Welcome to the sixth Citizen Helpdesk Bulletin! The Citizen Helpdesk is a group of young volunteers we call Community Frontline Associates (CFAs) who gather and disseminate information on critical issues affecting Nepali citizens- to eliminate information gaps between the government, the media, donor organizations and communities; and improve collective decision-making.

**Concerns**

**DHUNEBESHI, DHADING**

“Can a migrant worker renew his/her work permit right from the country where he/she is based in if his/her work contract expires?”

**MELAMCHI, SINDHUPALCHWOK**

“Is it possible for the family members of the migrant worker to renew his/her work permit from Nepal if his/her contract expires?”

**Answers**

Till now, there are no policies made that allow one to renew their work permit from the country of destination. For its renewal, the migrant worker whose contract has expired has to be present at the Department of Foreign Employment-Tahachal branch.

However, the government of Nepal is planning to enact a policy from July 16th (Srawan 1st) that will allow one to renew their work permit from the Nepal Diplomatic Missionaries based in a particular country. So, if this policy comes into implementation then a migrant worker can easily renew their work permit from the country they are based in.

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A migrant worker is required to go through a medical test to determine his health status. By doing so, he/she can avoid problems while doing the medical test once again in the destination country.

Sometimes a fake medical report is made if a migrant worker fails the medical test. Such report can lead to deportation as another test has to be done in the destination country.

As per the system, the visa is provided by the country of destination only after submitting the medical report. Moreover, this report is also required by the government of Nepal to legally provide the work permit to the migrant worker.

If a migrant worker, having passed the medical test in Nepal is deported for failing the medical test in the destination country then he/she can claim for compensation within the total of 105 days after the date of his medical test in Nepal. For that he/she must submit an application to the expert committee together with a genuine medical report summarized by the authorized medical centers with a hologram attached to it, a work permit, a two way flight ticket, a document proving the deportation due to medical test failure, passport’s photocopy, receipts from the Nepal Health Professional Federation and other required documents.
Out of the total grant of Rs 3 lakhs that was supposed to be given to the earthquake survivors in the beneficiary list, Rs 125,000 was meant for installing an alternative energy in the house such as Solar and Bio Gas or for building a toilet.

After the survivor completes the house, a public engineer will come and inspect whether the house has been built as per the criteria and whether at least one of the alternative energies is installed or not. He/she will then write a recommendation letter if the house is found eligible only after which the survivor gets the final installment of Rs 1 lakh.

However, if the house is made as per the criteria set by the government but no alternative energies or a toilet is built then in such case only Rs 75,000 will be provided.

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After failing to find a source for livelihood, Thagendra Tamang from Banepa - 4 Kavrepalanchowk obtained loan and prepared himself to go to Malaysia for work with an aim to improve the financial status of his family. However, the expectation was far from reality. His salary in Malaysia was only enough to source his living and he was continuously engulfed in tension on how to repay his loan.

Nevertheless, he eventually repaid the loan after a severe hard-work and returned to Nepal after 4 years in Malaysia. His work experience did not give him financial growth as aimed for but it did teach him the importance of work. So, aiming to do something right here in Nepal, he spent some time trying to understand the environment after his return. Finally, he settled for starting a nursery business for which he partnered with his father and rented 16 square feet of land. And since then his past struggles have been serving as life lessons for him and he only has happy days to rejoice now.

Registering the enterprise under a name “Madya Pahadi Nursery”, he has been producing and selling a famous plant known as ‘Bhodhichitwa’. The current market price of this baby plant is around Rs 250 to Rs 300. Other plants are also produced in his nursery and reportedly, the earning has been pretty good.

Thagendra is one of the core examples who show that Nepal is a land of tremendous possibilities. If one can invest time and energy in Nepal, he/she does not have to go abroad for job and drown in heavy loans.
Know Before You Go - the latest Government Decisions

- The financial support provided by the Foreign Employment Promotion Board (Link)
- Radio Jingle on foreign migration (Link)
- A book on Improvement and exception regarding mud house (Link)
- 10 do's of foreign employment process by migrant workers (Link)

The sources of the information, rumours and issues presented here are collected from CFAs, community meetings, development agencies and face-to-face discussions in communities with over 733 people in 4 districts between 1st – 30th June 2017. The issues highlighted are chosen on the basis of prevalence and relevance. The information presented in the bulletin is accurate at the time of issue.

Citizen Helpdesk Bulletin is brought to you by Accountability Lab in collaboration with Local Interventions Group.