

<b>Country/entity</b>	Nepal
<b>Region</b>	Asia and Pacific
<b>Agreement name</b>	Agreement between the GoN and Samyukta Janatrantrik Terai Mukti Morcha
<b>Date</b>	26 Dec 2008
<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>	Ceasefire/related
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government/territory
<b>Peace process</b>	Nepal related-local processes
<b>Parties</b>	On behalf of SJTMM Sd. Sanjaya Kumar Gupta ‘Kautilya’ Coordinator  On behalf of GoN Talks Team Sd. Janardhan Sharma ‘Prabhakar’ Coordinator
<b>Third parties</b>	-

**Description** An agreement in which the amyukta Janatrantrik Terai Mukti Morcha agree to suspend their violent activities and engage in dialogue with the Government of Nepal.

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**Agreement document** [NP\\_081226\\_GoN and Samyukta Janatrantrik Terai Mukti Morcha.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 Maoist-led government, which won the elections in April 2008. This dialogue team was again led/ coordinated by the Minister for Peace and Reconstruction, Mr Janardhan Sharma. In October 2008, the Maoist led government invited all armed groups to talks, including, Samyukta Janatrantrik Terai Mukti Morcha, which ultimately led to an agreement.

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

**Link to national process: articulated rationale** Despite groups like these bordering to what can be called criminal outfits, their demands were framed under issues of inclusion and state restructuring/ federalism. The agreement actually spells out that their demands will be grouped as those that can be fulfilled by the Constituent Assembly.

**Name of Locale** Saptari and Siraha Districts

**Nature of Locale** Other

**GPS Lat/Long (DD)** 26.689404, 86.506485

**Participant type** Central state actor  
Local armed group

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

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**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.

