

<b>Country/entity</b>	Nepal
<b>Region</b>	Asia and Pacific
<b>Agreement name</b>	Decisions of the Seven Party Alliance (SPA) - Maoist Summit Meeting
<b>Date</b>	8 Nov 2006
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes
<b>Agreement/conflict level</b>	Intrastate/intrastate conflict <b>Nepalese Insurgency (1996 - 2006)</b>

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>	Framework/substantive - partial
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government
<b>Peace process</b>	Nepal peace process

**Parties**

Signatories:

Prachanda, Chairman, CPN (Maoist)  
Girija Prasad Koirala, Prime Minister and President, Nepali Congress  
Madhav Kumar Nepal, Secretary General, CPN (UML)  
Sher Bahadur Deuba, President, Nepali Congress (Democratic)  
Amik Sherchan, Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman, People's Front Nepal  
Bharat Bimal Yadav, Vice President, NSP (Anandi Devi)  
Narayan Man Bijukchhe, President, NWPP  
C.P. Mainali, Chairman, United Left Front

November 8, 2006

Note of dissent of the CPN (UML)

While agreeing to the implementation of the above as agreed by all other parties, our party records the following dissenting views:

1. The CPN (UML) holds a dissenting view that the issue of whether or not to retain the institution of monarchy should be decided by a referendum held simultaneously with the election to the Constituent Assembly.
2. The CPN (UML) holds a dissenting view that the most democratic method to elect the Constituent Assembly is the proportional system of election.

(Signed)

Madhav Kumar Nepal  
Secretary General, CPN (UML)

**Third parties**

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**Description**

The Seven Party Alliance and the Maoist Party agree to principles by which the conflict in Nepal will be resolved. These principles include the need to implement past agreements, manage the armed factions including the Maoist and Nepali armed and to constitute an interim constitution and institutions pending the establishment of a new constitution and government institutions. The parties also agreed that the monarchy will no longer have any role in the state administration.

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**Agreement document**

[NP\\_061108\\_Decisions of the Summit Meeting.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

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## **Women, girls and gender**

<b>Participation</b>	Participation→Effective participation Page 5, III, Relating to the essence of the Interim Constitution, 9, Relating to the election of the Constituent Assembly c.: While deciding the list of candidates, the political parties shall ensure proportional representation of disadvantaged communities and regions, Madheshis (the Terai communities), women, low-caste groups and other communities.
<b>Equality</b>	Equality→Equality (general) Page 5, III, Relating to the essence of the Interim Constitution, 10, Relating to the structure of the state a.: In order to end discriminations based on class, ethnicity, language, gender, culture, religion and region and to deconstruct the current centralised and unitary structure, the state shall be restructured in an inclusive, democratic and forward looking manner. Equality→Social equality Page 1, Untitled Preamble: ...Pledging for forward-looking restructuring of the state by resolving the prevailing problems related with class, ethnicity, regional and gender differences;...
<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>	Development→Rehabilitation and reconstruction Page 1, Untitled Preamble: ...Pledging for forward-looking restructuring of the state by resolving the prevailing problems related with class, ethnicity, regional and gender differences;...  Page 5, III, Relating to the essence of the Interim Constitution, 10, Relating to the structure of the state a.: In order to end discriminations based on class, ethnicity, language, gender, culture, religion and region and to deconstruct the current centralised and unitary structure, the state shall be restructured in an inclusive, democratic and forward looking manner.
<b>Implementation</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Other</b>	No specific mention.