Volunteers National Organization for Development and Humanitarian Services

Security assessment for carjacking in central Darfur

Performing a security assessment for carjacking in Central Darfur involves analysing the current security situation, risks, key factors influencing incidents, and mitigation strategies. Here's a structured overview to guide such an assessment:

Security Assessment for Carjacking in Central Darfur

1. Context Overview

- **Region:** Central Darfur, Sudan
- **Security Environment:** Central Darfur has experienced armed conflicts, tribal violence, and banditry. The presence of various armed groups, weak law enforcement, and poor infrastructure contributes to insecurity.
- **Transport Importance:** Roads are critical for movement, trade, humanitarian access, and local travel, making vehicles valuable targets.

2. Threat Analysis

- **Types of Threats:**
  - Armed bandits targeting vehicles for theft and ransom.
  - Rebel or militia groups using carjacking as a tactic to fund operations or disrupt mobility.
  - Opportunistic criminals exploiting poor road security.
- **Common Targets:** Passenger vehicles, commercial trucks, humanitarian convoys.
- **Tactics:**
  - Roadblocks or ambushes on poorly monitored roads.
  - Forced stops via intimidation or violence.
  - Kidnapping drivers/passengers for ransom or political leverage.

3. Risk Factors

- **Geographic hotspots:** Remote roads with limited security presence; areas near conflict zones or tribal boundaries.
- **Time:** Higher risk during nighttime or low visibility conditions.

- **Road conditions:** Poorly maintained, lack of alternative routes increases vulnerability.
- **Local dynamics:** Presence of armed groups, tribal conflicts, or recent clashes heighten risk.
- **Law enforcement capacity:** Limited police or military patrols; slow emergency response.
- **Community relations:** Low trust between communities and security forces can hamper intelligence gathering.

4. Impact Assessment

- **Human risk:** Injury, trauma, or death to drivers, passengers, and locals.
- **Economic:** Loss of goods, vehicles, and increased transport costs due to security premiums or rerouting.
- **Operational:** Disruption of humanitarian aid delivery and trade.
- **Social:** Increased fear and instability, potential displacement.

5. Mitigation and Recommendations

- **Pre-Travel Precautions:**
  - Avoid travel during high-risk hours (night, dusk).
  - Use well-known and secured routes.
  - Travel in convoys when possible.
  - Maintain communication devices with emergency contacts.
- **Security Measures:**
  - Engage local security forces or community watch groups for escorts.
  - Use armored or less conspicuous vehicles if available.
  - Conduct route reconnaissance and risk assessment before travel.
- **Community Engagement:**
  - Strengthen community policing and intelligence networks.
  - Improve relations between locals and security forces to encourage reporting.
- **Capacity Building:**
  - Enhance training and resources for law enforcement to patrol key routes.
  - Improve infrastructure (road maintenance, lighting).
- **Emergency Response:**
  - Develop quick reaction teams for rapid intervention.
  - Establish clear reporting channels and protocols in case of incidents.



