

Country/entity	Nepal
Region	Asia and Pacific
Agreement name	Agreement between the GoN and Kirant Janawadi Workers Party
Date	12 Nov 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	Implementation/renegotiation
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Nepal related-local processes
Parties	Suman Wantawa Adihang, Convener Pampha Kiranti, Member Heet Bahadur Kepchhaki, Member Shiv Fago, Member Dr. J.B. Tamang, Member Rakam Chemjong, Talks Team Convener and Minister, Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction
Third parties	-
Description	This agreement brings the Kirant Janawadi Workers Party into the formal negotiation process and agrees to hold discussion on the demands raised by the Kirant Janawadi Workers Party.

Agreement document [NP_091114_GoN and Kirant Janawadi Workers Party.pdf \(opens in new tab\) | Download PDF](#)

Local agreement properties

Process type Formal structured process

Rationale Nepal's national peace process was anchored in the Comprehensive Peace Accord (CPA). The CPA, unlike multiple other peace accords, committed to wide-ranging guarantees to make the country 'inclusive' and 'restructure the state'. The Interim Constitution that succeeded the CPA, specified multiple pathways to inclusion, comprising of, secularism, proportionate representation in state organs, adapting to a mixed-electoral system with proportional representation built in, and cultural recognition among others. Given the broad guarantees, all the movements succeeding the CPA, framed their movements around greater guarantees for inclusion and 'state restructuring'. Thus, the demands of all the movements, and the resulting agreements between these groups and the governments, can be said to be a part of the national peace process.

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

Link to national process: articulated rationale Their demand was centred on creation of a Kirat state in eastern Nepal, which was buoyed by the broad commitment to state restructuring in the CPA. The peace agreement in this database does not list their 14-point demand, so its difficult hard to recheck if the agreement committed to this state.

Name of Locale Eastern Nepal

Nature of Locale Region

GPS Lat/Long (DD) 26.808517, 87.283661

Participant type Central state actor
Local armed group

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 No specific mention.

**Cattle rustling/
banditry** No specific mention.

Social cover No specific mention.
