SECURITY SCENARIOS

Scenario 1: The fire burns out
After one to two weeks of fighting, the violence fades out with the Government still in power, perhaps in a weakened condition. The armed opposition might still be in control of historically Nuer areas (i.e., areas in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile.) Security incidents between Government forces and Nuer occur along the perimeter of this area. The opposition uses this power base to negotiate a power sharing arrangement.

Scenario 2: Government pushes back the armed opposition
Government forces consolidate their strength, possibly with foreign reinforcements, and partly defeat or suppress armed opposition forces. Fighting continues sporadically in the Nuer heartland in the east of the country. David YauYau and Murle youth continue to operate in southern Jonglei.

Scenario 3: Armed opposition takes power
The armed opposition consolidates their political and military strength and attacks Juba with armed Nuer civilians (i.e., Nuer Youth). Government forces are defeated after heavy fighting and the opposition takes power in Juba. Armed opposition and Government forces continue to fight sporadically across the country.
Scenario 4: Second wave
After a calmer period, perhaps including a negotiation process, both camps consolidate their political and military power. The armed opposition secures external support. Fighting later resumes, possibly in a more intense form. Depending on the balance of strength, one of belligerents might win or the situation reaches a stalemate.

Scenario 5: The fire spreads
South Sudan, possibly with Ugandan reinforcements, claims that Sudan is supporting the armed opposition with (heavy) weapons. Sudanese aircraft attack South Sudanese targets. Sudan might intervene with the justification of protecting civilians (i.e., Nuer) from being killed by the Government in Unity and/or Upper Nile states. The border region and Abyei becomes a potential conflict zone, increasing the risk of armed conflict between Sudan and South Sudan.