

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

Parties	<p>Sd. Dr. Om Gurung Coordinator Nepal Adivasi Janajati Mahasangha</p> <p>Sd. Ram Chandra Poudel Coordinator GoN Talks Team</p> <p>Sd. KB Gurung Coordinator Adivasi Janajati Samyukta Sangharsha Samiti</p>
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.
Agreement document	NP_070807_GoN and Nepal Adivasi Janajati Mahasangha and Adivasi Janajati Samyukta Sangharsha Samiti.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
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

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.
