

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.

Other suggestions for evaluating learning follow the table.

Evaluation Questions for Lesson 3.6	
Questions	Answers
Narrative	
<i>Note: Frame narrative evaluations as questions, requests or directions</i>	
1. Name five categories of threats to the UN, with examples for each.	1. Armed conflict <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ organized violence ▪ groups fighting each other ▪ indirectly affects UN, others 2. Terrorism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ violence by individuals or groups against civilians, non-combatants ▪ extremist attacks ▪ affects UN directly or indirectly 3. Crime <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ illegal activities for personal gain ▪ may involve violence ▪ affects UN directly or indirectly 4. Civil Unrest <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ organisation demonstrations ▪ unauthorized disturbances to public order – rioting, looting ▪ may involve violence ▪ affects UN directly or indirectly 5. Hazards <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ natural events – earthquakes, extreme weather ▪ human-caused incidents – large scale industrial accidents, vehicle accidents

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ can lead to destruction, injury, death
<p>2. Who is responsible for UN safety and security?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Host government: primary responsibility 2. UN: supplements host state with UN Security Management System <i>Learners may assign specific responsibility to functions at HQ and field.</i> 3. Each peacekeeper shares responsibility.
<p>3. Outline division of responsibility for UN staff safety and security between headquarters and missions.</p> <p>Note: You may want to expand this evaluation question to include role of each function, communication and reporting lines.</p>	<p>Headquarters – accountability chain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Secretary-General, accountable to Member States ▪ Executive Heads of UN entities – responsible to S-G ▪ USG for UNDSS – responsible to SG ▪ Senior Security Managers, Security Focal Points at HQ – in each entity <p>Missions / Country Level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Designated Official (DO) ▪ DSS Security Advisers ▪ Security Cell ▪ Single-Agency Security Offices ▪ Local Security Assistants ▪ Security Management Team ▪ Area Security Coordinators (ASCs) ▪ Wardens ▪ Personnel
<p>4. Explain MOSS and MORSS.</p>	<p>MOSS is Minimum Operating Security Standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ set of safety and security measures to manage and mitigate security risks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - communication equipment - plans and procedures - medical equipment - vehicles - premises - training ▪ differs between countries, depending on needs of DO, SMT, UNDSS ▪ standards based on security risk assessment for each location <p>MORSS is Minimum Operating Residential Security Standards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ enhance residential security <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - security guards - alarm systems - door and window bars - locks

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - safe havens ▪ CSA and DO implement and monitor <p>Both MOSS and MORSS are standards that apply to all locations with UN presence.</p>
<p>5. What is Security Risk Management?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ foundation of the UNSMS ▪ an analytical procedure with two goals <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. identify threats to programme success 2. implement measures to lower risks to acceptable levels ▪ security professionals use SRM to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - assess threats where UN staff live and work - analyse security risks - develop measures to lower risks - carry out measures to manage security risks ▪ the DO manages the SRM, supported by the SMT, security advisers and officers.
<p>6. Which system measures danger of different threats in areas where the UN operates, and assigns danger levels?</p>	<p>Security Level System (SLS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ tool to identify and measure security threat in a specific location ▪ identifies overall danger on scale from 1-6, lowest to highest ▪ evaluates five categories of threat <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - armed conflict - terrorism - crime - civil unrest - hazards ▪ tells levels of danger from cumulative threats ▪ focuses on “how to stay” rather than “when to go” ▪ added to UNSMS from January 2011 ▪ Six levels, numbers and names <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 Minimal (White) - 2 Low (Light Green) - 3 Moderate (Dark Green) - 4 Substantial (Yellow) - 5 High (Orange) - 6 Extreme (Red)
<p>7. What is the main management tool for security readiness at a duty station? Describe it.</p>	<p>Security Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ each DO and SMT must put in place a Security Plan ▪ describes security measures and arrangements for serious emergencies – hostilities, internal disorder, natural

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> disasters ▪ details ways to keep staff and family secure in emergencies, including evacuations ▪ assigns responsibilities to key individuals
<p>8. Name at least steps the UN expects peacekeepers to take on safety and security – from before they leave home and in mission.</p> <p>Suggest participants keep these as a checklist.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ know the UNSMS ▪ know details of the SMS at their location ▪ make sure they have required security clearance ▪ get medical clearance ▪ learn about security before departure ▪ get a thorough security briefing on arrival ▪ attend security briefings, and certify receipt of briefing ▪ know their warden and agency security focal point is ▪ always keep with them contact information for all security officials ▪ equip themselves properly for service at the mission, e.g. reliable short wave radio, international driving license, personal items ▪ apply and comply with all security regulations and procedures at the duty station, on and off duty; ▪ protect themselves and colleagues, not endanger safety and security ▪ complete all compulsory training ▪ know how to use a radio and the call signs
Fill in the Blanks	
1. _____ is protection against accidental events.	Safety
2. Protection against intentional damages is _____.	Security
3. A weakness that increases susceptibility to harm is _____.	Vulnerability
4. _____ is a person or thing that causes harm.	Threat
5. _____ is likelihood of threat occurring as a result of vulnerabilities.	Risk
6. The UNSMS serves three purposes: _____, _____, _____.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. enable safe conduct of UN work 2. ensure safety, security and well-being of staff 3. ensure security of UN buildings and assets

<p>7. The SLS has _____ levels that tell levels of danger from cumulative threats.</p>	<p>Six</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 Minimal (White) - 2 Low (Light Green) - 3 Moderate (Dark Green) - 4 Substantial (Yellow) - 5 High (Orange) - 6 Extreme (Red)
<p>8. The _____ is responsible for providing full protection to UN compounds and office buildings.</p>	<p>Host government</p>
<p>9. TRIP is _____.</p>	<p>Travel Request Information Process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - lets staff do mandatory security clearances on line - the UN requires security clearances, to know staff whereabouts and help in case of danger or emergency
<p>True-False</p>	
<p>1. Peacekeepers must always know their location's Security level and use it to arrange personal and official activities.</p>	<p>True</p> <p>Especially when they need security clearances for travel.</p>
<p>2. The SLS evaluates five categories of threat in a specific area or region.</p>	<p>True</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ armed conflict ▪ terrorism ▪ crime ▪ civil unrest ▪ hazards – natural, human made <p>The SLS can compare levels of threat across areas or regions.</p>
<p>3. Security advisers and focal points do not tell staff danger levels in the SLS, so they will be able to focus on their work, not be too alert to threats or worried about danger.</p>	<p>False</p> <p>Security advisers and focal points regularly tell staff:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ danger levels, especially when they request security clearance for travel ▪ specific responsibilities at each security level <p>The UN expects peacekeepers to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ know their location's security level ▪ know when it changes ▪ use knowledge of the security level to arrange official and personal activities
<p>4. When a Security Risk Assessment (SRA) shows too-high risk for personnel, the DO recommends relocation or evacuation, with USG UNDSS.</p>	<p>True.</p> <p>If relocation or evacuation is approved, USG UNDSS sends an "All Agency Communique".</p> <p>The DO recommends relocation or evacuation with the SMT.</p>

<p>5. All UN personnel must complete Basic Security in the Field (BSITF), on-line course with UNDSS.</p>	<p>True The UN requires BSITF for almost all official travel. Travel to any field location requires Advanced Security in the Field.</p>
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More ways to evaluate learning

- **Learning Evaluation Based on Learning Outcomes**
 1. Describe the UN Security Management System (SMS), roles and responsibilities of key players
 2. Explain the Security Risk Management (SRM) Framework
 3. Describe the UN Security Levels System
 4. Explain security clearance procedures for travel - to, in, out of a mission

- **Learning Evaluation Using Graphics, to Show Connections.** Get participants working in small teams to prepare wall graphics or big visuals of different parts of the UN safety and security systems.
 1. UN Security Management System – showing key players, roles, how they connect
 2. Security Risk Management System (SRM)– showing the framework and steps
 3. Security Level System – levels, security grade, colours; evaluation of risk; structured threat assessment

- **Learning Evaluation Linked to UNDSS Basic and Advanced Security in the Field.** Lesson 3.6 covers the same content as in the two security courses. People must take these before they deploy.
 - If participants have taken the courses, have them brief each other on essential knowledge. Fill gaps, correct any errors.
 - If participants have not taken the courses, encourage them to do it, if possible. Covering the content in two ways reinforces learning.