

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.

Evaluation Questions for Lesson 2.5	
Questions	Answers
<p>Narrative</p> <p><i>Note: Frame narrative evaluations as questions, requests or directions</i></p>	
<p>1. Explain the specific meaning of each underlined phrase in the definition of POC for UN peacekeeping. <i>“All necessary means, up to and including the use of deadly force, aimed at preventing or responding to threats of physical violence against civilians, within capabilities and areas of operations, and without prejudice to the responsibility of the host government.”</i></p>	<p>“Threats of physical violence”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ all hostile acts or situations likely to cause death or serious bodily injury ▪ all sexual violence, regardless of source, including host government <p>“All necessary means”. Different mandates authorize use of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ “all necessary means” ▪ “necessary action” or ▪ “all necessary measures” <p>to protect civilians “under imminent threat”.</p> <p>“Up to and including the use of deadly force (as a last resort)”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ principle at work is use of minimum force necessary to achieve an objective ▪ missions always weigh use of force carefully ▪ authorization to use force can be a deterrent ▪ reflects full commitment from the international community

	<p>“Within capabilities”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ abilities, powers, capacities ▪ no peacekeeping force can address all protection threats ▪ recognizes practical resource constraints and operational challenges <p>“Without prejudice to the responsibility of the host government”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ sovereign governments have primary responsibility to protect civilians inside their borders ▪ presence of a peacekeeping mission does not reduce this responsibility
<p>2. What vulnerable groups may be targets of violence and require special protection measures?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Children ▪ Women ▪ Ethnic minorities ▪ Religious minorities ▪ Refugees ▪ IDPs ▪ People with disabilities ▪ Wounded people ▪ Elderly people
<p>3. What principles in DPKO-DFS policy guide POC in peacekeeping?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ primary responsibility of host governments ▪ grounded in international law ▪ whole of mission ▪ priority mandate ▪ cooperation with humanitarian actors ▪ obligation of peacekeepers ▪ community-based approach ▪ impartiality ▪ gender perspective – tailoring actions to specific needs of males and females ▪ child protection concerns
<p>4. What are the three tiers in the DPKO-DFS operational concept on POC? Describe the work in each tier.</p>	<p>Tier I: Protection through dialogue and engagement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ dialogue with perpetrators or possible perpetrators ▪ conflict resolution and mediation between parties to a conflict ▪ mission may use “good offices” to persuade a government and others to intervene to protect civilians ▪ public information and reporting on POC also support the mandate

	<p>Tier II: Provision of physical protection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ military and police show or use force to prevent, deter, and respond to physical violence against civilians ▪ substantive sections help guide objectives and conduct of military and police operations ▪ mission units work together in joint POC planning and coordination structures. <p>Tier III: Establishment of a protective environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ medium and long-term peacebuilding objectives drive work on Tier III ▪ UN Country Team is a key partner, with resources and programmes
<p>5. What four phases guide POC work? Name and explain, with examples.</p>	<p>Prevention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ main objective of POC ▪ prevention phase work is in areas with no clear threat to civilians ▪ tasks are mostly Tier III, building a protective environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - human rights monitoring - conflict mitigation - ensuring a visible presence by UN military and police - community engagement, early warning and alert <p>Pre-emption</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ mission knows likely threats and anticipates attacks against civilians ▪ pre-emptive work continues, especially in areas under threat: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - public information and advocacy campaigns, - credible deterrence actions by the military and police. <p>Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ occurs when physical violence against civilians is obvious ▪ mission aim is to stop aggressors from conducting hostile acts ▪ political, legal and security responses apply ▪ mission and host authorities coordinate response

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - further political engagement with parties to the conflict, - provision of direct physical protection to civilians. <p>Consolidation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ possible when violence against civilians has subsided ▪ consolidation needs stabilization, peace-building ▪ partners are active, UNCT and non-UN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - help implement peace agreements, - help with re-integration of ex-combatants.
<p>6. Name three types of threats to civilians.</p>	<p>Real or potential:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. violations of right to life and physical integrity, by any party to the conflict 2. physical harm to civilians associated with lawful actions by state or international security forces as defined in IHL 3. harm to civilians from mines, unexploded ordinance (UXO) or IEDs
<p>7. What do threat assessments consider?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ larger political and security dynamics ▪ intent and capacity for violence of possible perpetrators ▪ opportunity for a threat to happen <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - time, location, terrain, weather - all influence opportunity for a perpetrator to inflict violence
<p>8. What are five long-lasting consequences of social violence and violent conflict?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ family separation ▪ community fracture ▪ displacement ▪ reduced access to services and care ▪ absence of health, education, water, sanitation services
<p>9. Describe what a vulnerability assessment considers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ communities at risk ▪ individual, community and environmental factors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individual and community: age, gender, sex, ethnicity, religion, political affiliation, social status - Environmental: location, presence of state authority in area, levels of urbanization, roads, wells, communication ▪ presence and capacity of different forms of protection

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - access to assistance - self-sufficiency – community's own self-protection strategies, early warning, self-defence, flight
10. What are the two main parts of a <u>POC risk</u> ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ probability or likelihood violence will occur ▪ real or potential impact of violence on civilians
11. What are the two main parts of a <u>POC risk assessment</u> ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ threats because of a civilian group's vulnerability ▪ presence, capacity and intent of protection actors
12. POC mandates challenge missions and peacekeepers. Name seven specific challenges.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited equipment and capacity, shortages ▪ Vast territories, difficult terrains ▪ Expectations management ▪ Language, culture ▪ Unconventional threats – mines, suicide attacks ▪ Being a target ▪ Consent of host government
13. How are priority POC risks determined?	<p>Priority risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ most <i>likely</i> ▪ would have <i>greatest impact</i>
14. Explain a POC strategy and its importance to a mission.	<p>POC strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ prepares a peacekeeping mission to respond to POC ▪ main mission tool to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - carry out POC mandate - plan mission response to POC threats ▪ details specific steps and guides all mission units in drafting work plans and orders ▪ ensures joint and coordinated civilian-police-military action ▪ maps coordination a) between mission units, b) between mission and other partners
15. Describe role and responsibilities of Senior POC Advisor, POC teams, and POC Working Group.	<p>Senior POC Advisor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ responsible for internal coordination on effective protection ▪ ensure a single POC response across all parts of a mission ▪ supports and advises mission leadership on POC mandate ▪ advice, coordination, monitoring and reporting <p>POC Teams</p> <p>In some missions, small teams support</p>

	<p>the Senior POC Advisor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ lead development and regular review of a POC strategy ▪ set up POC reporting ▪ develop a training strategy, based on assessed needs ▪ coordinate POC planning ▪ ensure all mission units integrate POC work <p>POC Working Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ missions typically set up a POC Working Group, to coordinate POC analysis and response ▪ senior POC Advisor chairs the POC Working Group ▪ all relevant units attend
<p>16. What are Joint Protection Teams and how do they work?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ an important mission-wide tool ▪ part of mission effort to manage information on protection situations ▪ missions deploy JPTs to priority locations – POC Threat Matrix identifies ▪ typically coordinated by POC Adviser ▪ with staff from military, police, civilian substantive units <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human Rights - Civil Affairs - Child Protection - Political Affairs - JOC and JMAC - Women Protection Advisers
<p>17. Who are the main non-mission partners in POC? Name and give examples of contributions.</p>	<p>Host State Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ always has primary responsibility to protect civilians within its borders <p>Local communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ interventions by peacekeepers need to strengthen existing survival strategies <p>UNHCR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ staff work in host communities, refugee and IDP camps ▪ help with legal, material, physical protection ▪ minimize potential threats of violence to displaced people ▪ try to provide minimum of shelter, food, water and medical care to refugees

	<p>OHCHR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ promotes and protects human rights ▪ integrates human rights into UN country engagement, including peace operations ▪ works with DPKO and DFS on human rights in peacekeeping operations ▪ guides and supports implementation of human rights mandates <p>UNOCHA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ leads on coordination of humanitarian affairs ▪ mobilizes funds and coordinates humanitarian work with partners to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - alleviate human suffering in disaster and emergency - advocate for rights of people in need - promote readiness and prevention - facilitate lasting solutions <p>UNICEF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ leads on children, engages in child protection ▪ prevents and responds to violence against children, exploitation and abuse ▪ monitors and reports on IHL and human rights violations against children in conflict <p>ICRC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ guardian of IHL ▪ mission to protect lives and dignity of victims of armed conflict, other violent situations, and provide them with help <p>Parallel Forces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ can deploy more quickly than the UN ▪ able to quell spiraling violence before UN operation arrives ▪ SC approves deployment of parallel force <p>NGOs and Civil Society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ help protect civilians ▪ deliver humanitarian aid ▪ monitor and report on human rights abuses ▪ help reform judicial institutions
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<p>18. UN expectations of all peacekeepers on POC span 10 main points in the lesson. Name them all.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. follow international and local laws 2. behave professionally 3. know and follow UN code of conduct and mission ROE/DUF 4. respect local culture and people 5. engage with local communities respectfully and sensitively 6. understand the mission's POC mandate, environment and primary threats to civilians 7. assess POC threats in one's area of work continuously, and be alert to any signs of physical violence against civilians 8. understand how all work feeds into the mission's broader POC approach 9. interpret the POC mandate pro-actively, try to prevent threats 10. cooperate with all mission and non-mission partners on POC
Fill in the Blanks	
<p>1. The UN expects all peacekeepers to protect civilians from _____.</p>	<p>Physical violence People may answer: violations of human rights.</p>
<p>2. Protecting civilians requires effort from a _____ mission.</p>	<p>Whole</p>
<p>3. ____ and ____ suffer disproportionately from violence in conflict and post-conflict settings.</p>	<p>Women and children</p>
<p>4. A _____ duty is to protect citizens.</p>	<p>State</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ protection is not solely a peacekeeping responsibility ▪ a mission helps a state re-establish protection capacity
<p>5. Most effective protection is _____.</p>	<p>Prevention</p>
<p>6. A civilian is _____.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ someone not in the military ▪ any person not active in military, police or belligerent group in a conflict ▪ in IHL, any person not directly taking part in hostilities or other acts of violence
<p>7. When civilian status is in doubt, a person is to be considered _____.</p>	<p>Civilian – not a combatant.</p>
<p>8. All UN peacekeepers have the right to _____ from imminent threat of physical violence.</p>	<p>Defend themselves – including with deadly force</p>

9. Thorough _____ follows threat and risk assessment.	Response planning
10. _____ to civilians can come from state or non-state actors.	Threats
11. Partnerships with national authorities follow UN Human Rights _____ Policy.	Due Diligence
12. Conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) as a tactic of war may be for these purposes: _____, _____, _____ or _____.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ punish opponents ▪ control territory ▪ humiliate opposite forces ▪ impregnate women of a particular ethnic or racial group with children of their enemies
13. _____ makes a person susceptible to hurt or harm.	Vulnerability
14. POC risk levels are _____, _____ and _____.	High, medium and low
15. POC roles and responsibilities are detailed in a mission's _____.	Comprehensive POC strategy
True False	
1. All civilians have the same protection needs.	False Women, children and other vulnerable groups have special protection needs – elderly, disabled.
2. Physical protection from harm is mainly a responsibility of military peacekeepers and police, especially FPU's.	True
3. The POC mandate in peacekeeping focuses on all threats of physical violence against civilians.	False The POC mandate focuses on the gravest threats. No mission has the resources to address all threats.
4. POC is narrower than human rights, humanitarian protection, and responsibility to protect (R2P).	True
5. The UN expects peacekeeping missions without an explicit POC mandate to still protect civilians.	True
6. Special authorization is needed for all use of deadly force by peacekeepers.	False All UN peacekeepers have the right to defend themselves from imminent threats of physical violence. Right to use force in self-defence, including deadly force <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ applies to civilians, military, police ▪ requires no special authorization
7. Missions work on one tier of the POC operational concept at a time.	False Missions work on all three tiers at the

	<p>same time – they reinforce each other in addressing protection.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dialogue and engagement 2. Provision of physical protection 3. Establishment of protection environment
8. Through four POC phases, support and close coordination with host authorities is consistent.	True
9. Missions conduct regular threat and risk assessments to anticipate and prevent violence before it occurs, or at least to mitigate impact on civilians.	<p>True</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ consider political and security dynamics ▪ analyse intent and capacity for violence of potential perpetrators ▪ assess opportunity for threat to happen
10. A threat identified through regular assessment is analysed as a threat for the life of a mission.	<p>False</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a threat continues to be a threat until reliable intelligence and analysis confirms no more capacity or intent to act on it
11. The risk of physical violence increases the longer a threat exists unaddressed.	True