



Election Commission of Nepal: Journey to Achieve 24 Carat Elections

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Types of EMBs

- To be defined by the political and constitutional system and practices of a country;
- Broadly three types:
 - Governmental,
 - · Independent,
 - Hybrid.
- Nepal has an independent and constitutional Election Commission since long.





ECN-Structure

- Maximum five commissioners including CEC.
- Appointed by President on recommendation of CC following the parliamentary hearing.
- Ineligible for any other appointments.
- Provision of Impeachment. (2/3 of Constituent Assembly members)
- Secretariat headed by Secretary and manned with other personnel of different levels.

INDEPENDENCE AND IMPARTIALITY CONSTITUTIONALLY GUARANTEED



Mandate

- Election management (operation, supervision, direction, control) of:
 - ✓ Constituent Assembly elections
 - √ referendum, if necessary
 - √ local body elections
- Collection and update of electoral roll including voter registration;
- Verdict on qualification of candidate of Constituent Assembly.

(according to Art. 129 of the Interim Constitution of Nepal)





Vision, Mission and Guiding Principles

Vision:

• Develop ECN as an independent, impartial and competent organization to hold credible elections.

Mission:

• To conduct free, fair and credible elections as mandated by the Constitution.

Guiding Principles:

• Accountability, participation, transparency, integrity, impartiality, credibility, independence and service orientation.



Goals

- Create a free, fair and fearless election atmosphere through timely reforms of the electoral system and processes;
- Ensure accuracy in the electoral rolls and in the identification of voters;
- Increase voters awareness;
- Reform the overall electoral management system;
- Develop human resources;
- Use modern technology for election information management system;
- Develop infrastructure of ECN and polling stations;
- Increase cooperation with stakeholders;
- Emphasize research and development activities;
- Develop effective monitoring and evaluation mechanism.



Thematic Areas

- Voter registration
- Civic and voter education- EEIC
- Pre, during and post-elections management
- Management of polling centers
- Regulation of political parties
- Logistics management
- Coordinating electoral security
- Electoral observation
- Electoral dispute resolution





Legislative Tools

- Interim Constitution, 2007
- Election Commission Act, 2007
- Electoral Rolls Act, 2007
- CA Elections Act, 2007 (now non-existent)
- Election (abuse & punishment) Act, 2007
- Constituent Assembly Court Act, 2007
- Political Parties Act, 2002





CA Election- a case study

- Peacefully held on April 10, 2008;
- Foundation for managing transition and peace;
- Highly appreciated and widely accepted results;
- ECN's competence to hold any kind of elections;
- Introduction of EVM on a pilot basis;
- Highly inclusive results- significant representation of women, lower castes, ethnic groups and backward regions;



CA Election- Lessons Learned

- Need to prepare accurate voters' roll;
- A sound legal foundation required;
- Sufficient time necessary for preparations;
- No luxury of time available once election date is declared;
- Election- a costly venture to sustain democracy- a huge amount of material, monetary and human resources required;

ENVISIONING STRATEGIC PLAN



ECN's engagement

- Legislative reforms
- VR with photograph
- Technology-based elections
- Capacity development
- Electoral education and information
- Confidence building with stakeholders

ENSURING '24 CARAT' ELECTIONS



Legislative Reforms

A two-pronged strategy

- > Legislative reform for next CA elections
- > Creating legal regime for future elections



VR with photograph

- Envisioned in 5 year Strategic Plan (2009-13);
- Need to maintain accuracy, legitimacy and validity of elections;
- An effective means to uphold electoral rights of citizens, strengthen foundations of democracy;
- No one is omitted, no one is duplicated;
- Feedback received from observers during CA elections;
- Out of 15.4 m, about 11 m voters registered so far;
- A continuous process.



Technology-based Elections

- Creation of a credible data-base;
- Updating of voters' roll;
- Envisioning universal application of EVM;
- Study on overseas registration and voting;
- Use of GIS and GPS;
- Sophistication in counting.

ACQUAINTANCE WITH STATE-OF-ART TECHNOLOGY



Some challenges

- CA's failure to frame a new constitution;
- Uncertainty about next CA elections;
- Political consensus elusive;
- Political parties guided by petty partisan interests- electoral system at the center of debate;
- New issues: ethnicity, regionalism and...
- Managing electoral disputes and violence;
- Indifference of youth and prospective voters towards elections;



Challenges...

- Budgetary shortfall;
- Short supply of human resources;
- Acquaintance with modern technology;
- Constant interface with stakeholders.



Expectations

- ECN be further strengthened as an independent and competent EMB with:
 - Constitutional mandate
 - Functional independence
 - Fiscal autonomy
 - Own human resources
- Political parties' support and solidarity on ongoing activities of the Commission, such as:
 - VR with photograph
 - Legislative reforms
 - Holding elections



Expectations...

- Civil society to play the role of facilitator, promoter and pressure group while pursuing positive changes;
- Media as a catalyst in opinion building;
- Monetary, material and moral support from the valued development partners.



The way forward

- Improving VR through e-registration;
- Use of modern technology in elections;
- Efficient electoral management and polling procedures;
- Enhancing universal democratic norms, standards and values in electoral management;
- Capacity building of all sectors of electoral management;
- Confidence building with stakeholders;
- Effective and efficient dispute resolution system and the notion of promoting electoral justice.



Finally...

- Free, fair and credible elections- foundations of democracy, vehicle for transition management;
- ECN's competence to hold any kind of election;
- Responsibility of free and fair election management with universal democratic standards;
- Independence, impartiality, objectivity, professionalism and excellence: guiding principles for ECN to move ahead.





