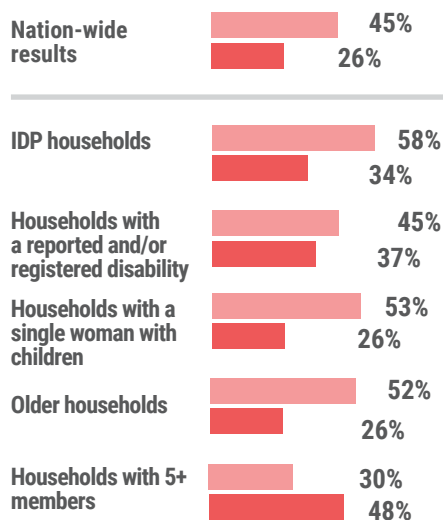


KEY MESSAGES

- **Humanitarian needs in Ukraine remain widespread and complex, with nearly half of households facing needs in more than one sector and a quarter in extreme need.** Needs are shaped by overlapping drivers across Livelihoods, WASH, Shelter, and Protection. Economic poverty and the use of coping strategies remain central drivers, alongside emerging challenges related to water quality, lack of essential shelter items, and housing, land, and property concerns. These compounded needs underscore the importance of integrated and multi-sectoral response strategies.
- **Geographic proximity to the front line and the Ukraine–Russia border continues to drive higher prevalence and severity of needs.** Households closest to active hostilities experience the highest prevalence of needs, driven mainly by Livelihoods and Protection challenges. However, unmet economic and shelter needs also persist across non-frontline oblasts and rural areas, highlighting the need to ensure Livelihoods and Shelter support across both frontline and non-frontline rural regions.
- **Specific demographic groups continue to face more extensive unmet needs, and while aid is reaching priority populations, gaps remain in information and the adequacy of assistance.** IDP households, households with members with disabilities, larger households, older households, and households with single caregivers more often have unmet needs. Aid is being successfully targeted to reach IDPs and frontline populations, and households commonly rely on social media, in-person, and web channels for information. However, some households lack clarity on how aid works or how to register, and others report receiving insufficient assistance for their needs.

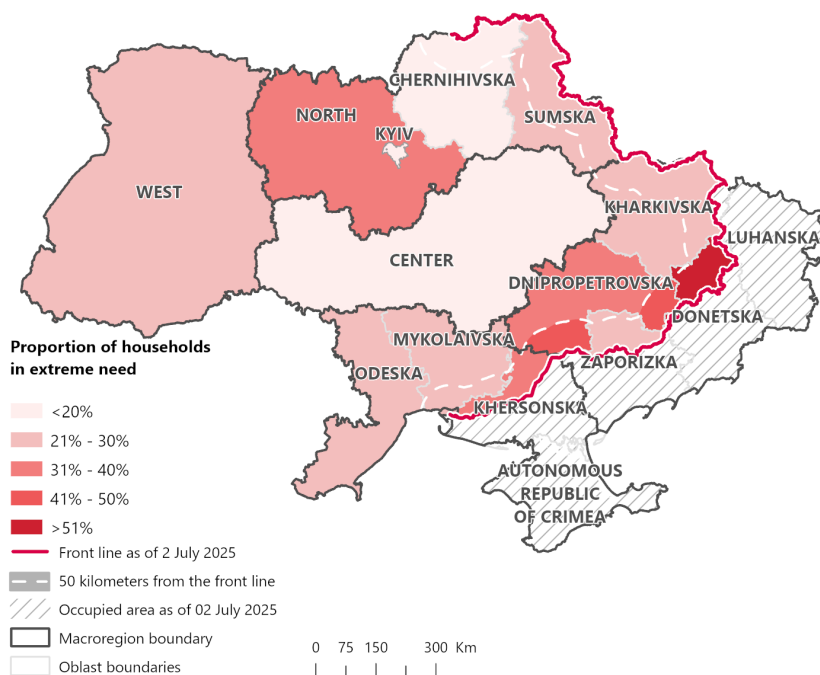
WHO¹ IS MOST IN NEED?

Households in need
Households in extreme need



WHERE ARE THE HOUSEHOLDS IN NEED?

Percentage of households in extreme need, by macro-region and distance from frontline/border in frontline oblasts



WHY CONDUCT A CONTEXTUALIZED ANALYSIS IN UKRAINE?

The Contextualized Composite Indicator Analysis (CCIA) is a Ukraine-specific framework developed by REACH in consultation with Humanitarian Clusters, Working Groups, and Areas of Responsibility in Ukraine.

The CCIA was developed outside of IMPACT Initiatives' Multi-Sector Needs Index (MSNI) methodology to better inform in-country planning and prioritisation. The MSNI is a globally-endorsed, standardised severity framework to assess and compare severity of humanitarian needs according to global standards. The CCIA incorporates additional indicators and vulnerability dimensions tailored to how the response in Ukraine is planned and

implemented. The CCIA measures the magnitude and complexity of humanitarian needs across sectors and dimensions driving needs. Needs are analysed in the Education, Food Security, Health, Livelihoods, Protection, Shelter and Non-Food Items and WASH sectors.

The CCIA categorizes each household based on the severity of its needs into five categories²: None/minimal (1), Stress (2), Severe (3), Extreme (4) and Extreme+ (4+). A household is considered in need if any of its severity score is 3 or higher, and in extreme need if it has a score of 4 and/or 4+. Severity scores are derived by aggregating indicators into key dimensions driving needs, which are then

combined to produce sector-level severity scores based on the highest dimensional score. A final household-level severity classification is determined by the highest sectoral severity score.

While both the CCIA and MSNI classify households into five severity categories and utilise a similar aggregation logic, the frameworks differ in indicator selection and sector coverage, as the CCIA includes the Livelihoods sector. Therefore, the findings presented in this brief are not comparable with MSNI outputs produced by IMPACT and REACH Initiatives. For further details, please refer to the [CCIA Methodological Note](#).

2025 MULTI-SECTOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW

More than three years after the escalation of the war in Ukraine in February 2022, the humanitarian crisis continues to impact the population in the country. In 2025, 12.7 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance³. As of October 2025, an estimated 3.7 million people were internally displaced across Ukraine, 4.5 million⁴ returned to their homes, and 5.7 million⁵ refugees from Ukraine were recorded globally. Active hostilities continued in frontline regions, while missile and drone attacks inside Ukraine intensified during spring and summer, leading to increasing civilian casualties⁶. Targeted attacks on critical infrastructure and productive assets continued between 2024 and 2025, leading to major disruptions in essential services provision, including electricity, heating, water supply and sanitation, healthcare and education⁷.

The humanitarian situation in Ukraine was further strained by aid suspensions and significant funding cuts. The funding changes affected the work of humanitarian actors, resulting in gaps in cash assistance, health, WASH, protection services, food security and livelihoods, and shelter assistance⁸. To adapt to these shifting circumstances, the humanitarian community in Ukraine carried out a re-prioritisation of the 2025 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP), structured around four strategic priorities: supporting the most vulnerable in frontline regions; supporting evacuations; emergency response after strikes, and assisting the most vulnerable among the IDPs⁹.

Against the backdrop of persistent needs, reduced funding capacity, and new strategic priorities for the humanitarian response in Ukraine, REACH Ukraine conducted a country-wide Multi-Sectoral Needs

Assessment (MSNA). The MSNA intended to gather updated, multi-sectoral data on needs and challenges to continue informing the humanitarian response. REACH conducted the 2025 MSNA in partnership with the Kyiv Institute of Sociology (KIS) and in collaboration with the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). The findings of the MSNA fed into the People-in-Need (PiN) and severity calculations of the Ukraine Humanitarian Clusters and were used for strategic planning of the 2026 HNRP.

Overall, the 2025 MSNA collected 2,813 household-level interviews through randomized Computer-Assisted Telephone (CATI) surveys across the whole of Ukraine, with the exception of areas occupied by the Russian Federation at the time of data collection.

The MSNA adopted stratified random sampling with geographic stratifications, resulting in 18 strata. Households in frontline oblasts (i.e. oblasts abutting the frontline and/or border with the Russian Federation) were stratified into two groups: (i) areas within 50 kilometres from the frontline or border with the Russian Federation, and (ii) areas beyond 50 kilometres from the frontline or border with the Russian Federation.

In Odeska, Zaporizka, Donetska and Khersonska oblasts, stratification was applied at the oblast level, as only a few settlements in Odeska fell within the 50 kilometres zone, while the non-occupied areas of Zaporizka, Donetska, and Khersonska were located almost entirely within 50 kilometres of the frontline. Households in non-frontline oblasts were stratified into three macro-regions of North¹⁰, West¹¹, and Centre¹², while Kyiv was treated as a separate stratum due to its population size and

ASSESSMENT COVERAGE AND SAMPLING



Number of household interviews collected by proximity to the frontline and border with the Russian Federation

Total	2,813
Households living in non-frontline oblasts	752
Households living in frontline oblasts	2,061
Households living within 0-20km from the frontline/Russian border	585
Households living within 21-50km from the frontline/Russian border	765
Households living beyond 51km from the frontline/Russian border	711








Dates of data collection: 22 July and 18 August 2025

distinctness. The sampling approach was representative at least at the 95% confidence level with a $\pm 9\%$ margin of error.

Further information on the MSNA 2025 sampling approach can be found in the [MSNA 2025 Terms of Reference](#).

WHAT ARE THE NEEDS?

Percentage of households in need, by sector

Sector	% in need
 Livelihoods	47%
 WASH	26%
 Shelter and NFIs	25%
 Protection ¹³	24%
 Health	21%
 Food Security	12%
 Education ¹⁴	11%

In 2025, **71% of households in Ukraine were found to be in need in at least one sector, and 26% were classified in extreme need.** The sectors with the highest proportions of households in need were **Livelihoods** (47%), **WASH** (26%), **Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)** (25%), and **Protection** (24%).








Nearly half of households faced a complex humanitarian situation: **44% displayed unmet needs across more than one sector.** Given the breadth of livelihood needs across Ukraine, the most common co-occurring needs profiles were observed between Livelihoods and Shelter and NFI, Livelihoods and WASH, and Livelihoods and Health, affecting 17%, 17%, and 14% of households, respectively.


Livelihood challenges showed clear spillover effects across multiple sectors, shaping the combined needs households experienced. Co-occurring needs in Livelihoods and Shelter and NFI were driven by a relation between insufficient monthly per capita income and a complete lack of essential non-food items (e.g. clothing, fuel, cooking and sleeping NFIs). Overlaps between Livelihoods and WASH needs stemmed from widespread adoption of coping strategies alongside reports of missing WASH NFIs and drinking water quality issues. Combined needs in Livelihoods and Health related to households reporting forgone access to care for chronic conditions and the use of coping strategies.

Needs across sectors were linked to underlying **dimensions** of vulnerability driving need.


KEY DIMENSIONS DRIVING HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Percentage of households in need, by dimension driving need

Sectoral dimensions	% in need
 Livelihoods coping strategies	36%
 Insufficient income quantity and debt	24%
 Missing shelter NFIs	18%
 Housing, land and property concerns	18%
 Chronic conditions and limited access to healthcare	13%
 Food Security (CARI)	12%
 Drinking water quality	12%

 The primary dimension driving Livelihood needs related to the **adoption of coping strategies**: 36% of households across Ukraine reported utilising crisis (31%) or emergency (5%) strategies¹⁵ to cope with a lack of money and resources to afford essential needs. The most commonly adopted crisis strategy was reducing essential health expenditures, reported by roughly a third of households nationwide (32%). Additionally, 2% of households reported resorting to degrading sources of income, illegal work, or high-risk jobs. Resorting to coping strategies was similarly common both across frontline zones (38% within 20 kilometres of the front line or Ukraine-Russia border) and further away (36% beyond 21 kilometres).

Furthermore, almost one quarter of households (24%) were classified as in need due to earning monthly per capita incomes below the average cost of the food basket (4,794.13 UAH, or 115 USD), as defined by the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine¹⁶ (MoSP) in June 2025. Additionally, 4% reported taking on debt since 2024 to afford essential needs¹⁷. Economic needs were exacerbated closer to the front line: one-third of households (34%) earned incomes below the cost of the food basket within 20 kilometres of the front line or Ukraine-Russia border, compared to 22% beyond 21+ kilometres.

 **The lack of essential non-food items was the primary driver of Shelter and NFI needs**: 18% of households nationwide were classified as in need due to a complete lack of appropriate and sufficient clothing, heating appliances, and fuel for heating. Market functionality and the availability of essential items remained high across Ukraine¹⁸, suggesting that these gaps were driven primarily by limited household economic capacity. Households earning incomes in the lowest quartile were three times more likely to be classified as in need (30%) compared to those in the

highest income quartile (10%), indicating that low income levels continue to drive NFI needs both near the front line and in regions further away.

In frontline and border areas, another evident driver of needs was **outstanding shelter damage**. Seventeen percent of households living within 20 kilometres of the front line and Ukraine-Russia border reported war-related damage to their current shelter since 2022 that had not yet been repaired.

Protection needs were largely driven by the housing, land, and property (HLP) needs of assessed households, with 18% reporting key concerns, including damaged or destroyed property in non-occupied and occupied areas, and not accessible housing, land, or property due to military restrictions or active hostilities. The prevalence of HLP needs was notable among IDP households, with 66% experiencing severe and above concerns, compared to 8% of non-IDP households.

Health needs in Ukraine were driven by widespread health conditions paired with irregular access to needed services. Thirteen percent of the households across Ukraine were classified in need due to the presence of a household member with chronic health conditions needing regular access to medication or care, and often being unable to access the needed care. Health needs were equally common in areas closer and further from the front line and correlated with demographic factors, such as disability.

Overall, 8% of households were identified in need due to **longer travel time to get the nearest functional health facility**. Accessibility issues were exacerbated in frontline regions. Within 20 kilometres of the front line and

GEOGRAPHIES IN NEED

While unmet needs were widespread across Ukraine, the prevalence and severity of needs correlated with proximity to the front line or Ukraine-Russia border and showed notable variation across regions.

The highest proportions of households in severe and above need were found in **Donetska (97%) and Khersonska (92%) Oblasts**, as well as in the **0 to 50 kilometres zone from the front line or border in Kharkivska (85%) and Dnipropetrovska (81%) Oblasts**. In these areas, needs were primarily driven by Livelihoods challenges, including the adoption of coping strategies and insufficient incomes, as well as Protection needs linked to HLP concerns.

Across frontline oblasts²¹, the prevalence of needs rose with proximity to the front line or Ukraine-Russia border. In hromadas located within 20 kilometres, 82% of households were found to be in need, compared to 73%. Severity levels were similarly elevated in both the 0 to 20 kilometres and 21 to 50 kilometres zones, with

Ukraine-Russia border, 15% of the households required 60 or more minutes to access health facilities.

WASH needs were tied to drinking water quality issues, with 12% of households classified as in need due to reliance on unimproved water sources, reporting unacceptable water quality, or requiring more than one hour to collect water. Water quality issues were location-driven, and widespread in Donetska (25%), Mykolaivska and Dnipropetrovska (both 16%). In addition, 10% of households were in need due to missing hygiene NFI, namely feminine or baby hygiene items or products needed for water treatment.

With regard to Food Security, 12% of households were identified as in need according to the Consolidated Approach for Reporting on Indicators of Food Security (CARI¹⁹). Echoing findings for 2024²⁰, the food gap was primarily driven by limited economic access to food and the widespread use of coping strategies to maintain food consumption, including relying on less preferred and expensive food, and limiting the portion size of meals. Food gaps remained particularly prevalent in selected oblasts: Donetska (26%) and Khersonska (21%).

Education needs among households with children aged less than 18 years old were driven by education disruption events: 6% of households with children were considered in need because at least one child's education was disrupted by displacement, evacuation, return, or damage to school facilities. Four percent of households reported that at least one child did not attend formal school regularly due to severe protection concerns, or lack of equipment, affordability, or quality.

Percentage of households by strata with the highest prevalence of need and by severity phase

	1	2	3	4	4+
Donetska Oblast	0%	3%	41%	52%	5%
Khersonska Oblast	0%	8%	54%	34%	4%
Kharkivska Oblast – 50km from frontline/border	1%	14%	57%	26%	2%
Dnipropetrovska Oblast – 50km from frontline/border	0%	19%	39%	40%	3%
Mykolaivska Oblast – beyond 50km from frontline/border	1%	20%	48%	27%	4%
Zaporizka Oblast	1%	23%	55%	19%	3%

34% and 27% of households classified in extreme need, respectively, underscoring the need for comprehensive humanitarian support across both areas.

Rural households throughout Ukraine were found to be particularly vulnerable compared to urban households: nearly four in five rural households (79%) were classified as in need, compared to two-thirds (67%) in urban areas, confirming evidence of a continuing urban–rural divide.²²

While the share of households in need was higher in rural areas and in locations closer to the frontline, the interaction between these two geographic factors

compounded the severity of needs. Two in five rural households (40%) living within 20 kilometres of the frontline or border were experiencing extreme need, compared to 31% of urban households.

Needs remained prevalent in non-frontline regions in the North, West, and Centre, where 75%, 70%, and 69% of households, respectively, were classified as in need, and 33%, 29%, and 16% were in extreme need. Needs across non-frontline regions were largely driven by the utilisation of coping strategies, insufficient income, and the lack of essential NFI. in hromadas situated 21–50 kilometres away.

coping strategies and reporting more limited ability to obtain regular care for chronic conditions.

The age and gender composition within households affected the prevalence of needs, but not their severity. Households composed only of older adult members (79%) and households with women-only adults (74%) were more likely to be classified in severe and above needs, compared to non-older households (65%) and households with men-only adults (62%). Extreme needs among such demographics were similar, with 25% of women-only adults households, 24% of men-only adults households, 26% of older households and 24% of younger households being in extreme needs.

Among different demographic groups, large households with five or more members exhibited the largest proportion of extreme needs, with almost every second household classified as in extreme need (48%), compared to a quarter of households with two to four members (25%), and 23% of households composed of one member. Large households likely encompass a greater breadth of needs given diversity in household composition, and are more likely to show a higher prevalence of Livelihoods, Health, and Shelter needs, compared to smaller households.

The type of caregiver and presence of children did not have an influence on the prevalence or severity of need. Households with a single woman caregiver with children were found to be as often in need as households with two care providers, with 26% experiencing extreme needs compared to 30% of joint care providers. Similarly, 29% of households with children and 25% of households without children were classified in extreme need.

Household members' age and disability status significantly influenced the prevalence and severity of needs both within 50 kilometres of the front line and Ukraine–Russia border and in areas beyond the 50 kilometres zone. In contrast, gender-related differences played a less prominent role in driving needs prevalence in frontline areas, becoming more relevant only at greater distances from the frontline.

POPULATION GROUPS IN NEED

Percentage of households per demographic group and severity phase

	1	2	3	4	4+
IDP households (n=405)	0%	8%	58%	28%	7%
Households with a reported and/or registered disability (n=1,005)	0%	18%	45%	28%	9%
Households with a single woman with children (n=153)	1%	20%	53%	26%	0%
Households with older adults (n=796)	0%	21%	52%	20%	6%
Households with 5+ members (n=166)	0%	22%	30%	41%	7%
Households with women-only adults (n=793)	0%	25%	50%	21%	4%
Households with children (n=783)	0%	26%	45%	26%	3%

Demographics impacted the magnitude and severity of humanitarian needs. The share of households in severe and above need was highest among **IDP households** (92%) compared to non-IDP²³ households (66%), with one-third (34%) classified in extreme needs, compared to one-fifth (25%) among the latter. Needs among IDPs were driven by protection challenges related to HLP concerns and a higher adoption of livelihoods coping strategies, compared to non-IDPs.

Disability substantially impacted the severity and profile of need. Households with at least one member with a disability²⁴ were more often classified in severe and above need (82%) compared to households without members with a disability (64%). Such differences were mainly driven by a higher share of households adopting

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS

Top 3 Self-reported Challenges



Top 3 Preferred types of Assistance



The most frequently reported challenge faced by households was the lack of or insufficient income or money, reported by 29% of households, in line with the analysis results indicating widespread livelihood needs. Other frequently reported challenges included insufficient access to adequate healthcare (8%) and a lack of or insufficient quality or quantity of food (6%).

Regarding the preferred type of humanitarian assistance, more than half of the surveyed households (57%) preferred to receive cash support. Preference for cash support was shared across demographic groups and regardless of proximity to the front line and Ukraine-Russia border. Additionally, around one quarter of households reported a preference for food (26%) and healthcare (24%).

Rural households located closer to the frontline or border expressed preference for winterization assistance, such as fuel for heating, as their fourth preferred category of support. Additionally, 16% of IDP households reported needing shelter and housing assistance.

Households overwhelmingly preferred to receive assistance through a cash modality to address the challenges they were facing (79%). Preference for cash modality did not vary by proximity to the front line or Ukraine-Russia, nor by demographic characteristics. A third of households nationwide (32%) reported a preference for in-kind assistance. However, large households with five or more members (46%) and households with a single woman caregiver with children (46%) were more likely to report a preference for in-kind assistance than the average (32%).

The targeting of aid in Ukraine appeared to be reaching IDP households and those located within 20 kilometres from the frontline or border, with 36% and 37% of such groups reporting receiving aid in the three months before data collection. Aid targeting was thus aligned with the strategic priorities of the re-prioritised 2025 HNRP.

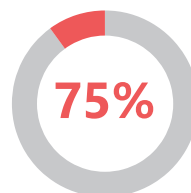
71% of households in need in at least one sector have **not received any type of humanitarian assistance** in the 12 months preceding the assessment.

25% of assessed households **received humanitarian assistance** in the 12 months preceding the assessment.

Last time Households received any Aid:



Barriers to accessing aid were not common, with less than one-quarter of households (23%) reporting that they encountered prohibitive or inhibitive barriers when accessing aid. The most common reported barriers related to lack of information on assistance provision (9%), lack of information on registration processes (8%), and unavailability of regular aid in the area (7%).



Aid satisfaction was high in Ukraine, with 75% of households receiving aid during the past year reporting being satisfied or very satisfied. Only 8% reported being dissatisfied, mostly due to receiving insufficient assistance for their needs.

Social media, in-person communication, and government websites were perceived as the three most reliable channels to get information about aid, and were reported by 40%, 21% and 20% of households, respectively. Social media remained the most trusted source of information on aid among IDP households (39%) and households living within 20kilometres from the frontline and border (48%). Moreover, social media was considered reliable by households typically associated with lower levels of technological use, such as rural and older populations. However, among older rural households, television was often reported as a reliable source (20%).

A minority of households in Ukraine (12%) reported using complaint and feedback channels. The most commonly used channels were hotlines (6%), followed by messaging chats like Telegram or Viber (3%), and online forms or surveys (3%). Among the households who used feedback and complaint mechanisms, three in five households (60%) reported receiving a response.

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ENDNOTES

1 Findings related to demographic groups are indicative only, given that the 2025 MSNA employed geographic strata rather than demographic sampling

2 The different levels of severity can be broadly defined as follows:

- Severity level 1: Living standards are acceptable, at a maximum showing some signs of deterioration and/or inadequate access to basic services. No or minimal (risk of) impact on physical or mental well-being.
- Severity level 2: Living standards are under stress. Minimal (risk of) impact on physical or mental well-being or stressed physical or mental well-being overall.
- Severity level 3: Degrading living standards, with reduced access to/availability of basic goods and services. (Risk of) degrading physical or mental well-being.
- Severity level 4: Collapse of living standards. (Risk of) significant harm to physical or mental well-being.
- Severity level 4+: Indications of total collapse of living standards, with potentially immediately life-threatening outcomes (increased risk of mortality and/or irreversible harm to physical or mental well-being)

3 OCHA, [Ukraine Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2025](#) (January 2025)

4 IOM Ukraine: [General Population Survey - Round 21](#) – Internal Displacement Report (October 2025)

5 UNHCR, Ukraine Refugee Situation – [Operational Data Portal](#) (October 2025)

6 UNHCR, [Ukraine Situation Flash Update](#) (May 2025)

7 World Bank, Government of Ukraine, European Union, United Nations, [Fourth Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment](#) (RDNA4) (February 2025)

8 ACAPS, Ukraine - [Implications of the US foreign aid cuts on humanitarian, development, and government-led programmes](#) (March 2025)

9 OCHA, [Re-Prioritisation of the Ukraine 2025 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan](#) (April 2025)

10 Includes the following oblasts: Zhytomyrska, Kyivska, Kyiv and Chernihivska.

11 Includes the following oblasts: Zakarpatska, Ivano-Frankivska, Chernivetska, Ternopiiska, Lvivska, Khmelnytska, Rivnenska and Volynska.

12 Includes the following oblasts: Vinnytska, Cherkaska, Kirovohradska and Poltavska

13 Needs associated with exposure to conflict, including recurrent events of armed violence, artillery shelling, drone and missile attacks, and the presence of UXOs and landmines, showed a strong correlation with proximity to the frontline. To prevent an overestimation of needs in frontline areas, these indicators were excluded from the scope of this brief.

14 The value refers to households including at least one child aged less than 18 years old.

15 Crisis and emergency livelihood coping strategies indicate that households are depleting their assets or damaging their future productivity in order to meet their immediate essential needs. For the 2025 MSNA, crisis coping strategies included: reducing essential health expenditure; selling productive assets; send household members to live elsewhere for economic reasons. Emergency strategies include: utilisation of degrading source of income and high-risk jobs; sale of housing of land; asking strangers for money.

16 [English translation] [Actual subsistence minimum in June 2025 prices established by MoSP](#), Central Committee of the Trade Union of Education and Science Workers of Ukraine.

17 Essential needs include education expenses, medical expenses, urgent travel related to displacement, domestic consumption, shelter repairs, replacing war-destroyed or let behind possessions, obtaining official documents, repaying other debts.

18 REACH Ukraine - [Joint Market Monitoring Initiative \(June 2025\)](#)

19 [Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security](#) (CARI) Technical Guidance (2021).

20 REACH Ukraine | [Multi-Sector Needs Assessment \(MSNA\) 2024 - Contextualized Composite Indicator Analysis Brief](#), December 2024

21 Frontline oblasts refer to oblasts that are directly adjacent to the frontline and/or bordering the Russian Federation: Chernihivska, Dnipropetrovska, Donetsk, Kharkivska, Khersonska, Mykolaivska, Odeska, Sumska, Zaporizka oblasts.

22 REACH Ukraine - [The Rural-Urban Divide \(July 2025\)](#)

23 Non-IDP include households whose head of households are not classified as IDP. They include non displaced households as well as returnees.

24 Households with members with disability are identified through the combination of households with a registered disability and the Washington Group Short Set.

About REACH: REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT).