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 nations, 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.
- 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 and the Policy POL-24, ILS Assistance Policy.

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 ILS1.

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.

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.

- 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).

Policy approved by the Board of Directors on 01/10/2007, 03/09/2016 and 24/09/2022.

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 lifesaving 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.

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 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.

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.