

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.

Other suggestions for evaluating learning follow the table.

Evaluation Questions for Lesson 2.3	
Questions	Answers
Narrative <i>Note: Frame narrative evaluations as questions, requests or directions</i>	
1. What connections exist between development, security and human rights?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ they depend on each other ▪ one can't exist without the others ▪ human rights underpins security and development
2. Promoting and protecting human rights involves a relationship between two parties: use human rights language to name the two parts of that relationship.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ rights-holders ▪ duty-bearers <p>People are rights-holders. Representatives of the state are duty-bearers.</p>
3. Explain and give examples of a "duty-bearer" on human rights.	<p>A duty-bearer is anyone in an official state capacity, embodying the state duty to uphold all citizens' human rights. Examples are: soldiers, police officers, judges, local officials, government representatives.</p>
4. Duty-bearers can fail to uphold people's rights in two ways. Explain and give examples of each.	<p>Duty-bearers can act in ways that violate rights, or they can neglect or ignore rights.</p> <p>Deliberate actions that result in violations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Arrest or detention by a police officer without a warrant or reasonable

	<p>cause</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Torture of a detainee in police or military custody ▪ Rape of women and girls by soldiers ▪ Bribe-taking by judges, jailing villagers until they pay debts ▪ Opening fire on peaceful demonstrators without cause, by police or military <p>Lack of action that results in violations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A Government failing to provide basic services to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs): food, water, adequate shelter ▪ A local Ministry of Education representative not taking measures so girls attend school
<p>5. What are the four other cross-cutting thematic tasks linked to human rights?</p>	<p>Protection of civilians (POC) Addressing conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) Protection of children Protection of women's rights through the women peace and security agenda (WPS)</p>
<p>6. Security Council mandates direct UN peacekeeping operations in three specific areas on human rights. Name them.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. take immediate and long-term action to protect and promote human rights 2. help people know, assert and claim their human rights 3. help State institutions and personnel do their duty on human rights
<p>7. Four UN policies guide human rights work in peacekeeping. Name and note year approved.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Human Rights Up Front</i> 2012 • <i>UN Policy on Human Rights in United Nations Peace Operations and Political Missions</i> 2011 • <i>UN Policy on Human Rights Screening of UN Personnel</i> 2012 • <i>Human Rights Due Diligence Policy on United Nations Support to non-United Nations Security Forces</i> 2013 <p>Policy names don't have to be fully accurate, but they should capture key words.</p>
<p>8. The <i>UN Policy on Human Rights in UN Peace Operations and Political Missions (2011)</i> assigns two key responsibilities to all peacekeepers. Name them.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. understand and follow international law, especially on human rights 2. respect, promote and protect human rights <p>This extended and integrated</p>

	<p>responsibility means the work is not just the job of senior leadership or a human rights unit – all peacekeepers share it.</p>
<p>9. What three specifics does the <i>UN Policy on Human Rights Screening of UN Personnel</i> cover?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Member States nominating or sending personnel to the UN are to screen them and certify none have committed crimes or violated international law 2. Individuals who seek to serve with the UN are asked to confirm they have not committed crimes or violated international law 3. The UN Secretariat manages an information exchange to screen candidates and nominees on human rights conduct
<p>10. Detail core tasks of the human rights unit in a peacekeeping operation.</p>	<p>General: Carry out the mission's human rights mandate, advising the HOM</p> <p>Specifics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitor and investigate human rights violations and abuses ▪ Produce internal and public reports on human rights issues and activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Internal reports: for distribution and use only by the Human Rights unit, the peacekeeping operation or OHCHR - Public reports: shared with the public – host society, international partners, and the media ▪ Advocate and intervene on human rights issues – from quiet diplomacy to public condemnation ▪ Strengthen capacity of Government, civil society and national human rights institutions to protect human rights ▪ Coordinate human rights work ▪ Help integrate human rights work into the core identity of the operation, UNCT and HCT
<p>11. The following civilian offices work closely with the human rights unit, and integrate human rights into their work. Give examples for each.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rule of Law / Judicial Affairs ▪ Corrections ▪ Gender ▪ Women Protection ▪ Child Protection ▪ Protection of Civilians 	<p>Rule of Law/Judicial Affairs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ help develop rule of law strategies and reform the justice system ▪ advise and train people in the national justice system and monitor justice developments ▪ rule of law: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - makes enjoyment of human rights possible - prevents violations and

	<p>discrimination in the justice system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - combats impunity <p>Corrections</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ deal with the prison system ▪ advise on policy and procedures to make things work better ▪ must be in line with international human rights standards on detention ▪ tasks include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - rehabilitation of cells and prisons - coaching and mentoring national corrections officers, including on proper treatment for detainees - coordination with Human Rights units to monitor places of detention <p>Gender Advisor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ supports laws, policies, institutions and practices that safeguard equal rights of women and girls ▪ works with national partners to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - implement human rights treaties - fight discrimination - strengthen women's participation in society <p>Women Protection Advisor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ dedicates capacity in peace missions to address conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV), serious human rights violation <p>Child Protection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ identifies protection needs of children ▪ focuses on human rights challenges including children affected by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - armed conflict - sexual abuse - abductions - trafficking - child labour ▪ monitors and reports on Convention on the Rights of the Child, international human rights instrument <p>Protection of Civilians</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ supports efforts to integrate
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	<p>protection of civilians across the work of mission and national counterparts</p>
<p>12. What four areas of UN Police work require specific attention to compliance with international human rights standards? Name and give examples.</p>	<p>Mentoring: The Security Council often mandates UN Police to mentor national police. Daily contact strengthens capacity to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ arrest and detain: make sure arrests are legal, rights of arrested people are respected, detainees are registered and treated humanely ▪ ensure conditions of detention in police holding cells comply with UN minimum standards ▪ investigate and interrogate, following legitimate purposes and respecting standard procedures <p>Vetting, training and advising: This important role is part of security sector reform.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UN Police may help with vetting, training and advising a new or restructured local police service ▪ perfect opportunities to make sure core training covers human rights, and all members of a new police force understand and can apply human rights principles ▪ human rights officers often work with UN Police to train local police services on human rights and advise on vetting procedures <p>Investigating: Human rights teams may call on UN Police expertise when investigating serious human rights violations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ in some missions, UNPOL officers have been seconded to staff investigative teams in Human Rights units <p>Reporting: UN Police usually work beside national police through the host country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UN expects UNPOL and military peacekeepers to be mission “eyes and ears” on human rights ▪ Peacekeepers need to document all suspected human rights violations ▪ Then they need to report to the

	<p>human rights components and others with an interest (child protection, gender advisory team) for analysis and follow up.</p>
<p>13. Describe key ways in which military peacekeepers contribute to a mission's human rights mandate.</p>	<p>Physical protection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ military peacekeepers provide protection, often armed protection ▪ they patrol, control borders, set up checkpoints and cordons close to refugee/IDP camps and in conflict areas ▪ peacekeepers' armed presence can be an important deterrent to human rights violations <p>Human rights monitoring and reporting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ large components with wide presence, military peacekeepers can observe and monitor armed groups and civilians ▪ they can gather important information about human rights and note activity that can lead to violations ▪ Human rights units analyse and respond to reports they receive from the military. <p>Supporting partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ military peacekeepers provide escorts, e.g. to humanitarian convoys, and share information with partners including human rights officers ▪ they discuss challenges specific to an area, plan and make joint visits <p>Reach and influence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ military peacekeepers are in contact with different regular and irregular armed groups ▪ they can take up human rights issues with their counterparts, including local senior military personnel and leaders of armed groups ▪ they may have a direct role in training and reforming local armed forces ▪ they can be role models for local armed forces, showing how a law-abiding military respects human

	<p>rights of people they protect</p> <p>Reinforcement of mission credibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ military peacekeepers help maintain credibility of a peacekeeping operation with local people and the international community ▪ this contribution is enhanced when they: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - protect human rights - prevent violations - set standards for military conduct
<p>14. What are the guidelines to peacekeepers on actions if they see a human rights violation?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Note the facts. Take a picture in urgent situations, being sensitive to risks. Prepare a report. 2. Report immediately, up the chain of command. Always keep Human Rights officers and other relevant components informed. 3. Protect sensitive information on identity of victims, sources, witnesses. Maintain confidentiality. 4. Consult with human rights unit, always. 5. Ensure that local translators understand human rights and act professionally. 6. Avoid raising false expectations with victims and witnesses. Be frank, explain mandate and limits. 7. Intervene appropriately to stop abuse, where situation and mission mandate allow. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Military personnel may take direct military action to protect lives of civilians. ▪ UNPOL may intervene through police authorities. 8. Follow the situation. For military, repeat patrols and observation.
<p>Fill in the Blanks</p>	
<p>1. Human rights violations occur as a result of _____, and _____.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Deliberate Action ▪ Failure to act
<p>2. Human rights _____ are broader than human rights _____.</p>	<p>Abuses are broader than violations</p>
<p>3. ___ has lead responsibility in the UN System for promoting and protecting human rights.</p>	<p>Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) People may say the Secretary-General – only in the sense that he has over-all</p>

	responsibility: on human rights, the General Assembly has assigned lead responsibility to OHCHR.
4. OHCHR provides _____ to the HOM and human rights units in missions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ expert guidance ▪ technical advice ▪ support <p>OHCHR leads on human rights in the UN and globally.</p>
5. Before the UN supports a non-UN entity, the Due Diligence Policy requires the UN to ____, ____, ____ and ____.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ assess risks of the entity receiving support committing grave violations of IHL, IHRL or refugee law ▪ be transparent about the UN's legal obligations and principles ▪ put in place a framework with procedures to monitor compliance ▪ take action on grave violations. <p>The Due Diligence Policy is <i>Human Rights Due Diligence Policy on United Nations Support to non-United Nations Security Forces</i>.</p>
6. Peacekeeping personnel are to include these points in any report on human rights violation.	<p>The facts, in the order observed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ date ▪ time ▪ place ▪ incident ▪ name of perpetrator ▪ position of perpetrator ▪ names and addresses of any witnesses ▪ any other important details ▪ specific articles of Universal Declaration of Human Rights that have been violated
True False	
1. Human rights violations are the same as abuses.	<p>False</p> <p>Those who have an official duty to protect people's human rights commit human rights <u>violations</u> – duty-bearers: police officers, soldiers, judges, local officials, government representatives.</p> <p>Human rights <u>abuses</u> are broader than violations. They are infringements of rights by non-state actors: rebel groups, militias, corporations, or individuals against each other.</p>
2. All peacekeepers are obliged to protect and promote human rights, including for vulnerable groups.	<p>True</p>

<p>3. Member States who nominate or send personnel to the UN are to screen them, and certify that none have committed crimes or violated international law.</p>	<p>True <i>UN Policy on Human Rights Screening of UN Personnel, 2012</i></p>
<p>4. The human rights mandate of a mission is mainly the responsibility of the human rights unit and the HOM.</p>	<p>False All peacekeeping personnel need to know mission mandate including on human rights, and help implement it. All UN policies stress this.</p>
<p>5. The head of a mission's human rights unit represents the High Commissioner for Human Rights in the mission area.</p>	<p>True The person in that post reports to both:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the HOM ▪ the High Commissioner. <p>Main role is to advise the HOM.</p>
<p>6. Human rights unit in missions work mainly with other civilian components.</p>	<p>False The Human Rights unit works with all civilian and uniformed components. Missions are to mainstream human rights, integrate it into everyone's work.</p>
<p>7. Each peacekeeping mission sets its own guidelines on how peacekeepers are to respond if they see a human rights violation.</p>	<p>False Guidelines are in the lesson. They apply to all peacekeeping operations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ take note of facts ▪ report ▪ protect sensitive information ▪ consult with human rights unit ▪ ensure professionalism of translators ▪ avoid raising false expectations ▪ intervene to stop abuse, where conditions permit (situation, mission mandate) ▪ follow the situation <p>Each mission will have specific <i>procedures</i> for peacekeepers to follow, but the <i>guidelines</i> apply broadly.</p>
<p>7. All peacekeeping personnel have a duty to follow international law in official conduct only.</p>	<p>False Official and personal conduct Work and private life</p>

More ways to evaluate learning

- **Evaluation Using Real Examples.** Consider finding and using real examples for evaluating learning of this lesson.