

Country/entity	Nepal
Region	Asia and Pacific
Agreement name	Agreement between the GoN and Liberation Tigers of Terai Eelam (LTTE)
Date	21 Feb 2009
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	On behalf of LTTE: Ramlochan Thakur ‘Swamiji’, Coordinator On behalf of GoN Talks Team: Janardhan Sharma ‘Prabhakar’, Coordinator
Third parties	-
Description	An agreement in which principles for negotiation between the Government of Nepal and the LTTE are agreed and the LTTE agree to suspend violent activities in order to participate in the negotiations.

Agreement document [NP_100221_GoN and Liberation Tigers of Terai Eelam.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

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. The Dialogue or talk teams formed also formally called different armed groups for talks, and talks were organised in different rounds.
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, their demands were framed around inclusion, in particular greater autonomy for the Terai region. Thus, it sought to strengthen and reaffirm the CPA's commitment for state restructuring and inclusion.
Name of Locale	Tarai
Nature of Locale	Region
GPS Lat/Long (DD)	27.039338, 84.874213
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	No specific mention.
Cattle rustling/ banditry	No specific mention.
Social cover	No specific mention.
