

MILESTONES IN NEPAL'S MARCH TO PEACE

A chronology of how the Maoist war began and the march towards peace.

1994

The Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) is founded by Pushpa Kamal Dahal, known by his nom de guerre Prachanda.

2005

February: King Gyanendra takes absolute power vowing to crush the Maoists.

September: Maoist rebels announce unilateral ceasefire but royalist government rejects it.

November: Maoists join a loose alliance with the seven main political parties to end royal rule.

2006

January: Rebels end ceasefire.

February: Maoists, who oppose the Himalayan country's constitutional monarchy, launch a "people's war" to establish a single party communist republic.

April: King Gyanendra gives up absolute power after widespread protests. Veteran politician Girija Prasad Koirala, sworn in as prime minister, invites rebels for talks.



June: New government agrees with Maoists to dissolve parliament and form interim administration that includes rebels.

November: Prime Minister Koirala and rebel chief Prachanda sign a peace deal, ending a civil war that killed more than 13,000 people.

2007

January: Parliament scraps old constitution and adopts new interim constitution. Maoists control 84 seats in the 329-member interim legislature.

December: The ruling alliance and the Maoists agree to abolish the monarchy after the elections.

2008

February: ● Ethnic Madheshi groups call a strike demanding autonomy which brings much of the economy to a standstill.

● The government seals a deal with most Madheshi groups to end the protests.