



INTERNAL AUDIT DIVISION

REPORT 2015/179

Audit of sexual and gender-based violence support in the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Overall results relating to the effective management of sexual and gender-based violence support in the United Nations Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo were initially assessed as partially satisfactory. Implementation of five important recommendations remains in progress

FINAL OVERALL RATING: PARTIALLY SATISFACTORY

17 December 2015
Assignment No. AP2015/620/07

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AUDIT REPORT

Audit of sexual and gender-based violence support in the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

I. BACKGROUND

1. The Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) conducted an audit of sexual and gender-based violence support in the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO).
2. In accordance with its mandate, OIOS provides assurance and advice on the adequacy and effectiveness of the United Nations internal control system, the primary objectives of which are to ensure (a) efficient and effective operations; (b) accurate financial and operational reporting; (c) safeguarding of assets; and (d) compliance with mandates, regulations and rules.
3. Since 2007, MONUSCO has been mandated by various Security Council resolutions, including recent resolutions 2147 (2014) and 2211 (2015), to protect women, men and children against sexual and gender-based violence.
4. The MONUSCO group of women protection advisors, led by a Senior Women Protection Advisor at the D-1 level reporting to the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Operations and Rule of Law, are responsible for ensuring the implementation of activities related to the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence in conflict. These activities include: (a) monitoring, analysing, and reporting on conflict-related sexual violence; (b) engaging in dialogue with parties to conflict for commitments to prevent and fight against sexual and gender-based violence; (c) contributing to the integration of conflict-related sexual violence considerations in operations and strategic aspects of the Mission's activities; and (d) supporting in mainstreaming, training, capacity building, and response to sexual and gender-based violence.
5. The 2013/14 and 2014/15 budgets for conflict-related sexual violence activities totaled \$1.2 million.
6. Comments provided by MONUSCO are incorporated in italics.

II. OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE

7. The audit was conducted to assess the adequacy and effectiveness of MONUSCO governance, risk management and control processes in providing reasonable assurance regarding the **effective management of sexual and gender-based violence support in MONUSCO**.
8. The audit was included in the 2015 risk-based work plan of OIOS because of the operational and reputational risks related to the sexual and gender-based violence support mandate of the Mission.
9. The key control tested for the audit was programme management. For the purpose of this audit, OIOS defined this key control as the one that provides reasonable assurance that there are adequate measures in place to plan, implement and report on sexual and gender-based violence activities in MONUSCO.

10. The key control was assessed for the control objectives shown in Table 1. One control objective shown in Table 1 as “not assessed” was not relevant to the scope defined for this audit.

11. OIOS conducted this audit from August to October 2015. The audit covered the period from 1 January 2014 to 31 July 2015.

12. OIOS conducted an activity-level risk assessment to identify and assess specific risk exposures, and to confirm the relevance of the selected key control in mitigating associated risks. Through interviews and analytical reviews, OIOS assessed the existence and adequacy of internal controls and conducted necessary tests to determine their effectiveness.

III. AUDIT RESULTS

13. The MONUSCO governance, risk management and control processes examined were initially assessed as **partially satisfactory**¹ in providing reasonable assurance regarding the **effective management of sexual and gender-based violence support in MONUSCO**. OIOS made five recommendations to address the issues identified. MONUSCO deployed women protection advisors and created a working group to implement and strengthen the monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on sexual violence in conflicts. However, MONUSCO needed to: (a) allocate adequate staffing resources to conflict-affected areas to increase its verification and reporting on sexual violence cases; (b) in consultation with the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), explore implementing a more harmonized approach to verification and reporting cases in the country; (c) allocate adequate resources for awareness-raising and capacity-building activities; (d) ensure military contingents are adequately trained on prevention of sexual and gender-based violence in conflict situations; and (e) implement a comprehensive approach to engaging with the Congolese national police to obtain their commitment to prevent sexual violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

14. The initial overall rating was based on the assessment of key control presented in Table 1. The final overall rating is **partially satisfactory** as implementation of five important recommendations remains in progress.

Table 1: Assessment of key control

Business objective	Key control	Control objectives			
		Efficient and effective operations	Accurate financial and operational reporting	Safeguarding of assets	Compliance with mandates, regulations and rules
Effective management of sexual and gender-based violence support in MONUSCO	Programme management	Partially satisfactory	Partially satisfactory	Not assessed	Partially satisfactory
FINAL OVERALL RATING: PARTIALLY SATISFACTORY					

¹ A rating of “**partially satisfactory**” means that important (but not critical or pervasive) deficiencies exist in governance, risk management or control process, such that reasonable assurance may be at risk regarding the achievement of control and/or business objectives under review.

Programme management

Need for adequate staff and consultations on a harmonized approach for the verification and reporting of cases of sexual violence

15. Security Council resolutions 1888 (2009) and 1974 (2007) require MONUSCO to deploy women protection advisors to implement and strengthen the monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements (referred to as MARA) on sexual violence in conflicts. In addition, Security Council resolutions 1960 (2010) and 2147 (2014) require MONUSCO to provide input to the Secretary-General's annual report to the Security Council on sexual violence in conflict. For monitoring and verification of cases of sexual violence, the Mission is guided by the procedures on Human Rights Monitoring and the Field Monitoring and Reporting Manual, adopted by the United Nations System.

16. Interviews with women protection advisors and staff of the United Nations agencies, visits to four of seven field offices, review of the terms of reference of women protection advisors, the 2014 report of the Secretary-General on sexual violence in conflict, and the 2015 quarterly MARA reports to Mission management and Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) indicated that MONUSCO:

- Deployed women protection advisors to the Joint Human Rights Office, the Gender Advisory Section and the Office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Operations and Rule of Law;
- Created a working group headed by a Senior Women Protection Advisor and comprising representatives from five Mission sections and three United Nations agencies to oversee the implementation of MARA on sexual violence. The working group met monthly and as needed to review information provided by its members and carried out joint analysis of trends and patterns of conflict-related sexual violence, profiles of victims and perpetrators and recommended prevention, protection and response measures. During the period from January to June 2015, the working group met eight times; and
- Provided input to the Secretary-General's annual reports.

17. However, the number of cases verified and reported by MONUSCO was significantly less than the number verified and reported by other members of the UNCT in the same period, covering the same conflict-affected areas. This was because MONUSCO: (a) lacked sufficient staff dedicated to the verification of cases of sexual violence in some of the conflict areas; and (b) applied a comprehensive verification process that involved corroborating information provided by interviewees with multiple independent sources.

18. The shortage of staff dedicated to the verification of cases of sexual violence in some of the conflict areas increased the risk of under-reporting by MONUSCO and that victims may not be identified and appropriately assisted. Additionally, the reduced number of cases reported by MONUSCO in comparison to other members of the United Nations system may result in reputational risks to the Mission related to the adequacy of attention being given to the programme.

(1) MONUSCO should allocate adequate staffing resources to conflict-affected areas and implement effective mechanisms to increase its verification and reporting of sexual violence.

MONUSCO accepted recommendation 1 and stated that in its 2015/16 budget, it had increased the

number of staff in field offices in conflict-affected areas to a minimum of five human rights officers per office. These officers were responsible for verifying and reporting cases of sexual violence. Recommendation 1 remains open pending receipt of evidence that MONUSCO has implemented effective mechanisms to increase its verification and reporting of sexual violence.

(2) MONUSCO, in consultation with the United Nations Country Team, should explore the implementation of a more consistent approach to applying the United Nations monitoring and reporting standards to ensure consistency in reporting cases of sexual violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

MONUSCO accepted recommendation 2 and stated that it acknowledged the continuous requirement to consult with mandated agencies, funds and programmes on a coherent strategic approach and consistent reporting of cases of sexual violence in conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. MONUSCO also stated that while the standards of verification and reporting were set by the organizations' governing bodies, the MARA working group that met monthly was ensuring data consistency. Recommendation 2 remains open pending receipt of evidence that the Mission has consulted with the UNCT on standardizing the verification and reporting of sexual violence.

Need for adequate resources for awareness-raising and capacity building activities on conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence

19. MONUSCO 2014/15 budget required the Mission to: (a) conduct 17 sensitization and training workshops to national police and army officers on prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence in conflict areas; (b) distribute 5,000 leaflets to raise public awareness on sexual violence within the population; and (c) produce and distribute 1,000 copies of an updated version of the training manual for judiciary police officers on the fight against sexual violence.

20. Interviews with women protection advisors and review of the awareness-raising and capacity building activities indicated that between July 2014 and June 2015, the Mission conducted 34 training and sensitization workshops for 2,167 national police and army officers, exceeding its goals. In one of the workshops, the Mission also sensitized 189 civilians on the fight against sexual violence. However, the Mission did not distribute copies of the training manual for judiciary police officers on the fight against sexual violence as the manual had not yet been up-dated by the national police authorities. The Mission produced and distributed only 300 sensitization leaflets on legal remedies for sexual violence victims against the goal of 5,000.

21. The Mission attributed the above reduction in issuing awareness-raising materials to the budgetary constraints it experienced from January to June 2015. The lack of awareness-raising activities and up-to-date manuals for training national police increased the risk that the population in conflict-affected areas as well as victims, were not aware of the support that was available to them.

(3) MONUSCO should allocate adequate resources to ensure planned awareness-raising and capacity-building activities on conflict-related sexual violence are conducted.

MONUSCO accepted recommendation 3 and stated that it had included funds for outreach, awareness-raising and capacity-building activities on conflict-related sexual violence in its 2016/17 budget. Recommendation 3 remains open pending receipt of evidence that MONUSCO has allocated resources and ensured planned awareness-raising and capacity-building activities on conflict-related sexual violence are conducted.

Sexual and gender-based violence concerns were integrated into the Mission's operations and strategic plans

22. Security Council resolution 2211 (2015) requires MONUSCO to ensure that gender concerns are integrated into all operations and strategic aspects of the Mission's work.

23. A review was done of the: mission concept; 2013/14 and 2014/15 budget performance reports; MONUSCO priorities for 2015; guidelines for the community liaison assistants; procedures for the Joint Operations Centre and interviews with women protection advisors and staff from the Human Rights Office, the Child Protection Section, the Civil Affairs Section and the United Nations Police. This review indicated that MONUSCO:

- Integrated sexual and gender-based violence concerns into its protection of civilian networks and tools such as Early Warning Cells, Joint Protection Teams and Joint Assessment Missions;
- Incorporated sexual violence concerns into its support activities, for example, the Senior Women Protection Advisor was a voting member of the human rights due diligence advisory group for screening Government security forces to ensure the Organization supported individuals that did not previously commit sexual violence offences; and
- Appointed sexual violence focal points in key sections, including the military and police components, Human Rights Office and the Child Protection Section to ensure activities of the Mission took account of sexual and gender-based violence concerns.

24. OIOS concluded that MONUSCO implemented adequate controls to ensure that sexual and gender-based violence was integrated into the Mission's operations.

Need to train military contingents on prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based violence

25. Security Council resolution 1888 (2009) requires the Mission to train peacekeepers on prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence.

26. Interviews with women protection advisors, staff of the Integrated Mission Training Center, the Military Training Cell, the Information Management Center and review of the Mission's training programmes and records indicated that MONUSCO provided training on prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence to its military observers and police personnel. However, MONUSCO did not train approximately 90 per cent of its 18,000 military contingents on conflict-related sexual violence. This was because the Mission did not implement adequate procedures to ensure that training related to prevention of sexual violence in conflict was included in the training programmes for military contingents and that its train-the-trainer programme delivered the relevant training to the military contingents. As a result, there was a risk that military contingents did not have adequate skills and knowledge on addressing cases of sexual violence.

(4) MONUSCO should implement adequate procedures to ensure that training related to the prevention of and response to sexual violence in conflict is included in the training programmes for military contingents.

MONUSCO accepted recommendation 4 and stated that it had put in place a mechanism to ensure effective implementation of the train-the-trainer programme for its uniformed personnel. It also

stated that it would put in place a monitoring mechanism for obtaining statistics on the training courses delivered by the trainers to all uniformed personnel. Recommendation 4 remains open pending receipt of evidence that MONUSCO has implemented adequate procedures to ensure that training on the prevention of and response to sexual violence in conflict are included in military contingents' training programmes.

Need for a comprehensive approach to obtain the Congolese national police's commitment to prevent sexual violence

27. The Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict guidance on implementation of Security Council resolution 1960 (November 2013) requires MONUSCO to engage with parties to conflict to gain their commitment to prevent sexual violence. The Security Council resolutions 1882 (2009) and 1960 (2010) require parties it considers as suspects of sexual violence to prepare action plans with commitments and specific measures to address conflict-related sexual violence.

28. Interviews with women protection advisors and review of the national army action plan for the fight against sexual violence indicated that MONUSCO, in October 2014, obtained commitment of the national army to implement measures on the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence. The action plan developed in 2014 included the following commitments: (a) issuance of clear orders and code of conduct on the prohibition of sexual violence; (b) provisions for timely investigations of alleged abuses and for holding perpetrators accountable; (c) designation of high-level officials in the armed forces responsible for implementing the commitments to fight against and prevent sexual violence in conflict; (d) sensitization and training; and (e) strengthening of structures to prosecute sexual violence cases.

29. However, the Mission had not obtained commitments on the prevention of and fight against sexual violence from other parties to the conflict such as the national police, which was responsible for 157 of 698 cases of conflict-related sexual violence that MONUSCO verified in 2014. The Secretary-General's annual reports to the Security Council on conflict-related sexual violence (2013 and 2014) listed the Congolese national police as one of the parties credibly suspected of committing conflict-related sexual violence. MONUSCO advised that it had not agreed an action plan with the national police because it had not yet implemented a comprehensive approach to the development of action plans, stating that it would engage the national police after the action plan for the national army had been implemented by June 2016. As a result, there was a risk that the Mission may not fully implement the mandate of the Security Council in the foreseeable future.

30. As for the other parties to the conflict, MONUSCO explained that it: would continue to use the already well-developed communication capacity of the Force, Child Protection and Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration programme to communicate key messages on sexual violence; and could not engage with armed groups suspected of committing sexual violence and obtain their commitments to preventing it.

(5) MONUSCO should implement a comprehensive approach to engaging with the Congolese national police to obtain their commitment to prevent sexual violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

MONUSCO accepted recommendation 5 and stated that it would implement an action plan on the prevention of sexual violence focusing on the Congolese national police. Recommendation 5 remains open pending receipt of the action plan on the prevention of sexual violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, focusing on the Congolese national police.

MONUSCO coordinated actions on prevention of and response to sexual violence

31. The Handbook for coordinating gender-based violence interventions in humanitarian settings requires MONUSCO to coordinate its activities with other actors involved in the fight and prevention against sexual violence to avoid duplication of efforts.

32. Interviews with the Women Protection Advisors, Child Protection Officers, and staff of United Nations agencies indicated that MONUSCO held monthly meetings throughout the period with relevant actors and played a lead role in coordinating the prevention and fight against sexual and gender-based violence in Ituri. MONUSCO also assigned a staff member at the P-4 level to the United Nations Women to develop their capacity and to assist in coordinating activities related to sexual and gender-based violence. An inter-agency gender-based violence action plan by the UNCT provided a vision for comprehensive gender-based programming in emergencies, outlined priority objectives and associated activities, and allocated specific roles and responsibilities to various partners.

33. OIOS concluded that MONUSCO implemented adequate controls to coordinate activities related to the fight against sexual and gender-based violence.

IV. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

34. OIOS wishes to express its appreciation to the management and staff of MONUSCO for the assistance and cooperation extended to the auditors during this assignment.

(Signed) David Kanja
Assistant Secretary-General for Internal Oversight Services

STATUS OF AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS

Audit of sexual and gender-based violence support in the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Recom. no.	Recommendation	Critical ¹ / Important ²	C/ O ³	Actions needed to close recommendation	Implementation date ⁴
1	MONUSCO should allocate adequate staffing resources to conflict-affected areas and implement effective mechanisms to increase its verification and reporting of sexual violence.	Important	O	Receipt of evidence that MONUSCO has implemented effective mechanisms to increase its verification and reporting of sexual violence.	31 July 2015
2	MONUSCO, in consultation with the United Nations Country Team, should explore the implementation of a more consistent approach to applying the United Nations monitoring and reporting standards to ensure consistency in reporting cases of sexual violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.	Important	O	Receipt of evidence that the Mission has consulted with the UNCT on standardizing the verification and reporting of sexual violence.	31 August 2014
3	MONUSCO should allocate adequate resources to ensure planned awareness-raising and capacity building activities on conflict-related sexual violence are conducted.	Important	O	Receipt of evidence that MONUSCO has allocated resources and ensured planned awareness-raising and capacity-building activities on conflict-related sexual violence are conducted.	31 December 2016
4	MONUSCO should implement adequate procedures to ensure that training related to the prevention of and response to sexual violence in conflict is included in the training programmes for the military contingents.	Important	O	Receipt evidence that MONUSCO has implemented adequate procedures to ensure that training on the prevention of and response to sexual violence in conflict are included in military contingents' training programmes.	31 March 2016
5	MONUSCO should implement a comprehensive approach to engaging with the Congolese national police to obtain their commitment to prevent sexual violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.	Important	O	Receipt of the action plan on the prevention of sexual violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, focusing on the Congolese national police.	31 December 2016

¹ Critical recommendations address critical and/or pervasive deficiencies in governance, risk management or control processes, such that reasonable assurance cannot be provided with regard to the achievement of control and/or business objectives under review.

² Important recommendations address important (but not critical or pervasive) deficiencies in governance, risk management or control processes, such that reasonable assurance may be at risk regarding the achievement of control and/or business objectives under review.

³ C = closed, O = open

⁴ Date provided by MONUSCO in response to recommendations.

APPENDIX I

Management Response



Mission de l'Organisation des Nations Unies
pour la Stabilisation en République
démocratique du Congo

United Nations Organisation Stabilization
Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo

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CONSOLIDATE PEACE

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

10 December 2015

Ref. ODMS/15/OM/04501

To: Ms. Eleanor T. Burns, Director
Internal Audit Division, OIOS

From: Guy Siri
Director of Mission Support
MONUSCO

Subject: Mission Response to Draft Audit Report on Sexual and Gender Based Violence Support in MONUSCO (Assignment No. AP2015/620/07)

1. Thank you for your interoffice memorandum reference IAD-15-28 dated 3 December 2015 forwarding the subject audit report.
2. Attached please find the Mission response in respect of the recommendations in the report. Supporting documents will be provided to the Resident Audit Team only.

Kind regards.

Cc Mr. David Gressly, Deputy SRSG, Operations and Rule of Law, MONUSCO
Mr. Ian Sinclair, Mission Chief of Staff, MONUSCO
Mr. Bolton Tarleh Nyema, Chief, Peacekeeping Audit Service, IAD, OIOS
Ms. Irma Maria Jose Van Dueren, Senior Women Protection Advisor, MONUSCO
Mr. Abdoul Aziz Thioye, Deputy Director, UN Joint Human Rights Office, MONUSCO
Ms. Kerry Zillner, Audit Focal Point, MONUSCO
Mr. James Okwakol, Chief Resident Auditor for MONUSCO, IAD, OIOS
Ms. Cynthia Avena-Castillo, Professional Practices Section, Internal Audit Division, OIOS

Attachment: Annex I - Mission Response

Peace it!

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Management Response

Audit of sexual and gender-based support in the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Rec. no.	Recommendation	Critical ⁶ / Important ⁷	Accepted? (Yes/No)	Title of responsible individual	Implementation date	Client comments
1	MONUSCO should allocate adequate staffing resources to conflict-affected areas and implement effective mechanisms to increase its verification and reporting on sexual violence.	Important	Yes	Director, JHRO	31 July 2015	The Joint Human Rights Office (JHRO) is mandated to verify and report cases of sexual violence. In the budget year 2015/2016 the staffing of field offices was increased to a minimum of five Human Rights Officers (HRO) per office. Therefore, staffing resources are considered to be adequate. The HROs are in charge of monitoring, reporting and investigating human rights violations and abuses, including Conflict Related Sexual Violence (CRSV). In addition, the Mission's field offices are currently staffed with five Women Protection Advisors (WPA)/Gender Officers, three UN Volunteers, one National Professional Officer and two seconded staff. WPAs/Gender Officers however have no verification and reporting mandate on CRSV and are not to be considered as additional staff for these JHRO mandated purposes. Supporting document provided to the Audit Team.
2	MONUSCO, in consultation with the United Nations Country Team, should explore the implementation of a more consistent approach to applying the United Nations monitoring and reporting standards to ensure consistency in reporting cases of sexual violence in the Democratic Republic of Congo.	Important	Yes	Director, JHRO and SWPA	31 August 2014	The Mission acknowledges the continuous requirement to consult with mandated agencies, funds and programs on a coherent strategic approach and consistency of reporting on cases of sexual violence in the DRC. Whilst standards of verification and reporting are set by policy emanating from the organizations' governing bodies, it is the very purpose of the MARA and the MARA Inter-Agency Working Group (WG) to ensure data consistency. This coordination function ensures that there is only one official analysis. The fact that this analysis is based on the different data sets from the different MARA WG members enhances the holistic aspect of the analysis, which is only published after formal agreement in the MARA WG.

¹ Critical recommendations address critical and/or pervasive deficiencies in governance, risk management or control processes, such that reasonable assurance cannot be provided with regard to the achievement of control and/or business objectives under review.

² Important recommendations address important (but not critical or pervasive) deficiencies in governance, risk management or control processes, such that reasonable assurance may be at risk regarding the achievement of control and/or business objectives under review.

Management Response

Audit of sexual and gender-based violence support in the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Rec. no.	Recommendation	Critical ⁶ / Important ⁷	Accepted? (Yes/No)	Title of responsible individual	Implementation date	Client comments
						The composition of the MARA WG was formally re-established in August 2014 and comprises UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR and MONUSCO (Gender Advisory Section (GAS), JHRO, Child Protection Section (CPS) and UN Police). Since its re-establishment, the MARA WG meets on a monthly basis and has met 15 times. Supporting documents have been provided to the Audit Team.
3	MONUSCO should allocate adequate resources to ensure planned awareness-raising and capacity building activities on conflict-related sexual violence are conducted.	Important	Yes	Director, JHRO and SWPA	31 December 2016	The Mission through the JHRO, GAS, CPS and DDR Sections has included outreach on CRSV as part of overall outreach budgets in budget submission for 2016/2017. These funds will be dedicated to awareness raising and capacity building activities. Supporting documents have been provided to the Audit Team.
4	MONUSCO should implement adequate procedures to ensure that training related to prevention and response to sexual violence in conflict is included in the training programmes for the military contingents.	Important	Yes	Chief, IMTC	31 March 2016	The Mission confirms that there are mechanisms in place to ensure the effective implementation of the train-the-trainer program for all uniformed personnel i.e. military troops, military observers and UN police. For example, the Force Commander Training Directive requires the Brigades/Sectors to provide feedback to the Military Training Cell (MTC) confirming that the trained trainers have completed further training of all members of the contingents in various Brigades/Sectors. The training subjects to be completed include: child protection, sexual exploitation and abuse awareness, stress management, human rights, international humanitarian law, mine awareness, gender training, medical brief and HIV/AIDS awareness. To monitor feedback on the training statistics for courses delivered to all uniformed personnel by the trained trainers, the Integrated Mission Training Cell (IMTC) will coordinate with and remind the MTC and UNPOL to submit these statistics and any relevant evidence to be maintained at IMTC Mission Level. These statistics and evidence will be shared with the Audit Team.
5	MONUSCO should implement a comprehensive approach to	Important	Yes	SWPA	31 December 2016	The Mission acknowledges the need to engage with the Congolese National Police to implement an Action Plan in order to prevent

Management Response

Audit of sexual and gender-based violence support in the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Rec. no.	Recommendation	Critical ⁶ / Important ⁷	Accepted? (Yes/No)	Title of responsible individual	Implementation date	Client comments
	engaging with the Congolese National Police to obtain their commitment to prevent sexual violence in the Democratic Republic of Congo.					sexual violence in the DRC. In this regard, an Action Plan focusing on the National Police is scheduled to be drafted in the first quarter of 2016 with support from a team of experts. It is anticipated that the Action Plan will be finalized by the end of 2016.