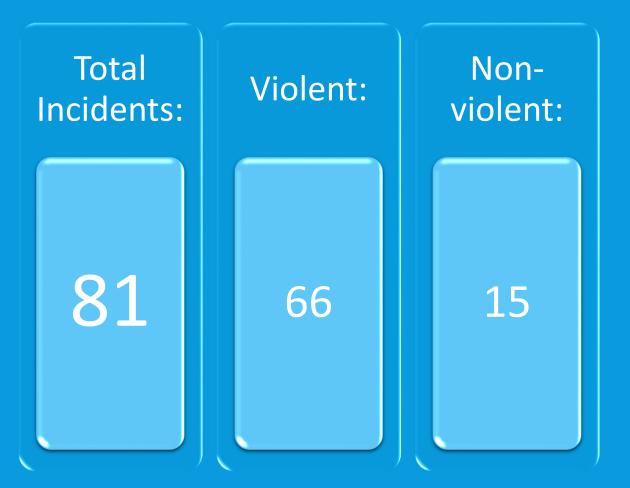
Factsheet: Electoral Violence and Contestation Local Election- First Phase, May 12 – 14, 2017 *

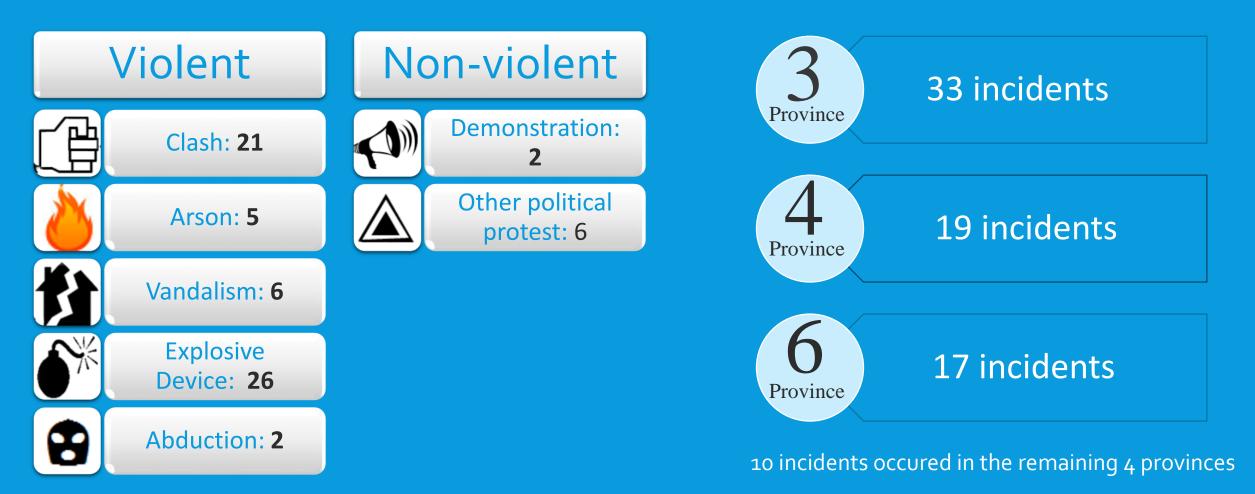




+ based on preliminary data recorded by NepalMonitor.org until 15.05.2017 at noon.

Factsheet: Electoral Violence and Contestation

Forms of Incidents

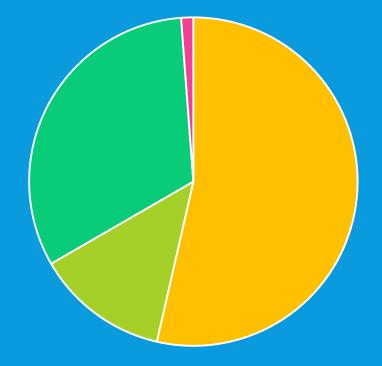


Factsheet: Electoral Violence and Contestation

Actors Involved in violent incidents

Major Political Parties • 27	CPN (Chand) • 15
Unclear (suspected CPN) • 25	Security Forces At least 6

Which election related issues led to most incidents?



Contestation regarding implementation and legitimacy of election
 Contestation related to Code of Conduct Violation
 Contestations between rival parties
 Intraparty competition

Factsheet: Electoral Violence and Contestation

Incidents related to Communist Party of Nepal

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In Kalikot, cadres of Communist Party of Nepal (CPN), led by Netra Bikram Chand, tried to actively disrupt elections by attempting to seize and destroy ballot boxes in Naraharinath rural municipality on May 14. Reportedly, eight police personnel were injured in the incident and one person died and three were injured as a result of police firing.

The previous day, on May 13, the CPN had announced a Nepal Bandh to disrupt the elections. The bandh was reported effective in several districts in Western Nepal. During the bandh, a number of socket bombs, IEDs, and suspicious objects were found throughout the country's roadside, or near candidates' homes and polling centers. Minor blasts occurred in Kaski, Nuwakot, Kalikot, Rupandehi and Jumla. Bombs were found, and later defused, in Dhangadi, Kaski, Chitwan, Myaqdi, Gorkha, Tanahun, Dhading and Sindhupalchowk districts. In Bajura, Parbat and Kailali, vehicles were vandalized and in Mugu, cadres of CPN seized and destroyed election materials in Shobha Gaun of Rara Chhaya Nath Municipality. On the morning of election day, explosive devices were found and neutralized in Bhaktapur, Kathmandu, Kavre and Dailekh. A minor explosion was recorded in Nuwakot. These devices appear to have been aimed at scaring voters and no casualties were reported. A candidate in Chitwan and Makwanpur each were allegedly abducted by CPN cadres, although reports have not been confirmed yet.



Electoral Violence in Dolakha

In Dolakha, a district that had seen electoral violence during the 2013 CA election, the situation was tense in several polling stations since the morning and incidents were reported throughout the election day. An individual was killed and 20 were injured in a police firing to control the mob trying to disrupt the election process in Melung rural municipality. In Tamakoshi rural municipality, a clash between NC and CPN-UML caused six injuries. In the same rural municipality, police fired warning shots at a polling center after Maoist Center and NC cadres attempted to seize remaining ballot papers. The previous day in another ward of Tamakoshi, the husband of a UML candidate was temporarily abducted by the cadres of Nepal Congress (NC) during a clash. He was released the same day. Some voters were injured when an unidentified person opened fire in Baiteshwor rural municipality polling center.



