

Country/entity	Nepal
Region	Asia and Pacific
Agreement name	Agreement between the GoN and Akhil Terai Mukti Morcha (Sansthapan Paksha)
Date	7 May 2010
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	Ceasefire/related
Conflict nature	Government/territory
Peace process	Nepal related-local processes
Parties	<p>On behalf of GoN Talks Team Sd. Hon’ble Minister Rakam Chemjong Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction</p> <p>On behalf of Akhil Terai Mukti Morcha Sd. Vivek Chaudhary Coordinator</p>

Third parties	-
Description	This agreement effectively creates a ceasefire between the two parties. The agreement provides for some confidence building measures between the parties and sets out some principles and process for future talks.

Agreement document	NP_100507_GoN and Sansthapan Paksha.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
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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.
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 in the Southern plains in Nepal, their demands were framed around inclusion, in particular greater autonomy for the Terai region. These demands were to strengthen the existing commitment of the CPA for state restructuring and inclusion. A dialogue team was set up by the Communist Party of Nepal (UML)-led government, which came to power in May 2009. This dialogue team was led/coordinated by the Minister for Peace and Reconstruction, Mr Rakam Chemjong. This team pursued dialogue with the team of Akhil Terai Mukti Morcha (Sansthapan Paksha). The talks were held as a part of the government's ongoing call for dialogue with various armed groups across the Terai/ Madhesh region.
Name of Locale	Terai
Nature of Locale	Region
GPS Lat/Long (DD)	27.470000, 84.610000
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) Arrests of members on political grounds.

Cattle rustling/ banditry No specific mention.

Social cover No specific mention.
