



## Reinforcement Training Package on Child Protection for the United Nations Police

### Pre-training Assessment

Trainers are encouraged to ask participants to answer these 10 questions a few days before the beginning of the course. This pre-training assessment would enable trainers to factor in the results and adjust the delivery method and sequence according to participants' pre-existing knowledge of child protection. Trainers should emphasize that there is only one correct answer for each question.

1. What is the international definition of a child that the United Nations Police (UNPOL) should promote?
  - a. Anyone below the age of puberty
  - b. Anyone who attends school
  - c. Anyone who is below the age of criminal responsibility
  - d. Anyone below the age of 15
  - e. Anyone below the age of 18
  - f. It depends on the national and cultural context, as teenagers may take adult responsibilities earlier in some context and lose their status as a child
  
2. What is the international definition of a child associated with an armed force or an armed group?
  - a. An African boy wearing a military uniform with a weapon
  - b. Anyone who is forcibly recruited
  - c. Any person under the age of 18 who is or has been recruited or employed by an armed force or armed group in any capacity
  - d. Boys, and sometimes girls, who are used in combatting positions by armed groups
  - e. A child below the age of 15 recruited in the armed forces
  
3. A child in contact with the law is:
  - a. Always a child who committed a crime
  - b. Always a child who witnessed a crime
  - c. Always a child who is victim of a crime

- d. A child who may have been a witness or a victim of a crime, but who never committed a crime
  - e. A child who has either been a victim of a crime, a witness of a crime or who is in conflict with the law
  - f. Always a child who is in conflict with the law
4. Child protection is defined as:
- a. The prevention of and response to all forms of violence against children
  - b. The treatment of a child as an object of right, where the child cannot be protected by himself or herself
  - c. The efforts taken to respond to the need of a person who is vulnerable and weak
  - d. The actions adults must undertake to ensure that children are not allowed to places where they face risks of being subjected to violence
5. Which violation of children's rights is not considered a 'grave violation against children in situations of armed conflict' and is not covered by the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism established by Security Council Resolution 1612 (2005)?
- a. Killing or maiming
  - b. Trafficking for labour exploitation
  - c. Attacks against schools or hospitals
  - d. Denial of humanitarian access
  - e. Rape and other forms of sexual violence
6. Which one of these acts is not considered a crime under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court?
- a. Under the crime of genocide: forcible transfer of children from one group to another
  - b. Under crimes against humanity: trafficking of children
  - c. Under crimes against humanity: Arbitrary and prolonged detention of children
  - d. Under war crimes: deliberate attacks on schools and conscription
  - e. Under war crimes: enlistment of children under 15 years by armed forces or armed groups

7. Which of the following mandates is not attributed to United Nations peace operations by the Security Council?
- a. Protection of civilians, especially women and children affected by armed conflict or criminality, including internally displaced children and refugee children
  - b. Protection and promotion of human rights, especially those of vulnerable groups like children
  - c. Monitoring, investigation and reporting on violations and abuses against children, including all forms of sexual violence, and identification and prosecution of perpetrators
  - d. Prevention of the recruitment and use of children by armed forces and groups
  - e. Special attention to the rights of children in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes
  - f. Addressing juvenile justice issues such as arbitrary or prolonged pre-trial detention and prison conditions
  - g. Conduct preventive actions directly with vulnerable population, including children, and provide direct services to those in need
8. Which statement is correct?
- a. The United Nations Police (UNPOL) is bound to the international norms, laws and standards and must uphold the highest international standards of protection, including child protection standards, in all aspects of their work through assisting, mentoring, advising, reporting, promoting, training, etc.
  - b. National laws are not relevant to UNPOL, as it is only bound by international laws and benefit from diplomatic immunity while on mission
  - c. Even though the host-State laws will determine the age of criminal responsibility, the minimum age of consent and the minimum age for marriage, UNPOL will only care about internationally defined minimum age and will therefore ignore the national laws that contradict relevant international standards
  - d. If a practice is tolerated culturally in the host-State, UNPOL should not address it in its advocacy, as there are too many challenges during an armed conflict to waste time on practices that have been socially normalized

9. Can a child who witnessed a crime contribute to judicial proceedings?
  - a. No, as this would most likely revictimize him or her
  - b. Yes, the child must collaborate at all times with prosecutors, police and judges in the best interests of justice
  - c. Yes, if the conditions are met to adapt the process to the special rights afforded to children in justice proceedings
  - d. No, as children are not reliable and risk compromising the case by lying and changing their views during the proceedings
  
10. Is sexual and gender-based violence against children a concern during armed conflict?
  - a. Yes, girls are the primary and only victims of sexual and gender-based violence in conflict generally fought by men
  - b. Yes, girls are the primary victims of sexual and gender-based violence, while boys too are also subjected to different forms of sexual and gender-based violence
  - c. No, gender roles are inverted during a conflict and children are generally protected from all forms of violence
  - d. Yes, girls and boys become more violent during a conflict and terrorize the population