

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 2.7	
Questions	Answers
Narrative <i>Note: Frame narrative evaluations as questions, requests or directions</i>	
1. What are peacekeepers' responsibilities to children?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ protect children's human rights ▪ protect children from violence, including illegal recruitment into armed forces as child soldiers
2. What is the goal of Child Protection in peacekeeping missions?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ protect children from violence, abuse, neglect ▪ promote children's rights
3. Explain the difference between <i>protection of child rights</i> and <i>child protection</i> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Protection of child rights</i> is attention to basic rights – to food, health, education. ▪ <i>Child protection</i> is protection of children from violence, abuse and exploitation. <p>Child protection as practiced in peacekeeping covers both.</p>
4. Give three reasons why children need special protection in conflict and post-conflict.	<p>Children can be more easily influenced than adults.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ may not fully understand consequences of actions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an armed force or group may lure them to join with promises of employment or protection - may innocently act as 'suicide bombers,' carrying explosives hidden in bags or clothing

	<p>without knowing</p> <p>Children depend on family, community and government for protection and care. Conflict destroys these supports.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ displaced and unaccompanied children are at greater risk of exploitation or abuse <p>Children are still growing up. The violence in armed conflict poses risks to their healthy development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ denial of access to basic services, including enough nutrition, has a more serious long-term effect on children than on adults ▪ babies and younger children are especially vulnerable ▪ traumatic experiences during this time or other negative influences such as indoctrination carry more consequences for children than for adults
<p>5. Give examples of how gender roles of boys and girls influence their specific risks in armed conflict. What are implications for peacekeepers?</p>	<p>Girls</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ gender roles usually include reproductive or domestic tasks ▪ girls may have to leave protected camps daily to search for water and firewood (e.g. Darfur) ▪ this makes them prime targets for sexual assault and kidnapping by predatory men in state and non-state forces <p>Boys</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ gender roles usually include agricultural or productive tasks outside the household, e.g. herding cattle ▪ in some conflicts, most victims of mines and ERW are boys of 8-15 years (Afghanistan) ▪ boys are at greater risk of physical attack, illegal detention and torture – targeted for alleged association with armed forces and group <p>Implications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ peacekeepers cannot make blanket assumptions about “children” ▪ they need to observe and analyze reality for boys and girls separately –

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ include age and sex in reports ▪ they may need to include separate measures for girls and boys in programmes and activities
<p>6. What are six grave violations of children's rights that occur in conflict zones.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. killing and maiming <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ direct targeting and indirect actions such as cross-fire, cluster munitions, landmines, IEDS ▪ torture is reported under this violation 2. recruitment and use of children by any armed force or armed group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ enlisting children in any armed force or group – compulsory, forced or voluntary – when under 18 years ▪ “use of children” in any capacity – fighters, cooks, porters, messengers and not only as fighters 3. abduction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ unlawfully taking a child to exploit, permanently or temporarily ▪ purposes vary: recruitment in armed forces or groups, forced labour, sexual exploitation and abuse, indoctrination, hostage-taking 4. sexual violence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ any violent sexual act done to a child – rape or other sexual violence, sexual slavery, any enforced act – marriage, pregnancy, sterilization 5. attacks against schools and hospitals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ recurrent threats or attacks on buildings and people ▪ targets may be schools and hospitals in armed conflict areas, and on school-children, educators and medical personnel ▪ occupation, shelling, targeting for propaganda also interfere 6. denial of humanitarian access <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ denial of children's access to help ▪ restricted ability of humanitarian agencies to access vulnerable people, including children

<p>7. What responsibilities does the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict (SRSG-CAAC) carry?</p>	<p>General</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ general responsibility is to protect children from the impact of armed conflict ▪ SRSG-CAAC is the leading UN advocate for protection and well-being of children affected by armed conflict ▪ mandate set by the UN General Assembly in 1997 <p>Specific</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ strengthens protection of children affected by armed conflict ▪ raises awareness ▪ promotes collection of information about the plight of children affected by war ▪ fosters international cooperation to improve their protection ▪ reports yearly to the UN General Assembly and Human Rights Council ▪ raises challenges children face in war to political bodies, e.g. the UN Security Council and relevant governments. Purpose is to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. maintain urgency of decision-makers, and 2. engage political and diplomatic support.
<p>8. Describe UNICEF's work, including in peacekeeping.</p>	<p>General</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ leading UN entity on children ▪ works to improve lives of children and families through global presence ▪ lobbies and partners with leaders, thinkers and policy makers to advance children's access to their rights, especially the most disadvantages <p>In Peacekeeping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a key partner, member of UNCT ▪ works with SRSG-CAAC and Child Protection, Human Rights units in peacekeeping missions to protect and promote children and their rights, and address violations
<p>9. What six international legal treaties protect children? Note the important contribution of each to steadily stronger international</p>	<p>Geneva Conventions of 1949 and its Additional Protocols, 1977</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ protects children as civilians in international and intra-state armed

<p>protection of children in conflict.</p>	<p>conflict</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ also entitle them to special protection and care because of their age. <p>Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), 1989</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ covers all basic rights of children, including to education, health, survival, participation ▪ obliges States parties to the Convention to undertake all actions and policies to further children's best interests ▪ the most ratified human rights treaty; as of December 31, 2012, only three UN member states have not ratified it - Somalia, South Sudan, and the United States <p>Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, 2000</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ key turning point in addressing involvement of children in armed conflict ▪ strengthens protection of children during armed conflicts ▪ focuses on recruitment and use of children ▪ increases the age limits for direct involvement in hostilities to a minimum of 18 years. <p>International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 182, 1999:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ calls for "<i>immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour as a matter of urgency.</i>" ▪ considers forced or compulsory recruitment for use in hostilities as one of the worst forms of child labour <p>Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), 1998:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ makes recruitment and involvement of children under 15 years in hostilities a war crime. <p>The Mine Ban Treaty, 1997 and Convention on Cluster Munitions, 2008:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ban the use of these weapons ▪ have specific provisions to
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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. teach communities about the risk of mines and 2. offer assistance for survivors
<p>10. Explain the Security Council's "children and armed conflict" agenda, with specifics.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The "children and armed conflict" agenda makes protection of children in armed conflict a high-level policy priority of UN peacekeeping. ▪ 1999 – Security Council formally acknowledged protection of children in armed conflict as an international peace and security concern – SCR 1261. ▪ Reconfirmed commitments to children in war zones are in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SCR 1314 (2000) - SCR 1379 (2001) - SCR 1460 (2003) - SCR 1612 (2005) - SCR 1882 (2008) - SCR 1998 (2011) - SCR 2068 (2012) ▪ Of these, SCR 1612 in 2005 is ground-breaking. It established the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism, MRM, focusing on six grave violations against children <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - killing and maiming of children - recruitment and use of children - abduction - sexual violence - attacks against schools, hospitals - denial of humanitarian aid
<p>11. Explain the MRM and its use in peacekeeping and the UN system.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism on children and armed conflict ▪ Security Council passed Resolution 1612 in 2005, introducing the MRM ▪ global system monitors and reports grave violations of children's rights in armed conflict ▪ goal – to hold perpetrators accountable. ▪ focus: six grave violations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - killing and maiming of children - recruitment and use of children - abduction - sexual violence - attacks against schools and hospitals - denial of humanitarian aid

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UN-led country-based task forces gather information on grave violations and dialogue with parties to armed conflict about how to end them ▪ Security Council receives information through annual reports from the Secretary-General reports on children and armed conflict ▪ responses may be sanctions, other measures ▪ by identifying perpetrators and exposing their crimes (“naming and shaming”), the UN system works to increase political and public pressure on armed forces and groups to end violations ▪ MRM is put in place where parties to conflict are listed in annexes of the S-G’s annual report on children and armed conflict. ▪ before 2009, only parties recruiting and using children were named in report annexes. Through Resolution 1882 (2009) and Resolution 1998 (2011), the Security Council decided to also list those armed forces and groups who kill and maim children, commit sexual violence against children, and attack schools and hospitals. ▪ by expanding early focus on child recruitment and use, the Security Council took an important step toward addressing all six grave violations.
<p>12. Name the DPKO/DFS policies that guide peacekeeping missions about children.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Policy on Mainstreaming Child Protection (2009)</i> ▪ <i>Policy on the Prohibition of Child Labour UN Peacekeeping Missions (2012)</i>
<p>13. What DPKO/DFS policy guides peacekeeping operations in their critical role carrying out Security Council resolutions on children and armed conflict? Describe 3 core actions in the policy.</p>	<p><i>DPKO/DFS Policy on Mainstreaming Child Protection (2009)</i></p> <p>Monitoring and reporting grave violations against children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Peacekeeping missions monitor and report grave violations committed against children.

	<p>Dialogue with Perpetrators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SRSG/Head of Mission (HOM) is responsible for dialogue with perpetrators. Goal is to develop action plans to end violations of children's rights, including recruitment and use. <p>Training on Child Protection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Peacekeeping operations are responsible for ensuring all peacekeeping personnel are trained on child protection.
<p>14. Explain who chairs and sits on the country-based Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting (CTFMR).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Usual chair of the country-based Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting (CTFMR) is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) or - Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (DSRSG) and - UNICEF representative. ▪ Child Protection and other substantive sections are members of the Task Force: e.g.: Human Rights, Political Affairs, Civil Affairs, others. ▪ They support information collection from relevant parts of a mission.
<p>15. What does the <i>Policy on the Prohibition of Child Labour in UN Peacekeeping Missions</i> (2012) specifically prohibit?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Peacekeeper's use of anyone under 18 for labour ▪ no cooks, cleaners, drivers or house help under age 18 – child labour ▪ no children allowed on UN premises to do any tasks <p><i>"The use of children under the age of 18 for the purpose of labour or rendering of services by UN peacekeeping operations is strictly prohibited, regardless of the minimum age of child labour stipulated under the national law in the mission's area of operation, and irrespective of the involvement of compensation (in the form of a salary, food or other benefits)."</i></p>
<p>16. Explain responsibilities of peacekeepers on child protection.</p>	<p>Peacekeepers must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ be alert ▪ be able to identify protection threats and violations against children <p>This means knowing what they are,</p>

	<p>paying attention in a mission area.</p> <p>Specific responsibilities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alert to six grave violations 2. Alert to other violations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - illegal arrest and detention of children - forced displacement - child trafficking 2. Record and refer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - must report basic information to the CPA, human rights or DDR colleagues <p>Only child protection and human rights experts investigate.</p>
<p>17. Explain the work of Child Protection Advisers in peacekeeping missions.</p>	<p>Specialist staff sent to missions to help them fulfil child protection mandates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ mission expert and focal point on all Child Protection concerns ▪ Place concerns of children on peace and political agendas ▪ Ensure child protection becomes an integral part of mission engagement – advising mission leadership and mainstreaming ▪ Train newly-deployed peacekeepers on child protection ▪ Advocate for child protection issues, with mission leadership and partners ▪ Monitor and report the most serious violations against children. ▪ Liaise with UNICEF and other child protection actors for follow-up and response to individual cases ▪ Help dialogue with perpetrators to end gravest violations against children, supporting HOM
<p>18. Name units that work closely on Child Protection and give examples of tasks.</p>	<p>The Child Protection unit coordinates mission work on child protection with other units, usually closely with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Human Rights ▪ Gender and Women Protection Advisers ▪ Political Affairs ▪ Civil Affairs ▪ Rule of Law or Judicial Section ▪ DDR

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SSR ▪ UN Police ▪ Military and Military Observers <p>Units support child protection in different ways.</p> <p>Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ work with Child Protection Advisers to identify children associated with armed forces and groups ▪ ensure children get special protection during DDR <p>Human Rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ assist with investigations of human rights violations committed against children in armed conflict ▪ feed into information collection on grave violations ▪ monitor illegal arrest of children <p>Political Affairs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ensure child rights and protection concerns are part of political negotiations <p>Movement Control (MovCon):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ support availability of transport to respond to child protection concerns <p>Civil Affairs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ sensitize local community on child protection concerns <p>Judicial Affairs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ advise local counterparts on juvenile justice reform ▪ ensure children's rights are secured in national legislation <p>Corrections</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ monitor presence of children in prisons and refer to CPA <p>Gender or Women Protection Advisers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ help identify and address protection needs of girls and boys in conflict and post- conflict situations <p>Security Sector Reform (SSR)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ help ensure protection of children and young people in weapons collection programmes ▪ follow <i>International Small Arms Control Standards 2012</i>, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - children and adolescents get priority at weapons collection point
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - member of staff experienced at interacting appropriately with children helps with handover and follow up, as necessary <p>Electoral Division:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Help avoid exploitation of children for political purposes in election campaigns ▪ Ensure safety of pregnant women and younger adolescents during voting <p>UN Police:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ tell Child Protection or Human Rights when children are arrested by national police, so they can follow up ▪ advise national police in dealing with children in contact with the law, including victims, witnesses, perpetrators <p>Military</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ provide physical protection to children facing imminent threats ▪ provide alerts and information to CPAs on child rights violations faced during regular work ▪ help identify and release children from armed groups
<p>19. Name four “dos” and four “don’ts” for individual peacekeepers on child protection.</p>	<p>DO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Do report suspected misconduct or sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) to the Code and Discipline Unit (CDU). ▪ Do keep information on child protection confidential as this information is often sensitive (e.g. names, locations, images). ▪ Do refer survivors of violence to appropriate service, if possible through the CPA. ▪ Do ask the CPA or CDU for guidance if you're uncertain about how to respond to certain situations. <p>DON'T</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Don't use children for sexual services, labour or any other services. ▪ Don't interview children. Just note down the basic information and share this with units trained to work with children, e.g. Child Protection or

	<p>Human Rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Don't take pictures of child victims of human rights violations, including children in custody or children associated with armed forces or armed groups, or use these pictures in reports. ▪ Don't give money, food or other products to children. It may encourage them to beg from other strangers who could harm them.
<p>20. Peacekeepers must be alert and ready to take action if they see violations against children. What four actions are basic?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify and be alert to protection threats and violations against children – this means know main protection threats including six grave violations. ▪ Record essential information about observed violations or threats: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - time - location - alleged perpetrator - victim - circumstances ▪ Take note of the age and sex of the child and gather information on his or her parents or caretakers, including if it concerns an unaccompanied or separated child. ▪ Report to CPA or other competent colleagues (HR, DDR) for verification and follow up, including referral of survivors to services.
Fill in the blanks	
<p>1. The Security Council has directed UN peacekeeping operations to do _____ protecting children from effects of conflict, including recruitment as child soldiers.</p>	A better job
<p>2. Under international law, a child is every boy or girl under _____ years.</p>	18
<p>3. _____ gives children special protection and care.</p>	International law
<p>4. The _____ is the international treaty that details human rights of children introduced in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and key covenants.</p>	Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
<p>5. _____ is the age that law recognises a person as an adult.</p>	Age of majority

<p>6. CAAFAG stands for _____.</p>	<p>Children associated with armed forces and armed groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a replacement term for “child soldier” ▪ covers use of children as cooks, porters, messengers, spies, and collaborators, as well as fighters
<p>7. An armed group or force that recruits a child by force commits two separate violations, _____ and _____.</p>	<p>Abduction Recruitment</p> <p>These are two of the six grave violations against children’s human rights that all peacekeepers need to know.</p>
<p>8. The Geneva Conventions cover two crimes that deny humanitarian access to children, _____ and _____.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ denial of children’s access to humanitarian aid ▪ denial of access by humanitarian agencies to vulnerable people, including children
<p>9. _____ is the leading UN humanitarian and development agency working globally for the rights of the child.</p>	<p>UNICEF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ United Nations Children’s Fund
<p>10. Three examples of national laws and traditional practices that may not meet international laws and standards and can involve children are: _____, _____ and _____.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ rape, including rape within marriage ▪ permitted marriage below 18 years ▪ female genital mutilation or cutting <p>Illegal under international law, these may not be under some national laws. International laws and standards supersede national laws.</p>
<p>11. _____ is a global system to monitor and report grave violations of children’s rights in armed conflict.</p>	<p>Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Established in 2005 ▪ Security Council Resolution 1612 ▪ Part of the Security Council’s agenda on children and armed conflict
<p>12. The UN Secretary General reports to the Security Council _____ on children and armed conflict.</p>	<p>Annually, as part of the broader SC agenda on children and armed conflict</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the MRM is put in place where parties to conflict are listed in annexes of the S-G’s annual report (naming and shaming)
<p>13. Through resolutions in _____ and _____ the Security Council expanded reporting and use of the MRM to cover all six grave violations.</p>	<p>2009</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SCR 1882 <p>2011</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SCR 1998 <p>Before 2009, only parties recruiting and using children were named in report annexes. The two resolutions expand that early focus.</p>

<p>14. The Security Council has included _____ in mandates of several UN peacekeeping operations. It has also deployed _____ to missions.</p>	<p>Child protection – e.g. in mandate for MONUSCO, DRC Child Protection Advisers (CPAs)</p>
<p>15. The legal framework for child protection in peacekeeping includes: a) international law; b) Security Council resolutions; and (c) mission-specific legal documents such as _____ and _____.</p>	<p>Rule of Engagement – ROE Directives on the Use of Force – DUF</p>
<p>16. What policy states: “DPKO shall ensure that the concerns of protection, rights and well-being of children affected by armed conflict are specifically integrated into all aspects of UN peacekeeping.”</p>	<p><i>DPKO/DFS Policy on Mainstreaming Child Protection (2009)</i></p>
<p>17. _____ are responsible for ensuring all peacekeeping personnel are trained on child protection.</p>	<p>Peacekeeping operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Member States are responsible for covering Child Protection as a topic in compulsory pre-deployment training
<p>18. Any use of children under 18 years to do any tasks is _____.</p>	<p>Child labour Prohibited</p>
<p>19. Peacekeepers who observe violations against children must report information so experts can _____ and _____.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ refer survivors of violations to appropriate services ▪ provide them with help – medical, legal, psycho-social ▪ prepare cases against perpetrators ▪ address reported cases through the MRM (report up the chain)
<p>20. The _____ leads on referrals involving children, based on information from peacekeepers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Child Protection Office or ▪ Child Protection focal point.
<p>21. Forced displacement of children in armed conflict is of serious concern for two reasons: a) as a violation on its own b) possible links with _____ or _____.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ child recruitment ▪ sexual violence ▪ other grave violations
<p>22. All peacekeepers are responsible for fully understanding the violations on which the UN expects them _____.</p>	<p>To report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ They need to know the violations and the reporting mechanisms so they can contribute to mission efforts on ending violations against children in armed conflict.
<p>23. Important partners leading in child protection are _____, _____, _____, and _____.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNICEF ▪ other UN agencies – UNHCR, ILO, UNESCO, UNFPA ▪ relevant international and national NGOs ▪ national ministries: social, health,

	<p>education, youth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ inter-agency groups
24. All contact with external actors and follow-up on child protection goes through or happens in close consultation with _____.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Child Protection Advisers or ▪ Child Protection focal points
True-False	
1. Peacekeeping missions use national legislation of a Host country for reference on the age of a child in that context.	<p>False</p> <p>The UN follows international law which sets the age of a child as anyone under 18 years.</p>
2. Today's wars and violent conflict increasingly target children, women and other civilians.	<p>True</p>
3. International humanitarian law (IHL) covers denial of access to humanitarian assistance for children.	<p>True</p> <p>Geneva Conventions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - denial of children's access to help - denial of access of humanitarian agencies who deliver help to children
4. National laws supersede international laws, where they are not the same.	<p>False</p> <p>International law supersedes national laws.</p> <p>Examples of where national laws and traditional practice that apply to children may not be consistent with international law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ female genital mutilation of circumcision, still prevalent in parts of the world as a traditional practice but illegal under international law ▪ rape, including within marriage ▪ age of marriage
5. Peacekeeping missions monitor and report grave violations committed against children.	<p>True</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ one of 3 core tasks in DPKO/DFS policy on mainstreaming child protection (2009) ▪ country-based Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting (CTFMR) leads ▪ co-chaired by SRSG or DSRSG and UNICEF representative, with Child Protection and other substantive sections: human rights, political and civil affairs

<p>6. The country-based Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting (CTFMR) is responsible for dialogue with perpetrators to end violations against children.</p>	<p>False The SRSG/HOM is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ dialogue with perpetrators and ▪ development of action plans. ▪ consults with CTFMR and OSRSG-CAAC. ▪ one of 3 tasks in DPKO/DFS policy on mainstreaming child protection (2009)
<p>7. The UN does not permit peacekeepers to pay children for work, but they can give them food or other benefits.</p>	<p>False The UN prohibits all use of children under 18 for labour.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UN prohibits all child labour ▪ regardless of age permitted in national law ▪ regardless of whether exchange is for money or other benefits
<p>8. Illegal arrest and detention of children is a serious concern in conflict settings.</p>	<p>True</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ armed forces or groups may see children as enemies, or deserters
<p>9. All components in a mission contribute to child protection in daily tasks.</p>	<p>True The UN expects peacekeepers to protect children and promote their rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ in each specific function ▪ according to mission mandate ▪ guided by the CPA or Child Protection focal point.
<p>10. Peacekeeping missions report on cases of sexual violence against girls, and provide support.</p>	<p>False</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Peacekeeping missions <u>report</u> such violations; they <u>do not</u> provide support – not equipped for this specialist work ▪ humanitarian child protection actors provide support – medical, psycho-social and legal.