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| Country/entity | Nicaragua |
| Region | Americas |
| Agreement name | The Managua Protocol on Disarmament |
| Date | 30 May 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 of the Republic, Resistance Forces |
| Third parties | Nicaraguan Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo |
| Description | Agreement detailing demobilization and reintegration of Nicaraguan resistance forces and treatment of their families to certain designated 'development' areas; Govt undertaking to appoint reps of the demobilized combatants to the relevant Ministries and to allow them to participate in local government. Provides for possibility of the resistance to become a political party. |

Agreement document [NI_900530_Managua Protocol on Disarmament.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Women, girls and gender

Participation No specific mention.

Equality Equality→Social equality
Page 4, Article 1
d. The resistance is urged to submit immediately a list of widows and orphans, so that the Nicaraguan Social Security and Welfare Institute can include them in its budget and they can receive the monthly pensions to which they are entitled.

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
Page 4, Article 1.
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Institutional reform Institutional reform→DDR, army, parastatal or rebel forces
Article 10
In compliance with the Toncontin Agreement and its addendum, the resistance hereby ratifies its undertaking to demobilise and lay down its arms by 10 June 1990 at the latest. To that end, the resistance undertakes to demobilize at least 100 combatants each day in each zone as from this date. Furthermore, in honour of Mother's Day, a considerable number of the combatants of the Nicaraguan resistance shall be demobilized.

Development No specific mention.

Implementation No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.