

Evaluation

Notes on Use: Types of learning evaluation questions are:

- 1) Narrative
- 2) Fill in the blank/sentence completion
- 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.

It may be easier to do separate evaluations for each of the six technical peacekeeping areas. Evaluation questions appear by subject. You may prefer to mix up the questions, depending on the group.

Evaluation Questions for Lesson 2.2	
Questions	Answers
General	
Narrative	
<i>Note: Frame narrative evaluations as questions, requests or directions</i>	
1. Name the six main technical peacekeeping activities typically mandated for multi-dimensional peacekeeping missions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mine action ▪ DDR ▪ SSR ▪ RoL ▪ Electoral assistance ▪ Support to restoration and extension of state authority
Mine Action	
Narrative	
<i>Note: Frame narrative evaluations as questions, requests or directions</i>	
1. What is the goal of mine action?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Goal: The goal of mine action is to reduce and eliminate the impact of landmines, explosive remnants of war (ERW) and other explosive hazards.
2. Name five pillars of mine action work.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ clearance ▪ stockpile destruction ▪ risk education

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ victim assistance ▪ advocacy
3. Name at least five effects of uncleared landmines and ERW.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kill or injure civilians ▪ Close roads ▪ Prevent civilians from returning home and back to normal life –children going to school, farmers working land ▪ Hamper economic and social development ▪ Rob people of their livelihoods ▪ Hinder reconstruction after war ▪ Block safe deployment of peacekeepers ▪ Interfere with safe delivery of humanitarian aid
4. Name four typical mine action tasks assigned to peacekeeping operations by the Security Council.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Remove and destroy landmines and explosive remnants of war that threaten civilians and safe movement of people, including IDPs and refugees ▪ Give technical advice to national authorities: train on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mine action - IED mitigation - weapons management - ammunition management ▪ Provide for rapid response in mine action ▪ Support stabilisation and efforts to protect civilians
5. In what specific ways does UNMAS support implementation of a mission mandate? Give at least four examples.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ provides risk reduction to local populations, mission staff ▪ conducts surveys and clears routes for mission movements, increasing freedom of movement, ▪ advises national authorities as part of capacity development ▪ trains relevant peacekeepers in technical response <p>On request, UNMAS deploys experts through its Rapid Response and Technical Support Capacity to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ mitigate threats posed by explosive hazards to civilians, mission personnel

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> coordinates emergency humanitarian responses
Fill in the Blanks	
1. ERW are _____. IEDs are _____.	<p>ERW</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explosive remnants of war unexploded ordnance from conflicts cluster munitions, mortars, hand grenades, shell, bullets <p>IEDs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvised explosive devices
2. _____ is the focal point in the UN for mine action, ensuring effective, proactive and coordinated response.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> United Nations Mine Action Service UNMAS – a division of DPKO, responsible for UN mine action in peacekeeping and special political missions
3. _____ clears land so civilians can return to their homes and routines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humanitarian mine clearance
4. Clearance of mines and explosives is also known as: _____, _____ or _____.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational demining Military demining Breaching
Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) of Ex-Combatants	
Narrative	
<i>Note: Frame narrative evaluations as questions, requests or directions</i>	
1. Explain each word in DDR.	<p>Disarmament: collection, documentation, control and disposal of combatants' weapons</p> <p>Demobilization: formal, controlled discharge of active combatants from armed forces or other armed groups</p> <p>Reintegration: ex-combatants acquire civilian status, sustainable employment and income. They are integrated or accepted back into a community. Experienced people may mention "reinsertion". Sometimes DDR appears as DDR(R), with two Rs.</p> <p>Reinsertion – transitional assistance to help cover basic needs of ex-combatants, before reintegration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> transitional safety allowances food, clothes, shelter medical services short-term education and training

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> employment and tools <p>There are a number of other “R”s – repatriation, resettlement, rehabilitation. Learners may mention these.</p>
2. What does rehabilitation of ex-combatants involve?	<p>Rehabilitation includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> psychological counselling trauma healing support
3. What are the two main roles of the UN and peacekeeping operations in DDR?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide technical assistance, training and financial support to national authorities – usually a national DDR commission help national authorities rebuild national institutions and programmes that are credible, capable, representative, sustainable
4. In what four task areas are peacekeeping operations typically directed to support national DDR programmes?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> enable national governments to develop DDR programmes: political processes must be inclusive, considering different needs of all in an affected population provide technical advice secure disarmament and cantonment sites: temporary camps where troops gather for demobilisation collect and destroy weapons, ammunition and other material surrendered by former combatants
5. As part of DDR, military and UNPOL with national partners provide security and safety for whom?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN and partners involved in DDR operations DDR participants, who have many different needs members of local communities
Fill in the Blanks	
1. ____ returns foreign ex-combatants and dependents to their countries.	Repatriation
2. Settling ex-combatants and their families into areas of return or new places is _____. Explain it.	<p>Resettlement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> prepares integration of ex-combatants and families by receiving communities, and country provides people with land and employment supports integration into the whole community
3. DDR of combatants is critical for _____.	A secure and stable environment in which recovery can happen – essential

	as an early step in peacebuilding
True-False	
Security Sector Reform (SSR)	
Narrative	
<i>Note: Frame narrative evaluations as questions, requests or directions</i>	
1. Name at least five institutions or areas of security that make up a country's security sector – state and non-state actors.	<p>State</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ defence ▪ law enforcement ▪ corrections and prisons ▪ intelligence services ▪ institutions responsible for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - border management - customs - civil emergencies ▪ parts of the judicial system – those responsible for adjudicating cases of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - alleged criminal conduct - use of force ▪ Ministries ▪ legislative bodies <p>Non-state</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ civil society groups ▪ customary or informal authorities ▪ private security services
2. What is the goal of security sector reform (SSR)?	<p>Goal: A more effective and accountable security sector for the state and its people. This is without discrimination and with full respect of human rights and the rule of law. People are safer through enhanced effectiveness and accountability of the security sector under civilian control.</p>
3. Name at least five areas in which a peacekeeping mission's SSR unit supports national authorities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ facilitate national SSR dialogues ▪ develop national security policies, strategies and plans ▪ strengthen oversight, management and coordination capacities ▪ prepare legislation on the security sector ▪ mobilize resources for SSR projects ▪ harmonize international support to SSR ▪ education, training and institutional building

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ monitor and evaluate programmes and results ▪ undertake defence sector reform
Fill in the Blanks	
1. The _____ is a broad term for structures and personnel that manage, provide and oversee a country's security.	Security sector
True False	
1. UN SSR specialists mainly focus on "right-sizing" the security services, train and equip uniformed personnel.	<p>False</p> <p>SSR specialists mainly support work at the broad, sector-wide level of SSR.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ strengthen the whole architecture ▪ enhance oversight, governance and management of all security institutions <p>Specific programmes may address right-sizing, training and equipment, but these are not the primary focus of UN support to SSR.</p>
2. The goal of SSR is a more effective and accountable security sector for the state and its people. This is without discrimination and with full respect of human rights and the rule of law. People are safer through enhanced effectiveness and accountability of the security sector under civilian control.	True
Rule of Law	
Narrative	
<i>Note: Frame narrative evaluations as questions, requests or directions</i>	
1. Explain Rule of Law (ROL).	<p>ROL is the legal and political framework that holds all people and institutions accountable, including the state. The three ROL institutions are the police, judiciary and corrections. Establishing respect for ROL is fundamental to achieving a durable peace in the aftermath of conflict.</p>

<p>2. What are the three ROL institutions?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Police ▪ Judiciary ▪ Corrections
<p>3. As part of over-all rebuilding of a criminal justice system, UN peacekeeping operations work with national partners and international donors on what three specific priorities?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ develop comprehensive plans that include rebuilding or building new police stations, court houses and prisons ▪ develop local capacity and human resources needed to ensure these institutions can function ▪ oversee rehabilitation of training centres, universities and police academies , ensure they are able to train required personnel <p>Participants may name police, justice and corrections – push for specific activities and results.</p>
<p>4. UNPOL has a continuing central role in strengthening ROL, in two key areas. Name and give specifics of the work.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Police Services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reform, restructure and train - help ensure they become respected and credible law enforcement services: well-structured, sustainable ▪ Police Capacity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - build comprehensively with a community-oriented approach - further supports strong governance, oversight and accountability in functional justice and corrections
<p>5. Explain the main functions of Judicial Affairs, Corrections and Human Rights in UN ROL support.</p>	<p>Judicial Affairs: International advisers perform critical functions in the justice system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ may work as judges and prosecutors ▪ in sensitive and controversial cases, may speed up and help with judicial proceedings ▪ advisers ensure these proceedings are independent, impartial, and meet international standards <p>Corrections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Administration of correctional services has important implications for protection of human rights and state security. ▪ Corrections Officers active in rule of

	<p>law provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - operational upgrading and short-term management of prison administration, - monitoring and providing expert advice and training in correctional services - advise on addressing prison problems that add to insecurity, e.g. overcrowding <p>Human Rights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Human rights personnel are key partners in building effective rule of law structures and procedures. ▪ Human rights specialists can provide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - information on human rights conditions in the country and historical information on the record of state institutions - valuable content on human rights principles and standards for police training curricula.
Sentence Completion	
<p>2. Until recently, working with _____ only was the rule of law activity in peacekeeping.</p>	<p>police</p> <p>The role has expanded considerably, based on experience:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ without effective administration of justice, reforming police does not last ▪ recent missions mandated to support the judiciary ▪ corrections sector also essential in ROL strategies ▪ without capacity for humane treatment of prisoners, investments in police and judiciary have limited effect ▪ support to developing essential legislation is also a more recently mandated task <p>The main point to reinforce is the close connection between the different ROL elements.</p>
<p>2. DPKO supports three rule of law institutions simultaneously when it deploys ____, ____ and ____ officers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ police ▪ judicial ▪ corrections

Electoral Assistance	
Narrative	
<i>Note: Frame narrative evaluations as questions, requests or directions</i>	
3. Explain the connection between elections and democracy.	<p>Democracy is based on the freely expressed will of people. They:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ have a voice in decisions that affect their lives ▪ can hold decision-makers to account ▪ based on inclusive and fair rules, institutions and practices that govern social relationships <p>Elections are the means through which people voice their preferences and choose their representatives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ transformative tool for democratic governance.
2. Define electoral assistance.	<p>Legal, technical and logistic support to electoral laws, processes and institutions.</p> <p>Three examples of UN electoral assistance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ technical assistance ▪ election observation, other assessments ▪ organizing or supervising of elections
1. Explain with examples the main three types of UN electoral assistance.	<p>2. Technical assistance: short and long term expertise, to national authorities administering elections, e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - electoral administration and planning - review of electoral laws, regulations - electoral dispute resolution - boundary delimitation - voter registration - election budgeting - logistics - ordering and buying election materials - use of technologies - training election officials - voter and civic education - voting and counting operations

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - election security - coordination of international donor assistance <p>2. Election observation, other assessments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - purpose is to assess or validate election integrity - can increase people's confidence in an election - confidence crisis can derail an election - UN may send an "expert monitoring" team to a country, to monitor an election and report to the Secretary-General. <p>3. Organization or Supervision of Elections.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rarely, the UN may be fully in charge of organizing elections of a Member State. - Equally rarely, UN experts form part of national electoral administration. - Member State and the UN share responsibility. - These cases remain exceptions taken in certain transitional settings. As a rule, the United Nations takes a supporting role to assist the national electoral administration.
<p>3. How does the Electoral Assistance Division (EAD) in DPA support peacekeeping operations on elections? (EAD/DPA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ initial needs assessments ▪ policy guidance ▪ deployment of specialized personnel
Fill in the Blanks	
<p>1. The military and police components provide _____ during each phase of elections.</p>	<p>Security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ patrols to ensure voters can exercise democratic rights without fear of violence ▪ help ensure basic human rights are protected (freedom of expression, association, peaceful demonstrations)
True-False	
<p>1. Rarely, the UN may be fully in charge of organizing elections of a</p>	<p>True</p>

<p>Member State. The UN usually supports the national electoral administration body of a country.</p>	<p>In rare, transitional cases.</p> <p>Equally rarely, UN experts may form part of national electoral administration. Member State and the UN share responsibility.</p>
<p>Support to Restoration and Extension of State Authority</p>	
<p>Narrative</p> <p><i>Note: Frame narrative evaluations as questions, requests or directions</i></p>	
<p>1. State legitimacy and authority depend on what?</p>	<p>Citizen confidence in their government. People need to believe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the government makes decisions that meet their needs and interests ▪ within wider collective needs and interests <p>People may also name legitimate state institutions, in which people can be confident.</p>
<p>2. Name three general ways UN peacekeeping operations may support restoration and extension of State Authority.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ create an enabling security environment, ▪ provide political leadership, or ▪ coordinate efforts of other international partners
<p>3. What are four specific kinds of UN peacekeeping support to restoration and extension of State authority?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ efforts to develop political participation ▪ operational support to immediate activities of state institutions ▪ small-scale capacity building ▪ assistance to constitutional or institutional restructuring
<p>4. Civil Affairs officers undertake typical activities in support to restoration and extension of State Authority. The lesson gives eight; name at least four.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support in developing mechanisms for accountability and transparency ▪ Preliminary assessments of capacity-building and support needs ▪ Monitoring delivery of public services, efficiency and effectiveness ▪ Local civic education and sensitization on the structure of government voter rights and principles of good governance ▪ Logistical and administrative support to help local governments maintain a presence in their districts ▪ Small-scale capacity-building support to local people

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support to policy, planning and decision-making ▪ help mobilize donor interest to support local needs, which may otherwise be neglected in national budgets and international aid.
Fill in the Blanks	
1. A key part of restoring state authority involves rebuilding its legitimacy and people's _____ in state institutions.	Confidence
2. _____ support good governance at local or sub-national levels.	Civil Affairs officers
True False	
2. The Security Council has authorized peacekeeping missions to provide a transitional administration. It temporarily takes on state functions.	True Only in exceptional circumstances.
3. Civil Affairs officers are often the primary contact between a mission and local people.	True
4. Support to restoration and extension of State authority is a key role of Civil Affairs.	True