History of Dobado

This presentation is of a fictional country created for The Road to Peace: A Teaching Guide on Local and Global Transitional Justice.
The presentation is intended for use with:
Lessons 6: Truth Commissions
Lesson 7: Mock Tribunal

For more information on go to: www.theadvocatesforhumanrights.org
Dobado

- Small country in South Asia
- Between Burma, Bangladesh and India
- Population 3.2 million
- Same Size as the state of Maine
- Capital city – Delan
- 5 provinces – S, SW, N, NW Central
Ethnic Composition

- Altoy – 25% of population
- Maheni – 70% of population
- Other ethnicities – 5%
- The Altoy were favored during British colonialism and controlled the government when the British left
Colonialism

- The British conquered Dobado in 1823
- The Altoy minority was favored by the British and were rewarded with official positions
- The Maheni fought against British rule
- This legacy of colonialism contributed to the civil war
Independence

- Dobado gained independence in 1973
- The Altoy minority controlled government, industry and education
- The Altoy feared losing power to the Maheni
• The Altoy refused to hold elections
• Public outcry and student protests
• UN intervened and called for elections in 1986
The Elections

- The Maheni won a majority of the seats in Parliament.
- Former President Hanji (Altoy) was elected with over 70% of the vote
- Hanji denied fraud
- Hanji dissolved the Parliament
Dobado

- Peaceful protests turned to violent demonstrations
- Most unrest in Northwest Province

- National Military sent in by President Hanji
- Military abuses and imprisonment for years without trial
Dobado ultimately fell into internal armed conflict between the rebel Dobado United Front (DUF) and the national military.
Human Rights Abuses

- Civilians from all ethnic groups were victimized
- In 1996 the United Nations intervened and established peace
- By then 800,000 Dobado citizens were homeless and in refugee camps in neighboring countries
Human Rights abuses were so terrible in some provinces that the Secretary General of the UN and the Dobado Government agreed to set up the International Criminal Tribunal of Dobado to try perpetrators of the abuses.
THE ROAD TO PEACE

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