

<b>Country/entity</b>	Nepal
<b>Region</b>	Asia and Pacific
<b>Agreement name</b>	Agreement between the GoN and Janatrantrik Terai Mukti Morcha (Rajan Mukti Samuha)
<b>Date</b>	10 Jan 2009
<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>	<p>On behalf of JTMM (Rajan Mukti Samuha) Sd. Rajeev Jha ‘Utkarsha Mukti’ Coordinator</p> <p>On behalf of GoN Talks Team Sd. Janardhan Sharma ‘Prabhakar’ Coordinator</p>
<b>Third parties</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	An agreement in which the Janatrantrik Terai Mukti Morcha (Rajan Mukti Samuha) agree to suspend their violent activities and engage in dialogue with the Government of Nepal.

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<b>Agreement document</b>	<a href="#">NP_090110_GoN and Janatrantrik Terai Mukti Morcha.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>   <a href="#">Download PDF</a>
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### Local agreement properties

<b>Process type</b>	Formal structured process
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<b>Rationale</b>	A dialogue team was set up by the Maoist-led government, which won the elections in April 2008. This dialogue team was 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, Janatrantrik Terai Mukti Morcha, which ultimately led to this agreement.
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<b>Is there a documented link to a national peace process?</b>	Yes
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<b>Link to national process: articulated rationale</b>	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 states of inclusion related provisions like a, 'people-centric constitution'.
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<b>Name of Locale</b>	Terai
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<b>Nature of Locale</b>	Region
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<b>GPS Lat/Long (DD)</b>	27.040000, 87.000000
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<b>Participant type</b>	Central state actor Local armed group
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<b>Mediator, facilitator or similar</b>	No mention of mediator or similar
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### Local issues

<b>Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture)</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Grievance List</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Cattle rustling/ banditry</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Social cover</b>	No specific mention.
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