Use of
Electoral Risk Management Tool

Nepal Geographical Map

- Himalayan Region
- Hilly Region
- Terai Region

Institutionalization of Electoral Risk Management Tool in Election Commission, Nepal

Nepal in Brief

- Federal Democratic Republic Country
- Area: 14718 square km
- Mountainous country having Mountainous Region – 77% and 23% Terai land.
- Highest Peak – Mount Everest
- Boarder – East, West & South – India, North – China
- Population: 26.4 million, Growth Rate – 1.4 (2011)
- Rural Population – 83% Urban Population – 17%
- Literacy – 75%
- Cast /Ethnicity – over 125
- Total number of voters – 13.3 million (2015 June)

History of Democracy & Elections

- Democracy in 1950 after 104 years autocratic Rana Regime
- First Parliamentary Election: 1958
- Party Banned : 1959
- 30 years of Party less Panchyat system
- 1990: Multiparty democracy restored
- 1991: General Election for HR (205 seats)
- 1994: Mid-term General Election
- 1999: General Election
- **2005: People's Movement**
- 2008: CA Election
- 2013: CA Election
- **20 Sept 2015 – Constitution of Nepal**

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Election Commission, Nepal

निर्वाचन आयोग, नेपाल
ELECTION COMMISSION, NEPAL

Election Commission Organization Structure

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                          Chief Election Commissioner

Election Commissioner  Election Commissioner      Election Commissioner   Election Commissioner

                                  Secretary
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Administration Division	Election Management Division (Joint Secretary)	Legal and Political Party Relation Division (Joint Secretary)	Information Technology Management Division (Joint Secretary)	Electoral Education, Training and Foreign Relation Division (Joint Secretary)
Administration Section	Voter Registration Section	Legal Section	Information Technology Operation Section	Electoral Education, Information and Training Section
Account Section	Election Operation Section	Political Party Relation Section	Information System Management Section	Study, Research and Forigen Relation Section
Planning, Monitoring and Inclusion Section	Election Statistics, Geographical Information and Risk Analysis Section			

75 District Election Offices

In Commission - 164
In DEOs - 569
Total Staff – 733

Why ERM at ECN?

- To build capacity within the ECN to assess electoral risks that may affect the peaceful conduct of elections.

- To assist the ECN in making well informed and conflict-sensitive electoral decisions as well as in taking specific actions to prevent and mitigate electoral risks and violence.

When ERM System Initiated at ECN?

- ECN accepted the use of ERMTool - signed terms of usage with International IDEA in early 2013.

- Implementation of Electoral Risk Management "System" started in the middle of 2013.

When ERM System Initiated at ECN?

- "ERM Project" initiated with I-IDEA assistance (Technical and Financial).

- ERMTool put into operation: Risk maps produced, analyzed and used to diagnose physical and psychological violence and to assess risks, necessary actions suggested to prevent and mitigate the risks.

Where is ECN in the institutionalization process?

- Electoral Statistics, Geographical Information and Risk Analysis Section already established.
- Continued support of International IDEA (HR, Technical, Financial) for capacity building.
- Stakeholders and information sources being identified.
- Regular data collection, analysis, mapping and reporting system.

Staff Allocation
Electoral Statistics, Geo-Information and Risk Analysis Section

- **Under Secretary – Section In-charge**
- Section Officer – 1
- Statistics Officer – 1
- Computer Engineer – 1
- Computer Operator – 1
- Office Assistant – 1
- **Total - 6**

How Electoral Risk Factors Identified?

- – Use of IIDEA Guides (Internal & External Factors)
- – Baseline Survey (throughout the country)
- – Risk Factors Identification Workshops
  - • CA Election 2013 (28 factors identified)
  - • CA By-election 2014 (11 factors identified)
  - • CA By-election 2015 (5 factors identified)
- – Primary Data Collection methods (forms/letters/observations)
- – Secondary Data Collection methods (law, election results, minutes, documents in various departments within the commission)
- – Suggestions from Commission and other department heads

How Data are Collected?

Data Sources	Data Collection Structure
District Election Offices	Electoral Campaign Data/Security Situation/ Logistic
Security Sector Agencies	Verified Data on Electoral Violence through Joint Election Operation Centre (JEOC)
CROs/ROs/Monitoring Officers/DEOs	Verified data received from districts and also through JEOC
The ECN Call Centre & Media Monitoring Unit	Problematic voter registration data, media reporting on code of conduct violations
All Stakeholders	Electoral Operational, Logistical Information and Legal matters plus others
Media (Daily/Weekly Newspaper, Online News Portals, TV/Radio)	Reviewed day to day electoral data and collected
Observers Group	Online data received

ERM System at work..

1. Identify 'Risk Factors' and update **Risk Factors Roster** continuously

2. Processing

   – Receive Data

   – Tabulate Data

   – Process and validate Data

3. Data Selection and Mapping

4. Analyzing and Recommending find

5. Maintaining **Risk Register,** Monitoring & Document Implementation Status

ERM System

- Identification
- Processing
- Mapping
- Analyzing
- Risk Register
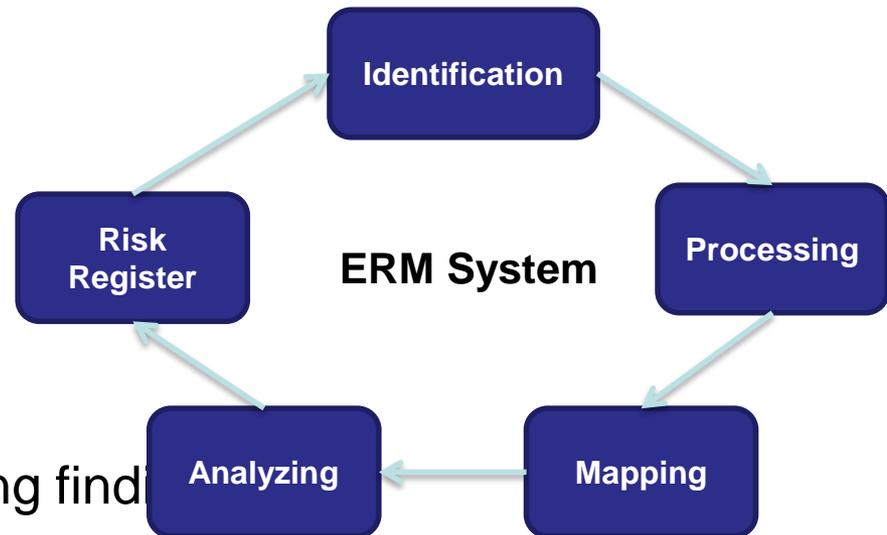
Where ECN plans to go on ERM?

- Electoral Risk Management 'System' fully institutionalized
- Less dependence over external assistance
- Mapping beyond electoral violence (Property Assessment, Continuous voter registration status, and many others)
- Sustainably well equipped

Where ECN plans to go on ERM?

- Functional and Systematic Partnership with Stakeholders
- Knowhow of ERM system in all ECN family (internally), stakeholders (externally)
- 'Unmatched competency' of ERM developed (Model EMB in the globe)

Where ECN plans to go on ERM?

- ERMTool be used in center (overall picture of country) and at district level (district level planning + as a subsystem of center)
- 'Systematic' data collection apparatus within ECN and among stakeholders

Challenges for Upcoming Elections

- Contested Electoral Law
- Management of Political Party
- Violation of Code of Conduct
- Resolution of Electoral Conflict
- Problematic Ballot Counting and result tallying
- Inadequate Funding
- Electoral & Voter Education
- Management of Election Materials
- Socio-Economic and Cultural Factors
- Use of Technology
- Gender Based Discrimination and Violence
- Human Rights Violations

Some Risk Maps

- During Election phase
- Pre/Post Election Phase

Campaign Phase Risk Election-Related Incidents

2070/06/09 – 2070/07/05

Jumla and Rolpa 22/11/13 CPN-Maoist prepares for protest demonstrations

Kailali 22/10/13 CPN-Maoist meeting on boycotting CA elections.

Surkhet 22/10/13 CPN-Maoist snatched EC election material from different election education volunteers.

Panchator 22/10/13 Nepal Congress candidate poll program disrupted by CPN-Maoist and FLSC.

Morang 22/10/13 ECN Material looted by CPN-Maoist Cadres

Jhapa 22/11/13 Clash between Police and CPN-Maoist while placing back flags on CPN-UML candidate house

Legend chart:
- ER incidents (physical)
- ER incidents (psychological)
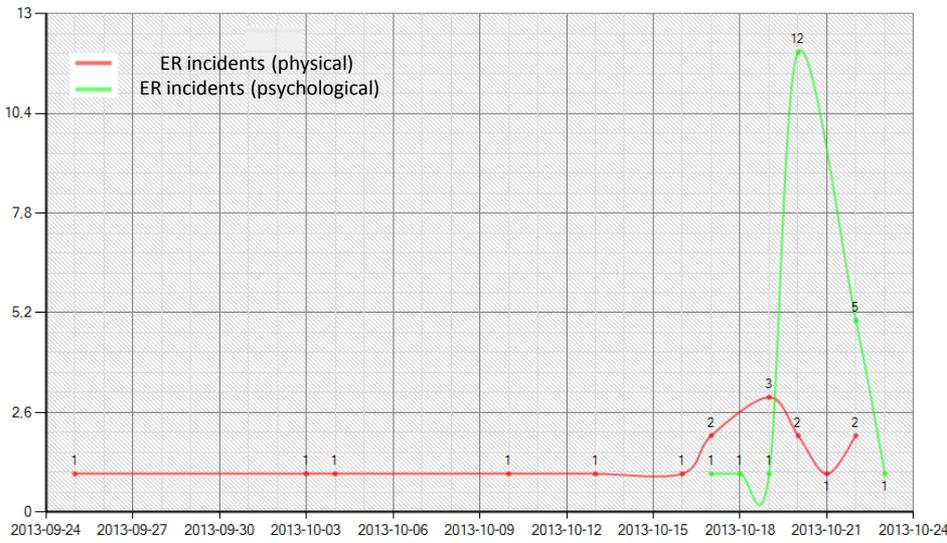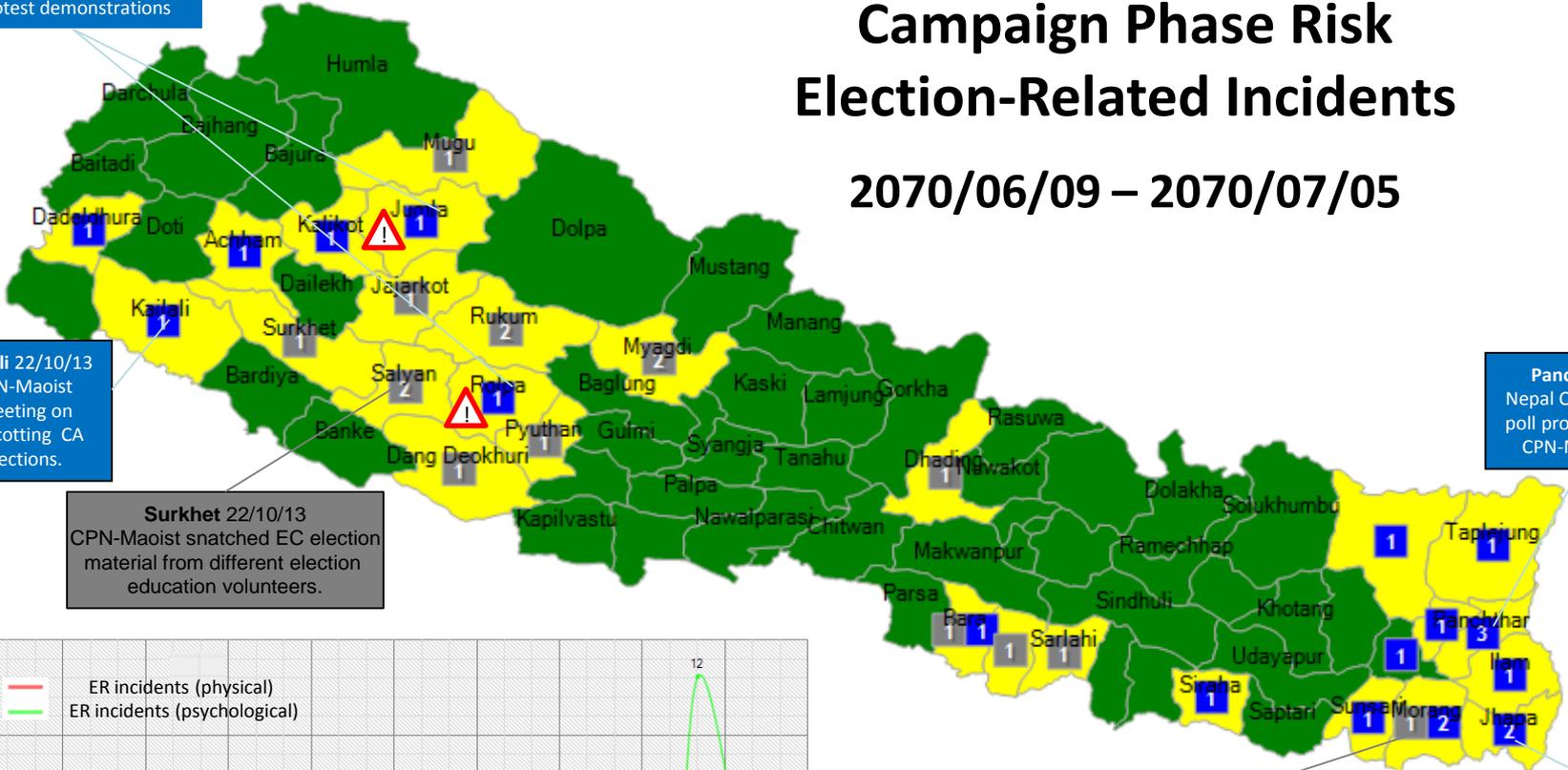
Risk Level

- High
- Medium
- Low
- No ER incidents reported

- No. ER physical incidents
- No. ER psychological incidents
- ! Preparations for protest / demonstrations

ERMTool — ELECTORAL RISK MANAGEMENT TOOL

Mapped by ECN & Int. IDEA ERMTool Project on 23 October 2013

Voting Operation and Election Day Phase Election-Related Incidents

2070/07/26 – 2070/07/28
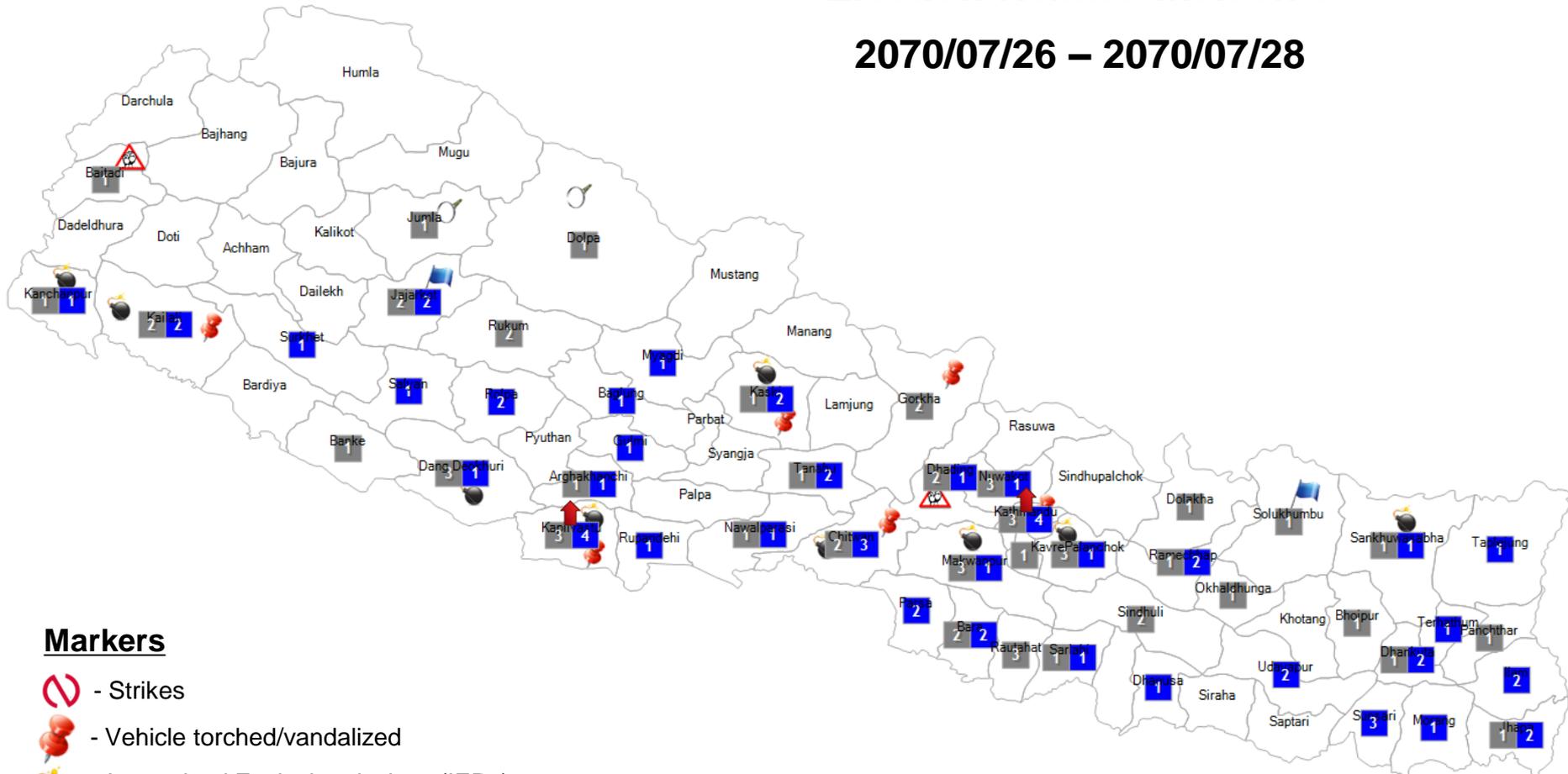
Markers

- Ⓝ - Strikes
- 📌 - Vehicle torched/vandalized
- 💣 - Improvised Explosive devices (IEDs)
- ⚠ - Clash
- 🔍 - Abduction
- 🚩 - Attack
- ⬆ - Significant Increase

No. ER physical incidents
No. ER psychological incidents

ERMTool
ELECTORAL RISK MANAGEMENT TOOL

**Mapped by ECN & Int. IDEA ERMTool Project on 15 November, 2013**

Voting Operation and Election Day Phase
Election-Related Incidents
2070/06/09 – 2070/08/02
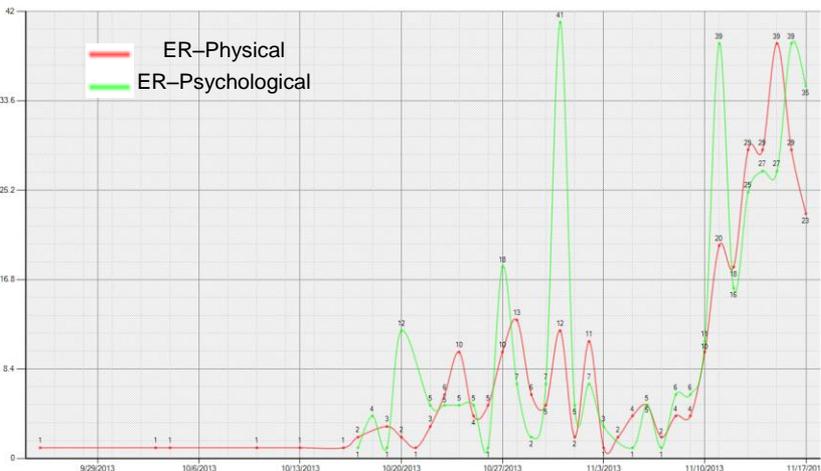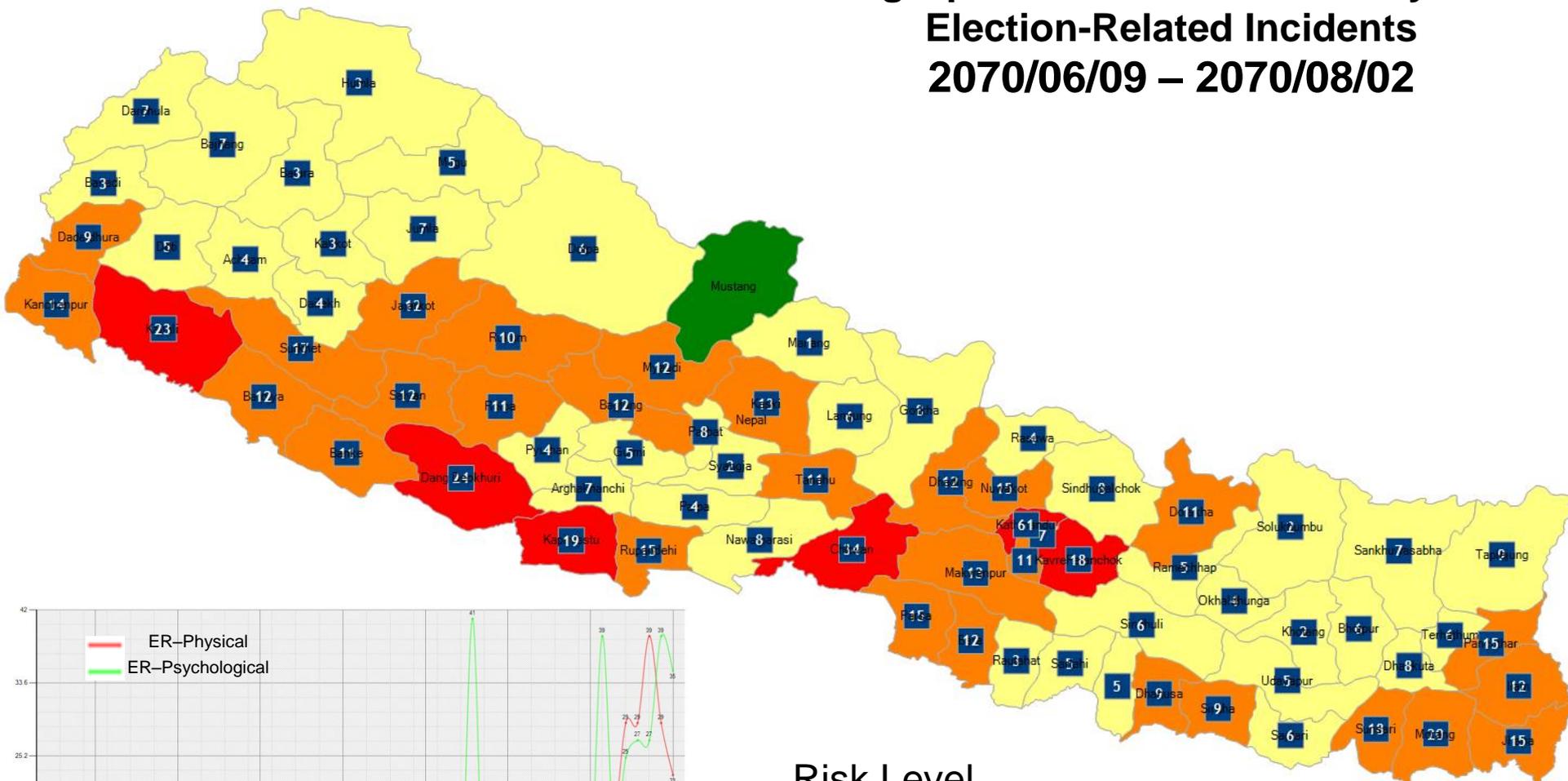
Risk Level
- High
- Medium
- Low
- No ER incidents reported

Total no of ER incidents

Mapped by ECN & Int. IDEA ERMTool Project on 18 November, 2013

ERMTool
ELECTORAL RISK MANAGEMENT TOOL

Voting Operation and Election Day Phase
Election-Related Incidents
2070/08/02
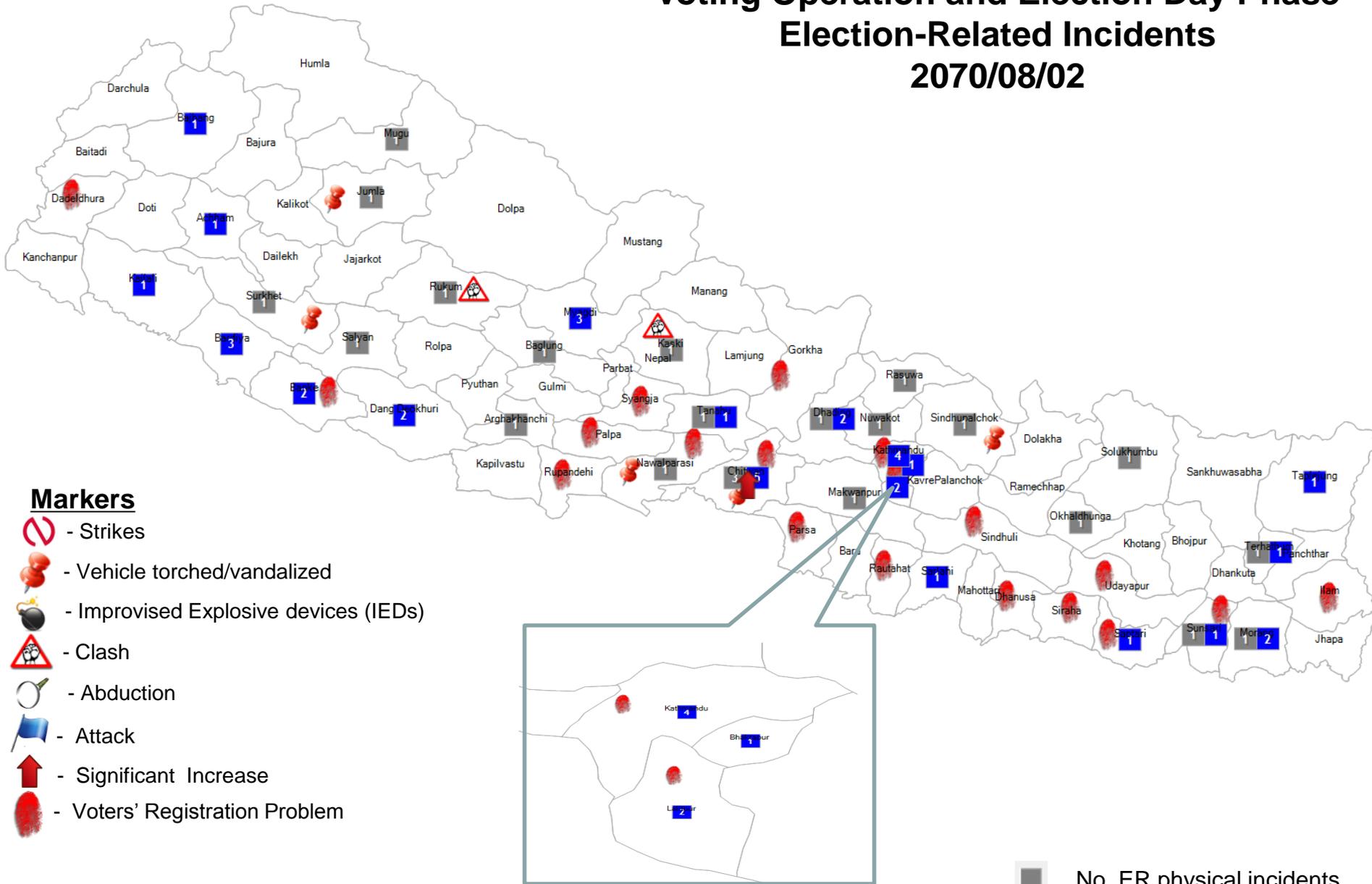
Markers

- ⌇ - Strikes
- 🔥 - Vehicle torched/vandalized
- 💣 - Improvised Explosive devices (IEDs)
- ⚠ - Clash
- 🔍 - Abduction
- 🚩 - Attack
- ⬆ - Significant Increase
- - Voters' Registration Problem

⬜ No. ER physical incidents
🟦 No. ER psychological incidents

ERMTool
ELECTORAL RISK MANAGEMENT TOOL

Verification of Results Phase
Election-Related Incidents
2070/06/09 – 2070/08/02
25 September – 19 November, 2013

Risk Level

- High (red)
- Medium (orange)
- Low (yellow)
- No ER incidents reported (green)

Total no of ER incidents

Mapped by ECN & Int. IDEA ERMTool Project on 25 November, 2013

ERMTool
ELECTORAL RISK MANAGEMENT TOOL

CA Election 2013
Torched/Seizure of
Voter Education Materials

Graphical representation of
security incident from
6th October to 19th November 2013

निर्वाचन आयोग, नेपाल
ELECTION COMMISSION, NEPAL
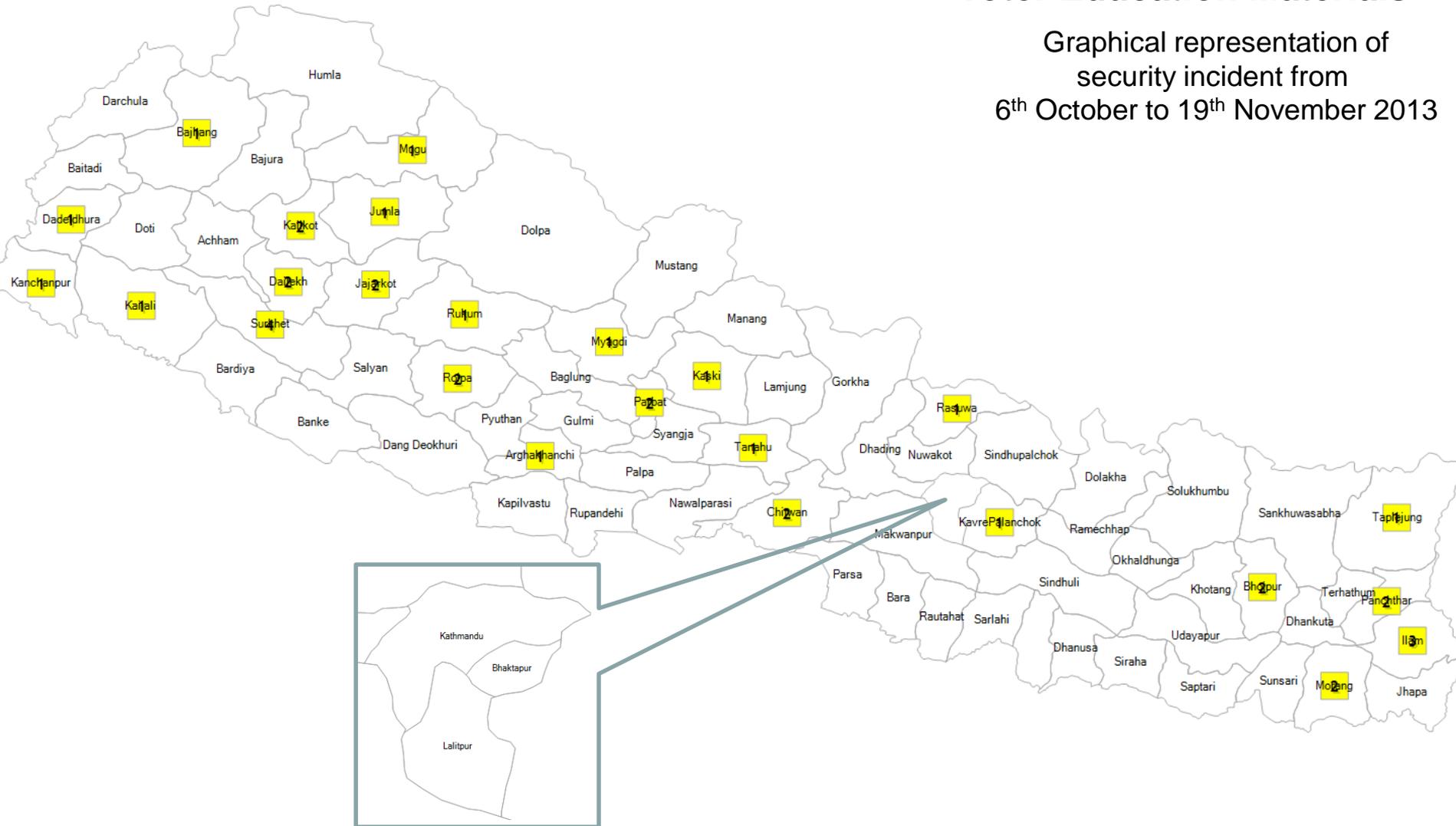
**Constituent Assembly Election, 2008 and Constituent Assembly Election, 2013**

VOTER TURNOUT AND INVALID VOTES MAPPING
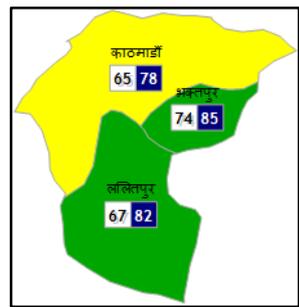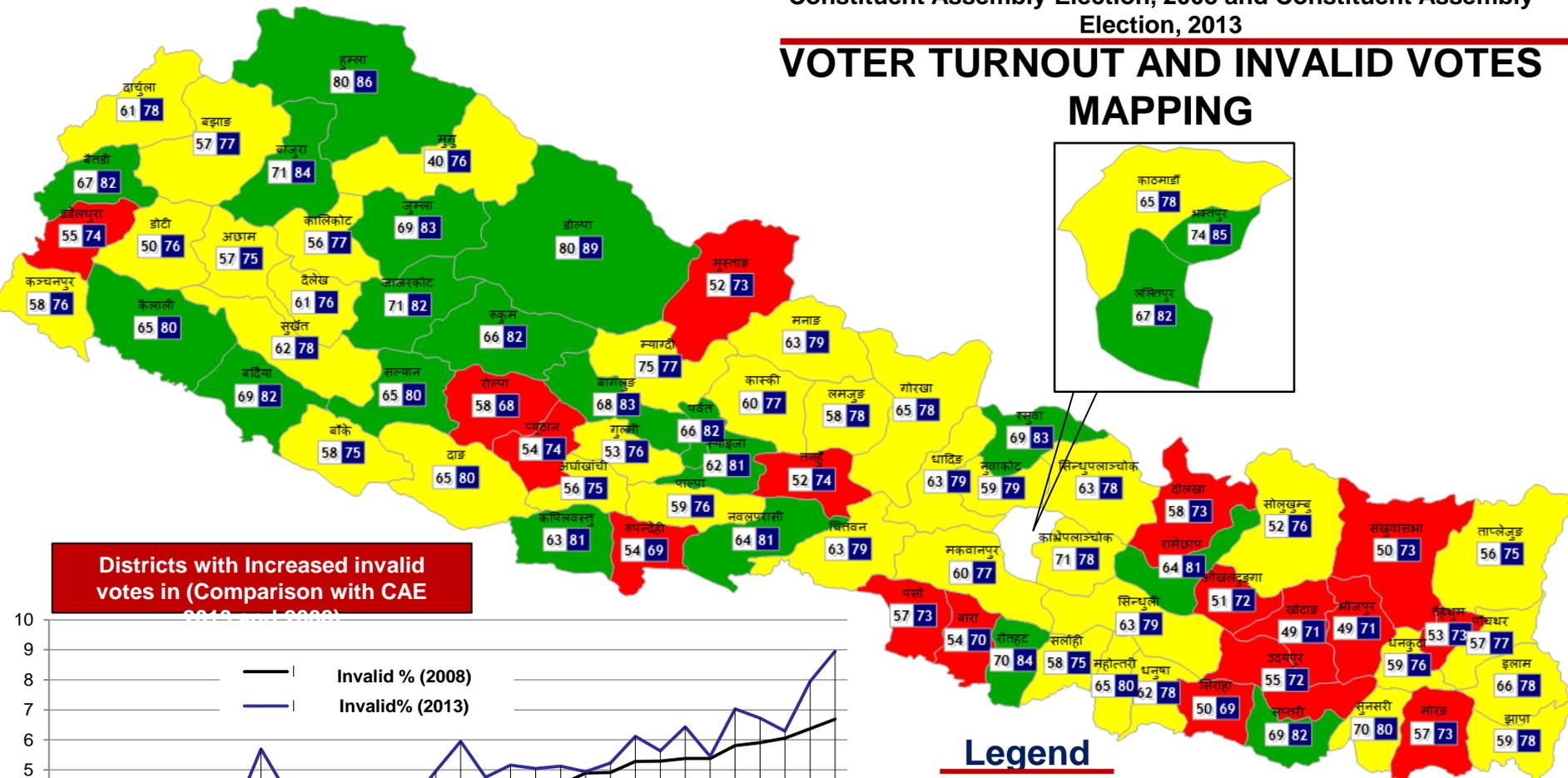
**Districts with Increased invalid votes in (Comparison with CAE 2013 and 2008)**

Invalid % (2008)
Invalid% (2013)
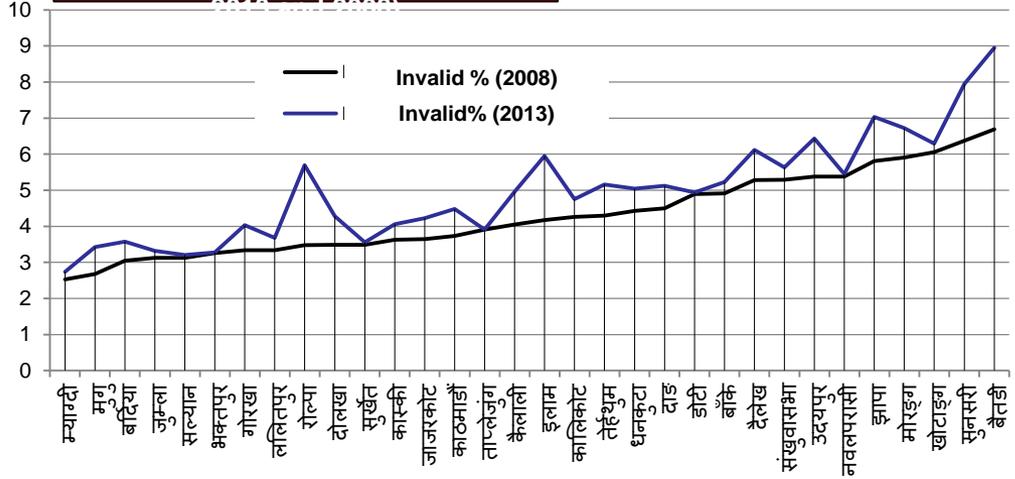
Legend

Vote casted less than 75%(CAE, 2013)

Vote casted between 75% and 79% (CAE, 2013)

Vote casted more than or equal to 80%(CAE, 2013)

Numerical Values

Voting Percentage (Constituent Assembly Election, 2008)

Voting Percentage (Constituent Assembly Election, 2013)

Mapped and Analyzed by ECN/ERM Unit on 12 January, 2015

ERMTool
ELECTORAL RISK MANAGEMENT TOOL

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ECN/ERMU-15-

Thank You