Access to Food: Most of the refugee households in Gurbuz, Matun, Nadir Shah Kot, Tani and Tere Zai districts of Khost, and Sarobi district of Paktika province, are relying on purchase to buy food, while only some HHs are using coping strategies, such as relying on less expensive foods. The majority of refugee HHs in Mando Zai district of Khost, and Urgun district of Paktika province, are relying on food assistance, with a limited number relying on purchase to access food.

Income Sources: Casual labour is the main source of income for most of the refugees in Nadir Shah Kot, Tani and Tere Zai districts of Khost, and Sarobi and Urgun districts of Paktika, with a limited number of refugee HHs relying on petty trading and income support from relatives. The refugees in Gurbuz and Matun districts of Khost are mainly relying on financial support from relatives, or family members living abroad. The refugees in Mando Zai district of Khost province are mainly relying on humanitarian assistance.

Access to services: The refugee HHs in Gurbuz, Matun, Nadir Shah Kot and Tere Zai districts of Khost, and Urgun district of Paktika, have limited access to drinking water and education for their children. Limited access to health facilities and children’s education was reported in Mando Zai and Tani districts of Khost, and Sarobi district of Paktika.

Recent Returns: In the past 2 months (Nov—Dec 2016), between 100-200 refugee HHs from each of the assessed districts were reported to have returned to Pakistan.

The Pakistani refugees are settled in Gurbuz, Matun, Mando Zai, Nader Shah Kot, Tani, Tere Zai and Spera districts of Khost province, and Sarobi, Urgun, Gomal and Barmal districts of Paktika province.

The Pakistani refugees left their country over 2 years ago, mainly due to insecurity and conflict in the Waziristan area. The purpose of this mVAM assessment is to better understand the current situation of the Pakistani refugees located in the certain districts of Khost and Paktika provinces and to share these updates with humanitarian agencies for their consideration.

The mVAM assessment took place in all the districts with high number of refugees, except in Gomal and Barmal districts of Paktika and Spera district of Khost province, which have insecurities and limited mobile network connectivity.

The data collection took place between 24th – 26th January 2017. In total 80 mobile interviews (10/districts) were conducted with the key informants, such as shura leaders, tribal elders, district directors and members of the Community Development Councils (CDCs).
**Khost Province**

### Gurbuz District:
- **Refugee households**: have over 3,000 HHs
- **Returned to Pakistan in past 2 months**: over 200 HHs
- **Food access**: most have access to sufficient food through purchase, with a limited number of HHs using coping strategies, such as relying on less expensive foods
- **Income**: rely on support from relatives living abroad; a few HHs relying on casual labour, petty trade and humanitarian assistance
- **Casual labour work**: available 2-3 days per week with an average daily rate of AFN 350
- **Limited access**: drinking water and children’s education

### Matun (Khost centre) District:
- **Refugee households**: have under 500 HHs
- **Returned to Pakistan in past 2 months**: between 50-100 HHs
- **Food access**: most rely on purchase with some HHs using food coping strategies such as relying on less expensive food
- **Income**: most rely on casual labour and petty trading, with a limited number relying on humanitarian assistance
- **Casual labour work**: available 2-3 days per week with a daily rate of AFN 300
- **Limited access**: drinking water and children’s education

### Nadir Shah Kot District:
- **Refugee households**: have under 500 HHs
- **Returned to Pakistan in past 2 months**: between 100-200 HHs
- **Food access**: most rely on purchase with some HHs using food coping strategies such as relying on less expensive food
- **Income**: most rely on casual labour and petty trading, with a limited number relying on humanitarian assistance
- **Casual labour work**: available 2-3 days per week with a daily rate of AFN 300
- **Limited access**: drinking water and children’s education

### Mando Zayi District:
- **Refugee households**: have under 500 HHs
- **Returned to Pakistan in past 2 months**: between 100-200 HHs
- **Food access**: most rely on food assistance to access food, with some also relying on food purchase
- **Income**: mostly relying on humanitarian assistance, with few HHs relying on casual labour and petty trading
- **Casual labour work**: available 1-2 days per week with a daily rate of AFN 300
- **Limited access**: health facilities and children’s education

### Tani District:
- **Refugee households**: have under 500 HHs
- **Returned to Pakistan in past 2 months**: over 200 HHs
- **Food access**: most rely on purchase to access food. Some HHs are using coping strategies, such as relying on less expensive food
- **Income**: most rely on casual labour, petty trading and support from relatives living abroad
- **Casual labour work**: available 2-3 days per week with a daily rate of AFN 300
- **Limited access**: health facilities, drinking water and children’s education

### Tere Zayi District:
- **Refugee households**: have under 500 HHs
- **Returned to Pakistan in past 2 months**: over 200 HHs
- **Food access**: most rely on their food through purchase, with some HH relying on humanitarian assistance
- **Income**: mostly rely on casual labour, petty trading and support from relatives
- **Casual labour work**: available 2-3 days per week with a daily rate of AFN 300
- **Limited access**: health facilities, drinking water and children’s education
Paktika Province

Sarobi district:
- Refugee households: under 500 HHs
- Returned to Pakistan in past 2 months: between 100-200 HHs
- Food access: most are relying on purchase, with some also relying humanitarian assistance
- Income: mostly relying on casual labour, petty trading, with a few HHs relying on support from relatives living abroad
- Casual labour work: availability 2-3 days per week, with a daily rate of AFN 200
- Limited access: health facilities and children’s education

The below information is the same for all the assessed districts:
- The refugees are living in these districts for the last 2 years
- All the refugee HHs have access to markets. No negative impact of the refugees on markets
- Most of the refugees received some form of assistance in the past 2 months (food, cash or shelter)
- Priority needs are: food, shelter, children’s education and health facilities

Urgun district:
- Refugee households: under 500 HHs
- Returned to Pakistan in past 2 months: under 50 HHs
- Food access: half are relying on purchase and half on humanitarian assistance
- Income: most rely on casual labour and petty trading, with a few HHs relying on support from relatives living abroad
- Casual labour work: availability 2-3 days per week with a daily rate of AFN 250
- Limited access: drinking water and children’s education

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mVAM AFGHANISTAN - PAKISTANI REGUEES UPDATE #1 - KHOST AND PAKTIKA PROVINCES

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REPORT RELEASED 27 February 2017