



INTERNAL AUDIT DIVISION

REPORT 2014/017

Audit of the Corrections Advisory Unit in the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Overall results relating to the effective management of the Corrections Advisory Unit in the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo were initially assessed as partially satisfactory. Implementation of four important recommendations remains in progress

**FINAL OVERALL RATING: PARTIALLY
SATISFACTORY**

**31 March 2014
Assignment No. AP2013/620/07**

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AUDIT REPORT

Audit of the Corrections Advisory Unit 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 the Corrections Advisory Unit 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. MONUSCO had been providing corrections advisory services since July 2006 and pursuant to Security Council resolution 1925, dated 28 May 2010, the Corrections Advisory Unit was relaunched as an autonomous but integral component of the Mission. The main objective of the Unit was to assist Congolese authorities in the early re-establishment, strengthening and/or reform of the corrections system by monitoring and advising national counterparts on prison security and health; providing support and technical advice on prison infrastructure; and capacity-building through formal and on-the-job training. As of 31 August 2013, there were 21,722 prisoners in 120 functional prisons in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
4. The Corrections Advisory Unit reported to the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Rule of Law. The Unit was led by a head, at the P-5 level, assisted by five coordinators (two based in Kinshasa and three in regional offices), one international administrative assistant, one United Nations volunteer, two national professional officers and 100 government-provided personnel. Estimated staffing costs totaled \$6 million per annum and the Unit's operational budgets for fiscal years 2011/12 and 2012/13 were \$216,000 and \$154,500 respectively.
5. Comments provided by MONUSCO are incorporated in italics.

II. OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE

6. 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 the Corrections Advisory Unit in MONUSCO**.
7. The audit was included in the 2013 OIOS risk-based work plan due to the operational and reputational risks of MONUSCO not achieving its mandate to support the government in strengthening the prison system in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
8. The key controls tested for the audit were: (a) risk management and strategic planning; (b) performance monitoring; and (c) coordinated management. For the purpose of this audit, OIOS defined these key controls as follows:

(a) **Risk management and strategic planning** - controls that provide reasonable assurance that: risks relating to corrections advisory activities are identified and assessed; appropriate actions are taken to mitigate or anticipate these risks; and strategic plans are developed to drive the reform and support provided by MONUSCO.

(b) **Performance monitoring** - controls that provide reasonable assurance that metrics are established on when and how programme activities are performed, and that such activities are carried out in accordance with the metrics.

(c) **Coordinated management** - controls that provide reasonable assurance that potential overlaps in the performance of corrections advisory functions are mitigated and issues affecting other United Nations partners and actors are identified, discussed and resolved in a timely manner at appropriate forums.

9. The key controls were 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.

10. OIOS conducted this audit from June to September 2013 and covered the period from 1 July 2010 to 31 August 2013. The audit included visits to prisons in Kinshasa, Kisangani, Goma and Lubumbashi.

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

III. AUDIT RESULTS

12. The MONUSCO governance, risk management and control processes examined were assessed as **partially satisfactory** in providing reasonable assurance regarding the **effective management of the Corrections Advisory Unit in MONUSCO**. OIOS made five recommendations in to address the issues identified. MONUSCO carried out capacity-building activities, including training and co-locating government-provided personnel in prisons to mentor and advise Congolese prison officials. The Corrections Advisory Unit had only partially completed its planned activities mainly due to the security and political situation prevailing in the eastern part of the country. There was adequate coordination between the Corrections Advisory Unit and other relevant parties. However, MONUSCO needed to update the draft prison reform plan, review and update the concept of operations (CONOPS) for the Corrections Advisory Unit, and ensure that the training curriculum for corrections was formally adopted by the Congolese authorities. MONUSCO also needed to ensure that adequate office space and computers were provided to staff of the Corrections Advisory Unit in regional locations to improve their operations.

13. The initial overall rating was based on the assessment of key controls presented in Table 1 below. The final overall rating is **partially satisfactory** as implementation of four important recommendations remains in progress

Table 1: Assessment of key controls

Business objective	Key controls	Control objectives			
		Efficient and effective operations	Accurate financial and operational reporting	Safeguarding of assets	Compliance with mandates, regulations and rules
Effective management of the Corrections Advisory Unit in MONUSCO	(a) Risk management and strategic planning	Partially satisfactory	Partially satisfactory	Not assessed	Partially satisfactory
	(b) Performance monitoring	Partially satisfactory	Partially satisfactory	Not assessed	Partially satisfactory
	(c) Coordinated management	Partially satisfactory	Partially satisfactory	Not assessed	Partially satisfactory
FINAL OVERALL RATING: PARTIALLY SATISFACTORY					

A. Risk management and strategic planning

There was a need to update the current draft prison reform plan

14. Security Council resolutions 1925 and 2098, dated 28 May 2010 and 28 March 2013 respectively, mandated MONUSCO to develop and implement, in close consultation with the Congolese authorities and in accordance with the Congolese strategy for justice reform, a multi-year joint United Nations justice support programme to develop prisons in conflict-affected areas.

15. The Corrections Advisory Unit developed a draft prison reform plan to provide the roadmap for changes to the prison system, which was submitted to the Minister of Justice in 2007 for consideration. By 31 August 2013, the Government had made no progress in implementing the proposals contained in the draft plan although MONUSCO had held various discussions with the Congolese authorities on this matter. The lack of progress was mainly due to frequent changes in staff at the Ministry of Justice, with the Minister of Justice having been changed five times between 2007 and 2012. That notwithstanding, a review of the Corrections Advisory Unit’s draft prison reform plan indicated that it was no longer current and did not incorporate the statutes covering the organic law, recruitment, career development and remuneration of corrections officers, that were required to facilitate the reform.

16. The lack, and non-implementation, of an updated and approved prison reform plan by the Congolese authorities impacted on the Mission’s ability to achieve its mandate of assisting the Congolese authorities in ensuring the safety, security and humane treatment of prisoners. Consequently, the conditions in the prisons, as highlighted in the Corrections Advisory Unit’s periodic reports, were not in line with international norms.

(1) MONUSCO should update and resubmit a draft prison reform plan and intensify its advocacy to have it adopted and implemented as part of the country’s security sector reform.

MONUSCO accepted recommendation 1 and stated that the process of updating and resubmitting the prison reform plan was on course within the Security Sector Reform Section according to the reconfiguration of the Mission. Corrections staff had been redeployed to the Security Sector Reform Section to provide the required technical support and enhance liaison with national counterparts. Meetings with ambassadors and donors were ongoing to support and strengthen advocacy at the

national level. Recommendation 1 remains open pending receipt of a copy of the up-dated prison reform plan that was submitted to the Government, and evidence of increased advocacy for its adoption and implemented

The corrections advisory concept of operations needed to be updated

17. The Corrections Advisory Unit prepared a CONOPS which the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Rule of Law approved in 2011. MONUSCO was required, on an annual basis, to review and if necessary revise all its CONOPS.

18. The core assumptions of the MONUSCO CONOPS for the Corrections Advisory Unit did not materialize, including: the Government's support for penal reform and professional organizational development of the prison system; and the donor community agreement to provide funding for construction and refurbishment of prison facilities and equipment. As a result, MONUSCO refocused the work of the Corrections Advisory Unit on mentoring and training prison officials. Considering this, MONUSCO needed to review and make changes to the CONOPS to take into account current conditions.

(2) MONUSCO should review and update the concept of operations for the Corrections Advisory Unit to ensure its continued relevance, taking into account the challenges faced in implementing the current version.

MONUSCO accepted recommendation 2 and stated that the CONOPS was under review in line with the new Mission Concept to take into account the current conditions at the national level. Recommendation 2 remains open pending receipt of a copy of the revised CONOPS.

B. Performance monitoring

Work plans were being updated

19. The CONOPS required the Corrections Advisory Unit to develop and implement work plans, taking into consideration all the functions of the Unit. Regional work plans also needed to be prepared.

20. The Corrections Advisory Unit prepared work plans and monthly team leaders' meetings were held to discuss progress on the implementation of planned activities. However, a review of the 2011/12 and 2012/13 work plans indicated that action points resulting from work plan discussions were not updated in the plans. For regional work plans, the status of activities were all recorded as being "on track", and no status was documented for the headquarters work plan. Subsequent to the audit, the Corrections Advisory Unit took action to update its work plans to reflect the current status of expected accomplishments and refocus its work accordingly. The Head of the Corrections Advisory Unit issued a work instruction to staff to ensure that work plans were continuously updated. Based on a review of the revised work plans, OIOS was satisfied with the action taken.

Work plans had been adjusted to reflect current expected accomplishments

21. The budget submission for fiscal year 2012/13 established activities to be conducted by the Corrections Advisory Unit as well as expected accomplishments. A review of the 2012/13 budget performance report showed that there were shortfalls in the planned activities, as follows: (a) 44 of the 54 planned meetings to address juvenile justice issues were not held; (b) 92 of the 240 planned joint prison field visits/inspections with national and provincial authorities were not conducted; (c) 96 of the 100

planned workshops with national authorities at the central and provincial levels on thematic prison issues were not conducted; and (d) 12 of the 15 planned workshops for 105 prison directors were not conducted.

22. The planned activities were not implemented due to: the security and political situation in the country especially in the east; logistical challenges encountered in accessing some prisons during joint inspections; and the slow response from the government in facilitating the organization of workshops. MONUSCO adjusted the work plans for the Corrections Advisory Unit for 2013/14, taking into consideration the external factors that limited the achievement of the expected accomplishments. Based on the action taken by MONUSCO for the 2013/14 work plan, no recommendation has been made.

Training and mentoring activities were conducted but there was a need to adopt a standard curriculum

23. The CONOPS required the Corrections Advisory Unit to provide advisory support to the Ministry of Justice to develop national training capacity and to continue to mentor and advise prison staff at all levels with a focus on safety and security, good prison practices and compliance with the standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners.

24. MONUSCO supported the Congolese prison system by mentoring and training corrections personnel to strengthen institutional and operational capacity aimed at establishing a viable, safe, secure and humane prison system in accordance with international standards. Government-provided personnel with specialized skills in training, health, human rights, engineering and administration were deployed in 21 of the 120 accessible and functioning prisons. These personnel provided on-the-job training and mentoring to prison officers on a daily basis. MONUSCO also organized initial training for new recruits and capacity-building training for prison directors and support staff. National subject matter experts on prison management, magistrates and relevant MONUSCO substantive sections such as the Joint Human Rights Office, Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Section, and the HIV/AIDS Unit assisted the Corrections Advisory Unit in providing the training.

25. The Unit developed the curriculum used for training activities, but this had not been formally submitted for adoption by the Congolese authorities due to the frequent changes in the leadership of the Ministry of Justice. There was a need to formalize the curriculum to ensure that training was delivered in a consistent manner and was targeting areas where skills development was required.

(3) MONUSCO should develop a plan to intensify its advocacy to ensure that the training curriculum for corrections is formally adopted by the Congolese authorities.

MONUSCO accepted recommendation 3 and stated that the Corrections Advisory Unit had underscored the importance of standardized training organized and delivered in conjunction with national counterparts. A formal advocacy plan would be developed for implementation by September 2014. Recommendation 3 remains open pending receipt of a copy of the formal advocacy plan for implementation of a standardized training curriculum.

Regular reports on the activities of the Corrections Advisory Unit were prepared

26. The CONOPS required the Corrections Advisory Unit to provide weekly operational reports highlighting the prison population, conditions and other significant developments concerning prison issues to the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Rule of Law with copies to the Criminal Law and Judicial Advisory Section at the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO).

27. The three regional offices prepared and submitted daily reports in the standard format and the Corrections Advisory Unit consolidated these into weekly reports that were subsequently submitted to

DPKO. A review of all weekly reports from 1 July 2011 to 30 April 2013 indicated that they adequately covered all the parameters required by the CONOPS. OIOS concluded that regular reports on the activities of the Corrections Advisory Unit were prepared in accordance with the CONOPS.

C. Coordinated management

There was adequate coordination between the Corrections Advisory Unit and relevant parties

28. The CONOPS required the Corrections Advisory Unit to work closely with other sections of MONUSCO and the United Nations Country Team to ensure coordination of activities. The Head of the Unit was required to serve as the focal point for Congolese authorities, Member States, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations and any other parties providing support to the prison system.

29. There was adequate coordination between the Corrections Advisory Unit and the justice support cluster group comprising the Joint Human Rights Office, United Nations Police, Security Sector Reform Unit and Justice Support Section. For example, the Corrections Advisory Unit coordinated with other justice support cluster group members and a local non-government organization to draft a legal aid plan to assist and offer free legal support for the inmates of Kasapa Central Prison. Roles and responsibilities of each section within the justice support cluster group were clearly defined and there was no overlapping of functions in the results-based budgeting framework and respective work plans.

30. The Corrections Advisory Unit also coordinated with Congolese authorities, United Nations agencies and other relevant partners on a regular basis. For example, the Corrections Advisory Unit in collaboration with the World Health Organization and International Committee of the Red Cross obtained drugs and medical consumables for Kisangani prison, Osio detention Camp and the prison infirmary in Goma. The Unit also worked closely with the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Ministry of Health, International Committee of the Red Cross and World Health Organization to organize two workshops on integrating prison health into the public health system. In addition, joint evaluation missions and high level periodic meetings were held with both national and provincial authorities to assess the conditions of prisons and to make recommendations to address issues noted. OIOS was satisfied that adequate coordination mechanisms were in place for the corrections programme.

An exit plan was needed to facilitate the transfer of responsibilities

31. Security Council resolution 2098 of 28 March 2013 requested MONUSCO in conjunction with the United Nations Country Team to transfer appropriate corrections advisory tasks, where the Country Team had a comparative advantage or in non-conflict areas, to the Country Team as soon as feasible. The CONOPS also required the Unit to develop an exit plan to facilitate the transfer of responsibilities, projects, programmes and initiatives.

32. The Corrections Advisory Unit had not prepared an exit plan as required as a review of the related tasks was still ongoing.

(4) MONUSCO should develop and implement an exit strategy for corrections advisory tasks, identifying functions to be transferred to the United Nations Country Team.

MONUSCO accepted recommendation 4 and stated that the Corrections Advisory Unit had completed the process of transferring identified tasks to the relevant United Nations agencies and commenced implementation of its exit strategy by shifting all its operations to eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and transferring its mandate in the west to the Human Rights Section, the

Security Sector Reform Unit and the United Nations Country Team. The Corrections Advisory Unit also developed a restorative plan that involved international and local organizations, and national authorities as an exit strategy that aimed to enhance sustainability of support and assistance provided to prisons. Based on the action taken by MONUSCO, recommendation 4 has been closed.

Additional office accommodation and computers were needed to support the Corrections Advisory Unit's operations

33. The CONOPS required the provision of office space, equipment and transportation for staff. Visits to three regional offices indicated that there was inadequate space and equipment provided to government-provided personnel. In Kisangani, 9 government-provided personnel shared a small office and three aged and slow computers; and in Lubumbashi, 21 government-provided personnel shared seven computers. Also, 65 per cent of the computers used by the officers had reached or passed their economic useful life. This often resulted in officers spending long hours in the office to prepare and send their daily reports. The Corrections Advisory Unit had made several requests to the Mission Support Division; however, as it was not seen as a priority, adequate support had not yet been provided.

(5) MONUSCO should ensure that adequate office space and computers are provided to the Corrections Advisory Unit to improve working conditions and operations.

MONUSCO accepted recommendation 5 and stated that the Corrections Advisory Unit had completed a needs assessment analysis with respect to office space, computers and cars, and submitted it to the Mission Support Division through the office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General. The situation had improved in some areas such as Goma, and follow-up would continue to obtain the required assets for the other regions. Recommendation 5 remains open pending confirmation of the provision of needed office space and computers to support the Corrections Advisory Unit's operations.

Conditions in the prisons did not meet the standard minimum requirements for the treatment of prisoners

34. The CONOPS required the Corrections Advisory Unit to support the Congolese authorities to improve living and working conditions for prison staff, and provide advisory support on good prison practices with reference to international human rights standards, in particular, the standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners.

35. The conditions in prisons did not meet the standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners, which was reported by the Corrections Advisory Unit in its weekly reports and the Joint Human Rights Office report of March 2013. These reports identified challenges such as lack of budget allocation to prison systems, dilapidated infrastructure, large numbers of pre-trial detainees, lack of adequate medical care, inadequate security and overcrowding. The Goma prison, for example, was built to accommodate 150 prisoners but had a population of 1,208 and the Makala central prison in Kinshasa was built to accommodate 1,500 prisoners but had 6,078.

36. The Corrections Advisory Unit regularly included information on the prison conditions in its weekly reports and continued to engage with the Congolese authorities. In addition to providing mentoring and training to prison officials, the Corrections Advisory Unit provided assistance to the Congolese authorities to obtain drugs, medical consumables and other services for some prisons. MONUSCO also used quick-impact projects to rehabilitate some prisons including Kasapa and Kipushi in Lubumbashi, the Central prison in Goma and Ndolo in Kinshasa to address overcrowding. Based on the action being taken by MONUSCO to support the prison reform process, no recommendation was made.

IV. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

37. 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 the Corrections Advisory Unit 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 update and resubmit a draft prison reform plan and intensify its advocacy to have it adopted and implemented as part of the country's security sector reform.	Important	O	Receipt of a copy of the updated prison reform plan submitted to the Government, and evidence of increased advocacy for it to be adopted and implemented.	March 2015
2	MONUSCO should review and update the concept of operations for the Corrections Advisory Unit to ensure its continued relevance, taking into account the challenges faced in implementing the current version.	Important	O	Receipt of a copy of the approved revised Concept of Operations	October 2014
3	MONUSCO should develop a plan to intensify its advocacy to ensure that the training curriculum for corrections is formally adopted by the Congolese authorities.	Important	O	Receipt of a copy of the formal advocacy plan for the implementation of a standardized training curriculum	September 2014
4	MONUSCO should develop and implement an exit strategy for corrections advisory tasks, identifying functions to be transferred to the United Nations Country Team.	Important	C	Action taken	Implemented
5	MONUSCO should ensure that adequate office space and computers are provided to the Corrections Advisory Unit to improve working conditions and operations.	Important	O	Confirmation of the provision of needed office space and computers to support the Corrections Advisory Unit's operations	August 2014

¹ Critical recommendations address significant and/or pervasive deficiencies or weaknesses in governance, risk management or internal control processes, such that reasonable assurance cannot be provided regarding the achievement of control and/or business objectives under review.

² Important recommendations address important deficiencies or weaknesses in governance, risk management or internal 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



INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

22 March 2014
Ref: ODMS/2014/065

To: Ms. Eleanor T. Burns *Director*
~~Chief, Peacekeeping Audit Service~~
Internal Audit Division, OIOS

From: *IS* Ian Sinclair *Paia*
Chief of Staff
MONUSCO

Subject: Assignment No. AP2013/620/07 - Audit of Corrections Advisory in MONUSCO

1. Your interoffice memorandum IAD: 14-7-5-7(6) dated 5 April 2014 refers.
2. Attached please find the Mission response in respect of the recommendations in the draft audit report for your records.

Kind regards.

Cc General Abdallah Wafy, DSRSG, Operations East/ Rule of Law
Mr. Richard Snellen, Acting Chief of Office, DSRSG, Operations East/ Rule of Law
Mr. Guy Siri, Director Mission Support
Mr. Youssoupha Ndiaye, Head, Corrections Advisory Unit
Ms. Jacoba Genis, Audit Focal Point, MONUSCO
Mr. Laud Botchwey, Chief Resident Auditor for MONUSCO, OIOS
Ms. Anna Halasan, Professional Practices Section, Internal Audit Division, OIOS

Attachments:
Appendix I – Mission response

Management Response

Audit of the Corrections Advisory Unit in the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Rec. no.	Recommendation	Critical ⁵ / Important ⁶	Accepted? (Yes/No)	Title of responsible individual	Implementation date	Client comments
1	MONUSCO should update and resubmit a draft prison reform plan and intensify its advocacy to have it adopted and implemented as part of the country's security sector reform.	Important	Yes	Corrections Officer – Security Sector Reform	March 2015	<p>The process of updating and re-submitting the prison reform plan is on course within the Security Sector Reform section according to the reconfiguration of the Mission. Corrections staff (one professional-, one national and three Government Provided Personnel have been redeployed to the Security Sector Reform section at the Mission Headquarters to provide the required technical support and enhance liaison with the National counterparts.</p> <p>Meetings with ambassadors and donors are ongoing to support and strengthen the process of advocacy at the national level to ensure the operationalization of the project document.</p>
2	MONUSCO should review and update the concept of operations for the Corrections Advisory Unit to ensure its continued relevance taking into account the challenges faced in implementing the current version.	Important	Yes	Senior Corrections Officer/ODSRS G-Rule of Law/Operations East	October 2014	The Concept of Operations for the Corrections Advisory Unit is under review in line with the new Mission Concept and will take into account current conditions at national level.
3	MONUSCO should develop a plan to intensify its advocacy to ensure that the	Important	Yes	Corrections Officer –	September 2014	The Corrections Advisory Unit has consistently shown the importance of

⁵ Critical recommendations address significant and/or pervasive deficiencies or weaknesses in governance, risk management or internal control processes, such that reasonable assurance cannot be provided regarding the achievement of control and/or business objectives under review.

⁶ Important recommendations address important deficiencies or weaknesses in governance, risk management or internal 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 the Corrections Advisory Unit in the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Rec. no.	Recommendation	Critical ⁵ / Important ⁶	Accepted? (Yes/No)	Title of responsible individual	Implementation date	Client comments
	training curriculum for corrections is formally adopted by the Congolese authorities.			Security Sector Reform		<p>standardized training through numerous trainings organized and delivered in conjunction with its national counterparts.</p> <p>The Mission will develop a formal advocacy plan for implementation.</p>
4	MONUSCO should develop and implement an exit strategy for Corrections Advisory tasks, identifying functions to be transferred to the United Nations Country Team.	Important	Yes	Corrections Officer-Bukavu	Implemented	<p>MONUSCO Corrections Advisory Unit has commenced implementation of its exit strategy through completely shifting from Western to Eastern DRC and transferred its mandate in the west to Human Rights section, Security Sector Reform unit and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT).</p> <p>To support the operationalization and reinstating of prisons in areas affected by armed conflict, Corrections Advisory Unit has developed a comprehensive restorative plan that involves International and Local Organizations as well as the National authorities as an exit strategy that aims at enhancing sustainability of support and assistance provided to DRC Prisons by MONUSCO Corrections Advisory Unit.</p> <p>MONUSCO Corrections Advisory Unit has completed the process of transferring identified tasks to the relevant UNCT Agencies (UNDP and UNICEF).</p>

Management Response

Audit of the Corrections Advisory Unit in the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Rec. no.	Recommendation	Critical ⁵ / Important ⁶	Accepted? (Yes/No)	Title of responsible individual	Implementation date	Client comments
5	MONUSCO should ensure that adequate office space and computers are provided to the Corrections Advisory Unit to improve working conditions and operations.	Important	Yes	Corrections Officer (Regional Coordinators-North Kivu, Lubumbashi and Kisangani)	August 2014	MONUSCO Correction Advisory Unit completed a needs assessment analysis with respect to office space, computers and cars and submitted it to the Mission Support Division through the office of the DSRSG. Although the situation has improved in some areas such as Goma, follow-up will continue to obtain the required assets for the other regions.