

Country/entity	Nepal
Region	Asia and Pacific
Agreement name	Agreement of the Third Round Negotiations between the Government of Nepal and CPN (Maoists) at the Prime Minister's Baluwatar and 8-Point Agreement
Date	16 Jun 2006
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Intrastate/intrastate 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 peace process

Parties Third Round negotiations: On behalf of the CPN-Maoist, Coordinator: Krishna Bahadur Mahara
On behalf of the Government of Nepal, Coordinator: Krishna Prasad Sitaula

8 point agreement: On behalf of CPN (Maoists): Prachanda Chairman CPN (Maoists);

On behalf of the Seven Political Parties:
Shree Girija Prasad Koirala, Prime Minister and President, Nepali Congress;
Shree Madhav Kumar, Nepal General Secretary, CPN (UML);
Shree Sher Bahadur Deuba President, Nepali Congress (Democratic);
Shree Amik Sherchan, Deputy Prime Minister and Chairperson, Janamorcha Nepal;
Shree Narayan Man Bijhuckchhe President, Nepal Majdur Kisan Party;
Shree Bharat Bimal Yadav Vice President, Nepal Sadbhavana Party (Anandidevi);
Shree Prabhu Narayan Chaudary Minister and Chairperson Bammorcha, Nepal.

Third parties -

Description A short agreement reaffirming commitments to previous agreements, outlining areas for future talks, requesting UN assistance with DDR and election monitoring, and forming the committee to draft the interim constitution.

Agreement document [NP_060526_Third Round Negotiations.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Women, girls and gender

Participation No specific mention.

Equality Equality→Social equality
Page 26, Eight-Point Agreement of the Top leaders, 7: To make a forward-looking restructuring of the state so as to resolve the class-based, racial, regional and gender-based problems through the election of constituent assembly. To transform the ceasefire held between the Government of Nepal and CPN(Maoists) into a permanent peace by keeping in the centre the democracy, peace, prosperity, progress and the independence, sovereignty and dignity of the country, and to express commitment to resolve the problem through negotiations.

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 Development→Rehabilitation and reconstruction
Page 26, Eight-Point Agreement of the Top leaders, 7: To make a forward-looking restructuring of the state so as to resolve the class-based, racial, regional and gender-based problems through the election of constituent assembly. To transform the ceasefire held between the Government of Nepal and CPN(Maoists) into a permanent peace by keeping in the centre the democracy, peace, prosperity, progress and the independence, sovereignty and dignity of the country, and to express commitment to resolve the problem through negotiations.

Implementation No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.
