



RUEKEHI NATIONALIST PARTY PROPOSAL

PROPOSED NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY APPROACH FOR THE REPUBLIC OF RUEKEHI



Ruekehi Nationalist Party Headquarters
(SHADOW GOVERNMENT)
June 2025

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This National Security Strategy provides a comprehensive framework to safeguard Ruekehi's sovereignty, prosperity and unity. It builds on our Strategic Vision Document and charts the course for coordinated action across government, private sector, and civil society. The purpose of this Strategy is to translate our long-term aspirations into concrete security goals and lines of effort. It applies to all ministries, agencies and relevant partners charged with preserving national security and promoting stability. Ruekehi faces a complex security environment that includes transnational terrorism, organised crime, illicit trafficking, cyber threats, public health risks, and climate-driven instability. Shifting regional alliances and economic competition further underscore the need for an integrated security approach.

1.1 National Strategic Vision

The National Strategic Vision for Ruekehi is as follows:

“By 2045, Ruekehi shall be a secure, united and prosperous democratic nation governed justly under the rule of law—where every citizen lives with dignity and equal opportunity and actively contributes to a stable, peaceful and cooperative region.”

1.2 National Strategic Objective

To secure Ruekehi's sovereignty, prosperity, and social cohesion by 2045 through a balanced approach to peace, inclusive economic growth, responsive governance, and strong alliances.

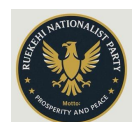
1.3 Core National Interests

The fundamental, enduring interests of the Republic of Ruekehi are:

- a. **Sovereignty & Territorial Integrity:** Defending Ruekehi's borders, inland waters (including Lake Vomela islands), and constitutional order against internal and external threats.
- b. **National Unity:** Fostering reconciliation and social cohesion between the Chogo and Sandawi peoples, eliminating ethnic-based discrimination and violence.
- c. **Democratic Survival:** Protecting and strengthening the multi-party democratic system, ensuring peaceful transfers of power, and guaranteeing fundamental freedoms.
- d. **Economic Survival & Prosperity:** Achieving sustainable, diversified economic growth, reducing poverty and unemployment, formalising the shadow economy, and ensuring fiscal stability.
- e. **Citizen Security:** Guaranteeing the safety, health (especially combating HIV/AIDS), and well-being of all Ruekehians.
- f. **Regional Stability:** Promoting peace and security in the sub-region, particularly resolving conflicts in Zikomo and managing relations with Tangaza and Ujima constructively.

1.4 Core Pillars and Enabling Objectives at a Glance

- a. **Peace and Security:** Neutralise internal threats, reinforce border integrity, modernise and right-size the armed forces, and deepen counter-terrorism efforts.



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- b. **Economic Transformation:** Broaden the economic base through technology and light manufacturing, build infrastructure, and support enterprise development.
- c. **Social Development:** Ensure universal health care and education, invest in youth skills, promote social inclusion, reform curricula, and safeguard the environment.
- d. **Good Governance and Statecraft:** Strengthen public sector integrity, enhance civil service capacity, implement programmes and multi-year budgeting, deepen civilian oversight, promote democratic reforms, digitise public services, and uphold constitutional values.
- e. **Diplomacy and Regional Cooperation:** Lead or co-host regional security and development initiatives to foster partnerships and enhance multilateral cooperation.

1.5 Strategic Outcomes Summary

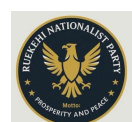
Pillar	Outcome
Peace and Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Reduce violent crime by 30 per cent and eliminate major security breaches by 2030 milestone towards 2045 vision.- Modernise and right-size the Armed Forces, align force structure with genuine threat assessments and reduce personnel and overhead by 40 per cent by 2030 milestone towards 2045 vision.
Economic Transformation	Grow the combined share of technology and light manufacturing in GDP to 20 per cent by 2045 through targeted diversification and investment.
Social Development	Achieve 100 per cent primary school enrolment and universal health coverage by 2045.
Good Governance	Cut corruption perception index score by 20 points and digitise 80 per cent of public services by 2045.
Diplomacy and Regional Cooperation	Lead or co-host two major sub-regional security or development initiatives by 2045.

1.6 Core Lines of Actions

- a. Establish the National Security Coordination Council to drive inter-agency planning and oversight.
- b. Launch defence reform to modernise security forces, improve civilian oversight, and implement multi-year budgeting.
- c. Kick-start the technology and manufacturing expansion programme to catalyse economic diversification.

1.7 Implementation and Guidance

Responsibility for execution rests with the Office of the National Security Adviser (ONSA) in collaboration with relevant ministries and agencies. The Defence Oversight Committee in Parliament will provide civilian accountability. A dedicated secretariat will manage coordination and resource allocation. Progress will be assessed through annual performance reviews against our Strategic Outcomes. Key performance indicators will be published in the National Security Report and subject to parliamentary scrutiny. A mid-term review will occur in 2035 to recalibrate objectives as necessary. Cabinet ministers, agency heads, and strategic partners must commit to this strategy and expedite the launch of priority initiatives. A collective



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resolve and disciplined implementation will secure Ruekehi's future and realise our shared vision.

2 STRATEGIC CONTEXT AND THREAT ASSESSMENT

This strategic context and threat assessment are important for analysing the regional, domestic, and transnational threats facing Ruekehi. Please refer to Annex A for a detailed national security threat matrix.

2.1 Regional Environment

Ruekehi is a landlocked nation bordered by Tangaza to the north, Zikomo to the east and south and Ujima to the west. Its strategic position has made the region a focal point of geopolitical competition since independence and during the Cold War. Although Ruekehi, Tangaza and Ujima routinely seek peaceful dispute resolution, longstanding disagreements over resource control in oil-rich Lake Liuli (with Ujima) and Lake Vomela (with Tangaza) remain unresolved and continue to foment tension.

- a. **Ujima:** Ujima's superior military halted its incursion into the mineral-rich Lake Liuli only under international pressure. While calm has held thanks to Ujima's robust economy, any downturn could prompt renewed claims and risk open conflict.
- b. **Tangaza:** An unsettled boundary dispute over Lake Vomela's oil wells has paused hostilities but not resolved Tangaza's claims. As a self-styled regional leader, Tangaza favours diplomacy today but could revert to coercive tactics if its economic interests demand.
- c. **Zikomo:** Civil war and factionalism in Zikomo have emboldened rebel groups and drug syndicates to eye southwestern Ruekehi territory. Their alliances threaten Ruekehi's territorial integrity and risk creating new front lines.

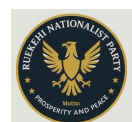
Despite these friction points, all four states are members of the UN and the AU, and have contributed troops to the UN Peacekeeping Mission in Zikomo (UNIZIKO) under Ujima's leadership since 2014. The Economic Development Commission (EDECO) was also established in 2018, which was later superseded by the sub-Regional Security Council (RESECO), led by Ujima to promote economic integration and conflict mediation. However, the mutual distrust between Ujima and Tangaza has rendered RESECO largely ineffective.

2.2 Domestic Environment

Ruekehi's internal security environment is shaped by deep-seated ethnic tensions, organised crime and fragile economic conditions.

Ethnic Bipolarity

Two major groups dominate the nation. The Chogo (70 per cent) and the Sandawi (25 per cent), with smaller minorities making up the remaining 5 per cent. Historical Sandawi's political control left the Chogo feeling marginalised. In 1995, the Chogo-led coup ushered in a decade of authoritarian rule, prompting many Sandawi to flee to Ujima and Tangaza. The 2019 liberation war restored Sandawi's leadership through internationally supervised elections but also entrenched mutual mistrust. Recent assassination attempts against the elected president and suspected external support for rebel Chogo factions risk a return to large-scale conflict.



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Tangaza has pledged RS 30 million towards reconciliation; yet, without effective unity measures, this bipolarity could spiral into a nationwide conflict crisis.

Transnational Organised Crime

In the South-Western Province, the “Drug Clan”, a paramilitary-style illegal group has forged alliances with Zikomo separatists, igniting banditry, arms smuggling and mine closures. Illicit proceeds appear to fund the Drug Clan as well as insurgent cells in Ujima. Also, Refugees from Zikomo have been drawn into the narcotics trade, carrying out sporadic attacks that threaten social order and strain local law enforcement. This nexus of crime and insurgency may undermine state authority and precipitate broader instability if unaddressed.

Economic Security and Public Health

With a GNP of RS 37.5 billion (2021 estimate), foreign debt of RS 17.2 billion and an annual budget of RS 7.5 billion, Ruekehi struggles to finance essential services. Only 40 per cent of adults have access to education, driving high youth unemployment and vulnerability to criminal exploitation. The health-care system is also overwhelmed by an HIV/AIDS mortality rate of 20 per 1 000, compounded by medicine shortages and insufficient medical staff. These socioeconomic pressures feed organised crime, fuel drug and small-arms trafficking and threaten the cohesion of communities.

2.3 Transnational and Emerging Risks

Ruekehi’s security landscape extends well beyond its borders. Global and regional trends increasingly shape our internal stability and compel us to look beyond conventional defence measures. Transnational networks and emerging threats exploit porous frontiers and digital systems to undermine economic and social cohesion. A comprehensive strategy must anticipate these dynamics and safeguard our nation against risks that arise from both geography and beyond technology.

Terrorism and Insurgency

Non-state armed groups exploit ungoverned border areas to recruit, train, and launch attacks. Weak border controls with Zikomo and Ujima facilitate the movement of fighters weapons.

Illicit Trafficking and Money-laundering

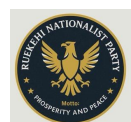
Drug and arms smuggling networks spanning Zikomo and Tangaza finance extremist and criminal outfits, eroding state revenue and corroding public trust.

Climate-Driven Instability

Recurrent droughts and floods in neighbouring states threaten food security and drive population displacement into Ruekehi, straining social services and heightening competition for scarce resources.

Cyber-Enabled Threats

Cross-border cyber-attacks target government finance and critical infrastructure systems, exploiting weaknesses in digital defences as we advance ICT deployment.



Economic Shocks

Global commodity price swings and regional downturns can sharply reduce export revenues and foreign direct investment. A downturn in Ujima's economy, for instance, could prompt renewed pressure over the Lake Liuli dispute and risk reigniting armed conflict tensions.

2.4 Strategic Implications

The foregoing assessment highlights the diverse and evolving threats facing Ruekehi. To safeguard our nation we must translate these insights into coherent policy priorities that draw on our core pillars and mobilise all instruments of statecraft. The following strategic implications capture the essential areas for immediate focus and sustained effort.

- An integrated security architecture is required to align military, police and intelligence functions under robust civilian oversight.
- Economic and social resilience must be bolstered to withstand crime, health epidemics, climate shocks and fiscal instability.
- Border security and intelligence cooperation with neighbours are vital to disrupt terrorism, trafficking and insurgent networks.
- Diplomatic engagement should be reinvigorated to resolve border disputes, restore RESECO's mediation role and build durable regional partnerships.

3 NATIONAL SECURITY INTEREST

Building on our threat assessment, this chapter defines the core interests that Ruekehi must safeguard and the specific objectives we must achieve to protect them. These interests flow directly from our values and the risks we face. The objectives translate our interests into concrete, measurable ends that will guide policy and resource allocation.

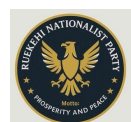
3.1 National Security Interest

Through the analysis of risks and in accordance with our national values, six core security interests have been identified that must underpin every strategy action.

- a. **Territorial Integrity and Sovereignty:** Preserve the inviolability of Ruekehi's borders and uphold our authority over all national territory.
- b. **Internal Stability and Rule of Law:** Maintain public order and protect citizens through fair enforcement of laws and effective justice institutions.
- c. **Resilient Public Health and Social Cohesion:** Safeguard the welfare of our people by ensuring robust health systems and fostering unity across ethnic and regional lines.
- d. **Economic Security and Viability:** Strengthen the economic foundations of national security by promoting sustainable growth, diversification and fiscal resilience.
- e. **Environmental and Resource Security:** Secure critical natural resources and manage environmental risks that could undermine stability and livelihoods.
- f. **Regional Peace and Cooperative Partnerships:** Advance collective security through constructive diplomacy, dispute resolution and participation in multilateral frameworks.

3.2 National Security Objectives

In order to defend the national security interest, Ruekihi will pursue the following objectives.



- a. **Secure Borders:** Enhance surveillance, customs and immigration controls to deter unauthorised crossings, smuggling and external influence.
- b. **Modernise Security Forces:** Right-size and professionalise the armed forces and police services in accordance with threat assessments, ensuring full civilian oversight.
- c. **Strengthen Rule-of-Law Institutions:** Reform the judiciary, bolster prosecutorial capacity and embed community-centred policing.
- d. **Build Health-System Resilience:** Expand capacities to prevent and respond to major disease outbreaks, including HIV/AIDS and future pandemics.
- e. **Enhance Economic Diversification:** Support technology and light manufacturing expansion and implement annual fiscal targets to sustain public services.
- f. **Fortify Environmental Governance:** Integrate climate adaptation and resource-management measures into national planning to reduce vulnerability.
- g. **Foster Regional Dispute Resolution:** Reactivate RESECO under binding procedures and mediate outstanding border claims with Ujima and Tangaza.
- h. **Deepen Civilian Oversight:** Codify legislative control over defence budgets and operations and empower the Defence Oversight Committee.

These objectives must cascade into action plans, assigned to lead agencies and monitored through a strategic outcomes framework.

4 Core Strategic Priorities

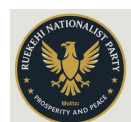
Building on our National Security Objectives, five core strategic priorities have been identified, each corresponding to a strategic pillar. These priorities translate high-level aims into focused areas of action, with clear enabling objectives to guide ministries agencies.

4.1 Peace and Security

- Neutralise internal threats and dismantle organised crime networks.
- Neutralise immediate threats (Drug Clan, Zikomo spillover, border insecurity) and build a professional, accountable, affordable, and effective security apparatus by 2028.
- Secure borders by enhancing surveillance, customs and immigration controls.
- Modernise and right-size the Armed Forces in line with genuine threat assessments, with full civilian oversight.
- Strengthen the rule of law via police reform and judicial capacity building.
- Deepen counter-terrorism alliances with regional and international partners.

4.2 Economic Transformation

- Broaden the economic base by expanding into technology and light manufacturing.
- Build and maintain critical infrastructure to connect markets, stimulate trade and attract investment.
- Support small and medium enterprises, entrepreneurship and job creation through targeted incentives.



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- Monitor and sustain an average annual increase of 0.3–0.5 percentage points in the non-oil share of GDP, to raise it by 10–15 points by 2045.
- Create 250,000 formal sector jobs by 2030.

4.3 Social Development

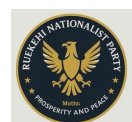
- Ensure universal access to quality health care and education.
- Build health-system resilience to prevent and respond to major disease outbreaks. (Have some focus on HIV/AIDS treatment and reduction).
- Raise life expectancy.
- Invest in youth skills, civic education and digital literacy.
- Promote gender equality, social inclusion and shared national identity through curricula and cultural reform.
- Engage traditional authorities in community reconciliation, local security oversight and early-warning networks to strengthen social cohesion and trust at the grassroots level.
- Safeguard environmental sustainability through prudent resource management and conservation.

4.4 Good Governance and Statecraft

- Strengthen public-sector capacity and integrity through civil-service reform, merit-based recruitment and strict anti-corruption measures. Provide incentives for two years to allow 40% of corrupt siphoned money to be returned to the country.
- Introduce programme-based, multi-year budgeting that rationalises expenditure, bolsters revenue mobilisation and ensures full transparency.
- Enhance civilian oversight of security forces by empowering Parliament's Defence Oversight Committee and codifying clear command structures under elected leadership.
- Deepen democratic governance through electoral, party-system and decentralisation reforms, and digitise public services to improve efficiency and citizen engagement.
- Enhance executive, legislative and diplomatic capacities through targeted training, institutional reforms and resource provision.
- Ensure all government actions adhere to constitutional law, statutory regulations, international conventions and treaties.

4.5 Diplomacy and Regional Cooperation

- Reactivate RESECO under binding dispute-resolution procedures and mediate outstanding border claims with Ujima and Tangaza.
- Lead or co-host major sub-regional security and development initiative.
- Forge multilateral partnerships to counter shared threats such as terrorism, trafficking and climate risk.
- Champion collective action in regional forums to advance economic integration, infrastructure development and humanitarian response.



Each strategic priority highlighted will be elaborated in a National Security Implementation Plan, which will include specific tasks, responsible agencies, and resource requirements as outlined in Annex B.

5 Implementation and Coordination

Effective execution of the National Security Strategy requires clear institutional roles, robust governance mechanisms, and seamless cooperation with international partners. An outline of the structures, processes, and resources needed to translate strategic priorities into action is highlighted below.

5.1 Strategic Approach

A holistic, people-centred approach for the National Security Strategy has been adopted. All major threats are integrated through the National Security Threat Matrix (see Annex A), actions are coordinated across civilian and security agencies, and communities, traditional leaders, and regional partners are engaged in a unified effort. This integrates defence reforms, governance measures, and development programmes under one framework to deliver sustainable security, prosperity, and social cohesion for Ruekehi.

5.2 Institutional Framework

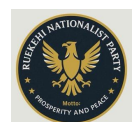
The Office of the National Security Adviser (ONSA) will act as the central coordinating body. It will be led by a cabinet-level adviser, whose responsibilities will include::

- Convene the National Security Coordination Council (NSCC), comprising senior representatives from ministries of Defence, Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Health, Education and Environment.
- Oversee the NSCC Secretariat, a permanent body responsible for secretarial support, data analysis and inter-agency liaison.
- Liaise directly with Parliament's Defence Oversight Committee and the Public Accounts Committee to ensure civilian accountability and budgetary scrutiny.
- Establish a traditional leaders advisory council as a formal body of recognised chiefs and elders that advises the NSCC on local security dynamics, cultural sensitivities and conflict-resolution mechanisms.

Each ministry and agency will appoint a Security Strategy Focal Point Officer to collaborate with the Secretariat, ensuring that enabling objectives are translated into government sectoral plans and that progress reports are submitted to the NSCC quarterly. The proposed organogram for the NSCC can be found in Annex C.

5.3 Budgetary and Legislative Enablers

This strategy is only feasible with robust budgetary and legislative support. To obtain the required resources and legal authority, we will implement the following measures..



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- **Multi-Year Budgeting:** The Ministry of Finance will adopt a three-year rolling budget for defence and security expenditures, aligning financial planning with strategic outcomes.
- **Programme-Based Allocation:** Funds will be allocated against defined security programmes rather than line items, enabling performance tracking and reallocation as priorities evolve.
- **Legislative Reform:** Parliament will enact the Defence Oversight Act to codify civilian control, clarify command channels and mandate annual reviews of defence and security appropriations.
- **Public-Private Partnerships:** The government will incentivise collaboration with the private sector on critical infrastructure, technology development and emergency response capabilities through transparent tendering and risk-sharing arrangements.

These budgetary and legislative enablers will ensure that clear mandates, sustainable funding, and cooperative partnerships underpin strategic priorities. Importantly, a budget review aligned with our priorities for the next budget, along with a five-year medium-term expenditure, has been prepared and is attached as Annex D.

5.4 International Cooperation Mechanism

Given the transnational nature of today's security challenges, Ruekehi will leverage regional and global partnerships to amplify our national efforts and address threats that cross borders. Key actions will include:

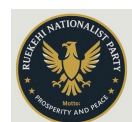
- **Revitalise Regional Bodies:** Work with Tangaza, Ujima and Zikomo to restore RESECO's mediation mandate and establish binding dispute-resolution procedures for border disputes.
- **Bilateral Security Pacts:** Conclude or update mutual-defence and intelligence-sharing agreements with neighbouring states, emphasising joint training, exercises and rapid-response protocols.
- **Multilateral Engagement:** Deepen collaboration with the UN, AU and other sub-regional economic communities on peacekeeping, counter-terrorism and public-health initiatives.
- **Capacity Building:** Seek technical assistance and financing from international partners and development banks to support military modernisation, cyber-security enhancements and health-system resilience.

6 MONITORING, EVALUATION AND ADAPTATION

To keep our Strategy on track and agile in the face of new risks, we will embed robust mechanisms for monitoring progress, evaluating results and adjusting course as needed. Accordingly, we will adopt the following measures:

6.1 Monitoring Framework

- **Key Performance Indicators:** The government shall utilise Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to measure progress. Each strategic outcome is paired with 2 to 3 high-level KPIs. Government ministries will collect and report KPI data on a quarterly basis to the NSCC Secretariat.



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- **Progress Reporting:** The Secretariat will compile a National Security Report semi-annually, highlighting achievements, shortfalls and risk factors. Reports will be presented to the NSCC and as applicable, to the Parliament’s Defence Oversight Committee.

6.2 Evaluation

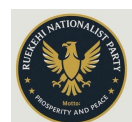
- **Mid-Term Review (2031):** Another comprehensive evaluation in 2031 will assess progress against all milestones and recommend recalibration of objectives or resources for the period up to 2045.
- **Thematic Audits:** Independent audits of specific pillars, such as defence reform and health-system resilience, will be conducted every four years to verify results, identify best practice and uncover systemic challenges.
- **Stakeholder Feedback:** Surveys and focus groups with civil-society groups, private-sector partners and frontline agencies will be conducted along with the thematic audits to inform qualitative assessments of policy effectiveness and public confidence.

6.3 Adaptation Mechanisms

- **Contingency Planning:** Pre-approved “trigger points” for major risks, such as sudden spikes in border incidents or disease outbreaks, will activate rapid-response protocols and emergency resource allocations.
- **Policy Adjustment Process:** Based on evaluation findings, the NSCC may recommend amendments to enabling objectives, outcomes, or budgets. Such changes will require NSCC approval and parliamentary passage.
- **Capacity Refresh:** Annual training workshops for Security Strategy Focal Point Officers will keep practitioners informed about emerging threats, data analysis tools and best practices in inter-agency collaboration.

7 CONCLUSION

This National Security Strategy charts a cohesive path for Ruekehi to safeguard its sovereignty, bolster prosperity and deepen social cohesion by 2045. Grounded in a rigorous threat assessment, it sets out six core interests, eight security objectives and five strategic priorities, each with clear enabling objectives and headline outcomes. Our success will hinge on disciplined implementation through the NSCC, robust monitoring and mid-course reviews, and agile adaptation to emerging risks. Effective civilian oversight, sound governance and regional cooperation form the bedrock of our approach. All ministries, agencies and partners must now translate these priorities into detailed plans, commit the necessary resources and uphold the legal frameworks that underpin our unity and stability. With collective resolve and unwavering focus, Ruekehi will remain a secure, self-reliant democracy in which every citizen can thrive.



ANNEX A

NATIONAL SECURITY THREAT MATRIX

National Interest	Threat	Approach	Policy
Sovereignty & Territorial Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encroachment and armed skirmishes over Lake Liuli and Lake Vomela • Risk of large-scale interstate conflict 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modernise and right-size defence forces under civilian oversight • Enhance border surveillance and rapid-response units • Reactivate binding dispute-resolution mechanisms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bilateral Boundary Commission Treaties with Ujima and Tangaza • RESECO Statute for enforceable mediation • Defence Modernisation Act
National Unity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deep-seated Chogo–Sandawi animosity and risk of insurgent uprisings • External support for factional groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launch national reconciliation and dialogue programmes • Integrate ethnic representation in security and civil service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Reconciliation Commission Act • Inclusive Recruitment and Quota Regulations • Community Outreach Programme Guidelines
Democratic Survival	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threat of coups and power grabs • Weak electoral and judicial institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen electoral integrity and judicial independence • Enhance parliamentary oversight of security services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electoral Reform Act (transparent ballots, observer missions) • Judicial Independence and Accountability Act • Anti-Coup Security Protocols
Economic Survival & Prosperity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over-reliance on volatile commodities • High public debt, unemployment and shadow-economy growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversify into technology and light manufacturing • Enforce fiscal discipline and targeted job-creation schemes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Diversification Strategy 2045 • Fiscal Responsibility and Debt Management Law

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National Interest	Threat	Approach	Policy
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SME and Job Creation Incentive Regulations
Citizen Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paramilitary drug clans allied with Zikomo separatists • Organised crime, banditry and small-arms proliferation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate police, intelligence and justice reforms under civilian control • Launch counter-narcotics and community-policing campaigns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Crime Prevention and Counter-Narcotics Policy • Police and Justice Reform Act • Community-Policing Framework
Regional Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transnational terrorism, trafficking and climate-driven displacement • Dysfunctional RESECO mediation mechanisms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deepen intelligence and security cooperation with neighbours • Lead in regional climate-resilience and migration management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mutual-Defence and Intelligence-Sharing Agreements • RESECO Reform Treaty • Regional Climate Adaptation and Migration Accord



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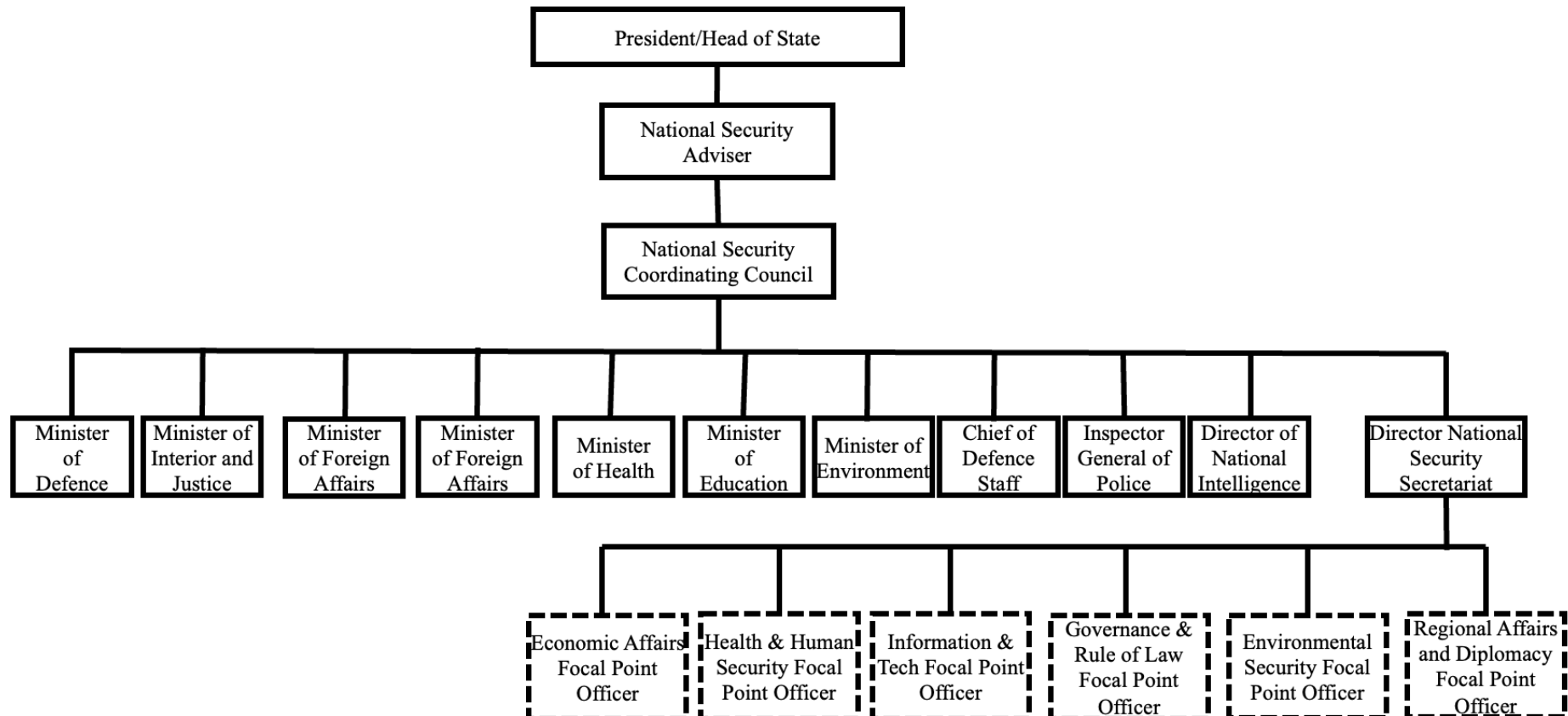
ANNEX B

NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Strategic Priority	Task	Lead Agency	Supporting Agencies	Resources	Timeline & Milestones
4.1 Peace and Security	Draft and enact Defence Modernisation Bill	Ministry of Defence	Ministry of Justice, Parliamentary Defence Oversight	RS 50 m (legislative support), 10 FTE	Q3 2025: Bill drafted Q1 2026: Parliamentary approval
	Establish Integrated Border Control Centres	Ministry of Interior	Customs Authority, Military Intelligence	RS 75 m (infrastructure), 200 staff	Q4 2025: Site selection Q4 2026: Fully operational
4.2 Economic Transformation	Launch Technology & Manufacturing Expansion Programme	Ministry of Industry & Trade	Ministry of Finance, National Investment Authority	RS 120 m (capital grants), 50 staff	Q2 2025: Programme launch Q4 2027: 20 pilot firms funded
	Implement Annual Non-Oil GDP KPI Reporting	Central Bank	Ministry of Finance	RS 2 m (IT systems), 5 analysts	Q1 2025: Reporting framework live. Annual thereafter
4.3 Social Development	Roll-out Community Reconciliation Forums with Traditional Leaders	Ministry of Social Affairs	Office of Traditional Affairs, Civil Society Networks	RS 10 m (grants), 100 facilitators	Q3 2025: Forums convened in 10 regions. Q3 2026: National summit
	Strengthen Health-System Resilience (HIV/AIDS & Outbreak Preparedness)	Ministry of Health	National Public Health Institute, Red Cross	RS 80 m (vaccines, training), 150 staff	Q2 2025: National plan published. Q4 2025: 70 % coverage
4.4 Good Governance & Statecraft	Implement Multi-Year, Programme-Based Budgeting	Ministry of Finance	National Audit Office, Parliamentary Budget Committee	RS 5 m (training, IT), 20 staff	Q4 2024: Framework approved. Annual roll-out
	Establish Traditional Leaders Advisory Council to NSCC	Office of the National Security Adviser	Office of Traditional Affairs, Clerks of Parliament	RS 3 m (allowances), 30 members	Q2 2025: Council appointed. Ongoing meetings quarterly
4.5 Diplomacy & Regional Cooperation	Renegotiate and ratify updated RESECO Reform Treaty	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Ministry of Justice, Tangaza & Ujima Embassies	RS 1 m (diplomatic costs)	Q1 2025: Negotiations begin. Q4 2025: Treaty ratified
	Host Annual UNIZIKO Security & Development Summit	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	National Security Secretariat, UNIZIKO Secretariat	RS 10 m (venue, logistics)	Q3 2025: First summit held. Annual thereafter

ANNEX C

THE PROPOSED ORGANOGRAM FOR THE NATIONAL SECURITY COORDINATION COUNCIL



ANNEX D

PROPOSED NATIONAL BUDGET

The budget for the year 2025-26 and the five-year Medium-Term Expenditure Framework for Ruekehi are presented below. This budget reflects a strategic shift towards security, long-term development, and fiscal responsibility.

Total Budget Summary (in RS Millions):

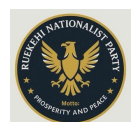
REVENUE		
Category	Amount (Millions RS)	% of Total Revenue
Tax Revenue		
Income Tax	480	20.00%
Cooperate Tax	240	10.00%
Petroleum Products Tax	480	20.00%
Value Added Tax (goods and services)	1,032	43.00%
Other tax revenue	168	7.00%
Total	2,400	100.00%
Other revenues (including aid and subsidies)	400	
Grants from the Republic of Uhuru	700	
Revenue total	3,500	

EXERCISE SECRET
FICTITIOUS MATERIAL

Sectoral Allocations (in RS Millions):

EXPENDITURE

Ministry / Sector	PREVIOUS		CURRENT		Strategic Focus
	% of Total Budget	Allocation (Millions RS)	% of Total Budget	Allocation (Millions RS)	
Foreign Affairs	0.5%	17.5	1.0%	35	Enhance regional and international relations
Justice and Interior	5.0%	175	6.0%	210	To ensure internal security, public order, justice delivery, rule of law, and the protection of civil rights,
Defence	20.0%	700	16.0%	560	National defense, drug suppression, terrorism, and border control.
Education and Research	10.0%	350	11.5%	403	Universal basic education, youth skills, and long-term unity.
Health	5.0%	175	5.5%	193	Basic health access, refugee care, and social safety nets.
Social Affairs and Employment	2.0%	70	2.5%	88	Civic education, Specialized groups, and youth employment programs.
Finance	5.0%	175	5.0%	175	Economic reforms, Medium-Term Expenditure Framework system implementation.
Other Ministry: Transport, Agriculture, Industry, Housing & Equipment	13.0%	455	13.0%	455	Roads, energy, and connectivity to boost the economy and strengthen agricultural productivity
Departmental and Governmental Operating Costs	5.0%	175	5.0%	175	Facilitates government operations
Local Community Aid	5.0%	175	5.0%	175	Support local community development
Debt Service	29.5%	1,032.5	29.5%	1032.5	Negotiations with creditors for debt relief, and requests for grants from friendly countries for support
Total Expenditure	100.0%	3,500	100.0%	3,500	



EXERCISE SECRET
FICTITIOUS MATERIAL

2. Five-Year Medium-Term Expenditure Framework

Projected **Medium-Term Expenditure Framework** showing a *gradual reduction* in both Defence and Debt-Service allocations, enabled by revenue growth from improved governance, IMF/World Bank support, and new resource streams.

Fiscal Year	Total Revenue
>(M RS)	Defence	Defence Amount
(M RS)	Debt Service	Debt Amount
(M RS)
2025–26	3,500	16.0 %	560	29.5 %	1,032.5
2026–27	3,710	14.0 %	519.4	25.0 %	927.5
2027–28	3,933	12.0 %	472	20.0 %	787
2028–29	4,167	10.0 %	417	15.0 %	625
2029–30	4,417	10.0 %	442	10.0 %	442

Assumptions

- i. **Revenue Growth:** Grants from the Uhuru Republic, minerals, oil and agriculture
- ii. **Defence Reduction:** defence reduction per annum, allowing for a phased approach and planned force restructuring and modernisation.
- iii. **Debt Service Relief:** Negotiations with creditors for debt relief, and requests for grants from friendly countries for support.

The proposed budget aims to ensure Ruekehi's security needs are met sustainably, while ensuring sustainable socio-economic development.

