

Evaluation

Notes on Use: Types of learning evaluation questions are:

- 1) Fill in the blank/sentence completion
- 2) Narrative
- 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 3.7	
Questions	Answers
Fill in the Blanks	
1. Personal safety and security is an _____ responsibility.	Individual. Learners may say “shared” responsibility, also true. Peacekeepers are responsible and accountable for their own safety and security. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Host country has primary responsibility to protect UN staff, buildings and assets. ▪ The UN uses UNSMS to strengthen safety and security. ▪ Peacekeepers have to help keep themselves safe – through <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) strong sense of security awareness b) adjusting behaviour
2. _____ of the rules, customs and habits of your host country can put you and colleagues in danger.	Not knowing, unawareness Lack of knowledge, lack of awareness Failure to learn
3. _____ is the best policy.	Prevention The best way to be safe and secure is to avoid trouble.

<p>4. Rehearsing different possible threat scenarios and how you can react is one way to _____.</p>	<p>Prepare, be prepared.</p> <p>Avoiding threats and risks is prevention. You also need to prepare - strengthen your confidence and ability to handle potential threats.</p>
<p>5. Being prepared to handle security risks includes having _____ in your cell phone, being able to call quickly.</p>	<p>Emergency numbers Numbers of security officials</p> <p>Do not just have the numbers on quick-dial – practice until you can initiate that call immediately. Assault happens fast. You may need to change where you keep your phone.</p>
<p>6. Immediately _____ during any rescue by force in a hostage situation.</p>	<p>Immediately drop to the floor or ground and take cover</p>
<p>Narrative</p>	
<p>1. Name the five principles of personal security</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Be aware 2. Avoid routine 3. Maintain your security procedures 4. Maintain good communications 5. Exercise initiative and common sense
<p>2. Part of security is being aware, noticing the unusual. Give three examples.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ unauthorized parked cars ▪ loiterers ▪ someone following your car ▪ someone following you or family members ▪ suspicious individuals, vehicles or objects ▪ anyone taking pictures, sketching a map, taking note of office or residence ▪ someone watching your building with no clear reason ▪ multiple passes by “interested” individuals – on foot, bicycle, vehicle, taxi, boat (even drones, aircraft) ▪ suspicious demonstrators, food vendors, street sweepers, shoe shiners ▪ any unexpected or suspicious objects
<p>3. What does “be suspicious” mean to personal safety and security?</p>	<p>It means presume you may be a victim.</p>

	<p>Especially if you are a naturally trusting person, you may not be in the habit of questioning, looking beyond the surface. Get into that habit, to avoid threats.</p>
<p>4. Your personal security assessment requires knowing about the politics, economy, culture and environment of the host country. Give examples of several questions that will help you broaden and deepen your knowledge of each.</p>	<p>The lesson gives these questions. Encourage people to add their own, especially those with peacekeeping experience.</p> <p>Politics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the political climate? • What type of government is it? • Is there a governmental authority or structure at your location? Is it stable? • Is there political conflict? • Are certain colours or symbols associated with political groups? • Are there any upcoming major political events? <p>Economy :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the economic climate? • Are many people unemployed and does this affect crime? • Is inflation a significant problem in the country? • Are there legitimate banks? • How will local people view your economic status? <p>Culture :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do people relate to one another? • What is important to know from people around you? • Do people view and treat men and women differently from people at home? • Is there a daily reflection of religious life? • How does the host population deal with outsiders? • Is your behaviour acceptable or are there things that you should do differently? <p>Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the local conditions that may affect your personal situation? • How is the climate? • What is the weather in different seasons? • What are common diseases? • What is the situation for personal

	<p>hygiene?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there acts of nature such as floods, earthquakes, etc.?
<p>5. What do you need to note about suspicious individuals and vehicles?</p>	<p>People</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethnicity • Height • Build • Sex • Age • Weight • Clothing (noting people may change this – still useful to note it) • Whether alone or with others • Where you see them, frequency <p>Vehicles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • license plate – type and number • Body style, size, colour • Make, model, year • Any peculiarities – decals in windows, muddy body, damage, different tires • Occupants
<p>6. Preventing and avoiding trouble is the best policy. Name at least five ways.</p> <p>If you do this evaluation question with groups, take time to collect responses. Together, groups should cover most points.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Keep a low profile. Dress and behave conservatively. Do not display jewellery, cash, keys, other valuables. 2. Avoid routines; they make your movements easy to predict. 3. Vary your routes and times to and from work. 4. Always follow your instincts. If you feel uncomfortable about a location or person, leave immediately. 5. Do not hesitate to call attention if you are in danger: scream, shout, blow the horn of your vehicle. 6. Stay away from situations which could be threatening, e.g.: political rallies, demonstrations. 7. Be honest with yourself, aware of your capabilities. 8. Try to stay in good physical shape. 9. Remember that most incidents take place as a person leaves or returns home – be wary. 10. Take necessary precautions when alone, and after dark. 11. Avoid known ambush, sniper, and conflict areas.

<p>7. Present arguments for and against use of self-defence and weapons when you are attacked.</p>	<p>Staff must make personal decisions about self-defence and use of weapons. Opinions differ.</p> <p>Self-defence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Techniques require training and practice • legal and always accessible • gives self-confidence • cannot be used against you <p>Improvised weapons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • anything accessible can be used • requires no special training <p>Mace</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • local laws may apply to mace use – respect them • requires training and familiarity • limited shelf-life • not always accessible when you need it <p>Guns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • against UN policy for UN personnel to carry weapons, unless as an official part of the job • must comply with local laws if staff members decide to have a gun at home • requires continuous training • not always accessible when needed • can give a false sense of security • could be used against you <p>Use of mace or firearms could result in criminal charges or a civil claim, even if use seems justified.</p>
<p>8. What steps do you take immediately after any serious incident or attack?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Go to a safe place ▪ Inform security office or head of office ▪ Report incident quickly, accurately ▪ Get professional help, counselling ▪ Seek medical help – deal with shock ▪ Call a friend or close colleague
<p>9. Seven specific personal security threats are covered in the lesson. Name them</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sexual violence, sexual assault 2. Arrest, detention

<p>and give several tips on handling each.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Hostage taking 4. Crowds, protests and demonstrations 5. Land mines, ERW, and IEDs 6. Weapons firing 7. Hijacking <p>See <i>the lesson for tips.</i></p>
<p>10. Explain threats from land mines, ERW and IEDs – and ways to avoid them.</p>	<p>Landmines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explosives or other materials, usually encased and concealed • designed to destroy or damage vehicles; wound, kill, disable personnel <p>Ways to avoid</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • know where landmines are and stay away • Where fighting is continuing or has taken place • Around existing or abandoned military camps or military positions • On or alongside unused footpaths, tracks • On soft edges of hard surface roads In and around culverts, drains, bridges • In and around abandoned houses • In and around wells and water access points • In low or hidden areas where people might take cover • At stream crossing points • speak to local people, including women, to be alert to mined areas • follow signs in areas marked by mine clearance programmes <p>ERW</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explosive devices left or abandoned after a conflict, not detonated • grenades, rockets, mortars, artillery shells, bombs, cluster munition, fuses <p>Ways to avoid</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be alert to booby traps, explosive devices hidden in doors, windows or make to look attractive – souvenirs, toys • do not enter deserted buildings • do not pick up items left lying around – no matter how innocent they appear • don't walk off the road, even on the edges • take calls of nature behind a vehicle • look for warning signs, clues – stay away from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dead animals or skeletons

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fields with unexplainable lack of farm animals - Small, round, regularly-spaced potholes - Evidence of fighting, e.g.: military presence, trenches - Mines exposed by weather - Fuses sticking out of the ground, may be finger-sized - Pieces of wire or barbed wire - Bypasses around stretches of seemingly serviceable road or track - An uncultivated field surrounded by cultivated fields - Small piles of rocks, crossed sticks, knotted grass, or rocks across a path - Flags or plastic bags hanging from trees - Sticks inserted into tree bark <p>IEDs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any explosive devices assembled by a user, not made in a commercial factory • frequent in conflicts involving insurgents or non-regular forces • may be time bombs or booby traps • may be in a vehicle, hidden, buried, carried by a suicide bomber
<p>11. How can you reduce your risk of hijacking?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stay off the roads – minimise vehicle travel. ▪ Avoid travel in evenings, places hijackers favour. Stay informed about these. ▪ Always stay alert in approaching and leaving your residence. ▪ Vary your daily routine, times and routes. ▪ Travel with another person. ▪ Travel with another vehicle. ▪ Be especially alert at red lights, stop signs, crossings. ▪ Lock vehicle, keep windows closed. ▪ Keep vehicle in good mechanical condition. ▪ Keep vehicle fuel tank at least half-full.
<p>12. How can you keep yourself safe and secure at home?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Make sure doors and windows have good locks. ▪ Lock your doors, even if you are home or leave for a few minutes

	<p>only.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use shades, curtains, or blinds on every window. ▪ Be cautious about listing names in phone directories or on mailboxes and gateposts – check with security officials. ▪ Don't leave valuable items outside. ▪ Don't leave tools where potential criminals can find them, e.g.: ladder, screwdriver, crowbar. ▪ Never automatically open your door to strangers. ▪ Always supervise individuals doing work at your residence. ▪ If possible, avoid sleeping with your windows open.
<p>13. What steps apply to general office security?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Screen and escort visitors. ▪ Keep desks in public areas free. ▪ Make sure fire extinguishers and First Aid Kits are clearly visible. ▪ Keep all fire escapes clear. ▪ Secure confidential papers. ▪ Avoid working alone. ▪ Lock up. ▪ NEVER leave office keys on a desk. ▪ Do not accept suspicious mail. ▪ Do not leave valuables or money unsecured. ▪ Keep your eyes open for anything suspicious, and report it.
<p>14. What precautions help keep you secure when you are on the move?</p>	<p>On Foot</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before going out, shut all closures on bags. • Put your wallet in a front pocket or under clothing. • Only carry the cash you need. Keep some in a bag, some on you. • Wear comfortable shoes. • Be aware and alert to your surroundings. • Walk nearer to the curb to avoid passing too close to shrubbery, dark doorways, and hidden places. If possible, walk against traffic • Whenever possible, avoid walking alone at night. • Never take shortcuts through isolated areas. • Do not use headphones while walking. • Keep your car keys in your hand to quickly open your vehicle door. • Get to know your neighbours and your neighbourhood. Where is the nearest police station? Which stores,

	<p>restaurants, and businesses are open late at night?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always carry personal communication equipment, <p>Driving</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don't be over-confident. A vehicle can give a false sense of security. • Vary your route and routine when you may be a target. • Use main roads, take alternate routes as necessary. • Avoid known ambush, sniper, and conflict areas. • Beware of staged scenarios to make you stop your vehicle – a person pretending injury on the road. Tell the nearest police. • NEVER pick up hitchhikers. Think twice before offering help to a stranded motorist, regardless of sex. • Whenever possible, travel on well-lit, populated streets. Keep the windows rolled up and KEEP THE DOORS LOCKED • If possible, drive with another vehicle, especially at night. • Be alert to red lights and stop signs. Try to adjust driving speed to avoid stopping at traffic lights. Be ready to sound the horn and take evasive action if threatened. • If you suspect someone is following you, make a few turns down active streets. Do not drive into your own driveway or park in a deserted area. If the vehicle continues to follow you, drive to a location where you can get help, e.g.: nearby police station, hospital or UN office. • If someone tries to force you off the road, blow the horn constantly to attract attention. If forced over, put your vehicle in reverse as soon as you stop and back away. Blow your horn and keep the vehicle in motion. • In a car-jacking, don't argue or resist, at all. Hand over keys and other items on demand. Make a mental note of car-jacker's description, if you can. <p>Vehicle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not stop, park, or leave your vehicle in a way to cause danger. • Avoid parking in high risk areas.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park vehicle properly and secure. • Do not leave attractive or personal items visible. • Never surrender vehicle keys. • Check your vehicle before getting inside. <p>Checkpoints</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce speed and be prepared to stop. • Take off sunglasses. • Keep both hands visible at all times. • Be patient, friendly and courteous. • Do not try to bribe your way out. • Show I.D. if asked, but don't hand it over. • Stay in or close to your vehicle. • Observe any search closely. • Protest removal of items, but don't resist.
True – False	
<p>1. You notice a strange package in the stairwell of your apartment residence. You should open it, before going into your home.</p>	<p>False If you see something suspicious, DO NOT TOUCH IT. Immediately contact your security office or focal point.</p>
<p>2. When you are attacked, your only two options are “fight or flight”.</p>	<p>False “Fight or flight” is the physical reaction that attack or stress immediately causes (adrenalin spike, heart rate increase).</p> <p>If you are attacked, assess your attackers and quickly weigh options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Talk your way out of it – calmly, quietly ▪ Shout for help, yell “fire” ▪ Flee – especially if you can run fast and attackers don't have weapons ▪ Fight ▪ Submit to demands
<p>3. The UN will do everything possible to gain the freedom of personnel held ransom, including paying ransom.</p>	<p>False The UN will do everything possible, but paying ransom is not possible. The UN <u>will not</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ pay ransom ▪ make substantial concessions ▪ intervene with Member States to make concessions for it
<p>4. If you are arrested, do not write or sign anything until you have seen a UN representative.</p>	<p>True</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ insist on your rights as a UN staff member ▪ Insist on communicating with your office ▪ Answer questions truthfully, BUT do not sign anything until you have seen a UN rep.

<p>5. If you are the victim of a hostage-taking, first try to negotiate with the hostage-takers.</p>	<p>False</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Do not speak unless spoken to, and keep a low profile – <u>don't</u> start trying to negotiate. It may anger the hostage-takers. ▪ Don't initiate anything. ▪ Don't fight back. ▪ Don't make <i>any</i> sudden moves – ask first ▪ Hostage-takers may be on drugs or drunk – keep calm and obey orders.
<p>6. Mine clearance programmes paint rocks red to mark unsafe areas, and repaint them white when they have cleared the mines.</p>	<p>True</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ another mark may be signs with skull-and-crossbones, normally on a red triangle ▪ local people will have their own marks – know them! <p>Be sure to get briefings on how mine clearance programmes mark mined and safe areas in your mission area.</p>
<p>7. If you hear an explosion or see a mine explode, the priority is to get away as quickly as possible.</p>	<p>False</p> <p>If you hear or see a mine explode, STOP MOVING. This is true whether you are in a vehicle or on foot. Steps are: stop movement immediately inform and warn people around you note the area evaluate the situation DO NOT MOVE from your position – wait for qualified help to come to you if you are walking and must leave, retrace your footsteps – don't rush if you're in a vehicle, stay there unless: it's on fire or your life is threatened.</p>
<p>8. If stopped by hijackers, leave the ignition running when you exit the vehicle.</p>	<p>True.</p> <p>Follow these steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Don't resist ▪ Keep hands in view at all times ▪ Undo your seatbelt slowly and explain what you're doing ▪ Follow hijacker's instructions quickly ▪ Give up personal items on demand – jewellery, purses, wallets, watches, briefcases ▪ Don't be rude or show anger; do nothing to provoke the hijackers

More ways to evaluate learning

- **General Evaluation**

1. Ask participants to sum up the most important things they learned about personal security awareness in peacekeeping. Make sure they have absorbed key messages.
2. The lesson covers seven types of personal security threats. Get participants to explain with detailed tips for preventing and handling each. Option: assign groups one type of threat – ask for as many tips as possible, not several. Invite groups to present. Fill any gaps.
 1. Sexual violence, sexual assault
 2. Arrest, detention
 3. Hostage taking
 4. Crowds, protests and demonstrations
 5. Land mines, ERW, and IEDs
 6. Weapons firing
 7. Hijacking

The lesson also covers tips for personal security at home, at the office and on-the-move. Add these three topics to group assignments on personal security threats (10 groups total).