

Country/entity	Nepal
Region	Asia and Pacific
Agreement name	Agreement between the GoN and Tamsaling Samyukta Sangharsha Samiti, Nepal
Date	11 Apr 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	<p>On behalf of GoN Talks Team: Janardhan Sharma 'Prabhakar', Talks Coordinator and Minister, Peace and Reconstruction</p> <p>On behalf of TSSS, Nepal Talks Team: Suryaman Dong Tamang, Tamang National Liberation Front</p> <p>Bir Bahadur Lama Tamang, Democratic Tamang Association</p> <p>Dilman Pakhrin Tamang, Nepal Tamang Association</p> <p>Parsuram Tamang, Tamsaling National Party</p> <p>Furnyamgel Moktan Tamang, Autonomous Tamang Association (Unified)</p> <p>Dup Wangdel Moktan Tamang, Tamang Huel Council</p> <p>Tek Bahadur Tamang, Tamang Liberation Organization</p> <p>Dhan Prasad Tamang, Nepal Tamang Ghedung</p> <p>Kumar Yonjon Tamang, General Secretary</p> <p>Kaman Singh Lama, Advisor</p>
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Third parties -

Description An agreement between the Government of Nepal and Tamsaling Samyukta Sangharsha Samiti on a series of inclusion issues for minority groups.

Agreement document [NP_090411_GoN and Tamsaling Samyukta 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 by the Minister for Peace and Reconstruction, Mr Janardhan Sharma. This team pursued dialogue with the team of Tamsaling Samyukta Sangharsha Samiti.
Is there a documented link to a national peace process?	Yes

Link to national process: articulated rationale The agreement sought to reinforce the commitment of the Interim Constitution on the clauses around secularism, imparting education in mother tongue among others, all of which were central to Inclusion related provisions of the CPA.

Name of Locale Tamang communities

Nature of Locale Other

GPS Lat/Long (DD) 27.000000, 86.000000

Participant type Central state actor
Local armed group
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) cultural discrimination and ethnic humiliation: "oppression, discrimination and exclusion of the Tamang ethnic group by the State" (page 2) (2) ownership of local communities on the natural resources, rivers and streams, and minerals by indigenous nationalities needed (3) fundamental rights to health and employment not implemented

Cattle rustling/ banditry No specific mention.

Social cover No specific mention.
