

<b>Country/entity</b>	Mexico
<b>Region</b>	Americas
<b>Agreement name</b>	Joint Declaration that the Federal Government and the EZLN shall submit to National Debating and Decision-making Bodies
<b>Date</b>	16 Feb 1996
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes
<b>Agreement/conflict level</b>	Intrastate/intrastate conflict <b>Zapatista Uprising (1994 - )</b>  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 - )
<b>Stage</b>	Framework/substantive - partial
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government/territory
<b>Peace process</b>	Mexico-Chiapas peace process
<b>Parties</b>	EZLN, Mexican Government
<b>Third parties</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	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,

## **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.