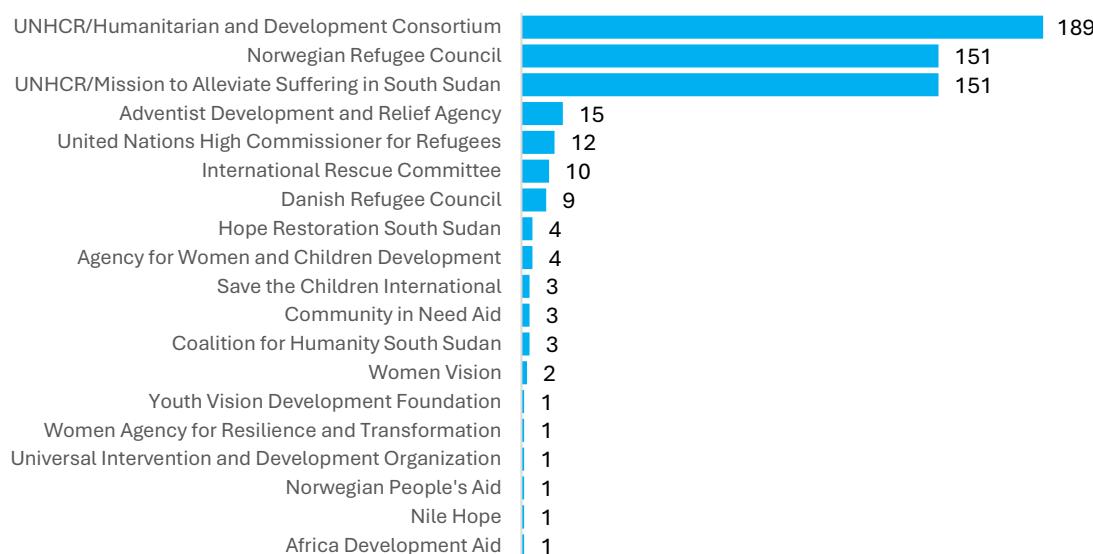


- Between January and August 2025, protection partners in South Sudan provided 562 inputs to the PRMS. Out of these, 26 highlighted the inaccessibility of monitored areas in wake of ongoing conflicts in Upper Nile, Jonglei and parts of Western and Eastern Equatoria. The methodology of Protection Risk Monitoring System (PRMS) direct community engagement with 71 inputs gathered using the observation methodology, 94 were collected through Focus Group Discussions (FDGs), and 371 were based on information from key informants (KIs) regarding the occurrence and severity of protection risks. The Protection Cluster appreciates all contributors who submitted PRMS inputs and encourages the uptake among protection actors, as well as those who participated in the training sessions held in 2025 (which included eight sessions for over 300 participants so far), to seize the opportunity to collaborate in enhancing the understanding of the scales and trends of protection risks in the country that enables protection delivery

The graph below outlines the contributing partners along with the extent of PRMS contributions from January to August 2025.



- In August 2025, the Protection Cluster commenced the third round (Q3) of sub-national cluster coordination workshops, which are designed to evaluate the current severity of protection risks encountered by IDPs, returnees, and host communities. The findings highlight as most severe risks those associated with GBV, attacks on civilians, theft, extortion and destruction of property, child separations, lack of access to services and attacks on civilians. Ultimately, the final assessment of risk severity will guide humanitarian coordination mechanisms regarding the primary protection risks in the country that require attention (Centrality of Protection and Triple Nexus). These results will also be utilized to determine the Population Exposed to Protection Risks (PEPR), People in Need (PiN), and will play a role in targeting inter-sectoral prioritization.
- As part of the transformative agenda of the PRMS, the Protection Cluster collaborated with UNHCR to create and test a vulnerability profiling tool relevant to mass displacement and emergencies. This KOOB based tool is designed to provide immediate needs assessments for households and to serve as a dataset for protection risk assessments within the PRMS. It was utilized with 138 households in IDP

Please visit [South Sudan | Global Protection Cluster](#) for updates, reports, and assessments. We would like you to please visit [Protection Cluster SSD Dashboard](#) for the latest data on the delivery of protection services in SSD. Please visit [SSD PRMS Dashboard](#) for the latest data and trends on the protection environment in SSD.

locations in Juba and over 700 households in newly established IDP communities in Jonglei. Plans are in place to engage several hundred more households in early September in Upper Nile. After analysing the tool's success—given that the piloting is closely linked to C4P distribution in Upper Nile and Jonglei, thus incorporating all elements of an operational exercise—and considering potential revisions, the tool will be made accessible to other cluster members for operational purposes and as a source of information for the PRMS.

- In August, the cluster information management team conducted a workshop to review and adapt the newly created GPC and GAoR streamlined methodology for the 2026 Humanitarian Project Cycle (HPC). They developed a new template for calculating household-level (ISNA) and community-level (PRMS) data inputs for cluster PIN and severity and established a common indicator framework for targeting based on the global indicator bank. This initiative aims to promote consistency throughout the process, providing a streamlined method for identifying and prioritizing the needs of individuals requiring protection services and mitigating protection risks.

Following the successful implementation of the Protection Monitoring System in South Sudan in 2022 and concurrent global efforts by the GPC and AoRs to streamline the Protection Analytical Framework across all aspects of cluster work—including risk assessment, needs assessment, advocacy, programming, coordination, and overall harmonization, the Protection Cluster and AoRs in South Sudan initiated a transformation process in January 2024 through its PROMO working group. This transformation process, undertaken in close collaboration with the GPC and global AoRs, and supported by UNHCR/ECHO aims to achieve the following objectives and actions by Q4 2025.

| | | |
|---|---|---------|
| Realignment of information needs with the Protection Analytical Framework (PAF). | The Protection Cluster and AoRs conducted training on data and information management, aligning with risk information needs and embedding PAF concepts such as Root Causes, Threats, Effects, and Capacities into tools and templates. A workshop was also held to reinforce these practices. | Q2 2024 |
| Realignment of Protection Monitoring System with 15 GPC Risks. | The GPC mission to South Sudan helped create data-gathering tools (KII, Observation, Expert, FDG, and Reporting templates). These tools are finalized and launched, and ToTs are trained. | Q2 2024 |
| Alignment of Protection Risk Monitoring outputs with the new GPC and AoR's Population at Risk (PaR) and Population in Need (PiN) concepts and methods of calculation. | PC and AoRs IMOs have been trained in the new concepts. AoRs are currently identifying methods for PaR and PiN calculations and selecting analytical indicators based on the three pillars: Safety and access to public spaces, Access to essential services and justice, and Participation in safe practices and activities of choice. | Q3 2024 |
| Creation of analytical back-end system including dashboard | Review of tools after two months of usage, creation of the analytical and scoring framework, task for developer for creation of data sharing dashboard. | Q2 2025 |
| Outputs (Spotlight, PAU, GPU, HNO, etc.) | Products adhere to the PAF, using hybrid models of information gathering, including area-based expert judgment and community-based information-gathering tools. | Q2 2024 |
| Development of HH-level assessment-risk monitoring tools | Development and deployment of a household-level protection profiling tool for situations of mass displacements and individual-level protection assessment for the in-camp/site environment aligned with PAF and inter-agency coordination needs | Q3 2025 |
| Realignment of Returnee monitoring tools with PRMS | Realignment of the two UNHCR returnee monitoring tools with PRMS and the PAF to serve as contributors to risk assessment and risk mitigation advocacy processes | Q2 2025 |
| Analytical framework update and linkages with development actors' information needs | Establish a sub-framework for data and information analysis of returnees that is compatible with the needs for evidence and programmatic data by other actors such as development actors | Q3 2025 |