**COUNTRY: Republic Of Uganda**

**COMMITTEE: CSW**

**TOPİC:** **Women’s Involment In Global Politics**

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Uganda is a landlocked country in Africa with five neighboring countries. Uganda shares its borders with Tanzania by the South, Rwanda by the south-west, the Democratic Republic of Congo by the west, South Sudan by the north, and Kenya by the east. Uganda includes a significant portion of Lake Victoria by its south which took its name after Queen Victoria who has an absolute remarkable influence on a lot of other African Countries since most of their protectorate was once the UK. Uganda's largest and capital city is Kampala with a population of 8.5 million which is a striking amount of people considering Uganda has a total population of 42 million and has 74 cities. The flag was adopted in 1962 after Uganda declared its independence from British Empire. It contains six horizontal stripes of equal sizes and three different colors with all different meanings: black symbolizes native ethnic groups of Africa, yellow symbolizes Africa's sunshine, red symbolizes the brotherhood of Africa. In the middle, there is a grey crowned crane which was used as a military badge by the Ugandan soldiers during British Rule and the national symbol of Uganda.

Sadly, most African countries have issues with women’s rights and as a result, a lack of participants of women in global politics is inevitable. However, Ugandan women seem eager to improve gender equality. Currently, there are 529 members in Uganda’s parliament and women have reserved seats of 146 which is a seat per district. Those 146 seats are just for women, to encourage women into participating in global politics more. This doesn’t mean that women can not have participated more than that, women can still compete with men with remaining seats. Also, a lot of women members declare that they are not there to represent women but to represent everyone; men, women, children. Women’s these unselfish and fair thoughts might be hope for gender politics all around the world pointing out that we don’t have to exclude a group of people, we can run politics without harming anyone. Although the change in Uganda’s regime (referring to the separation from the British Empire) helped women with involving in politics since Uganda was ruled by aristocrats and colonial administrators, the convincing community was not that easy because Ugandan people are strict and religious. The community was referring to Bible and Quran to justify male dominance in politics. Obstacles were not enough to make women give up, today, the speaker of the parliament is a woman who reserved her seat since May 2011. Uganda is also the first country in Africa to have a female vice president, Specioza Naigaga Wandira Kazibwe. Women may have success in politics in Uganda but sadly it doesn’t change the mindset of the community since women occupy a low position in the community.

Supporting other Ugandan women to tutor minors to encourage them into politics as they did in 2017 might be suggested as a possible solution to help women into involved in politics more. Also launching Webinars in order to enlighten young women who want to be a part of the politics in the future and organizing a team to travel all around the country to convince the strict community that electing more women and helping more women to achieve their dreams are not bad; on the contrary, it will be good for everyone’s future might also be suggested as other possible solutions for the specific topic of women’s involvement in global politics.