Country/entity	Nepal
Region	Asia and Pacific
Agreement name	Press Release of the Expansion of the Interim Constitution Draft Committee
Date	15 Jul 2006
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Intrastate/intrastate 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)
Stage	Implementation/renegotiation
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Nepal peace process
Parties	On behalf of the CPN (Maoist) Negotiating Team, Name: Krishna Bahadu On behalf of the Government of Nepal Negotiating Team, Name: Krishna Prasad Mahara Sitaula
Third parties	-
Description	A short press release detailing agreement to expand the membership and timeline for the Interim Constitution Draft Committee on 15/07/06

Agreement document	NP_060715_expansion of interim constitution committee.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF

Women, girls and gender

Participation	No specific mention.
Equality	No specific mention.
Particular groups of women	No specific mention.
International law	No specific mention.
New institutions	No specific mention.
Violence against women	No specific mention.
Transitional justice	No specific mention.
Institutional reform	Institutional reform→Constitution-making/reform No specific mention, but several women added to the Interim Constitution drafting Committee, and secondary literature suggests this was due to lobbying on the absence of women Page 1, Women added: 2. Ms. Puspa Bhusal Member 3. Ms. Sushila Karki Member 4. Ms. Chhatra Kumari Gurung Member 5. Ms. Shanta Rai Member 6. Mr. Sunil Prajapati Member 7. Mr. Parshuram Jha Member 8. Mr. Chandeshwar Shrestha Member 9. Mr. Kumar Yonjan Tamang Member
Development	No specific mention.
Implementation	Implementation→Other No specific mention, but several women added to the Interim Constitution drafting Committee, and secondary literature suggests this was due to lobbying on the absence of women Page 1, Women added: 2. Ms. Puspa Bhusal Member 3. Ms. Sushila Karki Member 4. Ms. Chhatra Kumari Gurung Member 5. Ms. Shanta Rai Member 6. Mr. Sunil Prajapati Member 7. Mr. Parshuram Jha Member 8. Mr. Chandeshwar Shrestha Member 9. Mr. Kumar Yonjan Tamang Member
Other	No specific mention.