

The 1st
Emergency
Telecommunications
NGO







Gulf War The future co-founders of TSF are The future co-founders of TSF are engaged volunteers. During their first missions, they realized that there was a real need for telecommunications in Humanitarian contexts, just like medical or food aid.

1998 1ST HUMANITARIAN **CALLING OPERATIONS**

Kosovo War Even before the official creation of the organisation, the future founders perfom the first "Humanitarian Calling Operations" in the field



With the 1st sponsorships the organisation can buy more satellite equipments and hire more technicians

1ST DEPLOYMENT AFTER A NATURAL DISASTER Izmit earthquake, Turkey TSF deploys for the first time after a natural disaster

SUPPORT TO HUMANITARIAN COORDINATION

1ST SPONSORSHIP

Afghanistan War TSF supports humanita coordination providing them with satellite



PARTNERSHIP WITH ECHO

1st partnership with one of the largest international humanitarian aid donors ECHO. 1st recognition that telecommunications are essential in the first emergency phase for the populations and the actors on the ground



SYRIAN CONFLICT

Since 2012, TSF provides means of Since 2012, TSF provides mean communication to coordinate hospitals and medical teams working in this unsafe and unstable environment, and to improve their security.



With the support of ECHO, TSF responds to one of the worst disaster for humanitarian organisations in recent decades, bringing satellite

telecommunications to the government and the UN, whilst working to provide communications services for thousands of families

CAPACITY BUILDING

Recognised as a leading NGO in emergency telecommunications. TSF provides trainings and participate in simulation exercise (SIMEX) to the temas of UNDAC and INSARAG



BRIDGING THE DIGITAL DIVIDE

Dakoro region , Niger. The organisation puts its ICT expertise and solutions to the service of humanitarian organisations, local authorities and communities, contributing to bridging of the digital divide



TSUNAMI

UN PARTNERSHIP

TSF becomes the first IONG partner of the United Nations through its Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC)

2004

Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Thailand Right after Christmas 2004, one of the most powerful earthquake triggered and unprecedented tsunami. TSF deploys in less than 48 hours and provide support to Humanitarian Coordination and affected populations in 3 of the most affected countries.

2001

2003 **REGIONAL BASES**

Latin America & Asia To better deploy in any crisis zone in less than 24 hours. TSF opens regional bases in Latin America and in Asia

2001





TSF develops an autonomous kit of digital educational resources the mLearning Kit to support the education of displaced and refugee Syrian children.

TYPHOON HAIYAN

Philippines. TSF adapted its operations to the habits of the population by opening the first Emergency Cyber Centre in Guiuan City. The centre provided the population with free Internet access through a high-speed satellite connection.



EUROPEAN MIGRATION CRISIS

For the first time in its operations, TSF provides the means for its beneficiaries to use their own mobile phone to make calls, send instant messages or connect to their social networks.

2007



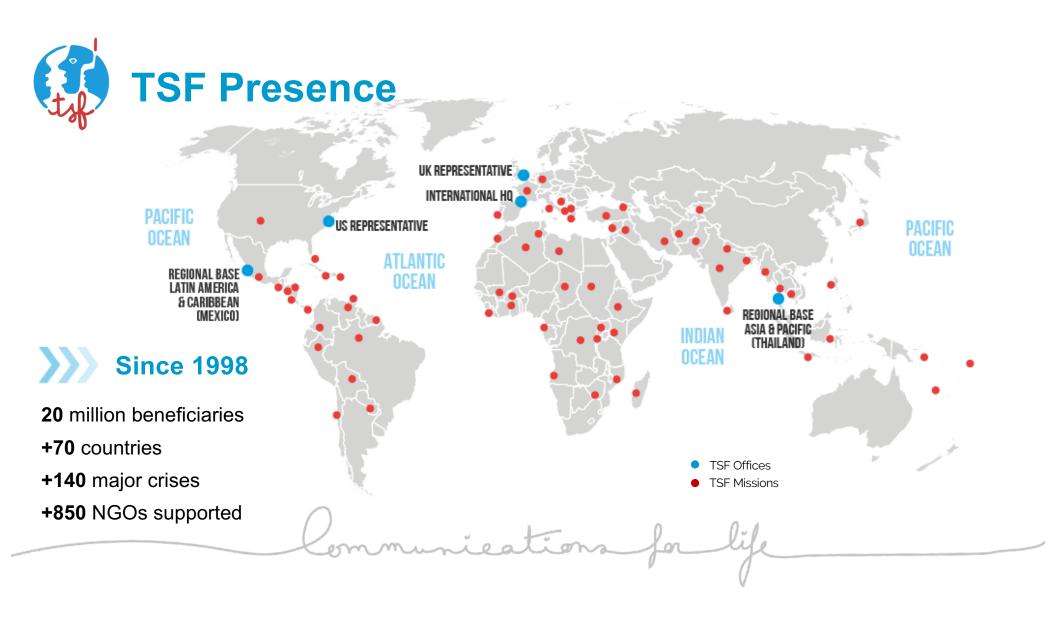
AMBULANT WI-FI 2017

Hurricane Maria, Dominica. TSF launched a new service to bring the technologies closer to communities: high-speed ambulant Wi-Fi in



20 YEARS OF **COMMUNICATIONS FOR LIFE**

In 20 years TSF intervened in more In 20 years TSF intervened in mo than 70 countries on more than 140 major humanitarian crises, helping more than 20 million beneficiaries and more than 850 NGOs, United Nations Agencies and assisted government authorities.





TSF's Core Missions



Disaster response



Bridging the digital divide



5 Policies You Can Adopt Today to Save Lives Tomorrow:Be Among the Countries that are Ready

- (1) <u>Training</u>: Hold pre-emergency ICT training with NGO, private, government, IGO responders
- (2) <u>Recognition</u>: Formally recognize ICTs as critical infrastructure in emergencies—by telecoms, emergency, customs, security/police, and logistics agencies
- (3) <u>POCs</u>: Publicly identify agency points of contact for ICT response—share and maintain interface people and methods to field questions and disseminate information
- (4) <u>Entry</u>: Develop procedures among different ministries for quick entry of international technology and experts in emergencies—this will avoid unnecessary delay in an emergency
- (5) <u>STA</u>: Adopt a "Special Temporary Authority" regulatory mechanism within the ministry or telecommunications regulator—for fast/temporary emergency decisions