

## CPA TALK 18

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One thing that must be said about Nepal's peace process is it is unique in the world. Nepal's case is exemplary because the stakeholders came to the negotiating table themselves, without any third party mediation. There was lack of mediator between two groups of stakeholders. So, there has been no witness of what transpired between the two stakeholders when they were negotiating the future course of action.

The track has been lost somewhere in the middle. The CPA had given time-bound duties and responsibilities to its signatories. It had clearly stated by when the Constituent Assembly elections would take place and by when PLA integration should be completed. It had also clearly stated by which time transitional justice bodies would be formed. None of these things happened in time-bound manner. Army integration happened seven years after of CPA and TRC and CIEDP were formed only last year.

The 12-point pact, CPA and Interim Constitution (2007) had laid the groundwork for new constitution and forward looking politics. But as the parties started compromising with the spirit of CPA, the goals of CPA remained unfulfilled.

The country faces the possibility of reverting to conflict because the agenda of socio-economic transformation, inclusion, addressing aspirations of Janajatis and Madheshis have not been addressed completely. The danger of return to the conflict cannot be completely ruled out. The problem started because neither party to CPA acted with the sincerity and honesty.

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