

PRISM API

Documentation

Keyed, read-only access to the records PRISM creates: the protection risk register, Migration Signals, the weekly situation briefs and country briefings, and PRISM Alerts.

VERSION	API v1 · documentation 1.1, 30 October 2026
BASE ADDRESS	https://www.prismonitor.eu/api/v1
DATASETS	protection-risks, migration-signals, situation-briefs, country-briefings, alerts
LICENCE	CC BY 4.0
REQUEST ACCESS	https://www.prismonitor.eu/data/api
CONTACT	info@prismonitor.eu

The online documentation at [prismonitor.eu/data/api](https://www.prismonitor.eu/data/api) is the current version; this edition was produced from it on 30 October 2026.

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Overview

The PRISM API serves the records PRISM creates: protection risk incidents recorded by its analysts, European migration governance signals recorded by its migration desk, the weekly situation briefs and briefings PRISM writes from them and from ReliefWeb reports, and the alerts its detection rules raise.

It is read-only. Records come as JSON or CSV, under CC BY 4.0, from one base address and four endpoints that work the same way for every dataset. Access is by key, issued to a registered PRISM account after the request is reviewed.

DATASET	IDENTIFIER	RECORD KEY	CONTENTS
Protection Risk Register	<code>protection-risks</code>	<code>entry_id + iso3</code>	Protection risk incidents recorded by PRISM's analysts, on the GPC's 15 risks
Migration Signals	<code>migration-signals</code>	<code>entry_id</code>	European migration governance signals on 12 themes, with their policy stage
Weekly Protection Situation Briefs	<code>situation-briefs</code>	<code>iso3 + week</code>	Weekly protection situation brief per country, written by a language model, every passage cited
Weekly Country Situation Briefings	<code>country-briefings</code>	<code>iso3 + week</code>	Weekly country situation briefing from ReliefWeb reports, written by a language model
Alerts	<code>alerts</code>	<code>alert_id</code>	Published PRISM Alerts: rule-detected movements in PRISM's archives, with a written narrative

PRISM also aggregates data published by others (OCHA, ACAPS, IDMC, IPC and more). Those datasets stay with their publishers and are not served by this API; their sources are listed in the [Data Catalogue](#).

Getting Started

1

Create an account

Register on prismonitor.eu with your full name and confirm your email address, or sign in.

2

Request access

On the API page, name your organisation, the datasets you need and how you will use them, and accept the terms.

3

Receive your key

PRISM's editor reviews the request. Once it is approved, your key appears once on the API page; you are told by email.

4

Make a first call

Send the key in the `X-API-Key` header to `/api/v1/datasets`.

```
curl -H "X-API-Key: $PRISM_KEY" https://www.prismonitor.eu/api/v1/datasets
```

An organisation working with PRISM under an agreement can be issued a key directly; write to info@prismonitor.eu.

03

Authentication

Every request carries the key in the `X-API-Key` header. A key in the address is refused, since addresses are kept in server and proxy logs.

- A key starts with `prism_`. PRISM stores only a one-way hash of it, so a lost key cannot be shown again; rotate it to receive a new one.
- Rotating a key on the API page shows a new key once and stops the old one at once.
- A key carries the datasets it may read (its scopes), its limits and an expiry date, 12 months after issue unless agreed otherwise.
- A key is personal to the account it was issued to. Keep it out of shared code and notebooks; read it from an environment variable.

04

Base Address and Versions

All endpoints sit under `https://www.prismonitor.eu/api/v1`. The `v1` in the path is the version of the API. Within it, each dataset has a schema version, returned with every response as `schema_version`.

- A new field or filter is added within a schema version, and clients should ignore fields they do not read.
- A field renamed or removed, or a change in its meaning, comes with a new schema version, announced to key holders by email at least 30 days ahead and recorded in the [changelog](#).

05

Endpoints

GET /datasets

The datasets your key may read, with their record counts, licence and citation, and your key's limits and expiry.

EXAMPLE RESPONSE, SHORTENED

```
{
  "datasets": [
    { "slug": "protection-risks", "name": "PRISM Protection Risk Register",
      "schema_version": 1, "licence": "CC BY 4.0", "records": 1720,
      "records_url": "/api/v1/datasets/protection-risks/records" }
  ],
  "key": { "prefix": "prism_Ab3dE9xQ", "tier": "partner", "expires_utc": "2027-10-30T09:00:00Z",
    "per_minute": 60, "per_day": 10000 },
  "generated_utc": "2026-10-30T09:12:44Z"
}
```

GET /datasets/{dataset}/schema

The dataset's fields with their definitions, its filters, its code lists (risk codes, themes, stages, routes), the record key, licence and citation. The same information is set out under [Datasets](#) below.

GET /datasets/{dataset}/records

The dataset's records in the order of their key, a page at a time.

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION
<code>limit</code>	Records a page, 1 to 500; default 100
<code>cursor</code>	The <code>next_cursor</code> of the previous page

format **json** (default) or **csv**

filters The dataset's own filters, listed under [Datasets](#); an unknown parameter is refused with a 400

EXAMPLE RESPONSE, SHORTENED

```
{
  "slug": "protection-risks", "schema_version": 1, "licence": "CC BY 4.0",
  "citation": "PRISM (2026). Protection Risk Register. prismonitor.eu, read <date>.",
  "filters": { "country": "SDN", "date_from": "2026-10-01" },
  "count": 100, "next_cursor": "WyJQUkltTS0xMTA0IiwuU0R0Ii0",
  "records": [
    { "entry_id": "PRISM-1104", "iso3": "SDN", "country": "Sudan", "area": "North Darfur",
      "risk_code": "R02", "risk_label": "Attacks on civilians and other unlawful killings",
      ... },
    { "population_groups": ["IDPs"], "description": "...", "source_name": "...",
      "source_date": "2026-10-14", "source_link": "https://...", "recorded_by": "PRISM",
      "changed_utc": "2026-10-15T08:02:11Z" }
  ],
  "generated_utc": "2026-10-30T09:12:44Z"
}
```

GET /datasets/{dataset}/changes

The records added, changed or withdrawn at or after a time, oldest change first. See [Keeping a Copy Current](#).

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION
since	Required. A UTC time, YYYY-MM-DD or YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SSZ
limit , cursor	As for records

EXAMPLE RESPONSE, SHORTENED

```
{
  "since": "2026-10-28T00:00:00Z", "count": 2, "next_cursor": null,
  "changes": [
    { "change": "upsert", "record": { "entry_id": "MSIG-0612", "...": "..." } },
    { "change": "withdrawn", "key": { "entry_id": "MSIG-0587" }, "changed_utc": "2026-10-29T14:20:03Z" }
  ]
}
```

Datasets

PRISM Protection Risk Register PROTECTION-RISKS

Protection risk incidents recorded by PRISM's analysts from published reports, one entry per event, each on one of the Global Protection Cluster's 15 protection risks, with its area, the population groups named, a description written by PRISM and the source. PRISM's own record from August 2026; the only protection record PRISM keeps from 1 October 2026.

Record key `entry_id + iso3` · schema version 1 · partner tier

FIELD	DEFINITION
<code>entry_id</code>	PRISM entry number (PRISM-0123); with iso3, the record key
<code>iso3</code>	ISO 3166-1 alpha-3 of the country
<code>country</code>	Country name
<code>countrywide</code>	True when the entry concerns the whole country
<code>area</code>	First-level administrative area(s) named, empty when countrywide
<code>risk_code</code>	GPC protection risk code, R01 to R15
<code>risk_label</code>	GPC protection risk
<code>population_groups</code>	Population groups the source names
<code>description</code>	What happened, to whom, where and when, written by PRISM's analyst from the source
<code>source_name</code>	Publisher of the source
<code>source_date</code>	Date of the source (YYYY-MM-DD)
<code>source_link</code>	Link to the source
<code>additional_sources</code>	Further reports of the same event
<code>recorded_by</code>	The analyst's name where they chose to be named, else PRISM
<code>first_recorded_utc</code>	When PRISM recorded the entry
<code>changed_utc</code>	When the entry last changed

permalink	The entry on PRISM's register page
-----------	------------------------------------

FILTER	VALUE
country	ISO3
risk	Risk code, e.g. R02
date_from	Source date from (YYYY-MM-DD)
date_to	Source date to (YYYY-MM-DD)
updated_since	Changed at or after (ISO time, UTC)

Risk code: R01 Abduction, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary or unlawful arrest and/or detention; R02 Attacks on civilians and other unlawful killings, and attacks on civilian objects; R03 Child and forced family separation; R04 Child, early or forced marriage; R05 Discrimination and stigmatization, denial of resources, opportunities, services and/or humanitarian access; R06 Disinformation and denial of access to information; R07 Forced recruitment and association of children in armed forces and groups; R08 Gender-based violence; R09 Impediments and/or restrictions to access to legal identity, remedies and justice; R10 Presence of Mine and other explosive ordnance; R11 Psychological/emotional abuse or inflicted distress; R12 Theft, extortion, forced eviction or destruction of personal property; R13 Torture or cruel, inhuman, degrading treatment or punishment; R14 Trafficking in persons, forced labour or slavery-like practices; R15 Unlawful impediments or restrictions to freedom of movement, siege and forced displacement. **Taxonomy:** Global Protection Cluster's 15 protection risks

Cite as: PRISM (2026). Protection Risk Register. prisma.monitor.eu, read <date>.

PRISM Migration Signals

MIGRATION-SIGNALS

European migration governance signals recorded by PRISM's migration desk: policy acts, court rulings, incidents and data releases on 12 themes, each with its stage in the policy cycle, its place (member state, route, partner or origin country, EU institution) and its source.

Record key entry_id · schema version 1 · partner tier

FIELD	DEFINITION
entry_id	PRISM signal number (MSIG-0123), the record key
scope	eu, member_state, uk, route, partner or origin
iso3	Country the signal concerns
country	Country name
counterpart_iso3	Second country named (a partner or origin country)

<code>route</code>	Route code
<code>route_label</code>	Route name
<code>institution</code>	EU institution, for scope eu
<code>theme</code>	Theme code, M01 to M12
<code>theme_label</code>	Theme
<code>theme_2</code>	Second theme code
<code>stage</code>	proposed, adopted, implemented, ruled, incident or data
<code>actor</code>	Actor named
<code>population_groups</code>	Population groups named
<code>headline</code>	One-line statement of the signal
<code>description</code>	What the source reports, written by PRISM
<code>source_name</code>	Publisher of the source
<code>source_date</code>	Date of the source (YYYY-MM-DD)
<code>source_link</code>	Link to the source
<code>additional_sources</code>	Further reports
<code>recorded_by</code>	The analyst's name where they chose it, else PRISM
<code>first_recorded_utc</code>	When PRISM recorded the signal
<code>changed_utc</code>	When the signal last changed

FILTER	VALUE
<code>country</code>	ISO3
<code>counterpart</code>	ISO3
<code>route</code>	Route code
<code>theme</code>	Theme code, e.g. M04
<code>stage</code>	Stage
<code>scope</code>	Scope

date_from	Source date from
date_to	Source date to
updated_since	Changed at or after (ISO time, UTC)

Theme: M01 Arrivals, routes and deaths; M02 Border management and control; M03 Asylum procedure and reception; M04 Return, readmission and detention; M05 Externalisation and partnerships; M06 Legal pathways and labour migration; M07 Status and integration; M08 Courts, legality and oversight; M09 Rights violations in migration control; M10 Funding and budgets; M11 Statistics and data releases; M12 Displacement drivers in countries of origin. **Stage:** proposed, adopted, implemented, ruled, incident, data. **Scope:** eu, member_state, uk, route, partner, origin. **Route:** cmed Central Mediterranean; emed Eastern Mediterranean; wmed Western Mediterranean; atl Atlantic (Canaries); chan Channel; wbalk Western Balkans; east Eastern land border

Cite as: PRISM (2026). Migration Signals. prismonitor.eu, read <date>.

PRISM Weekly Protection Situation Briefs

SITUATION-BRIEFS

A weekly situation brief per country, written by a language model from PRISM's register entries of the 90 days to the country's latest entry, PRISM's country briefing and ReliefWeb reports, every passage cited. One edition per country and ISO week; an edition is never changed, and a citation to an entry later withdrawn is marked withdrawn.

Record key iso3 + week · schema version 1 · partner tier

FIELD	DEFINITION
iso3	ISO3 of the country
country	Country name
week	ISO week of the edition (2026-W44)
written_utc	When the edition was written
model	The language model that wrote it
written_by	Always: a language model, from the cited entries and reports
period_from	First source date read
period_to	Last source date read
sections	Titled sections; each a list of parts with text and, where cited, the citation id
citations	The register entries (with withdrawn), ReliefWeb reports and country briefing cited
input_entry_ids	Every register entry the brief read (null for editions written before 30 Oct 2026)

FILTER	VALUE
country	ISO3
week	ISO week, e.g. 2026-W44
updated_since	Written at or after (ISO time, UTC)

Citation ids: PRISM-0123 a register entry; RW 1234567 a ReliefWeb report; CS the country briefing

Cite as: PRISM (2026). Weekly Protection Situation Briefs, written by a language model. prismonitor.eu, read <date>.

PRISM Weekly Country Situation Briefings COUNTRY-BRIEFINGS

A weekly situation briefing per country, written by a language model from the latest ReliefWeb reports PRISM's archive holds for it: crisis dynamics, the people affected, sector needs, access and funding, as the reports state them. It is the Updates tab of each country page and the general situation the protection briefs read. One edition per country and ISO week; an edition is never changed.

Record key iso3 + week · schema version 1 · partner tier

FIELD	DEFINITION
iso3	ISO3 of the country
country	Country name
week	ISO week of the edition (2026-W44)
written_utc	When the edition was written
model	The language model that wrote it
written_by	Always: a language model, from the ReliefWeb reports listed
text	The briefing, plain prose, publishers named in parentheses
reports	The ReliefWeb reports read: id, title, publishers, date and link

FILTER	VALUE
country	ISO3
week	ISO week, e.g. 2026-W44
updated_since	Written at or after (ISO time, UTC)

Report id: RW 1234567, a ReliefWeb report; its link opens it on ReliefWeb

PRISM Alerts ALERTS

Movements PRISM's detection rules find in its archives (food insecurity, displacement, crisis severity, disaster alerts, protection, aid worker security, agricultural hotspots, asylum applications), each reviewed by PRISM's editor before publication, with the figures and thresholds that fired it, the source, and a narrative written by a language model. Only published alerts are served. Alerts from ACLED data are not served through the API under ACLED's licence terms; they are on PRISM's alerts pages.

Record key `alert_id` · schema version 1 · partner tier

FIELD	DEFINITION
<code>alert_id</code>	PRISM alert number, the record key
<code>slug</code>	The alert page name
<code>url</code>	The alert's page on PRISM, with its chart and the evidence behind it
<code>rule</code>	The detection rule that fired
<code>rule_label</code>	The rule in words
<code>indicator</code>	Indicator code
<code>indicator_label</code>	Indicator
<code>iso3</code>	ISO3 of the country
<code>country</code>	Country name
<code>direction</code>	worsening or improving
<code>headline</code>	One-line statement of the movement
<code>period</code>	The period the movement covers
<code>figures</code>	The figures that fired the rule, from the source named in 'source'
<code>thresholds</code>	The thresholds the rule applies, in its own terms
<code>source</code>	The source of the figures (publisher, dataset, release)
<code>narrative</code>	A description of the movement, written by a language model from the figures and evidence
<code>narrative_model</code>	The language model that wrote the narrative

<code>detected_utc</code>	When PRISM detected the movement
<code>published_utc</code>	When the alert was published
<code>changed_utc</code>	When the alert last changed (published, reviewed or its narrative rewritten)

FILTER	VALUE
<code>country</code>	ISO3
<code>indicator</code>	Indicator code
<code>rule</code>	Rule code
<code>direction</code>	worsening or improving
<code>date_from</code>	Published from (YYYY-MM-DD)
<code>date_to</code>	Published to (YYYY-MM-DD)
<code>updated_since</code>	Changed at or after (ISO time, UTC)

Indicator: food_insecurity Food insecurity; conflict_displacement Conflict displacement; disaster_displacement Disaster displacement; inform_severity INFORM Severity; disaster Disaster alert; conflict Armed conflict; protection Protection; aid_worker_security Aid worker security; agriculture Agricultural hotspots; rainfall Rainfall; asylum Asylum applications. **Rule:** ipc_current_change Phase 3+ change between comparable IPC analyses; ipc_projection_worsens IPC projection against the current period; ipc_phase5 Population in IPC Phase 5 where the previous analysis had none; displacement_window Displacement in a month against the country's own record; inform_severity_change INFORM Severity moving between releases; gdacs_alert GDACS Red or Orange alert; protection_new_risk A protection risk type recorded where the register had none in twelve months; protection_volume Protection entries in a month against the country's own record; awsd_window Attacks on aid workers in a month against the country's own record; asap_hotspot JRC ASAP hotspot class rising; rainfall_anomaly Three dekads of rainfall far from the long-term average; asylum_applications First-time asylum applications against the previous twelve months. **Direction:** worsening, improving

Cite as: PRISM (2026). PRISM Alerts. prismonitor.eu, read <date>. Cite the source named in each alert for its figures.

Pagination

A page holds up to 500 records. When more remain, the response carries `next_cursor` ; pass it as `cursor` with the same filters to read the next page. The last page has `next_cursor: null` . Records

are ordered by their key, so a record added while you read never moves another to a page you have already read. In CSV, the cursor is in the `X-Next-Cursor` response header.

08

Keeping a Copy Current

Read the full dataset once from `records`. Then, at each update, read `changes` with the time of your last update and apply every change in order:

- `upsert` : add the record, or replace your copy of the record with the same key.
- `withdrawn` : PRISM no longer serves the record. It was corrected into another entry, found to repeat another, or taken down. Delete your copy.

Times are to the second, so a change can appear in two reads; applying it twice is safe. Keep the latest `changed_utc` (or the time of your request) and pass it as `since` next time.

A weekly brief or briefing is never changed after it is written. When an entry a brief cites is later withdrawn, the brief keeps its words and its citation to that entry carries `"withdrawn": true`.

09

Responses

Every JSON response carries the dataset's `slug`, `name`, `schema_version`, `licence`, `citation` and `generated_utc` beside its records. Dates are `YYYY-MM-DD`; times are UTC, `YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SSZ`; countries are ISO 3166-1 alpha-3 codes. Lists (population groups, additional sources) are JSON arrays, and in CSV are joined with `;`. A field with no value is an empty string or `null`, never left out.

10

Errors

An error is JSON with `error` (the reason) and `status`.

STATUS	MEANING	WHAT TO DO
400	A parameter is unknown or malformed	Check the dataset's filters and the time format
401	No key, or a key PRISM does not know	Send the key in the <code>X-API-Key</code> header
403	The key does not include this dataset	Request the dataset on the API page
404	No dataset with this identifier	Read <code>/datasets</code> for the identifiers

410	The key was revoked or has expired	Request access again
429	Over the key's limit for the minute or the day	Wait and retry; ask for a higher limit if you need one

11

Rate Limits

A key may make 60 requests a minute and 10,000 a day unless a different limit was agreed; `/datasets` shows your key's limits. A full read of the largest dataset takes a handful of requests at 500 records a page, and a daily update through `changes` usually takes one.

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Code Examples

Each example reads every protection risk entry for Sudan, a page at a time, with the key read from the `PRISM_KEY` environment variable.

CURL

```
curl -H "X-API-Key: $PRISM_KEY" \
  "https://www.prismonitor.eu/api/v1/datasets/protection-risks/records?country=SDN&limit=500"

# the next page: add &cursor=<next_cursor>
# CSV instead of JSON: add &format=csv
```

PYTHON (REQUESTS)

```
import os, requests

BASE = "https://www.prismonitor.eu/api/v1"
HEADERS = {"X-API-Key": os.environ["PRISM_KEY"]}

def records(dataset, **filters):
    params = {**filters, "limit": 500}
    while True:
        r = requests.get(f"{BASE}/{dataset}/records",
                        headers=HEADERS, params=params, timeout=60)
        r.raise_for_status()
        page = r.json()
        yield from page["records"]
        if not page["next_cursor"]:
            break
        params["cursor"] = page["next_cursor"]

sudan = list(records("protection-risks", country="SDN"))
```

```
library(httr2)

records <- function(dataset, ...) {
  out <- list(); cursor <- NULL
  repeat {
    resp <- request("https://www.prisonmonitor.eu/api/v1") ▷
      req_url_path_append("datasets", dataset, "records") ▷
      req_headers(`X-API-Key` = Sys.getenv("PRISM_KEY")) ▷
      req_url_query(..., limit = 500, cursor = cursor) ▷
      req_perform() ▷
      resp_body_json()
    out <- c(out, resp$records)
    if (is.null(resp$next_cursor)) break
    cursor <- resp$next_cursor
  }
  out
}

sudan <- records("protection-risks", country = "SDN")
```

13

Licence, Citation and Terms of Use

- The records and their compilation are published under [CC BY 4.0](#). Cite PRISM with the dataset's name and the date you read it, as each response's `citation` gives it.
- Every record links to its source. Descriptions are written by PRISM; the sources' own text stays with their publishers and under their terms.
- The weekly situation briefs and country briefings are written by a language model from the entries and reports they cite. Say so wherever you use them.
- Delete any record the changes feed reports as withdrawn, at your next update.
- Keys are personal to the account they were issued to. Do not share or publish them; rotate a key you believe exposed.
- PRISM may change limits, suspend a key during an incident, or revoke a key used against these terms, and tells the holder why.
- The API is provided as it is, without a service-level commitment. PRISM announces planned changes and downtime to key holders by email.

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Data Responsibility

The API serves no personal data. An entry names the analyst who recorded it only when the analyst chose to be named; otherwise it reads PRISM. Account identifiers, review notes and moderation records

never leave PRISM. When a contributor deletes their account, the entries they filed stay and their name is removed from them, and the change reaches key holders through the changes feed.

15

Changelog

30 October 2026 · v1, [documentation 1.1](#)

Added `alerts` : published PRISM Alerts, with withdrawals reported when an alert is dismissed or retired. Alerts from ACLED data are not served, under ACLED's licence terms.

30 October 2026 · v1

The API opened with four datasets: `protection-risks` , `migration-signals` , `situation-briefs` and `country-briefings` , each at schema version 1.

16

Support

Questions about the API, a higher limit or a dataset you need: info@prismonitor.eu. Security issues: see [security.txt](#).

Documentation version 1.1, 30 October 2026