

CPA TALK 11

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Signing of CPA by the then Prime Minister Girija Prasad Koirala and Prachanda marked the historic event of Nepali political conflict, not only as an event but even the content and intent of the CPA to affirmatively resolve existing conflict in the country. Girija Prasad Koirala signed not only as the Prime Minister but also was backed by Seven Political Party Alliance. Prachanda signed not only as the head of the CPN (Maoist) but had the expectation and aspiration of women, Janajati, Madheshi, Dalit who were also a part of conflict and part of their struggle.

Now after ten years of signing of the CPA, there have been tremendously slow pace in making progress. The whole journey of ten years seems not on implementing CPA but on dismantling it. The existing various discontented groups like Madheshi group, Janajati, Dalit and Women, falling and failing of first CA, instable government are some of the evidence of it. The country still remained divided.

Some progresses are made such as having Interim Constitution, Interim Legislative Parliament which includes CPN (Maoists), election of Constitution Assembly, reintegration of Maoists combatant and management of their weapons, forming of Local Peace Committee. But they were created very late with weak and unclear mandate and therefore could not yield good result. These institutions are dominated by dominant group of major political parties and the main objectives of resolving conflicts remained under the shadow.

With regards to gender perspective, peace talks, negotiations and agreements remain a matter of men. In case of Nepal CPA, women participation was nil neither as negotiator nor as observer. Passing of 33% women representation by the first session of the reinstated legislature was a giant leap and therefore was hailed by the whole world. It was kicked back when the list of interim constitution drafting committee was formed having six members, all men and no women at all.

Although the spirit of CPA, the Interim Constitution and the result of First Constituent Assembly election had given clearly message and mandate for consensus politics, coalition culture based on the principle of coexistence and the process to be inclusive and proportionate, but could not flourish. There have been no sufficient efforts to cultivate, nurture, practice and promote it also. After 10 years of time frame CPA seems that it is losing its intention and interpretation. CPA therefore was only bilateral and could not be multilateral. The CPA process has been very costly in terms of money, time and resources. It is therefore important that the issues and concerns of the discontented groups be addressed on time.

[For further information regarding the book, contact Nepal Transition to Peace Institute \(NTTP-I\) or send an email to contact @nttpinstitute.org.np.](#)