

Water Safety in South Australia

STATE WATER SAFETY PLAN 2016-2020



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The State Water Safety Plan 2016-2020 has been developed in consultation with the South Australian Water Safety Committee and is intended to support the Australian Water Safety Strategy 2016-2020.

The Plan aims to:

- guide the actions of organisations providing water safety projects and programs according to available resources
- highlight and encourage partnership opportunities
- share priorities between government and community organisations.

The State Water Safety Plan 2016-2020 does not commit any organisation to allocate resources.

In addition, reference to documentation does not represent state government endorsement of that documentation.

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A Message From The Minister

South Australians share a love of water-based activities like swimming, fishing and boating. We boast some of the finest coastal regions in the world and all South Australians are justifiably proud of our rivers and lakes. But with this passion comes an exposure to risks associated with working or recreating in or around waters of all kinds, and therefore a need to ensure that water safety is an important issue not only for all South Australians, but for those that visit.

In South Australia, the prevention of water-related injuries and drowning remains a high priority. While our State has maintained relatively low numbers of drowning deaths, no deaths are acceptable and all continue to be considered preventable.

The South Australian Water Safety Committee was established to guide this State's response to water safety and encourage communication and collaboration between key stakeholders. This is the third iteration of the strategy and I am pleased to note the positive steps that continue to be made towards addressing the risk of drowning and injury through water-related activities. The committee is to be commended for their work.

I am confident this work will continue during the implementation of the State Water Safety Plan 2016-2020, which has been developed using the Australian Water Safety Strategy as a guide to ensure a coordinated national approach.

One of the key changes has been the inclusion of a specific objective to 'Reduce the Impact of Disaster and Extreme Weather on Drowning Deaths'. While this has never specifically been excluded from the Plan, the committee felt that, given the recent experiences of other states, it was timely that its status was raised.

I am also pleased that the State Water Safety Plan 2016-2020 continues to provide a guide to government and industry organisations to minimise the risk of water-related injury and drowning, through collaboration, promotion, education, prevention initiatives and ongoing commitment. This involves government and non-government organisations working together, sharing resources and continuing their commitment to water safety programs and other initiatives.

I take this opportunity to thank all of the organisations involved in developing and implementing this Plan. I encourage any organisation with an interest in water safety within our community to refer to and, where appropriate, adopt actions, as we work together to minimise the risks associated with water-related activities.

On behalf of the South Australian Water Safety Committee, I commend to you the South Australian State Water Safety Plan 2016-2020.

Peter Malinauskas MLC
MINISTER FOR EMERGENCY SERVICES

Executive Summary

The State Water Safety Plan 2016-2020 (the Plan) provides a framework for ongoing and coordinated commitment to water safety in South Australia. Water safety refers to 'safety around water' and the prevention of drowning and water-related injuries through awareness, programs, services and promotions.

The Plan advocates a strategic, coordinated approach among government and non-government organisations to achieve water safety outcomes for all South Australians. To realise the South Australian Government's vision of safe environments and safe people, particular commitment to four underlying 'pillars' is required:

1. Collaboration
2. Education (Including creating safer venues and training lifesaving people.)
3. Legislation and policy
4. Research.

Three key result areas (KRAs) have been established to underpin the pillars:

1. Adopt a life-stages approach
2. Address high-risk locations
3. Address key drowning challenges.

South Australia's commitment to water safety has resulted in a relatively low number of drowning deaths when compared to the national trend. The state has strong credentials in water safety and South Australians across the state benefit from high-quality water safety programs and services.

An ongoing commitment to water safety is still required due to demographic, participation and urban-design factors including:

- new arrivals moving to the state with limited experience in aquatic and coastal environments
- a 'sea change' trend among older adults
- increased participation in aquatic activities in the community
- more water bodies and developments in urban environments, especially new residential estates.

Between 2008 and 2013, national drowning statistics have increased slightly for high-risk demographics including children and adult males aged between 35-44 years of age.



Definitions central to the State Water Safety Plan 2016-2020

<p>Drowning</p>	<p>Drowning is the process of experiencing respiratory impairment from submersion/immersion in liquid. Drowning outcomes should be classified as death, morbidity and no morbidity.</p>
<p>Near-drowning</p>	<p>Former reference to survival after suffocation caused by submersion in water or another fluid, now captured within the revised definition of 'drowning'.</p>
<p>Public and private environments</p>	<p>Coastal and inland waters (beaches, rivers, lakes, creeks, estuaries and wetlands); water bodies on rural properties such as dams and water troughs; drainage, water retention systems and wetlands in developed environments; public and private swimming pools and the broader home environment.</p>
<p>Relevant government and non-government stakeholders</p>	<p>Organisations that provide programs, services and information that might reduce the risk of drowning deaths or water-related injuries. Programs and services include water safety education, health and safety, rescue operations, water activities such as boating, rowing, canoeing, kayaking, swimming, surfing and scuba diving and planning, development and management of aquatic facilities.</p>
<p>Water safety</p>	<p>Water safety refers to safety around water and the prevention of drowning deaths and water-related injuries through programs, services and promotions. Water safety relates to the ocean, beaches, lakes, rivers, dams, public and private swimming pools, artificial water features, water tanks, baths or any other body of water.</p>



Introduction

Water safety is an ongoing priority for South Australia and relates directly to one of the state government's seven strategic priorities: keeping our communities safe and our citizens healthy. It requires a commitment to preventing drowning and water-related injuries and increasing public awareness of the risks around water. Water safety requires coordinated approaches to program delivery, education, legislation and risk management. Resource and knowledge sharing by industry stakeholders presents significant opportunities.

The South Australian Water Safety Committee (SAWSC) was formalised in 2006 to direct the approach towards water safety. Carriage of the committee was transferred to the South Australian Fire and Emergency Services Commission (SAFECOM) from the Office for Recreation and Sport (ORS) in February 2009. The SAWSC promotes, guides and provides subject matter advice regarding water safety.

The State Water Safety Plan (the Plan) was first developed in 2000 to guide and influence South Australia's commitment to water safety and to facilitate collaboration among government and non-government organisations. Ongoing updates are part of the document's history.

The Plan has been produced by the SAWSC through collaboration across a broad range of stakeholders. The Plan identifies current risk profiles and potential opportunities and partnerships for government and non-government agencies and sets out a mission, objectives and actions. It provides a framework for ongoing and coordinated commitment to water safety in South Australia.

Developed by the Australian Water Safety Council (AWSC), the Australian Water Safety Strategy (AWSS 2016-2020) includes the aspirational target of reducing drowning deaths by 50 per cent by the year 2020. The South Australian plan continues to be informed by and consistent with the priorities in the national plan.



South Australia's vision and aim of the Plan

South Australia's vision is to have safe environments and safe people. The mission is to reduce the risk of drowning and injuries from water-related incidents through an ongoing commitment to:

- increased water safety skills and awareness in communities across South Australia
- public and private environments that are designed and managed to minimise risks
- coordination and resource sharing by relevant government and non-government stakeholders and the delivery of high quality water safety initiatives.

The Plan has several objectives:

- identify, enhance and validate effective programs and services developed by organisations in South Australia and nationally
- advance those programs through coordinated and consistent approaches
- provide strategic direction to proposed programs based on current and predictable risk demographics.

A key outcome is for organisations to work together to reduce the risk of drowning deaths and water related injuries using the Plan as a framework.

Implementation of the Plan

The implementation of the Plan will be guided by the SAWSC and contributed to by a range of other industry and community organisations. The Plan is a working document that will continue to evolve and reflect industry and community needs and trends.

A collaborative approach

The intent of the Plan is to promote the alignment of national, state and regional water safety plans.

There is potential for partnerships in every action recommended in the Plan. Communication and a coordinated approach to implementation is essential. There is also a need and an opportunity for collaboration with the AWSC. The Council is a key advocacy body that will guide the implementation of the AWSS. South Australia has the opportunity to contribute to the national direction and inform the Council of the policies and achievements in South Australia.

Focus areas

The 2016-2020 Plan has replaced a priority listing with three focus areas:

- Of high concern – this denotes areas where data is showing that there is still important work to be achieved to prevent drowning. Generally, new resources need to be sourced, developed and utilised to address these matters.
- Progressing – denotes areas where progress has been made towards a positive outcome but more work is still needed.
- On track – denotes areas where substantial progress has been made and where organisations are committed to sustaining those programs and initiatives.

Ongoing monitoring and review

Monitoring and evaluation of the Plan by SAWSC will be vital to ensure policies and actions reflect current circumstances. As objectives are realised and as contemporary conditions change, the content in the document will continue to evolve. Priorities may change and new opportunities may present. The Plan should be embraced and implemented by organisations and government departments with a commitment to water safety.

The SAWSC will review and make any adjustments to the Plan on an annual basis and ensure it conforms to AWSC timelines.

At the conclusion of this Plan (2020), it is recommended that a comprehensive review and assessment of the Plan and the role of the SAWSC take place.



Major Stakeholders of the Plan

At the time of production, the SAWSC includes representatives from the following government and non-government agencies and organisations:

Non-government

- **AUSTSWIM – SA Branch**

AUSTSWIM is Australia's national organisation for the teaching of swimming and water safety. AUSTSWIM has developed quality aquatic education programs for those wishing to enter the aquatic industry as a teacher of swimming and water safety.

- **Boating Industry Association**

BIA NSW & SA Ltd is the body representing the recreational and light commercial industries in South Australia. Members include boat builders, retailers, engine distributors, trailer manufacturers, marinas, mechanical and electrical engineers and ancillary services.

- **Kidsafe SA Inc**

Kidsafe SA is a not-for-profit, non-government organisation dedicated to the prevention of unintentional death of and injury to children.

- **Local Government Association of SA**

The Local Government Association provides services, support and leadership to SA councils for the benefit of the community.

- **Recreation SA**

Recreation SA is an independent, member-based organisation with a vision to increase the participation and profile of active recreation in South Australia. It is the peak body for aquatics, outdoor, community and fitness-and-health industries.

- **Royal Life Saving Society of Australia (SA Branch)**

Royal Life Saving SA is a registered training organisation specialising in first aid and pool lifeguard training. It provides a range of services including the SA Water VACSWIM program, statewide vacation swimming programs, lifeguard labour hire services, inland waterway patrol services, commercial pool audits and home pool inspections.

- **Surf Life Saving South Australia Inc**

Surf Life Saving SA is a unique and celebrated water safety organisation building vibrant and inclusive community hubs that inspire people through the delivery of excellence in emergency service, training, education and sport

- **Swimming Pool & Spa Association of SA**
The Swimming Pool & Spa Association of South Australia (SPASA SA) is a self-regulated not-for-profit organisation and a leading source of knowledge on pools and spas, fencing and safety, maintenance, construction, installation, equipment and the swimming pool industry at large.
- **Swimming SA**
Swimming SA provides a structure that creates and supports increased participation, enjoyment and athletic achievement for South Australians within the sport of swimming.
- **Volunteer Marine Rescue**
Volunteer Marine Rescue (VMR) Associations in South Australia are strategically located throughout the state's coastline. In addition to monitoring marine radio distress frequencies and contributing to boating safety, they assist search and rescue (SAR) authorities by providing a 24-hour response to marine emergencies.

Government

- **Department for Education and Child Development**
Children and young people are at the centre of everything the Department for Education and Child Development (DECD) does. DECD aims to support every family so all young South Australians from 0-18 years of age have the opportunity to become happy, healthy and safe members of the community.
- **Department for Planning, Transport and Infrastructure**
The Department for Planning, Transport and Infrastructure (DPTI) works as part of our community to deliver effective planning, policy, efficient transport and social and economic infrastructure.
- **Office for Recreation and Sport**
A unit of DPTI, the Office for Recreation and Sport (ORS) aspires towards ensuring all South Australians enjoy lives enriched through regular participation in sport and active recreation.
- **South Australian Fire and Emergency Services Commission**
Every year, thousands of emergency services workers and volunteers from the South Australian Fire and Emergency Services Commission (SAFECOM) attend incidents throughout the state. They put out fires, rescue people from a multitude of situations including floods and fast-flowing waters, conduct searches, free people from trapped cars, help contain chemical spills, deal with storm damage and much more. Ensuring prevention, preparedness and resilience for individuals and communities is at the forefront of contemporary emergency management principles.
- **South Australia Police, Water Operations Unit**
The South Australia Police (SAPOL) Water Operations Unit is made up of specialists who provide a 24-hour response to search, rescue and recovery operations in the state's waters. The Unit is part of the Special Tasks and Rescue Group (STAR).

Statistics

Chart 1: Drowning deaths by gender and state/territory 2014/15¹

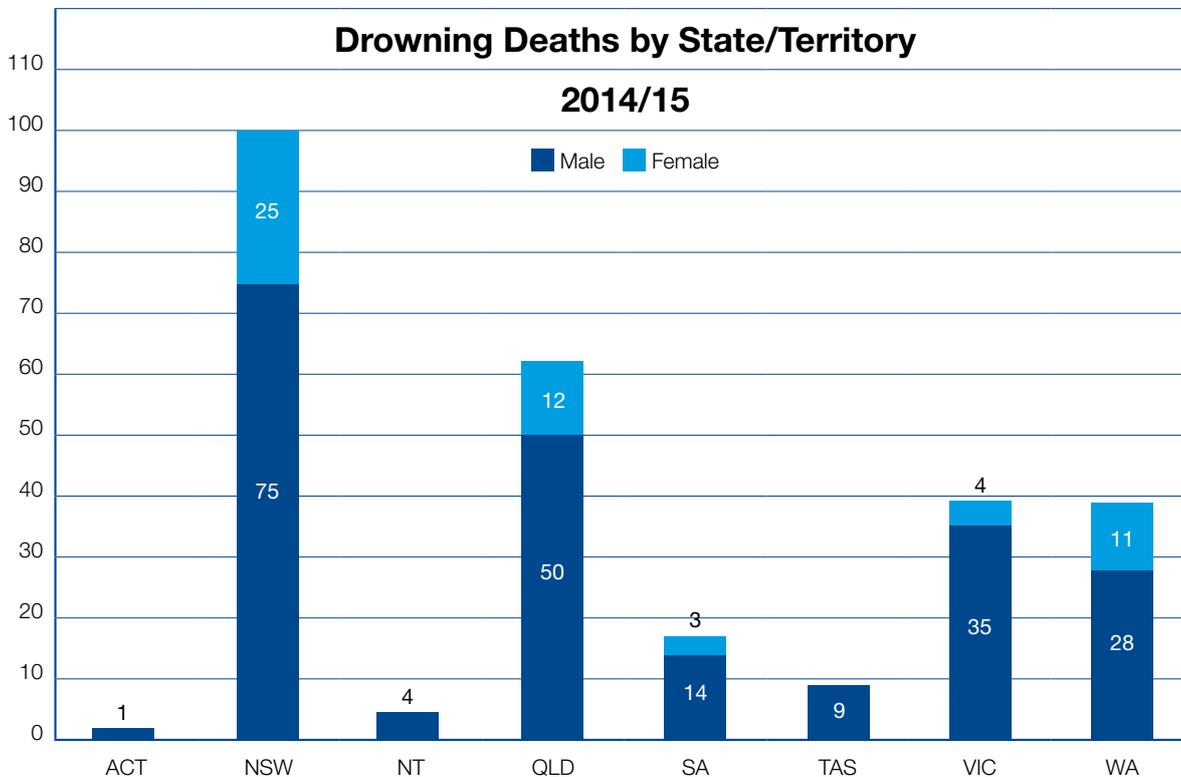
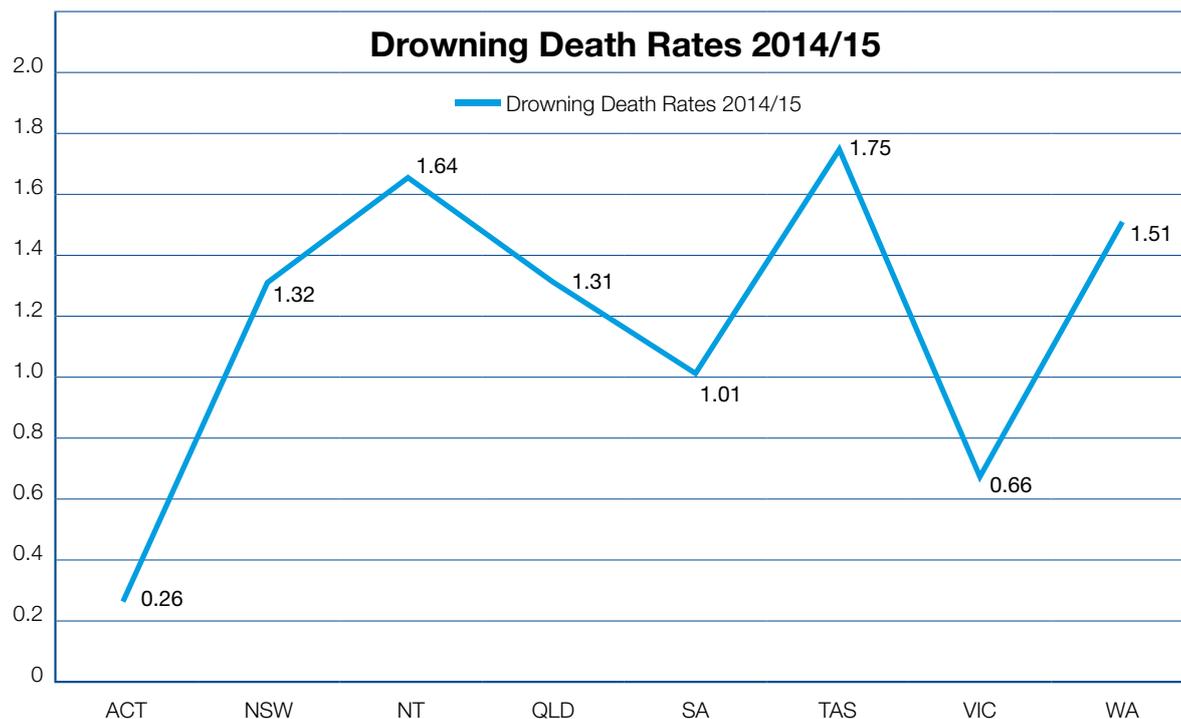


Chart 2: Drowning's per 100,000 people²



¹ Source: Royal Life Saving National Drowning Report 2015

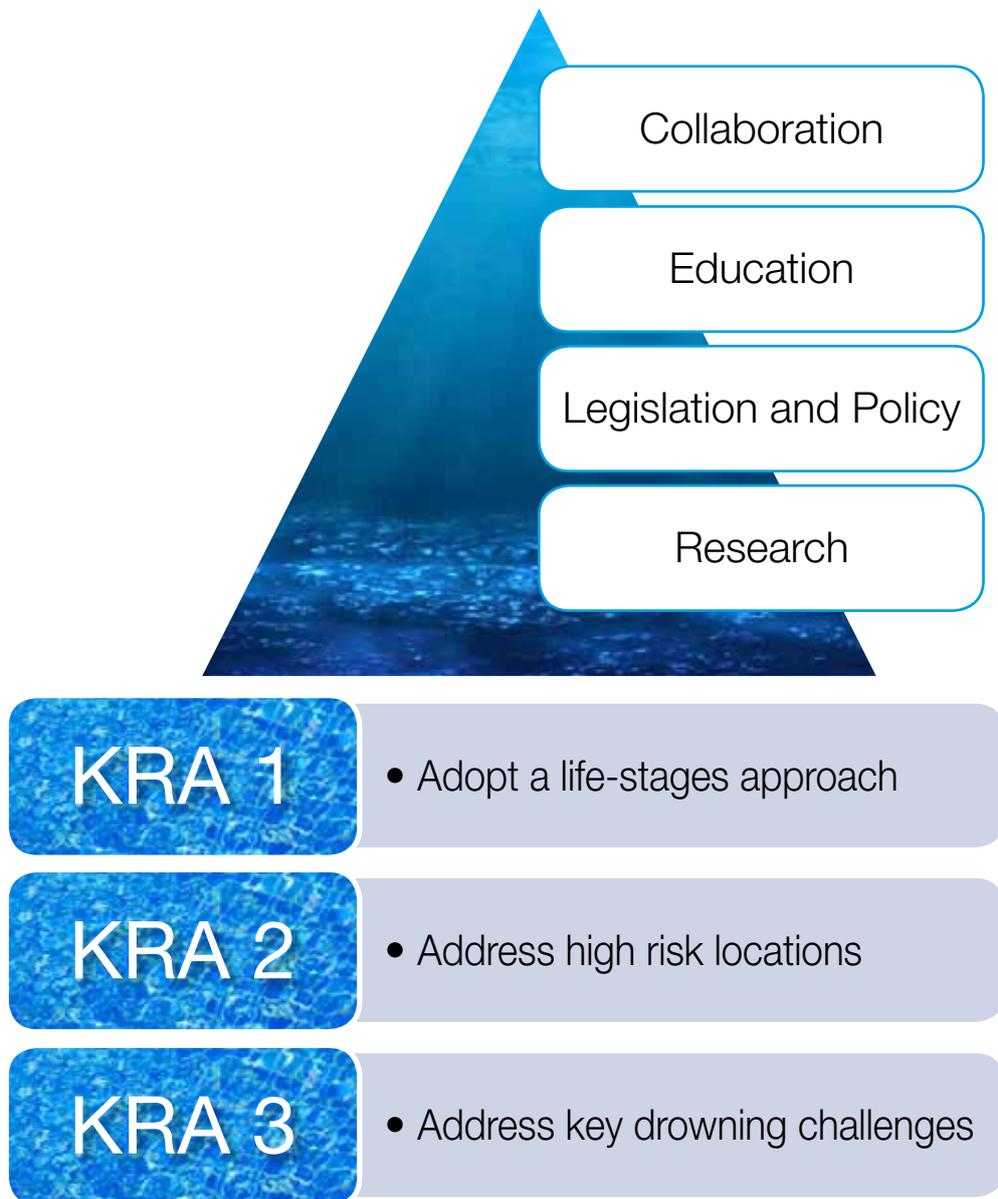
² Source: Royal Life Saving National Drowning Report 2015



The Plan

There are four underlying 'pillars' of the Plan:

Vision: Safe Environments, Safe People



Priority key result areas (KRAs) for South Australia have been determined by industry stakeholders based on the identified issues and opportunities:

- **KRA 1: Adopt a life-stages approach.**

South Australia will particularly focus on these identifiable life stages: 0-4, 5-14, 15-24, the 55+ segment of the 25-64 group, and 65+.

By understanding the risks, hazard exposures and protective factors in each stage, drowning prevention strategies are specifically targeted towards key demographics.

- **KRA 2: Address high-risk locations**

Two key locations have high rates of drowning: oceans/harbours and rivers/creeks/streams. Collectively, they account for 50 per cent of drowning deaths.

- **KRA 3: Address key drowning challenges**

High-risk activities, high-risk populations and extreme weather.

Fostering effective, consistent collaboration among organisations are the key drowning challenges for South Australia. Strategies must consider varying cultural backgrounds and life experiences and the need for effective communication between organisations. State-wide prevention strategies are needed particularly for the following target groups:

- rural, remote and Indigenous communities
- children aged 0-14
- middle-aged and older people
- culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) communities, including international students and tourists.

These KRAs are consistent with the 2016-2020 Australian National Water Safety Strategy.

The strategies and actions in each KRA will help guide industry initiatives. Some actions may be immediate and ongoing; others may take time to initiate and implement. Priorities are not fixed and may need revision and amendments given a changing environment and the availability of resources.



Five key messages:

Based on evidence from state and national drowning statistics, the SAWSC has adopted five key water safety messages for 2016-2020 that will be cross promoted through SAWSC programs and projects:

1. Learn resuscitation

All South Australians should, where possible, learn to do cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), as this is a vital step towards preventing death by drowning.

2. Swim between the flags

Where possible, South Australians should swim at patrolled beaches between the flags.

3. Wear a lifejacket when boating

When participating in boating activities, South Australians should wear a lifejacket, also known as a personal floatation device (PFD), especially children, people older than 55 and those operating open boats alone.

4. Keep watch around water

Children should always be under the observation of their parents or a responsible adult at all times when they are in or near any body of water.

5. Ensure your child participates in a water safety program

All primary school aged children should undertake a water safety program that is consistent with the national benchmarks.



KRA 1: Adopt a life-stages approach

Objective	Strategy	Action	Focus
Reduce drowning deaths in children younger than five years of age. <i>Pillar: Education</i>	1.1 Strengthen programs that raise awareness and build skills in supervision.	1.1.1 Programs are evidence based and aimed at parents, carers and supervisors of children younger than five.	On track
Influence/establish effective legislation and promotion. <i>Pillar: Legislation and Policy</i>	1.2 Promote, monitor and enforce safety barrier/isolation fencing.	1.2.1 Create or strengthen systems that promote, monitor and enforce safety barrier/isolation fencing such as four-sided pool fencing, safe play areas on farms and fencing near public water hazards.	Progressing
		1.2.2 Promotion, monitoring and enforcement programs are implemented and evaluated in all jurisdictions.	
		1.2.3 Review current legislation to evaluate and validate these arrangements; make recommendations to government for amendments.	
Ensure effective programs are in place. <i>Pillar: Education</i>	1.3 Investigate the effects of water familiarisation in children younger than five.	1.3.1 Explore the opinion that water familiarisation builds safe behaviours in children younger than five.	On track
	1.4 Promote community-wide rescue and resuscitation skills.	1.4.1 Create a state-wide campaign to promote resuscitation skills to parents and carers.	Of high concern

KRA 1: Adopt a life-stages approach *cont.*

Objective	Strategy	Action	Focus
Reduce alcohol-related drowning deaths. <i>Pillar: Collaboration</i>	1.5 Implement a state-wide alcohol and drowning reduction plan.	1.5.1 Explore opportunities for collaborative programs with government and non-government agencies focussing on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • targeting high-risk demographics of young males aged between 18-24 • reviewing legislation prescribing blood alcohol levels for recreational boat operators and random breath testing • encouraging local councils to designate and promote 'alcohol- and drug-free' aquatic environments (e.g. along rivers, lakes, beaches and jetties). 	Of high concern
		1.5.2 Collaborate with recreational boating and fishing groups, alcohol-related advocacy groups and government to build effective policy.	On track
Increase the number and value of lifesaving people. <i>Pillar: Education</i>	1.6 Strengthen the skills, standards and recognition of paid and volunteer lifesavers, lifeguards and instructors.	1.6.1 Develop training programs and ongoing professional development to enhance the skills and provide support to this workforce.	On track
		1.6.2 Review the recruiting of individuals from high-risk populations such as Indigenous, rural and CALD groups as potential instructors or lifesavers.	Progressing

KRA 1: Adopt a life-stages approach *cont.*

Objective	Strategy	Action	Focus
	1.7 Promote water safety and lifesaving education to school-aged children.	1.7.1 Continue to provide the annual VACSWIM water safety program targeting primary school aged children at both metropolitan and regional locations.	On track
		1.7.2 Provide high-quality water safety programs within schools state wide and influence policy to maintain school participation.	On track
Reduce drowning deaths in older people (> 55 years of age). <i>Pillar: Education</i>	1.8 Create awareness campaign targeting drowning prevention in older people.	1.8.1 Evidence-based older person drowning prevention campaign is implemented and evaluated.	Of high concern
		1.8.2 Implement strategies that foster more inclusive aquatic venues and associated programs to meet the growing needs of older people.	Progressing



KRA 2: Address high-risk locations *cont.*

Objective	Strategy	Action	Focus
Reduce drowning deaths in rural and remote locations. <i>Pillar: Legislation and Policy</i>	2.1 Develop and implement a rural and remote water safety strategy.	2.1.1 Increase access to tailored water safety programs for people living in rural and remote areas.	Of high concern
		2.1.2 Address aquatic education and instructor shortages in rural and remote areas. Maintain qualified instructors and lifeguards in rural communities.	Progressing
Reduce drowning deaths on beach locations. <i>Pillar: Legislation and Policy</i>	2.2 Maintain and strengthen safety management on the coast.	2.2.1 Review safety management strategies for beaches and coastal environments to respond to increasing use and pressures on surf rescue operations (e.g. signage, outpost radio alarms on non-patrolled beaches).	On track
		2.2.2 Provide high-quality water safety programs targeted at high-risk populations of surf beach drownings such as CALD, Indigenous and tourists.	Progressing
		2.2.3 Coordinate across-industry development and delivery of water safety programs and promotions for rural schools, isolated and Indigenous communities.	On track

KRA 2: Address high-risk locations *cont.*

Objective	Strategy	Action	Focus
Create and maintain safer venues. <i>Pillars: Education, Collaboration</i>	2.3 Identify and address risk-management issues in aquatic environments.	2.3.1 Develop and implement guidelines that provide a framework for planning and assessing aquatic environments, including wetland developments and identifying risk issues such as weather conditions and the safety of environments.	Progressing
		2.3.2 Through the LGA, encourage local councils to undertake a risk audit of aquatic and coastal environments, including public access wetland developments (particularly those considered higher risk) and develop design and management strategies to address issues.	On track
Reduce drowning deaths in home swimming pools. <i>Pillar: Legislation and Policy</i>	2.4 Promote, monitor and enforce four-sided private pool fencing.	2.4.1 In partnership with water safety agencies, promote four-sided isolation fencing for private swimming pools.	Of high concern
		2.4.2 Establish greater reporting of drowning and near-drowning incidents through health agencies.	
		2.4.3 Review current legislation with the view to validate or to make recommendations to government to amend legislation.	
		2.4.4 Implement compliance testing for maintenance of pool fences, gates and latches.	

KRA 3: Address key drowning challenges

Objective	Strategy	Action	Focus
Reduce drowning deaths in high-risk activities. <i>Pillars: Education, Legislation and Policy</i>	3.1 Increase access to drowning prevention education for recreational watercraft users.	3.1.1 Provide information packages, website content and attend appropriate events to further promote programs to recreational boating groups.	Progressing
	3.2 Advocate for consistency in policies. Legislation and best practice established for recreational boating safety.	3.2.1 Review current legislation on personal floatation devices (PFD) with the view to validate or to make recommendations to government for amendment.	On track
Influence legislation and policy. <i>Pillar: Legislation and Policy</i>	3.3 Implement and promote relevant legislation and policy.	3.3.1 Implement and promote existing legislation relating to boating use, pool fencing and swimming-pool management.	Progressing
		3.3.2 Coordinate an industry position on standards, regulations, policies or legislation relating to water safety.	
		3.3.3 Form sub-committees as required to review high-risk demographics with the view to validate current legislation or make recommendations to government for amendments relating to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PFDs • coastal signage • code of practice (public pools) • safety barrier legislation (private spa pools and pools). 	

KRA 3: Address key drowning challenges *cont.*

Objective	Strategy	Action	Focus
Foster collaboration. <i>Pillar: Collaboration</i>	3.4 Share industry information.	3.4.1 Collate and distribute information on water safety programs, guidelines, resources and other relevant information to industry organisations.	Progressing
		3.4.2 Identify and develop collaborative projects that aim to address program and service gaps or improve existing service delivery.	
		3.4.3 Formulate collective approaches to promote water safety.	
Base activities on substantiated research on key drowning issues. <i>Pillar: Research</i>	3.5 Foster drowning and aquatic injury research.	3.5.1 Continue to develop and collate reports on drowning deaths and related injuries specific to South Australia.	Of high concern
		3.5.2 Utilise drowning, near drowning, injury and rescue data and relevant reports to assess risks and determine priority target groups and projects.	
		3.5.3 Advise government of potential over-represented demographics and, where necessary, provide recommendations to mitigate against continued risk.	

KRA 3: Address key drowning challenges *cont.*

Objective	Strategy	Action	Focus
Maintain effective communication and promotion of key drowning challenges. <i>Pillar: Collaboration</i>	3.6 Facilitate communication of strategies to stakeholders and the community.	3.6.1 Through the SAWSC continue to discuss and develop a coordinated response to water safety. Committee to continue to meet quarterly. Ensure South Australian representation on relevant national bodies, forums and at conferences.	On track
		3.6.2. Develop a combined water safety promotion package that provides a consistent message and promotes the various water safety organisations and programs. The package could be used to promote water safety to target groups such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CALD communities • 18-34 year-old males • 0-5 year-old children • Indigenous communities. 	Progressing
		3.6.3 Review and continue to update the South Australian Water Safety website, which presents state water safety information and opportunities.	On track

KRA 3: Address key drowning challenges *cont.*

Objective	Strategy	Action	Focus
Maintain effective communication and promotion of key drowning challenges. <i>Pillar: Collaboration</i>	3.6 Facilitate communication of strategies to stakeholders and the community.	3.6.4 Cross-promote water safety and aquatic programs to strengthen water safety skills and user responsibility including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • water safety information linked to the use of watercraft and associated equipment • water safety information linked to activities such as rock fishing, surfing, canoeing, scuba diving and kayaking • home owner responsibility, such as safe fish ponds, water tanks, troughs, drains, swimming pools and other water features • information that increases carer and parent awareness of their responsibilities for supervising children around water. 	Progressing
		3.6.5 Further promote the adoption of standards by community and user groups including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • swimming pool safety, including the location, design of swimming and spa pool safety barriers (enforcement by local councils) • CPR education and awareness by private pool and spa owners. 	Progressing

KRA 3: Address key drowning challenges *cont.*

Objective	Strategy	Action	Focus
Reduce drowning risks in targeted populations. <i>Pillars: Education, Collaboration</i>	3.7 Increase availability of water safety information for CALD communities.	3.7.1 Further develop and implement across-industry development and delivery of water safety programs and promotions for rural schools, isolated and Indigenous communities.	Of high concern
	3.8 Increase participation rates in water safety programs for CALD communities.	3.8.1 Promote a community development approach to working with CALD communities.	
		3.8.2 Encourage translation of programs, resources and signage.	
Reduce the effects of disasters and extreme weather on drowning deaths. <i>Pillar: Collaboration</i>	4.1 Continue to conduct coordinated marine rescue training and exercise programs aimed at validating and improving multi-agency responses to marine-related emergencies.	4.1.1 Facilitate the training and education of local government and other responders working in and around flood and fast-moving water.	Progressing
		4.1.2 Promote awareness across the community of the dangers associated with moving and driving through flood and fast-moving water.	