



50-DAY PRAYER AND FASTING SEASON: 19th August – 8th October 2025

FOCUS ON THE GOVERNANCE SPHERE

2026 NATIONAL ELECTIONS AND THE FUTURE OF LEADERSHIP IN UGANDA

PRAYER GUIDE FOR WEEK FOUR: 8th to 14th September 2025

Day	Day of the Week	Date	Area of Focus
21	Monday	8 th September 2025	The National Economy
22	Tuesday	9 th September 2025	Transport and Logistics
23	Wednesday	10 th September 2025	Information Communication and Technology
24	Thursday	11 th September 2025	Entrepreneurship, Trade and Commerce
25	Friday	12 th September 2025	Manufacturing & Industry
26	Saturday	13 th September 2025	Tourism and Hospitality
27	Sunday	14 th September 2025	Labour & Employment

DAY 25: 12th SEPTEMBER 2025

MANUFACTURING & INDUSTRY

PROVERBS 14:23

“All hard work brings a profit, but mere talk leads only to poverty.”

PROVERBS 29:18

“Where there is no vision, the people perish.”

ISAIAH 58:12

“You will be called Repairer of Broken Walls, Restorer of Streets with Dwellings.”

LEVITICUS 19:35–36

“Do not use dishonest standards... use honest scales and honest weights.”

Manufacturing and industry are often called the engine of economic growth. They transform raw materials into finished goods, create jobs, and drive exports. For Uganda, a country blessed with fertile soils, minerals, and a growing population, manufacturing could be the bridge between subsistence and prosperity.

Yet, the growth of industry depends heavily on governance — the policies, infrastructure, and institutions that create a favorable environment for investment and production. Without sound governance, Uganda risks remaining an exporter of raw materials and an importer of finished goods, perpetuating cycles of poverty and dependency.

1. The State of Manufacturing in Uganda

- Manufacturing contributes ~16% of GDP, but still lags behind agriculture and services.
- Industries include agro-processing (coffee, tea, dairy), textiles, cement, steel, beverages, and recently pharmaceuticals.
- Uganda imports many finished goods — clothing, electronics, machinery — that could be locally produced.

Governance Role: Policies must focus on industrialization, support for SMEs, and incentives for local production.

2. Infrastructure and Energy Needs

- Reliable electricity, transport networks, and digital infrastructure are critical for manufacturing.
- Uganda's power generation has expanded (e.g., Karuma Dam), but distribution remains uneven and costly for industry.
- Poor roads and lack of railways raise transport costs, weakening competitiveness.

3. Industrial Policy and Trade Integration

- Uganda's **Industrialization Policy 2020–2040** aims to make the country a competitive manufacturing hub.
- Regional trade blocs (EAC, AfCFTA) provide vast markets, but Uganda must improve standards and competitiveness.
- Governance failures — corruption, delays, poor enforcement of standards — hinder industrial growth.

4. Barriers and Governance Failures

- **High cost of credit** stifles industrial investment.
- **Corruption** inflates industrial park contracts and customs clearance.
- **Skills gap:** many industries rely on imported expertise due to weak vocational training.
- **Policy inconsistency** discourages long-term investment.

5. Opportunities for Uganda

- **Agro-industrialization:** processing coffee, cocoa, cotton, and fish locally to boost value.
- **Textiles and garments:** reviving cotton industries for local and export markets.
- **Pharmaceuticals:** producing medicines to reduce import dependency.
- **Green industries:** eco-friendly technologies, renewable energy, recycling.
- **Youth entrepreneurship** in industrial innovation and small-scale manufacturing.

6. Industry and National Vision

- Uganda's Vision 2040 sees industry as a central driver of middle-income status.
- Oil production offers opportunities for petrochemical industries, but requires transparency and accountability.
- Governance must align policies, investments, and partnerships to turn resources into sustainable industries.

UGANDA'S TEXTILE INDUSTRY — COLLAPSE AND REVIVAL ATTEMPTS

Uganda was once a thriving textile producer. In the 1960s and early 1970s, the cotton sector was strong, and the country had several functioning textile factories such as Nyanza Textile Industries (NYTIL) in Jinja. Cotton was grown widely, processed locally, and exported as both fabric and garments.

However, political instability, poor governance, and mismanagement during the 1970s–1980s led to the collapse of many factories. Uganda became an importer of second-hand clothing (*mivumba*), which flooded the market and undercut local producers.

Today, while Uganda still grows cotton (supporting 250,000+ households), over 90% of it is exported raw. The domestic textile industry remains small and fragile, despite renewed government and private-sector interest.

Governance Challenges

1. **Collapse of Industry Management:** Mismanagement and lack of investment led to factory closures.
2. **Policy Failures:** No consistent industrial policy to protect and promote local manufacturing.
3. **Competition from Imports:** Influx of cheap second-hand clothing makes it hard for local factories to survive.
4. **High Costs:** Electricity, transport, and financing are expensive, reducing competitiveness.
5. **Corruption & Inefficiency:** Poor governance in managing industrial parks and textile projects stalls growth.

Haggai 1:6 — “You have planted much, but harvested little... You earn wages, only to put them in a purse with holes in it.”

Revival Attempts

- **Nyanza Textile Industries (NYTIL):** Still operational in Jinja, employing several thousand workers, but struggling with outdated technology.
- **Industrial Parks:** Government initiatives like Namanve Industrial Park aim to attract textile investors, though progress has been slow.
- **Buy Uganda, Build Uganda (BUBU) Policy:** Encourages use of local products, including uniforms and garments.
- **AfCFTA & Regional Markets:** Uganda has opportunities to supply clothing to East African and African markets if competitiveness improves.
- **Value Addition Opportunities:** Reviving local cotton ginneries, spinning mills, and garment factories could create jobs for thousands of youth.

Isaiah 61:4 — “They will rebuild the ancient ruins and restore the places long devastated; they will renew the ruined cities.”

Lessons for Governance

- Industrial revival requires **clear, consistent policies** and strong protection against unfair competition.
- **Infrastructure and energy** must be affordable for industries to thrive.
- **Corruption-free governance** is essential for managing industrial parks and attracting investment.

- A vibrant textile industry could reduce unemployment, especially for women and youth, while saving foreign exchange.

Proverbs 13:11 — “Dishonest money dwindles away, but whoever gathers money little by little makes it grow.”

Conclusion: Governance as the Engine of Industry

Industry can lift Uganda from dependency to prosperity, but only if governance ensures policies are fair, resources are well-managed, and corruption is defeated. A strong industrial sector is not just about factories — it is about justice, jobs, and dignity for citizens.

PRAYER GUIDE: MANUFACTURING, INDUSTRY, AND GOVERNANCE IN UGANDA

1. Thanksgiving for Uganda’s Resources and Entrepreneurs

Psalms 104:14 — “He makes grass grow for the cattle, and plants for people to cultivate.”

Lord, we thank You for Uganda’s raw materials, industrious people, and opportunities for manufacturing growth. Thank You, Lord, for the cotton fields that sustain hundreds of thousands of Ugandan families.

2. Repentance for Corruption and Lost Opportunities

Jeremiah 22:13 — “Woe to him who builds his palace by unrighteousness, his upper rooms by injustice.”

Forgive us, Lord, for corruption in industrial projects, poor stewardship of resources, and policy failures that have delayed Uganda’s industrial progress. Forgive us, Lord, for poor governance, corruption, and neglect that destroyed Uganda’s textile industry.

3. Prayer for Revival of Industry

Isaiah 65:21 — “They will plant vineyards and eat their fruit.”

Lord, renew Uganda’s textile factories, equip them with modern technology, and create jobs for youth and women.

4. Prayer for Infrastructure and Energy

Isaiah 40:4 — “Every valley shall be raised up, every mountain and hill made low.”

Father, strengthen Uganda’s energy, transport, and ICT infrastructure to support manufacturing. Let no factory fail for lack of power, roads, or water.

5. Prayer for Value Addition



Deuteronomy 28:12 — “The Lord will bless all the work of your hands.”

Lord, enable Uganda to add value to its coffee, cotton, cocoa, and minerals. May we export finished goods that create jobs and wealth.

6. Prayer for Skills and Innovation

Exodus 31:3–4 — “I have filled him with the Spirit of God... with all kinds of skills.”

Lord, raise a skilled workforce, innovative entrepreneurs, and industrial leaders who will transform Uganda’s economy.

7. Prayer for Governance and Integrity

Micah 6:8 — “To act justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with your God.”

Father, establish honesty and accountability in Uganda’s industrial governance. Remove corruption, inconsistency, and exploitation.

8. Prayer for Industry to Serve the Nation

Isaiah 61:4 — “They will rebuild the ancient ruins and restore the places long devastated.”

May Uganda’s industries serve the people, create jobs, and reduce poverty. Let industry glorify You through justice, stewardship, and prosperity.

9. Prayer for Policies and Protection

Micah 6:8 — “To act justly and to love mercy and to walk humbly with your God.”

Father, grant wisdom to leaders to implement policies that protect local industries while encouraging competitiveness.

10. Prayer for Integrity in Industrial Parks

Proverbs 29:4 — “By justice a king gives a country stability, but those who are greedy for bribes tear it down.”

Lord, purge corruption from industrial projects. May Uganda’s parks and factories be centers of excellence and honesty.

Closing Prayer

Lord, we dedicate Uganda’s manufacturing and industry to You. Thank You for the raw materials, workforce, and opportunities You have given. Forgive our corruption and waste. Raise visionary leaders who will turn our potential into reality. May Uganda’s factories, workshops, and industries reflect righteousness, justice, and excellence, and may they become engines of transformation for generations.

Heavenly Father, we lift Uganda's textile and manufacturing industries to You. Restore what has been lost through mismanagement and corruption. Bless our cotton farmers, equip our factories, and inspire visionary leaders who will rebuild industries with integrity and foresight. May Uganda's garments clothe not only her people but also nations beyond, as a testimony of Your blessing and justice. In Jesus' name, Amen.