

Country/entity	Nepal
Region	Asia and Pacific
Agreement name	12-Point Understanding between the Seven Political Parties and Nepal Communist Party (Maoists)
Date	22 Nov 2005
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 negotiations in 2006 that concluded with the signing of a Comprehensive Peace Accord on 21 November 2006.

Close
Nepalese Insurgency (1996 - 2006)

Stage	Framework/substantive - partial
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Nepal peace process
Parties	Agreement Unsigned but composed by the Nepal Communist Party (CPN) (Maoists) and the Seven Political Parties
Third parties	-
Description	A 12-point understanding uniting the CPN (Maoists) and the Seven Political Parties against the Monarchy. The agreement touches on a range of issues including the institution of democracy, elections, relations with neighbouring states and the international community, and human rights.

Agreement document [NP_051122_12 Point Understanding.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Women, girls and gender

Participation No specific mention.

Equality Equality→Social equality
Page 1, Untitled Preamble:...Therefore, it has become an inevitable need to implement the concept of full democracy through a forward-looking restructuring of the state to resolve the problems related to class, cast, gender, region and so on of all sectors including the political, economic, social and cultural, by bringing the autocratic monarchy to an end and establishing full democracy.

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 No specific mention.

Development Development→Rehabilitation and reconstruction
Page 1, Untitled Preamble:...Therefore, it has become an inevitable need to implement the concept of full democracy through a forward-looking restructuring of the state to resolve the problems related to class, cast, gender, region and so on of all sectors including the political, economic, social and cultural, by bringing the autocratic monarchy to an end and establishing full democracy.

Implementation No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.
