Evaluation

Note on Use: The three types of learning evaluation questions are:
1) Yes or No
2) Fill in the blank / sentence completion
3) Multiple-choice
4) Narrative

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 1.2	
Questions	**Answers**
Yes or No Questions *Note: You can use these with the full group or individuals. For the group, you ask the question, the group answers Yes or No. For individuals, format and hand out the questions as a brief written quiz.*	
1. Does the Security Council use three main types of peace and security activities?	**No.** The spectrum of peace and security activities includes five types of peace and security activities: conflict prevention, peace enforcement, peacemaking, peacekeeping, and peacebuilding.
2. Does peacekeeping usually take place when conflict has ended?	**Yes**. Peacekeeping <u>usually</u> takes place where conflict has <u>ended</u>. Peacekeeping is an approach designed to "keep" or preserve the peace and help implement peace agreements. Parties to a conflict have to agree on ceasefire agreement or peace process.
3. Can peace enforcement be authorized without consent of parties to the conflict?	**Yes.** The Security Council authorizes coercive measures when other peaceful measures have failed. The UN may authorizes such coercive measures for humanitarian purposes, to protect civilians, or if the conflict represents a threat to international peace and security. Peace enforcement involves

	coercive measures such as sanctions, blockades, and the use of armed force. However, consent of parties to the conflict is not required for coercive measures carried out in peace enforcement.
4. Are peacekeeping and peacebuilding the same?	**No.** **Peacekeeping** usually happens after fighting has ended, authorized with consent of parties to a conflict. It preserves the peace and helps implement peace agreements. **Peacebuilding**, carried out in the aftermath of violent conflict, works on root causes of conflict to create conditions for lasting peace. It is long-term. Peacebuilding measures reduce the risk of lapsing or relapsing into violent conflict.
5. Do both peace enforcement and robust peacekeeping require the Security Council to authorize use of force?	**Yes.** The main areas of difference: **Peace enforcement** involves the use of force at the international level (applied internationally – inside and outside of the host country - by different countries, regional organizations or the international community in general), and without the consent of the parties to a conflict. "Force" may include sanctions, blockades or armed force, as a last resort. **Robust peacekeeping** involves the use of force at the field level ONLY (applied in the host country by the UN peacekeeping operation), and requires the consent of the host country and/or main parties to the conflict. "Force" refers to/means armed force only.
6. Do peacekeeping personnel and their work contribute to conflict prevention, peacemaking, peace enforcement and peacebuilding?	**Yes**. Each peace and security activity contributes to and reinforces other measures. Progress on other measures affects peacekeeping. Peacekeeping work influences conditions for success of other measures.
7. Does the Security Council use peaceful measures to resolve violent conflicts?	**Yes.** Peace and security activities include peaceful measures, AND coercive measures. Coercive measures use force (including the use of armed force as a last resort), and are authorized by the Security Council when other peaceful measures have failed. Peacekeeping and peace enforcement involve coercive measures.

Sentence Completion *Note: for Questions 6-9, make sure you introduce names of peacekeeping operations. Adjust questions.*	
1. _____ is the use of diplomatic measures and other peaceful tools to prevent tensions within and between states from turning into violent conflict.	Conflict prevention
2. _____ is the complex and long-term process of creating the necessary conditions for lasting peace. The conditions for lasting peace are created by working on the root causes of violent conflict.	Peacebuilding
3. _____ involves measures to deal with <u>existing</u> conflicts. It usually involves diplomatic action aimed at bringing hostile parties to a negotiated peace agreement.	Peacemaking
4. Robust peacekeeping is use of force at the(a)_____ level and (b)_____the consent of parties to the conflict.	(a) Field level. (b) With the consent of parties to the conflict. Peace enforcement involves use of force at international level, without the consent of parties to a conflict.
5. Multidimensional peacekeeping missions create a secure and stable environment, while supporting implementation of a _____.	Peace agreement
6. Intra-state conflicts are conflicts (a) _____states. Inter-state conflicts are conflicts (b)_____ states.	(a) Intra-state – within states (within a state). Internal civil wars. (b) Inter-state – between states. Border disputes, territorial disagreements. First involvement of the UN in peacekeeping mainly addressed inter-state conflict. Since the end of the last century, the Security Council has increasingly recognized intra-state conflicts such as civil wars as threats to international peace and security. Conflicts in one country spill over to other countries in a region.
7. The_____ authorizes all UN peace and security activities.	UN Security Council

Multiple-choice *Note: Check one for each*	
1. Peacekeeping operations with a mix of military, police and civilian personnel to carry out diverse mandated tasks are: _____1. Observer missions _____2. Traditional missions _____3. Robust missions _____4. Multi-dimensional missions _____5. Charitable missions _____6. All _____7. None	4_ Multi-dimensional missions
2. The UN responds with appropriate peace and security activities when? _____1. Before conflict _____2. During conflict _____3. After conflict _____4. None _____5. All	5_ All
3. The Security Council has authorized robust peacekeeping mandates to: _____1. Negotiate a peace agreement _____2. Develop national police capacity _____3. Protect civilians under immediate threat of attack _____4. Begin transfer of a mission's functions to a host government and other parts of the UN _____5. None _____6. All	3_ Protect civilians under immediate threat of attack. Ask learners for two other conditions when the Security Council has authorized robust peacekeeping mandates: • To deter forceful attempts to disrupt the political process; • To assist national authorities to keep law and order.
4. Use of force can be authorized by the Security Council in: _____ 1. Conflict prevention _____ 2. Peacemaking _____ 3. Peacekeeping _____ 4. Peace-building _____ 5. None _____ 6. All	3. Peacekeeping. Use of force can only by authorized in two of five types of peace and security measures – peacekeeping, and peace enforcement. (See response to 'Sentence completion' question 7 in previous section for distinguishing between the two types.)

| **Narrative** |
| *Note: Frame narrative evaluations as questions, requests or directions. You can use these in class, as a group or individually, or send them as homework. They are valuable for self-study and assessment, as are the other evaluation questions.* |

1. Of the five main types of peace and security measures available to the Security Council, which one(s) may involve use of force?	Only two of the five – peacekeeping and peace enforcement. (See responses to question 7 in the 'Yes/No' set of learning evaluation questions for specifics).
2. What kind of peacekeeping operation temporarily takes over legislative and administrative State functions?	Transitional authority – also a multidimensional peacekeeping operation.
3. What are three main differences between traditional and multidimensional peacekeeping operations?	Traditional - originally designed for wars between countries (inter-state conflict) - creates safer conditions as a buffer between parties to the conflict, which involves observing cease-fires and the separation of forces - mainly military tasks, involving a lightly armed international presence, so mainly military personnel - may be led by military personnel - do not typically play a direct role in political efforts to resolve a conflict, but creates safer conditions for others to work on peacemaking - do not carry out state functions, and do not engage in governance or capacity-building activities Multidimensional - typically deployed in the dangerous, unstable aftermath of violent conflict which has taken place within a country (intra-state conflict) - creates a secure and stable environment, while supporting implementation of the peace agreement - diverse mandated tasks, involving a high level of complexity, so requires a mix of military, civilian and police

	personnel - led by civilian personnel - usually plays a direct role in political efforts to resolve the conflict, often more involved in *peacemaking, and* plays an important role in early *peacebuilding* - supports state functions, and engages in governance or capacity-building activities
4. When does peacekeeping take place?	Peacekeeping <u>usually</u> takes place where conflict has <u>ended</u>. Peacekeeping is an approach designed to "keep" or preserve the peace and to help implement peace agreements. To deploy peacekeeping operations: 1. The main parties to a conflict must have committed to a ceasefire or peace process. 2. They also must agree or "consent" to work with the UN to lay foundations for sustainable peace.

More ways to evaluate learning

- **Matching exercise**. List the five main types of peace and security activities on separate flip-chart sheets. Read out specific characteristics and get the group to identify where they belong.

  Variation: give participants post-it notes with specific points about each type written on them, and get them to post information on the correct flip-chart. Watch for confidence as well as accuracy to gauge depth of learning.