

Evaluation

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

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

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 1.3	
Questions	Answers
Sentence Completion	
1. Non-use of force, except in (a) _____ and (b) _____.	(a) Self-defense (b) Defense of the mandate
2. All UN peacekeeping operations deploy with _____ of the main parties to a conflict.	Consent
3. Impartiality for UN peacekeeping operations means that mandates are implemented with _____ to any parties to the conflict.	No favour or prejudice
4. The _____ authorizes use of force in UN peacekeeping.	Security Council
5. The _____ quality and (a) _____ of military, police and civilian peacekeeping personnel can directly affect perceived legitimacy. The UN expects all peacekeepers to act and behave to the (b) _____.	(a) Conduct (b) Highest standards
6. Legitimacy, credibility and promotion of national and local ownership are _____ for peacekeeping.	Success factors (or factors that influence success). Distinguish these from three core principles: consent, impartiality, non-use

	of force except in self-defense or defense of the mandate. Participants may fill-in-the-blank with “essential”, or “critical”, also valid although not as accurate in relation to lesson content.
7. All peacekeeping personnel must make every effort to promote _____.	National and local ownership
8. The credibility of a UN peacekeeping operation depends on the belief that the mission can achieve its _____.	Mandate
9. Credibility is affected by how capable and effective the mission is at managing and meeting the _____ of the international and local communities.	Managing and meeting the expectations
10. A UN peacekeeping operation has international _____ because it is based on the UN Charter and international law, and popularly accepted by Member States.	Legitimacy
11. National and local ownership is grounded in the belief that building sustainable peace requires active engagement of _____ at all levels.	Local actors
Narrative <i>Note: Frame narrative evaluations as questions, requests or directions.</i>	
1. What are the three basic principles of UN peacekeeping which have remained the same since 1945?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consent 2. Impartiality 3. Non-use of force, except in self-defense or defense of the mandate
2. Why is consent critical for peacekeeping missions?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consent ensures a mission has political and physical freedom of action and support needed to carry out mandated tasks. • Without consent, a UN peacekeeping operation risks becoming a party to the conflict. • Security Council action without the consent of the parties is typically a peace enforcement mission, not a peacekeeping mission.

<p>3. What does impartiality mean in UN peacekeeping?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impartiality means not taking sides. UN peacekeepers implement mandates with no favor or prejudice to any parties to the conflict. • Impartiality means even-handed and unbiased contact with all parties to a conflict by a UN peacekeeping operation.
<p>4. What affects the credibility of the mission?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Credibility is affected by how capable and effective the mission is at managing and meeting the expectations of the international and local communities. • The mission and all personnel must work to implement the mandate, and must always maintain a confident, capable and unified posture. The mission must also be able to manage the expectations of the local population.
<p>5. The quality and conduct of personnel can directly affect the perceived legitimacy of a peacekeeping operation. Give specific examples of behaviour or conduct contributing to the perceived legitimacy of a peacekeeping operation.</p>	<p>Specific examples of behaviour or conduct contributing to the perceived legitimacy of a peacekeeping operation include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. high standards in implementing the mandate 2. how the peacekeeping operation uses force, 3. zero tolerance for any kind of sexual exploitation and abuse, and other forms of serious misconduct 4. the discipline imposed on personnel, 5. the respect shown to local customs, cultural artefacts, institutions, laws, and the environment, and 6. the decency with which local people are treated.
<p>6. What does "managing expectations" mean, in a peacekeeping operation?</p>	<p>"Managing expectations" means each peacekeeping personnel must be careful to avoid making false promises to local communities. People expect a lot from a peacekeeping mission. A perceived failure to meet expectations may lead to dissatisfaction or active opposition.</p>
<p>7. Why is promoting national and local</p>	<p>Promoting national and local ownership</p>

<p>ownership so essential to peacekeeping success?</p>	<p>is essential to peacekeeping success because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It reinforces the perceived legitimacy of an operation; ▪ It is critical to successful implementation of a peace process or peace agreement, which the mission mandate supports. ▪ It helps ensure the sustainability of peacebuilding after the mission has withdrawn. In other words, that there is a lasting or sustainable peace.
<p>8. Explain where international legitimacy comes from for UN peacekeeping operations.</p>	<p>A UN peacekeeping operation has international legitimacy because it is based on the UN Charter and international law, and is popularly accepted by Member States.</p>
<p>9. What actions can peacekeeping personnel take to promote national and local ownership? Name at least three that you see as high priorities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Be aware of and respect national sovereignty. ▪ Be aware of and respect national capacity. ▪ Work to support and build national capacity. ▪ Build trust and cooperation with local and national actors. ▪ Be sensitive to local needs and perspectives. ▪ Talk to people in all parts of society, including marginal groups. ▪ Be in touch with a wide range of contacts – local officials; NGOs; groups of students, women, youth, elderly; the private sector. Make sure no group is or feels left out. ▪ Steadily build knowledge of local history, culture and values. ▪ Get feedback – informally, and through client surveys. ▪ Keep communication lines open.
<p>True-False</p>	
<p>1. The three basic principles of UN peacekeeping only apply to peacekeeping operations in the field.</p>	<p>False. The basic principles apply to everyone involved in UN peacekeeping – in the field and at headquarters.</p>
<p>2. The three basic principles of UN peacekeeping only apply to military personnel.</p>	<p>False. The basic principles apply to all peacekeeping personnel, and to all aspects of UN peacekeeping.</p>

<p>3. Impartiality means equal treatment of parties to a conflict, at all times.</p>	<p>False. Impartiality is not equal treatment of all parties at all times. This would be appeasement. In some cases, local parties are obvious aggressors and/or victims. Their actions may contradict agreements and Charter principles, as well as mission standards.</p>
<p>4. The aim of use of force in peacekeeping is military defeat.</p>	<p>False. The aim of use of force is to influence and deter spoilers working against a peace process or trying to harm civilians, UN staff or property. The aim is not military defeat.</p> <p>Minimum use of force is to be applied to achieve the desired tactical result, still sustaining consent for the mission and its mandate.</p>
<p>5. How peacekeeping personnel (military, police, civilians) act can influence a peacekeeping mission's perceived legitimacy.</p>	<p>True. The perceived legitimacy of UN peacekeeping is affected by the quality and conduct of its personnel - police, military and civilians. The UN expects all peacekeeping personnel to act and behave to the highest standards.</p>
<p>6. Partnership between a peacekeeping operation and national and local actors is not a priority until near the end of a mission's life.</p>	<p>False. Partnerships with national and local actors are a priority. Developing these partnerships is critical from the beginning of a peacekeeping operation. Promoting national and local ownership is a high priority, and involves consulting with local people and counterparts on needs and best solutions, as well as nurturing and developing national capacity through all actions. This helps a country re-emerge quickly from conflict.</p> <p>Due regard must be given to impartiality, wide representation, inclusion and equality. Engaging people in marginalized or vulnerable groups may require a targeted effort. Examples include women as a group of people who are typically excluded in a society, as well as children, a particular ethnic or religious group, elderly and people with disabilities.</p>

<p>7. Part of the UN's effort to promote national and local ownership includes reinforcing existing and building national and local capacity.</p>	<p>True. The mission must allow national and local capacity to lead critical processes and state functions, such as military and police functions for security and public order. National and local capacity is what will carry on beyond the end of a peacekeeping mission and ensure lasting peace and development. Local people will take over the work when the operation withdraws.</p>
---	---

More ways to evaluate learning

- Ask participants in small groups to share the *key messages* they think are most important from this lesson, and present them to the whole group.
- Assign as homework a lesson review and noting of *key messages*. The next day, invite each participant to contribute one *key message*, either in a round or on post-it notes. Prepare a consolidated summary from their work, adding any missing points or emphasis.