

<b>Country/entity</b>	Nepal
<b>Region</b>	Asia and Pacific
<b>Agreement name</b>	Agreement between the GoN and Samyukta Muslim Rastriya Sangharsha Samiti
<b>Date</b>	16 Mar 2009
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes
<b>Agreement/conflict level</b>	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)

<b>Stage</b>	Pre-negotiation/process
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government
<b>Peace process</b>	Nepal related-local processes
<b>Parties</b>	<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>

<b>Third parties</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	An agreement between the Government of Nepal and the Samyukta Muslim Rastriya Sangharsha Samiti to amend the Interim Constitution.
<b>Agreement document</b>	<a href="#">NP_090316_GoN and Samyukta Muslim Rastriya Sangharsha Samiti.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>   <a href="#">Download PDF</a>
<b>Women, girls and gender</b>	
<b>Participation</b>	<p>Participation→Effective participation</p> <p>Page 1, 2: Expressing commitment to Clause (d1) of Article 33 of the Interim Constitution of Nepal 2007, which states ‘to enable Madheshi, Dalits, Adivasi Janajati [indigenous nationalities], women, labourers, farmers, the physically impaired, disadvantages classes and disadvantaged regions to participate in all organs of the State structure on the basis of proportional inclusion’, the Government of Nepal shall take necessary initiative to ensure political, economic, social, cultural and educational rights of all Adivasi, Janajati , Madheshi, Tharu, Dalit and minority communities of the country, including Muslims.</p>
<b>Equality</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Particular groups of women</b>	No specific mention.
<b>International law</b>	No specific mention.
<b>New institutions</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Violence against women</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Transitional justice</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Institutional reform</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Development</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Implementation</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Other</b>	No specific mention.