

Country/entity	Nepal
Region	Asia and Pacific
Agreement name	Agreement between the GoN and Samyukta Muslim Rastriya Sangharsha Samiti
Date	16 Mar 2009
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	Pre-negotiation/process
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Nepal related-local processes
Parties	On behalf of Samyukta Muslim Rastriya Sangharsha Samiti Talks Team Sd. Athar Hussein Faruki Coordinator of the Talks Team Sd. Taj Mohammed Miyan Coordinator, Kendriya Sangharsha Samiti (Central Struggle Committee) On behalf of GoN Talks Team Sd. Janardhan Sharma ‘Prabhakar’ Coordinator of the Talks Team and Minister for Peace and Reconstruction

Third parties

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Description

An agreement between the Government of Nepal and the Samyukta Muslim Rastriya Sangharsha Samiti to amend the Interim Constitution.

Agreement document

[NP_090316_GoN and Samyukta Muslim Rastriya 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 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. This team pursued dialogue with the team of Samyukta Muslim Rastriya Sangharsha Samiti to reach this agreement.

Is there a documented link to a national peace process?

Yes

Link to national process: articulated rationale

The agreement sought to ensure that the unique identity of Muslims was not overshadowed when discussing provisions for various marginalised groups in Nepal, and that this uniqueness is reflected in the constitutional and legal provisions. It also sought formation of National Muslim Commission.

Name of Locale

Tarai

Nature of Locale

Region

GPS Lat/Long (DD)

27.010864, 83.985924

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) Muslims, as well as other disadvantaged communities, are not included in government and administrative structures (2) Muslim holidays not recognized as public holidays

Cattle rustling/ banditry No specific mention.

Social cover No specific mention.
