
ASSESSMENT GUIDE

OVERVIEW

This learning assessment is composed of a pre-training quiz aimed at assessing learners' knowledge on child protection before the training; short quizzes after each module for learners to self-assess their learning; and a final quiz to assess learners' knowledge after the completion of the training.

LEARNING OUTCOME

- Assess the pre-training knowledge of participants on child protection issues
- Allow participants to self-evaluate their level of learning after each module
- Assess the learning of participants at the end of the training

ACTIVITY

Multiple choice quizzes

LEARNING HANDOUT

- Pre-training multiple choice quiz
- Multiple choice quizzes for each module
- End of training multiple choice quiz

FACILITATION TIME

Approximately 2 hours: 10 minutes included in each module and 30 minutes for end of training quiz

TRAINER'S NOTES



The evaluation aspect of this training is divided into three parts:

1. A pre-training multiple choice quiz to enable learners and trainers to assess learners' level of knowledge of child protection issues prior to the start of the training;
2. Short, multiple choice quizzes at the end of each training module to enable learners to self-assess their level of learning;
3. An end of training multiple choice quiz to assess learners' level of learning after this training.



You will see trainer's notes at the beginning of the introductory session and at the end of each training module to guide you on when and how to use the pre-training and end of module quizzes. The quizzes are provided below, with the correct answer indicated in bold font.

Please note that all questions are multiple choice. There is only one correct answer to each question. Remind participants of this before every quiz to ensure there is no confusion about this aspect.

On some occasions, trainers may envisage using the quiz at the beginning of the session, to measure the level of knowledge and enter the subject matter differently. It is up to the trainer to adjust how she or he will use the quiz.

Pre-Training Quiz: 10 minutes



Learners should circle one correct answer for each question. Below, correct answers appear in bold.

1. When deployed in a UN field mission on which legal framework should UN Police Officers base their own behavior towards children?
 - a) **International laws and standards**
 - b) National and customary laws of the host country
 - c) Their home country's national laws
 - d) Agreeable values among the host communities

2. The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) defines a child as every human being below the age of _____ unless under national law, majority is attained earlier.
 - a) Twelve years
 - b) **Eighteen years**
 - c) Sixteen years
 - d) Seven years

3. Children are more affected than adults by armed conflict because:
 - a) **Children are still growing up and developing, and armed conflict can affect their development.**
 - b) Children are not capable of coping with the impact of violence.
 - c) Children are by nature violent and for that reason are more likely to join armed groups.

4. Child protection concerns:
 - a) Child victims of crimes or violations
 - b) Child witnesses of crimes or violations
 - c) Children accused or convicted of crimes or violations
 - d) **All children**

5. Which of the following constitutes sexual exploitation and abuse of children in a UN peacekeeping mission?
 - a) **Consensual sex with a 17-year-old**
 - b) Non-consensual sex with an 18-year-old
 - c) Consensual sex with a co-worker resulting in an unwanted pregnancy

6. Are UNPOL personnel authorized to give money to a sixteen-year-old to wash their mission vehicle?
- a) Yes, if they have the permission of his/her guardian.
 - b) No as this is considered child labor and could encourage labor for money instead of favoring education which would be a negative impact on the child's development.**
 - c) Yes, if they pay him/her fairly, there will be a positive impact on his/her living conditions.
 - d) No, only civilians can do it within the mission.
7. The age of criminal responsibility in a host country depends on:
- a) The international standards on justice for children
 - b) The national laws of the host country**
 - c) The UN Resolutions used in peacekeeping missions
8. Which of the following are not child protection partners for a UN peacekeeping mission within a host country?
- a) The International Criminal Court**
 - b) the Child protection unit in the host country police
 - c) Social workers
 - d) UNICEF
9. Which international norm or law promotes preventive detention of children as a good practice to prevent crime?
- a) The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
 - b) The United Nations Standards Minimum rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice
 - c) The United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty
 - d) No international legal instrument promotes preventive detention of children; it is rather strongly encouraged to only use it as a measure of last resort.**
10. While interviewing a child victim, witness or a child accused of a crime, you should:
- a) reassure the child that everything will be fine and that you will certainly solve the child's situation.
 - b) listen to the child's opinion and point of view and take these into consideration when making decisions concerning the child.**
 - c) use your authority to intimidate the child to ensure that he or she will tell the truth.
 - d) All of the above.

Mini-Quizzes by Module: 10 minutes each

Module 1 Mini-Quiz

1. The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child defines a child as “every human being below the age of 18 years, unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier.” However, the age of majority will vary from one country to the next. In determining who is a child, UN Police Officers should rely on:
 - a) the age of majority under the national law of the country where they are deployed.
 - b) the level of maturity of the child.
 - c) the definition of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.**
 - d) All of the above.

2. Children can be more affected by armed conflict than adults because:
 - a) they are still developing and learning.
 - b) they are more easily influenced and may not fully understand the full consequences of their actions.
 - c) they do not have the same means and resources to address difficult situations.
 - d) All of the above.**

3. Which violation of children’s rights is one of the six “grave violations” committed against children in situations of armed conflict as defined by the UN Security Council?
 - a) Early and forced marriage
 - b) Recruitment and use of children by armed forces and armed groups**
 - c) Detention of children
 - d) Forced labor in mines

4. During armed conflicts, which grave violation affects only girls?
 - a) Recruitment and use as soldiers
 - b) Killing and maiming
 - c) Sexual violence
 - d) Girls and boys are subjected to all these violations**

Module 2 Mini-Quiz

1. The international framework for child protection is composed of:
 - a) **international laws, UN Security Council resolutions, norms and guidelines.**
 - b) national laws of member States that have ratified international treaties.
 - c) the six grave violations against children during armed conflict and other UN resolutions.

2. The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child applies to:
 - a) children below the age of majority according to national laws.
 - b) **all children below the age of 18 years.**
 - c) all youths below the age of 25 years in countries that have ratified the Convention.

4. Why is it important for UN police officers to understand the national laws of the host State?
 - a) It is not, as they should apply international laws.
 - b) **To properly advise their national counterpart who must work within this legal framework.**
 - c) Because they should be able to do a comparison with their own national laws for advocacy purposes.

5. Which instruments guide the roles and responsibilities of UN police officers in their action?
 - a) The national law of the host country
 - b) **The international law, norms and guidelines as well as UN policies**
 - c) The international law and national law

Module 3 Mini-Quiz

1. A UN staff member engaged in consensual sexual activities with a 17-year-old local girl. Should it be considered sexual exploitation?
 - a) It should not be considered sexual exploitation as the girl consented to the intercourse.
 - b) It should be considered sexual exploitation because the girl is under 18 years of age and UN staff members are bound by international standards of conduct that prohibit such acts.**
 - c) It should not be considered sexual exploitation if the girl is above the age of majority established in the host country.
 - d) It will depend on whether the interview with the girl confirms that she consented to the intercourse.

2. Which of the following situations does not constitute child labor as prohibited by the UN Code of Conduct?
 - a) UN Police Officers asking a 19-year-old to help wash their UN vehicles after school in exchange for money.**
 - b) UN Police Officers encouraging child street vendors to sell fruits close to the UN compound, as it is convenient for them to buy the fruits close to the office.
 - c) UN Police officers asking children from the nearby village to clean the UN compound in exchange for money.

3. Which of the following statements is incorrect? All UN personnel have a duty to...
 - a) know the UN code of conduct.
 - b) report suspected misconduct through the different channels available (Chain of Command, Focal points, Office of Internal Oversight Services, Conduct and Discipline Team, etc.).
 - c) report rumors in good faith without supporting evidence.**
 - d) cooperate with UN investigations.

4. Possible consequences of misconduct by UN staff include:
 - a) Being sentenced to prison in the host State.
 - b) Repatriation and criminal proceedings.**
 - c) Having to pay a retribution to the family of the victim.

Module 4 Mini-Quiz

1. Who is usually the UN mission Focal Point on all child protection issues?
 - a) The Gender Adviser
 - b) The Director of Mission Support
 - c) The Police Commissioner
 - d) The Child Protection Adviser**

2. From the list below, which actor is not a key actor within the UN mission?
 - a) Human Rights Section
 - b) Ministry of Social Affairs**
 - c) Political Affairs Section
 - d) Military Component

3. Actors of national child protection systems include:
 - a) Local communities**
 - b) UN headquarter teams
 - c) African Union

4. Which of the national government actors identified below is part of the child protection system:
 - a) National police
 - b) Social workers
 - c) Ministry of Education
 - d) Nurses
 - e) Military personnel
 - f) None of them
 - g) All of them**

5. As UN police officers, how would you positively influence the coordination between the different actors?
 - a) By focusing on developing good relationships, putting aside prejudice, taking the role of conciliator, understanding the difference of opinions and being able to propose alternative solutions while keeping in mind the international standards.**
 - b) By focusing on actors that are trustworthy and that understand my work and the important role of UN police within the child protection system.
 - c) By coordinating mainly with UN actors that are bound by the same international standards and code of conduct.

Module 5 Mini-Quiz

1. The purpose of monitoring and reporting is to:
 - a) To inform the host State government of the lack of expertise on child protection interventions in the country.
 - b) To gather accurate, timely, objective and reliable information on grave violations committed against children in situations of armed conflict, as well as in other situations of concern.**
 - c) To immediately prosecute all members of armed groups by the International Criminal Court.

2. Which of the six grave violations mentioned below does not lead to being listed in the UN Secretary General's annual report?
 - a) Recruitment and use of children
 - b) Attacks against schools and hospitals
 - c) Abduction of children
 - d) Denial of humanitarian access**

3. Which actions cannot be undertaken by the child protection working group at the country level?
 - a) Recommend additional technical assistance to the country concerned to strengthen its national capacities to protect children.
 - b) Recommend greater funding for child protection from donors.
 - c) Propose recommendations to parties to conflict, the international community and to the Secretary-General.
 - d) Enforce the national legal framework on child protection measures vis-a-vis the host State government.**

4. The six grave violations of children's rights in times of armed conflict are:
 - a) Recruitment and use of children, forced labor of children, sexual violence against children, denial of humanitarian access, killing and maiming of children, and denial of legal rights.
 - b) Recruitment and use of children, killing and maiming of children, sexual violence against children, attacks against schools and hospitals, abduction of children, and denial of humanitarian access.**
 - c) Child Trafficking, child prostitution, child pornography, early and forced marriage, and sexual exploitation of children by UN personnel.
 - d) violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation of children.

Module 6 Mini-Quiz

1. The definition of crime prevention is:
 - a) To take measures to ensure that all criminal cases are brought to the judicial system and are resolved.
 - b) To develop strategies and take measures that seek to reduce the risk of the occurrence of crimes, and their potential harmful effects on individuals and society, including fear of crime, by intervening to influence their multiple causes.**
 - c) To develop strategies and take measures to ensure that crime is eradicated from a society.
 - d) To ensure that children cannot commit other crimes once they have been convicted and imprisoned.
 - e) All of the above.

2. Tertiary prevention refers to:
 - a) Measures aimed at preventing detained children and other children already in conflict with the law from committing new offenses.
 - b) Measures aimed at preventing children that have already been victims of criminal acts from being submitted to more violations in the future.
 - c) Measures aimed at preventing detained children and other children already in conflict with the law from committing new offenses and at preventing children that have already been victims of criminal acts from being submitted to more violations in the future.**

3. Which of the following actors are important to be included in prevention activities in the host country?
 - a) Host State police, communities and children**
 - b) The Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and DPKO headquarters
 - c) The United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime, WHO, UNDP and UNFPA
 - d) Only adults, as children are too young to contribute to prevention measures.

4. Which of the following examples is not a diversion measure in a case involving a juvenile offender?
 - a) Putting the child in preventive detention**
 - b) Verbal warning to the child
 - c) Asking the child to perform community work
 - d) Asking the child to apologize

Module 7 Mini-Quiz

1. According to the Beijing Rules on the Administration of Juvenile Justice, when a child is arrested, his or her parents should be notified:
 - a) Within 24 hours.
 - b) As soon as possible.**
 - c) It depends on national legislation.
 - d) They don't need to be notified.

2. According to the Tokyo Rules on Non-Custodial Measures, pre-trial detention of a child in criminal proceedings should be used:
 - a) when the child refuses to cooperate with the police.
 - b) if it helps the investigation.
 - c) only as a means of last resort and for the shortest possible time.**
 - d) if the child has committed a second crime.

3. Which of the methods below is not a diversion measures?
 - a) Issuing a verbal warning to the child
 - b) Imposing a fine on the child or the child's parents
 - c) Detaining the child for 24 hours before releasing him/her**
 - d) Requiring the child to perform community service

4. According to international juvenile justice standards, which of the sentences below is incorrect?
 - a) Children should be detained separately from adults as well as boys separately from girls.
 - b) Detention of children should only be used as a last resort.
 - c) Permitting a child to remain free until a verdict is issued is a possible alternative to police custody.
 - d) Preventive detention is a good practice that should be promoted in prevention strategies.**

Module 8 Mini-Quiz

1. Why is interviewing a child different from interviewing an adult?
 - a) **Children have not yet completed their development, they may have a different conception of time than adults and may not understand the urgency of a situation.**
 - b) Children are of smaller size than adults, hence the interviewing technique must be adapted.
 - c) Children and adults are human beings with equal rights, there is no difference in the interviewing techniques except for the use of simpler wording for children.
 - d) Age is not important, only gender should be considered in the interviewing techniques.

2. When interviewing a child, which of the following practices is inappropriate?
 - a) The police officer should ensure that he or she has understood well what the child is saying by asking follow-up questions using the child's own words, such as, "You told me that you were hurt, tell me about that."
 - b) **The police officer should gather as much information as possible, even if the child is tired.**
 - c) The police officer should allow the child to talk about things that are not directly related to the investigation.
 - d) The police officer should use simple language and only ask one question at a time.

3. When interviewing a child, UNPOL should encourage host police officers to:
 - a) **Ensure that the interpreter translates the police officer's words properly and those of the child also.**
 - b) Spend as much time as needed on interviewing a child, as this is special and it is better to get it done soon even if the interview lasts an entire day.
 - c) Avoid interviewing children as they are too young to be credible witnesses.
 - d) Use technical and complex terminology so that the child learns the correct way to discuss justice issues during the interview.

4. Distress and shock can be caused by:
 - a) a single event
 - b) an on-going situation
 - c) multiple events over time
 - d) **all of the above**

End of Training Evaluation: 30 minutes

1. In a case involving a child, the main focus of any police intervention should be:
 - a) establishing peace and security at any cost, even if it means neglecting children.
 - b) punishment of criminals and setting a warning example, especially if the offender is an adolescent boy.
 - c) considering the best interests of the child.**
 - d) imposing the participation of the child irrespective of its age in as many judicial procedures as possible, as prescribed by the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

2. Is the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) relevant in a context of armed conflict?
 - a) Yes, as it is a body of human rights law which applies in peace operations.**
 - b) Yes, as it authorizes UN police to ignore the national laws of the country in all circumstances.
 - c) No, as the occurrence of an armed conflict eliminates all human rights obligations.
 - d) No, as only DPKO policies are relevant to UNPOL personnel.

3. International child protection laws and standards aim at protecting:
 - a) children associated with armed groups and forces.
 - b) child victims and witnesses of crimes.
 - c) children in the custody of law enforcement officials.
 - d) children in detention centres.
 - e) all children.**

4. Which of the following groups of children is generally less impacted by armed conflict?
 - a) Separated and unaccompanied children.
 - b) Children associated with armed groups.
 - c) Children living in the street.
 - d) Children in conflict with the law.
 - e) Refugee or displaced children.
 - f) Generally, all children are impacted in a way or another when living in a country where there is an armed conflict.**

5. UN Police Officers can give money to a sixteen-year-old to clean their houses:
 - a) if they have the permission of his/her guardian, there is no negative impact.
 - b) in no circumstance as this would be considered child labor and could encourage labor for money instead of favoring education which would be a negative impact on the child's development.**

- c) if they pay him/her fairly there will be a positive impact on his/her living conditions.
 - d) as long as the national laws allow for children to work at that age.
6. Which statement is true?
- a) Boys cannot be victims of sexual violence.
 - b) When a child is the victim of sexual violence, law enforcement officials must verify if the child consented to the intercourse to determine if she or he is a victim or an offender.
 - c) Early and forced marriages, child pornography and child trafficking for sexual purposes are no crimes when permitted in the national laws, and are therefore not relevant to UNPOL.
 - d) Even if a child consented to sexual intercourse with an adult and accepted favors in exchange for sex, this is a case of sexual exploitation and the child must be considered as victim.**
7. Which actor is best placed to advise UN Police Officers and report cases concerning child protection issues within a UN peacekeeping mission?
- a) Child Protection Advisors**
 - b) National civil society organizations
 - c) UN military
 - d) UN Committee on the Rights of the Child in Geneva
8. The UN Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism's main purpose is to:
- a) monitor and report on violations of children's rights by UN peacekeepers.
 - b) monitor and report on the six grave violations of children's rights in armed conflict.**
 - c) gather information to facilitate ceasefire negotiations with armed groups.
 - d) monitor and report on corruption within the host government.
9. What is the responsibility of UN Police Officers in the UN Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism?
- a) It is not the responsibility of the UN Police Officers but rather the responsibility of the UN Security Council to monitor violations of children's rights in the host countries.
 - b) Report on all cases of child abuse witnessed during their mandate to the Child Protection Advisor for further verification and reporting.**
 - c) Report on cases only related to the six grave child rights violations that are not handled by the local authority.
 - d) Wait for requests from the host police to initiate investigations on violations of children's rights.
10. Which of the following statements constitute a prevention activity that UNPOL personnel can undertake?

- a) Encourage host police personnel to work with the prosecutor to obtain a conviction in a rape case.
- b) Monitor interviews conducted by the host police with a child who is a possible victim of incest to obtain information required by the prosecutor.
- c) Collaborate with host police to organise information sessions with communities to help reintegrate children in conflict with the law.**
- d) Take child victims of sexual exploitation home while their case is treated by the national authorities.

11. Diversion measures in cases involving children are:

- a) applicable always, in all countries, to avoid follow-up and documentation.
- b) a good way to secure customary arrangements when families agree to withdraw charges against a man who raped a girl if the latter marries her abuser.
- c) a good way to ensure that the child does not have to undergo long and complex judicial procedures for minor offences.**
- d) different from a country to another, so it is too complicated for UNPOL to effectively promote their application.

12. Which of the following can be used as alternatives to detention?

- a) Issuing a verbal warning to the child.**
- b) Requiring the child to perform services for the police.
- c) Placing the child in an open adult detention facility.
- d) All of the above.

13. Which of the following is not one of the guidelines on justice in matters involving child victims and witnesses of crime?

- a) Every child deserves individual treatment, respect and protection as they are unique and valuable human beings.
- b) Every child has the right to express their views and opinions but these views do not necessarily have to be taken into consideration in judicial processes.**
- c) Every child has the right to protection and a right to a standard of living and these rights must be a primary consideration in the best interests of the child.
- d) Every child has the right to be treated fairly and equally regardless of their race, ethnicity, gender, language, national, disability, birth or status.

14. UNPOL should mentor host police personnel when preparing and conducting interviews with children because:

- a) children lie and it is more complicated to get the truth, therefore it is useful for UNPOL to help their national counterparts.

- b) the techniques to be used when interviewing a child differ from those used with adults. As this requires specific skills, UNPOL should seek guidance and support from CPAs and other child protection actors in and outside the mission.**
- c) it is better for UNPOL to interview all children themselves, as host police personnel are generally not trained to do it.
- d) children who have experienced armed conflict are violent and several police officers are needed to ensure that they can control the child if he or she is violent.

15. UN Police Officers should use international standards and guidelines in child protection when:

- a) they are mentoring and training host State police.
- b) they are deployed to UN field missions to regulate their own behaviour towards children.
- c) reporting a breach of the UN Peacekeepers code of conduct.
- d) All of the above.**

7. Which of the following statements constitute a prevention activity that the UNPOL personnel can undertake?
- e) Encourage host police personnel to work with the prosecutor to obtain a conviction in a rape case.
 - f) Monitor interviews conducted by the host police with a child who is a possible victim of incest in order to obtain information required by the prosecutor.
 - g) Collaborate with host police in order to organise information sessions with communities to help reintegrate children in conflict with the law.**
 - h) Take child victims of sexual exploitation at home while their case is treated by the national authorities.
8. Diversion measures in cases involving children are:
- e) Applicable at all time, in all countries, in order to avoid follow-up and documentation
 - f) A good way to secure customary arrangements when families agree to withdraw charges against a man who raped a girl if the latter marries her abuser.
 - g) a good way to ensure that the child does not have to undergo long and complex judicial procedures for minor offences.**
 - h) different from a country to another, so it is too complicated for UNPOL to effectively promote its application
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 - g) Placing the child in an open adult detention facility
 - h) All of the above
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 - b) Every child has the right to express their views and opinions, but these views do not necessarily have to be taken into consideration in judicial processes**
 - c) Every child has the right to protection and a right to a standard of living and these rights must be a primary consideration in the best interests of the child
 - d) Every child has the right to be treated fairly and equally regardless of their race, ethnicity, gender, language, national, disability, birth or status

11. UNPOL should mentor host police personnel when preparing and conducting interviews with children because:

- e) children lie and it is more complicated to get the truth, therefore it is useful for UNPOL to help their national counterparts.
- f) the techniques to be used when interviewing a child differ from those used with adults. As this requires special skills, UNPOL should seek guidance and support from CPAs and other child protection actors in and outside the mission.**
- g) it is better that UNPOL interview directly all children, as host police personnel are generally not trained to do it.
- h) children who have experienced armed conflict are violent and several police officers are needed to ensure that they can control the child if he or she is violent.

12. UN Police Officers should use international standards and guidelines in child protection when:

- e) they are mentoring and training host State police.
- f) they are deployed to UN field missions to regulate their own behaviours towards children.
- g) reporting a breach of the UN Peacekeepers code of conduct.
- h) all of the above**