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**World Water Safety**

**INTERNATIONAL LIFE SAVING FEDERATION**

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| **ILS POLICY – POL 05** |

**DEVELOPMENT AID REQUEST**

**Introduction**

The International Life Saving Federation (ILS) is committed to reducing the number of drownings throughout the world. There are many countries where lifesaving skills and knowledge are minimal and drownings are extremely high.

Through the ILS Development programme, the ILS will aim to improve the level of skills, knowledge and understanding of water safety education and lifesaving. However, there are several issues that need to be carefully considered prior to actively entering into a development aid programme.

1. In some instances, where there are high drowning rates, there is little infrastructure to support a sustainable lifesaving network.

2. There are many cultural influences within countries that may impact upon drownings and the ILS needs to be cognisant of these influences before entering into programmes.

3. There is limited funding and other resources for development work, therefore priorities need to be considered diligently and decisions on aid programmes based upon need, outcomes and sustainability.

This Policy should be considered in conjunction with the ILS Lifesaving Position Statement LPS-11, Development Aid Effectiveness.

**Outcomes**

1. To reduce the number of deaths by drowning throughout the world.

2. To increase the number of sustainable lifesaving organisations and active life savers worldwide.

3. To encourage lifesaving organisations to become members of the ILS[[1]](#footnote-1).

**Protocols for Development**

The following protocols are recommended for when a representative of the International Life Saving Federation visits a country with the objective of life saving development.

The International Life Saving Federation will always:

1. Visit a country on the invitation of a host agency/government within that country. This may be an agency such as red cross, a school(s) and/or government.

2. Work in partnership with the host nation with the expected outcome that lifesaving development work will continue post the ILS’s visit.

3. Uphold the prime objective to promote water safety awareness and lifesaving skills and knowledge.

4. Work with host agencies/government with the expected long term outcome of a sustainable system within that host nation.

5. Provide education and training in lifesaving in such a manner as is culturally appropriate to meet local needs.

6. Work with an established lifesaving organisation where they exist and aim to provide support to that organisation and work in partnership. In addition, where there is an International Life Saving Regional representative, this person will be kept informed of any activities.

7. To always present and represent the policies, practices and principles of the ILS.

Attachments A and B provide a flow chart and illustration of how the development of lifesaving may develop within a location. The intent is to provide a framework for ILS’s operations and also to illustrate to some host countries, that there is a progressive development and that the achievement of a sustainable lifesaving network is a long term objective (and not an instant outcome).

**Criteria for assessment of development projects.**

The following list of criteria is not exclusive. It is a check lost provided to assist with the assessment of any ILS development aid projects, to ensure that the aims of the ILS are paramount in its development aid projects and that political and personal influences and preferences are kept to a minimum.

1. What is the ascertained need?

2. Is there an invitation to visit the nation/area, including an agency with whom we may be able to development partnerships?

3. Is there an agency that could continue the work between visits by an ILS representative?

4. Is there a long term prospect of sustainability?

5. Does the ILS representative have the capacity to make return visits as part of a long term project working in partnership with locals and providing support to a potentially sustainable lifesaving network?

6. If there is a focus on the development of lifesaving as a sport, has there been liaison with the Sport Commission seeking their endorsement?

Policy approved by the Board of Directors on 01/10/2007 and on 03/09/2016.

**Development submission for funding.**

Submissions to ILS for funding must be provided on the below form.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Name of project** |  |
| **Date of the project** |  |
| **Location** |  |
| **Region** |  |
| **Host agency** |  |
| **Partnerships to be developed** |  |
| **Description of the project** |  |
| **Expected outcomes/results** | 1. |
| 2. |
| 3. |
| 4. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Budget** | **Income** | **Expenditure** |
| **Income**  Fees  ILS Funding (sought)  Other Funding  In kind   * Salary * Accommodation * Travel * Resources |  |  |
| **Sub Total** |  |  |
| **Expenditure**  Travel  Salary/fees  Accommodation  Resources  Venue Hire  Incidentals |  |  |
| **Sub Total** |  |  |
| **Total** |  |  |

**ATTACHMENT A**

***International Life Saving Development***

***Flow Chart***

**Stage 5.** National groups are formed and interact at an international level. National groups join the International Life Saving Federation.

**Stage 4.** The regional groups form a national or state group. There is a clear allocation of resources to life- saving and possibly considerable government support.

**Stage 3.** Some groups join to form a larger group; maybe a regional group. There is some allocation of resources to lifesaving. There may be some interaction between these groups.

**Stage 2.** Some local groups start to form and may be driven by some government agencies, eg. health, education. There is still no formal structure and development is ad hoc. No significant allocation of resources to life saving.

**Stage 1.** The development of life saving is minimal. The prevention of drowning is not a high priority of the community and/or government.

**ATTACHMENT B**

International Life Saving Development Triangle

The stages of development are outlined in the triangle and represent a progressive development. Where appropriate, the ILS will assist groups with lifesaving development.

Policy approved by the ILS Board of Di

**Stage 5:** National groups are formed. National groups join ILS

**Stage 4:** The regional groups form a national or state group. There is a clear allocation of resources to lifesaving and possibly considerable government support.

**Stage 2:** Some local groups may start to form and may be driven by some government agencies, e.g. health, education. There is still no formal structure and develop­ment is ad hoc. No significant allocation of resources to drowning prevention and lifesaving.

**Stage 1:** The participation level in sport. The development of lifesaving is ad hoc and minimal. The prevention of drowning is not a high priority for the community and/or government. There may be some contact with ILS.

**Stage 3:** Some groups join to form larger groups; maybe regional groups and there is some allocation of resources to lifesaving. There may be some interaction between these groups.

1. The intent of this statement is that as organisations develop throughout the world, they will join the international family of life saving and actively support the ethos, aims and objectives of the ILS. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)