



TRIANGULAR PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMME

Fact Sheet

BACKGROUND

As a direct outcome of the 2014 Leaders’ Summit on UN Peacekeeping, the Triangular Partnership Project was launched in 2015 to conduct peacekeeping engineering training in East Africa for uniformed peacekeepers. A decade since its inception, the then Project has since expanded into a full-fledged Programme, the Triangular Partnership Programme (TPP), with four distinct projects. Three are training projects on engineering, medical, and C4ISR (Command, Control, Communications, Computers (C4), Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR)) and camp security technologies, and one is the Telemedicine Project to improve access to medical care in peacekeeping missions. As of 2024, the Programme has expanded its scope beyond UN peacekeeping to also train African Union (AU) Peace Support Operations (PSO) personnel.



Triangular Partnership Programme



United Nations



Troop Contributing Countries



Supporting Member States

OBJECTIVES

The TPP aims to enhance peacekeepers’ capacity in engineering, medical, and C4ISR and camp security technologies through the provision of training and operational support. Through TPP trainings, troop-contributing countries (TCCs) are better equipped to deliver high-value support and meet priority requirements, improving the ability of peacekeeping and peace support missions to operate more effectively on the ground. The TPP also provides a framework for improving operational support with initiatives like telemedicine. It also contributes to the implementation of the Action for Peacekeeping (A4P) and Action for Peacekeeping Plus (A4P+).

TRAINING AND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT



- **Rapid Deployment:** Build a pool of well-trained uniformed peacekeepers to support rapid deployment of units to peacekeeping and peace support missions. Previous TPP trainees have deployed to MINUSCA, MINUSMA, MONUSCO, UNIFIL, UNISFA, UNMISS, AMISOM, and ATMIS.
- **Flexibility:** Deliver training in Africa, Asia Pacific, and South America in partnership with donors and host countries.
- **Strengthening Long-term Capacities:** Provide Training-of-Trainer (TOT) courses to strengthen regional and national peacekeeping training capacities and ensure knowledge is retained and sustained.
- **Cross-pillar Needs:** Ensure emerging capability needs are addressed through cross-pillar trainings, for instance, through engineering trainings combined with the Explosive Hazard Awareness Training (EHAT) – in partnership with the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS).
- **New Peacekeeping Gaps:** Continue to engage with stakeholders to ensure new peacekeeping capability gaps, such as environmental management and Counter-Improvised Explosive Devices (C-IEDs), are identified, and delivered through TPP trainings.
- **Telemedicine Network:** Strengthen telemedicine networks connecting various levels of medical facilities within missions as well as provisions of remote medical support using telemedicine from external specialists in Member State hospitals (active in MINUSCA, UNMISS, UNDOF, UNSOS, UNSMIL, UNISFA; previously piloted in MINUSMA and MONUSCO).



BENEFITS



TROOP CONTRIBUTING COUNTRIES (TCC)

- Opportunity to receive professional training and build increased engineering, medical, and C4ISR and camp security technologies capabilities for deployment to UN peacekeeping and AU peace support missions.



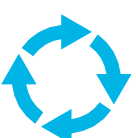
OTHER MEMBER STATES

- Opportunity to contribute to peacekeeping and AU peace support operations through the provision of expertise, trainers, training facilities, equipment (*bilateral provision), funding, services, and by fostering partnerships between TCCs to establish more effective missions, promote stability and security, advance mandate delivery and improve accountability and performance.



UNITED NATIONS

- More effective peace operations with an expanded pool of well-trained and equipped military engineering units, medical staff, C4ISR and camp security technologies personnel, and TCCs’ units. Increased capacity to respond to urgent medical needs and specialist support from a higher level of care. Enhancement of partnerships with the AU through contributions to peace support operations.



CROSS-CUTTING BENEFITS

- Standardisation of training in engineering, medical, and C4ISR and camp security technologies in partnership with leading expert providers within and beyond the UN.
- Support to the efficient deployment of mission facilities, camps, bases and other infrastructures in complex environments.
- Potential to replicate the concept of triangular partnership to other enabling capacities.
- Enhanced performance and effectiveness of uniformed peacekeepers in line with UN standard operational requirements.



SECURITY OF PEACEKEEPERS

- Improve the provision of appropriate and timely medical care to peacekeepers in remote environments and reduce need for unnecessary medical evacuations.
- Improve access to a broader array of healthcare options within missions and establish mechanisms for more expert-to-expert consultations (collaborative medical care) between medical facilities.
- Provide medical support to locations without on-site specialists.



TPP HIGHLIGHTS

ENGINEERING TRAINING

- Since 2015, 1,150 engineering personnel from African and Asia Pacific TCCs have been trained both in person and through remote courses.
- Five Member States (Brazil, Japan, Morocco, the ROK, and Switzerland) have provided trainers.
- Host countries (Brazil, Cambodia, Indonesia, Kenya, Morocco, Rwanda, Uganda, and Viet Nam) have provided facilities, equipment, course management, and/or services on site.
- The ROK has transferred equipment used for TPP trainings to other training host countries.
- Three in-person courses are set to be organised in the first half of 2025, namely the HEE Operators' Basic Course.
- One remote course, the Construction Process Management (CPM) Course, is being converted into an e-learning course.
- Australia, Japan, the ROK, and Switzerland have provided/are providing financial support.



MEDICAL TRAINING

- Since 2019, 267 non-medical uniformed peacekeepers from missions (MONUSCO, UNISFA, and UNMISS) and TCCs have been trained in the Field Medical Assistants Course (FMAC) at the Regional Service Centre Entebbe (RSCE) in Uganda.
- FMAC TOT for medical uniformed peacekeepers consists of a Virtual Workshop and in-person teaching practice enabling TCCs to deliver FMAC. To date, 62 trainees have completed both modules of the FMAC TOT.
- India, Israel, Japan, the ROK, and the UN Peace and Development Trust Fund (UNPDF) have provided/are providing financial support.



UN C4ISR ACADEMY FOR PEACE OPERATIONS (UNCAP)

- Since 2016, 26,932 military and police personnel from 150 Member States have undertaken technology training in person at the RSCE, in missions, through online and Virtual Led-Instructor Training (VILT) courses. Of these, 15,917 have been trained in-person, 10,053 have been trained online (self-paced), and 962 participants have been trained through VILT.
- At the end of 2024, UNCAP piloted its first hybrid course, integrating VILT and traditional classroom methods to train 17 individuals in the Communication and Information Systems (CIS) Planning Course.
- 13 iterations of the Women's Outreach Course (WOC) have resulted in 303 trained female officers from 74 Member States from Africa, Asia, Europe, and South and North America. Of these, 208 are military personnel, 95 are police personnel, and 40 have been deployed to UN field missions.
- In 2021, the Academy launched the Micro-Unmanned Aerial Systems (M-UAS) Course. To date, eight M-UAS Remote Pilot Course (RPC) and seven M-UAS TOT courses have been hosted. The Mobile Training Teams (MTTs) have delivered M-UAS courses to missions including MINUSCA, MONUSCO, UNISFA, and UNSOS, as well as other UN agencies. Through these, UNCAP has trained 109 operators (including 10 women) and 57 trainers (including 4 women) from 48 countries.
- Canada, Denmark, India, and Japan are contributing extra-budgetary funding to the Academy, while France, Germany, Uganda, and NATO Communications and Information Academy (NCIA) are contributing technical support with trainers, expertise, mentoring and logistics.



KEY NEW FOCUS AREAS

- AU PSO Trainings
 - Following two workshops held in 2024, the TPP has adapted its training courses to meet AU PSO training requirements. The first AU PSO TCC-focused FMAC and FMAC TOT integrating EHAT components are due to be launched in February 2025.
 - Japan, Portugal and the ROK are providing financial support towards the training of AU PSO TCCs.

- C-IED Trainings and Cross-pillar Trainings
 - The TPP is continuing its work with UNMAS to provide C-IED trainings.
 - In June 2024, the TPP launched its first cross-pillar training, the HEE Operators' Course and EHAT in Kenya.
 - In November 2024, the TPP launched its first multi-national multi-pillar integrated training focusing on providing HEE Operators' Course, FMAC, and EHAT with Australia, Japan and the ROK in Cambodia.
 - In 2025, the TPP has committed to integrate EHAT across its engineering and medical courses.
 - The ROK hosted an EHAT TOT in 2024 and will host an EHAT TOT and an IED Threat Mitigation TOT in 2025 to establish a pool of its C-IED trainers.
 - Australia, Kenya and the ROK have provided trainers.
 - Japan, the ROK and Switzerland are providing financial support to TPP C-IED trainings.
- Environmental Management Trainings
 - The TPP is exploring further areas of work to mainstream environmental considerations in peacekeeping and peace support operations, including by adapting the UN Environmental Management in Peace Operations Course, remotely piloted in 2021, into an e-learning course.
 - Germany and Japan are the financial contributors.

TELEMEDICINE

- The Telemedicine Project aims to improve access and enhance the quality of medical care for peacekeepers by using innovative digital technologies.
- Telemedicine services comprising of various use cases are currently operational across six UN field operations involving 20+ sites. The current missions are MINUSCA, UNMISS, UNDOF, UNSOS, UNISFA and UNSMIL; (MINUSMA and MONUSCO benefitted from previous phases of the project).
- The Project is working to integrate the use of telemedicine to address various operational medical needs within missions such as: (1) Connecting medical experts at bases or at higher-level medical facilities with frontline peacekeepers operating in remote locations, delivering real-time telemedicine support at the point-of-injury and/or during patient transport; (2) Facilitating collaboration between medical practitioners located at different levels of healthcare for specialist opinion and clinical decision-making support. This initiative is helping expand intra-mission telemedicine coverage and includes the added component of remote-medical support from outside mission (cross-border telemedicine linkage with specialised hospitals in Member States); (3) Testing the feasibility of introducing real-time remote surgical support and guidance technology in field settings to support frontline surgeons and enhance better surgical service delivery capacity.
- The Telemedicine Project was awarded the 2023 Secretary General Award for UN 2.0- Quintet of Change further highlighting the Secretary-General's vision of a modern UN family, rejuvenated by a forward-thinking culture.
- Australia, Israel, Japan, Portugal, the ROK, and the UNPDF have provided/are providing financial support.



SUPPORT FOR THE PROGRAMME

- By endorsing the Declaration of Shared Commitments on UN Peacekeeping Operations, more than 150 Member States committed to better prepare, train and equip uniformed personnel by pursuing innovative approaches, including triangular partnerships.
- To enhance the sustainability of the Programme, and in line with the upcoming Peacekeeping Ministerial, the United Nations welcomes support from Member States in the form of funding and in-kind contributions across TPP's pillars.

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