

National News

President Museveni gave Ms Anita Among audience and protection until the weekend when dozens of security personnel raided her residences, carried out searches to find out how she got her wealth.

BY ANDREW BAGALA

On Tuesday, Ms Anita Among, the outgoing Speaker of Parliament and the Second National Vice Chairperson (woman) of the Central Executive Committee (CEC) of the National Resistance Movement (NRM), sat metres away as she witnessed President Museveni take an oath for the seventh elective term as the President of Uganda.

Ms Among had travelled with Mr Museveni to nearly every rally in the recently concluded general elections, campaigning for him around the country.

Mr Museveni appeared to be grateful for Mr Among's efforts. He positively responded to all her invitations and praised her work and projects. Ms Among was a gateway for many people, including businesspeople, civil servants and investors, to get the audience of President Museveni.

He gave Ms Among audience and protection until the weekend, when dozens of security personnel raided her residences and carried out searches in an investigation to establish how she

Why it is not nice when Museveni is nice to you



President Museveni (2nd right), First Lady Janet Museveni (right), outgoing Speaker Anita Among (left), and outgoing Deputy Speaker Thomas Tayebwa (2nd left) at an event. PHOTO/FILE

obtained her wealth.

The investigations happened at the time when Ms Among was canvassing votes from legislators to obtain a second

term as the Speaker of Parliament. Her freedom and job are now on the line, 10 years after she had connected with Mr Museveni. Ms Among is not the

first prominent person Mr Museveni has promoted, shown extreme friendship as he builds evidence and capacity before changing goal posts.

Mr Museveni's sudden actions after changing face have often left the victims off guard, humiliated and betrayed.

The late Dr Samson Kisekka, the Vice President of Uganda from 1991 to 1994, was one of the prominent persons who experienced Museveni's unpredictability. Mr Museveni empowered Dr Kisekka, his first prime minister, who crisscrossed the country, especially in the Buganda region, mobilising for the new government.

Dr Kisekka had a talk show on Radio Uganda, where he promoted government projects, including those of the restoration of the Buganda Kingdom. He was the voice of the government. Mr Museveni later created the position of Vice President, to which he appointed Dr Kisekka in January 1991.

In November 1994, Mr Museveni sent Dr Kisekka abroad to represent him at an event. Upon return to Uganda, Dr Kisekka was shocked to find no official to receive him at Entebbe International Airport.

A few years before he died in 1999, he told a Seventh Day Adventist congregation at Kireka Hill Church in Wakiso District, that he walked to the main airport building, where he was denied access to the VIP section, and he was informed that he had been relieved of his duty as the vice president.

He narrated that the manner in which he was sacked affected him so severely that at one point, while on his boat on Lake Victoria, he contemplated committing suicide by jumping into the water, but he abandoned this thought after a short prayer.

Mr Museveni also favoured Mr Amama Mbabazi, a former prime minister, to a point where he was considered a super minister. In 2001, Mr Museveni for the first time relinquished the position of the minister of Defence he had held

the position of Attorney General at the same time.

Mr Mbabazi saw himself in the succession plan to succeed President Museveni. When Dr Kizza Besigye ran against Mr Museveni in the presidential race in 2006, Mr Mbabazi said the move was jumping the succession line.

Mr Museveni empowered Mr Mbabazi to grow in power and even promoted him. In 2008, when the Parliament Committee recommended the removal of Mr Mbabazi and Mr Ezaara over the purchase of National Social Security Fund land in Tereso, the President intervened to save Mbabazi through the NRM Parliamentary caucus.

The President later promoted Mbabazi to the position of prime minister. After Mr Mbabazi was promoted to prime minister in 2011, the Cabinet, many of his loyalists, which was seen as a transition period.

In February 2014, during the meeting at the National Leadership Institute in Kyankwanzi District, Mr Mbabazi was shocked by his colleague Evelyn Anite's motion that Mr Museveni be declared the party's sole presidential candidate.

Trouble brewed in seven months and Mr Mbabazi was sacked from his position as prime minister. A few days later, heavily armed soldiers surrounded Mbabazi's residence in Kololo, Kampala in a show of force and all his guests were withdrawn.

Mr Mbabazi had a rough time when he started his consultations to stand for presidency. Gen Kale Kayihura, the former Inspector General of Police, played a key role in preventing meetings with Mr Mbabazi.

Gen Kayihura had been rising since 2005 when he was appointed the IGP. He became a loyal cadre of the president, who trusted him with several assignments, even those that were outside the police. Politicians, businessmen and diplomats run to Gen Kayihura to secure an audience with the President. In 2010, the President attended nearly all events organised by Gen Kayihura. Gen Kayihura's delegation would meet the President often.

In 2016, the President escalated the interest in Gen Kayihura's events across the country. Crime preventers and boda boda groups attached to Gen Kayihura had access to the President. "I want to salute Kale Kayihura because, as a loyal cadre, he actively implemented the programme. He was it with the army when he was a chief political commissar," President Museveni praised Gen Kayihura.

Mr Museveni admonished those who attacked Gen Kayihura, saying that he had done a good job and that he had stopped chaos in the country. "I want to thank IGP Kale Kayihura for being a good NRM cadre for a long time," he said.

In March 2018, the President sacked him. Gen Kayihura was arrested on capital offences and remanded to prison for months. Gen Museveni referred to Gen Kayihura's era in the police as infiltrated with weevils (bad elements).

Several aides of Gen Kayihura were arrested and remanded. The cases were later dropped in the...



NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

STATUS OF LIQUIDATION OF NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE

KAMPALA - 18 May 2026: Pursuant to its powers under the Financial Institutions Act, Cap 57 Laws of Uganda, the Bank of Uganda placed National Bank of Commerce Limited under liquidation on 12 September 2012. The liquidation process is nearing conclusion.

Accordingly, Bank of Uganda invites all shareholders and creditors of National Bank of Commerce Limited to a stakeholders' meeting at which the status of the liquidation will be provided.

For planning and coordination purposes, all shareholders and creditors are requested to confirm their attendance through the contact details provided below no later than **29 May 2026**.

Tel: +256 (0) 41 720 2000 / 041 730 2066

Email: bankresolution@bou.or.ug

The venue and time of the meeting will be communicated in due course.

MANAGEMENT
18 May 2026

Plot 37/45 Kampala Road, P.O. Box 7120, Kampala. Tel: 256-414-258441/6, 258061, 0312-392000, 0417-302000. Telex: 61059/61244; Fax: +256-414-233818
Website: www.bou.or.ug; E-mail address: procurement@bou.or.ug

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