

Country/entity	Nepal
Region	Asia and Pacific
Agreement name	Agreement between the GoN and Samyukta Muslim Rastriya Sangharsha Samiti
Date	16 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	Pre-negotiation/process
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Nepal related-local processes
Parties	<p>On behalf of Samyukta Muslim Rastriya Sangharsha Samiti Talks Team</p> <p>Sd.</p> <p>Athar Hussein Faruki</p> <p>Coordinator of the Talks Team</p> <p>Sd.</p> <p>Taj Mohammed Miyan</p> <p>Coordinator, Kendriya Sangharsha Samiti (Central Struggle Committee)</p> <p>On behalf of GoN Talks Team</p> <p>Sd.</p> <p>Janardhan Sharma ‘Prabhakar’</p> <p>Coordinator of the Talks Team and Minister for Peace and Reconstruction</p>

Third parties	-
Description	An agreement between the Government of Nepal and the Samyukta Muslim Rastriya Sangharsha Samiti to amend the Interim Constitution.
Agreement document	NP_090316_GoN and Samyukta Muslim Rastriya Sangharsha Samiti.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
Local agreement properties	
Process type	Formal structured process
Rationale	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 Samyukta Muslim Rastriya Sangharsha Samiti to reach this agreement.
Is there a documented link to a national peace process?	Yes
Link to national process: articulated rationale	The agreement sought to ensure that the unique identity of Muslims was not overshadowed when discussing provisions for various marginalised groups in Nepal, and that this uniqueness is reflected in the constitutional and legal provisions. It also sought formation of National Muslim Commission.
Name of Locale	Tarai
Nature of Locale	Region
GPS Lat/Long (DD)	27.010864, 83.985924
Participant type	Central state actor Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations
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) Muslims, as well as other disadvantaged communities, are not included in government and administrative structures (2) Muslim holidays not recognized as public holidays
Cattle rustling/ banditry	No specific mention.
Social cover	No specific mention.
