

Sufficiently Resourced Internal Audit – Options addressing Audit Assurance



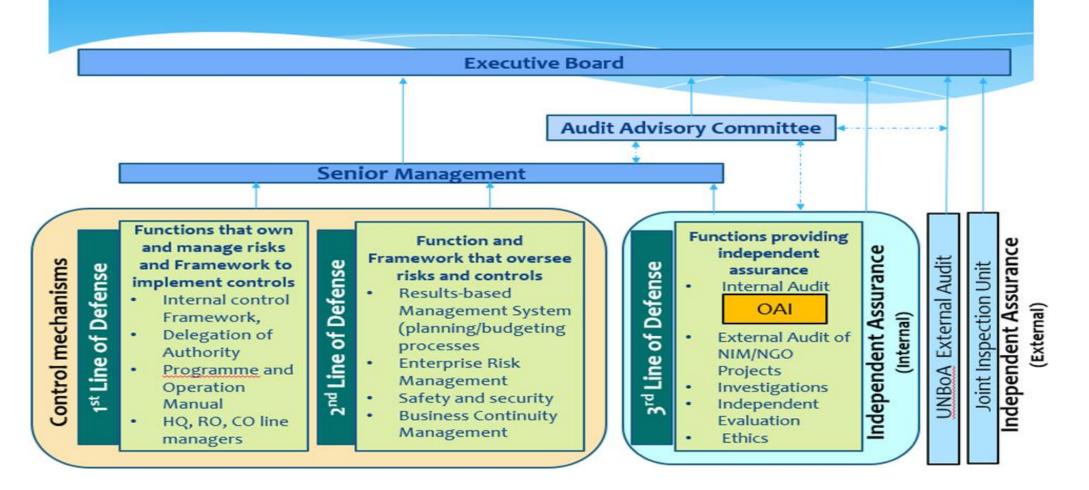
EB Decision 2017/4 para. 5

"Requests UN-Women to present options for the most appropriate model to deliver sufficiently resourced internal auditing, through outsourcing or in-house, including a comprehensive work plan and budget proposal that sets out the resources required to manage the realization of a full transition to internal audit capacity with increasing audit coverage, the resources needed to establish and sustain the management and administrative infrastructure of the function, and in addition, a determination of the level of audit assurance required, at least four weeks before the second regular session of the Executive Board in 2017"



UN Women's Oversight Policy

UN-Women's Three Lines of Defense



Independent Assurance - External



Unqualified audit opinions since inception

> United Nations Board of Audit scope is 100% of:

Assets	\$457.5 million	Liabilities	\$109.8 million	
(85% Cash & Investments)		(72% Employee benefits)		
Revenue	\$334.6 million	Expenditure	\$340.0 million	
(97% voluntary & assessed contributions)		(33% employee	salaries & benefits)	

Audit coverage: Annual audit of UN Women Financial Statements at headquarters (4 weeks with 7 auditors, including IT auditor and one supervisor)

						Estimates
			2014 (scope:	2015 (scope:	2016 (scope:	2017 (scope:
Year	of Audit A	Activities	2013)	2014)	2015)	2016)
	External	Audit				
		Audit coverage - Number of field offices visited that may meet required audit cycle	10	6	6	6
		Cost of audit	200,000	200,000	203,010	203,010

Independent Assurance - Internal



	1							
				Estimates		Forecast 2018	Forecast 2019	
	2014 (scope:	2015 (scope:	2016 (scope:	2017 (scope:		using 2017	using est. 2018	
Year of Audit Activities	2013)	2014)	2015)	2016)		figures	figures	
Total Expenditures (as per Financial Statements) (H)	264,105,000	270,538,000	314,974,000	340,041,000		340,041,000	367,244,280	
Internal Audit and Directly Implemented (DIM) Project Audit								
Audit coverage in expenditures - includes Directly Implemented (DIM) Projects (A)	63,000,000	53,000,000	48,500,000	48,500,000	(Note1)	52,026,000	83,142,857	
Audit coverage in expenditures - as a % of the total audit scope	23%	20%	15.4%	14.3%		15.3%	22.6%	
Audit coverage in audit cycle of full scale audits (excluding DIM projects) (I)	8	6	7	7		9	12	Note 4)
Number of limited-scope audit of Directly Implemented (DIM) Projects	0	3	17	20]	20	20	
Cost of audit (B)	1,029,114	1,308,586	1,238,502	1,865,720	(Note 2)	1,947,295	1,947,295	
Internal Audit cost as a % of Audit coverage in expenditures (B) / (A)	1.6%	2.5%	2.6%	3.8%]	3.7%	2.3%	
Non-Government Organization (NGO) / Nationally Implemented (NIM) Project Audit								
Total NGO/NIM Projects and Grant Projects Expenditures Audit Scope (C)	47,350,686	49,789,019	62,868,144	66,611,929]	66,611,929	66,611,929	
Audit coverage in expenditure- in actual NGO/NIM Projects audited (D)	19,093,608	18,291,821	31,381,968	28,237,799	(Note 3)	28,237,799	28,237,799	
Number of Projects : Partners audited	57 : 178	53 : 173	90 : 234	81 : 248]	81 : 248	81 : 248	
Audit coverage (D) / (C)	40%	37%	50%	42%		42%	42%	
Cost of audit (E)	403,000	518,352	828,692	866,971		866,971	866,971	
NGO/ NIM Project Audit cost as a % of Audit coverage in expenditures (E) / (D)	2.1%	2.8%	2.6%	3.1%]	3.1%	3.1%	
Total Audit coverage in expenditures (F) = (A) + (D)	82,093,608	71,291,821	79,881,968	76,737,799		80,263,799	111,380,656	
% of Total Audit coverage in expenditures to total expenditures/ scope (F) / (H)	31%	26%	25%	23%		24%	30%	
Total Audit coverage in audit cycle by number of field offices and headquarter functions audited	8	6	7	7]	9	12	
Grand total of audit costs (J) = (B) + (E)	1,432,114	1,826,938	2,067,194	2,732,691		2,814,266	2,814,266	
% of total audit cost to total expenditures /scope for the audit year (J) / (H)	0.54%	0.68%	0.66%	0.80%		0.83%	0.77%	

Legend:

Note 1: The reported audit coverage in expenditures for 2014 does not include the audit of procurement function; included in the 2016 planned audit coverage are the expenditures directly charged to Resource Mobilization Unit for the period of audit estimated at \$ 4.3 million.

Note 2: The 2017 estimated Internal Audit expenditure is based on the approved budget for 2017 less cost of investigation approved by UN-Women

Note 3: Harmonized NGO/NIM Projects and Grant Projects (i.e., UNTF & FGE) expenditure audits was started in 2014 audit year.

Note 4: Used 2017 Audit Risk Assessment Model for UN-Women Field Offices



Level of Assurance

Years 2014 to forecast 2019

Internal Audits

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
No. of Field Office audited	8	6	7	7	9	12
No. of DIM Projects audited	0	3	17	20	20	20
Audit coverage in expenditures as a % of total audit scope	24%	20%	15.4%	14.3%	15.3%	22.6%
External Audits						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
No. of Field Office audited	10	6	6	6	6	6
NGO/NIM Project Audits						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
No. of Projects audited	57	53	90	81	81	81
No. of Partners audited	178	173	234	248	248	248
Audit coverage in expenditures as a % of total audit scope	7%	6.7%	10%	8.3%	8.3%	8.3%



Overall Level of Assurance

Years 2014 to forecast 2019

Audit Coverage in expenditures	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Internal Audit + DIM Project Audits - Audit coverage in expenditures	23%	20%	15.4%	14.3%	15.3%	22.6%
NGO/NIM Project Audits - Audit coverage in expenditures	8%	6%	9.6%	8.3%	8.7%	7.7%
Overall Audit Coverage in expenditures	31%	26%	25%	23%	24%	30%

Audit Coverage in Audit Cycle	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Internal Audit – No. of field offices and headquarter functions audited	8	6	7	7	10	12
External Audit - No. of field office audited	10	6	6	6	6	6
Overall Audit Coverage in Audit Cycle	18	12	13	13	16	18



Determination of Internal Audit function

Factors for determination of the size, structure and composition:

Factors	Results
Size and available resources	Medium-sized entity within the UN system
Level of maturity	Fundamental governance, risk management systems and controls are well in-place
Geographic dispersion of operations	Decentralized management structure
Risk profile	Programmes and projects are mostly located in developing countries

- Following JIU's suggested criteria applied on the historical expenditure trend, the entity should have around 6 Auditors in place (JIU/REP/2006/2).
- Applying the weighted average across the UN System of 0.51% (number of auditors relative to number of staff), derived by the Joint Inspection Unit in their report JIU/REP/2016/8 State of the Internal Audit Function in the United Nations System, as the proportion of internal audit service staff to all UN Women's present total staff of 881 will result in 5 Auditor posts with additional audit capacity to be provided using co-sourcing services.



Comparative review of audit spending and staffing

- ➢UN-Women spends 0.42 per cent of its budget on internal audit which compared to the average of 0.27 per cent of medium sized entities, places it as second highest after UNRWA.
- ➢In terms of proportion of internal audit service staff to all staff, UN-Women again is placed as second highest after UNIDO with 0.66 per cent compared to an average of 0.41 per cent. – JIU/REP/2016/8.

Options Considered



Options	Description
Option 1: Retain UNDP and renew its Service Level Agreement	Budget proposal for 2018, if renewed, will increase the cost by \$1.25 million (or 59.8 per cent) from 2017 budget.
Option 2: Establish the internal audit capacity in-house	Savings of \$0.9 million for 2018 budget compared to Option 1. Same staffing as 2017 with an upgrade of P5 to D1 Director of Internal Audit and 1 additional P3 Audit Specialist and co-sourcing services.
Option 3: Establish the Oversight and Assurance Function including internal audit and evaluation functions in-house	 Net savings of \$0.9 million for 2018 budget compared to Option 1. The Function includes: upgrade of current D1 Director of Evaluation to D2 to head the Function; upgrade of current P4 Deputy Director of Evaluation to P5; Additional P3 Audit Specialist; and 10% increase in general operating costs and co-sourcing services.

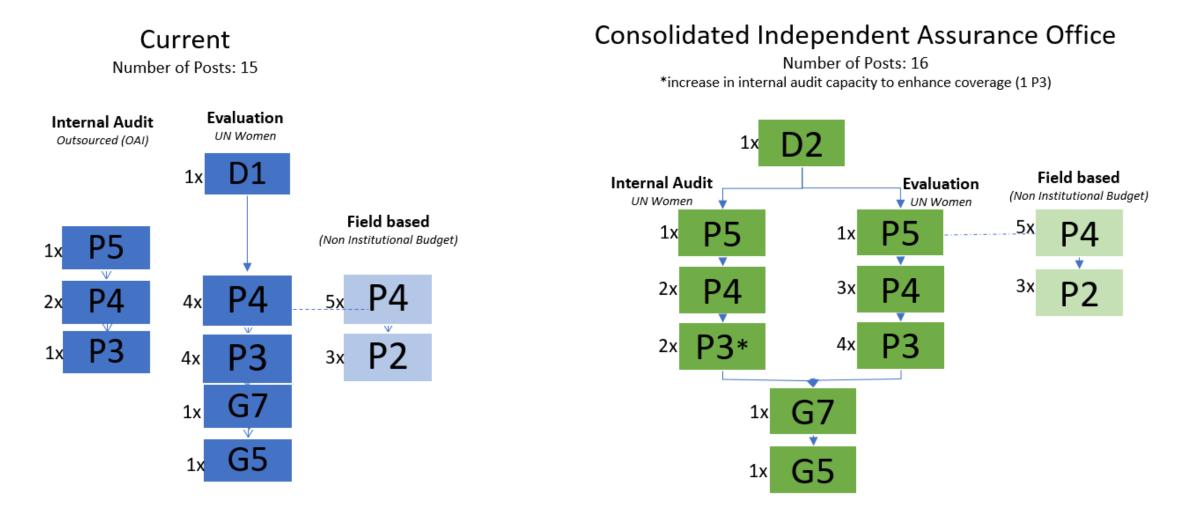


Recommended Option – Option 3

- Include the two independent internal review functions, internal audit and evaluation, in one organizational oversight office.
- Ensures that internal audit activities are aligned with, and responsive to the mandate and strategic objectives of UN Women.
- ➤The quality and timeliness assessment of services provided by OAI for its investigation function and determine the appropriate modality to effectively deliver this function with the commensurate resources.

Sufficiency of Resourcing





* The Entity will be deploying **five (5) Internal Auditors and co-sourcing services** to carry out the main internal audit function. This will be an increase of one P3 over the current 2017 staffing, and additional provision for 12 consultants.



Comparison of current and proposed structure

➢One additional P3 Audit Specialist and co-source services.

➤The proposed Director to serve as a member of the Senior Management Team, providing independent advice and guidance on high level governance, risk management and control strategies.

➢ The integrated oversight of the independent functions of internal audit and evaluation enhances efficiency and synergies for holistic understanding of corporate issues and reporting.

Transition from OAI to in-house internal audit women of function

Steps to implement the smooth transition:

- 1. Review and update the audit risk assessment model
- 2. Maintain the risk-based audit planning and reassess the targeted audit cycle
- 3. Set up a co-soured internal audit function including the in-house resources and contracted audit recourses
- 4. Retain the institutional knowledge gained from the audit activities carried out to-date
- 5. Implement the risk-based audit plan to minimize high travel costs
- Diversify the background of internal audit staff in addition to the traditional financial auditing skills, e.g., Programme Specialist auditor, Information System auditor



Preliminary Work Plan

Tasks	Timeline
Presentation to the Executive Board of proposal establishing internal audit function within UN Women and consolidating it with independent evaluation function	June 2017
Formulation of Job Descriptions for posts of the internal audit function within UN Women	June 2017
Agreement with UNDP on transition and hand-over	Third quarter 2017
Start recruitment for posts, including long listing, short listing, interviewing, selection, etc.	Upon EB decision on Integrated Budget, Aug. 2017
Use Internal Audit Charter and Guidelines of UNDP and system for tracking audit recommendations	Upon start of operation of internal audit capacity in UN Women
Develop system for tracking of audit recommendations	2018



Investigation Services

Summary of comparison of quality of service and costs

	OAI, UNDP	OIOS, UN
Service	Concerns on quality, timeliness and transparency were not addressed	May be faster and more efficient investigations service provider
Cost	Additional three P3 posts proposed for 2018	May be more cost effective given their global reach and presence

Investigation Services



Pros:	Cons:
 Cost ✓ OIOS only charges for the investigation itself whereas OAI charge for non- investigative services 	While on paper OIOS may appear to provide a cheaper and more efficient service, there are no guarantees as to how they will perform. Clear KPIs will be agreed with OIOS to address this ask.
 OIOS has regional and country offices focused in East, Central and West Africa which would reduce the cost of DSA and travel 	
Timeliness	
 OIOS takes half the time to open a case once it has been reported OIOS is almost eight times faster at assessing a case 	
 OIOS takes less time on average to complete an investigation 	
 OIOS's regional and country presence may reduce the time to complete investigations 	
 OIOS have indicated "user-pay" investigations have priority 	
Communication	
 Initial communications with staff at OIOS at the working level have been 	
acknowledged on the same day and responded to within 1 day. This contrasts to the slow and protracted communication with OAI	
 OIOS have a dedicated existing focal point which undertakes the reporting 	
function to external parties including BOA, JIU and Member States as well as on matters of SEA	
 As part of the prioritization of the user-pay cases, OIOS may provide a better 	
customer experience	