel</p>
<b>True-False</b>	
1. The UN is twenty-five years old.	<b>False.</b> The UN was founded in 1945.
2. Members of the UN are “Member States”.	<b>True.</b> Currently, a total of 193 of 195 recognized states are members of the UN.
3. One main purpose of the UN is to maintain international peace and security.	<b>True.</b> The first article of the Charter of the UN sets out four main purposes.
4. DPA supports elections in post conflict countries.	<b>True.</b> The Electoral Assistance Division supports needs assessments, policy guidance and with specialized personnel. *** Elections are often a benchmark for peacekeeping operation withdrawal. As a key partner for peacekeeping operations, DPA collaborates on elections in post-conflict countries.
5. The strategic level operates below mission HQ.	<b>False.</b> Strategic level is high-level political decision-making and management of a UN peacekeeping operation at UNHQ. The tactical level refers to management of military, police and civilian operations below Mission HQ, including supervision of individual personnel.
6. As UN peacekeeping personnel you represent your country.	<b>False.</b> As UN peacekeeping personnel, you represent the UN.

<b>Sentence Completion</b>	
1. The UN's founding document is _____. It sets out purpose and main parts.	Charter of the United Nations, or UN Charter
2. The _____ is the name given to the six principal parts of the UN named in the Charter and the UN's specialized agencies, funds and programmes.	UN System
3. The _____ leads the administrative arm of the UN, called _____.	The Secretary-General of the UN leads the Secretariat, the administrative arm.
4. The USG DFS delivers dedicated _____ to UN field missions.	Support. Specific support provided to UN field missions through DFS by the USG: 1. <i>Finance</i> 2. <i>Personnel</i> 3. <i>Administration</i> 4. <i>Information and communications technology</i> 5. <i>Logistics</i> (fuel, water, accommodation, food, offices and equipment, transport and medical) 6.
5. DPA is the lead UN department for (a) _____ and (b) _____.	(a) Peacemaking. (b) Preventive diplomacy.
6. The _____ level of UN peacekeeping refers to field-based management.	Operational level. Field-based management of a peacekeeping operation at mission headquarters. The operational level takes high-level political direction from the strategic level and guides the tactical level.

### More ways to evaluate learning

Engaging participants in learning and reinforcing learning from different points of view are important ways to assess learning. Informal observation through learning activities gives insight into learning progress. The following learning assessment scenarios will too.

- **Brief on learning outcomes.** Give each table group one learning outcome. Scenario: prepare to brief supervisors on core content in learning outcome. Give time for groups to prepare and present short briefings. Encourage them to be professional and entertaining. Debrief with encouragement and information to fill gaps.
- **Introducing your new employer.** Independent and group work combined. Scenario: a large informal gathering of professional colleagues and extended family. They know you will work in a UN peacekeeping operation. They have

asked you to introduce your new employer. Give people 5-10 minutes to decide what is most important from content of Lesson 1.1 and prepare a response. (Identify the receiving group – professional colleagues, extended family or both – because the key messages may change.) Share briefings. Variation: pair participants to help strengthen each other's briefing before presenting to the group.