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Country/entity	Guatemala
Region	Americas
Agreement name	Agreement on a Firm and Lasting Peace
Date	29 Dec 1996
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
•	Intrastate/intrastate conflict
level	Guatemalan Civil War (1960 - 1996)
	Civil war broke out in Guatemala when numerous leftist and agrarian groups took up arms in 1960 in face of the repression from the conservative regime of Carlos Castillo Armas. The Armas regime came to power in 1954 following a CIA-backed coup against the leftist government of Jacobo Arbenz. The main rebel umbrella was the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity (URNG). During the civil war numerous counts of genocide and mass disappearances occurred. In the late 1980s, when a civilian government came to power, the URNG changed tactics when releasing that they wouldn't come to power through armed conflict. The war came to an end on December 29, 1996, and since then URNG converted to an official political party. Close Guatemalan Civil War (1960 - 1996)
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Parties	For the Government of Guatemala:
	(Signed) Gustavo PORRAS CASTEJON
	(Signed) Otto PEREZ-MOLINA, Brigadier-General
	(Signed) Raquel ZELAYA ROSALES
	(Signed) Richard AITKENHEAD CASTILLO
	For the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca:
	(Signed) Ricardo RAMÍREZ DE LÉON (Commander Rolando MÓRAN)
	(Signed) Jorge Ismael SOTO GARCÍA (Commander Pablo MONSANTO)
	(Signed) Ricardo ROSALES ROMÁN (Carlos GONZÁLES)
	(Signed) Jorge Edilberto ROSAL MELÉNDEZ
	For the United Nations: (Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI
Third parties	-
Description	The final peace agreement bringing together all previous agreements and binding them into an agenda for peace. These previous agreements (see 'Other agreements section) constitute integral parts of this final Peace Agreement but are coded as separate agreements.
Agreement document	GT_961229_AgreementOnFirmAndLastingPeace.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF

Women, girls and gender

Participation	Participation→Effective participation Preamble:
	7. The genuine participation of citizens - both men and women - from all sectors of
	society is essential for achieving social justice and economic growth. The State must
	broaden these opportunities for participation and strengthen its own role as guiding
	force of national development, lawmaker, source of public investment, provider of basic
	services and promoter of social consensus and settlement of disputes. To that end, it must raise fiscal revenues and, as a matter of priority, channel public spending towards social investment.
	Social investment.

Equality No specific mention.

Particular groups of No specific mention. women

- International law No specific mention.
- **New institutions** No specific mention.
- Violence against No specific mention. women
- Transitional justice No specific mention.
- Institutional reform No specific mention.
- **Development** No specific mention.
- **Implementation** No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.