Country/entity	Nepal
Region	Asia and Pacific
Agreement name	Comprehensive Agreement concluded between the Government of Nepal and the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)
Date	21 Nov 2006
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Intrastate/intrastate conflict

Nepalese Insurgency (1996 - 2006)

Inspired by the Maoist insurgency in Peru in the early 1990s, the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) – CPN(M) – declared war on the Nepalese government in February 1996. A key demand was the transformation of Nepal from a monarchy into a 'People's Republic'. Following a pronounced Maoist military strategy, the CPN(M) focused their insurgency on the rural areas. They gained significantly in strength and it took heavy international military support to stabilize the Nepalese government in 2002. After public protests escalated in Kathmandu in 2004, the Nepalese King Gyanendra took authoritarian control over the government. In the cities, a strong popular movement for democracy emerged, forcing the government into fast progressing peace negations in 2006 that concluded with the signing of a Comprehensive Peace Accord on 21 November 2006.
Close
Nepalese Insurgency (1996 - 2006)

Stage	Framework/substantive - comprehensive
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Nepal peace process
Parties	Prachanda, President, Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) Girija Prasad Koirala, Prime Minister, Government of Nepal Signed on November 21, 2006
Third parties	-
Description	A comprehensive peace agreement between the CPN and the Government of Nepal. The agreement covers a range of issues including Political, economic and social transformation and conflict management, human rights, provision for a ceasefire, management of the military forces, and implementation of the agreement.

Agreement document	NP_061122_Comprehensive Peace Agreement between the Government and the CPN (Maoist).pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF

Groups

Children/youth	Groups→Children/youth→Substantive Page 11, 7, Human Rights, Fundamental Rights and Adherence to Humanitarian Law, 7.6, Women and Child Rights, 7.6.1 Both parties fully agree to provide special protection to the rights of women and children, to immediately stop all types of violence against women and children, including child labor, as well as sexual exploitation and abuse, and not to include or use children who are 18 years old and below in the armed force. Children thus affected would be immediately rescued and necessary and appropriate assistance will be provided for their rehabilitation.
Disabled persons	Groups→Disabled persons→Rhetorical Page 10, 7, Human Rights, Fundamental Rights, and Adherence to Humanitarian Law, 7.5 Economic-Social Rights, 7.5.3. Both parties acknowledge that the citizens' right to health should be respected and protected. Both parties will not obstruct the supply of medicine, assistance and health related campaigns, and express commitment to treatment and rehabilitation of the people injured in course of the conflict. Groups→Disabled persons→Anti-discrimination Page 9, 7, Human Rights, Fundamental Rights and Adherence to Humanitarian Law, 7.1. Human Rights, 7.1.1 Both sides reconfirm their commitment to the respect and protection to human rights and commitment to international humanitarian law and accept that nobody should be discriminated on the basis of color, gender, language, religion, age, race, national or social origin, wealth, disability, birth or other standing, ideology or faith.
Elderly/age	Groups→Elderly/age→Anti-discrimination Page 9, 7, Human Rights, Fundamental Rights and Adherence to Humanitarian Law, 7.1, Human Rights, 7.1.1 Both sides reconfirm their commitment to the respect and protection to human rights and commitment to international humanitarian law and accept that nobody should be discriminated on the basis of color, gender, language, religion, age, race, national or social origin, wealth, disability, birth or other standing, ideology or faith.
Migrant workers	Groups→Migrant workers→Anti-discrimination Page 9, 7, Human Rights, Fundamental Rights and Adherence to Humanitarian Law, 7.1, Human Rights, 7.1.1: Both sides reconfirm their commitment to the respect and protection to human rights and commitment to international humanitarian law and accept that nobody should be discriminated on the basis of color, gender, language, religion, age, race, national or social origin, wealth, disability, birth or other standing, ideology or faith.

Racial/ethnic/ national group

Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Rhetorical
Page 1, Preamble: ...Expressing determination to carry out a progressive restructuring of the state to resolve existing class-based, ethnic, regional and gender problems,...
Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Anti-discrimination
Page 9, 7, Human Rights, Fundamental Rights and Adherence to Humanitarian Law, 7.1, Human Rights, 7.1.1: Both sides reconfirm their commitment to the respect and protection to human rights and commitment to international humanitarian law and accept that nobody should be discriminated on the basis of color, gender, language, religion, age, race, national or social origin, wealth, disability, birth or other standing, ideology or faith.

Religious groups

Groups→Religious groups→Anti-discrimination
Page 4, 3, Political - Economic - Social Transformation and Conflict Management, 3.5: To carry out an inclusive, democratic and progressive restructuring of the state by ending the current centralized and unitary form of the state in order to address the problems related to women, Dalit, indigenous people, Janajatis, Madheshi, oppressed, neglected and minority communities and backward regions by ending discrimination based on class, caste, language, gender, culture, religion, and region.

Page 9, 7, Human Rights, Fundamental Rights and Adherence to Humanitarian Law, 7.1, Human Rights, 7.1.1: Both sides reconfirm their commitment to the respect and protection to human rights and commitment to international humanitarian law and accept that nobody should be discriminated on the basis of color, gender, language, religion, age, race, national or social origin, wealth, disability, birth or other standing, ideology or faith.
Groups→Religious groups→Substantive
Page 9, 7, Human Rights, Fundamental Rights and Adherence to Humanitarian Law, 7.1, Human Rights, 7.1.5: On the basis of norms and values of secularism, both sides shall respect social, cultural, religious sensitivity, religious sites and the religious faith individuals.

Indigenous people

Groups→Indigenous people→Anti-discrimination
Page 4, 3, Political - Economic - Social Transformation and Conflict Management, 3.5: To carry out an inclusive, democratic and progressive restructuring of the state by ending the current centralized and unitary form of the state in order to address the problems related to women, Dalit, indigenous people, Janajatis, Madheshi, oppressed, neglected and minority communities and backward regions by ending discrimination based on class, caste, language, gender, culture, religion, and region.

Other groups

Groups→Other groups→Anti-discrimination
Page 4, 3, Political - Economic - Social Transformation and Conflict Management, 3.5: To carry out an inclusive, democratic and progressive restructuring of the state by ending the current centralized and unitary form of the state in order to address the problems related to women, Dalit, indigenous people, Janajatis, Madheshi, oppressed, neglected and minority communities and backward regions by ending discrimination based on class, caste, language, gender, culture, religion, and region.

Refugees/displaced persons

Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Substantive

Page 7, 5, Ceasefire, 5.2, Situation Normalization Measures, 5.2.4: Both sides agree to form a National Peace and Rehabilitation Commission to establish peace in the society by normalizing adverse situation generated by armed conflict and to carry out relief for and rehabilitate people victimized and displaced by war, and to carry forward the tasks related to this through the Commission.

Page 7, 5, Ceasefire, 5.2, Situation Normalization Measures, 5.2.4: Both sides agree to form a National Peace and Rehabilitation Commission to establish peace in the society by normalizing adverse situation generated by armed conflict and to carry out relief for and rehabilitate people victimized and displaced by war, and to carry forward the tasks related to this through the Commission.

Page 8, 5, Ceasefire, 5.2, Situation Normalization Measures, 5.2.8: Both sides express the commitment to allow without any political prejudice the people displaced due to the armed conflict to return back voluntarily to their respective ancestral or former residence, reconstruct the infrastructure destroyed as a result of the conflict and rehabilitate and reintegrate the displaced people into the society.

Page 10, 7, Human Rights, Fundamental Rights and Adherence to Humanitarian Law, 7.3, Right to Individual Dignity, Freedom and Mobility, 7.3.3: Both sides shall respect and protect the citizens' right to free mobility and the freedom to choose within legal norms the location of one's residence and express the commitment to respect the right of the people displaced by the conflict and their families to return back to their homes or to settle in any other location of their choice.

Social class

Groups→Social class→Rhetorical

Page 4, 3, Political - Economic - Social Transformation and Conflict Management, 3.10: To adopt policy of providing land and other economic protection to socially and economically backward classes including land less squatters, bonded laborers and pastoral farmers.

Groups→Social class→Anti-discrimination

Page 4, 3, Political - Economic - Social Transformation and Conflict Management, 3.5: To carry out an inclusive, democratic and progressive restructuring of the state by ending the current centralized and unitary form of the state in order to address the problems related to women, Dalit, indigenous people, Janajatis, Madheshi, oppressed, neglected and minority communities and backward regions by ending discrimination based on class, caste, language, gender, culture, religion, and region.

Page 9, 7, Human Rights, Fundamental Rights and Adherence to Humanitarian Law, 7.1, Human Rights, 7.1.1: Both sides reconfirm their commitment to the respect and protection to human rights and commitment to international humanitarian law and accept that nobody should be discriminated on the basis of color, gender, language, religion, age, race, national or social origin, wealth, disability, birth or other standing, ideology or faith.

Gender

Women, girls and gender	Page 1, Preamble: ...Expressing determination to carry out a progressive restructuring of the state to resolve existing class-based, ethnic, regional and gender problems,... Page 4, 3, Political - Economic - Social Transformation and Conflict Management, 3.5: To carry out an inclusive, democratic and progressive restructuring of the state by ending the current centralized and unitary form of the state in order to address the problems related to women, Dalit, indigenous people, Janajatis, Madheshi, oppressed, neglected and minority communities and backward regions by ending discrimination based on class, caste, language, gender, culture, religion, and region. Page 9, 7, Human Rights, Fundamental Rights and Adherence to Humanitarian Law, 7.1, Human Rights, 7.1.1: Both sides reconfirm their commitment to the respect and protection to human rights and commitment to international humanitarian law and accept that nobody should be discriminated on the basis of color, gender, language, religion, age, race, national or social origin, wealth, disability, birth or other standing, ideology or faith. Page 11, 7, Human Rights, Fundamental Rights and Adherence to Humanitarian Law, 7.6, Women and Child Rights, 7.6.1: Both parties fully agree to provide special protection to the rights of women and children, to immediately stop all types of violence against women and children, including child labor, as well as sexual exp loitation and abuse, and not to include or use children who are 18 years old and below in the armed force. Children thus affected would be immediately rescued and necessary and appropriate assistance will be provided for their rehabilitation.
Men and boys	No specific mention.
LGBTI	No specific mention.
Family	Page 7, 5, Ceasefire, 5.2, Situation Normalization Measures, 5.2.3: Both sides agree to make public within 60 days of signing of the agreement information about the real name, caste and address of the people 'disappeared' or killed during war and to inform the family about it. Page 8, 5, Ceasefire, 5.2, Situation Normalization Measures, 5.2.10: Both sides express commitment not to discriminate against or exert any kind of pressure on other members of the family if a member of the family is associated with one or the other side. Page 9, 7, Human Rights, Fundamental Rights and Adherence to Humanitarian Law, 7.1 Human Rights, 7.1.3: Both sides express the commitment that impartial investigation and action would be carried according to law against people responsible creating obstructions to the exercise of the rights envisaged in the letter of agreement and ensure that impunity will not be tolerated. Apart from this, they also ensure the right of the victims of conflict and torture and the family of disappeared to obtain releif.

State definition

Nature of state (general)

Page 1, Preamble: ...Expressing determination to carry out a progressive restructuring of the state to resolve existing class-based, ethnic, regional and gender problems,...
...Keeping democracy, peace, prosperity, progressive socio-economic change and the independence, integrity, sovereignty, and self- respect of the country at the centre,...

Page 2, Preamble...Declaring the beginning of a new chapter of peaceful collaboration by ending the armed conflict being practiced in the country from 2052 BS based on the political understanding among the two parties in order to accomplish, through the constituent assembly, certainty of sovereignty of Nepali people, progressive political outlet, democratic restructuring of the state, and social-economic-cultural transformation...

Page 3, 3, Political - Economic - Social Transformation and Conflict Management, 3.2: To form an interim legislature-parliament on the basis of interim constitution, and hold elections to the constituent assembly in a free and fair manner by the month of Jestha, 2064 BS and practically ensure sovereignty inherent in the Nepali people.

Page 3, 3, Political - Economic - Social Transformation and Conflict Management, 3.4: To adopt a political system that fully abides by the universally accepted principles of fundamental human rights, multiparty competitive democratic system, sovereignty of the people and supremacy of the people, constitutional balance and control, rule of law, social justice, equality, independent judiciary, periodic elections, monitoring by civil society, complete press freedom, people's right to information, transparency and accountability in the activities of political parties, people's participation, impartial, competent, and clean bureaucracy.

Page 4, 3, Political - Economic - Social Transformation and Conflict Management, 3.5: To carry out an inclusive, democratic and progressive restructuring of the state by ending the current centralized and unitary form of the state in order to address the problems related to women, Dalit, indigenous people, Janajatis, Madheshi, oppressed, neglected and minority communities and backward regions by ending discrimination based on class, caste, language, gender, culture, religion, and region.

State configuration	Page 3, 3, Political - Economic - Social Transformation and Conflict Management, 3.3: None of the authorities related to the country's rule to remain with the King. To use the properties of late King Birendra, late queen Aishworya and their family for national interest by bringing the properties under the Nepal Government and forming a trust. To nationalize all properties (like palaces situated in different places, forests and reserves, heritages with historical and archeological importance) obtained by King Gyanendra in his capacity as the King. To decide whether or not to retain the monarchy by a simple majority in the first meeting of the constituent assembly. Page 3, 3, Political - Economic - Social Transformation and Conflict Management, 3.4: To adopt a political system that fully abides by the universally accepted principles of fundamental human rights, multiparty competitive democratic system, sovereignty of the people and supremacy of the people, constitutional balance and control, rule of law, social justice, equality, independent judiciary, periodic elections, monitoring by civil society, complete press freedom, people's right to information, transparency and accountability in the activities of political parties, people's participation, impartial, competent, and clean bureaucracy. Page 4, 3, Political - Economic - Social Transformation and Conflict Management, 3.6: To gradually implement by deciding through mutual agreement a minimum common program for the economic and social transformation to end all forms of feudalism.
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)→Temporary new institutions Page 3, 3, Political - Economic - Social Transformation and Conflict Management, 3.2: To form an interim legislature-parliament on the basis of interim constitution, and hold elections to the constituent assembly in a free and fair manner by the month of Jestha, 2064 BS and practically ensure sovereignty inherent in the Nepali people. Page 3, 2, Definitions, (c): "Interim Council of Ministers" refers to the "Interim Council of Ministers" to be formed according to the Interim Constitution. Page 13, 10, Miscellaneous, 10.5: The concept of 'two parties as mentioned in this agreement would automatically cease to exist after the constitution of the Interim Legislature-Parliament. Thereafter, all the responsibility of implementing the obligations stated in this agreement will be as per the arrangements made by the interim Council of Ministers. It will be the duty and responsibility of all the political parties to extend cooperation in the compliance and implementation of the agreement.
Elections	Page 1, Preamble: ...Guaranteeing the fundamental right of the Nepali people to take part in the cons tituent assembly elections in a free, fair and fear- less environment,... Page 2, Preamble:...Expressing the determination to implement the commitment to carry out the constituent assembly elections in a free and fair manner by the end of the month of Jestha 2064 BS... Page 3, 3, Political - Economic - Social Transformation and Conflict Management, 3.2: To form an interim legislature-parliament on the basis of interim constitution, and hold elections to the constituent assembly in a free and fair manner by the month of Jestha, 2064 BS and practically ensure sovereignty inherent in the Nepali people. Page 12, 9, Implementation and Follow-up, 9.3: Both sides agree to carry out supervision of the constituent assembly elections through the United Nations. Page 13, 10, Miscellaneous, 10.6: At a time when the entire country is centered on the main campaign of constituent assembly elections, we heartily appeal to all to end their problems and demands through dialogue and negotiations and to help constituent assembly elections and law and order situation.
Electoral commission	No specific mention.
Political parties reform	No specific mention.

Civil society	Page 3, 3, Political - Economic - Social Transformation and Conflict Management, 3.4. To adopt a political system that fully abides by the universally accepted principles of fundamental human rights, multiparty competitive democratic system, sovereignty of the people and supremacy of the people, constitutional balance and control, rule of law, social justice, equality, independent judiciary, periodic elections, monitoring by civil society, complete press freedom, people's right to information, transparency and accountability in the activities of political parties, people's participation, impartial, competent, and clean bureaucracy. Page 8, 5, Ceasefire, 5.2, Situation Normalization Measures, 5.2.9: Both sides agree to solve problems created in the above context on the basis of mutual agreement and to take responsibility at the individual and collective manner in the task of creating appropriate environment for normalizing relations and reconciliation and ensure implementation with the help of all political parties, civil society and local organizations. Page 8, 5, Ceasefire, 5.2, Situation Normalization Measures, 5.2.12: Both parties agree to allow the United Nations, International Donors Agencies and Diplomatic Missions based in Nepal, National and International Non-Government Organizations, Press, Human Rights Activists, Election Observers and foreign tourists to travel unrestricted according to law in the state of Nepal. Page 12, 9, Implementation and Follow-up, 9.4. The National Human Rights Commission will also carry out works related to the monitoring of human rights as mentioned in this agreement in addition to its duties as determined by law. In the course of implementing its duties, the Commission can receive the help of national and international human rights organizations after carrying out necessary coordination with them. Page 13, 10, Miscellaneous, 10.7: We heartily appeal to the civil society, professional groups, class organizations, media, intellectual community and all Nepali people to actively participate in this historic campaign to build a new Nepal and to establish lasting peace through the constituent assembly elections by ending the armed conflict. Page 13, Untitled final clause: Cognizing the responsibility to the future of the country and people, and being fully committed to this comprehensive peace accord, we sign the peace accord on behalf of the Nepal Government, and the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist), and hereby make this Comprehensive Peace Accord public.
Traditional/ religious leaders	No specific mention.

Public administration

Page 3, 3, Political - Economic - Social Transformation and Conflict Management, 3.4. To adopt a political system that fully abides by the universally accepted principles of fundamental human rights, multiparty competitive democratic system, sovereignty of the people and supremacy of the people, constitutional balance and control, rule of law, social justice, equality, independent judiciary, periodic elections, monitoring by civil society, complete press freedom, people's right to information, transparency and accountability in the activities of political parties, people's participation, impartial, competent, and clean bureaucracy.

Page 8, 5, Ceasefire, 5.2, Situation Normalization Measures, 5.2.11: Both sides agree to let employees of Nepal Government and public agencies to travel freely to any part of the country, to fulfill their duties and not to create any obstacle or obstruction while executing their work or not to let obstructions to arise and to facilitate their work.

Page 10, 7, Human Rights, Fundamental Rights, and Adherence to Humanitarian Law, 7.4, Civil and Political Rights, 7.4.2: Both sides respect the right of every citizen to take part directly or through one's selected representative in issues of public concern, to vote, to be elected and to enjoy the right to equality of entering public service.

Constitution

Governance→Constitution→Constitutional reform/making
Page 2, Preamble, Expressing the determination to implement the commitment to carry out the constituent assembly elections in a free and fair manner by the end of the month of Jestha 2064 BS,

Declaring the beginning of a new chapter of peaceful collaboration by ending the armed conflict being practiced in the country from 2052 BS based on the political understanding among the two parties in order to accomplish, through the constituent assembly, certainty of sovereignty of Nepali people, progressive political outlet, democratic restructuring of the state, and social-economic-cultural transformation,

This comprehensive peace agreement has been reached between the Nepal Government and the CPN (Maoist) with a commitment to transform the ceasefire between the Nepal Government and the CPN (Maoist) into long-term peace.

Page 3,
3. Political - Economic - Social Transformation and Conflict Management
Both the parties are in agreement to adopt the following policies and programs for political-economic-social transformatio n and to creatively manage conflict existing in the country:

3.1. To ensure progressive political, economic and social transformation on the basis of the decisions reached at the meeting of senior leaders of seven political parties and the CPN (Maoist) on Nov. 8, 2006 (Addendum-6)

3.2. To form an interim legislature-parliament on the basis of interim constitution, and hold elections to the constituent assembly in a free and fair manner by the month of Jestha, 2064 BS and practically ensure sovereignty inhe rent in the Nepali people.
...
3.4. To adopt a political system that fully abides by the universally accepted principles of fundamental human rights, multiparty competitive democratic system, sovereignty of the people and supremacy of the people, constitutional balance and control, rule of law, social justice, equality, independent judiciary, periodic elections, monitoring by civil society, complete press freedom, people's right to information, transparency and accountability in the
activities of political parties, people's participation, impartial, competent, and clean bureaucracy.

Page 3, 2, Definitions, (b): "Interim Constitution" refers to the "Interim Constitution of Nepal 2063" to be promulgated for the period until a new constitution is prepared and issued by the constituent assembly.

Page 3, 2, Definitions, (e) "Prevailing Law" refers to the Interim Constitution of Nepal, 2063 and the prevailing Nepal Laws that are not in conflict with it. But this definition will not obstruct legal provisions before the promulgation of Interim constitution 2063.

Page 12, 8, Dispute Settlement and Implementation Mechanism, 8.4: Both parties express commitment to the fact that the interim Council of Ministers can constitute and determine the working procedures of the National Peace and Rehabilitation Commission, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, the High- level State Restructuring Recommendation Commission and other mechanisms as necessary to implement this agreement, the Interim Constitution and all the decisions, agreements and understandings reached between the seven parties, the Nepal Government and the CPN (Maoist).

Power sharing

Political power sharing	No specific mention.
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

Page 1, preamble:...Reiterating full commitment towards democratic norms and values including competitive multiparty democratic governance, civil liberties, fundamental rights, human rights, full press freedom and the concept of the rule of law...

Page 3, 3, Political - Economic - Social Transformation and Conflict Management, 3.4: To adopt a political system that fully abides by the universally accepted principles of fundamental human rights, multiparty competitive democratic system, sovereignty of the people and supremacy of the people, constitutional balance and control, rule of law, social justice, equality, independent judiciary, periodic elections, monitoring by civil society, complete press freedom, people's right to information, transparency and accountability in the activities of political parties, people's participation, impartial, competent, and clean bureaucracy.

Page 6, 4, Management of Army and Armament, Concerning the Nepali Army, 4.7: The Council of Ministers to control, mobilize and manage the Nepali Army as per the new Military Act. The Interim Council of Ministers to prepare and implement the detailed action plan of the Nepali Army's democratization by taking suggestions from the concerned committee of the Interim Parliament. Under this to carry out activities like the appropriate number of the Nepali Army, to train the army through democratic and human rights values while developing democratic structure, national and inclusive character.

Page 7, 5, Ceasefire, 5.2, Situation Normalization Measures, 5.2.5: Both sides agree to set up a High- level Truth and Reconciliation Commission through mutual agreement in order to investigate truth about people seriously violating human rights and involved in crimes against humanity, and to create an environment of reconciliations in the society.

Page 8, 5, Ceasefire, 5.2, Situation Normalization Measures, 5.2.6: Both sides pledge to abandon all types of war, attack, counter-attack, violence and counter-violence in the country with a commitment to ensure democracy, peace and progressive change in the Nepali society. There is an agreement between both sides in the matter of assisting one another in peace building and maintaining law and order.

Page 9, 7, Human Rights, Fundamental Rights, and Adherence to Humanitarian Law, untitled preamble: By remaining committed to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, International Humanitarian Law and fundamental principles and values, both sides express their agreement to the following issues:

Page 9, 7, Human Rights, Fundamental Rights, and Adherence to Humanitarian Law, 7.1, Human Rights, 7.1.1: Both sides reconfirm their commitment to the respect and protection to human rights and commitment to international humanitarian law and accept that nobody should be discriminated on the basis of color, gender, language, religion, age, race, national or social origin, wealth, disability, birth or other standing, ideology or faith.

Page 9, 7, Human Rights, Fundamental Rights, and Adherence to Humanitarian Law, 7.1, Human Rights, 7.1.2. Both sides agree to create an atmosphere for the Nepali people to enjoy their civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights and are committed to creating an atmosphere where such rights are not violated in the future under any condition.

Page 9, 7, Human Rights, Fundamental Rights, and Adherence to Humanitarian Law, 7.1, Human Rights, 7.1.3: Both sides express the commitment that impartial investigation and action would be carried according to law against people responsible creating obstructions to the exercise of the rights envisaged in the letter of agreement and ensure

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty incorporation

Page 1, Preamble: ...Remaining committed to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, and international humanitarian laws and fundamental principles and values related to human rights;

Page 9, 7, Human Rights, Fundamental Rights, and Adherence to Humanitarian Law, Untitled Preamble: By remaining committed to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, International Humanitarian Law and fundamental principles and values, both sides express their agreement to the following issues.

Civil and political rights

Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Life
Page 10, 7, Human Rights, Fundamental Rights, and Adherence to Humanitarian Law, 7.2, Right to Live: 7.2.1: Both sides respect and protect an individual's fundamental right to life. Nobody shall be deprived of this fundamental right and no law shall be formulated to award death penalty.
Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Torture
Page 9, 7, Human Rights, Fundamental Rights, and Adherence to Humanitarian Law, 7.1, Human Rights, 7.1.3: Both sides express the commitment that impartial investigation and action would be carried according to law against people responsible creating obstructions to the exercise of the rights envisaged in the letter of agreement and ensure that impunity will not be tolerated. Apart from this, they also ensure the right of the victims of conflict and torture and the family of disappeared to obtain relief.

Page 9, 7, Human Rights, Fundamental Rights, and Adherence to Humanitarian Law, 7.1, Human Rights, 7.1.4: Both sides will not carry out acts of torture, kidnapping and forced labor and will take necessary action to discourage such acts.

Page 10, 7, Human Rights, Fundamental Rights, and Adherence to Humanitarian Law, 7.3, Right to Individual Dignity, Freedom and Mobility, 7.3.1: Both parties respect and protect the right to individual dignity. In this connection, no person including those deprived of their freedom according to the law would be subjected to torture or any other cruel, inhuman or degrading behavior or punishment. The citizen's right to confidentiality shall be respected.
Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Equality
Page 3, 3, Political - Economic - Social Transformation and Conflict Management, 3.4: To adopt a political system that fully abides by the universally accepted principles of fundamental human rights, multiparty competitive democratic system, sovereignty of the people and supremacy of the people, constitutional balance and control, rule of law, social justice, equality, independent judiciary, periodic elections, monitoring by civil society, complete press freedom, people's right to information, transparency and accountability in the activities of political parties, people's participation, impartial, competent, and clean bureaucracy.

Page 10, 7, Human Rights, Fundamental Rights, and Adherence to Humanitarian Law, 7.4, Civil and Political Rights, 7.4.2: Both sides respect the right of every citizen to take part directly or through one's selected representative in issues of public concern, to vote, to be elected and to enjoy the right to equality of entering public service.

Page 11, 7, Human Rights, Fundamental Rights, and Adherence to Humanitarian Law, 7.7. Right to Personal Liberty, 7.7.1: Both parties agree to the freedom of opinion and expression; freedom to assemble peaceably and without arms; freedom of movement; freedom to practice any profession, or to carry on any occupation, industry or trade; press and publication rights; the freedom to take part in peaceful political activities; the right of equality before the law; and to implement and have a tolerant system of justice.
Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Slavery
Page 9, 7, Human Rights, Fundamental Rights, and Adherence to Humanitarian Law, 7.1, Human Rights, 7.1.4: Both sides will not carry out acts of torture, kidnapping and forced labor and will take necessary action to discourage such acts.

Page 10, 7, Human Rights, Fundamental Rights, and Adherence to Humanitarian Law, 7.4, Civil and Political Rights, 7.4.1: Both parties are committed to respecting and protecting every individuals right to ideology, expression, open organization and gather peacefully as well as right against exploitation.

Page 11, 7, Human Rights, Fundamental Rights, and Adherence to Humanitarian Law, 7.6

Socio-economic rights

Human rights and equality→Socio-economic rights→Property
Page 11, 7, Human Rights, Fundamental Rights, and Adherence to Humanitarian Law, 7.5. Economic-Social Rights, 7.5.5: Both sides agree that the private property of any individual will not be seized or usurped, except when permitted by law.
Human rights and equality→Socio-economic rights→Work
Page 4, 3, Political - Economic - Social Transformation and Conflict Management, 3.9:To adopt policy of establishing the rights of all citizens to education, health, housing, employment and food security.

Page 4, 3, Political - Economic - Social Transformation and Conflict Management, 3.13:To follow a policy of massive increase in employment and income generation opportunities by increasing investment in industries, trade and export promotion etc. while ensuring the professional rights of the laborers.

Page 10, 7, Human Rights, Fundamental Rights, and Adherence to Humanitarian Law, 7.5. Economic-Social Rights, 7.5.1: Both parties are committed to respect and protect the individual's right to livelihood through freely chosen or accepted employment.

Page 11, 7, Human Rights, Fundamental Rights, and Adherence to Humanitarian Law, 7.5, Economic-Social Rights, 7.5.6. Both sides believe in giving continuity to production by not disturbing the industrial climate in the country, respecting the right of collective bargaining and social security in industrial institutions, encouraging industrial institutions and laborers to solve the problem in peaceful manner if any problem arises between them and respect the right to work determined by the International Labor Organization.

Page 11, 7, Human Rights, Fundamental Rights, and Adherence to Humanitarian Law, 7.7. Right to Personal Liberty, 7.7.1: Both parties agree to the freedom of opinion and expression; freedom to assemble peaceably and without arms; freedom of movement; freedom to practice any profession, or to carry on any occupation, industry or trade; press and publication rights; the freedom to take part in peaceful political activities; the right of equality before the law; and to implement and have a tolerant system of justice.
Human rights and equality→Socio-economic rights→Health
Page 4, 3, Political - Economic - Social Transformation and Conflict Management, 3.9:To adopt policy of establishing the rights of all citizens to education, health, housing, employment and food security.

Page 10, 7, Human Rights, Fundamental Rights, and Adherence to Humanitarian Law, 7.5. Economic-Social Rights, 7.5.3: Both parties acknowledge that the citizens' right to health should be respected and protected. Both parties will not obstruct the supply of medicine, assistance and health related campaigns, and express commitment to treatment and rehabilitation of the people injured in course of the conflict.
Human rights and equality→Socio-economic rights→Education
Page 4, 3, Political - Economic - Social Transformation and Conflict Management, 3.9:To adopt policy of establishing the rights of all citizens to education, health, housing, employment and food security.

Page 11, 7, Human Rights, Fundamental Rights, and Adherence to Humanitarian Law, 7.5. Economic-Social Rights, 7.5.4: Acknowledging that the right to education should be ensured and respected, both parties are committed to maintaining appropriate academic environment in educational institutions. Both sides agree to guarantee that the right to education will not be impeded. They agree to put to an end, on an immediate basis, to activities like taking the educational institutions under control and using them, abducting teachers and students, taking them under control and disappearing them, and to not to establish barracks in a way that it would impede them.

Rights related issues

Citizenship

Rights related issues→Citizenship→Citizens, specific rights
Page 4, 3, Political - Economic - Social Transformation and Conflict Management, 3.9: To adopt policy of establishing the rights of all citizens to education, health, housing, employment and food security.

Page 10, 7, Human Rights, Fundamental Rights, and Adherence to Humanitarian Law, 7.3, Right to Individual Dignity, Freedom and Mobility, 7.3.1: Both parties respect and protect the right to individual dignity. In this connection, no person including those deprived of their freedom according to the law would be subjected to torture or any other cruel, inhuman or degrading behavior or punishment. The citizen's right to confidentiality shall be respected.

Page 10, 7, Human Rights, Fundamental Rights and Adherence to Humanitarian Law, 7.3, Right to Individual Dignity, Freedom and Mobility, 7.3.3: Both sides shall respect and protect the citizens' right to free mobility and the freedom to choose within legal norms the location of one's residence and express the commitment to respect the right of the people displaced by the conflict and their families to return back to their homes or to settle in any other location of their choice.

Page 10, 7, Human Rights, Fundamental Rights, and Adherence to Humanitarian Law, 7.4, Civil and Political Rights, 7.4.2: Both sides respect the right of every citizen to take part directly or through one's selected representative in issues of public concern, to vote, to be elected and to enjoy the right to equality of entering public service.

Page 10, 7, Human Rights, Fundamental Rights, and Adherence to Humanitarian Law, 7.5. Economic-Social Rights, 7.5.3: Both parties acknowledge that the citizens' right to health should be respected and protected. Both parties will not obstruct the supply of medicine, assistance and health related campaigns, and express commitment to treatment and rehabilitation of the people injured in course of the conflict.

Democracy

Page 1, preamble:...Respecting the people's mandate expressed in favor of democracy, peace and progressive movement by the Nepali people since prior to 2007 from time to time through historical struggles and people's movements...

Page 1, preamble:...Reiterating full commitment towards democratic norms and values including competitive multiparty democratic governance, civil liberties, fundamental rights, human rights, full press freedom and the concept of the rule of law...

Page 1, preamble:...Keeping democracy, peace, prosperity, progressive socio-economic change and the independence, integrity, sovereignty, and self- respect of the country at the centre...

Page 2, preamble:...Declaring the beginning of a new chapter of peaceful collaboration by ending the armed conflict being practiced in the country from 2052 BS based on the political understanding among the two parties in order to accomplish, through the constituent assembly, certainty of sovereignty of Nepali people, progressive political outlet, democratic restructuring of the state, and social-economic-cultural transformation...

Page 3, 3, Political - Economic - Social Transformation and Conflict Management, 3.4: To adopt a political system that fully abides by the universally accepted principles of fundamental human rights, multiparty competitive democratic system, sovereignty of the people and supremacy of the people, constitutional balance and control, rule of law, social justice, equality, independent judiciary, periodic elections, monitoring by civil society, complete press freedom, people's right to information, transparency and accountability in the activities of political parties, people's participation, impartial, competent, and clean bureaucracy.

Page 4, 3, Political - Economic - Social Transformation and Conflict Management, 3.5: To carry out an inclusive, democratic and progressive restructuring of the state by ending the current centralized and unitary form of the state in order to address the problems related to women, Dalit, indigenous people, Janajatis, Madheshi, oppressed, neglected and minority communities and backward regions by ending discrimination based on class, caste, language, gender, culture, religion, and region.

Page 4, 4, Management of Army and Armament, Untitled Preamble: To carry out the following tasks in accordance with the 12-point understanding, eight-point agreement, 25-point code of conduct, the five point letter sent to the United Nations and the decisions of the meeting of senior leaders held on November 8 taken in the past in order to hold the constituent assembly elections in a peaceful, fair and fear-less environment and to carry out democratization and restructuring of the army:

Page 6, 4, Management of Army and Armament, Concerning the Nepali Army, 4.7: The Council of Ministers to control, mobilize and manage the Nepali Army as per the new Military Act. The Interim Council of Ministers to prepare and implement the detailed action plan of the Nepali Army's democratization by taking suggestions from the concerned committee of the Interim Parliament. Under this to carry out activities like the appropriate number of the Nepali Army, to train the army through democratic and human rights values while developing democratic structure, national and inclusive character.

Page 8, 5, Ceasefire, 5.2, Situation Normalization Measures, 5.2.6: Both sides pledge to abandon all types of war, attack, counter-attack, violence and counter-violence in the country with a commitment to ensure democracy, peace and progressive change in the Nepali society. There is an agreement between both sides in the matter of assisting one

Detention procedures	No specific mention.
Media and communication	Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles Page,2, 1 Preliminary, 1.2: The agreement shall come into effect today after a public declaration by the government and Maoist parties. Page,2, 1 Preliminary, 1.3: Both the parties shall issue necessary directives to all the agencies under them to immediately implement and abide by the agreement and implement /ensure implementation. Page 3, 3, Political - Economic - Social Transformation and Conflict Management, 3.4: To adopt a political system that fully abides by the universally accepted principles of fundamental human rights, multiparty competitive democratic system, sovereignty of the people and supremacy of the people, constitutional balance and control, rule of law, social justice, equality, independent judiciary, periodic elections, monitoring by civil society, complete press freedom, people's right to information, transparency and accountability in the activities of political parties, people's participation, impartial, competent, and clean bureaucracy. Page 7, 5, Ceasefire, 5.1, Termination of military action and armed mobilization, 5.1.7: Both sides shall issue circulars to their respective armed agencies or personnel to stop an armed person of one side to address an armed person of the opposite side by the term 'enemy' or behave in similar manner. Page 8, 5, Ceasefire, 5.2, Situation Normalization Measures, 5.2.13: Both parties are committed to operation of publicity programs in a decent and respectable manner. Page 9, 6, End of War, 6.4: Army of both the parties will not be allowed to publicize for or against any party and to take sides. But they shall not be deprived from their voting rights. Page 11, 7, Human Rights, Fundamental Rights, and Adherence to Humanitarian Law, 7.7. Right to Personal Liberty, 7.7.1: Both parties agree to the freedom of opinion and expression; freedom to assemble peaceably and without arms; freedom of movement; freedom to practice any profession, or to carry on any occupation, industry or trade; press and publication rights; the freedom to take part in peaceful political activities; the right of equality before the law; and to implement and have a tolerant system of justice. Page 13, 10, Miscellaneous, 10.7: We heartily appeal to the civil society, professional groups, class organizations, media, intellectual community and all Nepali people to actively participate in this historic campaign to build a new Nepal and to establish lasting peace through the constituent assembly elections by ending the armed conflict. Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media logistics Page 8, 5, Ceasefire, 5.2, Situation Normalization Measures, 5.2.12: Both parties agree to allow the United Nations, International Donors Agencies and Diplomatic Missions based in Nepal, National and International Non-Government Organizations, Press, Human Rights Activists, Election Observers and foreign tourists to travel unrestricted according to law in the state of Nepal.

Mobility/access	No specific mention.
Protection measures	Rights related issues→Protection measures→Other Page 4, 3, Political - Economic - Social Transformation and Conflict Management, 3.8: To follow a policy of protecting and promoting national industries and resources. Page 6, 4, Management of Army and Armament, 4.8: To give continuity to functions of the Nepali Army like border security, security of the conservation areas, protected areas, banks, airports, power houses, telephone towers, central secretariat and security of VIPs.
Other	No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI	Rights institutions→NHRI→Mentions of NHRI Page 12, 9, Implementation and Follow-up, 9.4. The National Human Rights Commission will also carry out works related to the monitoring of human rights as mentioned in this agreement in addition to its duties as determined by law. In the course of implementing its duties, the Commission can receive the help of national and international human rights organizations after carrying out necessary coordination with them.
Regional or international human rights institutions	Rights institutions→Regional or international human rights institutions→Monitoring calls Page 12, 9, Implementation and Follow-up, 9.1: Both parties agree to give continuity to the task of monitoring provisions related to human rights mentioned in this agreement by the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Nepal.

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law	Justice sector reform→Criminal justice and emergency law→Reform to specific laws Page 9, 6, End of War, 6.3: After the placement of the Nepali Army in the barracks and the Maoist Army combatants in temporary camps, carrying arms in violation of the law, display, intimidation and any type of use of violence and use of arms will become legally punishable. Page 10, 7, Human Rights, Fundamental Rights, and Adherence to Humanitarian Law, 7.2, Right to Live: 7.2.1: Both sides respect and protect an individual's fundamental right to life. Nobody shall be deprived of this fundamental right and no law shall be formulated to award death penalty.
State of emergency provisions	No specific mention.

Judiciary and courts	Page 3, 3, Political - Economic - Social Transformation and Conflict Management, 3.4: To adopt a political system that fully abides by the universally accepted principles of fundamental human rights, multiparty competitive democratic system, sovereignty of the people and supremacy of the people, constitutional balance and control, rule of law, social justice, equality, independent judiciary, periodic elections, monitoring by civil society, complete press freedom, people's right to information, transparency and accountability in the activities of political parties, people's participation, impartial, competent, and clean bureaucracy.
Prisons and detention	No specific mention.
Traditional Laws	No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction	Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development Page 3, 3, Political - Economic - Social Transformation and Conflict Management, 3.1: To ensure progressive political, economic and social transformation on the basis of the decisions reached at the meeting of senior leaders of seven political parties and the CPN (Maoist) on Nov. 8, 2006 (Addendum-6). Page 4, 3, Political - Economic - Social Transformation and Conflict Management, 3.6: To gradually implement by deciding through mutual agreement a minimum common program for the economic and social transformation to end all forms of feudalism. Page 4, 3, Political - Economic - Social Transformation and Conflict Management, 3.12: To form a common development concept for economic and social transformation and justice as well as to quickly make the country developed and economically prosperous. Page 8, 5, Ceasefire, 5.2, Situation Normalization Measures, 5.2.8: Both sides express the commitment to allow without any political prejudice the people displaced due to the armed conflict to return back voluntarily to their respective ancestral or former residence, reconstruct the infrastructure destroyed as a result of the conflict and rehabilitate and reintegrate the displaced people into the society. Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Infrastructure and reconstruction Page 8, 5, Ceasefire, 5.2, Situation Normalization Measures, 5.2.8: Both sides express the commitment to allow without any political prejudice the people displaced due to the armed conflict to return back voluntarily to their respective ancestral or former residence, reconstruct the infrastructure destroyed as a result of the conflict and rehabilitate and reintegrate the displaced people into the society.
National economic plan	No specific mention.
Natural resources	Page 4, 3, Political - Economic - Social Transformation and Conflict Management, 3.8: To follow a policy of protecting and promoting national industries and resources.

International funds	Page 13, 10, Miscellaneous, 10.8: We heartily urge all the friendly countries and the United Nations, as well as the International Community to extend support to Nepal in this campaign of establishing full democracy and lasting peace.
Business	Page 4, 3, Political - Economic - Social Transformation and Conflict Management, 3.8: To follow a policy of protecting and promoting national industries and resources. Page 4, 3, Political - Economic - Social Transformation and Conflict Management, 3.13: To follow a policy of massive increase in employment and income generation opportunities by increasing investment in industries, trade and export promotion etc. while ensuring the professional rights of the laborers. Page 11, 7, Human Rights, Fundamental Rights, and Adherence to Humanitarian Law, 7.5, Economic-Social Rights, 7.5.6. Both sides believe in giving continuity to production by not disturbing the industrial climate in the country, respecting the right of collective bargaining and social security in industrial institutions, encouraging industrial institutions and laborers to solve the problem in peaceful manner if any problem arises between them and respect the right to work determined by the International Labor Organization.
Taxation	Socio-economic reconstruction→Taxation→Reform of taxation Page 7, 5, Ceasefire, 5.2, Situation Normalization Measures, 5.2.1: It is not allowed to collect cash or kind and levy tax against one's wishes and against the existing law.
Banks	No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights

Land, property and environment→Land reform/rights→Land reform and management
Page 3, 3, Political - Economic - Social Transformation and Conflict Management, 3.3: None of the authorities related to the country's rule to remain with the King. To use the properties of late King Birendra, late queen Aishworya and their family for national interest by bringing the properties under the Nepal Government and forming a trust. To nationalize all properties (like palaces situated in different places, forests and reserves, heritages with historical and archeological importance) obtained by King Gyanendra in his capacity as the King. To decide whether or not to retain the monarchy by a simple majority in the first meeting of the constituent assembly.

Page 4, 3, Political - Economic - Social Transformation and Conflict Management, 3.6: To gradually implement by deciding through mutual agreement a minimum common program for the economic and social transformation to end all forms of feudalism.

Page 4, 3, Political - Economic - Social Transformation and Conflict Management, 3.7: To adopt a policy of implementing a scientific land reforms program by ending feudal land ownership.

Page 4, 3, Political - Economic - Social Transformation and Conflict Management, 3.10: To adopt policy of providing land and other economic protection to socially and economically backward classes including land less squatters, bonded laborers and pastoral farmers.
Land, property and environment→Land reform/rights→Property return and restitution
Page 7, 5, Ceasefire,
5.1, Termination of military action and armed mobilization, 5.1.8. Both sides express an understanding to create a record of government, public and private buildings, land and other properties and return them immediately.

Pastoralist/ nomadism rights

Page 4, 3, Political - Economic - Social Transformation and Conflict Management, 3.10: To adopt policy of providing land and other economic protection to socially and economically backward classes including land less squatters, bonded laborers and pastoral farmers.

Cultural heritage

Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Tangible
Page 3, 3, Political - Economic - Social Transformation and Conflict Management, 3.3: None of the authorities related to the country's rule to remain with the King. To use the properties of late King Birendra, late queen Aishworya and their family for national interest by bringing the properties under the Nepal Government and forming a trust. To nationalize all properties (like palaces situated in different places, forests and reserves, heritages with historical and archeological importance) obtained by King Gyanendra in his capacity as the King. To decide whether or not to retain the monarchy by a simple majority in the first meeting of the constituent assembly.

Environment

No specific mention.

Water or riparian rights or access

No specific mention.

Security sector

Security Guarantees	No specific mention.
Ceasefire	Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision Page 2, 2, Definitions, (a): "Ceasefire" refers to the act of prohibiting all forms of attack, kidnapping, disappearance, obstruction, carried out between Nepal Government and CPN (Maoist) by aiming at each other, mobilization of armed forces, strengthening, aggressive and violent activities, and activities spreading destruction, incitement and instigation through whatever means. Section 5 in its entirety provides for a ceasefire. The ceasefire is continued from a previous agreement signed on 8 November 2006 and is deemed to be permanent. Page 8, 6, End of War, 6.1: Giving permanent form to the ongoing ceasefire between the government and the Maoists on the basis of the historic agreement reached between the seven political parties and the CPN (Maoist) on November 8, 2006, we declare that the armed war going on since 1995 has ended.
Police	Page 7, 5, Ceasefire, 5.1, Termination of military action and armed mobilization, 5.1.6: Nepal Police and Armed Police Force shall continue the task of maintaining legal system and law and order and criminal investigation as per the spirit and sentiment of the Jana Andolan and peace accord as well as the prevailing law.

Armed forces

Section 4 in its entirety deals with the Management of the Nepali and Maoist Armies. See also DDR.

Page 4, 4, Management of Army and Armament, Untitled Preamble: To carry out the following tasks in accordance with the 12-point understanding, eight-point agreement, 25-point code of conduct, the five point letter sent to the United Nations and the decisions of the meeting of senior leaders held on November 8 taken in the past in order to hold the constituent assembly elections in a peaceful, fair and fear-less environment and to carry out democratization and restructuring of the army:

Page 5, 4, Management of Army and Armament, 4.5: To make security provisions for the Maoist leaders through understanding with the government.

Page 6, 4, Management of Army and Armament, 4.7: The Council of Ministers to control, mobilize and manage the Nepali Army as per the new Military Act. The Interim Council of Ministers to prepare and implement the detailed action plan of the Nepali Army's democratization by taking suggestions from the concerned committee of the Interim Parliament. Under this to carry out activities like the appropriate number of the Nepali Army, to train the army through democratic and human rights values while developing democratic structure, national and inclusive character.

Page 6, 4, Management of Army and Armament, 4.8: To give continuity to functions of the Nepali Army like border security, security of the conservation areas, protected areas, banks, airports, power houses, telephone towers, central secretariat and security of VIPs.

Page 7, 5, Ceasefire, 5.1, Termination of military action and armed mobilization, 5.1.2: Both sides shall not recruit additional armed forces or conduct military activities against each other, including transporting weapons, ammunitions and explosives.
However, the security forces deployed by the interim government shall have authority to conduct routine patrol, explore in order to prevent illegal trafficking of the weapons, explosives or raw materials used in assembling weapons at the international border or custom points and seize them.

Page 7, 5, Ceasefire, 5.1, Termination of military action and armed mobilization, 5.1.5: Armies of both sides shall not bear arms or show their presence wearing combat fatigue during any public program, political meeting or civil assembly.

Page 9, 6, End of War, 6.3: After the placement of the Nepali Army in the barracks and the Maoist Army combatants in temporary camps, carrying arms in violation of the law, display, intimidation and any type of use of violence and use of arms will become legally punishable.

Page 9, 6, End of War, 6.4: Army of both the parties will not be allowed to publicize for or against any party and to take sides. But they shall not be deprived from their voting rights.

Page 11, 7, Human Rights, Fundamental Rights and Adherence to Humanitarian Law, 7.6, Women and Child Rights, 7.6.1: Both parties fully agree to provide special protection to the rights of women and children, to immediately stop all types of violence against women and children, including child labor, as well as sexual exploitation and abuse, and not to include or use children who are 18 years old and below in the armed force. Children thus affected would be immediately rescued and necessary and appropriate assistance will be provided for their rehabilitation.

DDR

Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes
Page 5, 4, Management of Army and Armament:

Concerning the Maoist Army-
4.1. As per the commitment expressed in the letter sent on behalf of the Nepal Government and the CPN (Maoist) to the United Nations on August 9, 2006, the Maoists' Army combatants to remain within the following temporary cantonments in the following places. The UN to verify and monitor them.

The main cantonments shall remain in the following locations:

1. Kailali

2. Surkhet

3. Rolpa

4. Nawalparasi

5. Chitwan

6. Sindhuli

7. Ilam

Sub-cantonments will remain at the rate of 3 each around the main cantonments.

4.2. After placing the Maoist combatants within the Cantonments, all the arms and ammunition except those required for the security of the cantonments to be securely stored in the cantonment and the keys to remain with the party concerned after putting a single lock. In the process of installing the lock, to assemble a mechanism including its record, siren for the monitoring by the UN. While carrying out the necessary examination of the stored arms, the UN to do so under the presence of the concerned party. To prepare other technical details related to this along with camera monitoring through agreement of the UN, CPN (Maoist) and the Nepal Government.

4.3. After the Maoist combatants stay in the temporary cantonments, Nepal Government to provide for food supplies and other necessary arrangements.

4.4. The Interim Council of Ministers to work by forming a special committee to supervise, integrate and rehabilitate the Maoist combatants.

4.5. To make security provisions for the Maoist leaders through understanding with the government.

Concerning the Nepali Army-

4.6. The Nepali Army to be confined within the barracks as per the commitment expressed in the letter sent to the UN. To ensure that their arms are not used for or against any party. The Nepali Army to store the arms in equal numbers to that of the Maoists, to seal it with a single- lock and give the key to the concerned party. In the process of installing the lock, to assemble a mechanism including its record, siren for the

Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	Section 4 of the agreement outlines provisions for the DDR of the Maoist army. See DDR for further information. Page 7, 5, Ceasefire, 5.1, Termination of military action and armed mobilization, 5.1.5: Armies of both sides shall not bear arms or show their presence wearing combat fatigue during any public program, political meeting or civil assembly. Page 9, 6, End of War, 6.3: After the placement of the Nepali Army in the barracks and the Maoist Army combatants in temporary camps, carrying arms in violation of the law, display, intimidation and any type of use of violence and use of arms will become legally punishable. Page 9, 6, End of War, 6.4: Army of both the parties will not be allowed to publicize for or against any party and to take sides. But they shall not be deprived from their voting rights.
Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.
Corruption	Page 3, 3, Political - Economic - Social Transformation and Conflict Management, 3.4: To adopt a political system that fully abides by the universally accepted principles of fundamental human rights, multiparty competitive democratic system, sovereignty of the people and supremacy of the people, constitutional balance and control, rule of law, social justice, equality, independent judiciary, periodic elections, monitoring by civil society, complete press freedom, people's right to information, transparency and accountability in the activities of political parties, people's participation, impartial, competent, and clean bureaucracy. Page 4, 3, Political - Economic - Social Transformation and Conflict Management, 3.11: To adopt a policy of severely punishing people amassing limitless wealth through corruption while remaining in a government position.
Crime/organised crime	No specific mention.
Drugs	No specific mention.
Terrorism	No specific mention.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general	Page 11, 8, Dispute Settlement and Implementation Mechanism, 8.1: Both sides express the understanding to be individually and collectively accountable, by not repeating mistakes committed in the past and to gradually correct them.
Amnesty/pardon	Transitional justice→Amnesty/pardon→Amnesty/pardon proper Page 8, 5, Ceasefire, 5.2, Situation Normalization Measures, 5.2.7: Both sides guarantee to withdraw accusations, claims, complaints and cases under- consideration leveled against various individuals due to political reasons and immediately make public the state of those imprisoned and immediately release them.
Courts	No specific mention.
Mechanism	Page 7, 5, Ceasefire, 5.2, Situation Normalization Measures, 5.2.3: Both sides agree to make public within 60 days of signing of the agreement information about the real name, caste and address of the people 'disappeared' or killed during war and to inform the family about it. Page 7, 5, Ceasefire, 5.2, Situation Normalization Measures, 5.2.4: Both sides agree to form a National Peace and Rehabilitation Commission to establish peace in the society by normalizing adverse situation generated by armed conflict and to carry out relief for and rehabilitate people victimized and displaced by war, and to carry forward the tasks related to this through the Commission. Page 7, 5, Ceasefire, 5.2, Situation Normalization Measures, 5.2.5: Both sides agree to set up a High- level Truth and Reconciliation Commission through mutual agreement in order to investigate truth about people seriously violating human rights and involved in crimes against humanity, and to create an environment of reconciliations in the society. Page 9, 7, 7.1, Human Rights, 7.1.3: Both sides express the commitment that impartial investigation and action would be carried according to law against people responsible creating obstructions to the exercise of the rights envisaged in the letter of agreement and ensure that impunity will not be tolerated. Apart from this, they also ensure the right of the victims of conflict and torture and the family of disappeared to obtain relief.
Prisoner release	Page 7, 5, Ceasefire, 5.2, Situation Normalization Measures, 5.2.2: Both sides agree to make public the status of the people in their custody and release them within 15 days. Page 8, 5, Ceasefire, 5.2, Situation Normalization Measures, 5.2.7: Both sides guarantee to withdraw accusations, claims, complaints and cases under- consideration leveled against various individuals due to political reasons and immediately make public the state of those imprisoned and immediately release them.
Vetting	No specific mention.

Victims

Page 7, 5, Ceasefire, 5.2, Situation Normalization Measures, 5.2.3: Both sides agree to make public within 60 days of signing of the agreement information about the real name, caste and address of the people 'disappeared' or killed during war and to inform the family about it.

Page 7, 5, Ceasefire, 5.2, Situation Normalization Measures, 5.2.4: Both sides agree to form a National Peace and Rehabilitation Commission to establish peace in the society by normalizing adverse situation generated by armed conflict and to carry out relief for and rehabilitate people victimized and displaced by war, and to carry forward the tasks related to this through the Commission.

Page 9, 7, 7.1, Human Rights, 7.1.3: Both sides express the commitment that impartial investigation and action would be carried according to law against people responsible creating obstructions to the exercise of the rights envisaged in the letter of agreement and ensure that impunity will not be tolerated. Apart from this, they also ensure the right of the victims of conflict and torture and the family of disappeared to obtain relief.

Missing persons

Page 7, 5, Ceasefire, 5.2, Situation Normalization Measures, 5.2.3: Both sides agree to make public within 60 days of signing of the agreement information about the real name, caste and address of the people 'disappeared' or killed during war and to inform the family about it.

Reparations	No specific mention.
Reconciliation	Page 7, 5, Ceasefire, 5.1, Termination of military action and armed mobilization, 5.1.7: Both sides shall issue circulars to their respective armed agencies or personnel to stop an armed person of one side to address an armed person of the opposite side by the term 'enemy' or behave in similar manner. Page 7, 5, Ceasefire, 5.2, Situation Normalization Measures, 5.2.5: Both sides agree to set up a High- level Truth and Reconciliation Commission through mutual agreement in order to investigate truth about people seriously violating human rights and involved in crimes against humanity, and to create an environment of reconciliations in the society. Page 8, 5, Ceasefire, 5.2, Situation Normalization Measures, 5.2.9: Both sides agree to solve problems created in the above context on the basis of mutual agreement and to take responsibility at the individual and collective manner in the task of creating appropriate environment for normalizing relations and reconciliation and ensure implementation with the help of all political parties, civil society and local organizations. Page 11, 8, Dispute Settlement and Implementation Mechanism, 8.2: The National Peace and Rehabilitation Commission can create mechanisms as necessary to make the peace campaign successful. The formation and terms of reference of the Commission will be as determined by the interim Council of Ministers. Page 11, 8, Dispute Settlement and Implementation Mechanism, 8.3: Both parties are committed to resolving all types of current or possible future mutual differences or problems through mutual dialogue, understanding, agreement and negotiation. Page 13, 10, Miscellaneous, 10.6: At a time when the entire country is centered on the main campaign of constituent assembly elections, we heartily appeal to all to end their problems and demands through dialogue and negotiations and to help constituent assembly elections and law and order situation. Page 13, 10, Miscellaneous, 10.7: We heartily appeal to the civil society, professional groups, class organizations, media, intellectual community and all Nepali people to actively participate in this historic campaign to build a new Nepal and to establish lasting peace through the constituent assembly elections by ending the armed conflict.

Implementation

UN signatory	No specific mention.
Other international signatory	No specific mention.
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.

International mission/force/ similar

Page 2, 2, Definitions, (f): "Verification" refers to the subject of preparing authentic record after verification of army, combatants and arms by the United Nations.

Page 5, 4, Management of Army and Armament, 4.2: After placing the Maoist combatants within the Cantonments, all the arms and ammunition except those required for the security of the cantonments to be securely stored in the cantonment and the keys to remain with the party concerned after putting a single lock. In the process of installing the lock, to assemble a mechanism including its record, siren for the monitoring by the UN. While carrying out the necessary examination of the stored arms, the UN to do so under the presence of the concerned party. To prepare other technical details related to this along with camera monitoring through agreement of the UN, CPN (Maoist) and the Nepal Government.

Page 5, 4, Management of Army and Armament, 4.6: The Nepali Army to be confined within the barracks as per the commitment expressed in the letter sent to the UN. To ensure that their arms are not used for or against any party. The Nepali Army to store the arms in equal numbers to that of the Maoists, to seal it with a single- lock and give the key to the concerned party. In the process of installing the lock, to assemble a mechanism including its record, siren for the monitoring by the UN. While carrying out the necessary examination of the stored arms, the UN to do so under the presence of the concerned party. To prepare other technical details related to this along with camera monitoring through agreement of the UN, CPN (Maoist) and the Nepal Government.

Page 12, 9, Implementation and Follow-up, 9.2: Both parties agree to the monitoring of the management of arms and the armies by the United Nations Mission in Nepal as mentioned in the five-point letter send to the UN earlier and in the present agreement.

Page 12, 9, Implementation and Follow-up, 9.3: Both sides agree to carry out supervision of the constituent assembly elections through the United Nations.

Enforcement mechanism

Page 13, 10, Miscellaneous, 10.3: This accord can be revised at any time with the consent of both parties. Both parties agree to provide to each other prior written information if they wish to make any change. The amendments can be made to the accord with the consent of both sides after receiving the information. The provisions to be made by such an amendment will not fall below the minimum standards of accepted international human rights and humanitarian laws.

Page 13, 10, Miscellaneous 10.4: If any dispute arises in the interpretation of this agreement, a joint mechanism consisting of both parties shall make the interpretation on the basis of the preamble and the documents included in the addendum of this agreement, and this interpretation will be final.