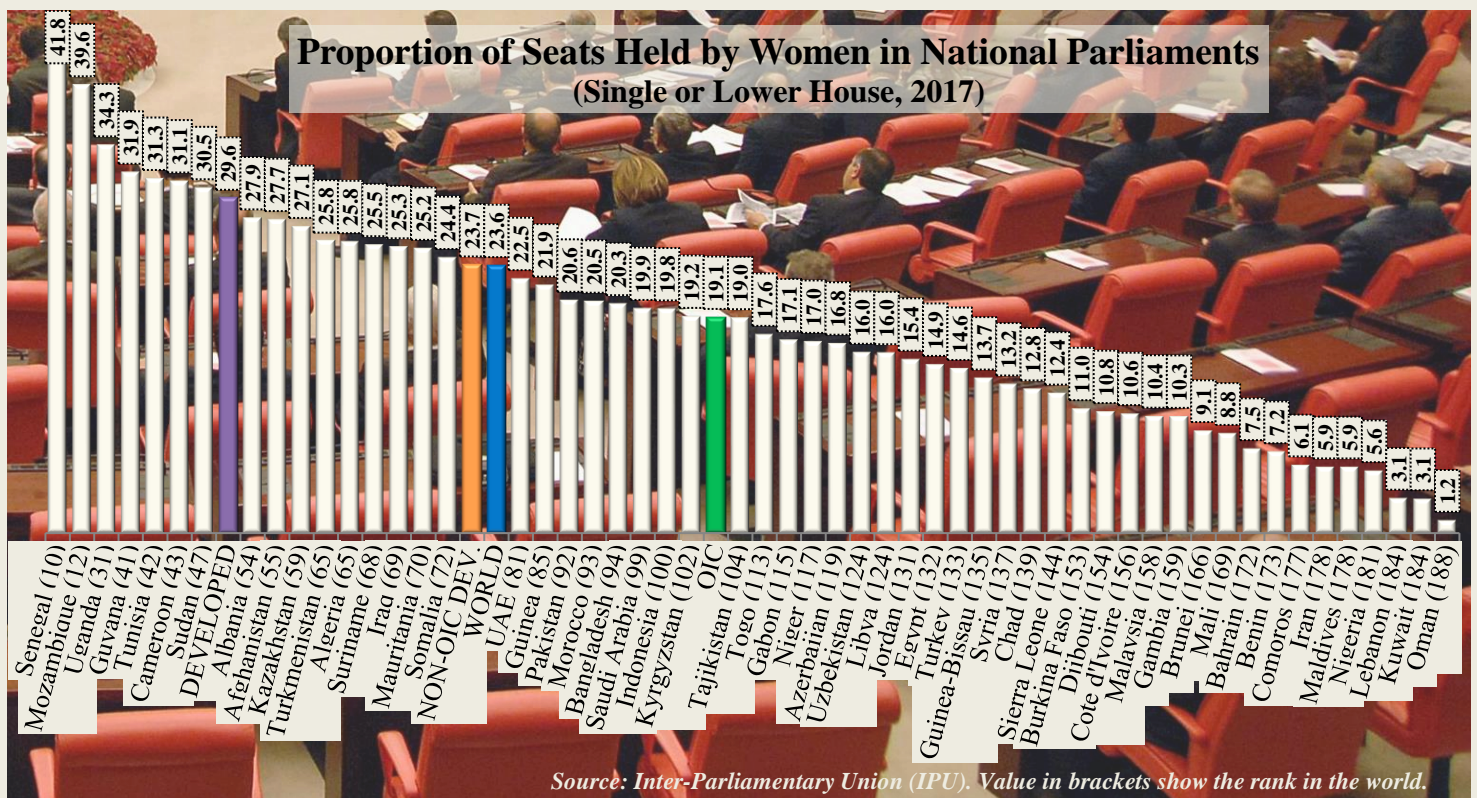


DID YOU KNOW?

- ✓ The Universal Declaration on Democracy of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) adopted in September 1997 states: “The achievement of democracy presupposes a genuine partnership between men and women in the conduct of the affairs of society in which they work in equality and complementarity, drawing mutual enrichment from their differences.”
- ✓ As of 1 September 2017, 2086 women member of parliaments (MPs) in OIC countries constituted **19.1%** of total MP population in OIC, whereas the world average is 23.6% with 9268 women MP globally.
- ✓ The share of women MPs is above the averages of non-OIC developing countries (23.7%) and also the world (23.6%) in 16 member countries. 7 of them, **Senegal, Mozambique, Uganda, Guyana, Tunisia, Cameroon and Sudan** managed to surpass the average of developed countries (29.6%), as well.
- ✓ **Senegal** ranked 1st with the proportion of seats held by women being as high as 41.8% of total MPs in its national parliament This high percentage of women representation secured Senegal to hold the 10th position in the world. With a share of 39.6%, **Mozambique** is another OIC country ranked within the top 20 countries globally.
- ✓ On the other hand, the percentage of women in the single or lower houses of parliaments is below 10% in 13 OIC countries. However, some countries that have very low proportion of women MPs in their lower houses, the shares of seats occupied by women are significantly high in their upper houses. For example, in **Bahrain** 7.5% parliamentary seats are occupied by women in the lower house while the upper house has a 22.5% women representation. Similarly, women hold only 1.2% of the seats in the lower house in **Oman** compared to 16.5% in the upper house.



Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU). Value in brackets show the rank in the world.