

<b>Country/entity</b>	Nepal
<b>Region</b>	Asia and Pacific
<b>Agreement name</b>	Agreement between the GoN and Nepal Adivasi Janajati Mahasangha and Adivasi Janajati Samyukta Sangharsha Samiti
<b>Date</b>	7 Aug 2007
<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>	Framework/substantive - partial
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government
<b>Peace process</b>	Nepal related-local processes

**Parties**

Sd.  
Dr. Om Gurung  
Coordinator  
Nepal Adivasi Janajati Mahasangha

Sd.  
Ram Chandra Poudel  
Coordinator  
GoN Talks Team

Sd.  
KB Gurung  
Coordinator  
Adivasi Janajati Samyukta Sangharsha Samiti

**Third parties** -

**Description** An agreement between the Agreement between the Government of Nepal, the Nepal Adivasi Janajati Mahasangha and the Adivasi Janajati Samyukta Sangharsha Samiti on the inclusion an political representation of indigenous nationalities in Nepal's state institutions.

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**Agreement document** [NP\\_070807\\_GoN and Nepal Adivasi Janajati Mahasangha and Adivasi Janajati Samyukta Sangharsha Samiti.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

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**Local agreement properties**

**Process type** Formal structured process

**Rationale** A Dialogue team was set up by the government comprising of seven political parties, led by the Minister for Peace and Reconstruction Mr Ram Chandra Poudel, to pursue dialogue and find solution to various movements after the CPA. The team pursued talks to find solution to demands raised by the Janajati groups.

**Is there a documented link to a national peace process?** Yes

**Link to national process: articulated rationale** The movement of the Nepali Adivasi Janajati Samiti, and this agreement was to strengthen the existing provisions of the CPA and the Interim Constitution. In particular, it sought greater guarantees with regards to embedding proportional representation in the electoral system, recognition of minority languages etc. It needs to be mentioned that though their demands surfaced after the CPA, the group Adivasi Janajati Mahasangha was formed in the mid-1990s and focused on the issues of the janajatis or the indigenous people of Nepal.

**Name of Locale** Nepal - various regions

**Nature of Locale** Other  
**GPS Lat/Long (DD)** 0.000000, 0.000000  
**Participant type** Central state actor  
Other

**Mediator, facilitator or similar** No mention of mediator or similar or similar

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**Local issues**

**Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture)** No specific mention.

**Grievance List** [Summary] 1) need for inclusion in political process (inclusive of proportional representation electoral system) 2) need for federalization of Nepal 3) need for recognition of languages used by ethnic communities and social groups 4) discrimination on ethnic, gender, class, caste lines 5) problems faced by former bonded labourers

**Cattle rustling/ banditry** No specific mention.

**Social cover** No specific mention.

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