Peace Agreement Access Tool PA-X https://www.peaceagreements.org/

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 Yes

arrangement

Agreement/conflict Intrastate/local conflict

level

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 Yes documented link to a national peace process?

Link to national

rationale

The movement of this group started arguing that the Interim Constitution, while stated **process: articulated** 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 No mention of mediator or similar or similar

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.