

Country/entity	Mexico
Region	Americas
Agreement name	Joint Declaration that the Federal Government and the EZLN shall submit to National Debating and Decision-making Bodies
Date	16 Feb 1996
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Intrastate/intrastate conflict

Zapatista Uprising (1994 -)

The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) between United States, Canada and Mexico implied the removal of the Article 27 of Mexico's constitution that protected the native communal landholdings. In reaction, the left-wing Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN) declared war against the Mexican government on the day of the signing of the NAFTA agreement, 1 January 1994.

Led by charismatic Subcomandante Marcos, the EZLN rapidly gained popularity among the left-wing youth in the Americas and in Europe and established a considerable global media presence.

Peace negotiations started in 1995, leading to several agreements, the San Andrés Accords signed in 1995 and 1996. However, socio-political tensions with the Mexican state and the lack of protection of the indigenous peoples and subsistence farmers remained unresolved. Nowadays, the Chiapas Conflict continues as a low-intensity conflict.

Close

Zapatista Uprising (1994 -)

Stage	Framework/substantive - partial
Conflict nature	Government/territory
Peace process	Mexico-Chiapas peace process
Parties	EZLN, Mexican Government
Third parties	-

Description This declaration contains agreed principles and foundations for a new relationship between indigenous peoples, society and the State; sets out context of the new relationship, commitments of the federal govt, principles of the new relationship, new legal framework,

Agreement document [MX_960216_Joint Declaration on National Debating and Decision making Bodies.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Women, girls and gender

Participation No specific mention.

Equality Equality→Social equality
Page 4, Part 3, Point 6
Guaranteeing satisfaction of basic needs. The State should guarantee conditions for indigenous peoples that allow them to take care of their nutrition, health care and housing services in a satisfactory manner and at least an acceptable level of well-being. Social policy shall promote priority programs so that the infant population of indigenous peoples improves its levels of health and nutrition, and support is provided for the activities and training of indigenous women.

Particular groups of women Particular groups of women→Indigenous/nomadic women
Page 4, Part 3, Point 6
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Page 5, Part 3, Point 8
The State should promote specific social policies to protect indigenous migrants both within the national territory and beyond its borders, with inter-institutional actions of support for the work and education of women

International law No specific mention.

New institutions No specific mention.

Violence against women No specific mention.

Transitional justice No specific mention.

Institutional reform No specific mention.

Development

Development→Education

Page 4, Part 3, Point 6

...

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Page 5, Part 3, Point 8

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Development→Health (general)

Page 4, COMMITMENTS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES 3.6.

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Page 5, COMMITMENTS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES 3.8.

Protecting indigenous migrants. The State should promote specific social policies to protect indigenous migrants both within the national territory and beyond its borders, with inter-institutional actions of support for the work and education of women, of health care and education for children and young people, which in rural regions should be coordinated in the areas of contribution and of attraction of agricultural day laborers.

Implementation

No specific mention.

Other

No specific mention.
