

# PART 4

## R2P POC

### INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURES

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This Part outlines the relevance of the two protection principles to a range of different global, regional, and national organizations, and emphasizes the significance of *mainstreaming* R2P and POC in order for them to be effectively incorporated into these institutions. A division of labour is necessary, with each institution offering its own specialised expertise and capacities, as well as mutually supporting the overall object of enhancing the basic security of the vulnerable.

Part 4 describes the many institutions implicated in R2P and POC activities. Where appropriate, it uses the following template to help categorize the nature of the protection tasks and objectives utilized by a particular institution.

#### §4.0

### Five Modes of Protection

There are five modes through which civilians' lives and dignity can be protected. In different ways, both R2P and POC draw on each of these modes. The five modes illustrate the ways protection can be understood as a *constraint* (Mode I), as an *action* (Mode II), or as a larger *objective* (Modes III, IV and V). These five modes may be set out graphically illustrating the proximity of each mode to the harms it seeks to prevent.

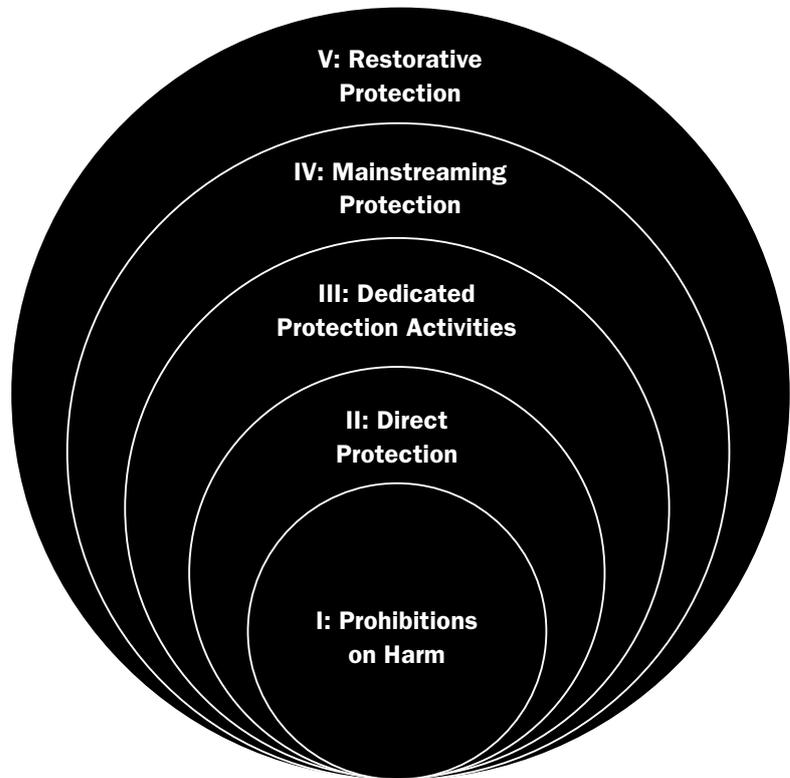


Figure 5: Five Modes of Protection

The five-mode model builds on and expands the “egg framework” familiar from humanitarian protection.<sup>104</sup>

#### **Mode I: Prohibitions on harm**

Mode One prohibits actions that harm or risk harm to the lives, bodies or dignity of civilians, and the incitements to such acts. It can include laws prohibiting murder, rape, pillage, the use of certain weapons, the targeting of civilians and civilian objects, and enlisting children as combatants.

#### **Mode II: Direct protection**

This second mode involves the actor directly protecting civilians from third parties attempting to harm them. The activity is performed in order to protect the civilians and it aims to accomplish their protection directly (that is, without relying on other actors undertaking further complementary actions). Protecting civilians may include the use of a security presence, patrolling, escorts or the interposition of forces, and ultimately the threat or use of robust force against perpetrators.

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104 See Slim and Bonwick, *Protection: ALNAP Guide*, pp. 42-3; IASC, *Growing the Sheltering Tree*, pp. 11-12. Oxfam use a slightly different categorization in terms of shields and safety-nets. Oxfam, *Protection into Practice* (Oxford: Oxfam, 2005), p. 3. See also: International Committee of the Red Cross ICRC, *The Concept of Protection: Towards a Mutual Understanding*, 12 December 2011, p. 3.

#### **Mode III: Dedicated Protection Activities**

In this third mode, actors undertake specific activities purely for the sake of achieving protection objectives, but the activities in question do not in themselves immediately protect civilians. Rather, in concert with other activities or choices made by an array of actors, these *dedicated protection activities contribute to the structural realisation of a larger protective environment, where threats to civilians are diminished*. Dedicated protection activities may include early warning and assessment, monitoring and reporting, advocacy, moving or hiding vulnerable civilians, the strategic use of unarmed presence and information dissemination (for instance through radio broadcasts).

#### **Mode IV: Mainstreaming Protection**

The fourth mode does not require protection actors to perform entirely new actions (as Modes II and III do). Instead, mainstreaming protection requires that protection actors alter the manner in which they perform, prioritize or resource their other activities in such a way as to improve – and never to impair – the larger protective environment. Such protection measures are important in peace-building programs to promote local capacity and enhance prospects for sustainable peace. The single most important element of Mode IV is to *do no harm* – to make sure that the way the operation or agency pursues its goals does not have downstream consequences exacerbating civilian vulnerability. More positively, mainstreaming protection can include the strategic placement and lighting of latrines and wells so as to reduce everyday civilian vulnerability, and facilitating political solutions and ceasefires in such a way as to ensure protective outcomes.

#### **Mode V: Restorative Protection**

Mode V comprises actions which remedy the situation of those persons who have previously been harmed (either civilians or combatants whose injuries have placed them *hors de combat*). Restorative protection can itself be divided into different modes of action, as it can include (for instance) *legal prohibitions* on attacking those helping the injured, *dedicated protection activities* to return displaced persons to their homes, and *mainstreaming protection* by including peace and reconciliation commissions in plans for long-term peace arrangements.