

Country/entity	Nepal
Region	Asia and Pacific
Agreement name	Agreement between the GoN and Rastriya Haliya Mukti Samaj Mahasangha
Date	5 Sep 2008
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 On behalf of Rastriya Haliya Mukti Samaj Mahasangha

Sd.
(Rajuram Bhul)
Chairperson

Sd.
(Hari Sripaili)

Sd.
(Chakra B.K.)

Sd.
(Bhakta Biswakarma)

On behalf of GoN Talks Team

Sd.
(Janardhan Sharma 'Prabhakar')
Minister for Peace and Reconstruction

Third parties -

Description -

Agreement document [NP_080905_GoNandRastriya Haliya Mukti Samaj Mahasangha.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Local agreement properties

Process type Formal structured process

Rationale A dialogue team was set up by the Maoist-led government, which won the elections in April 2008. This dialogue team was again led by the Minister for Peace and Reconstruction, Mr Janardhan Sharma. This team pursued dialogue with the team of Haliya Mukti Samaj Mahasangha.

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

Link to national process: articulated rationale This was an agreement with peasants group. Given the recognition of the CPA for wide-ranging commitment on social and economic transformation, this can be seen to be anchored to the CPA commitment.

Name of Locale Western Nepal

Nature of Locale Other

GPS Lat/Long (DD) 0.000000, 0.000000

Participant type Central state actor
Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations

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) economic hardship of the Haliya (peasants), including abolition of bonded labour.

Cattle rustling/ banditry No specific mention.

Social cover No specific mention.
