

### **Security Threats**

Khartoum Locality is considered the most attractive of all the state localities to crimes. Its economical and political position imposed various security threats.

#### **Political Security Threats**

The presence of students of the large number of universities within the central part of Khartoum may lead to conflicts and quarrel among students who are affiliated to political parties. The student can join a political riot that may lead to destruction and damage of buildings. The police may participate in operations for controlling these.

#### **Foreign presence**

The increasing economic activities in the country led to a large influx of foreigners who participate in these. In addition the foreigners from the neighboring countries transfer their own culture that differs from those of Sudanese community. Also there are various newly introduced crimes that were not known before to the Sudanese society. As Khartoum is the capital, it has the largest share of all this, a thing that calls for continued monitoring of foreigners.

#### **Diplomatic presence**

There are embassies, diplomatic missions of the United Nation, European Union and humanitarian organizations that are based at Khartoum.

#### **Additional threats**

##### **Illegal dwellings:**

This is considered one of the criminal threats as it contributes to the breaking into houses, night burglary, armed robbery, public disorder and moral crimes. Illegal dwellings are two types: Within planned areas: this is considered the most dangerous where large numbers of Southern and Darfur states' descendants live in houses under construction within residential areas and inside markets.

Outside planned areas: here homes are constructed outside planned areas. The most important of these within Khartoum is Western Soba area. Combating this illegal housing is coordinated between the Administration of illegal Housing combating and the Community Security Directorate. The illegal housing administration transports the offenders to Dar Alsalam Camp in Jabel Awleya Locality or Alsalam Camp in Um Bada Locality. The branches of safeguarding at police stations undertake this responsibility under the supervision of the Head of Criminal Division.

##### **Vagrancy phenomenon:**

The locality has a large number of vagabonds especially around 'Alsouq Alarabi' (around the Grand Mosque) and Eastern living quarter (around Comboni playgrounds), Khartoum 2, Al-Amarat, Al-Sajana Souq, Al-Souq Alshaabi and Al-Mahali and Elreyad areas. Due to the fact that the vagrancy is an old phenomenon at the locality, generations of these who are above 20 years are now found. These commit crimes of house breaking, armed robbery, theft from inside vehicles and pocket stealing. In addition, they commit immoral practices among themselves. Combating this phenomenon is coordinated with the Community Security Directorate with continued efforts to wipe out these ugly images from market areas (especially at Elsouq Alarabi and Al-Afranji).

### **Begging phenomenon:**

This extended lately and became a security and criminal threat. Despite the qualitative specialty of the Community Security Directorate in combating this phenomenon besides vagrancy, this has a heavy impact on the criminal activity spread within the locality. This led to joint campaigns and sometimes individually for containing the effect. This is necessary to maintain public order and ensure the security of citizens.

### **Daily Operations**

The police stations at Khartoum State, 20 in total, gets daily updates early morning from heads of sectors. The administrative works are monitored by the head of General Affairs Division and the criminal works by the head of the Criminal division in the locality (daily criminal report – security report – weekly and monthly reports).

The patrols provide their update daily at the locality headquarter. A total of 21 patrol units are fully operational. These are supported by horse-mounting force and the headquarters' criminal investigation mobile units. The dispatching of these takes place from the locality headquarters under the supervision of the Criminal Division to the police stations depending on the intensity of crimes and analysis of the criminal situation.