

Country/entity	Mexico
Region	Americas
Agreement name	Actions and Measures for Chiapas Joint Commitments and Proposals from the State and Federal Governments, and the EZLN
Date	16 Feb 1996
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Intrastate/intrastate conflict Zapatista Uprising (1994 -)
	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Close Zapatista Uprising (1994 -)</p>
Stage	Framework/substantive - partial
Conflict nature	Government/territory
Peace process	Mexico-Chiapas peace process
Parties	EZLN, Mexican Government
Third parties	-
Description	Agreement dealing with political participation and representation; guarantees of access to justice; situations, rights and culture of indigenous women; access to the communication media; education and culture; Institutions for the Promotion, Development and Diffusion of Indigenous Cultures.

Agreement document [MX_960216_Actions and Measures for Chiapas Joint Commitments and Proposals from EZLN.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Groups

Children/youth No specific mention.

Disabled persons No specific mention.

Elderly/age No specific mention.

Migrant workers No specific mention.

**Racial/ethnic/
national group** No specific mention.

Religious groups No specific mention.

Indigenous people Groups→Indigenous people→Substantive [Summary] the agreement in its entirety deals with the rights and status of the indigenous Chiapas people.

Other groups No specific mention.

Refugees/displaced persons Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Substantive The Chiapas State and the Federal Govt promise to set up an Agrarian Table in order to provide a fair solution to the agrarian conflicts, so as to determine the situation of land ownership in the State; 'Education and culture' section: recognises that full guarantee must be given to the indigenous peoples and communities regarding the integrity of their lands and territories, as well as on the preservation and rational use of their habitat.

Social class No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender

Page 3, SITUATION, RIGHTS AND CULTURE OF INDIGENOUS WOMEN, Paragraph 1
Analyzed from the viewpoint of indigenous women from Chiapas, the problem of rights demands an end to silent voices and secular oblivion. To do away with the latter it is necessary to act on both national as well as State legislation in order to guarantee their fundamental rights as human beings and as indigenous people.

Page 3, SITUATION, RIGHTS AND CULTURE OF INDIGENOUS WOMEN, Paragraph 2
Incorporate political rights into legislation, as well as respect for indigenous practices and customs, respecting the dignity and human rights of indigenous women.

Page 3, SITUATION, RIGHTS AND CULTURE OF INDIGENOUS WOMEN, Paragraph 3
Within the constitutional framework of autonomy, recognize the specific rights of the indigenous woman.

Page 3, SITUATION, RIGHTS AND CULTURE OF INDIGENOUS WOMEN, Paragraph 4
Guarantee the labor rights of indigenous workers, particularly those in vulnerable conditions such as domestic work or temporary jobs.

Page 3, SITUATION, RIGHTS AND CULTURE OF INDIGENOUS WOMEN, Paragraph 5
Incorporate the rights of temporary workers into the Federal Labor Act.

Page 3, SITUATION, RIGHTS AND CULTURE OF INDIGENOUS WOMEN, Paragraph 6
Review and update the penalties imposed by current legislation for sexual crimes, harassment against women, and intra-family violence.

Page 3, SITUATION, RIGHTS AND CULTURE OF INDIGENOUS WOMEN, Paragraph 7
For the indigenous women and children of Chiapas, guarantee the right to health care, education and culture, nutrition, a dignified dwelling, basic services, and the right to participate in educational projects leading to a deserving integral development by allowing the contribution of indigenous women and designed for their particular needs.

Page 4, SITUATION, RIGHTS AND CULTURE OF INDIGENOUS WOMEN, Paragraph 8
Compliance with the international pacts and conventions which have been entered into by the Mexican government. Of particular importance here is Convention 169 of the ILO, the Vienna Declaration on Human Rights referring to the elimination of any form of discrimination against women, and the Agreement of the World Conference on Population and Development referring to the health and reproductive rights of women as long as these do not contravene the basic principles of the General Constitution of the Republic.

Page 6, EDUCATION AND CULTURE, Paragraph 12
Recognition and respect must be given to the right to wear traditional indigenous dress in all spheres of public life, particularly in the case of children and young people of both sexes in a school environment.

Men and boys

No specific mention.

LGBTI No specific mention.

Family No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general) Page 1-2, POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND REPRESENTATION
Commission for Municipal Reform and Redistribution established charged with defining the most ideal, far-reaching and most effective methods for more authentically and faithfully incorporating the contents of the multi-ethnic, multi-cultural and social diversity of the State. The Commission will propose reform to grant juridical validity to the institutions and practices of the indigenous communities for appointing their authorities; Provides for translation into indigenous tongues of the laws, codes and regulations, as well as current intl agreements and treaties, and the diffusion of these texts; Creation of the Indigenous Public Defenders Office, with lawyers and translators providing counsel and representation to indigenous peoples; parties commit to (a) recognition of the traditional or incumbent authorities in the indigenous communities, as well as their right to conserve both their institutions and their customs in the solution of internal disputes. Section on 'Access to Communication Media' reaffirms multi-cultural nation of Mexico and guarantees that the media will take this multi-cultural nature into consideration. 'Education and culture' section provides for creation of indigenous institutions who study, spread and develop indigenous tongues and who will translate scientific, technical and cultural works. The government of the State of Chiapas to create a state centre for Languages, the Arts and Indigenous Literature; provides for review of educational materials; state monographs to incorporate basic elements of the indigenous tongues characteristic of their particular regions; history books to provide equitable, accurate and instructive information on the society and cultures of indigenous peoples; extensive review of education sector; commits to creating places for the practices of traditional indigenous medicine and the granting of sufficient funds for the purpose; recognition and respect to the right to wear indigenous dress in all spheres of public life; Section on 'Institutions for the Promotion, Development and Diffusion of Indigenous Cultures' , see 'socio-economic/development'.

State configuration No specific mention.

Self determination No specific mention.

Referendum No specific mention.

State symbols No specific mention.

Independence/ secession No specific mention.

Accession/ unification No specific mention.

Border delimitation No specific mention.

Cross-border provision No specific mention.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed) Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→New political institutions (indefinite)
Page 1, POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND REPRESENTATION The creation of the Commission for Municipal Reform and Redistribution in Chiapas. This Commission is made up of delegates from all the political parties represented in local Congress, as well as representatives from the EZLN, State government, and from the indigenous communities and municipalities throughout the State. The Commission is charged with defining the most ideal, far-reaching and most effective methods for more authentically and faithfully incorporating the contents of the multiethnic, multi-cultural and social diversity of the State. The objective of the Commission is to work out an amendment bill that will be put before the State Congress to modify Articles 3 and 16 of the local Constitution and the sections pertaining to the State electoral act and the free municipality organic law with regard to the municipalities and electoral districts into which the State is divided. For this purpose, the Commission will undertake the necessary technical studies and works. This reform must guarantee conditions of greater fairness and transparency in electoral processes, recognize the right of the communities to appoint their traditional and municipal authorities in keeping with their practices and customs. It must also grant juridical validity to the institutions and practices of the indigenous communities for appointing their authorities and to effect consultations under inclusive schemes and without the necessary participation of political parties. It must likewise guarantee the political representation of indigenous minorities living in the State's non-indigenous municipalities in such a way that they may have proportional participation in the municipal council as well as in the conformation of local Congress.

Elections Page 1, POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND REPRESENTATION
The objective of the Commission is to work out an amendment bill that will be put before the State Congress to modify Articles 3 and 16 of the local Constitution and the sections pertaining to the State electoral act and the free municipality organic law with regard to the municipalities and electoral districts into which the State is divided. For this purpose, the Commission will undertake the necessary technical studies and works. This reform must guarantee conditions of greater fairness and transparency in electoral processes, recognize the right of the communities to appoint their traditional and municipal authorities in keeping with their practices and customs.

Electoral commission No specific mention.

Political parties reform No specific mention.

Creation of the Fourth General Inspection Board, in charge of indigenous affairs within the National Human Rights Commission, pursuant to Article 5 of the NHRC Act. To this effect, the pertinent amendments will have to be made to its internal regulations. This Inspection Board must immediately proceed to review the situation of indigenous peoples deprived of their liberty as a result of trials or sentences imposed. Acting within its powers, the Board shall recommend and promote the immediate release of those affected, accepting the aid of indigenous and farm-worker organizations, governmental institutions and organizations, as well as non-government organizations involved in the defense of human rights. It must also review the composition and powers of the State Human Rights Commission for the State of Chiapas so as to grant it greater autonomy from the executive and judicial powers of the State and expand the composition of representation from the indigenous communities and civic society. Both the Chiapas State and Federal Governments promise to set up an Agrarian Table in order to provide a fair solution to agrarian conflicts. Participating at this table will be representatives from the EZLN and social organizations, as well from the competent authorities in the field. Both State and Federal agrarian authorities promise to carry out an agrarian census, to be led by the civil authorities and in coordination with indigenous communities and peoples, as well as social organizations, so as to determine the situation of land ownership in the State.

**Traditional/
religious leaders**

No specific mention.

**Public
administration**

No specific mention.

Constitution

No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power sharing

Power sharing→Political power sharing→General
Sub-state level

Page 1, POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND REPRESENTATION

...

paragraph 8: It must likewise guarantee the political representation of indigenous minorities living in the State's non-indigenous municipalities in such a way that they may have proportional participation in the municipal council as well as in the conformation of local Congress.

Power sharing→Political power sharing→Other proportionality
Sub-state level

Page 2-3, GUARANTEES OF ACCESS TO JUSTICE

...

In order to guarantee the citizens of Chiapas full access to justice, the following is considered necessary: a) Recognition of the traditional or incumbent authorities in the indigenous communities, as well as their right to conserve both their institutions and customs in the solution of internal disputes. b) Reorganization and restructuring of the forces of law and order, particularly the State Attorney's Office and lower court judges in the juridical districts with large indigenous populations, providing them with training in knowledge of the indigenous cultures, systems, and the practices used in the communities for solving disputes. c) Implementation of programs aimed at the indigenous population so as to increase their knowledge not only of current laws but also the judicial system, how it works, and the institutions of which it is comprised. d) The establishment in local Congress of a legislative commission which, with the participation of the indigenous communities, may analyze current legislation and propose the necessary amendments so as to guarantee the indigenous peoples full access to the justice provided by the Mexican government while at the same time perhaps managing to eliminate any decree which might imply discrimination against or unfair treatment of indigenous peoples.

...

Both the Chiapas State and Federal Governments promise to set up an Agrarian Table in order to provide a fair solution to agrarian conflicts. Participating at this table will be representatives from the EZLN and social organizations, as well from the competent authorities in the field. Both State and Federal agrarian authorities promise to carry out an agrarian census, to be led by the civil authorities and in coordination with indigenous communities and peoples, as well as social organizations, so as to determine the situation of land ownership in the State.

Power sharing→Political power sharing→Segmental autonomy
Sub-state level

Page 2-3, GUARANTEES OF ACCESS TO JUSTICE

...

Creation of the Indigenous Public Defenders Office, with lawyers and translators providing legal counseling and representation services to indigenous peoples who need them. In contrast to the provisions established under the current Organic Law of the Judicial Power in the State of Chiapas (Articles 64 to 69), the wages or fees of the public defenders must be paid for from the State budget and channeled in such a way as to guarantee honest and independent work. The translators and public defenders must not only command the indigenous tongues but must also know and understand the indigenous cultures so that forearmed with knowledge and respect, they may better fulfill their functions.

Territorial power sharing No specific mention.

Economic power sharing No specific mention.

Military power sharing No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general No specific mention.

Bill of rights/similar Page 3,

SITUATION, RIGHTS AND CULTURE OF INDIGENOUS WOMEN Analyzed from the viewpoint of indigenous women from Chiapas, the problem of rights demands an end to silent voices and secular oblivion. To do away with the latter it is necessary to act on both national as well as State legislation in order to guarantee their fundamental rights as human beings and as indigenous people. Incorporate political rights into legislation, as well as respect for indigenous practices and customs, respecting the dignity and human rights of indigenous women. Within the constitutional framework of autonomy, recognize the specific rights of the indigenous woman. Guarantee the labor rights of indigenous workers, particularly those in vulnerable conditions such as domestic work or temporary jobs. Incorporate the rights of temporary workers into the Federal Labor Act. Review and update the penalties imposed by current legislation for sexual crimes, harassment against women, and intra-family violence. For the indigenous women and children of Chiapas, guarantee the right to health care, education and culture, nutrition, a dignified dwelling, basic services, and the right to participate in educational projects leading to a deserving integral development by allowing the contribution of indigenous women and designed for their particular needs.

Treaty incorporation No specific mention.

Civil and political rights

Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Equality

Page 3, There must be legislation to expressly guarantee the obligation of non-discrimination for reasons of racial or ethnic origin, language, sex, beliefs, or social status, thus making it possible to typify discrimination as a crime punishable by law.

Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Fair trial

Page 1, GUARANTEES OF ACCESS TO JUSTICE

Creation of the Fourth General Inspection Board, in charge of indigenous affairs within the National Human Rights Commission, pursuant to Article 5 of the NHRC Act. To this effect, the pertinent amendments will have to be made to its internal regulations.

This Inspection Board must immediately proceed to review the situation of indigenous peoples deprived of their liberty as a result of trials or sentences imposed. Acting within its powers, the Board shall recommend and promote the immediate release of those affected, accepting the aid of indigenous and farm-worker organizations, governmental institutions and organizations, as well as non-government organizations involved in the defense of human rights.

Page 2,

GUARANTEES OF ACCESS TO JUSTICE

It must also review the composition and powers of the State Human Rights Commission for the State of Chiapas so as to grant it greater autonomy from the executive and judicial powers of the State and expand the composition of representation from the indigenous communities and civic society.

Both the Chiapas State and Federal Governments promise to set up an Agrarian Table in order to provide a fair solution to agrarian conflicts. Participating at this table will be representatives from the EZLN and social organizations, as well from the competent authorities in the field. Both State and Federal agrarian authorities promise to carry out an agrarian census, to be led by the civil authorities and in coordination with indigenous communities and peoples, as well as social organizations, so as to determine the situation of land ownership in the State.

Translation into the indigenous tongues of the laws, codes and regulations, as well as current international agreements and treaties, and the diffusion of these texts through proper procedures. The implementation is proposed of a program for the immediate distribution and diffusion of the translated texts, preferably through those institutions representing the community, in addition to the most effective distribution means available.

Creation of the Indigenous Public Defenders Office, with lawyers and translators providing legal counseling and representation services to indigenous peoples who need them. In contrast to the provisions established under the current Organic Law of the Judicial Power in the State of Chiapas (Articles 64 to 69), the wages or fees of the public defenders must be paid for from the State budget and channeled in such a way as to guarantee honest and independent work.

The translators and public defenders must not only command the indigenous tongues but must also know and understand the indigenous cultures so that forearmed with knowledge and respect, they may better fulfill their functions.

In order to guarantee the citizens of Chiapas full access to justice, the following is considered necessary:

a) Recognition of the traditional or incumbent authorities in the indigenous communities, as well as their right to conserve both their institutions and customs in the solution of internal disputes.

b) Reorganization and restructuring of the forces of law and order, particularly the State Attorney's Office and lower court judges in the juridical districts with large indigenous populations, providing them with training in knowledge of the indigenous cultures, systems, and the practices used in the communities for solving disputes.

c) Implementation of programs aimed at the indigenous population so as to increase their knowledge not only of current laws but also the judicial system, how it works, and

Socio-economic rights

Human rights and equality→Socio-economic rights→Work

Page 3, SITUATION, RIGHTS AND CULTURE OF INDIGENOUS WOMEN

Guarantee the labor rights of indigenous workers, particularly those in vulnerable conditions such as domestic work or temporary jobs.

Incorporate the rights of temporary workers into the Federal Labor Act.

Page 3, ...Likewise, legislation must also typify and penalize discriminatory labor practices or those contravening constitutional rights in the workplace such as payment in kind, pigeonholing, forced labor recruitment for work elsewhere or other violations of workers' rights.

Human rights and equality→Socio-economic rights→Education

Page 3-4

For the indigenous women and children of Chiapas, guarantee the right to health care, education and culture, nutrition, a dignified dwelling, basic services, and the right to participate in educational projects leading to a deserving integral development by allowing the contribution of indigenous women and designed for their particular needs.

Page 7, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Creation of indigenous institutions which study, spread and develop indigenous tongues and which will translate scientific, technical and cultural works. The government of the State of Chiapas in the short term will create a State Center for Languages, the Arts, and Indigenous Literature.

A proposal will be tabled at national forums to review the programs, textbooks and educational materials given out to Mexican schoolchildren to make them reflect upon and respect the multi-cultural nature of our country, including some indigenous tongue from the region in the education of the population that only speaks Spanish. The State monographs will incorporate basic elements of the indigenous tongues characteristic of their particular regions.

Likewise, it will be proposed that history books provide equitable, accurate and instructive information on the society and cultures of the indigenous peoples.

The federal and State governments will promote an extensive review of the education sector pertaining to indigenous education, as well as its budget apportionments.

Establishment in the State of Chiapas of a support and scholarship system for terminating basic studies, and specifically for the indigenous youth who wish to go on to medium level or higher education. It will also be recommended that this program be extended to the rest of the Republic.

Creation of centers of higher education in indigenous regions which promote the study and diffusion of the indigenous cultural wealth, as well as the actual questions and needs of their cultures. Promotion of the study and teaching of indigenous tongues in universities, particularly in the State of Chiapas.

A recommendation will be put to INAH (National Institute of Anthropology and History) that it review its regulations so as to:

- a) Allow free admission to archaeological sites for indigenous peoples.
- b) Provide indigenous peoples with the proper training to enable them to manage the sites themselves.
- c) pass on to the indigenous peoples some of the tourism earnings from these sites.
- d) Give the indigenous peoples the opportunity to use the sites as ceremonial centers.
- e) Protect the sites when endangered by tourism development megaprojects or ant infestation.

The federal and State governments will recommend expanding the concept of heritage so as to include such intangible expressions of culture as music, theater, dance, etc., etc. Creation of places for the practice of traditional indigenous medicine and the granting of sufficient funds for the purpose, without reducing the State obligation to provide proper attention in the three levels of the national health care system.

The State and federal governments will promote nationwide awareness campaigns so as

Rights related issues

Citizenship	Rights related issues→Citizenship→Citizens, specific rights Page 2, GUARANTEES OF ACCESS TO JUSTICE ... In order to guarantee the citizens of Chiapas full access to justice, the following is considered necessary:
Democracy	No specific mention.
Detention procedures	No specific mention.

Media and communication

Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles

Page 4, ACCESS TO THE COMMUNICATION MEDIA

The multi-cultural nature of the Mexican Nation is recognized in the Constitution and is borne out by the existence of its indigenous peoples. Laws governing the communication media must guarantee expression of this aspect and the communication media must take this multi-cultural nature into consideration so as to strengthen the national identity and meet its cultural and social objectives.

In order to propitiate intercultural dialog from the community level up to the national level that achieves a new and positive relationship among the different indigenous peoples, as well as between them and the rest of society, it is essential to provide these peoples with their own communication media, which are also key instruments for the development of indigenous cultures. Therefore, in the respective national juridical forums the enactment will be proposed of a new communication media act which will enable the indigenous peoples to acquire, operate and manage their own communication media.

On the nation's decision and debate forums, the federal and State governments will promote the issue whereby the native-oriented communication media may become indigenous communication media, with they themselves catering to the needs of Mexico's indigenous communities and peoples.

The federal government will table a proposal that the 17 radio stations belonging to the NII be handed over to the indigenous communities in their respective regions, complete with transfer permits, infrastructure and resources, once the express request is forthcoming from the indigenous communities.

The federal and State governments will put forward a proposal that the indigenous video centers of the NII be handed over to the indigenous communities, with the transfer of infrastructure and resources. This process must be validated by the communities.

The peoples, communities and social groups have the right to accede to the existing communication media, whether owned by the State or by private concessions. It will be recommended at juridical forums that a fixed time slot be allotted in the existing communication media for use by civic society and the indigenous peoples.

The creation has been proposed of a Citizens' Communication Council and the appointment of a Communication Ombudsman with the objective of including civic society as a fundamental part in the management and decision taking process in social communication, guaranteeing indigenous participation in its composition.

Enact legislation making it mandatory to establish codes of ethics in the communication media which given the specificity of the indigenous peoples, gives preference to the interests of their cultures and bears witness to denigration, racism or intolerance, without detriment to their freedom of expression.

Because of its characteristics, technical requirements, penetration and reception, radio is the ideal instrument for cultural communication and expression in the rural and indigenous environment. It is essential to guarantee for the indigenous peoples the acquisition of the State-owned radio stations that are operating in regions and municipalities whose principal population is indigenous. The speed and the time span of the acquisition will depend on the indigenous peoples for which purpose they may opt for one of the existing juridical figures or those which the indigenous peoples and communities propose themselves.

At a State level and so as to contribute to the viability of this proposal, it is suggested that immediate implementation begin of the acquisition process of the radio station XEVFS Radio, The Voice of the Southern Border, located in the municipality of Las Margaritas. This is fundamentally operated by indigenous locals and the acquisition is defined as a joint endeavor between the governmental institutions and the legitimate representation of the indigenous communities.

It is necessary to create radio and audiovisual production centers in those indigenous regions, municipalities and communities who request them.

Mobility/access No specific mention.

Protection measures No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI

Rights institutions→NHRI→New or fundamentally revised NHRI

Page 1, GUARANTEES OF ACCESS TO JUSTICE Creation of the Fourth General Inspection Board, in charge of indigenous affairs within the National Human Rights Commission, pursuant to Article 5 of the NHRC Act. To this effect, the pertinent amendments will have to be made to its internal regulations. This Inspection Board must immediately proceed to review the situation of indigenous peoples deprived of their liberty as a result of trials or sentences imposed. Acting within its powers, the Board shall recommend and promote the immediate release of those affected, accepting the aid of indigenous and farm-worker organizations, governmental institutions and organizations, as well as non-government organizations involved in the defense of human rights. It must also review the composition and powers of the State Human Rights Commission for the State of Chiapas so as to grant it greater autonomy from the executive and judicial powers of the State and expand the composition of representation from the indigenous communities and civic society. Both the Chiapas State and Federal Governments promise to set up an Agrarian Table in order to provide a fair solution to agrarian conflicts. Participating at this table will be representatives from the EZLN and social organizations, as well from the competent authorities in the field. Both State and Federal agrarian authorities promise to carry out an agrarian census, to be led by the civil authorities and in coordination with indigenous communities and peoples, as well as social organizations, so as to determine the situation of land ownership in the State. Translation into the indigenous tongues of the laws, codes and regulations, as well as current international agreements and treaties, and the diffusion of these texts through proper procedures. The implementation is proposed of a program for the immediate distribution and diffusion of the translated texts, preferably through those institutions representing the community, in addition to the most effective distribution means available. Creation of the Indigenous Public Defenders Office, with lawyers and translators providing legal counseling and representation services to indigenous peoples who need them. In contrast to the provisions established under the current Organic Law of the Judicial Power in the State of Chiapas (Articles 64 to 69), the wages or fees of the public defenders must be paid for from the State budget and channeled in such a way as to guarantee honest and independent work. The translators and public defenders must not only command the indigenous tongues but must also know and understand the indigenous cultures so that forearmed with knowledge and respect, they may better fulfill their functions. In order to guarantee the citizens of Chiapas full access to justice, the following is considered necessary: a) Recognition of the traditional or incumbent authorities in the indigenous communities, as well as their right to conserve both their institutions and customs in the solution of internal disputes. b) Reorganization and restructuring of the forces of law and order, particularly the State Attorney's Office and lower court judges in the juridical districts with large indigenous populations, providing them with training in knowledge of the indigenous cultures, systems, and the practices used in the communities for solving disputes. c) Implementation of programs aimed at the indigenous population so as to increase their knowledge not only of current laws but also the judicial system, how it works, and the institutions of which it is comprised. d) The establishment in local Congress of a legislative commission which, with the participation of the indigenous communities, may analyze current legislation and propose the necessary amendments so as to guarantee the indigenous peoples full access to the justice provided by the Mexican government while at the same time perhaps managing to eliminate any decree which might imply discrimination against or unfair treatment of indigenous peoples. There must be legislation to expressly guarantee the obligation of non-discrimination for reasons of racial or ethnic origin, language, sex, beliefs, or social status, thus making it possible to typify discrimination as a crime punishable by law. Likewise, legislation must also typify and penalize discriminatory labor practices or those contravening constitutional rights in the workplace such as payment in kind, pigeonholing, forced labor recruitment for work elsewhere or other violations of workers' rights. Promotion will be made at the corresponding national judicial levels of the recognition and defence

Regional or international human rights institutions No specific mention.

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law Justice sector reform→Criminal justice and emergency law→Criminal Justice System reform
Page 2-3, GUARANTEES OF ACCESS TO JUSTICE
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State of emergency provisions No specific mention.

Judiciary and courts Page 2, GUARANTEES OF ACCESS TO JUSTICE
In order to guarantee the citizens of Chiapas full access to justice, the following is considered necessary:
... b) parties commit to reorganization and restructuring of the forces of law and order, particularly the State Attorney's Office and lower court judges in the juridical districts with large indigenous populations, providing them with training in knowledge of the indigenous cultures, systems, and the practices used in the communities for solving disputes; commitment that 'Promotion will be made at the corresponding national judicial levels of the recognition and defense of the rights of migrant indigenous peoples both inside and outside the country.'

Prisons and detention No specific mention.

Traditional Laws No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction No specific mention.

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds No specific mention.

Business No specific mention.

Taxation No specific mention.

Banks No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights No specific mention.

Pastoralist/nomadism rights No specific mention.

Cultural heritage

Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Tangible

Page 7-8, EDUCATION AND CULTURE ... A recommendation will be put to INAH (National Institute of Anthropology and History) that it review its regulations so as to: a) Allow free admission to archaeological sites for indigenous peoples. b) Provide indigenous peoples with the proper training to enable them to manage the sites themselves. c) pass on to the indigenous peoples some of the tourism earnings from these sites. d) Give the indigenous peoples the opportunity to use the sites as ceremonial centers. e) Protect the sites when endangered by tourism development megaprojects or ant infestation.

Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Intangible

Page 7-8 EDUCATION AND CULTUREThe federal and State governments will recommend expanding the concept of heritage so as to include such intangible expressions of culture as music, theater, dance, etc., etc. Creation of places for the practice of traditional indigenous medicine and the granting of sufficient funds for the purpose ñ without reducing the State obligation to provide proper attention in the three levels of the national health care system. The State and federal governments will promote nationwide awareness campaigns so as to eliminate prejudice and racism and provide social legitimacy to the autonomy of the indigenous peoples and their right of self-determination.

...

The State and federal governments will promote the existence of indigenous representation in all institutions involved in indigenous affairs. Recognition and respect must be given to the right to wear traditional indigenous dress in all spheres of public life, particularly in the case of children and young people of both sexes in a school environment. Likewise, cultural and communication programs will provide information on the spiritual and cultural value of traditional indigenous dress and on the respect it deserves. A fundamental condition of cultural development is the relationship between indigenous peoples and land. Bearing in mind the special spiritual meaning of this element and its enormously high symbolic value, full guarantee must be given to the indigenous peoples and communities regarding the integrity of their lands and territories, as well as on the preservation and rational use of their habitat. The traditional knowledge of the indigenous peoples constitutes an important heritage of their culture and is essential to human development in a great many spheres, such as medicine. The State and federal governments promise to recognize, value and promote this knowledge, with the respect it deserves. The indigenous peoples and communities, together with the State and Federal governments promise to strengthen a culture in health care and social well-being that will lead to the genuine acceptance of a humanistic and plural world view in the process of health-sickness-ecosystem. For this purpose, areas will be created for the practice of traditional indigenous medicine, with useful funds being granted for its development and without any reduction in the State's obligation to provide institutional health care services.

Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Promotion

Page 7-8 EDUCATION AND CULTURE Creation of indigenous institutions which study, spread and develop indigenous tongues and which will translate scientific, technical and cultural works. The government of the State of Chiapas in the short term will create a State Center for Languages, the Arts, and Indigenous Literature. A proposal will be tabled at national forums to review the programs, textbooks and educational materials given out to Mexican schoolchildren to make them reflect upon and respect the multi-cultural nature of our country, including some indigenous tongue from the region in the education of the population that only speaks Spanish. The State monographs will incorporate basic elements of the indigenous tongues characteristic of their particular regions. Likewise, it will be proposed that history books provide equitable, accurate and instructive information on the society and cultures of the indigenous peoples. The federal and State governments will promote an extensive review of the education sector

Environment No specific mention.

Water or riparian rights or access No specific mention.

Security sector

Security Guarantees No specific mention.

Ceasefire No specific mention.

Police No specific mention.

Armed forces No specific mention.

DDR No specific mention.

Intelligence services No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces No specific mention.

Withdrawal of foreign forces No specific mention.

Corruption No specific mention.

Crime/organised crime No specific mention.

Drugs No specific mention.

Terrorism No specific mention.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general No specific mention.

Amnesty/pardon No specific mention.

Courts	No specific mention.
Mechanism	No specific mention.
Prisoner release	Page 1, GUARANTEES OF ACCESS TO JUSTICE GUARANTEES OF ACCESS TO JUSTICE Creation of the Fourth General Inspection Board, in charge of indigenous affairs within the National Human Rights Commission, pursuant to Article 5 of the NHRC Act. To this effect, the pertinent amendments will have to be made to its internal regulations. This Inspection Board must immediately proceed to review the situation of indigenous peoples deprived of their liberty as a result of trials or sentences imposed. Acting within its powers, the Board shall recommend and promote the immediate release of those affected, accepting the aid of indigenous and farm-worker organizations, governmental institutions and organizations, as well as non-government organizations involved in the defense of human rights.
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	No specific mention.
Missing persons	No specific mention.
Reparations	No specific mention.
Reconciliation	No specific mention.

Implementation

UN signatory	No specific mention.
Other international signatory	No specific mention.
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
International mission/force/similar	No specific mention.
Enforcement mechanism	Page 8, Convention 169 of the ILO invoked.
