

Evaluation

Notes on Use: Types of learning evaluation questions are:

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

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.

Evaluation Questions for Lesson 2.1	
Questions	Answers
Narrative <i>Note: Frame narrative evaluations as questions, requests or directions</i>	
1. Name four general categories of UN peacekeeping mandated tasks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Core Business ▪ Supporting Roles ▪ Peacebuilding Activities ▪ Cross-cutting Thematic Tasks
2. What cross-cutting thematic tasks are in most multidimensional peacekeeping mission mandates?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Human rights ▪ Women, peace and security ▪ Protection of civilians ▪ Conflict-related sexual violence ▪ Child protection
3. What is a cease-fire agreement?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ temporary stoppage of war or armed conflict for agreed time-frame or within limited area
4. Why does the Security Council mandate peacekeeping missions to monitor cease-fire agreements?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ reassure parties will not exploit cease-fire to gain military advantage ▪ increase trust, faith in the political process ▪ strengthen communication ▪ strengthen conditions for lasting peace
5. How do the military and Formed Police Units (FPUs) secure a safe environment? Name at least two ways.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide a visible deterrent presence ▪ Control movement and access through checkpoints ▪ Provide armed escort for safety and to facilitate access ▪ Conduct cordon and search

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> operations ▪ Control crowds ▪ Confiscate weapons
6. Facilitating the political process can include different tasks – name at least two.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Providing good offices to the parties to a peace agreement ▪ Facilitating a political process through mediation ▪ Liaising with the host government, the parties to the peace process, their respective command chains and the international community ▪ Promoting national political dialogue ▪ Supporting inclusive political processes ▪ Facilitating consultation with local people and civil society to increase their contributions to national processes and discussions ▪ Supporting reconciliation ▪ Supporting establishment of legitimate institutions of governance
7. As part of facilitating the political process, military officers can provide technical support to political mediators. In what areas can they give broad advice?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ practical arrangements for monitoring cease-fire agreements ▪ establishing feasibility of proposals for use of military capability ▪ determining suitability of military arrangements for: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. weapons-free and demilitarized zones 2. zones of separation 3. requirements for effective disarmament and demobilization
8. Name four examples of typical humanitarian assistance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Basic supplies – food, drinking water ▪ Basic shelter ▪ Medical care ▪ Protection and assistance to refugees and IDPs <p>Humanitarians also try to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ prevent disasters ▪ strengthen preparedness
9. Compare the work of ICRC and OCHA in humanitarian assistance.	<p>ICRC is a neutral, independent, impartial, humanitarian actor – external to the UN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ helps deliver humanitarian aid ▪ International Committee of the Red Cross (Red Crescent) movements ▪ special status recognized in humanitarian law <p>OCHA is the Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ leads UN humanitarian assistance ▪ coordinates: goal is to save lives, reduce suffering and restore livelihoods by reducing acute vulnerability through well-coordinated humanitarian action
<p>10. Explain humanitarian space.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An environment where receipt of humanitarian assistance is independent of military and political action – neutral ▪ Protecting humanitarian space ensures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - safety of humanitarian personnel - feasibility of humanitarian work ▪ Also called “Humanitarian Operating Environment”. ▪ Humanitarian space is created through joint respect for the four humanitarian principles: humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence.
<p>11. What are the four humanitarian principles?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ humanity – address human suffering, wherever found, with special attention to most vulnerable, respecting and protecting dignity and rights of all victims ▪ neutrality – provide humanitarian assistance without engaging in hostilities or taking sides ▪ impartiality – provide humanitarian assistance without discrimination. Need guides relief of suffering, priority to the most urgent cases ▪ independence – not part of political, economic or military objectives <p>Humanitarian principles contribute to humanitarian space. This neutral environment is where humanitarians deliver aid, independent of military and political action or influence.</p>
<p>12. What two parallel forums exist for UN civil-military coordination?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UN-CMCoord (OCHA) ▪ connects military component of mission and humanitarian actors outside the mission ▪ OCHA field office may include UN CMCoord Officers – strengthen relationships between <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - humanitarian community, - military component of peacekeeping operation and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - any other military forces in country ▪ UN-CIMIC – staff function in military component of a peacekeeping operation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - connects military and civilian components within a mission - directly supports mission objectives - goal - improve overall mission effectiveness across civilian, police and military
Fill in the Blanks	
1. Peacekeeping core business is (a) ____, (b) ____ and (c) ____.	(a) Supervising and monitoring a ceasefire (b) Providing a secure and stable environment (c) Facilitating the political process
2. (a) ____ and (b) ____ are supporting roles of UN peacekeeping operations.	(a) Facilitating Delivery of Humanitarian Assistance (b) Supporting Poverty Reduction and Economic Development
3. The following components in the mission provide a secure environment, which makes peace processes possible: (a) ____ and (b) ____.	(a) Military (b) Police
4. UN peacekeeping operations ____ humanitarian assistance.	Support Facilitate
True – False	
1. The military component leads on political engagement and advocacy with parties, supporting the political process.	False This responsibility lies with senior mission leadership. The civilian component mainly leads on facilitating the political process.
2. UN peacekeeping operations provide basic supplies – drinking water, food, shelter, medical care – to refugees and IDPs.	False These are part of humanitarian aid, on which humanitarian partners lead. UN peacekeeping operations support and facilitate humanitarian aid, but do not deliver it directly.
3. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) replaced the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Both represent the world's commitment to development goals, with poverty reduction a priority.	True MDGs guided the UN Development Agenda (and that of the international community) from 2000 to 2015. In September 2015 the UN Millennium Summit set global development targets from 2015 – 2030, in the SDGs.

<p>4. UN peacekeeping operations have the mandate for direct humanitarian assistance.</p>	<p>False. No mandate. They support or facilitate delivery only. Mostly the military provides a secure, stable environment for humanitarian aid.</p>
<p>5. ____ UN peacekeeping operations do not lead on promoting socio-economic recovery and development. ____.</p>	<p>True. Development partners lead UN peacekeeping operations do not lead. They cooperate and coordinate on poverty reduction and economic development, with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ national partners ▪ UNCT ▪ external partners
<p>6. Although no single definition exists for economic development, typically it is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Creation of jobs and wealth and improvements in quality of life ▪ Growth and restructuring of an economy to enhance a community's economic well-being 	<p>True.</p>
<p>7. Use of military assets for humanitarian tasks should be coordinated by an appropriate civilian authority as part of a coordinated plan of emergency relief</p>	<p>True. Effective and consistent civil-military coordination is crucial to safeguarding: a) humanitarian principles and b) humanitarian operating space.</p>
<p>8. Humanitarians must keep a high level of visible independence from political-military structures, including UN peacekeeping operations.</p>	<p>True. High level of visible independence to ensure safety of personnel and feasibility of actions</p>
<p>Multiple choice <i>Note: Check one for each.</i></p>	
<p>1. In UN peacekeeping, "facilitating the political process" means: <i>check all that apply</i></p> <p>____(a) promoting dialogue and reconciliation; ____(b) carrying out elections; ____(c) peacebuilding; ____(d) supporting establishment of legitimate and effective institutions of governance; ____(e) short-term solutions to violent conflict</p>	<p>APPLY (a) – promoting dialogue and reconciliation (d) – supporting establishment of legitimate and effective institutions of governance</p> <p>DO NOT APPLY (b) – carrying out elections (c) – peacebuilding (e) – short-term solutions to violent conflict</p>

<p>2. Monitoring peace agreements involves actions by a third party: <i>check all that apply</i></p> <p>____(a) Reconciliation: restoration of friendly relations;</p> <p>____(b) Observation: passive watching and inspection of the actions of the monitored parties;</p> <p>____(c) Negotiation: reaching an agreement between the parties to the conflict;</p> <p>____(d) Verification: judging compliance to peace agreement terms;</p> <p>____(e) Implementation: putting an action or plan into effect</p>	<p>APPLY</p> <p>(b) – Observation: passive watching and inspection of the actions of the monitored parties</p> <p>(d) – Verification: judging compliance to peace agreement terms;</p> <p>DO NOT APPLY</p> <p>(a) – Reconciliation: restoration of friendly relations____</p> <p>(c) – Negotiation: reaching an agreement between the parties to the conflict</p> <p>(e) – Implementation: putting an action or plan into effect</p>
<p>3. A peacekeeping operation facilitates the political process by: <i>check all that apply</i></p> <p>____(a) interposition as a buffer and confidence-building measure;</p> <p>____(b) promoting dialogue and reconciliation</p> <p>____(c) observation, monitoring and reporting;</p> <p>____(d) providing mine action assistance;</p> <p>____(e) supporting establishment of legitimate and effective institutions of governance</p>	<p>APPLY</p> <p>(b) – promoting dialogue and reconciliation</p> <p>(e) – supporting establishment of legitimate and effective institutions of governance</p> <p>DO NOT APPLY</p> <p>(a) – interposition as a buffer and confidence-building measure</p> <p>(c) – observation, monitoring and reporting</p> <p>(d) – providing mine action assistance</p>
<p>4. Humanitarian assistance is aid and action designed to: <i>check all that apply</i></p> <p>____(a) maintain and protect human dignity ;</p> <p>____(b) end conflict;</p> <p>____(c) save lives;</p> <p>____(d) alleviate suffering;</p> <p>____(e) support the government</p>	<p>APPLY</p> <p>(a) – maintain and protect human dignity</p> <p>(c) – save lives</p> <p>(d) – alleviate suffering</p> <p>DO NOT APPLY</p> <p>(b) – end conflict</p> <p>(e) – support the government</p>
<p>5. A mission's ____ component leads on facilitating political process. <i>Check one</i></p> <p>____(a) military;</p> <p>____(b) civilian;</p> <p>____(c) police</p>	<p>(b) – Civilian</p>
<p>6. UN humanitarian agencies and humanitarian actors work effectively together and with the host</p>	<p>APPLY</p> <p>(a) – Humanitarian Country Team</p> <p>(c) – OCHA</p>

<p>government through: <i>check all that apply</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> (a) <input type="checkbox"/> (a) Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) and Humanitarian Country Team (HCT); <input type="checkbox"/> (b) UNCT ; <input type="checkbox"/> (c) OCHA; <input type="checkbox"/> (d) ICRC <input type="checkbox"/> (e) Clusters</p>	<p>(e) – Clusters</p> <p>DO NOT APPLY</p> <p>(b) – UNCT (d) – ICRC</p>
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