

2025-26 Winterization Strategy

General

Pakistan experiences winter season from November to February every year with snowfall mostly over Northern Regions. Likely hazards associated with winter include avalanches, landslides, cold waves, blizzards and fog in different parts of the country. With climate change driven extreme weather patterns experienced during in the recent years including around mid-August 2025, unusually heavy monsoon rains triggered flash floods, landslides, and debris flows across several northern districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Gilgit Baltistan provinces, and Pakistan Administered Kashmir causing widespread destruction. This was followed by the worst riverine flooding experienced by Punjab Province in nearly four decades as torrential rains and upstream discharges swelled the three major rivers of Sutlej, Chenab, and Ravi. Flash flooding, heavy to very heavy rainfalls and thunderstorms in Balochistan affected several districts including those which are vulnerable to harsh winter weather. As winter approaches, these conditions pose significant risks to vulnerable communities, particularly those in flood-affected areas. This winter strategy aims to address the urgent needs of affected populations for survival and avoiding health and protection concerns during winter season. This strategy integrates gender considerations to ensure that the specific needs of women, children, elderly, and marginalized groups are addressed during the winter response.

Identification of Need

There is an urgent need for gender-responsive winterization support in colder regions specifically in snow bound areas, as extreme weather in certain affected areas may further endanger lives. Shelter, NFI and other sectoral life-saving support are a priority in order to protect flood-affected and vulnerable households, as well as communities prone to harsh winters from the elements.

PMD's Seasonal Winter Forecast (December – February), based on regional and global climate prediction models validated and verified through WMO-supported systems, indicates near-normal to slightly below-normal rainfall and temperatures will be slightly above normal over most parts of the country. While localized cold spells are likely due to passing western disturbances. Current oceanic and atmospheric analyses indicate the presence of a weak to moderate La Niña phase over the equatorial Pacific Ocean. Historically, La Niña conditions tend to suppress the intensity and frequency of winter weather systems over South and Southwest Asia, including Pakistan.

This strategy advocates for an immediate response to these needs and provides recommendations on minimum winterization standards. In cold climates, with temperatures below freezing, people will die within one day without adequate protection from the severe winter/harsh weather impacts. In addition, rain and wind increase heat transfer away from the body. Therefore, survival is often dependent upon prioritizing the distribution of NFIs to best provide thermal comfort (*Selecting NFIs for Shelter, IASC, Emergency Shelter Cluster, 2008*)

The recently published Pakistan 2025 Monsoon Floods: Support Plan for Relief and Early Recovery (Oct 2025–Apr 2026)¹ (OCHA, October 2025) emphasizes that winter-response and winterization efforts are a priority in the coming months in response to the widespread flood-damage and elevated vulnerability of affected populations. The support plan highlights that almost 334,000 people (47,680 families) are in need for winterization support in 14 prioritized districts (both High and Medium) in Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provinces and Gilgit-Baltistan identified by the RNA. Under the support plan the winterization needs are quantified around 3.5 million USD. Mobilization of the required resources for the overall support plan remains incomplete and significant funding gaps persist.

Target districts

58 target districts are identified in consultation with PDMAs, GBDMA, and SDMA for winter response. It is estimated that more than 6.74 million vulnerable population will be affected on varying degrees from winter 2025-26 in high-altitude and flood 2025 -affected districts in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit Baltistan, Punjab, Balochistan, Azad Jammu & Kashmir and

¹ [Pakistan 2025 Monsoon Floods: Support Plan for Relief and Early Recovery \(October 2025 - April 2026\) - Pakistan | ReliefWeb](#)

Balochistan. These areas face below zero degree temperatures, infrastructure disruptions, and limited access to heating and shelter. Additionally in north Sindh districts temperature goes below in the range of 4-6 degree and the affected people from 2022 floods are still living in make-shifts arrangement while government housing project is progress and in full swing. As winter has arrived in most of the affected areas the timeframe for action is extremely limited. The winter response is planned in a 6 months window from October 2025 – March 2026.

Province	Prioritized Districts (by SNFI Sector)	Criteria
Balochistan	12 districts - Chaman, Harnai, Kalat, Killa Saifulla, Killa Abdullah, Kharezat, Loralai, Mastung, Pishin, Quetta, Ziarat, Zhob	- Districts affected by 2025 floods and prone to cold weather and/or not yet receiving assistance. - Areas that will most likely have extreme weather condition (snow bound areas i.e., North and Northwestern parts of country) - Districts that are inaccessible in winters hard to reach area due to snow or bad roads. - Poverty.
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	12 districts - Buner, Swat, Shangla, Upper Chitral, Lower Chitral, Upper Kohistan, Lower Kohistan, Upper Manshera, Upper Dir, Orakzai, Kurram, Kohistan (Kolai Palas), Khyber	
Punjab	10 districts - Murree, Bahawalpur, Khanewal, Multan, Muzaffargarh, Bahawalnagar, Hafizabad, Okara, Rahim Yar Khan	
Sindh	6 districts - Dadu, Jacobabad, Kashmore, Naushero Feroz, Sujawal, Thatta	
Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJ&K)	9 districts - Bagh, Bhimber, Haveli, Jhelum valley, Kotli, Muzaffarabad, Neelum Valley, Sudhnoti, Poonch	
Gilgit-Baltistan (GB)	8 districts - Astor, Diamar, Ghizar, Ghanche, Kharmang, Skardu, Shigar, Upper Hunza	

Winters-2025/26- Shelter NFI CCCM Sector Preparedness

Shelter NFI CCCM Sector timely initiated winter 2025/26 preparedness in last week of October 2025, considering the start of winter season in North KP, Balochistan and GB. The following measures have been taken by the sector so far.

- Winter contingency planning, stocks mapping with partners and PDMA started in mid October 2025
- National SNFI sector meeting for finalization of Winter strategy held on 30th October 2025

Shelter NFIs Sector caseload

Due to the funding landscape and availability of limited resources, Shelter/NFI sector will target 20% of the estimated vulnerable population that is 1.340 million (191,458 households) exposed to winter season during Oct 2025 – Mar 2026 across Pakistan. The total affected population is estimated is coordinated with respective P/S/GB- DMAs.

Provinces	Caseload (Affected families)	Total Affected population	Sector Target Population	Target Number of Families	Sector coverage to date	Gap
Balochistan	145,000	934,453	186,891	26,699	12,010	14,689
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	558,733	3,911,132	782,226	111,747	18,170	93,577
Sindh	53,189	372,323	74,465	10,638	4,600	6,038
Punjab	165,943	1,161,601	232,320	33,189	4,100	29,089
Gilgit-Baltistan	24,281	169,964	33,993	4,856	1,623	3,233
Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK)	21,653	151,568	30,314	4,331	2,200	2,131
Total	968,798	6,701,040	1,340,208	191,458	42,703	148,755

- Distributed Stocks/ Sector Coverage as part of 2025 monsoon floods response

Provinces	Blankets/Quilts	Bedding & Mats	Plastic Mats	Winter Kits
Azad Kashmir	4,000	-	4,000	2,200
Balochistan	-	-	-	12,010
Gilgit Baltistan	1,333	-	1,333	1,623
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	20,894	7,145	17,234	18,170
Punjab	20,885	-	19,500	4,100
Sindh	3,190	-	3,190	4,600
TOTAL	50,302	7,145	45,257	42,703

- Winter stocks mapping

Province Wise Available Stock						
Province	BALOCHISTAN	ICT	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
# of Blankets	-	-	1,200	-	-	1,200
# of Winterization Kits	-	2039	-	1600	732	4,371
# of Warm Cloths	-	-	1200	-	-	1,200
# of Stoves	-	-	-	-	-	0
# of Quilts	-	-	-	-	-	0
Other	-	-	-	-	-	0

Under Procurement Stock						
Province	BALOCHISTAN	ICT	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
# of Blankets	-	-	-	-	-	-
# of Winterization Kits	-	22,000	4,841	580	-	27,241
# of Warm Cloths	-	-	-	-	-	-
# of Stoves	-	-	-	-	-	-
# of Quilts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contingency Cash Fund for Winterization (USD)	-	-	98,641	-	-	98,641

Gap Analysis for Winter Response

- Per Province analysis

Provinces	Target Number of Families	Sector coverage to date (Monsoon Response)	Gap
Balochistan	26,699	12,010	14,689
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	111,747	18,170	93,577
Sindh	10,638	4,600	6,038
Punjab	33,189	4,100	29,089
Gilgit-Baltistan	4,856	1,623	3,233
Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK)	4,331	2,200	2,131
Total	191,458	42,703	148,755

- **As per requirement of winter kits**

Winter Kits	Numbers
Total Need	191,458
Sector Coverage (Monsoon 2025 Response)	42,703
Available /under process stocks	30,942
Gap	117,813

- **As per Financial gap**

Unit Price per winter kit	\$ 50
Funding required to meet the gap	\$ 5,890,665
Availability of Contingency funds with Sector Partners	\$ 98,641
Financial Ask by Sector	\$ 5,792,024

Winterization approaches

To maximize inclusive assistance and protection for those in need, the Winterization Strategy for Shelter & NFI advocates that the following two approaches be undertaken simultaneously:

1. Accelerated and increased distribution of gender-responsive winterized emergency shelter & NFI kits (see Annex A)

The approved Winter Kit includes 2 double blankets/quilts, 2 adult shawls, 4 children's shawls, and 1/2 cotton mattress. This is the primary winterization activity in Pakistan by the SNFI sector during winter response. Some stocks / funding are in place, but large gaps remain.

The SNFI sector prioritized winter kits provision as part of flood 2025 relief and response packages to ensure protection vulnerable population including women, girls and children who lost houses and household assets. The SNFI sector reached almost 43,000 families through winter kits provision in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan, Punjab, Gilgit-Baltistan, Azad Jammu Kashmir and Sindh.

2. Provision of winterized Transitional Shelter (see Annex B)

Certain shelter sector members have experience of implementing winterized transitional shelter programs in Pakistan. In areas like GB and Chitral partners may consider provision of tarpaulins, insulation sheets, CGIs, toolkits. Those who have experience and immediate implementing capacity are encouraged to act in the target areas.

3. Integrated Gender and Protection Measures

All interventions will ensure dignity, safety, and accessibility. Gender-sensitive distribution mechanisms, separate queues, and accessible facilities will be prioritized. Coordination with Protection (including GBV and child protection) and Gender Task Force (GiHA) will ensure referrals, protection risk mapping, and safe heating practices.

4. Cross-Cutting: Gender, Age, and Protection Considerations

The strategy ensures inclusive targeting and accountability, aligned with IASC and Sphere standards. Specific measures include:

- Prioritize assistance for women-headed households, elderly, children, and persons with disabilities.
- Ensure culturally appropriate clothing and gender-sensitive NFIs.
- Distribution points designed for privacy, accessibility, and crowd safety.
- Integrate GBV risk mitigation and PSEA standards in all operations.
- Establish community feedback and complaints mechanisms (CFMs).
- Promote women's participation in community-based shelter committees.

As minimum standards, assistance should support households to have a structurally safe shelter with an average temperature of 18 °C, free from leaks and drafts. Shelter Sector has developed priorities along with and corresponding activities with a winterization focus

- **Minimum package of essential household items**

The key shelter priority is to keep the immediate space around bodies warm. This is provided primarily by warm clothes and bedding. The key needs are for blankets. The secondary shelter priority is to provide protection from the elements, by providing a waterproof roof. Adequate Drainage is also needed, so tools are needed to help prevent tents from flooding.

- **Winterization key messages**

Shelter partners to coordinate with shelter sector on disseminating key messages for winterization: dress right; stay active; fire safety; conserve energy, heat appropriately and protected from floods; maintain your shelter; and considerations for vulnerable individuals.

- **Prevent heat loss from the shelter.**

Ground insulation and bedding are key in preventing heat loss to the ground and will help survival through periods of cold. Providing thick quilts or high-quality blankets can provide personal insulation from the ground, whilst closed cell foam, or raised wooden floors will reduce this heat loss. Plastic sheeting is a key basic flooring component preventing rising damp. To ensure a warm living environment, wind proofing is essential. Draughts can be blocked by plastic sheeting, canvas, or blankets over gaps. Draughts can also be blocked at ground level by building low walls (or excavating downwards if there is no risk of flooding). Additional Tools may be required to complete this.

- **Provision of stoves**

The use of stoves to heat internal spaces is dependent on the fuel availability, and choice of stove must consider of where the fuel comes from. Cooking and heating functions of stoves should be considered separately, and care needs to be taken with reducing fire risk. Smoke is a common cause of respiratory infections and eye disease. Care should also be taken with toxic exhaust gases such as carbon monoxide build up. (*Selecting NFIs for Shelter, IASC, Emergency Shelter Cluster, 2008*)



Winters-2025/26 Scenarios (Aligned with NDMA/PMD Outlook)

Scenario	Key Considerations
Scenario 1 – Most Likely (Normal to Below Normal)	<p>Less rainfall / snow in northern parts of country; Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit Baltistan, Punjab (Murree) and AJ&K.</p> <p>Nearly Normal / beneficial rainfall in respective southern parts of the country; Punjab and Sindh, whereas Balochistan to have nearly normal rainfall and snowfall in higher altitudes / mountainous areas.</p> <p>Temperatures decline on a steady scale during winters.</p> <p>Development of fog / mist in low-lying / plain areas of the country.</p> <p>Dust-raising windstorms are likely/ expected in Southern Punjab and Northern Sindh.</p> <p>Extreme winter events (blizzards, cold waves, ice-storms, hailstorms) considered less-likely, however, cannot be ruled out entirely.</p>
Scenario- 2 (Likely) - Normal	<p>Normal snowfall north, near-average temps, freezing rain risk, cold waves.</p>

<p>Scenario-3 (Less Likely) - Above Normal</p>	<p>Above Normal rainfall / snowfall in northern parts of the country; Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit Baltistan, Punjab (Murree) and AJ&K.</p> <p>Normal rainfall in respective southern parts of the country; Southern Punjab and Sindh, whereas Balochistan to have nearly normal rainfall and snowfall in higher altitudes / mountainous areas.</p> <p>Temperatures will decline at an increased pace during winter season.</p> <p>Development of fog / mist in low-lying / plain areas of the country will be experienced during the earlier part of the season.</p> <p>Dust-raising windstorms will be less likely Southern Punjab and Northern Sindh.</p> <p>There is a likelihood of flash flooding in parts of Balochistan, where soil is already saturated and many check dams were damaged.</p>
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Annex A: SHELTER Sector RECOMMENDED NFI KIT FOR FLOODS RESPONSE

The underlined items provide winterized support.

NFI KITS – suggested		
Jerry cans/ hygiene kits/ mosquito nets etc. are not included as they are covered by the WASH and Health Clusters		
High priority	<u>Blankets* / Quilts**</u>	4 single or 2 double (Northern areas)
	<u>As per the winter scenario in the different regions</u>	3 single (Southern areas)
	<u>Warm shawls</u>	2 adult, 4 children
	<u>Cotton mattress</u>	1 / 2
	<u>Sleeping mat</u>	1
Lower priority	<u>Fuel efficient cooking stove***</u> (with access to appropriate fuel)	1
	<u>Clothes****</u> (fabric and sewing kit preferable to clothes)	1
	<u>Solar / emergency Light*****</u>	1
	<u>Floor sheets or ground mats</u>	1

* Fewer blankets are required in southern areas.

** Quilts or thermal blankets for snow bound areas in GB, AJK and KP.

*** In previous emergencies in Pakistan, fire outbreaks in tents and temporary settlements have led to the banning of stove distribution. All stoves and lamp distribution programs should be accompanied by fire safety public information and preparedness.

****In the immediate aftermath of the flooding, clothes are a significant need. However, to reach coverage of the largest number of families there will be delays in distribution.

*****In snow covered areas, the emergency light is required.

Suggested clothing package:

- Winter Jacket Adult (M or L)- 3 units
- Winter Jacket Children (children M)- 4 units
- Winter undergarments for Children (children M)-4 sets
- Socks Adults- 6 pairs
- Socks for Children (children S-M) 8 pairs
- Warm Cap Adults- 2 units
- Warm Cap Children (children S-M)- 4 units
- Ladies winter shawl- 2 units

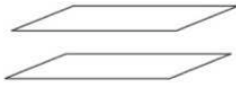
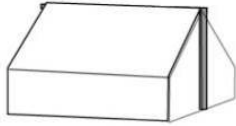
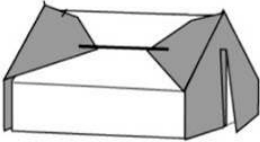


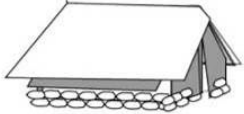
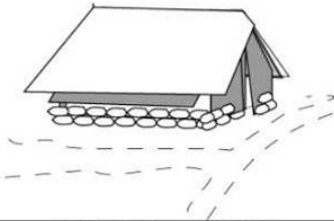
Annex B: 2025/26 Winterized Shelter Technical Guidelines

Winterized Tent

A winterized tent must be made of waterproof canvas and must have a strong supporting frame. It must provide a minimum of 12m² (130sq.ft.) covered area. Additionally, a winterized tent has the following components:

- **Fly sheet:** Separate fly sheet, usually made from canvas, which fits over the inner tent.
- **Flue manifold:** The inner tent and flysheet each have a metal plate with a hole in it. These plates are sewn in or fixed into a canvas pocket. This allows for a stove with a chimney to be placed inside the tent without the risk of the flue pipe igniting the canvas when hot.
- **Structural supports:** The poles which form the vertical supports, and the ridge beam should be made of a thick gauge steel (min 1.5mm) and with an external diameter of 35-50mm. This gives suitable structural resistance to both high winds and snow loading.
- **Inner lining:** The inner tent may have a light cotton (‘desouti’) lining.
- **Mud flaps / valences:** The tent must have rot proof mud flaps of suitable quality and length to allow the tent to be dug into the ground.

The following graphic illustrate¹ and example of how plastic sheeting, rope and sand bags may be used to winterize a tent:

Basic steps for insulating a ridge tent with plastic sheeting (This is an example only – there are many ways of insulating a tent)		
		
1. Select a well-drained and suitable site, noting prevailing wind and other features.	2. Lay ground sheet with insulation underneath or with mats on top	3. erect inner tent
		
4. Fold plastic sheeting over ends of tent tie the “ears” together	5. Cover the roof with a sheet of plastic (min 6mx4m)	6. Put on the flysheet
		
7. Cover the mud flaps with earth or with filled sand bags (20kg bags easiest)	8. Dig drainage ditches.	

→ Winter Adaptation of Tents by Beneficiary

Beneficiaries can upgrade tents in many ways. Sensible adaptations should be encouraged. Observed strategies adopted by beneficiaries from previous response include:

- Raising floors with timber or stone to reduce draughts and increase insulation.
- Digging in of valences /mud flaps to reduce drafts and risk of flooding.
- Construction of low walls, potentially head height walls to increase thermal mass and reduce drafts.
- Use of plastic sheeting or blankets over closed ends of tent to reduce drafts.
- Use of stoves for cooking and heating at key times of the day when cold is most intense.
- Excavating the interior space of tents to reduce ground level drafts where there is adequate drainage.

Kit for Winterization Upgrading of Tents

The basic materials required to winterize a tent are plastic sheeting and rope with blankets and floor insulation for personal shelter. Below are the priority items that a family will need to provide for tent winterization. The remaining materials to be distributed will depend on what families have already possess²:

Quantity	Material	Use
First priority		
2 per person	Blanket or quilt - high quality*	Personal shelter - ground insulation and personal cover
60m ²	plastic sheet**	covering - waterproofing / flooring
20m	20m Rope – UV stabilised	structural -support / fixing sheeting
	warm clothes. ***	Personal shelter
Second priority		
1x	Needle and 20m thread	structural - basic tent repairs and draught proofing
25m	5mm cord	structural - support / fixing sheeting
Third priority		
4mx4m	plastic straw mats / 10mm closed cell foam / carpet underlay****	Flooring
Fourth priority		
1	Cooking stove, heating stove 4 months fuel	Cooking – higher priority than heating. Type of stoves dependent on fuel availability.
2-2.5m	chimney pipe with bend for stove. Valve on flue to control flow	Chimney for stove if appropriate, 1.5mx1m chicken wire to prevent metal from touching tent.
Structural support – if required		
1 set	2m Steel Metal tent pole set – 1.5” diameter, 1.5mm min wall thickness	Replacement of damaged poles. – 2 upright, 1 cross piece jointed in middle. Alternatively, replacement tents may be provided for those most in need.
Community support		
1 per 20 families	Spade and pick axe	Community toolkit to help with digging of drainage and construction of low tent walls

* Minimum 2 high quality wool blankets **per family** (minimum TOG value of 2.0). If high quality synthetic blankets (generally brightly patterned fleece type material) or thick quilts are used, fewer than 2 may be used. Mattresses are the preferred form of ground insulation but are subject to logistics constraints.

sphere NFI standard 1 guidance note 3: “Provision of insulated sleeping mats to combat heat loss through the ground may be more effective than providing additional blankets”

** plastic sheeting - (OXFAM/MSF quality preferred, reinforced with bands) to wrap the tent and cover the floor. This corresponds to two or three 6mx4m plastic sheets.

*** clothes **must be winter clothes**, clean, compressed, sorted by age/size and gender and culturally appropriate.





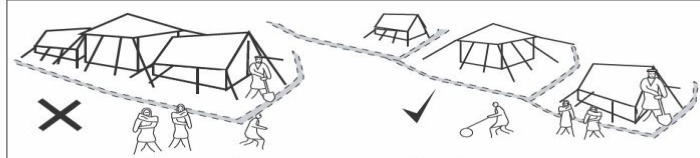


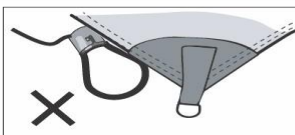
sphere NFI standard 1 guidance note 3: “Changes of clothing: individuals should have access to sufficient changes of clothing to ensure their thermal comfort, dignity and safety. This could entail the provision of more than one set of essential items, particularly underclothes, to enable laundering”

**** general ground insulation reduces ground heat losses. Partially flooring a room with blankets and plastic sheeting will allow people to sit reducing direct conductive heat loss.

Note that sandbags may also be used in the construction of basic walls.

FIRE SAFETY

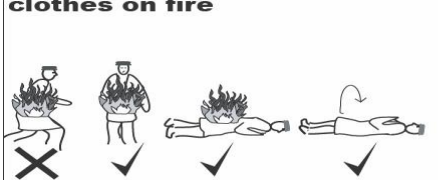


PREVENTION

<p>- NO open fires or bare flames inside tents</p> 	<p>   </p> <p>- Candles must be placed in lamps or in jars</p>	
<p>  </p> <p>- Never leave a candle lit while sleeping or when leaving the tent.</p>	 <p>- Tents walls must be a minimum of 16 feet apart.</p>	
 <p> - Stoves must not touch tent walls. - Chimneys should go through a solid wall or through a fire-proof plate. </p>	 <p>- Do not smoke inside tents.</p>	 <p>- Electric light bulbs must be at least 6 inches from the tent canvas.</p>

PREPAREDNESS

 <p>- Set up community fire committees, for training and fire fighting.</p>	 <p>- Make fire stations with buckets, sand, fire beaters and fire extinguishers.</p>
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IN CASE OF FIRE

<p>clothes on fire</p>  <p> STOP, DROP AND ROLL. If your clothes are on fire, STOP where you are, DROP to the ground and ROLL to extinguish the flames </p>	<p>tent on fire</p>  <p> - Check that there is no-one inside. THEN knock down the tent. This will help stop the fire from spreading. </p>	<p>burns</p>  <p>- Cool the burn area with cold water or a wet cloth immediately.</p>
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ANNEX C: SNFI sector Stocks Mapping 2024

Location and IP Wise Information:						
Totals:		1,771	25,991	98,641	1,200	1,200
District	Organization Name:	In Hand Winter Kits	Under Procurement Winter Kits	Contingency Cash Fund for Winterization (USD)	Number of Warm Cloths:	Number of Blankets:
IOM Sukkur Warehouse (All Pakistan)	UN-IOM	732	1,095			
Punjab (high and Medium priority districts)	UN-IOM	1600	580			
Buner	JEN (Japan Emergency NGO)		346	98,641		
Buner	Women Empowerment Organization		550			
Buner	MuslimAid Pakistan		1,000			
Mansehra	MuslimAid Pakistan		400			
Sahangla	National Integrated Development Association (NIDA-Pakistan)		400			
Swat	Sustainable Peace & Development Organization- SPADO		200			
ICT	Islamic Relief	1,039				
ICT	KS Relief		22,000			
ICT	Qatar Charity				1,200	1,200
TBC	Maan Education & Health Development Organization (MEHD)	1,000				

S.NO	ITEMS/DESCRIPTION	Present QTY	In Pipeline	Stock + Pipeline	# people	# Household	Warehouse/Location
SDMA - Azad Jammu & Kashmir							
1	Winterized Tent	26	-	26	182	26	Available stocks at central warehouse and 10 district warehouses in Muzaffarabad, Neelum, Jehlum Valley, Poonch, Bagh, Bhimber, Sudhunuti, Kotli, Mirpur, Haveli)
2	Blanket	601	-	601	601	86	
3	Mattress	632	-	632	632	90	
4	Quilts	3,149	-	3,149	3,149	450	
5	Plastic Mats	1,299	-	1,299	1,299	186	
6	Sleeping Bags	135	-	135	135	19	
7	Plastics Sheets	1,824	-	1,824	12,768	1,824	
8	CGI Sheets	800	-	800	5,600	800	
9	Kitchen Set	1,225	-	1,225	8,575	1,225	
10	Bed Talai	719	-	719	719	103	
11	Tent	1,358	-	1,358	9,506	1,358	