

Country/entity	Nepal
Region	Asia and Pacific
Agreement name	Agreement between the GoN and the Adivasi Tharu Community agitating in the Terai and Nepal Adivasi Janajati Mahsangha
Date	14 Mar 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 negotiations 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
Peace process	Nepal related-local processes

Parties

Sd.
Laxman Tharu
Talks Team Coordinator
Tharuhat Samyukta Sangharsha Samiti and Adivasi Sangha

Sd.
Baburam Chaudhary
Talks Team Coordinator
Nepal Loktantrik Tharu Sangha

Sd.
Rajkumar Lekhi
Talks Team Coordinator
General Secretary
Tharu Kalyankari Sabha

Sd.
Pasang Sherpa
Chairperson
Nepal Adivasi Janajati Mahasangha

Sd.
Janardhan Sharma
'Prabhakar'
Talks Team Coordinator
Minister
Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction Government of Nepal

Sd.
Indrajeet Tharu
Talks Team Coordinator
General Secretary
Tharu Rastriya Mukti Morcha Nepal

Third parties

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Description

An agreement between the Government of Nepal, the Adivasi Tharu Community, and the Nepal Adivasi Janajati Mahasangha to amend the Interim Constitution

Agreement document

[NP_090314_GoN and Adivasi Tharu.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Local agreement properties

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. A dialogue team was set up by the Maoist-led government, which won the elections in April 2008. This dialogue team was again led by the Minister for Peace and Reconstruction, Mr Janardhan Sharma. This team pursued dialogue with the team of Adivasi Tharu Community agitating in the Terai and Nepal Adivasi Janajati Mahsangha to reach this agreement.

Is there a documented link to a national peace process? Yes

Link to national process: articulated rationale The demands sought to strengthen the provisions on inclusion in the Constitution making process. This agreement sought to ensure that distinct identities of the varied marginalised groups were categorised in the constitutional and legal provisions. It also sought that the government remain committed to Inclusion related provisions in the Interim Constitution.

Name of Locale Terai

Nature of Locale Region

GPS Lat/Long (DD) 27.470000, 84.613747

Participant type Central state actor
Local armed group

Mediator, facilitator or similar No mention of mediator or similar

Local issues

Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture) No specific mention.

Grievance List [Summary] (1) Non-inclusion and lack of recognition of indigenous nationalities, Madheshis, Dalits, Muslims, minority communities in the country, including the indigenous Tharus of the Terai

Cattle rustling/ banditry No specific mention.

Social cover No specific mention.
