

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](#)

Women, girls and gender**Participation**

Participation→Effective participation

Page 1, 2: Expressing commitment to Clause (d1) of Article 33 of the Interim Constitution of Nepal 2007, which states ‘to enable Madheshi, Dalits, Adivasi Janajati [indigenous nationalities], women, labourers, farmers, the physically impaired, disadvantages classes and disadvantaged regions to participate in all organs of the State structure on the basis of proportional inclusion’, the Government of Nepal shall take necessary initiative to ensure political, economic, social, cultural and educational rights of all Adivasi, Janajati, Madheshi, Tharu, Dalit and minority communities of the country, including Muslims.

Equality

No specific mention.

Particular groups of women

No specific mention.

International law

No specific mention.

New institutions

No specific mention.

Violence against women

No specific mention.

Transitional justice

No specific mention.

Institutional reform

No specific mention.

Development

No specific mention.

Implementation

No specific mention.

Other

No specific mention.
