Lessons Learned from Writing the Zefra Scenario

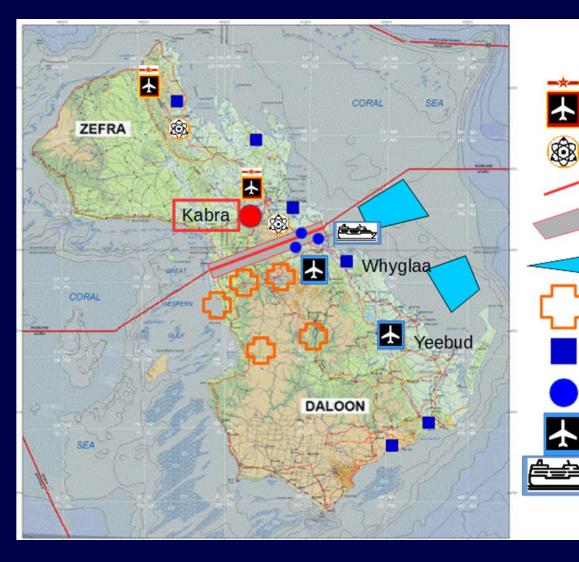
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Crisis on Capricornia The Zefra Situation



Briefing from Australian Defence Force planning staff and U.S. South Asia and Pacific Command (SAPCOM) J3/J5

Zefra: A troubled nation in the South Pacific

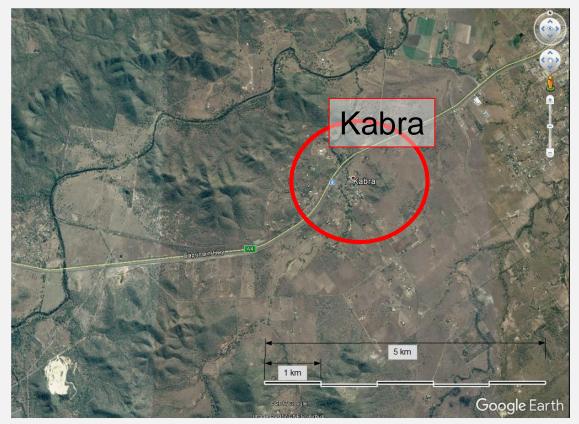




- Border and Military Exclusion Zone, established and enforced by Daloon
- Refugee Camps in Daloon
- Refugees are Zefrans (mainly Truscans) who have moved south of the border
- Desalination plants
- New sources of water
- Offshore natural gas fields
- Rogue battalion near Kabra
- Zefran airfields with Chinese PLA Air Force presence
- Two nuclear power plants
- UN seaport and airfields

For details on the Zefra scenario see: https://www.opanalytics.ca/zefra/

Intelligence Update: The "Illustrious Fighters for Freedom" Battalion

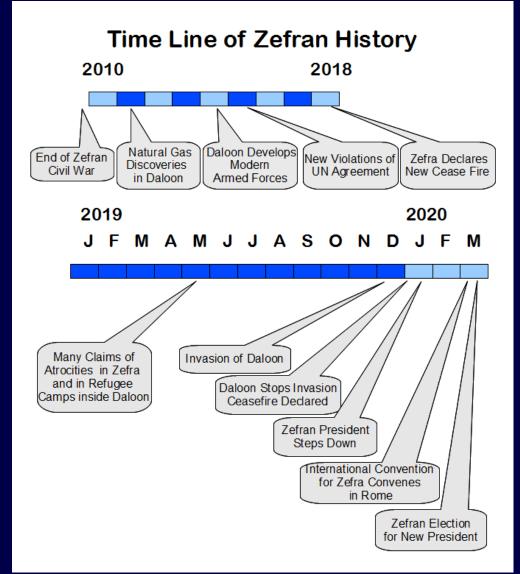


Kabra Area -- Along Capricorn Highway

- Rogue commander from Army of Zefra
- Infantry battalion from the Republican Guard
- Are suspected to have used their 120mm mortars to shell refugee camps in Daloon
- Intelligence says they are in the hilly terrain west of Kabra to the north and south of the Capricorn Highway "A4"

Rogue commander says: "We will turn back these foreign dogs, or leave their bones drying in the hot, hot sun."

"Road to War"



• It is now:

April 2020

- How did we get here?
- International Conference for Zefra
- Combined Joint Task Force Zefra (CJTF-Z)
 - Aus/NZ leadership
 - Forces from Britain, Canada, Australia, and NZ... No U.S. forces
- U.S. South Asia and Pacific Command (SAPCOM) standing by
- Chinese Naval Task Force "South Pacific"
- Presidential Election year in U.S. and (maybe) Australia!

Some Roles in the Zefra Game

- National Leaders
 - President of the U.S.A.
 - President of China
 - President of Zefra
 - President of Daloon
 - Prime Minister of Australia
 - Prime Minister of New Zealand
- Military Leaders
 - Commander of CJTF-Z (Australianled Coalition under UN)
 - Commander of SAPCOM [U.S.]
 - Commander of PLA Naval Task Force
 "South Pacific" [Chinese]
 - Commander of the rogue battalion

- Non-Governmental Organizations
- Commercial Organizations
 - TOKEN Counter-Threat Corp.
 - APAANZco
- Factions Within Zefra
 - Internal Security Bureau [Bongo]
 - People's Liberation Movement (PLM) [Truscan]
 - People's Liberation Armed Militia (PLAM) [Truscan]
- Media
 - The New York Times and Al Jazeera
- Data Analysis/Collection Team 1
 and Team 2





Send them to: U.S. South Asia and Pacific Command (SAPCOM)

Purpose and Objective of the Zefra Scenario

• Purpose:

- Provide a scenario for courses on wargaming:
 - To familiarize students with war game structures and procedures
 - To give students a shared experience as a case study familiar to all
 - To demonstrate data collection and analysis procedures
 - To put students in the "hot seat" of playing a role in the game
 - To provide students with an example of a rich scenario that could be used in their future wargaming assignments
 - To foster team building
 - To have some fun!
- Objective (ostensible):
 - Explore, for the United Nations force and the U.S. geographic combatant commander (SAPCOM), the consequences of proposed actions to deal with the crisis in Zefra
- Key Issues and Essential Questions

Ideas in the scenario came from various sources

• Fictitious island in the South Pacific:

- Source of terrain: Australian Army wargaming circa 2000
- Failing states, unscrupulous national leaders, superpowers manipulating client states, client states extracting commitments from superpowers, "secret police" units, plausible deniability, paramilitary thugs, criminal gangs, smuggling and piracy, nonstate actors, refugee problems, naval freedom of navigation challenges, private military contractors, rogue military units, competition for natural resources, encounters with nongovernmental organizations (e.g., charity and humanitarian assistance groups)
 - Sources: Current events, media stories, deployments of Canadian Armed Forces 1992-2021

Lessons Learned

- Scenario content must be driven by sponsor's objective(s)
- Plan for analysis: conduct appropriate data collection around essential questions
- Cross-check between scenario events and essential questions
 - Bad: Events with no link to questions
 - Bad: Questions with no link to events
 - But there may be exceptions
- Extraneous content puts burden on players
 - But some additional content may be required
 - To add richness to the context
 - To provide prerequisite elements for deception (to keep players from guessing too much, to allow for deception plans of opposing sides)
- Decide early between real-world and fictitious setting

Best practice

- Develop an analysis plan, based on your sponsors' objectives and the essential questions
- Review lessons from your and others' experiences and adopt/adapt as appropriate
- Periodically share drafts from each writing sub-team with others... for correction, for improvement, for inspiration
- Establish deadlines: for completion of writing tasks, for collaboration activities, for reviews. Use a GICOD: Good Idea Cut-Off Date
- For meetings (e.g., collaboration), have an agenda, keep to it, and record proceedings
- Work back-to-front:
 - What does the wargame need to explore?
 - So, what conditions must be set for that exploration?
 - So, what needs to be in the scenario (including injects) to establish those conditions?

Worst practice

- Diverging from the sponsor's objective can happen unintentionally
- For large teams, insufficient partitioning of the writing assignment:
 - A large writing sub-team leads to too much conferring and interaction (use sub-teams of no more than two members)
- Adding elements "just for the fun of it" it may be an ego issue
 - But sometimes it may be useful to add elements that do not specifically support the sponsor's objective
- Underdeveloped rationale behind some scenario components
 - Reaction: "But that would never happen like that" fighting the scenario