

<b>Country/entity</b>	Nepal
<b>Region</b>	Asia and Pacific
<b>Agreement name</b>	Agreement between the GoN and Kirant Janawadi Workers Party
<b>Date</b>	18 Jan 2009
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes
<b>Agreement/conflict level</b>	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 negotiations in 2006 that concluded with the signing of a Comprehensive Peace Accord on 21 November 2006.

Close  
Nepalese Insurgency (1996 - 2006)

<b>Stage</b>	Ceasefire/related
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government
<b>Peace process</b>	Nepal related-local processes
<b>Parties</b>	On behalf of Kirant Janawadi Workers Party Sd. Anant Kranti Coordinator  On behalf of GoN Talks Team Sd. Janardhan Sharma ‘Prabhakar’ Coordinator
<b>Third parties</b>	-

<b>Description</b>	An agreement in the Government of Nepal agree to consider the demands of the Kirant Janawadi Workers Party in the next round of talks and the Kirant Janawadi Workers Party agree to suspend violent activities in order to participate in the negotiations.
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<b>Agreement document</b>	<a href="#">NP_090118_GoN and Kirant Janawadi Workers.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>   <a href="#">Download PDF</a>
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### Local agreement properties

<b>Process type</b>	Formal structured process
<b>Rationale</b>	A dialogue team was set up by the Maoist-led government, which won the elections in April 2008. This dialogue team was again led/ coordinated by the Minister for Peace and Reconstruction, Mr Janardhan Sharma. This team pursued dialogue with the team of Kirant Janawadi Workers Party, leading to this agreement.
<b>Is there a documented link to a national peace process?</b>	Yes
<b>Link to national process: articulated rationale</b>	Given the recognition of the CPA for wide-ranging commitment on social and economic transformation, this can be seen to be anchored to the CPA commitment. This agreement sought for laws to be amended in accordance to the ILO Convention 169- the international convention for Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention among others.
<b>Name of Locale</b>	Eastern Nepal
<b>Nature of Locale</b>	Region
<b>GPS Lat/Long (DD)</b>	26.809901, 87.245895
<b>Participant type</b>	Central state actor Local armed group
<b>Mediator, facilitator or similar</b>	No mention of mediator or similar

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### Local issues

<b>Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture)</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Grievance List</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Cattle rustling/ banditry</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Social cover</b>	No specific mention.

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