SOUTH SUDAN PROTECTION CLUSTER
STRATEGY 2025 - 2026

Introduction

Our mission as the Protection Cluster and Areas of Responsibility (AoRs), is to facilitate the establishment of a protective environment in South Sudan, **ensuring the safeguarding of people**, **respecting their rights**, and **finding solutions in accordance with international law**. Fundamental to this mission is the **strong collaboration with our partners** across the country, which enables us to build a more comprehensive, coordinated, and effective protection response. We aim to guarantee a well-coordinated, effective, and principled approach to protection preparedness and response, with protection as a central tenet in all humanitarian action and acknowledged as essential in the nexus of development and peace.

The Protection Cluster encompasses and is informed by the work and the strategic directions of Child Protection, Gender-Based Violence, Mine Action, and Housing, Land and Property AoRs, each of which plays a vital role in shaping our collective strategy. This collaborative effort provides the foundation for the Cluster's coordinated response through our partners to the complex protection crisis in South Sudan. Our strategy therefore forms the basis of the Cluster's coordinated response while providing direction to the membership of the Protection Cluster and the wider humanitarian community complementing the strategies of each AoR and enhancing the collective impact of our work.

In addition to the AoR's, the Protection Cluster strategy is informed and guided by the Global Protection Cluster Strategic Framework 2020-2024, the 2013 IASC Statement on the Centrality of Protection in Humanitarian Action, the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, IASC policy on Protection in Humanitarian Action and 2015 Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action.

At the beginning of 2025, the global humanitarian community faced one of the most unprecedented shocks and challenges related to the global freeze of US funding, closure of US-funded humanitarian programs and projects. These unprecedented challenges have created further aftershocks that impacting the local communities, sustainability and stability of the humanitarian environment and exposing already vulnerable and suffering societies to even more aggravated protection risks.[1] Protection Cluster and its AoRs together with ICCG members will prioritize activities and budgets to meet the most urgent needs and address the most vulnerable populations, and at the same time the PC and AoRs will developed an optimized approach for more effective and less costly assistance delivery for affected communities. Consultations will remain at all levels, including HC/HCT to design the optimal alignment of the coordination architecture.

Legal frameworks

South Sudan has signed wide number of regional and international conventions and treaties related to internally displaced persons (IDPs) since 2013, including the 1969 OAU Convention and the Abuja Treaty emphasizing freedom of movement. The country is also part of the Khartoum Process and ratified the Global Compact for Migration in 2018. However, South Sudan is not a signatory to many international conventions on migration, including those against transnational organized crime and statelessness.

Key domestic and regional instruments have been adopted (e.g. National Development Strategy (2021-2024), South Sudan Action Plan on Return, Reintegration, and Recovery: Achieving Durable Solutions 2024-2028) recognizing the need for the government leadership in displacement crisis and humanitarian commitments from HCT and Donors to support. South Sudan has various laws responding to migration issues, such as the 2011 Nationality Act, 2008 Child Act, and 2011 Passports and Immigration Act. However, the absence of adequate protective domestic legislation remains a concern for the protection of civilians. The legislative frameworks of South Sudan fall short in addressing migration issues, protecting vulnerable individuals, and providing basic services.

Protection Context

Protection concerns in South Sudan are complex, multifaceted, and protracted, necessitating a robust and holistic protection response. There are over **2 million internally displaced people** throughout South Sudan[2], with conflict

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[1] HNRP2025 estimated in December 2024 - **9.18 million people** exposed to at least one of top five protection risks
[2] HNRP2025: Overview - OCHA / https://humanitarianaction.info/plan/1223#page-title

and natural disasters being the leading drivers of displacement. The ongoing conflict, attacks on civilians, and intercommunal violence have intensified the pre-existing food crisis caused by recurrent droughts and/or flooding in certain areas. This has notably affected the resilience of herding and farming communities. In turn, widespread flooding leading to loss of livestock exacerbates intercommunal hostilities, creating a cycle of conflict. This is particularly the case in areas that are heavily socio-economically dependent on cattle herding, sparking high-fatality cattle raids and new waves of violence-induced displacement. This violence affects both remote areas and main supply routes and includes human rights violations such as maiming, killing, injury, rape, abduction, looting and destruction of housing and property.

In 2024, about 1.4 million people were affected by flooding in 44 counties and the Abyei Administrative Area (AAA), causing more than 379,000 individuals displaced in 22 counties and the AAA. South Sudan received some 530,000 people fleeing the conflict in Sudan in 2024. This brings the total of people seeking safety in the country since the start of the influx in mid-2023, to over a million people at the beginning of 2025. Over 70% of those arriving are South Sudanese nationals. Displaced individuals, particularly women and children, face heightened risks of violence, exploitation, and abuse, further exacerbating the already fragile humanitarian situation[3]. The protection implications of the Sudan conflict on the South Sudan humanitarian response are multifaceted and deeply concerning. As the conflict drives a growing number of refugees and returnees into South Sudan, the demand for protection services increases exponentially.

The protection environment in South Sudan is characterized by impediments to access, affecting both humanitarian workers and people in need of assistance. This includes limited and uneven service provision, weak or absent protection systems, low awareness of basic rights, and discriminatory socio-cultural norms. These norms, particularly those related to gender, disadvantage minority clans and marginalized groups such as persons with disabilities, disproportionately affecting women, children, and older individuals.

In addition to the unfolding humanitarian crises, South Sudan is set to hold political elections in 2027. Tensions around the political situation and its peace and security implications are an additional source of concern for national and international protection actors and stakeholders. In the past, elections and political disputes have been a source of widespread conflict, displacement and the catalyst for prolonged humanitarian disasters. As such, prepositioning and strengthening existing protection interventions will be critical to protecting the lives of the most vulnerable over the course 2025 and onwards.

Displaced populations, particularly women, children, and marginalized groups, are at heightened risk of violence, exploitation, and abuse. Human trafficking, forced labour, and recruitment into armed groups are among the many protection challenges that arise from this crisis. Additionally, the disruption of essential services such as healthcare, education, and access to clean water further exacerbates the vulnerability of these communities. The conflict also strains the resources and capacity of humanitarian actors, making it increasingly difficult to provide adequate protection and assistance. Consequently, addressing these protection implications requires a coordinated, comprehensive, and well-funded approach from all stakeholders involved in the South Sudan humanitarian response.

The strategy's focus on Affected Populations

The Protection Cluster focuses on the people who are most vulnerable to and at risk of **protection violations and in need of humanitarian assistance.** This is based on the analysis provided for the Humanitarian Needs Overview and Humanitarian Response Plan for 2025[4], but also includes other affected groups of civilians. The affected populations groups include Internally Displaced People (IDPs), especially newly displaced including returnees, due to their disruption of livelihoods, social protection networks and access to essential services/goods as well as their legal status, children in adversity (under 18), women and adolescent girls (aged 12-19), people living with disabilities, persons with minority affiliations and/or other marginalized groups, and older persons.

Cluster Approach

The Protection Cluster aims to enhance the protection of **populations affected by the humanitarian crisis**, focusing on the **most vulnerable individuals and communities**. The strategy seeks to establish and strengthen strategic partnerships with national and civil society stakeholders, address humanitarian needs and contribute to the reduction of protection risks, pave the way towards the sustainable solutions and resilience.

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[3] PRMS 2024 – SSD PC and UNHCR /
https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjoiMDg3NThiN2MtYzI4My00OTE0LThhNWMtNjIxN2NhZjQyMDI4IiwidCI6ImU1YzM3OTg xLTY2NjQtNDEzNC04YTBjLTY1NDNkMmFmODBiZSIsImMiOjh9
[4] The Priority affected groups will be revised based on the changes and updates in 2025 HNO.

Acknowledging systemic and current challenges the Protection Cluster will enhance strategic partnerships and engagement with stakeholders, technical partners, financial institutions, and the local communities. Capacity-building efforts will be directed towards protection actors, including national institutions, in collaboration with other humanitarian sectors to emphasize the centrality of protection and promote social cohesion between communities. Close collaboration with the affected population will focus on strengthening community capacity and developing resilience mechanisms to empower vulnerable individuals in safeguarding their rights to security, protection, assistance, and development.

Furthermore, the Protection Cluster in South Sudan will actively support other clusters in implementing protection mainstreaming through the capacity-building, monitoring, and protection mainstreaming in humanitarian assistance.

The core functions of the Cluster will play a crucial role in achieving the protection outcomes outlined in this strategy and its action plan. The core functions include protection analysis, advocacy and information sharing, emergency and contingency planning, harmonization of tools, coordination of activities, and adherence to agreed standards in implementation and monitoring of operations,

Key Principles

The Protection Cluster's strategy adheres to key humanitarian principles to ensure a comprehensive and effective approach including but not limited to:

- **Do No Harm:** Ensure that humanitarian actions do not inadvertently cause harm to the affected populations and actively seek to minimize negative consequences.

- **Non-Discrimination:** Uphold the principle of impartiality, ensuring that assistance and protection are provided based on need, without discrimination based on ethnicity, gender, religion, or other factors.

- **Community Participation:** Involve affected communities in decision-making processes, recognizing their agency and empowering them to actively contribute to their protection and well-being.

- **Gender Sensitivity:** Address the specific protection needs and vulnerabilities of different genders, promoting equality and preventing gender-based violence.

- **Accountability:** Establish mechanisms for transparent and accountable practices, ensuring that protection interventions are in line with agreed-upon standards and responsive to the needs of affected populations.

- **Human Rights-Based Approach:** Align protection efforts with international human rights standards, promoting the dignity and rights of all individuals, and holding duty-bearers accountable for fulfilling their obligations.

- **Access to Justice:** Facilitate access to justice for victims of protection violations, including supporting legal aid and advocacy for accountability.

- **Best Interests of the Child:** Prioritize the best interests of children in all protection activities, taking into account their specific vulnerabilities and needs.

- **Conflict Sensitivity:** Conduct protection activities with a keen awareness of the conflict dynamics, recognizing potential risks and adjusting strategies accordingly.

- **Cultural Sensitivity:** Respect and integrate the cultural context of affected populations into protection interventions, recognizing diverse perspectives and practices.

- **Safety and Security:** Prioritize the safety and security of both humanitarian actors and the affected population, implementing measures to mitigate risks and protect against harm.

- **Coordination and Collaboration:** Foster coordination and collaboration among various stakeholders, including government bodies, non-governmental organizations, and international agencies, to ensure a cohesive and effective protection response.

South Sudan Humanitarian Fund - Integrated Cluster Approach

Under the direction of the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC), the SSHF aims to support the timely allocation and disbursement of donor resources to the most critical humanitarian needs, as defined by the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), while retaining flexibility to allocate funds to unforeseen emergency needs and critical gaps as they emerge. In order to meet this goal, the HF has two allocation processes:

Standard Allocation

Process through which most of the funds will be allocated to ensure funding for priority projects in line with the HRP, usually occurring twice a year after the launch of the annual HRP and following the HRP mid-year review, depending upon funding levels.

Reserve Allocation

The reserve allocation is intended for rapid and flexible allocation of funds in response to unforeseen circumstances, emergencies, or contextually relevant needs. The reserve allocation process is significantly quicker and lighter than the standard allocation process.

The Protection Cluster and AoRs default to **an integrated approach for all allocations from the SSHF**. In the face of diminishing funds and escalating humanitarian needs, integrated approaches emerge as the most effective and comprehensive method for addressing a diverse range of protection needs.

In particular, integrated approaches to the Reserve Allocation not only safeguard the Protection Cluster from externally imposed priorities during emergencies but also offer a chance for a bottom-up response that caters to the needs of affected communities. By collaborating closely with a limited number of partners (typically 2-3 per allocation), the Protection Cluster can enhance localized emergency response capacity in hard-to-reach areas. This collaboration involves working with partners on the ground that are already addressing complex and diverse protection needs.

Information Management

The Protection Cluster's priorities are evidenced through its information management systems and analytical products.

- The South Sudan | Global Protection Cluster is a resource bank that collects and collates member inputs and provides updates, reports and assessments collected and disseminated by cluster.
- The SSD Protection Cluster 5W for 2025 provides cluster members, donors and additional actors with the latest data on delivery of protection services in South Sudan. Furthermore, the 5W acts as coordination system for subnational cluster coordination mechanisms to identify and respond to gaps.
- The SSD Protection Monitoring v2 provides the latest data and trends on the protection environment in South Sudan and provides and evidence base for the protection cluster strategies, priorities and interventions.

In addition, the Protection Analysis Updates (PAUs), accessible through the above link to the Global Protection Cluster (GPC) website and designed to be a regular bi-yearly document, follow a process initiated by the GPC. They are an integral part of the global Protection Analytical Framework (PAF), which was endorsed in April 2021. The primary goal of the protection updates is to offer an analysis of the protection situation in South Sudan, presenting a snapshot of factors and situations that impact the country's protection situation.

Monitoring and Evaluation

To ensure accountability the Protection Cluster will use several tools to monitor, evaluate, and provide timely and accurate information on the scope of Protection Cluster interventions. The impact will be measured through the following tools:

a) **Field Monitoring Visits:** The Cluster will conduct monitoring visits including by Mobile Response Teams to provide technical oversight, feedback and assess the quality of the PC activities.

b) **Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring:** The Cluster will review the level of satisfaction of partners and the performance of the Cluster based on 6 core functions of the clusters by conducting a performance monitoring survey annually (CCPM survey exercise).

c) **Strategic Review:** PC will undertake mid -term and end term review to evaluate the achievements and assess lessons learnt for the 2025-2026 strategy.

To track progress with the implementation of this strategic plan, the Protection Cluster Coordinator is required to present an annual update and review to the Strategic Advisory Group in the last quarter of each year. This annual review will include indicator tracking for progress achieved, lessons learnt, challenges and recommendations.

Protection Cluster Strategic Objectives

Three overarching objectives guide collective efforts across the Protection Cluster and AoRs. Aligned with existing HCT Protection Strategy, AoR strategies, the Protection Cluster strategy aims to coordinate and influence

contributions to the Humanitarian Programme Cycle. The cluster prioritizes objectives based on criteria that includes relevance of an intervention to the Cluster's role, capacity, and mandate, gravity of need, and the context in South Sudan at the time of strategy development. The progress toward outcomes is also considered in terms of measurability.

Strategic Objective 1

Ensure mobile or static provision of critical protection assistance and services, including specialized response services, tailored to the specific needs, considering age, gender, and disability and presence to the field and deep field locations.

Strategic Objective (SO) 1 underscores the critical importance of ensuring the mobile or static provision of specialized protection assistance and services through expert partners, tailored to the unique needs of individuals, with a specific focus on age, gender, and disability considerations. To achieve this objective, especially in emerging crises, strong communication channels are established with field protection coordination mechanisms and our partners, to inform better planning and support, ensuring coordinated, effective and timely service delivery through static as well as mobile protection teams. In addition, an effective and harmonized protection monitoring system is vital. The evidence and data generated through this system, combined with local networks, play a central role in reducing protection risks in field and deep field locations.

Furthermore, to enable an effective response, it is essential to strengthen data sharing and triangulation among humanitarian protection actors. Increased collaboration among these actors helps to avoid duplicating efforts, expands access to critical information, moves beyond a reliance on Key Informants, and reduces operational risks for those collecting data in the field. The evidence and data collected will facilitate the efforts of the Protection Cluster, its members, and other stakeholders in delivering informed and tailored protection assistance.

The Protection Cluster, in line with this strategic objective, will actively promote and allocate resources for information sharing, enabling humanitarian responders to adapt their programming to mitigate identified and emerging protection risks, particularly in field and deep field locations. The collective analysis through the protection monitoring system will also serve as the foundation for regular Protection Analysis Updates (PAU), which are conducted on a six-month basis. These updates will serve as a valuable reference for briefing the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), and donors, as well as feeding into global advocacy efforts coordinated by the Global Protection Cluster.

Additionally, the analysis will assist the Cluster in informing and updating severity mapping, People in Need (PiN), and the analysis necessary for the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), ensuring that critical protection assistance and services are efficiently provided in both mobile and static settings, even in deep field locations.

Strategic Objective 2

Ensuring that human rights are upheld and promoted for the persons of concern by strengthening coordination, advancing centrality of protection among humanitarian actors to reduce protection risks, and addressing coordination gaps/issues through close dialogue with partners and effective protection monitoring to inform programming, advocacy, and response.

The Protection Cluster will remain committed to ensuring that no one is left behind, and that the affected communities are at the centre of humanitarian response. This will be done through capacity development/ trainings on what centrality of protection entails and ensuring protection is mainstreamed across all clusters through the strategic objectives listed in the South Sudan HRP to mitigate risks for vulnerable groups as well as ensuring meaningful access and participation. By strengthening the centrality of protection, we will also be contributing to SO1 of the HCT centrality of protection strategy in enhancing a system-wide change for protection outcomes by introducing sector-specific risk reduction strategies for a systematic protection mainstreaming as part of the Humanitarian Programme cycle (HPC).

To improve the deep field coordination as well as coordination between the national and state level. The Protection Cluster will continue to conduct trainings on a wide range of skills development including on; coordination, reporting, advocacy, assessments and reporting on emerging and chronic protection challenges faced by communities in hard-to-reach areas. Furthermore, the Protection Cluster will support the establishment of referral mechanisms, and foster collaboration with other thematic clusters to improve the overall knowledge on protection.

Strategic Objective 3

Promoting nexus to development and solutions as the transition between the delivery of emergency humanitarian assistance, systems building and the provision of long-term development assistance to meet peoples' needs, mitigate risks and vulnerabilities, exacerbated by systemic and socially reinforced exclusion of women and girls and persons with disabilities.

The Protection Cluster and its AoRs will strengthen multi-sectoral programmatic approach to ensure people are protected through inclusive multisectoral responses that provide full and non-discriminatory access to essential services. Through its wide network of partners at the national and sub-national level, multisectoral coordination and collaboration through cooperation frameworks, will aim at strengthening the protection environment while enhance the capacity of the communities to respond and become more resilient during crises. The Protection Cluster and AoRs at national level will also strengthen engagement with the development, peace, and security actors to ensure that protection outcomes are considered at sub-national level through partners, in planning processes, and to integrate relevant elements of those plans into the Protection Cluster strategies. This will allow the Protection Cluster and AoRs seek opportunities to identify and collaborate with actors beyond humanitarian response on deep-rooted protection issues and work towards reducing the multi-dimensional risks, threats, and vulnerabilities over time. In addition to this, the Protection Cluster and AoRs will also engage with other cluster on their contribution to collective protection outcomes.

Cross-cutting strategic objectives

Localization is aligned with HCT localization strategy[5] and will foster the efforts of the HCT to contribute and investment into development and capacitation of the local actors, communities and populations. PC will contribute and enhance the partnerships, strengthening resilience and self-reliance of protection actors and community-based networks.

HDP nexus will remain at the focus of PC strategy of reduction of most severe protection risks linking the peacebuilding, humanitarian and development planning, mainstreaming and advancing to durable solutions and long-lasting strategic impacts to stabilize, harmonize and develop communities through triangulated approach of HDP nexus.

Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)[6] In the context of South Sudan, remains of paramount importance to the overall humanitarian response, propelled by the twin operational responsibilities to promote a rights-based approach and to improve aid effectiveness across humanitarian programming.

Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) strategic directions outlined by the HCT PSEA Strategy[7] and UN System-wide SEAH strategy for South Sudan[8] aim to prevent and respond to SEA committed by UN personnel by establishing a common UN response system to ensure coordinated and effective responses to potential SEA cases. More specifically, it aims at facilitating joint efforts in response to protecting beneficiaries of Aid and those staff delivering Aid by enhancing collective capacity of agencies and affected population to prevent and respond to SEA.

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[5] HCT Localization Vision & Strategy: Humanitarian Country Team, South Sudan 2023 / https://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/localisation-vision-strategy-humanitarian-country-team-south-sudan
[6] Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) Strategy for South Sudan 2023 / https://reliefweb.int/attachments/e0d8fab2-94d5-4c3a-94a3-ac07199c531a/HCT%20AAP%20Strategy%20South%20Sudan_20210823.pdf
[7] Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse United Nations – South Sudan Standard Operating Procedure 2024 / https://reliefweb.int/attachments/da9af307-0f83-479d-b2c4-cf9f7d7722c6/South%20Sudan%20PSEA%20Taskforce%20SOP%20%20-%20Signed%20copy.pdf
[8] Systemwide PSEAH Strategy South Sudan 2025 -2029 / https://reliefweb.int/attachments/88fcfdb2-9541-4af1-ac9e-9fa60e5f8a7e/Final%20Endorsed%20Systemwide%20PSEAH%20Strategy%20South%20Sudan%202025-29%20%20-%20%2010%20Dec%202024.pdf

List of Annexes:
- PC Strategy Work Plan 2025

List of References and Links:
- SSD HCT Protection Strategy
- SSD CP AoR Strategy 2023-2025
- SSD GBV AoR Strategy 2024-2025
- SSD MA AoR Strategy 2024-2028
- SSD HLP AoR Strategy 2025

Objective	GPC and AoRs Core Programming Modalities	GPC and AoRs Core Programming Modalities Cumulative Indicator	Activity	Activity Indicator(s)	Performance indicators	Responsibility	Risks
PCO1 - Ensure mobile or static provision of critical protection assistance and services, including specialized response services, tailored to the specific needs, considering age, gender, and disability and presence to the field and deep field locations.	Communication & information provision to reinforce people's capacities and strategies	# of CwC capacity building activities	Supporting PC partners to enhance their work with communities of affected populations to develop key protection awareness raising messages and information on the availability of services or other crucial information necessary to strengthen their protection environment.	# of training on reporting and/or CwC,	4	PC/AoRs	
				# of media training ad/or advocacy actions,	1		
				# of guidance notes on communication & information provision in emergency	1		
	Provision of people-centred services and assistance	% of HNRP ask for people-centred services	Working with protection partners to develop and program static or mobile activities targeted at the identification of PSNs, referral, and people-centred specialized activities, especially in emergencies.	# and % scope of people-centred services successfully embedded in the Humanitarian Project Cycle,	1	PC/AoRs	
				# of advocacy actions directed at prioritization of people-centred activities with donors and key stakeholders	3		
	Community-based protection and support to reinforce local agency and social cohesion	% of HNRP ask for CBP services	Working with protection partners to develop and program activities targeted at community-based protection and support to reinforce local agency and social cohesion, especially in emergencies.	# and % scope of community-based protection services successfully embedded in the Humanitarian Project Cycle, # of advocacy actions directed at prioritization of community-based protection activities with donors and key stakeholders	1 3	PC/AoRs	
	Capacity strengthening and institutional support to reinforce protection environment	% of HNRP ask for capacity building services	Working with protection partners to develop and program activities targeted at capacity building and support protection environment, especially in emergencies.	# and % scope of capacity building services successfully embedded in the Humanitarian Project Cycle, # of advocacy actions directed at prioritization of community-based protection activities with donors and key stakeholders	2 1	PC/AoRs	
PCO2 - Ensuring that human rights are upheld and promoted for the persons of concern by strengthening	Identification, monitoring and analysis of protection risks and needs	# of assessments and consultations and % of geographical coverage including risk	Strengthen coordination and information sharing with governmental actors, and other stakeholders and assisted through a regular	# of assessments, consultations and % geographical coverage including risk identification conducted by HLP AoR,	4 (100%)	PC/AoRs/PROMO	Insufficient capacity, Lack of coverage due to decrease of protection actors

		identification conducted by PC and AoRs	collection of data and other expert assessments such as PROMO PRMS contributions, Rapid Needs Assessments, sub-national coordination workshops on protection risk assessments and AoR expert PRMS inputs	# of assessments, consultations and % geographical coverage including risk identification conducted by GBV AoR,	4 (100%)		
coordination, advancing centrality of protection among humanitarian actors to reduce protection risks, and addressing coordination gaps/issues through close dialogue with partners and effective protection monitoring to inform programming, advocacy, and response. Extend presence/ missions to field and deep field locations.				# of assessments, consultations and % geographical coverage including risk identification conducted by CP AoR,	4 (100%)		
				# of assessments, consultations and % geographical coverage including risk identification conducted by MA AoR,	4 (100%)		
				# of assessments, consultations and % geographical coverage including risk identification conducted by GP AoR,	4 (100%)		
				# of PRMS submissions through (KII, Observation and/or FGD tools)	4130		
	Advocacy and external engagement to improve protection	# of advocacy engagements to integrate and mainstream protection into humanitarian planning and response	Strengthen advocacy with the government, donors, and other stakeholders and assist people in need through regular analysis of data and other expert reports such as bi-yearly Protection Analytical Update (PAU), quarterly PROMO Spotlights, Monthly protection updates, weekly and ad-hoc advocacy notes, contributions to the Humanitarian Needs Overview, and other donor, government or key stakeholder overall or AoR specific actions advocacy actions.	# of PAU workshops and publications, # of PROMO spotlights, # of PRMS dashboard updates, # of 5W dashboard updates, # of PC and AoRs 5W Monthly Updates, # of PROMO statistical factsheets, # of weekly sub-national reports, # of PC Bi-Weekly Updates, # of advocacy interventions with government, donor or key stakeholders	2 4 8 12 8 8 500 20 --	PC/AoRs/PROMO	Insufficient capacity, Lack of key stakeholder, donor or government interest
	Capacity strengthening and institutional support to reinforce protection environment		Strengthen coordination and protection mainstreaming among humanitarian, peace and government actors through	# of sub-national coordination events, # of field missions by NPC to enhance coordination and cover gaps,	1 30	PC/AoRs/PROMO	

			support to field coordination, specialised trainings feedback flows and referral mechanisms.	# of trainings to humanitarian, peace and government actors targeting improvement of protection mainstreaming	12		
PCO3 - Promoting nexus to development and solutions as the transition between the delivery of emergency humanitarian assistance, systems building and the provision of long-term development assistance to meet peoples' needs, mitigate risks and vulnerabilities, exacerbated by systemic and socially reinforced exclusion of women and girls and persons with disabilities.	Capacity strengthening and institutional support to reinforce protection environment	# of capacity building activities targeting reduction of root causes of protection risks within nexus approach	Strengthen analytical capacities of the Protection Cluster to identify and advocate for reduction the root causes of most prominent protection risks.	# of analytical frameworks designed for analysis of root causes of protection risks, # of data collection tools designed and deployed to inform analysis of root causes of protection risks with focus on nexus solutions, # of advocacy actions to promote nexus approach in reducing root causes of protection risks, # of trainings conducted on data collection, analysis and advocacy of nexus tools	1 2 2 6	PC/AoRs/PROMO	
	Advocacy and external engagement to improve protection	# of activities invested in building partnerships towards reduction of root causes of protection risks within nexus approach	Build strategic partnerships with government, peace and development actors to jointly identify and target for reduction the root causes of most prominent protection risks.	# of cooperation frameworks endorsed # of actionable meetings, # joint publications, # of strategic roadmap or other types of plans concluded with nexus actors	3 24 2 2	PC/AoRs/HCT	