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| **Country/entity** | Nepal |
| **Region** | Asia and Pacific |
| **Agreement name** | Agreement between the GoN and Liberation Tigers of Terai Eelam (LTTE) |
| **Date** | 21 Feb 2009 |
| **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)

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| **Stage** | Ceasefire/related |
| **Conflict nature** | Government/territory |
| **Peace process** | Nepal related-local processes |
| **Parties** | On behalf of LTTE: Ramlochan Thakur 'Swamiji', Coordinator<br>On behalf of GoN Talks Team: Janardhan Sharma 'Prabhakar', Coordinator |
| **Third parties** | - |
| **Description** | An agreement in which principles for negotiation between the Government of Nepal and the LTTE are agreed and the LTTE agree to suspend violent activities in order to participate in the negotiations. |

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| **Agreement document** | NP_100221_GoN and Liberation Tigers of Terai Eelam.pdf (opens in new tab) \| Download PDF |

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**Local agreement properties**

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| **Process type** | Formal structured process |
| **Rationale** | While there was no one primary institution, or procedure driving these agreements, it was formal. UN Nepal and Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction archives points out that all the governments between 2007- 2010, formed dialogue teams led/ coordinated by the Minister of Peace and Reconstruction, despite the Ministers changing along as per the shifts in the government coalition. The Dialogue or talk teams formed also formally called different armed groups for talks, and talks were organised in different rounds. |
| **Is there a documented link to a national peace process?** | Yes |
| **Link to national process: articulated rationale** | Despite groups like these linked to violence and criminality, their demands were framed around inclusion, in particular greater autonomy for the Terai region. Thus, it sought to strengthen and reaffirm the CPA's commitment for state restructuring and inclusion. |
| **Name of Locale** | Tarai |
| **Nature of Locale** | Region |
| **GPS Lat/Long (DD)** | 27.039338, 84.874213 |
| **Participant type** | Central state actor<br>Local armed group |
| **Mediator, facilitator or similar** | No mention of mediator or similar |

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**Local issues**

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

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