

AFRICA RISK CONSULTING

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President Yoweri Museveni (1986-present) endorses sanctioned speaker of parliament, Anita Among, for another term of office ending weeks of infighting that had seen high ranking ruling party officials rally behind the president of an opposition party for the position. The leading opposition National Unity Platform (NUP) party is in disarray as the government continues pursuing its leader and former presidential candidate, Robert Kyagulanyi (also known as Bobi Wine), who has been in hiding since 16 January, a day after the elections, following a security forces raid on his residence. A reported drone attack that killed M23 rebel spokesperson Willy Ngoma in Rubaya (Democratic Republic of Democratic of Congo (DRC)) sparks unexpected anger among some in Uganda, highlighting the cross-border impact of the conflict.

Museveni intervenes to quell row over the election of new speaker of parliament

President **Yoweri Museveni** (1986-present) has endorsed the [sanctioned](#) speaker of parliament, **Anita Among**, for another term of office, ending weeks of infighting that had seen high ranking party officials rally behind the president of an opposition party for the position.

Ruling **National Resistance Movement (NRM)** party members, particularly those aligned to Museveni son's, General **Muhoozi Kainerugaba's Patriotic League of Uganda (PLU)** political platform, have been openly campaigning for the opposition **Democratic Party (DP)** president **Norbert Mao**, who expressed interest in becoming the next speaker.

Matters were made worse for Among when Muhoozi posted on [social media](#) on 22 February that he would consult his father on the next speaker of parliament, but hinted that corruption had become the biggest problem in the country. Political observers interpreted this as being aimed against the candidature of Among. The **United Kingdom (UK)** sanctioned Among in April 2024 under its **Global Anti-Corruption [sanctions](#)** regime. She is currently subject to a travel ban and asset freezes. The **United States (US)** also sanctioned her in August 2024 over similar concerns.

In a surprise move, [Museveni](#) on 4 March ratified the ruling NRM's top decision-making organ, the **Central Executive Committee's (CEC)** decision to endorse Among and her deputy **Thomas Tayebwa** for another term to steer the 12th parliament. Museveni's endorsement ended the campaign for Mao, who most Ugandans favoured for his oratory skills, but the NRM-dominated parliament views him as an outsider.

Mao, president of country's oldest party, stood for a parliamentary seat in the northern Uganda district of **Gulu** – Museveni's hometown - and won on a [campaign](#) message related to a transition in the governance of the country and the fact that Museveni had sent him personally to contest Gulu. This was viewed as preparation for Mao to assume the position of speaker of parliament, even [telling](#) voters there would be an "*upcoming political transition process in Uganda*".

However, some members of the old guard, led by senior NRM member **Ofwono Opondo**, maintain that the cooperation [agreement](#) that Mao signed with government committing his opposition party to work together with the ruling party is not enough for NRM to trust him with the position of speaker of parliament:

“Yes, he has some cooperation agreement with President Museveni. But I don't think that's sufficient. I have seen him speak as if he is the political heir to a little land. I have seen him speak about balancing the boat. We're the ones who are going to determine how we balance the boat.”

Mao signed a working cooperation [agreement](#) with NRM in 2022, committing his party to work with the ruling NRM. While details are scanty, Museveni did appoint him as justice and constitutional affairs minister in return.

Members of parliament (MPs) will elect the next speaker of parliament in May but Museveni dictates who becomes the winner as he usually summons MPs for a retreat and orders them to vote for his favourite candidate.

Bobi Wine remains in hiding nearly two months after elections

The leading opposition **National Unity Platform (NUP)** party is in disarray as the government continues pursuing its leader and former presidential candidate **Robert Kyagulanyi** (also known as **Bobi Wine**) who has been in [hiding](#) since 16 January, a day after the general elections, following a security forces raid on his residence in **Kampala**. A NUP leader told **Africa Risk Consulting (ARC)** that party activities have come to a standstill as the party president is in hiding while the four regional party vice presidents have spent months in detention. He confirmed the development has left the national offices of the party deserted as supporters fear being arrested for identifying with the party.

Wine, who claims to be hiding within the country, stated in a social media post on 22 February that the [military](#) have surrounded and occupied his home since the night of 15 January:

“The military continues to surround and occupy my home. Museveni's criminal son continues to issue threats against me and other Ugandans opposed to his father's illegitimate rule”.

A veteran politician from **Rubaga Division** in Kampala told ARC that the way the government treated Wine and the violence that was experienced during the January presidential elections will discourage people from participating in future elections. The conduct of the January [elections](#) has attracted international condemnation, with the **European Parliament** escalating pressure on Kampala by adopting a strongly worded resolution condemning post-election violence, threats against opposition figures, and what it termed serious breaches of democratic standards.

In a vote that underscored rare cross-party consensus, 514 in favour, three against and 56 abstentions, the European Parliament on 12 February declared that the [elections](#) failed to meet “*fundamental democratic standards*”, citing arbitrary arrests, enforced disappearances, and restrictions on civil society. The resolution called for comprehensive reforms to strengthen the independence of Uganda's **Electoral Commission**, which the government is unlikely to pursue.

Killing of M23 rebel leader prompts anger among some in Uganda

A reported drone attack that [killed](#) M23 rebel spokesperson **Willy Ngoma** in **Rubaya (Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC))** has sparked unexpected anger among some in Uganda, highlighting the cross-border impact of the conflict. Notably, the **United Nations (UN)** has not only accused **Rwanda** of backing M23, but also accused Uganda of offering cover military assistance to M23 (*see ARC Briefing Uganda Aug 2024*). Following his killing, people close to the Ugandan security forces took to social media platforms to express anger and warn that it will worsen the security situation in eastern DRC. Military sources in Uganda have attributed the [strike](#) and killing of **Willy Ngoma** to the handiwork of a private US security company that has in recent weeks been training the Congolese government forces on drone warfare.

A source at **Bunagana** border post that crosses into DRC told ARC that most people in the area (Ugandan side of the Uganda-DRC border) fear that the targeted killing of the rebel leader will further [destabilise](#) the area and affect the trade routes to the rebel held areas. The source said M23 rebels have been managing the [trade](#) routes from Uganda to the rebel held city of **Goma** (DRC) where they sell products like sorghum, beans, and cassava. Trade between Uganda and the rebel held areas has

continued under M23, which oversees customs and taxes that are paid to them. Most of the trade at this border post is informal given that money is changing hands between locals and the rebel group.

An opposition MP also told ARC in Kampala that the killing of the M23 rebel leader and the US' sanctioning of the **Rwandan Defense Force (RDF)** and four senior RDF officials – implemented on 2 March - over its role in destabilising DRC will force Uganda also to think twice about its covert support to the rebel group.

The decades-long [conflict](#) escalated in January 2025 after the rebels made an unprecedented advance into key cities in **North Kivu Province**, Goma and **Bukavu**, further expanding their control of several cities and towns in the hard-hit region. The conflict has created one of the world's largest humanitarian crises, with more than seven million people displaced.

Planner

14 - 15 Apr 2026 **Kampala (Uganda)** 10th Energy Convention (formerly oil & gas convention)

12 May 2026 **(Uganda)** Presidential swearing ceremony in Kololo Ceremonial Grounds

Jul 2026 **(Uganda)** Oil production set to begin

Jul 2026 **(Uganda)** **East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP)** commissioning

Chronology

6 Mar 2026 **Kampala (Uganda)** *Nile Post*. President **Yoweri Museveni** speaks the ongoing tensions involving **Iran, Israel** and their allies in the **Middle East**, revealing that he has previously engaged leaders on both sides diplomatically while advocating for a two-state solution to the long-running conflict;

5 Mar 2026 **Kampala (Uganda)** *Pulse News*. Uganda arranges a short term solution to rescue its suspended long-distance flights with the arrival of a **Boeing 787-8 Dreamliner** from **Ethiopian Airlines**;

4 Mar 2026 **Kampala (Uganda)** *Tech Africa news*. President **Yoweri Museveni** launches **Tamini General Insurance**, Uganda's first **Islamic** insurance firm and a conglomerate of **South Africa**-headquartered **Sanlam Group** designed to offer Sharia alternative insurance services based on mutually beneficial terms with joint insurance guarantees for insurers and the insured;

3 Mar 2026 **Kampala (Uganda)** *Reuters*. **Bank of Uganda** (central bank) will launch a domestic gold-buying programme this month, aiming to purchase at least 100kg of gold by June to boost reserves and protect the economy from global financial risks;

2 Mar 2026 **Kampala (Uganda)** *Parliament*. The Public Accounts Committee faults public service ministry officials for failing to account for the involvement of active public servants in electoral processes during the recently concluded 2026 general elections;

1 Mar 2026 **Kampala (Uganda)** *Parliament Watch*. **South Sudan's** new \$500–\$1,000 electronic permit levy triggers a trade standoff at the **Nimule** border, stranding more than 1,000 Ugandan trucks and igniting fresh scrutiny from Parliament over the East African community affairs ministry's response to regional trade disruptions;

28 Feb 2026 **Kampala (Uganda)** *Parliament Watch*. **European Parliament** escalates pressure on Kampala following Uganda's contested 15 January general elections, adopting a strongly worded resolution condemning post-election violence, threats against opposition figures and what it termed serious breaches of democratic standards;

27 Feb 2026 **Kampala (Uganda)** *Nile post*. **Uganda National Oil Company (UNOC)** unveils plans to expand the **Jinja Oil Storage Terminal** from 30 million litres to 40 million litres, in a move aimed at strengthening Uganda's strategic fuel reserves and enhancing energy security; the expansion project will run concurrently with the construction of a new 320-million-litre oil storage terminal in **Mpigi**

District to serve the greater Kampala metropolitan area, a development expected to significantly boost the country's downstream petroleum infrastructure;

26 Feb 2026 **Kampala (Uganda)** *Chimpreports*. Government approves Uganda's participation in the Initial Public Offering (IPO) of the **Kenya Pipeline Company (KPC)**, securing a 20.15% strategic shareholding through the **Uganda National Oil Company (UNOC)** in a move aimed at strengthening the country's energy security;

25 Feb 2026 **Kampala (Uganda)** *Independent*. Police arrest and detain two women for allegedly kissing in public, an act which can lead to a life sentence in the east African country;

24 Feb 2026 **Kampala (Uganda)** *Watchdog*. A new legislative proposal titled the **NGO Funding Bill, 2026** seeks to introduce far-reaching reforms in the regulation, taxation, and funding of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) operating in Uganda, in what could mark a significant shift in the country's civil society framework;

23 Feb 2026 **Kampala (Uganda)** *Tnd news*. Commissioner of mines, **Agness Alaba**, says the country is seeking strategic investments partnerships to develop its graphite and rare earth mineral resources;

21 Feb 2026 **Kampala (Uganda)** *Parliament Watch*. Members of parliament (MPs) raise sharp concerns over the \$200 levy charged per kilogramme of refined gold exported from Uganda, arguing that the amount is disproportionately low compared to the global market value of gold, now averaging about \$150,000 per kilogramme;

19 Feb 2026 **Alupe (Uganda)** *Climate Home News*. A new report by the **Institute for Energy Economics and Financial Analysis (IEEFA)** finds that Uganda stands to benefit far less from oil production than previously projected, with revenues set to be half of earlier estimates if the world transitions away from fossil fuels on a path to reaching net zero emissions;

18 Feb 2026 **Kampala (Uganda)** *New Vision*. Prime minister **Robinah Nabanja** has encouraged investors to register their ventures with the **Uganda Investment Authority** to access tax and non-tax incentives;

17 Feb 2026 **Kampala (Uganda)** *Monitor*. Uganda's public debt has risen to 50.9 % of GDP, with **China** now accounting for 15.1 % of external debt, down from a peak of 26.5 % six years ago, reflecting a shift toward multilateral lenders amid fiscal pressures and rising borrowing costs;

13 Feb 2026 **Kampala (Uganda)** *CEO Magazine*. **Bank of Uganda** (central bank) says Uganda's gold exports hit \$6.4 billion in 2025, but deputy governor, Professor **Augustus Nuwagaba**, suggests the boom may be driven by re-exports;

11 Feb 2026 **Kampala (Uganda)** *Nile Post*. Commercial banks in **Uganda** express readiness to finance both large- and small-scale mining ventures, providing projects are well-structured and comply with regulatory and environmental standards;

About Africa Risk Consulting:

Africa Risk Consulting (ARC) is a pan-African consulting company that provides timely, relevant information and advice that enables its clients to take informed investment decisions and to safeguard their reputations.

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