

Scorecards

by categories**

by year*

	Security Council Actions	Women, Peace and Security Financing	International Gender and Human Rights Indicators	Peacekeeping Operations	Prevention	Participation	Protection	Recovery Support
China	32.60 %	36.60 %	60.13 %	52.98 %	17.40 %	47.77 %	59.44 %	51.81 %
France	47.42 %	40.10 %	90.87 %	41.11 %	49.04 %	64.97 %	81.06 %	71.08 %
United Kingdom	45.31 %	51.00 %	87.10 %	57.66 %	51.08 %	60.68 %	84.55 %	73.06 %
Russia	27.57 %	0.00 %	65.23 %	51.52 %	11.92 %	52.66 %	40.33 %	46.22 %
United States of America	50.10 %	27.80 %	70.56 %	62.90 %	39.10 %	60.57 %	76.13 %	73.08 %

International Actions

National Actions

* In the graph above, the average performance of each country in all main categories for the period between 2010 and 2019 is reflected.

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What can the Permanent Five do?

To address key gaps, the Security Council should:

1. Prioritise political economies of gender justice and peace over militarism and war;
2. Mainstream gender into disarmament efforts through consultations with civil society;
3. Stop focusing on women primarily as victims in armed conflicts; instead, recognise women's meaningful participation in conflict prevention through reconstruction processes;
4. Reorient peace work around local women's experiences and voices for justice and rights;
5. Call for more gender advisors to be appointed in all peace operations;
6. Develop and implement UNSCR 1325 National and Regional Action Plans with sustained, allocated funding;
7. Improve gender-sensitive and sex-disaggregated data collection, analysis, and dissemination.