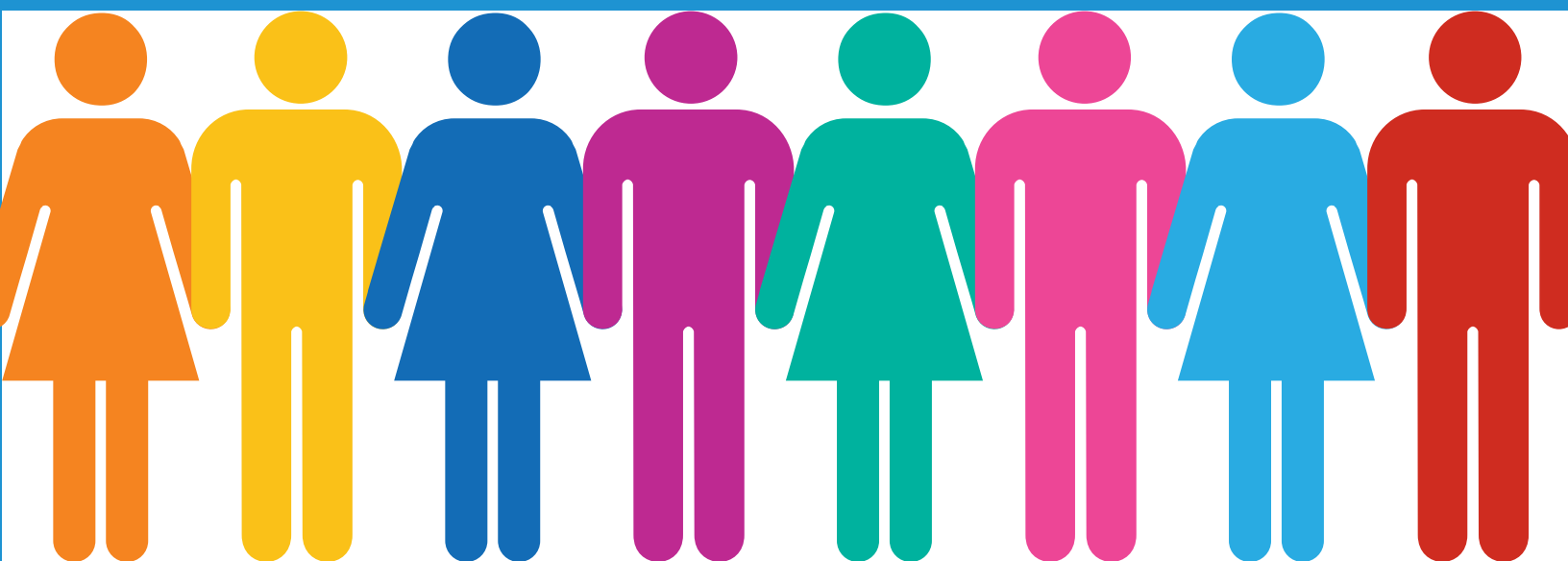


UNITED NATIONS DEPARTMENT FOR GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND CONFERENCE MANAGEMENT (DGACM)

UN-SWAP 2.0
SUMMARY, ANALYSIS AND
KEY INSIGHTS FROM 2019



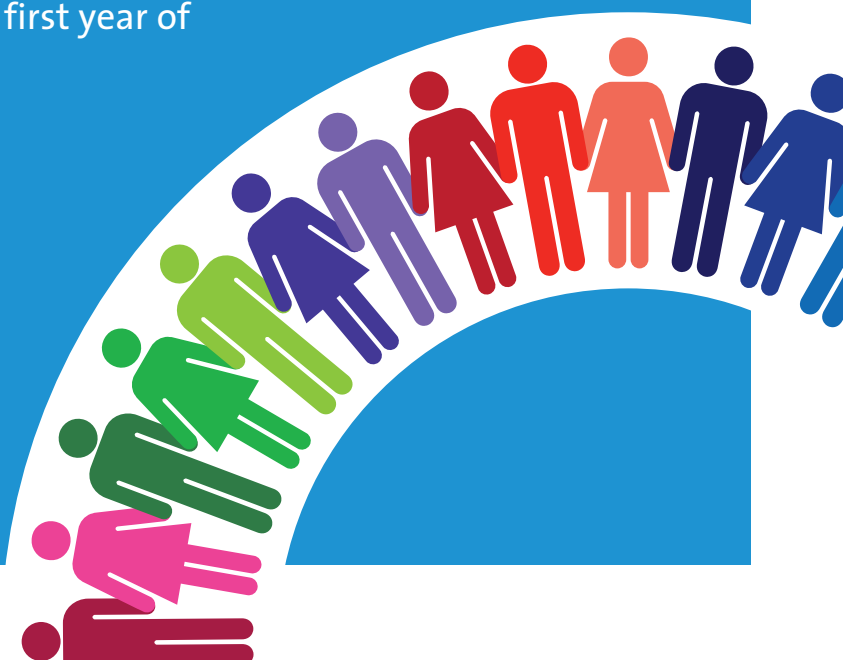
UN-SWAP 2.0 SUMMARY OF 2019 REPORTING RESULTS

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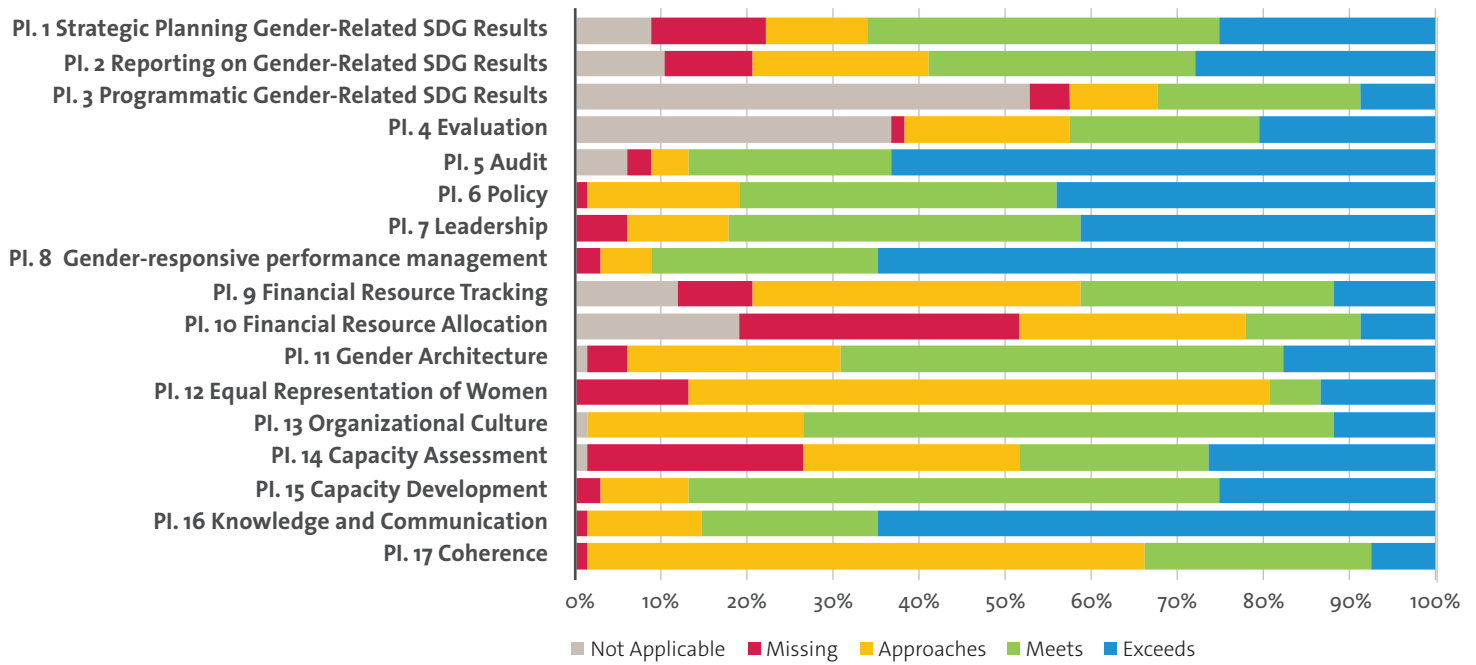
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DGACM PERFORMANCE 2019	5
DGACM GENDER PARITY SNAPSHOT 2019	8

This information package summarizes UN-SWAP 2.0 performance for the United Nations system as a whole and in particular for the United Nations Department for General Assembly and Conference Management.

Sixty-eight UN entities reported in 2019, up from 66 entities in recent years and 55 in the first year of reporting, 2012.



UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM-WIDE PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR (2019) | PERCENTAGE OF ALL RATINGS



KEY FINDINGS

Highest Performing Indicators in 2019 ✓

Audit (PI.5) and Gender responsive performance management (PI.8)

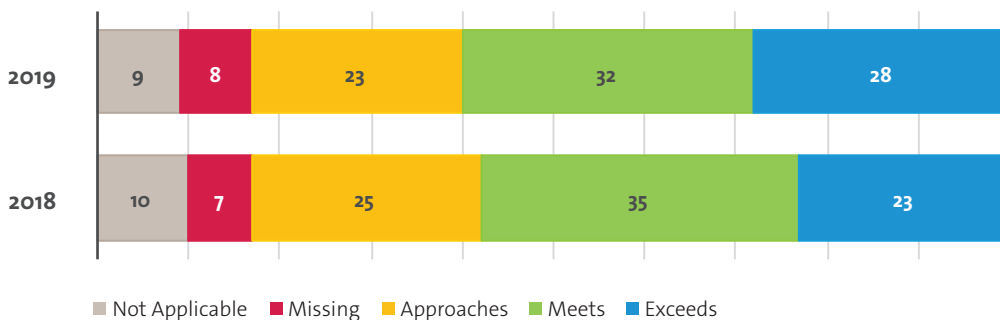
Other Top Performing Indicators in 2019 ✓

Knowledge and Communication (PI.16), Leadership (PI.7) and Policy (PI.6)

Areas for improvement

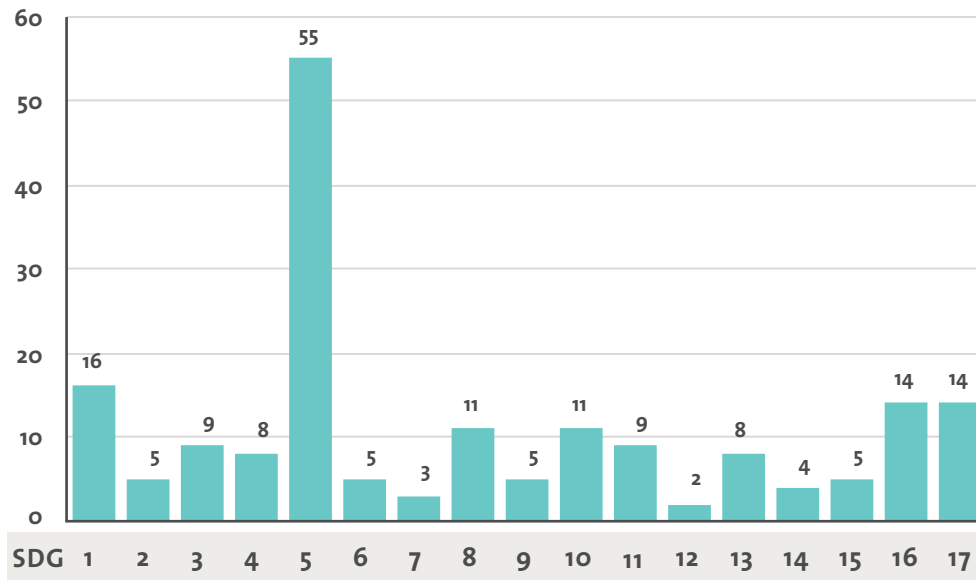
Financial resource allocation (PI.10) and Equal representation of women (PI.12)

OVERALL UN SYSTEM, COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF RATINGS BY YEAR | PERCENTAGE OF ALL RATINGS



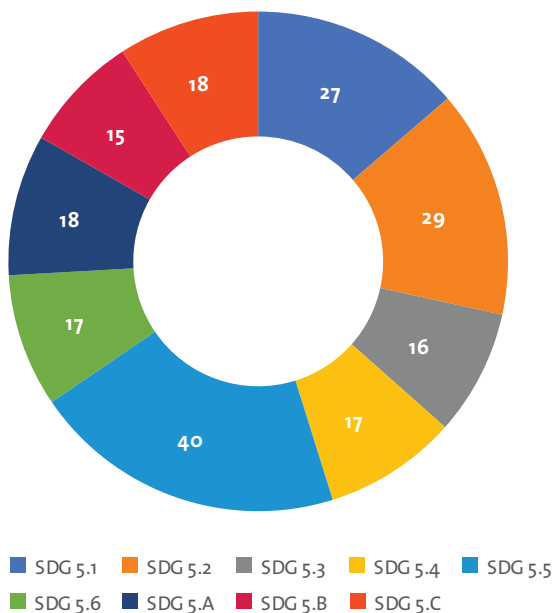
- In 2019, the UN system met 60 per cent of UN-SWAP 2.0 minimum requirements across all indicators, registering a 2-percentage point increase from 2018
- Ratings exceeding requirements reached 28 per cent, increasing 5-percentage points

GENDER-RELATED SDG RESULTS IN STRATEGIC PLANNING



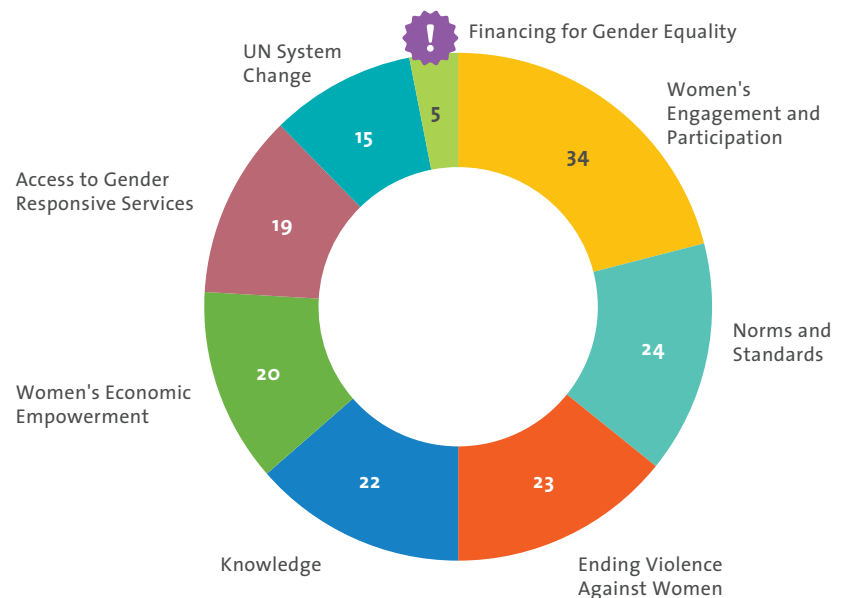
- Three UN-SWAP 2.0 indicators address the achievement of gender-related results in the context of the SDGs
- Based on 68 entities' UN-SWAP reporting this graph shows the number of entities contributing to each SDG goal
- The UN system primarily contributes to gender-related Goals in socio-economic and human rights areas (SDGs 1, 5, 8, 16, 17)
- There clearly remains space for entities to incorporate gender equality in more technical areas (SDGs 7, 9, 12)

NUMBER OF ENTITIES CONTRIBUTING TO EACH SDG 5 TARGET



- 55 entities integrated Goal 5 in their main strategic document
- The majority of entities target participation and leadership in political, economic and public life (target 5.5) followed by a focus on ending violence against all women and girls and all types of exploitation (target 5.2)

NUMBER OF ENTITIES CONTRIBUTING TO RESULTS IN EACH THEMATIC AREA



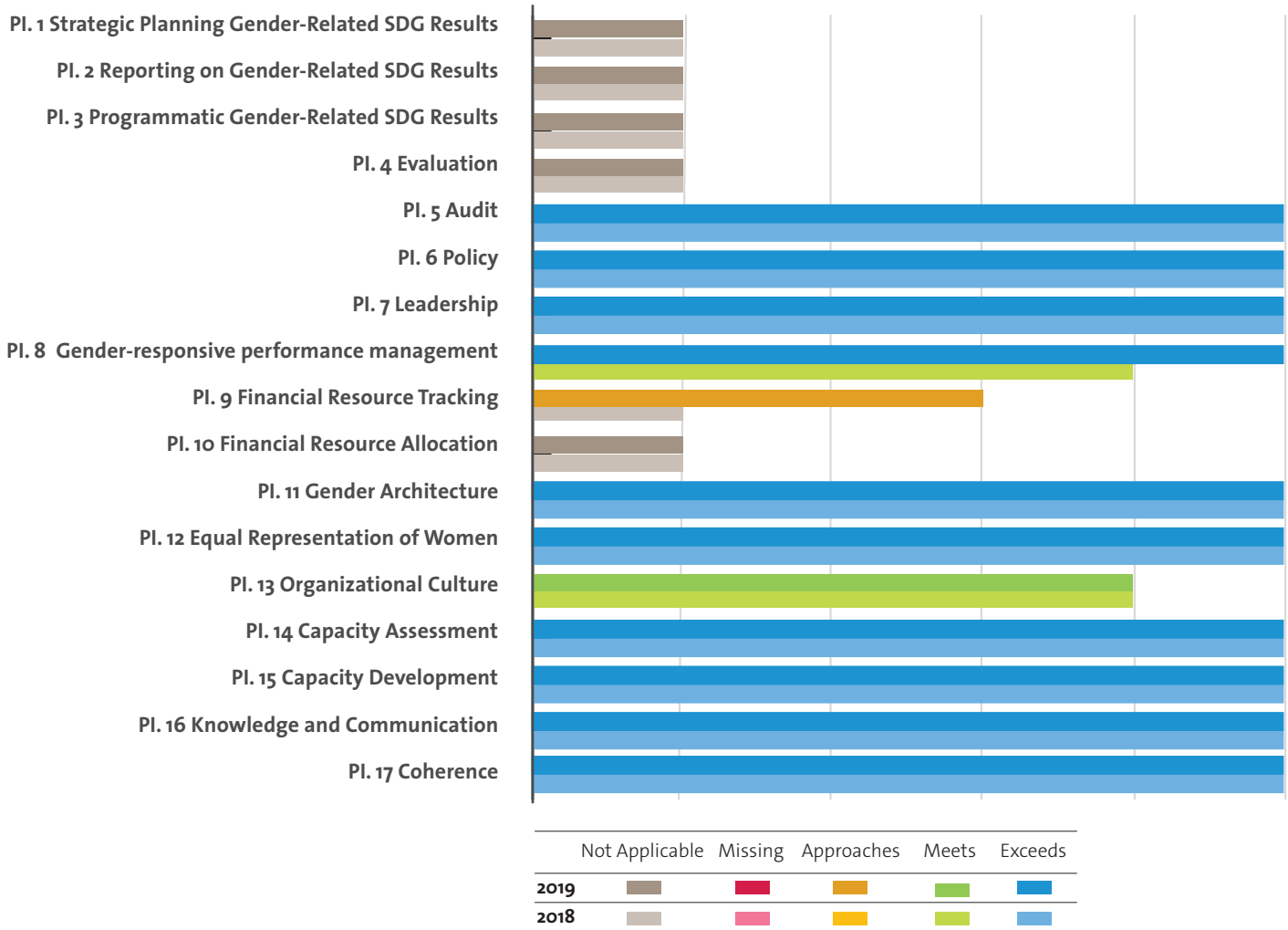
- The graph shows the number of entities contributing to each thematic area
- High-level results on gender equality are related to Women's Engagement and Participation for 34 entities
- Only 5 entities focus on Financing for Gender Equality, bringing to light a concerning gap

UNITED NATIONS DEPARTMENT FOR GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND CONFERENCE MANAGEMENT (DGACM) UN-SWAP 2.0 PERFORMANCE 2019

The following three pages capture DGACM's performance on UN-SWAP 2.0 indicators for 2019.

In 2019, DGACM met or exceeded the requirements for 11 performance indicators out of 12 applicable.

UN-SWAP 2.0 PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR (2018-2019)



PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS IN 2019

Most significant gains

- Most significantly, in 2019, DGACM newly approached requirements for Financial Resource Tracking, which was previously marked as not applicable. UN Women congratulates DGACM on this progress that will surely improve gender work across other indicators.
- DGACM continues to exceed requirements on 10 of the performance indicators.

Areas for improvement

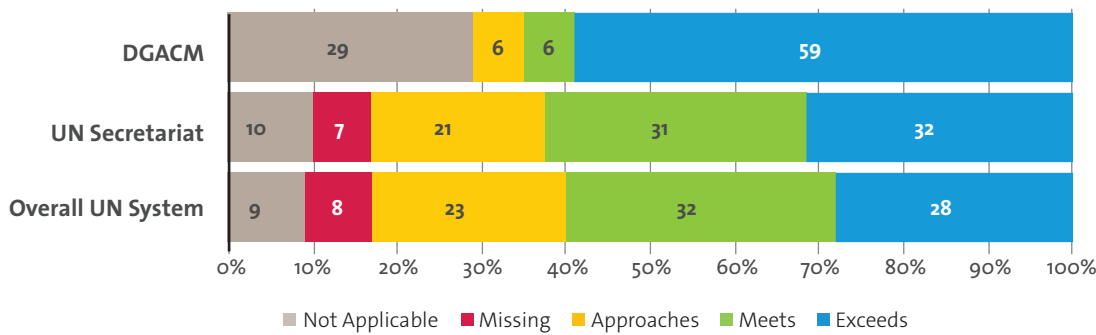
- UN Women recommends prioritizing Financial Resource Tracking, the only applicable indicator that did not meet requirements.
- UN Women encourages DGACM to reconsider the applicability of the first four indicators and, most importantly, Financial Resource Allocation, as sustained financial resources are essential for achieving gender equality.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS FOR DGACM

SHARE OF RATINGS MEETING/EXCEEDING REQUIREMENTS OF ALL RATINGS
NOT APPLICABLE RATINGS OMITTED

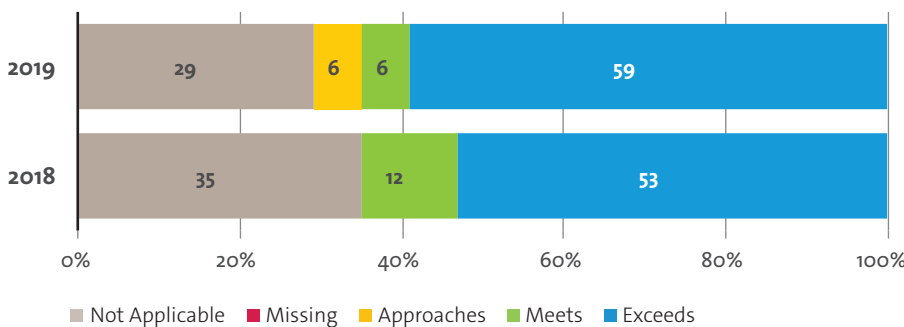


COMPARISON WITH THE SECRETARIAT AND THE OVERALL UN SYSTEM
NOT APPLICABLE RATINGS INCLUDED



- In 2019, DGACM exceeded requirements for significantly more indicators than both the average for the UN Secretariat and the overall UN system.
- However, DGACM rated 29 per cent of indicators as not applicable. In comparison, on average the Secretariat entities and the overall UN System only rated 10 and 9 per cent of indicators as not applicable, respectively.

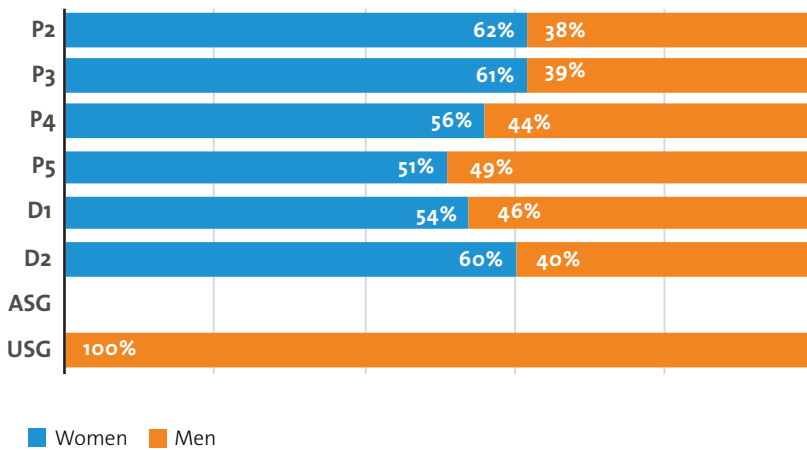
DGACM, COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF RATINGS BY YEAR



- In 2019, DGACM exceeded requirements for an additional indicator as compared with 2018.
- Commendably, DGACM is reporting on one new indicator that was previously marked as not applicable.

Attaining and sustaining the equal representation of women at all levels in an institution constitutes an essential component of achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women.

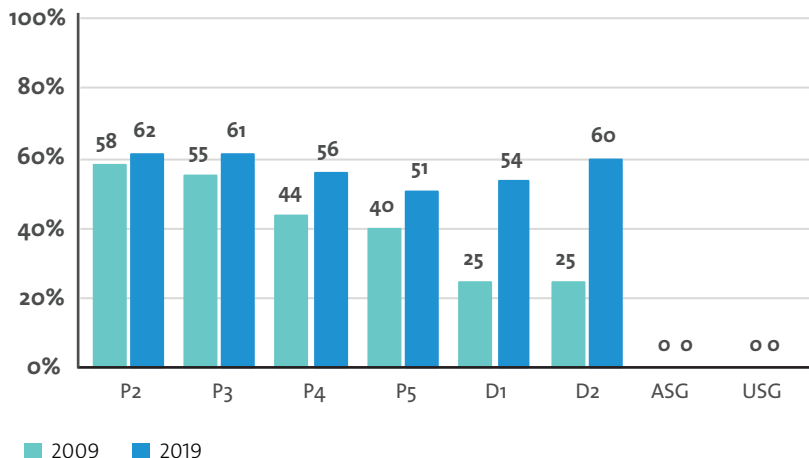
DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN AND MEN BY LEVEL
REPORTED IN 2019



10-YEAR TREND FOR DGACM

- The overall representation of women witnessed some clear gains between 2009 and 2019 at DGACM.
- The representation of women increased at all levels.
- The most notable gains were made at the D1 and D2 levels.

DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN BY LEVEL, 2009 AND 2019



WAY FORWARD

- In 2017, the Secretary-General issued the [System-wide Strategy on Gender Parity](#) to operationalize system-wide efforts to advance this priority.
- The Strategy recognizes different starting points and challenges, and provides positive tools to empower and encourage staff and managers alike.
- It recommends actions across a range of areas including leadership, accountability recruitment, retention, talent management, senior appointments, mission settings and creating an enabling environment.
- To accelerate performance in this area, entities are encouraged to consistently and systematically implement their entity-specific gender parity implementation plans.
- The [Enabling Environment Guidelines](#) and its [Supplementary Guidance for the UN System](#) offer a set of recommendations that entities can use to create a more diverse and inclusive work force.

* The analysis is based on data provided by DGACM as of 31 December 2019 and UN Secretariat data from 31 December 2009.