

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 2.6	
Questions	Answers
Narrative <i>Note: Frame narrative evaluations as questions, requests or directions</i>	
1. Describe possible long-term effects of sexual violence in conflict.	<p>Psychological and physical damage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - post-traumatic stress; <p>Exposure to sexually transmitted diseases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - including HIV/AIDS - sometimes deliberately, e.g. 1994 genocide in Rwanda <p>Unwanted pregnancy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - perpetrators may rape women and girls so they bear children of the enemy - e.g. 1990s conflict in the Former Republic of Yugoslavia <p>Community rejection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - communities more willingly accept back boys who were combatants than girls, especially those returning with children born from rape - women and girls raped in war often face rejection by families and communities when hostilities end, victimized again - male victims of sexual violence and rape in war are reluctant to talk about the abuse because of shame, so it remains hidden

<p>2. Define CRSV, with examples.</p>	<p>CRSV is sexual violence in conflict or post-conflict settings, perpetrated by state or non-state actors in a host country.</p> <p>The UN definition has a number of parts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ incidents or patterns of sexual violence in conflict or post-conflict, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - rape - sexual slavery - forced prostitution - forced pregnancy - enforced sterilization - other forms of sexual violence of comparable gravity ▪ against women, men, girls or boys
<p>3. The Security Council recognizes CRSV as a separate issue of concern, linked to what other related issues? Name and explain five.</p> <p><i>Option for learning evaluation: ask participants to compare and contrast pairs of terms among the five. Recombine in different ways.</i></p>	<p>Gender-based Violence (GBV)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ GBV is defined in two international agreements that are part of peacekeeping's legal basis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women - Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) ▪ distinguishes common violence from violence directed against individuals or groups because of their sex or gender ▪ includes acts that influence harm or suffering – physical, sexual, mental <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - threats of such acts - coercion - deprivations of liberty ▪ women, men, boys, girls may be victims ▪ women and girls are main victims <p>Sexual and gender based violence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SGBV is violence against people because of their sex <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - any act that inflicts mental, sexual, sexual harm or suffering - threats of such acts - coercion or pressure - deprivation of liberty ▪ happens in peaceful or conflict environments ▪ CRSV distinguishes sexual violence in conflict or post-conflict settings

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ peacekeepers required to address CRSV and SGBV <p>Sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ physical and psychological force, threats, inducements, deception or extortion for sexual purposes ▪ occurs when people with power misuse it, against people with less power or inability to negotiate equally ▪ for peacekeepers, SEA is a failure to protect and help people affected by conflict – it is a peacekeeping failure ▪ SEA breaks conduct and discipline rules ▪ UN has strict zero tolerance policy on SEA – forbids peacekeepers from committing it <p>Harmful traditional practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ refers to violations of rights that have been happening for so long people consider them part of culture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - child marriage - female genital mutilation or cutting (FGM/C) ▪ peacekeepers should not report harmful traditional practices as CRSV unless they can provide specific justification <p>Survival sex</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ exchanging sex for resources needed to survive <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - money - accommodation - drugs - food ▪ not defined by UN as CRSV, unless circumstances are coercive, without consent
<p>4. The UN requires peacekeepers to know about CRSV. What specific information do they need about the reality on the ground?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ context (political and conflict dynamics, geographic considerations) ▪ vulnerable citizens and reasons ▪ what specific threats increase vulnerability ▪ who threatens civilians and why ▪ threats ▪ capacity to act on threats

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ group and community protection measures <p><i>Note the repeated themes from the Protection of Civilians lesson, on threats, vulnerability, capacity.</i></p>
<p>5. CRSV usually happens as part of other conflict-related events. The lesson lists 13: name at least six.</p>	<p>CRSV usually happens as part of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Targeted attacks against community settlements, houses, hamlets, villages and towns ▪ Attacks on religious or cultural institutions and monuments, affecting inmates and the surrounding population ▪ Attacks on IDP or refugee camps or protection sites and safe havens ▪ Waylaying of women and girls during routine daily tasks e.g. farming, going to markets, getting water and firewood ▪ House-to-house searches ▪ Abduction, kidnapping, hostage taking ▪ Predatory attacks, e.g. after withdrawal, vacation or rotation of troops and before arrival of opposing armed group, National security or UN forces ▪ Times of increased vulnerabilities, e.g. political strife, displacements ▪ Abduction and forced recruitment of boys and girls ▪ Punitive strikes or retribution against rival communities and groups ▪ Scorched Earth Policy, also after withdrawal or vacation and before arrival of opposing armed group, National security or UN force ▪ DDR processes ▪ Detention, as torture and intimidation
<p>6. Some forms of CRSV are specific and serious threats. Name at least four.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rape and torture ▪ Sexual slavery, in camps and in the bush ▪ Forced prostitution or pregnancy ▪ Enforced sterilization ▪ Sexual mutilation

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Emasculation and branding ▪ Forced marriage ▪ Abortion ▪ Incest
<p>7. Motives, patterns and use of CRSV vary. What are five main motives?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Control a population, through terrorizing and intimidation ▪ Control territory - vital terrain, cities, trade routes – including through forced displacement ▪ Control natural resources, e.g. mining areas ▪ Deliberately target ethnic or religious communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - political repression - sectarian violence - ethnic cleansing - dehumanization <p>Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - change the ethnic or religious makeup of a group - prevent further growth - commit ethnic cleansing - spread HIV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Humiliate men and women through rape and incest in the presence of family or community members.
<p>8. How may conditions in conflict and post-conflict environments contribute to CRSV? Be specific.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ social support systems may be weak or non-existent – social welfare, health, law enforcement, justice and corrections ▪ people in authority may be perpetrators, creating obstacles to justice ▪ gender inequality and discrimination may be widespread, and lead to CRSV ▪ cases may not be reported <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - lack of faith in rule of law - cultural barriers - contributing to culture of impunity ▪ increased lawlessness and weakened moral standards ▪ lack of consequences and accountability
<p>9. Explain the connections between CRSV and the UN's Women, Peace and Security agenda.</p>	<p>The UN's Women, Peace and Security agenda has two pillars:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. gender equality 2. CRSV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WPS is broader.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CRSV focuses on protection from all forms of sexual violence. ▪ Gender equality addresses discrimination, participation and empowerment. ▪ The two pillars work together to end CRSV. ▪ All CRSV work must be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - gender sensitive - promote principles of gender equality - promote equal participation of women
<p>10. Where missions have mandates to address POC and CRSV, what are they authorized to do?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ prevent CRSV ▪ deter perpetrators ▪ protect vulnerable citizens ▪ neutralize threats <p>They may also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ protect women and children affected by armed conflict, through deployment of Child Protection and Women Protection Advisers ▪ monitor, investigate, report and prevent violations and abuses including all forms of sexual violence ▪ contribute to efforts to identify and prosecute perpetrators
<p>11. UN policies and approach to CRSV draw on many mission units to work together and focus on four priorities. What are these four priorities?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ address widespread impunity feeding CRSV ▪ promote SSR ▪ strengthen prevention and protection mechanisms ▪ increase services for survivors
<p>12. The UN Security Council directs missions to implement a CRSV mandate in what four ways?</p>	<p>Mainstream CRSV prevention and response in key mission documents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mission Concept ▪ Mission PoC strategy ▪ Military and Police Component Concept of Operations ▪ Operations Orders ▪ Civilian substantive component work plans <p>Address CRSV in political dialogue, engagements and advocacy with all parties to a conflict</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ build accountability and responsiveness ▪ end impunity.

	<p>Engage with communities, especially women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ address their security concerns ▪ improve self-protection measures ▪ promote reconciliation <p>Have a visible and enduring presence in vulnerable areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ active patrols ▪ escorts for vulnerable groups ▪ pre-emptive actions to address emerging threats ▪ credible, timely, robust responses by UN peacekeepers to prevent, deter or neutralize CRSV threats
<p>13. What is crucial for missions to successfully combat CRSV? The lesson gives five; name at least three.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ situational awareness, knowledge of the reality on the ground ▪ gender-sensitive early-warning ▪ operational readiness ▪ committed leadership, distributed through a mission ▪ knowledge, will, determination of all peacekeepers
<p>14. Explain the role of Women's Protection Advisers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ leads and coordinates a mission's CRSV work ▪ integrates and supports mission implementation of CRSV mandate ▪ advises mission leadership on integrating CRSV into planning ▪ integrates or mainstreams CRSV issues, especially: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SSR - DDR - RoL - Political - Human Rights - Gender - Child Protection - POC ▪ builds integrated mission capacity to address CRSV with military, police and civilian substantive units ▪ establishes MARA on CRSV with partners ▪ does prevention through early warning ▪ engages parties to a conflict in dialogue for commitments ▪ strengthens coordination on the

	<p>CRSV mandate with UNCT and partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ trains, builds capacity on CRSV and addresses root causes of violence in mission contexts
<p>15. Name units that work closely with Women's Protection Advisers and give an example of contributions to CRSV.</p>	<p>Gender Advisory Unit or Team (Gender Unit)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ works with WPAs to guarantee equal participation and protection of women and girls, as part of the Security Council's Women Peace and Security agenda ▪ addresses Sexual and Gender Based Violence (GSBV); works with WPA on CRSV <p>Protection Unit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ advises, coordinates, monitors and reports ▪ ensures mission tasks integrate protection of civilians ▪ CRSV links directly to POC <p>Child Protection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ identifies children's needs for protection; focuses on human rights challenges, including children affected by sexual abuse and CRSV <p>Human Rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ helps monitor and investigate human rights violations and abuses ▪ advocates on human rights issues ▪ CRSV is a human rights abuse, violation <p>Joint Operations Centre (JOC) and Joint Mission Analysis Centre (JMAC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ monitor emerging security threats ▪ identify security gaps ▪ use "hot-spot" assessments ▪ also use "integrated" or security and stabilization assessments. <p>JOC and JMAC are central to successful CRSV. Missions design CRSV activities according to data on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - where armed forces and groups are; - demographics of their members, grouped by sex and age,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - their weapons stocks, - political and conflict dynamics, nationally and locally. <p>The SRSG's Office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ provides leadership on CRSV ▪ ensures CRSV is integrated into missions plans ▪ support for HoM leadership is from <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WPAs - Senior Management Group on PoC - Mission's PoC and CRSV Working Groups - protection cluster and sub-clusters - JOC and JMAC ▪ Substantive civilian units strengthen and monitor collective effort: Human Rights, Gender, Child Protection
<p>16. Explain the critical role that military and police play in implementing CRSV mandates.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ proactively prevent CRSV ▪ deter perpetrators ▪ protect civilians especially women, children ▪ neutralize CRSV threats – potential, impending, continuing ▪ advocacy – may have influence with uniformed contacts ▪ serve as role models ▪ UNPOL plays a key role in preventing and investigating crimes of GBSV
<p>17. A) The UNCT supports a host state in two important, general ways on CRSV. What are they? B) Name at least three measures the UNCT may take in this work.</p>	<p>General</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthen prevention and protection mechanisms ▪ Build national ownership and responsiveness <p>Specific</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ developing comprehensive national strategies to address CRSV ▪ building capacity to respond effectively – health, social welfare, justice, security sectors ▪ providing legislative help, technical guidance, support for legal reforms – prosecution, reparations ▪ training host security forces on CRSV – military, police, gendarmes ▪ strengthening coordination – working group networks, clusters, sub-clusters for protection and GBSV
<p>18. In what three ways does the UNCT coordinate provision of multi-sectoral services for CRSV survivors?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ manages humanitarian initiatives in country ▪ establishes humanitarian protection

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> working groups – clusters ▪ develops survive assistance
19. As a direct part of victim assistance, how does the UNCT help a host state support victims of sexual violence? Name at least two.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ increased access to health care ▪ psychosocial support ▪ legal aid ▪ socio-economic reintegration and livelihoods services
20. Prepare a peacekeeper's checklist of actions on CRSV.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consult men and women separately in security and political assessments of local communities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - talk to women and men separately - have female peacekeepers meet with and interview local women - make sure translators are fully professional and briefed on CRSV, need for sensitivity and confidentiality ▪ Proactively prevent CRSV. ▪ Deter perpetrators. ▪ Protect civilians, especially women and children. ▪ Be mindful of potential and actual threats. ▪ Be ready to act when threats are observed. ▪ Provide information to mission leadership about where and when sexual violence takes place and alleged perpetrators. ▪ Report all, observed violations and threats. ▪ Find out about local organizations giving medical and psychological help to victims, from the UNCT. Be ready to advise victims where they can get help as part of supported, coordinated response.
Fill in the Blanks	
1. The Security Council has directed peacekeeping personnel to _____ at protecting women and children from sexual violence in conflict.	Do a better job
2. _____ are targets of sexual violence.	Women and girls
3. The Security Council recognizes that deliberate use of sexual violence as a tactic of war _____ and _____.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ worsens armed conflict ▪ undermines peace and reconciliation <i>People may also answer:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ targets civilians

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ may be part of systematic attacks against civilians ▪ may be part of military and political strategy
4. Broadly, CRSV may target ____ or ____.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ rival socio-ethnic-religious individuals, groups, communities and people associated with them ▪ IDPs, refugees – including in and around UN managed camps <p>People may also respond:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ women and girls ▪ men and boys <p>Prompt for the broader categories.</p>
5. Perpetrators who pose a threat of CRSV may include ____, ____ or ____.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ State actors: civil, military, police, gendarme officials ▪ Non-State actors: armed groups including minors, organized criminal networks ▪ Other civil society actors: former combatants including minors, child soldiers, young men brutalized by conflict
6. Lack of action dealing with consequences of CRSV can increase _____.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ sexual predation ▪ incidences of CRSV and related lawlessness ▪ culture of impunity ▪ victims' lack of faith and confidence in the state to protect them and their rights
7. CRSV cases remain unreported or under-reported because of ____, ____, ____ and ____.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ poor security ▪ lack of faith in the rule of law and officials ▪ cultural barriers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - shame - stigma - fear ▪ possible previous prevalence and failure to address GBV and GBSV – victims expect no action ▪ culture of impunity
8. Use of CRSV is a serious violation of _____.	International law, including human rights law
9. Everyone involved in conflict and peacekeeping is responsible for ____ CRSV.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Combatting ▪ Addressing ▪ Bringing an end to
10. CRSV may be a/an : ____, ____ or ____.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ war crime ▪ crime against humanity ▪ form of torture ▪ act of genocide <p>Rome Statute of the International</p>

	Criminal Court applies.
11. Before 2008 (when the Security Council passed SCR 1820), use of sexual violence in conflict was a _____ issue. Today, CRSV is a _____ issue that demands a _____ response.	<p>Before 2008:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ gender, humanitarian, development issue <p>Now:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ political, peace, security, criminal and human rights issue <p>Demands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ security response
12. The CRSV agenda is within the broader UN agenda of _____.	<p>Women, Peace and Security (WPS), which promotes and protects women's rights in conflicts.</p> <p>Combatting CRSV within WPS links to other mandated tasks, all parts of the UN peace agenda</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ POC ▪ SSR and DDR ▪ DDR ▪ ROL and Justice Sector Reforms ▪ Peace processes
13. By helping a host state bring CRSV perpetrators to justice, UN peacekeeping can also help end _____.	Impunity
14. Where CRSV is an issue, the UN recruits _____.	Dedicated experts Women's Protection Advisers
15. _____ coordinates provision of multi-sectoral services for survivors.	The UNCT
16. Facing situations where sexual violence occurs, peacekeepers need to _____.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Be ready to act ▪ Act ▪ Take responsibility for responding ▪ Report to appropriate authorities immediately
True False	
1. The UN expects peacekeepers to protect civilians, including from sexual violence in conflict.	True
2. The UN definition of conflict-related sexual violence covers women and girls only.	<p>False</p> <p>Conflict-related sexual violence is perpetrated against men, women, boys and girls.</p> <p>Women, girls, children are more vulnerable, may be targeted.</p> <p>Men and boys may not admit or talk about experiences, but they happen.</p>

<p>3. Combatting CRSV is primarily a UN peacekeeping mission responsibility.</p>	<p>False Combatting CRSV is a host State responsibility.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UN peacekeeping operations support the host state in preventing and responding to CRSV - they also take measures to combat CRSV when state authorities are weak, inadequate or non-existent <p>All share responsibility to combat CRSV:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ host state ▪ parties to conflict ▪ UN ▪ international community ▪ communities
<p>4. CRSV is an international crime but not a crime in most national legal systems.</p>	<p>False CRSV is an international crime <u>and</u> a crime in most national legal systems.</p>
<p>5. Measures to prevent and respond to CRSV need to be taken independently of measures that address other crimes.</p>	<p>False</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CRSV happens with other serious crimes – see the list in response to question 6, Narrative Responses, above. ▪ Measures need to address the full set of crimes, together.
<p>6. CRSV is addressed only where missions implement POC mandates.</p>	<p>True Most missions with POC mandates address CRSV</p>
<p>7. Missions address CRSV with other human rights violations, not separately.</p>	<p>True</p>