The Split of Sudan: How Crimes against Humanity Affect Sudan’s Economic Status
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The purpose of this research project is to examine how crimes against humanity in the country of Sudan have an effect on its economic status. Sixteen years after Sudan’s Independence the country entered its first civil war. According to Mohamed Suliman (1995), Sudan has changed the nature of the conflict from ethno-religious to one mainly over resources, with economic crises in the north rising as a driving force in the Sudanese Civil War. Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) from the south often arrive in Khartoum having lost everything they owned: “It is almost impossible to become independent economically, especially in the isolated shantytowns” (Korn, 1999). What my research project will add to our knowledge of Sudan is evidence of how the victimization of the people of Sudan affects the country’s economic status. Research on the history of Sudan before and after the civil war, the world’s reaction to recent events internal to the country, the dynamics of the civil war itself, and the government’s reaction to contemporary events, will be used to generate solutions for Sudan’s social and economic problems.