Country/entity	Nepal
Region	Asia and Pacific
Agreement name	Agreement between the GoN and Madheshi Janadhikar Forum, Nepal
Date	30 Jul 2007
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Intrastate/local 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 - partial
Conflict nature	Government/territory
Peace process	Nepal related-local processes
Parties	Sd. Upendra Yadav Coordinator Madheshi Janadhikar Forum, Sd. Ram Chandra Poudel Coordinator GoN Talks Team Sd. Upendra Yadav Coordinator Madheshi Janadhikar Forum, Nepal

Third parties	-
Description	An agreement between the Government of Nepal and the Madheshi Janadhikar Forum done in advance of the development of Nepal's constitution.

Agreement document	NP_070730_GoNandMadheshiJanadhikarForum.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF

Local agreement properties

Process type	Formal structured process
Rationale	A Dialogue team was set up by the government comprising of seven political parties, and led by Mr Ram Chandra Poudel, Minister for Peace and Reconstruction to pursue dialogue and find solution to various movements after the CPA. The team also pursued multiple rounds of talks with the Madhesi Janadhikar Forum to find solution to their movement.
Is there a documented link to a national peace process?	Yes
Link to national process: articulated rationale	The movement of this group started arguing that the Interim Constitution, while stated of 'state restructuring' did not categorically commit to federalism. This agreement, accordingly, was based on greater guarantees in the Constitution on federalism, recognition to Madheshi languages, proportional representation etc. It needs to be mentioned that though their demands surfaced after the CPA, this group was formed in the 1990s, and focused on the issues of Terai/ Madhesh or the Southern plains in Nepal.
Name of Locale	Terai
Nature of Locale	Region
GPS Lat/Long (DD)	27.040000, 84.860000
Participant type	Central state actor Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations
Mediator, facilitator or similar	No mention of mediator or similar

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Local issues

Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture)	No specific mention.
Grievance List	Page 1: Realising the sentiments of the movement of the Madheshi people as a continuity of the historic People's Movement of 2006/07, and in order to end all forms of discrimination against Madheshis, Adivasi/Janajatis, Dalits, women, backward classes and minorities, including the Muslim community, practised by the centralised and unitary state for a long time and to create an environment enabling all Nepalese people, inclusive of Madheshis, to join the single national mainstream and move forward by restructuring the state as an inclusive democracy and federal structure, the Government of Nepal and the Madheshi Janadhikar Forum [Madheshi Peoples' Rights Forum], Nepal, today, conclude the following agreement
Cattle rustling/ banditry	No specific mention.
Social cover	No specific mention.