Country/entity	Nepal
Region	Asia and Pacific
Agreement name	Agreement Reached between the Government Talks Team comprising Seven Political Parties and the Federal Limbuwan State Council
Date	19 Mar 2008
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	On behalf of the Federal Limbuwan State Council Sd. (Mr Sanjuhang Palungwa) Chairperson and Coordinator of the TalksTeam On behalf of the GoN Talks Team comprising Seven Political Parties Sd. (Mr Ram Chandra Poudel) Coordinator

Third parties	-
Description	A short agreement between the Government Talks Team comprising Seven Political Parties and the Federal Limbuwan State Council covering principles for the future governance structures in Nepal.

Agreement document	NP_080319_GoN and Federal Limbuwan State Council.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 the Minister for Peace and Reconstruction, Mr Ram Chandra Poudel to pursue dialogue and find solution to various movements after the CPA. The team also pursued talks with the Federal Limbuwan State Council.
Is there a documented link to a national peace process?	Yes
Link to national process: articulated rationale	The agreement sought greater guarantees for Limbuwan geographic area in the new Constitution, which was based on CPA's promise on state restructuring.
Name of Locale	Limbuwan
Nature of Locale	Region
GPS Lat/Long (DD)	27.122304, 87.765183
Participant type	Central state actor Local armed group
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: Whereas the feudalist and centralised state authority and unitary state structure in Nepal has been exploiting, oppressing and excluding the people of Limbuwan from the mainstream of state and dissatisfaction is being expressed over it; and whereas commitment has been made to restructure the state, being guided by the spirit and sentiments of the historic People's Movement 2006, in of the context of an agitation being launched with demand for Limbuwan Autonomous State, along with the right to self-determination, for a federal democratic republic, right to ethnic identity and autonomy on the basis of historical context, expressing commitment to build a peaceful, prosperous and modern new Nepal by encompassing all Nepalese people, including Limbuwan, in a single national mainstream while restructuring the state, the parties mentioned below have reached the following agreement:
Cattle rustling/ banditry	No specific mention.
Social cover	No specific mention.