



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 SIX: 22nd to 28th September 2025

Day	Day of the Week	Date	Area of Focus
35	Monday	22 nd September 2025	Law Enforcement and the Police
36	Tuesday	23 rd September 2025	Prisons and Rehabilitation
37	Wednesday	24 th September 2025	National Security and the Military
38	Thursday	25 th September 2025	National Values
39	Friday	26 th September 2025	National Unity
40	Saturday	27 th September 2025	National Discipline
41	Sunday	28 th September 2025	Uganda in the Nations - East African Community and African Union

DAY 41: 28th SEPTEMBER 2025

UGANDA IN THE NATIONS - EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY AND AFRICAN UNION

The East African Community (EAC) is a regional intergovernmental organization that unites seven countries: Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi, South Sudan, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Bound by geography and history, these nations have chosen to walk a shared path of integration and cooperation, with the ultimate ambition of becoming a political federation. This vision, enshrined in the EAC Treaty of 2000, seeks to harmonize political, economic, social, and cultural endeavors, calling each member state to uphold good governance, democracy, the rule of law, accountability, transparency, and respect for human rights. For Uganda, a founding member, participation in the EAC is about leadership, contribution, and responsibility; helping shape governance, stability, and unity in the region.

The journey of the EAC has been gradual, unfolding in deliberate stages. It began with the Customs Union in 2005, which removed tariffs on goods traded within the region, and was followed by the Common Market in 2010, which opened borders for the free movement of people, goods, services, and capital. The roadmap also envisions a Monetary Union, with a single regional currency, and eventually a Political Federation, one of Africa's boldest experiments in unity. To guide this process, the EAC established institutions that mirror national governance but function regionally: the Summit of Heads of State provides political leadership, the Council of Ministers sets policy, the East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) passes regional laws, and the East African Court of Justice (EACJ) ensures disputes are resolved in line with the rule of law.

For Uganda, integration under the EAC has provided both opportunities and challenges. Economically, the bloc offers a market of over 300 million people, creating vast

prospects for trade, jobs, and investment. Ugandan exports such as maize, milk, sugar, cement, and steel have gained access to regional markets, while infrastructure projects like the Northern Corridor and the Standard Gauge Railway promise to reduce trade costs and boost competitiveness. The EAC has also attracted foreign direct investment into Uganda, capitalizing on its central location and positioning it as a regional logistics hub. Yet obstacles remain: border delays at Malaba and Busia raise transaction costs; protectionist measures, like Kenya's restrictions on Ugandan milk and poultry, undermine trust; and informal trade and smuggling persist, requiring stronger governance oversight.

Beyond economics, the EAC fosters a social and cultural symphony of integration. The Common Market Protocol allows Ugandans to travel, live, work, and study across member states without visas, with mutual recognition of professional qualifications enabling doctors, engineers, and teachers to serve across borders. Cultural festivals, sports competitions, and the East Africa Tourist Visa have deepened people-to-people ties, allowing global travelers to experience Uganda's mountain gorillas alongside Kenya's coastlines and Tanzania's Serengeti under one regional framework. During the COVID-19 pandemic, collaboration among member states underscored the value of solidarity in times of crisis.

Politically, Uganda has played a central role in promoting peace and stability. Its military contributions to the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM/ATMIS) reflect its willingness to sacrifice for regional security. In South Sudan, Ugandan leaders have mediated peace efforts, supporting dialogue and reconciliation. The EAC's framework of peer accountability has been essential, even as differences in political systems and national interests sometimes slowed progress. Positioned at the heart of the Great Lakes, Uganda has become a cornerstone of regional security, while institutions like the EACJ provide avenues to reinforce rule of law and governance.

Still, Uganda's journey within the EAC has not been without trials. Trade disputes such as bans on sugar, milk, or poultry strain regional trust. Infrastructure gaps in railways and border facilities reduce efficiency. Unequal economic power, with Kenya and Tanzania dominating regional trade, places Uganda at a competitive disadvantage. Governance disparities among partner states, alongside corruption and limited public awareness of EAC opportunities, hinder deeper integration. Informal traders remain vulnerable in unregulated cross-border markets.

Yet, the horizon of promise is undeniable. Regional projects such as oil pipelines, modern railways, and interconnected power grids hold the potential to transform connectivity and energy security. The proposed monetary union promises a single currency to ease trade, while the long-term vision of a political federation signals deeper unity, security, and governance harmonization. As a bloc, the EAC enhances Uganda's global competitiveness, giving it leverage in negotiations with powers such as the European Union, the United States, and China.

The legacy of this shared vision is profound. Uganda's role in the EAC demonstrates commitment to regional governance, stability, and unity. From the covenant of the Treaty to the pursuit of a federated future, Uganda has advanced peace, expanded trade, embraced cultural exchange, and strengthened rule of law. Yet the challenges of protectionism, corruption, and infrastructure gaps remain urgent. Addressing them will require investment in competitiveness, deeper diplomacy, and broader public awareness of integration's benefits.

Uganda is a vital thread in the fabric of East Africa's collective destiny. By walking in step with its neighbors in governance, peace, and development, Uganda can help realize the vision of a united, prosperous, and politically stable East African Community.

PRAYER GUIDE FOR UGANDA WITHIN THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

1. Covenant of Unity

Issue: The EAC Treaty (2000) is a covenant of integration built on governance, democracy, and rule of law. Uganda is both participant and steward.

Prayer Focus: Pray for genuine unity and covenantal faithfulness among EAC states, and for Uganda to uphold integrity in leadership.

2. Good Governance & Rule of Law

Issue: The Treaty emphasizes accountability, transparency, and human rights. Uganda must align its domestic governance with regional standards.

Prayer Focus: Pray for Uganda's institutions (parliament, judiciary, anti-corruption bodies) to model justice and strengthen rule of law within the EAC.

3. Peace & Security

Issue: Uganda's involvement in South Sudan, Somalia, and Great Lakes peacebuilding shows its role as a regional stabilizer.

Prayer Focus: Pray for Uganda to remain a cornerstone of peace, raising peacemakers, mediators, and reconcilers.

4. Economic Integration

Issue: The EAC opens a 300+ million person market through the Customs Union and Common Market. Uganda's exports reach neighbors, but barriers persist.

Prayer Focus: Pray for fair trade, removal of border delays, and Uganda's competitiveness in regional markets.

5. Infrastructure & Connectivity

Issue: Roads, railways, oil pipelines, and power grids are keys to regional growth. Slow progress undermines opportunities.

Prayer Focus: Pray for accelerated development of modern infrastructure to link Uganda effectively within the EAC.

6. Social & Cultural Integration

Issue: Free movement for work, study, and tourism fosters people-to-people bonds. Shared culture enriches unity beyond economics.

Prayer Focus: Pray for Ugandan students, professionals, artists, and athletes to be bridges of regional unity.

7. Youth & Human Capital

Issue: The majority of East Africans are young. Uganda's youth can shape the region's destiny through skills, innovation, and faith.

Prayer Focus: Pray for Uganda's youth to find opportunities across the EAC and to rise as leaders of transformation.

8. Overcoming Challenges

Issue: Trade disputes, protectionism, corruption, and governance disparities slow integration. Vulnerable groups, especially women traders, face risks.

Prayer Focus: Pray for resolution of disputes, uprooting of corruption, and protection for small traders at borders.

9. Global Competitiveness

Issue: A united EAC amplifies Uganda's bargaining power with powers like the EU, US, and China. Collective strength matters in global trade.

Prayer Focus: Pray for Uganda to leverage EAC membership for just, equitable, and beneficial global partnerships.

10. Vision of a Political Federation

Issue: The EAC envisions eventual monetary union and political federation. This would be Africa's boldest regional unity experiment.

Prayer Focus: Pray for Uganda to help birth a truly united East Africa that values justice, peace, prosperity, and godly leadership.