

Country/entity	Nicaragua
Region	Americas
Agreement name	The Toncontin Agreement
Date	23 Mar 1990
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Intrastate/intrastate conflict Nicaraguan Revolution (1978 - 1979) and Sandinista/Contra War (1981 – 1990)
	<p>The Nicaraguan Revolution was launched in 1978 by the left-leaning Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) and aimed at overthrowing the dictatorship of Anastasio Somoza. Although initially successful at overthrowing the regime in 1979, the Sandinistas faced growing a back-lash from the U.S.-backed right-wing Contras. Resistance also came from ethnic minorities along the Mosquito Coast. The following civil war was marked by mass human rights atrocities on both sides, with mass disappearances of those placed in state-custody, and mass rape and murder by rebels to ensure local complacency. The war eventually came to an end in 1990 when the FSLN peacefully transferred power after losing the 1990 election.</p> <p>Close Nicaraguan Revolution (1978 - 1979) and Sandinista/Contra War (1981 – 1990)</p>
Stage	Ceasefire/related
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Nicaragua contra process
Parties	President Elect Mrs Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, Nicaraguan Resistance
Third parties	Most Reverend Cardinal Miguel Obando Bravo
Description	Resistance forces recognize the results of free elections and commits to demobilizing; parties agree a ceasefire; parties requesting cooperation of intl bodies such as ONUCA and Comisión Internacional de Apoyo y Verificación (CIAV), and Most Reverend Miguel Obando y Bravo
Agreement document	NI_00323_Toncontin Agreement.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF

Women, girls and gender

Participation No specific mention.

Equality No specific mention.

Particular groups of women No specific mention.

International law No specific mention.

New institutions No specific mention.

Violence against women No specific mention.

Transitional justice Transitional justice→Past and gender
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Second. As an expression of just recognition of the patriotic work of the Nicaraguan resistance, it is necessary to assist the injured orphans and widows, the innocent victims of the armed struggle. To that end it undertakes to take measures to ensure the rehabilitation and social reintegration of those affected as soon as Mrs. Violeta Barrios de Chamorro assumes office. They will also be entitled to the corresponding monthly pensions.

Institutional reform No specific mention.

Development Development→Rehabilitation and reconstruction
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Implementation Implementation→Other
Page 2, In turn, the delegation representing the President Elect, Mrs. Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, states the following:

Other No specific mention.