

INTERNAL AUDIT DIVISION I  
OFFICE OF INTERNAL OVERSIGHT SERVICES

TO: Mr. William Lacy Swing  
A: Special Representative of the Secretary General  
MONUC

DATE: 5 April 2005

*William Peterson*  
for

REFERENCE: AUD-7-5: 7 (02/8/05)

FROM: Patricia Azarias, Director,  
DE: Internal Audit Division-1, OIOS

SUBJECT: **OIOS Audit No. AP2004/620/10: Mine operations in MONUC**  
OBJET:

1. I am pleased to present our final report on the above-mentioned audit, which was conducted from April to June 2004.
2. We note that from your response to the draft report that the Management of MONUC has generally accepted the recommendations. Based on the response, we are pleased to inform you that we have withdrawn recommendation 6. In order for us to close out the remaining recommendations (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11), we request additional information as indicated in the text of the report and a time schedule for implementing each of the recommendations.
3. IAD is assessing the overall quality of its audit process and kindly requests that you consult with your managers who dealt directly with the auditors and complete the attached client satisfaction survey form.
4. I would like to take this opportunity to thank you and MONUC staff for the cooperation and assistance provided to the auditors in connection with this assignment.

Copy to: Mr. Jean-Marie Guéhenno, Under-Secretary for Peacekeeping Operations  
Ms. Hazel Scott, Director, ASD/DPKO  
Mr. Marcel Savard, Director of Administration, MONUC  
UN Board of Auditors  
Programme Officer, OIOS  
Mr. Muhammad Akram-Khan, Chief Resident Auditor, MONUC

# Office of Internal Oversight Services

## Internal Audit Division I



### Audit of Mine operations in MONUC

---

**Audit no:** AP2004/620/10  
**Report date:** 05 April 2005  
**Audit team:** Babajide Yoloye, Auditor-In-Charge  
Margaret Gichui, Assisting Auditor

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**  
**OIOS Audit No. AP2004/620/10: Mine operations in MONUC**

OIOS conducted an audit of mine operations in MONUC. The objectives of the audit were to assess: (i) the extent of achievement of the mission's mandate relating to mine action; (ii) the effectiveness of expenditures incurred on mine action related projects; and (iii) the degree of coordination between the various parties responsible for mine action within MONUC.

The key findings of the audit were as follows:

- ❑ Detailed expenditures and activities of the Mine Action Coordination Center (MACC) were not presented to OIOS at the time of the audit. This not only limited the audit scope but also raised doubts as to the transparency and level of MONUC's control over this project.
- ❑ Neither a Mission mine action plan nor a national plan on mine action for the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) had been developed.
- ❑ There are no defined leadership and ownership roles for mine activities in the DRC and this creates a problem of coordination between the various mine action players within MONUC.
- ❑ There is a need for increasing mine awareness activities both within MONUC and with the general public.

**Recommendations:**

OIOS makes a number of recommendations, which, if implemented, would improve MONUC's ability to achieve its mine action mandate in the DRC with greater economy and accountability. Among them, the following are considered as being of critical importance:

- ❑ The MONUC Administration, with guidance from MACC, should develop an organizational mine action plan for MONUC to define its role, scope of activities, objectives and priorities in the overall mine action effort in the DRC.
- ❑ MONUC should enter into contractual agreements directly with mine clearance contractors, when required, in order to achieve cost efficiencies and avoid the 8 per cent management fees that the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) imposes on amounts paid to contractors.
- ❑ The MONUC Administration should seek greater involvement in the drafting of future Memoranda of Agreement (MOA) for mine action so that the Mission's existing capacities in administration are better utilized, rather than duplicated.
- ❑ The MONUC Administration should implement a mechanism for monitoring the achievement of the Mission's mine action mandate.
- ❑ The MONUC Administration should increase mine awareness activities for the benefit of the Mission staff and the population in mine affected areas of the DRC.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter	Paragraphs
I. INTRODUCTION	1 - 6
II. AUDIT OBJECTIVES	7
III. AUDIT SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY	8 - 9
IV. OVERALL ASSESSMENT	10
V. AUDIT FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	
A. Audit scope limitation	11 - 14
B. Mandate of developing a mine action plan not yet complied with	15 - 19
C. Need for a holistic mine action approach	20 - 22
D. MOU limitations of engineering companies	23 - 26
E. Need for leadership role and increased coordination on mine action	27 - 30
F. Current financial arrangements differ from the MOA	31 - 32
G. Contractual weaknesses in the MOA	33 - 37
H. UNOPS contracting of mine clearance contractor not cost effective	38 - 40
I. Need for monitoring and evaluation mechanism	41 - 44
J. Need for increased mine awareness activities	45 - 47
VI. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	48

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. During April to June 2004, OIOS conducted an audit of mine operations in the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC). The audit was conducted in accordance with the standards for the professional practice of internal auditing in United Nations organizations. Mine operations, technically termed as “mine action”, cover all problems relating to the presence of uncleared mines and unexploded ordinance (UXOs) throughout the world. The problem also exists in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) due to the recent fighting in several parts of the country.

2. In accordance with Security Council resolution 1291 of August 2000 and its subsequent extensions, MONUC has, *inter-alia*, the mandate to:

- Deploy mine action experts to assess the scope of the mine and UXOs problem in the DRC;
- Coordinate the initiation of mine action activities,
- Develop a mine action plan; and
- Carry out emergency mine action activities as required in support of its mandate.

3. This mandate must be seen in the context of the United Nations general policy on mine action and effective co-ordination as outlined in the United Nations General Assembly document on Assistance in Mine Clearance (document A/53/496). This document gives an overview of the spirit that should guide the mine action related activities of all United Nations organizations (including MONUC). It defines mine action as “all those activities geared towards addressing the problems faced by populations as a result of landmine contamination”. Landmine contamination in this context refers to both mines and UXOs.

### Mine action structure and budget in MONUC

4. In furtherance of its mandate, MONUC has established an organizational system to carry out its mine action mandate. The following players were identified as part of the mine action structure in MONUC:

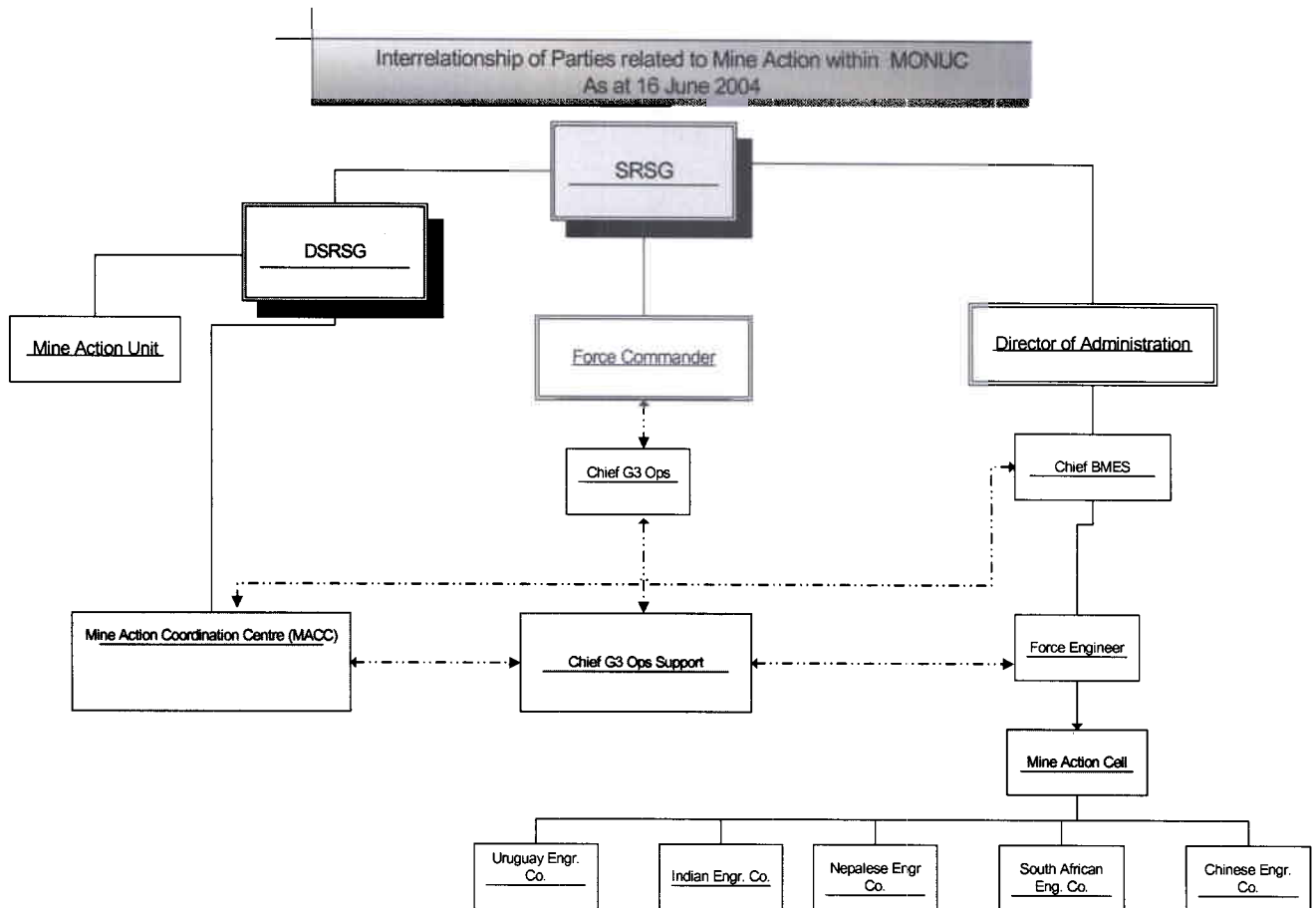
- Mine Action Coordination Centre (MACC): This centre was established in January 2002 based on an agreement between the United Nations and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) for the provision of management services in relation to mine action in MONUC.
- The Mine Action Unit: This Unit was created within the Office of the SRSG with positions for one professional level and one General Service staff as provided for in the 2003/04 budget. The professional post was filled during the time of the audit.
- The Force Engineering Mine Cell: This Cell is responsible for the coordination of the various engineering contingents and liaison between the engineering contingents and the Military Chief of Staff and G3 Operations Support. The Cell is located within the Engineering Section and carries out preliminary needs analysis and serves as an information gathering point to identify possible mine operation areas.
- The Engineering contingents: MONUC presently has five engineering contingents in theatre with a total of eight Explosive Ordinance Disposal (EOD) teams. These

teams are expected to clear significant quantities of ordinance (e.g. minefields) while most other contingents just have self-sustainment capabilities for EOD.

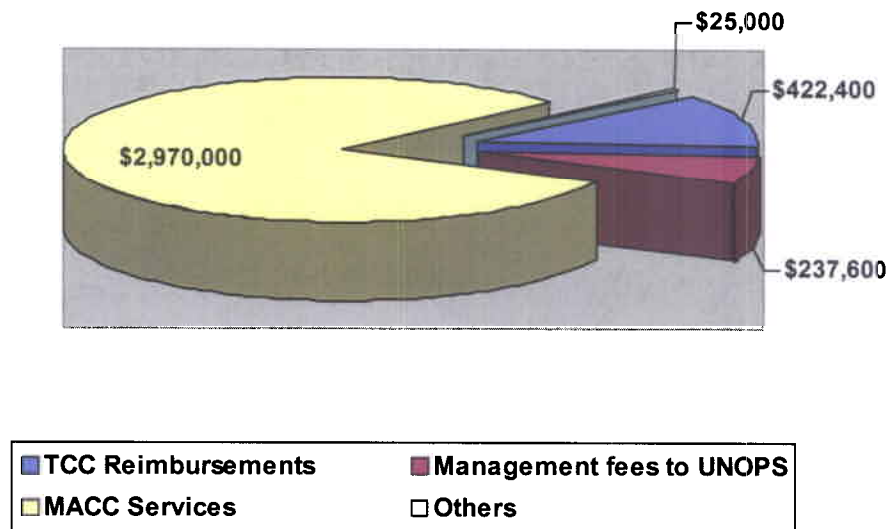
- EOD self-sustainment capacity in other contingents: According to their Memoranda of Understanding (MOU), most contingents are expected to come in with basic level of EOD capability to support their own personnel and secure each unit's accommodation area.
- G3 Operations Support: This office reports to the Deputy Chief of Staff on matters relating to MONUC's military plans and support issues relating to military movements (including the possibility of existence of mines in areas of operations).

5. The interrelationship between the above parties is shown in Figure 1. MONUC's budget for direct mine action purposes in the financial year 2003/04 was \$3,655,000 as detailed Figure 2.

**Figure 1**



**Figure 2: Budgeted mine action expenditures - 2003/04**



6. The comments made by the Management of MONUC on the draft audit report have been included in the report as appropriate and are shown in italics.

## **II. AUDIT OBJECTIVES**

7. The objectives of the audit were to: (i) evaluate the extent of achievement of the mission's mandate relating to mine action; (ii) assess the effectiveness of expenditures incurred on mine action related projects; and (iii) assess the degree of coordination between the various parties responsible for mine action within MONUC.

## **III. AUDIT SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY**

8. The audit planned to cover all mine action related activities in MONUC during the two-year period from 1 January 2002 to 31 December 2003. This encompassed the activities of the various components of MONUC and MACC in the DRC, including the latter's provision of expert advice to the Mission.

9. The audit methodology involved the conduct of interviews, analytical reviews and a review of relevant documents and records related to mine action in MONUC. OIOS also held discussions with NGO's involved in mine action in the DRC.

## **IV. OVERALL ASSESSMENT**

10. Overall, OIOS is of the opinion that MONUC has delegated responsibility for mine action to MACC and UNOPS without adequate control mechanisms for monitoring the progress in achieving

established goals or evaluating the results achieved. There is a need for the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) to involve MONUC to a greater extent concerning mine action contracts entered into by DPKO on behalf of MONUC, while MONUC on its part needs to take greater ownership of its role in the direction and coordination of mine action activities. In addition, MONUC needs to define its mine action plans and add a humanitarian perspective to its mine action activities in the sense that mine action should not only be concentrated in the area of clearance but also include aspects of victim assistance and mine risk education.

## **V. AUDIT FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **A. Audit scope limitation**

11. As part of the audit, OIOS had planned a review of mine action expenditures to date, including those incurred by UNOPS on behalf of MONUC. UNOPS in the DRC was, however, unwilling to release the requested information without express authorisation from MACC. All attempts at obtaining the information from MACC during the audit were unsuccessful. Faced with this constraint, OIOS had to conclude the audit without obtaining the documentation required to complete its review.

12. The non-presentation of the requested documents demonstrates an apparent lack of transparency concerning the activities of MACC. As a result of this scope limitation, OIOS was unable to ascertain the economy, efficiency and effectiveness of MACC's mine action activities and related expenditures. Further, the compliance with UN rules and regulations by MACC staff could not be verified.

13. The lack of access to information about transactions carried out by UNOPS on behalf of MONUC negates the principles outlined in the General Assembly document A/53/496 pertaining to UN policy on mine action. This document highlights transparency, timeliness, accountability and cost effectiveness as guiding principles in support of mine action. It is the opinion of OIOS that these principles have not been observed in the contract between UNOPS and MONUC.

#### **Recommendation 1**

OIOS recommends that the MONUC Administration request DPKO to allow for greater participation in finalizing contracts related to mine action, specifically in monitoring of the UNOPS / MACC projects and in obtaining information on expenditures incurred on mine action activities within MONUC's mandate and budget (AP2004/620/10/001).

14. *The MONUC Administration accepted recommendation 1.* OIOS will keep recommendation 1 open until it receives evidence of the memo to DPKO and evidence of participation in contracts and expenses involving UNOPS / MACC.

### **B. Mandate of developing a mine action plan not yet complied with**

15. As part of the Security Council's resolution 1291, MONUC has the mandate to develop a mine action plan. OIOS noted that no mine action plan for the Mission exists at present.



16. In reviewing the provisions of the Security Council resolution and the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the United Nations and UNOPS, it was unclear whether the intent of the MONUC's mandate was to draw up a National mine action plan (which would require close coordination with the local authorities), or to draw up an organizational mine action plan for MONUC. According to the MOA between the United Nations and UNOPS for the provision of mine action in support of MONUC, the responsibility for developing a mine action plan has been directly delegated to the Programme Manager of MACC, but the wording states that "the Programme manager should do this in consultation with local authorities" thereby suggesting that this is a requirement for a national mine action plan for DRC.

17. OIOS is of the opinion that even if MONUC's mandate is to coordinate a national mine action plan, there is still a need to develop an organizational mine action plan defining the scope of work to be carried out by MONUC, and would serve as a focal point for all activities relating to mine action in MONUC. Based on OIOS' discussions with several mine action players and experts in the mission area, there is agreement that the mine problem in the DRC is extensive, and that the tasks of demarcation and clearance of all mines and UXOs throughout the country exceeds MONUC's overall mandate and resources as a peacekeeping mission. This view reinforces the need for MONUC to have an action plan that defines the scope, objectives, priorities, limitations and timelines of the Mission's mine action activities.

### **Recommendations 2 & 3**

OIOS recommends that the MONUC Mine Action Unit, in coordination with the relevant mine action players within the mission area, develop a mine action plan for MONUC defining the scope of its involvement in mine action in the DRC, prioritization of areas to be de-mined, and the roles of all related parties, such as the Humanitarian, Disarmament, Demobilization, Repatriation, Resettlement and Reintegration, and Military components (AP2004/620/10/002).

OIOS also recommends that the MACC Programme Manager intensify MACC's efforts to expeditiously produce a national mine action plan for DRC in cooperation with relevant UN agencies, local authorities and external parties such as non-governmental organizations (AP2004/620/10/003).

18. *The MONUC Management accepted recommendation 2 but clarified that the Mine Action Unit was no longer required in the light of the integrated Mission Approach and the absence of resources and qualified staff. MACC will therefore remain the only structure for mine action. In view of this development, recommendation 2 needs to be implemented by MACC. This recommendation will remain open until OIOS receives documentation confirming its implementation.*

19. *MONUC accepted recommendation 3 and commented that a National Mine Action Plan for the DRC was yet to be adopted even though the presidency of the DRC was presented with a package entitled "Mine action" incorporating MACC recommendations. Local authorities and NGOs were invited to collaborate in this effort. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has made very little progress and the National Commission established in 2002 none at all in this regard. OIOS is of*

the opinion that MACC intensify its efforts to get the government to produce this plan, as this is part of the MONUC mandate as well as MACC's. Recommendation 3 will therefore remain open until a national mine action plan is produced.

### **C. Need for a holistic mine action approach**

20. MONUC, as part of the United Nations system, is required to comply with the UN policy on mine action and effective coordination as detailed in the UN General Assembly document A/53/496. This document states that the United Nations does not distinguish between humanitarian mine action, operational mine action, and mine action in support of reconstruction and development. In addition, the document emphasizes the need for established priorities in relation to the needs of affected populations, and an integrated and holistic response to the issue of landmine contamination.

21. OIOS' review of mine action operations of MONUC and MACC showed that there have been more activities in the area of mine field survey, mapping, marking and clearance, with fewer activities in the areas of mine awareness, education and advocacy, and even less to show in the area of victim assistance, rehabilitation and reintegration. There was also no evidence to show the involvement of humanitarian aspects and involvement of communities in mine awareness. In OIOS' opinion, this does not represent a holistic approach to mine action as required by the UN policy document.

#### **Recommendation 4**

OIOS recommends that MONUC Senior Management establish a Mine Action Committee comprising all role players including the MONUC Military Mine Cell, the Humanitarian Section, the Disarmament, Demobilization, Repatriation, Resettlement and Reintegration Section and the Electoral Unit, to establish a holistic mine action programme for MONUC emphasizing mine awareness, education, advocacy and victim assistance in accordance with the Organization's policies on mine action (AP2004/620/10/004).

22. *MONUC Management accepted recommendation 4 and stated that a solid National Action Plan is a prerequisite to a programme of assistance to victims. Due to resource and staffing inadequacies, a Support Mission is expected in March 2005 to assist MACC, which has already embarked on a needs identification and assessment exercise since August 2004. OIOS welcomes these initiatives and would close recommendation 4 upon receipt of a listing of advocacy and victim assistance activities carried out.*

### **D. MOU limitations of engineering companies**

23. The Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual requires that disposal of significant quantities of ordnance such as mine fields be handled by engineering contingents provided by the United Nations. Presently, there are five Engineering companies in MONUC. However, it appears that their capabilities are not being fully exploited due to limitations in the MOUs.

24. Currently, the MOUs of four engineering contingents present in MONUC have not been finalized and do not allow for flexibility of use in all areas of the country.

25. Despite the fact that the Mission is expected to depend on these engineering companies for clearance of "significant quantities of ordnance", the final MOU for the Uruguayan engineering contingent and the draft MOUs for the other four contingents indicate that they are supposed to be only self-sustaining, as reimbursement rates have only been set for the contingents' ceiling strengths. In addition, by being required to be only self-sustaining, these engineering contingents cannot provide the service of clearance of significant quantities of ordnance outside their area of operation. For operations outside their area, OIOS was informed that special equipment would be required and it was noted that the special cases equipment required for Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) have not been included in the various MOUs to date. This in effect means that the Engineering companies are not obliged to be better equipped than any other contingent in terms of EOD disposal capabilities.

#### **Recommendation 5**

OIOS recommends that MONUC Senior Management establish the Mission's needs for military contingents with Explosive Ordnance Disposal capabilities and request DPKO to designate properly equipped engineering contingents for this task. This should be included in the MOU's along with the special equipment required by each of these engineering contingents for them to be effective (AP2004/620/10/005).

26. *MONUC Management accepted recommendation 5.* OIOS will keep recommendation 5 open until it receives copies of the memo to DPKO and MONUC's determination of EOD and special equipment requirements.

#### **E. Need for leadership role and increased coordination on mine action**

27. From Figure 1 (above), it can be seen that several parties are involved in mine action within MONUC. The focal point for mine action has, however, not been clearly defined, and this has at times led to confusion as to who should take the lead role for mine action in the Mission.

28. This confusion is evident in the MONUC budget for 2004/05, where the target set for the Mission was 12,000 sq. metres of ground (a little over the size of a football field) to be surveyed and cleared of landmines during the financial year. According to independent MACC reports, however, an area of 1,389,214 sq. metres was cleared between 2002 and March 2004, which averaged 51,452 sq metres per month thereby highlighting the gross underestimation in the MONUC budget. This gross underestimation could be attributed to a lack of a structural review process and leadership role for mine action in the Mission.

29. MACC are presently consultants to the Mission and are expected to serve as advisers. As advisers, their role is to support MONUC while the responsibility for carrying out the mandate still lies with MONUC.

#### **Recommendation 6**

OIOS recommends that MONUC Senior Management establish terms of reference for the various role players within mine

action and in doing so designate the focal point for mine action in the Mission (AP2004/620/10/006).

30. *MONUC Management accepted recommendation 6.* However, the Mission's comments on recommendation 2 indicate that the Mine Action Unit is no longer in existence. This leaves MACC as the only structure for mine action. OIOS has therefore withdrawn recommendation 6.

#### **F. Current financial arrangements differ from the MOA**

31. The Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) signed between the UN and UNOPS requires MONUC to effect local payments under the project budget upon request from UNOPS and receipt of a financial authorization giving the account code to be charged, and to then charge this expenditure back to UNOPS through an Inter Office Voucher (IOV). Current practice, however, is that MONUC is not involved in any local payments. The non-involvement of MONUC in the financial affairs of the agreement is not in compliance with the MOA and results in a lack of transparency over payments made on its behalf by UNOPS. MONUC as a beneficiary of the agreement and from whose budget the payments are made is not apprised of the details of expenditures made on its behalf by UNOPS.

#### **Recommendation 7**

OIOS recommends that MONUC Senior Management request UNOPS to adhere to the terms of the Memorandum of Agreement between the UN and UNOPS and, accordingly, all local payments should be routed through MONUC before being billed back to UNOPS through inter-office voucher (AP2004/620/10/007).

32. *MONUC Management accepted recommendation 7.* OIOS will keep recommendation 7 open until it receives documentation showing that the Mission has requested UNOPS to adhere to the terms of the memorandum of Agreement.

#### **G. Contractual weaknesses in the MOA**

33. The MOA signed between the UN and UNOPS was entered in furtherance of MONUC's mandate. The agreement includes a clause that makes all financial accounts and statements subject *exclusively* to the internal and external auditing procedures of UNOPS, which is also the executing agency. This clause negates the principles of transparency and independent verification and precludes MONUC from verifying the costs versus the benefits of the services received.

34. The agreement also creates a duplication of administrative functions between MONUC and UNOPS. While the agreement itemises and details the administrative support required by MONUC, the administrative functions being provided by UNOPS appear vague and nothing is stated that cannot be provided under the MONUC's current structure. Services deduced to be provided by UNOPS include recruitment, finance, procurement, and reporting for which MONUC also has the structure in place to provide.

35. Current practice as observed by OIOS is that there is an administrative component in MACC in addition to the other administrative support provided by MONUC and UNOPS. This

arrangement raises questions about the efficient use of resources considering the redundancy of administrative functions.

36. The contract appears to be beefed up with superfluous functions which are not relevant to MONUC or which are contradicted in the same document. Notable among these are the Clause on Insurance (Art. V. 4) which tasks UNOPS with responsibility for pursuing settlement of claims for any losses of equipment and supplies. This would not be applicable as these equipment and supplies are provided by MONUC and remain property of MONUC as per the MOA. Other superfluous items are references to training (Article IV 6 and VII 3c) even though no mention of training exists in the referenced Annex 1 of the MOA. In general, the contract appears biased in favour of UNOPS and detrimental towards MONUC.

#### **Recommendation 8**

OIOS recommends that MONUC Senior Management request DPKO to review the current contract with UNOPS in order to amend the audit clause. The Mission should also request greater role in drafting of the Memorandum of Agreement, particularly to use the capacity that currently exists within MONUC and to avoid duplication of positions and responsibilities (AP2004/620/10/008).

37. *MONUC Management accepted recommendation 8.* OIOS will keep recommendation 8 open until it receives documentation showing that it has been implemented.

#### **H. UNOPS contracting of mine clearance contractors not cost effective**

38. In furtherance of the mine clearance objectives in the DRC, the services of mine clearance contractors are sometimes required in addition to the Mission's engineering contingents. These contractors are expensive and should be used only when the tasks exceed the Mission's capabilities or available resources. MONUC entered into a contract with MECHEM Consultants, a well known mine clearance contractor from South Africa. This contract in the amount of \$385 000, was for demining and clearance work in Kisangani and Kindu, which had been carried out and paid by June 2003. OIOS became aware of the presence of the contractor in Bunia but was informed that the contract was signed with UNOPS.

39. By having the contract signed between UNOPS and MECHEM, MONUC will end up paying the contractors through UNOPS and will in the process incur 8 per cent UNOPS management fees as an additional cost, without any additional benefits.

#### **Recommendation 9**

OIOS recommends that MONUC Senior Management request DPKO to review the current contracts with MECHEM and any other mine clearance contractors that have MONUC as the beneficiary, so that any follow-on contracts can be signed directly between MONUC and the contractor under the guidance of UN Mine Action Service and MACC without unnecessarily incurring extra UNOPS management fees (AP2004/620/10/009).

40. *MONUC Management accepted recommendation 9.* OIOS will keep recommendation 9 open until it receives documentation showing that it has been implemented.

#### **I. Need for monitoring and evaluation mechanism**

41. The Security Council, through its resolution 1291 (2000) and subsequent extensions, charged MONUC with establishing mine action activities in the DRC in support of its mandate. With this objective in mind, there is a need to further break down this mine action mandate into measurable steps and to periodically assess the extent to which the Mission has achieved its goals.

42. Following the establishment of MACC, which in reality is a consultant to advise MONUC, there have been no efforts to establish measurement standards for the achievement of MONUC's mandate relating to mine action.

43. Many of the Mission's mine action tasks have been delegated to MACC. The agreement with UNOPS does not include any provision for MONUC, as the beneficiary of the service, to evaluate the services being provided by MACC and UNOPS. Rather, it allows the service provider (UNOPS) to evaluate its own work progress, and thus is lacking an independent review mechanism.

#### **Recommendation 10**

OIOS recommends that the MONUC define clear goals and objectives for the implementation of MONUC's mine action mandate, and identify a number of objective and measurable performance indicators to evaluate the achievements of MACC. These metrics should be included in the Mission's mine action plan (AP2004/620/10/010).

44. *MONUC Management accepted recommendation 10.* OIOS will keep recommendation 10 open until it receives a list of performance measurement indicators to evaluate the achievements of MACC.

#### **J. Need for increased mine awareness activities**

45. During its presence in the DRC, the Mission has experienced two mine incidents with one resulting in a fatality. This highlights the need for mine awareness training in MONUC, especially among personnel likely to come in contact with mines and UXOs.

46. The Mine Action Cell under the Force Commander's office currently carries out induction training for Military Observers. While OIOS views this as a creditable effort towards mine awareness, there is still a need for a more comprehensive mine awareness programme to ensure that all MONUC field personnel receive such training. Refresher courses may also be warranted due to the importance of this training to their safety. Aside from MONUC staff, it appeared that MONUC has not availed itself of the opportunity for reaching out to the local populace in promoting mine awareness.

## **Recommendation 11**

OIOS recommends that the MONUC, in cooperation with the relevant players such as MACC, the Military Mine Action Cell and the Humanitarian Section, look into the possibility of creating a mine awareness film or radio programme in major local languages using MONUC resources such as Radio Okapi and translators. It should also consider preparing a road show programme on mine awareness to be presented to both MONUC staff and other vulnerable section of the local population, as appropriate (AP2004/620/10/011).

47. *MONUC Management accepted recommendation 11.* OIOS will keep recommendation 11 open until it receives documentation showing an increase in mine action activities.

## **V. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

48. We wish to express our appreciation for the assistance and cooperation extended to the auditors by the Management and staff of MONUC and MACC during this audit.

Patricia Azarias, Director  
Internal Audit Division-I, OIOS