

# 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 of 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.

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## **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.



# Ethnic Map South Sudan – Sec Incidents

DPK/CMA/AT

## Primary Ethnic Groups of South Sudan

Dinkas	35.8%
Nuers	15.6
Shiluks, Anuaks, Lvos et al	8.9
Azandes	8.4
Baris	8.3
Lotukos	4.8
Arabs	3.1
Others	15.1

**Methodology:** The percentages for each ethnic group in South Sudan is arrived at by using the figures for the old united Sudan and adjust them to the known demographic data for the new state.

### Nilotic Speaking Groups

- Dinka
- Nuer
- Shilluk, Anwak, Lvo/Luo, et al
- Bari
- Lotuko
- Acholi, Lango, etc.
- Turkana (Teso)
- Kunama

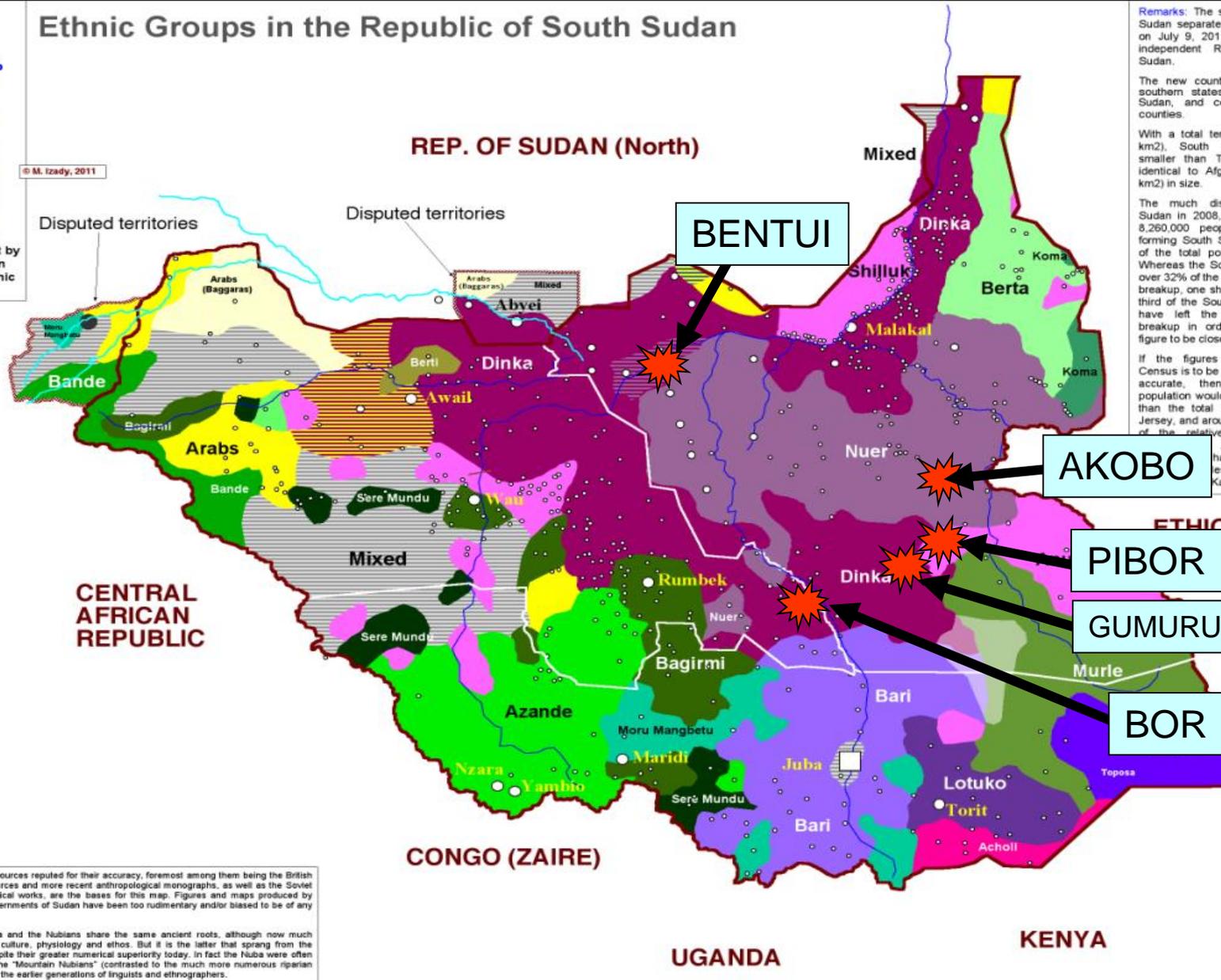
### Mande Speaking Groups

- Ijo Group**
- Azande
  - Bande
  - Bagirmi
  - Moru Mangbetu
  - Sere Mundu
  - Maba
  - Tama
  - Dago
  - Murle
  - Koma
  - Berta

### Semitic Speaking Groups

- Arabs
- Mixed population areas
- Major cities
- Towns and villages

## Ethnic Groups in the Republic of South Sudan



**Remarks:** The Sudan separated on July 9, 2011 into an independent Republic of Sudan.

The new countries of southern states Sudan, and countries.

With a total territory of 1,250,000 km2, South Sudan is smaller than Texas (695,000 km2) and identical to Algeria (2,381,407 km2) in size.

The much dispersed population of Sudan in 2008, 8,260,000 people, forming South Sudan of the total population of the Sudan. Whereas the Sudan over 32% of the population broke up, one third of the South Sudan have left the break up in order to figure to be close to the population of New Jersey, and around 10% of the relative population of the total population of the Sudan.

**Remarks:** Sources reputed for their accuracy, foremost among them being the British colonial sources and more recent anthropological monographs, as well as the Soviet anthropological works, are the bases for this map. Figures and maps produced by various governments of Sudan have been too rudimentary and/or biased to be of any value.

\* The Nuba and the Nubians share the same ancient roots, although now much different in culture, physiology and ethos. But it is the latter that sprang from the former, despite their greater numerical superiority today. In fact the Nuba were often known as the "Mountain Nubians" (contrasted to the much more numerous riparian Nubians) to the earlier generations of linguists and ethnographers.







Savanda bir yılın gibi kıvrılıp giden Kuzey sınırı (kırmızı) Arap İslam kültürünün ve 20 yıllık iç savaşın cephesini kabaca belirliyor. Orduyla hükümet milisleri, Güneyli isyancı ittifakı ve muhalif Kuzeyli Araplarla savaşıyor; Arap olmayan Kuzeyliler de kendi kaderini tayin hakları için mücadele veriyor. Çatışmaların çoğu hükümete ait petrol sahalarının çevresinde patlak veriyor.