The terror of moths is everywhere. What does it actually do?
The moths are considered as the cause of SHAPU disease that hampers eyesight.

Children between the age of 12 to 18 are being vaccinated abroad. When will the vaccination start in Nepal?
If we consider the present preparation, children of that age group could be vaccinated in Mangsir and Poush

Is foreign employment the last option for employment now?
She returned to Nepal deciding that she wouldn’t go back again. After living in Nepal for three years and not getting any work, she was compelled to go abroad again.
FACT SHEET

Psychological and economic torture among the most reported forms of violence

National Women Commission Helpline-1145 Factsheet
Date: Nov 21, 2017 - June 30, 2021

- Psychological Torture: 6,442
- Physical Assault: 3,995
- Economic Torture: 3,625
- Legal Issues: 1,630
- Character Assassination: 829
- Sexual Harassment: 517
- Polygamy: 392

The above data shows that majority of complaints made on National Women Commission’s (NWC) helpline is psychological torture, followed by physical assault and economic torture. This shows that the forms of gender-based violence that have been mostly reported are more non-violent in nature. Although, the number of violent nature and polygamy is low, it is assumed that women are still not secure enough to report cases. These are issues deep rooted in our society, and requires the government to intervene at a grassroot level. Educating family members from an early age and changing the way society perceives gender is necessary.
The moth is considered to be the cause of eye damaging SHAPU disease. Usually, the SHAPU disease appears in the form of epidemics in the central hills of Nepal between Bhadra to Mangsir. It is said that if the symptoms of the disease aren’t treated within 28 to 48 hours, then one may lose their eyesight. Its symptoms include sudden redness of one eye, inability to see in light, immediate loss of vision, and sore eyes. To avoid this, do not turn on very bright lights, close the windows and doors in the evening and at night, and sleep only by turning off the lights in the bedroom or by lighting a dim light.

Source: https://cutt.ly/lEQKsqx

The government is preparing to bring Moderna and Pfizer vaccines for children in the age group between 12 to 18 years. According to the Ministry of Health and Population, based on current preparations, the children in this age group can be vaccinated from Mangsir to Poush. The government is preparing to bring 4 million Moderna and 6 million Pfizer.

Source: https://cutt.ly/AMEk604

The foreign nationals are required to submit the following documents when applying visa for Nepal:
- Evidence of completion of 14 days of vaccination against COVID-19
- Evident of COVID-19 negative report taken within 72 hours of being checked in for the flight
- Proof of hotel booking in Nepal
- Log in to www.ccmc.gov.np and fill in the online form and submit a copy of the same at the immigration entry point in Nepal.

Source: https://www.tourism.gov.np/files/NOTICE%20MANAGER_FILES/
COVID-19 VACCINE UPDATE

Total doses of the vaccine received 17,800,000

- Covishield: 3,191,420
- Vero Cell: 5,800,000
- Johnson & Johnson: 1,534,850
- Donation from India: 1,100,000
- Purchased from India: 1,000,000
- Gavi (COVAX): 345,000
- Bhutan: 230,000
- Japan (COVAX): 513,420
- Donation from China: 1,800,000
- Purchased from China: 4,000,000
- Purchased from the USA: 1,534,850

Undisclosed = 7,273,730

Total population over 18 years (eligible population): 20,291,254
Percentage of 18+ years of people fully vaccinated: 29.74%
Total doses of vaccine required to vaccinate 18+ population: 37,512,808

IS THE ADMINISTRATION OF VACCINES IN DIFFERENT PROVINCES PROPERLY CALCULATED? OR IS IT DONE RANDOMLY?

COCAP
Due to shortage of restaurant workers in Kuwait, both the salary and the workload of the workers working at the restaurant will increase.

Kuwait

• The inability to bring in workers from outside has caused a shortage of workers in hotels and restaurants due to which both the salary and the workload of the workers working in the company will increase.

• A passenger coming from India was arrested at Kuwait airport with 1,004 pieces of tramadol (Tramadol is a very strong painkiller). Thus, when traveling with medicine, you need to have a doctor's prescription. Please make sure to make an appointment from the website of PACI or SahelU before visiting PACI except for collecting civil id cards.

Qatar

From 26th September 2021, Qatar Railways will resume metro link bus services at the routes: Al Messila M207, Al Doha Al Jaddeda M112, Al Doha Al Jaddeda M113, Umm Ghuwailina M116, Al Matar Al Qadeem

You can listen to our Facebook live at www.facebook.com/shramik.sanjal every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday evening UAE time (8:00 PM), Kuwait (7:00 PM) and Malaysia (12 Midnight).
Bhagarathi Chaudhary lives in the Kamaiya Camp located Ward. No 12 of Dhangadhi Sub-Metropolitan City. She is about 38 years of age. She has two sons and a daughter. The Government of Nepal declared the liberation of Kamaiyas in 2057 BS. The government then provided land to freed Kamaiyas in the camp. Since then, she also began to live in the camp. She got married at an early age. Her husband died within five years of her marriage. After the husband’s death, Bhagarathi took on the responsibility of raising three kids. She used to face a hard time to make ends meet. She spent many days without eating anything.

An acquaintance who saw her grief closely advised her to go abroad for employment. Seeing no other option, she took a loan and went to Kuwait as a domestic worker. After reaching Kuwait, her actual days of sorrow began. Chaudhary, who went to look after a baby, had to do all the housework. On top of that, her sorrow was only enhanced as she wouldn’t understand the language and the host would abuse and beat her. Although she went to work for two years, she tried to return after nine years. She confessed with the manpower company sending her to Kuwait that she couldn’t work there. The landlord knew about it and kicked her out of the house without giving her anything except the clothes she was wearing. The manpower company again assigned her for domestic work in another house. She stayed there for three years and nine months before returning to Nepal.

She said “After everyone said that hair falls out due to cancer, I went to a medical center in Dhangadhi for a check up. Everything came out normal during the check up. I don’t have money to go to a good hospital for an examination.” She is now staying in the hope that someone will help her.

She returned to Nepal deciding that she wouldn’t go back again. After living in Nepal for three years and not getting any work, she was forced to go abroad again.
The risk of COVID has not been totally eliminated. As the number of vaccines are less and population high, the available vaccines are not even enough for those at Birendranagar. So we have requested additional vaccines. The risk of COVID has not decreased and the festive season has already started. As a large number of people are expected to come from India and other places to Karnali we have started promotions for awareness campaigns. The police have been requesting to avoid crows and adopt the health guidelines. We will form a strategy for this and way forward.

During the time of COVID, the incidence of violence against women among the flood victims staying at the temporary settlements in Girighat, Barahatal Rural Municipality has increased. After constant attempts at harassment upon us, we, along with other women and males from the community, reached the police. The harassment of the sisters in the slums has not stopped yet, but due to the constant surveillance of the police it has not led to the same abuse as before. This mistreatment of the poor females has made us even more frustrated. Such events take us back to the hardship of spending 9 years at a temporary settlement beside the road.
FAIR FACTS is an open platform that connects citizens, leaders and institutions; and exchanges authentic information to tackle misinformation and popular myths around Covid-19 in Nepal. The ongoing crisis of the Coronavirus pandemic demands quick, scientific and fair information around health services, livelihoods, and social security. With FAIR FACTS we build an ecosystem of changemakers and use the power of real stories and voices from all corners of the country for a disaster response mechanism that is fair and equitable.

Covid-19 is not just a health crisis but also exacerbates a lack of integrity and accountability in governance systems. To help beat this virus effectively, we track facts, share helpful information, and build unlikely networks.

DISCLAIMER
The sources of rumors, information, and issues presented here are collected from a variety of organizations, government agencies, international organizations, news articles, social media, and Community Frontliners in all 7 provinces of Nepal, as well as the CivActs team based on their conversations with different people, directly and indirectly, over the past week. The issues highlighted are chosen based on prevalence, relevance, and its potential impact on society. The information presented here is correct at the time of the issue.