

## Scorecards

by categories\*\*

by year\*

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
China	42.4 %	41.6 %	37.8 %	44.4 %	50.3 %	44.6 %	43.4 %	46.5 %	47.5 %	49.9 %
France	54.3 %	55.3 %	55.9 %	51.0 %	52.9 %	52.2 %	58.4 %	69.4 %	78.9 %	78.6 %
United Kingdom	55.0 %	60.4 %	60.5 %	54.8 %	62.4 %	64.8 %	57.1 %	70.1 %	74.3 %	78.6 %
Russia	38.9 %	30.1 %	36.7 %	34.4 %	33.2 %	34.9 %	35.5 %	40.8 %	43.1 %	41.7 %
United States of America	53.4 %	50.6 %	54.6 %	54.3 %	55.6 %	54.3 %	69.4 %	60.1 %	64.8 %	58.2 %

\* 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.