

Red Cross & Red Crescent

Global survey on **first aid** 2018



Global First Aid Reference Centre
Recommendations and advice
Red Cross & Red Crescent

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Introduction

As we are in the process of implementing our 2030 strategy within the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), it is timely to evaluate our achievements and capabilities in first aid.

This study, carried out in 2018, has made it possible to compile and analyse data on what was done around the world by our Red Cross and Red Crescent network in the field of first aid.

The tables presented in this report are encouraging. In 2014, the Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, had trained more than 13 million people in first aid per year (with 117 National Societies responding). In 2017, more than 16 million people were trained (with 101 National Societies responding). Even if the number of responding National Societies was a little lower in 2018 than in our previous survey, the increase is significant and an extrapolation based on the 190 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies gathered within the IIFRC at that time can lead us to believe that more than 23 million people were trained in first aid within the Movement in 2017¹.

Thanks to the involvement of our more than 160,000 trainers, the goal for 2030 of training one person per household in first aid around the world is not utopian.

This report is a step towards our 2030 objective of providing a more harmonised and unified picture of first aid. In a data-driven world, we need to measure and share our impact, and reflect our collective value and leadership in first aid. By 2030, we will present a global picture of our first aid network in line with science as well as based on evidence, and we will propose a pedagogy responding to the expectations of our citizens with innovative tools accessible to all.

Testing new approaches and developing new programs in first aid will allow us to reach even more vulnerable communities.

About the Global First Aid Reference Centre

The Global First Aid Reference Centre (GFARC), created in 2012, is a centre of excellence of the IFRC hosted by the French Red Cross.

Our objectives are to reduce the number of deaths and the severity of injuries as well as to make people and communities more resilient thanks to first aid.

For this, we work closely with all the Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies in order to ensure knowledge sharing between them and to promote first aid education at the global level.

For first aid techniques to be relevant to any country and any situation, we participate in numerous studies made by medical doctors, scientists and researchers.

Our network is made up of members of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement as well as scientific, institutional and private partners.

¹ Supporting calculation based on the number of trained people declared by National Societies responding to the survey, their total population and the estimated total population of all Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies in 2017: $16,215,735 * 7,000,000,000 / 4,864,394,438 = 23,334,897$. Please see page 4 for more details.

Methodology

In 2013 and 2015, the IFRC issued globally an advocacy report on “*First Aid for a safer future*”. This report was welcomed by the National Societies, and very useful for calling decision-makers and authorities to take action to make “first aid for all” a reality.

In 2015, in order to update the data and have an accurate overview of first aid education in the world, the IFRC GFARC produced a “*Global Survey on First Aid Education*” to gather information from all the Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies. Questions tackled the following main subjects:

- First aid in your national context
- First aid education: programmes and number of people reached
- automated external defibrillation (AED)

The questionnaire was circulated among the National Societies first aid coordinators and returned on a voluntary basis to GFARC. At that time, 117 National Societies responded.

In 2018, the GFARC thought timely to gather updated data: a questionnaire was shared via an online software and a file to be returned by email. Most of the items were kept and some added – i.e. questions related to the international first aid recognition and the geopolitical challenges. 101 National Societies participated in this survey.

If any National Society had any question or difficulty, they had the possibility to write to first.aid@ifrc.org, and a direct contact was established by the IFRC Global First Aid Reference Centre.

National Societies had the option of not answering them, but we encouraged them to do so as their views and experience was very important for the analysis.

While completing the questionnaire, National Societies could provide comments on specific topics or share examples taken from their experience.

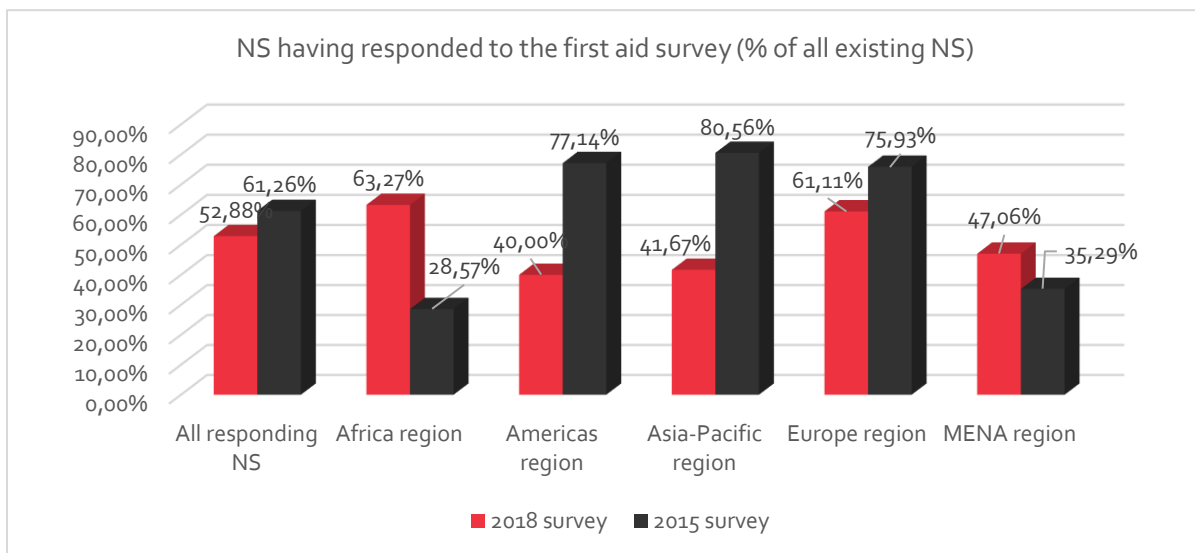
The 2018 survey questionnaires in the four IFRC official languages are available as Annex 1.

For this report, we have chosen to present the gathered data for all responding National Societies and by IFRC regions. When possible, these results are compared with those from the 2015 survey in order to measure potential trends. Raw data and the analysis table are available upon request.

Results

1. General data

A little more than half of the National Societies participated in the 2018 global survey on first aid education. Together, we estimate that they represent a population of 4.9 million which gives an informed and useful picture of the state of first aid and first aid education within the Red Cross Red Crescent network. The representative rate is lower than in 2015 when 61% of the National Societies answered the survey for a population of 5.5 million.

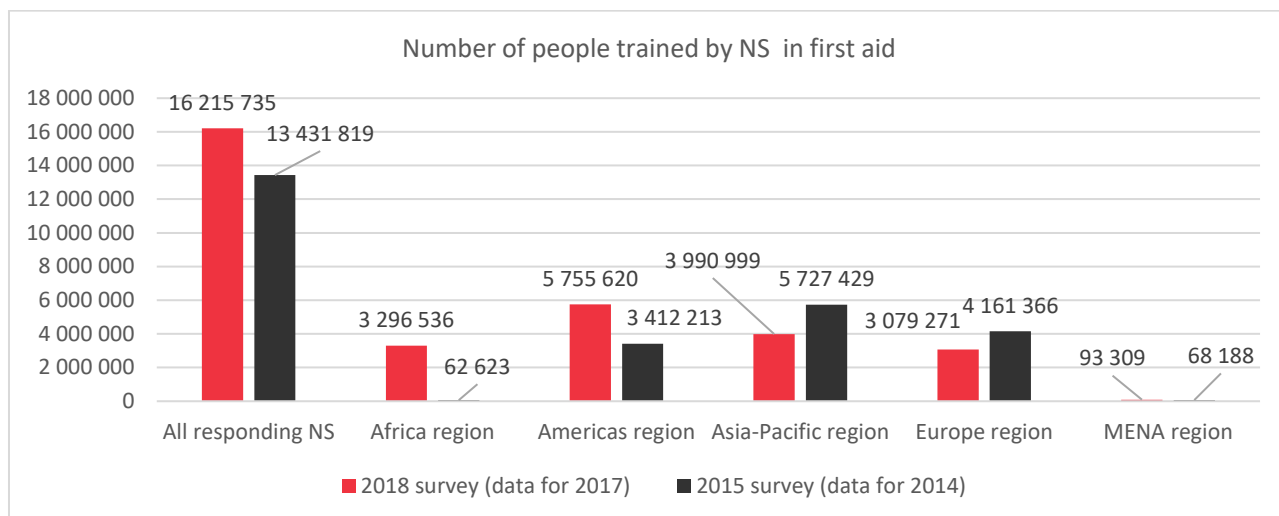


2. First aid education

A. Number of people trained

At global level, the responding National Societies declared that **16,215,735 people were trained in first aid in 2017**. This figure represents 0.33% of the total population of the 101 responding National Societies.

In the last “*Global Survey on First Aid Education*” (2015), 117 National Societies declared they trained 13,431,819 people in 2014. At that time, this figure represented 0.25% of the total population of the responding National Societies.



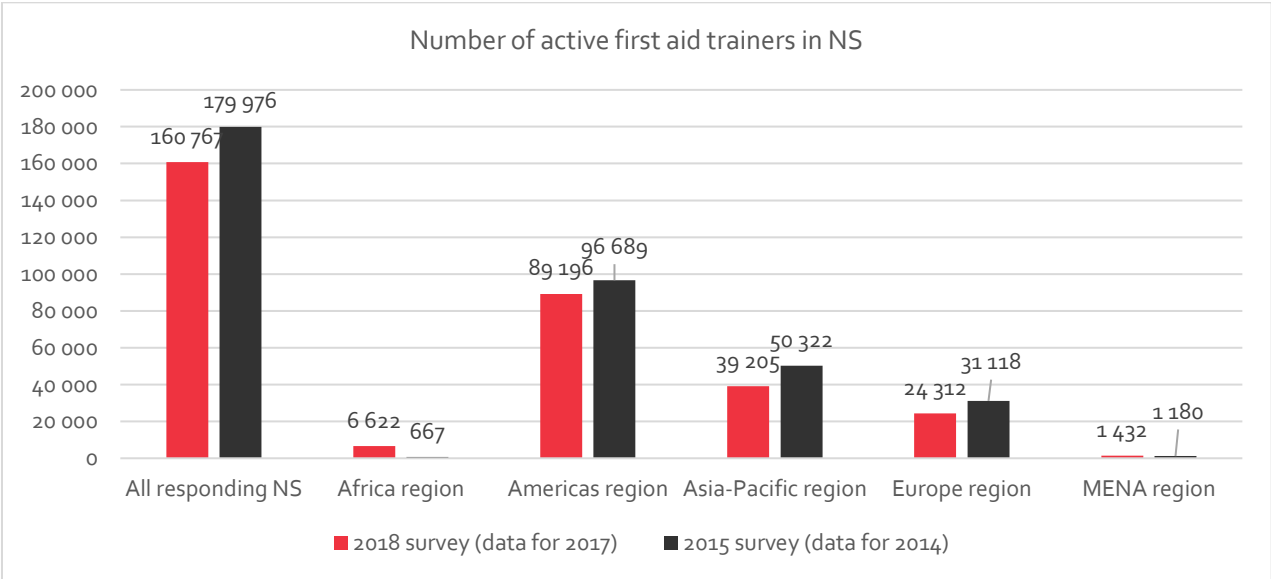
We can notice a **global increase in the number of people trained in first aid by RCRC NS:**

- Increase in the number of people trained declared by National Societies
- Increase in the number of people trained per responding National Society
- Increase of 0.08 percentage point in the number of people trained compared to the total population of the responding National Societies

The 101 National Societies declared 4,864,394,438 inhabitants and 16,215,735 people trained in first aid in 2017, which results in 333 people trained by each 100,000 inhabitants. If we estimate that the total population of all National Societies in 2017 is no less than 7 billion², we can therefore consider by extrapolating that **more than 23 million people were trained in first aid by all the RCRC National Societies in 2017**³.

B. Number of active first aid trainers

The overall 101 responding National Societies declared 160,767 active first aid trainers for 2017. This makes roughly **1,600 active trainers per National Society and 1 trainer training 100 people per year in average.**



C. Ratios between number of people trained in first aid and the number of active first aid trainers and in 2017

The ratio at global level refers to 100 people trained by active first aid trainers in 2017. This figure does not reflect the disparities between IFRC regions:

- In Africa, we count almost 500 people trained by active first aid trainer;
- Asia Pacific and Europe regions are considered in the average with 127 and 102 people trained by active first aid trainer respectively;
- Low figures are recorded in MENA and Americas regions, with roughly 65 people trained by active first aid trainer each.

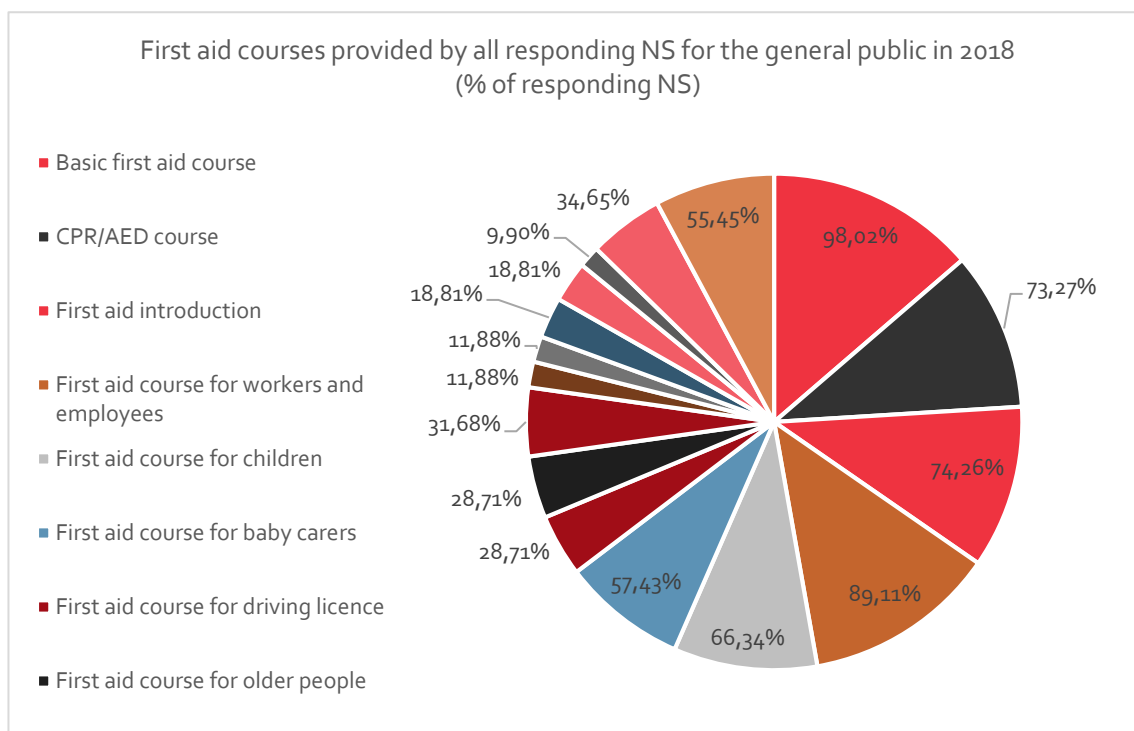
² This conservative estimate is based on the following document : UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs. 2017. *The World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*

³ Indeed, $16,215,735 * 7,000,000,000 / 4,864,394,438 = 23,334,897$

Ratio between the number people trained in first aid and the number of active first aid trainers	2018 survey (data for 2017)	2015 survey (data for 2014)	Trend between 2014 and 2017
All responding NS	100,86	74,63	↗
Africa region	497,82	93,89	↗
Americas region	64,53	35,29	↗
Asia-Pacific region	101,80	113,82	↘
Europe region	126,66	133,73	↘
MENA region	65,16	57,79	≈

D. Courses provided by National Societies to lay people

The survey question focuses on the courses provided by National Societies to the general public (i.e. lay people) per type of course among the following: Basic first aid, CPR/AED course (cardiopulmonary resuscitation/automated external defibrillator), first aid introduction, first aid course for workers and employees, first aid course for children, first aid course for baby carers, first aid course for driving licence, first aid course for older people, first aid course for older people carers, first aid course for deaf people, first aid course for blind people, first aid course for people with disabilities, first aid course for prisoners, first aid course for homeless people, first aid course for crew members, first aid course for police.



The **Basic First Aid course exists in almost all responding National Societies**, even though this course name seems to encompass a variety of training modalities from audience to content and objectives.

Among the other first aid courses conducted/taught by National Societies, three are provided in more than 75% of National Societies at a global level:

- **First aid course for workers and employees**, in 89.11% of National Societies. In this category of trainings, the results are very similar among IFRC regions, making it the most taught training after the Basic First Aid curriculum;
- **First aid introduction**, in 74.26% of National Societies. This type of training, consisting most of the time of a shorter version of the Basic First Aid curriculum, shows common results in all IFRC regions, except the Americas where it is only provided by 57.14% of National Societies. It would be very interesting to gather more detailed data on 1) what does “first aid introduction” means for National Societies in terms of audience and curriculum and why they find it relevant for the respective local/national contexts; 2) Why less of this type of courses are provided in the Americas region?
- **CPR/AED course (cardiopulmonary resuscitation/automated external defibrillator)**, in 73.27% of National Societies. This type of training shows common results in all IFRC regions, except in Africa where it is taught by 45.16% of National Societies. This should be seen in the context of a low access to AED for lay people in the region (please see section 5 below).

Among the less provided first aid courses (less than 20% of National Societies) at global level are:

- First course for homeless people, in 9.90% of National Societies
- First aid course for prisoners, in 18.81% of National Societies
- First aid courses for people with disabilities, being mentioned in the survey as “first aid course for deaf people” (people with hearing impairments) in 11.88% of National Societies, “first aid course for blind people” (people with visual impairments) in 11.88% of National Societies as well or “first aid course for people with disabilities” in 18.81% of National Societies.

Please note that it does not mean that the above-mentioned group of people are not included in the other types of first aid training. Indeed, inclusion strategies could lead to include these people in the mainstream training courses.

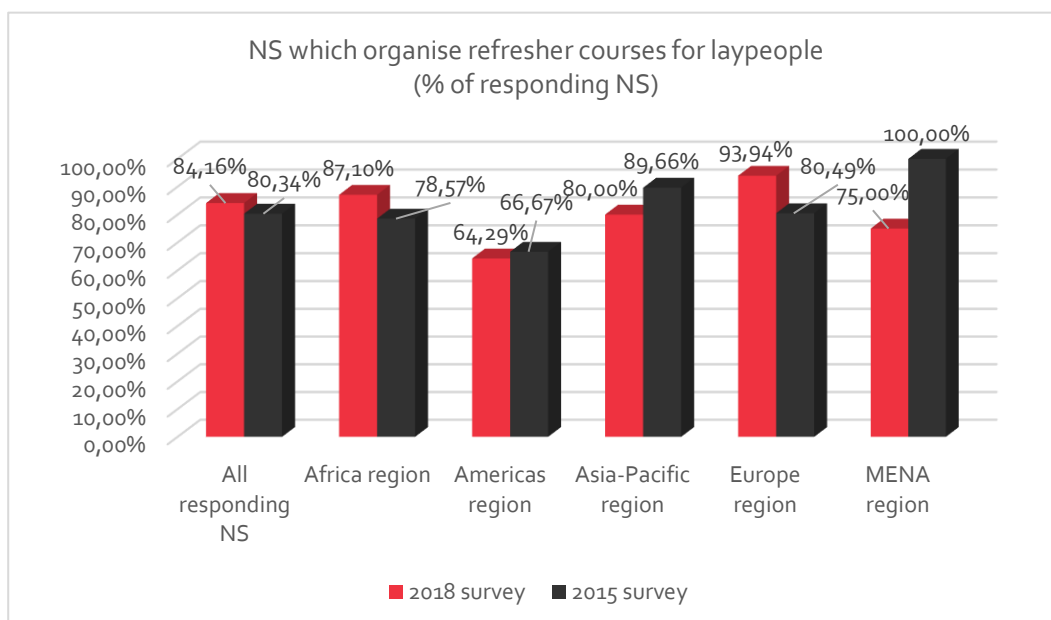
Tables showing detailed results for this item is accessible in Annex 2 and Annex 3.

E. Refresher courses

A majority of National Societies organises refresher courses for the general public (84.16%). This share has been relatively stable since 2015 in all regions except for MENA, where all respondents to the 2018 organising such courses.

Almost all National Societies providing refresher courses arrange them through the face-to-face methodology (91.76%), which remains stable as well compared to the 2015 figure (93.62%). The “elearning only” option is still very rarely used (roughly 3% in 2018 and 2015), whereas we can notice a rise in the use of the blended learning option (22.35% among all National Societies providing refresher courses, versus 8.51% in 2015).

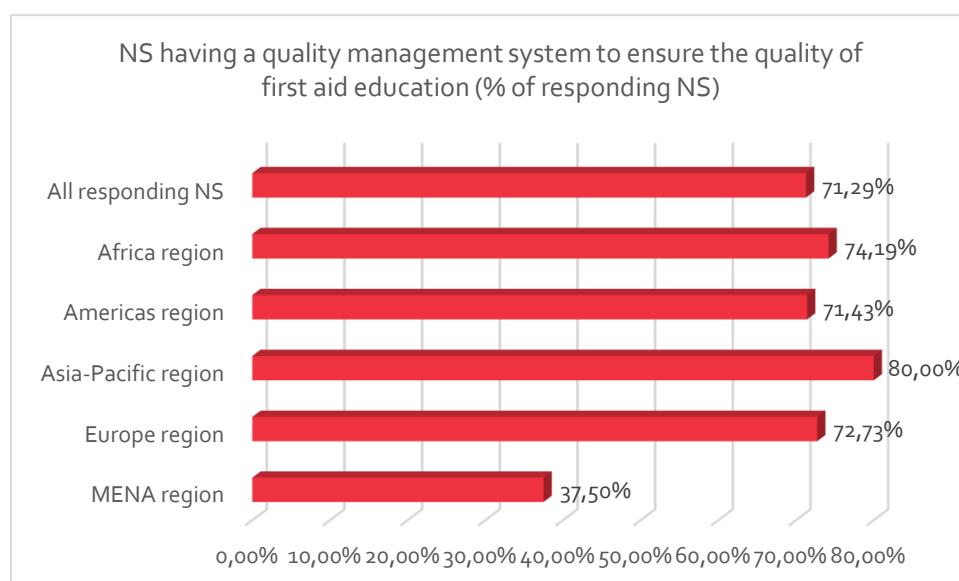
This trend on blended learning must inform future global support actions to National Societies.



F. Quality management

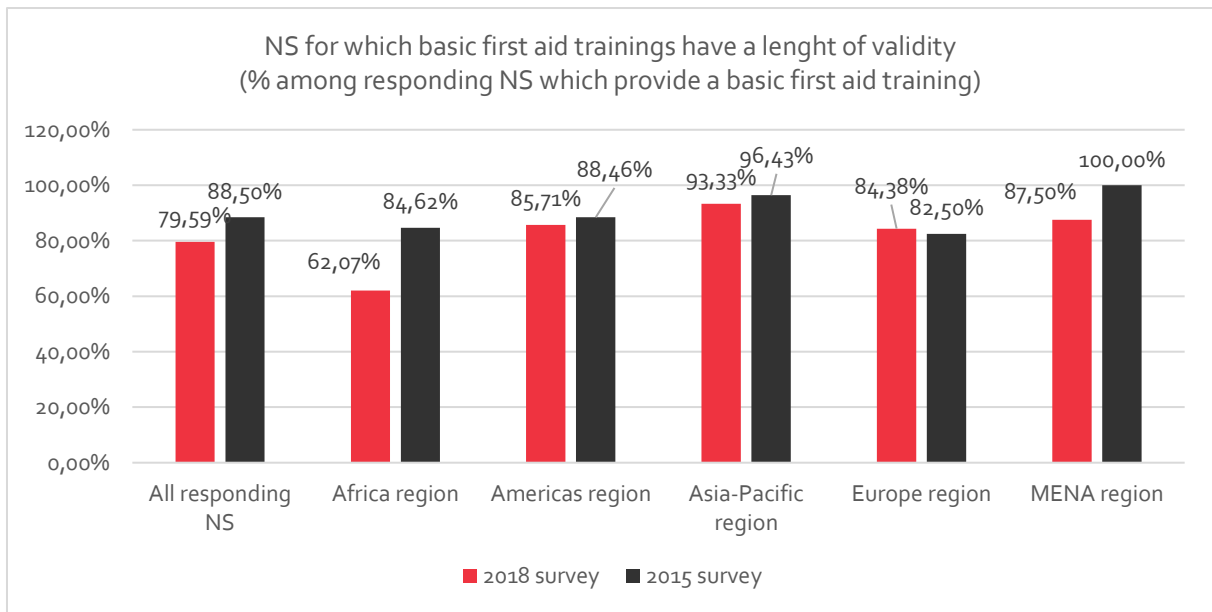
At global level, 71% of the responding National Societies declare that they have a quality management system in place to ensure the quality of their first aid education. Responses from National Societies at regional level are overall consistent with this global percentage.

The quality management topic would deserve to be studied in more depth in order to better understand which type of quality management system is in place in each National Society and how this helps to improve first aid education for them.



G. Focus on basic first aid certificates

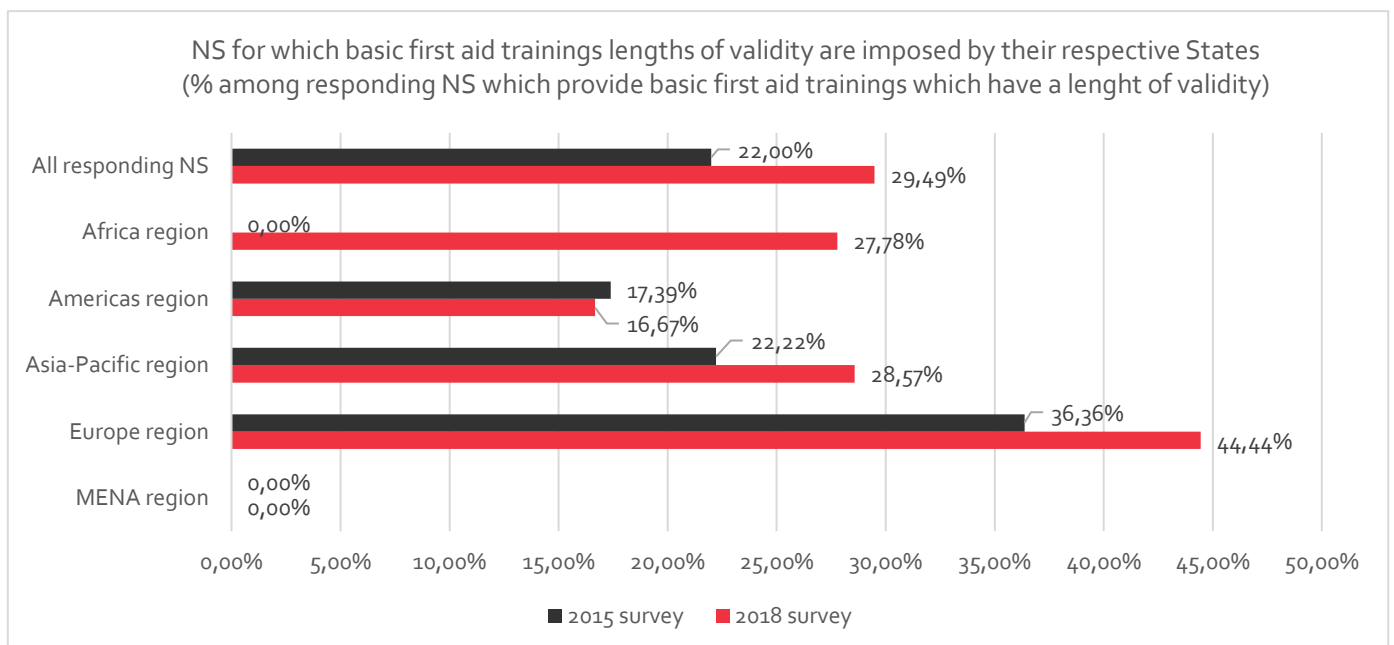
Among the National Societies which provide a Basic First Aid course (vast majority of the responding National Societies), the related certificate has a length of validity in 77.23% of them. This global figure does not reflect the disparities observed at regional level, as displayed in the below graph.



For those National Societies in which the Basic First Aid certificate has a length of validity, it roughly goes from 2 to 3-year validity.

Average length of validity of basic first aid trainings among responding NS which provide basic first aid trainings which have a length of validity (nb of years)	2018 survey	2015 survey	Trend between 2015 and 2018
All responding NS	2,59	2,44	↗
Africa region	2,39	2,00	↗
Americas region	1,92	1,96	↘
Asia-Pacific region	2,64	2,40	↗
Europe region	3,15	3,09	↗
MENA region	2,00	1,67	↗

This length of validity is imposed by the respective States of 44.44% of National Societies from the Europe region, but of less than 30% of National Societies in every other IFRC region, with even no National Society where the length of validity is imposed in MENA region.

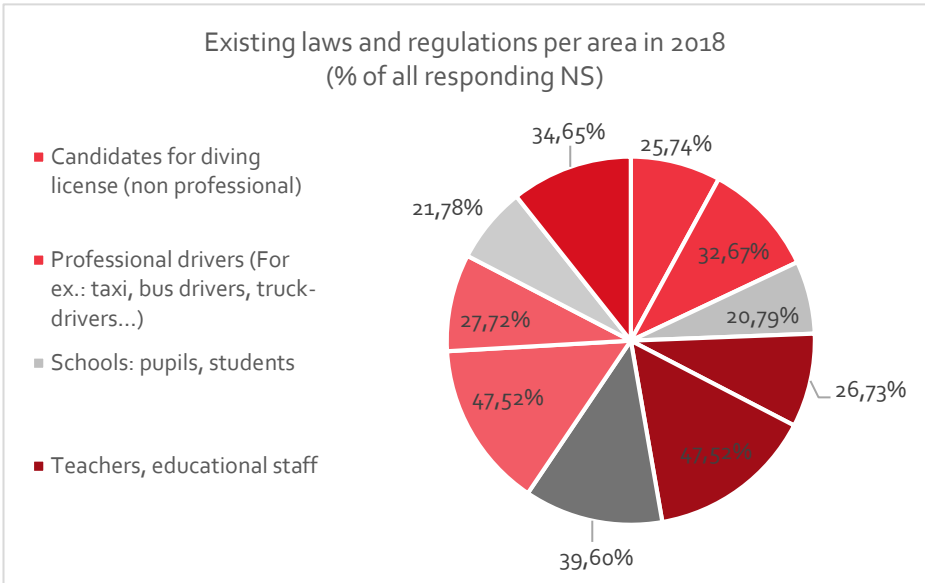


Among the National Societies which provide a Basic First Aid course, 67.35% of them see the related certificate recognised by their respective States. Such recognition is widely observed in responding National Societies from the Americas region (92.86%). For other parts of the world, the percentage figures at regional level vary from 58 to 75%.

3. Laws and regulations

A. Existing laws and regulations

The survey question focuses on the existing laws and regulations in each National Society’s country per area among the following: candidate for driving licence (non-professional), professional drivers (e.g. taxi, bus drivers, truck drivers, etc.), school pupils and students, teachers and educational staff, workers, medical students, nursing students, caring staff for children, caring staff for older people, the police. An “others” section was also provided to responding National Societies.



At global level, the most represented areas are:

- **Workers** (47.52%)
- **Nursing students** (47.52%)

At global level, no area is represented in less than 20% of the laws and regulations of National Societies’ countries.

At regional level, three areas appear in the laws and regulations of more than 25% of National Societies in every IFRC region:

- **Workers**
- **Medical students**
- **Nursing students**

At regional level, some areas are represented in less than 20% of the laws and regulations of National Societies’ countries:

- Candidate for driving licence, non professional (Africa, Asia-Pacific and MENA regions);
- Schools and universities (Africa and MENA regions);
- Teachers and educational staff (Africa region);
- Caring staff for older people (Africa region);

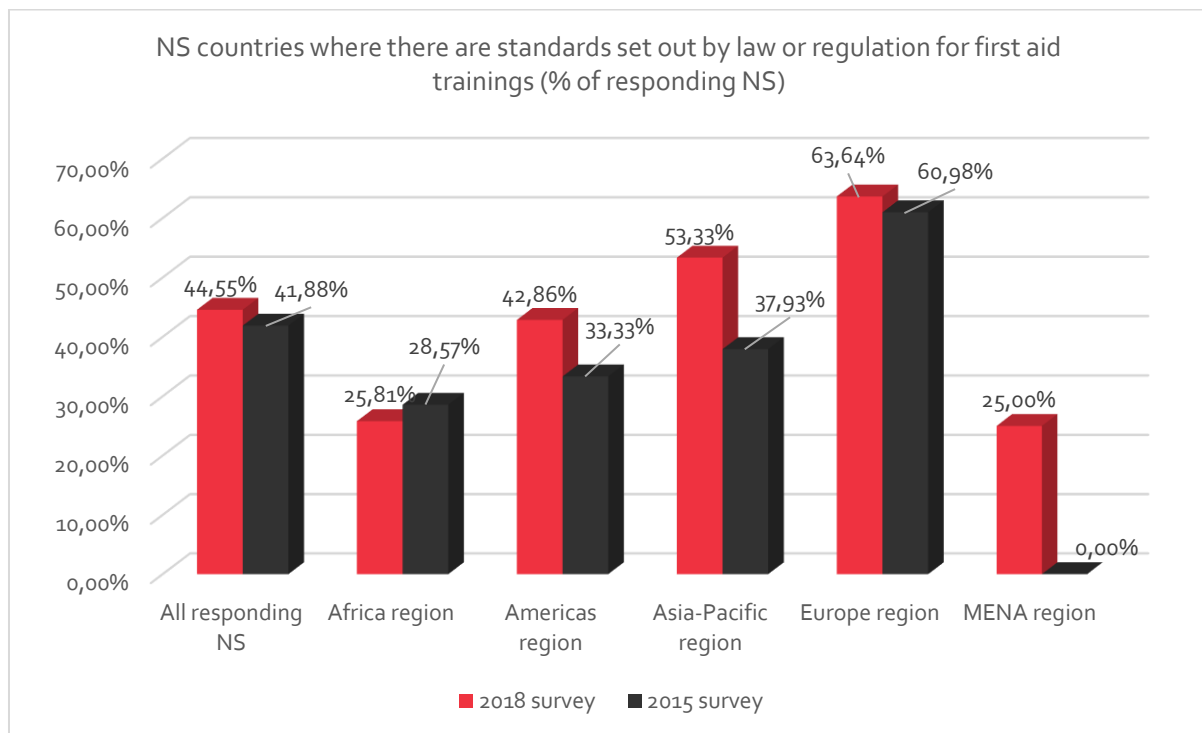
- State laws related to AED and public access defibrillation (Africa and MENA regions) and in 12.50% of National Societies from the MENA region⁴.

Tables showing detailed results for this item are accessible in Annex 4 and Annex 5.

Please note that laws and regulations aspects related to AED (automated external defibrillators) will be addressed in section 5.

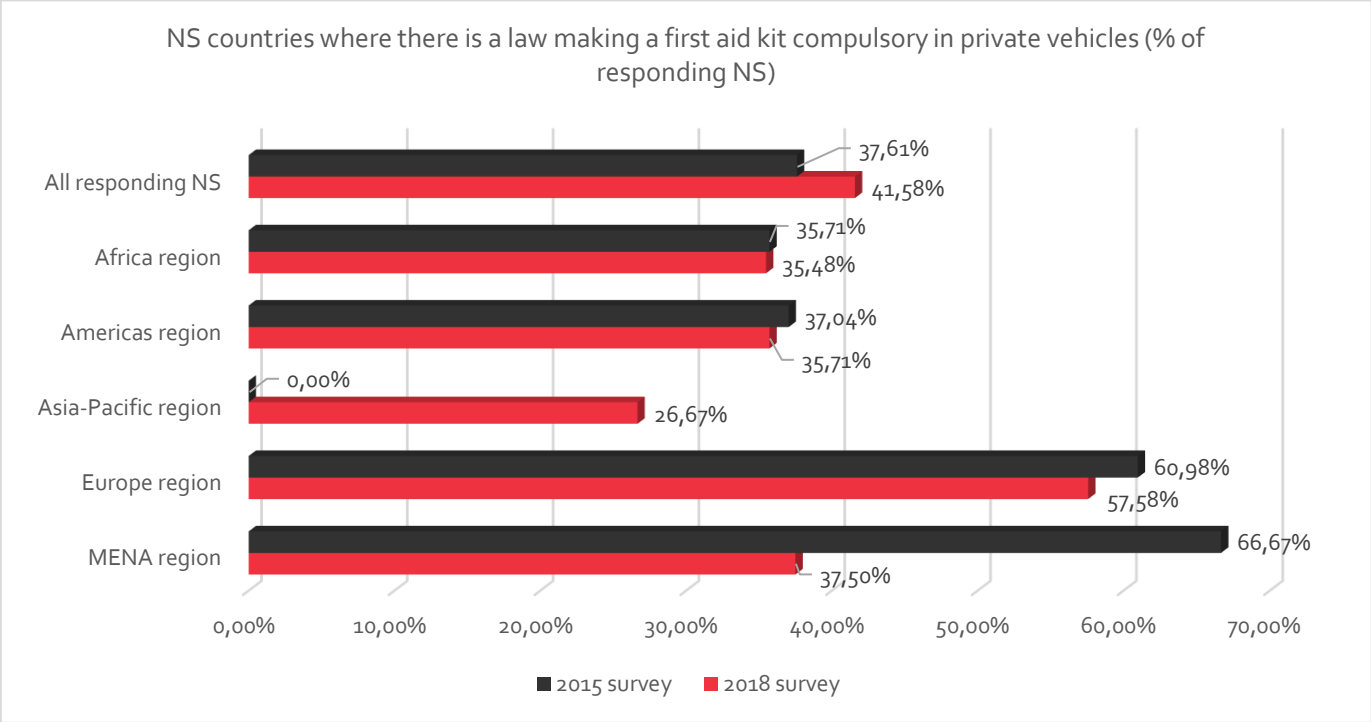
B. Standards for first aid trainings set out by laws and regulations

In each IFRC region taken individually, standards for first aid trainings are set out by laws and regulations in more than 25% of National Societies from the region. Globally, this is the case in 44.55% of National Societies.



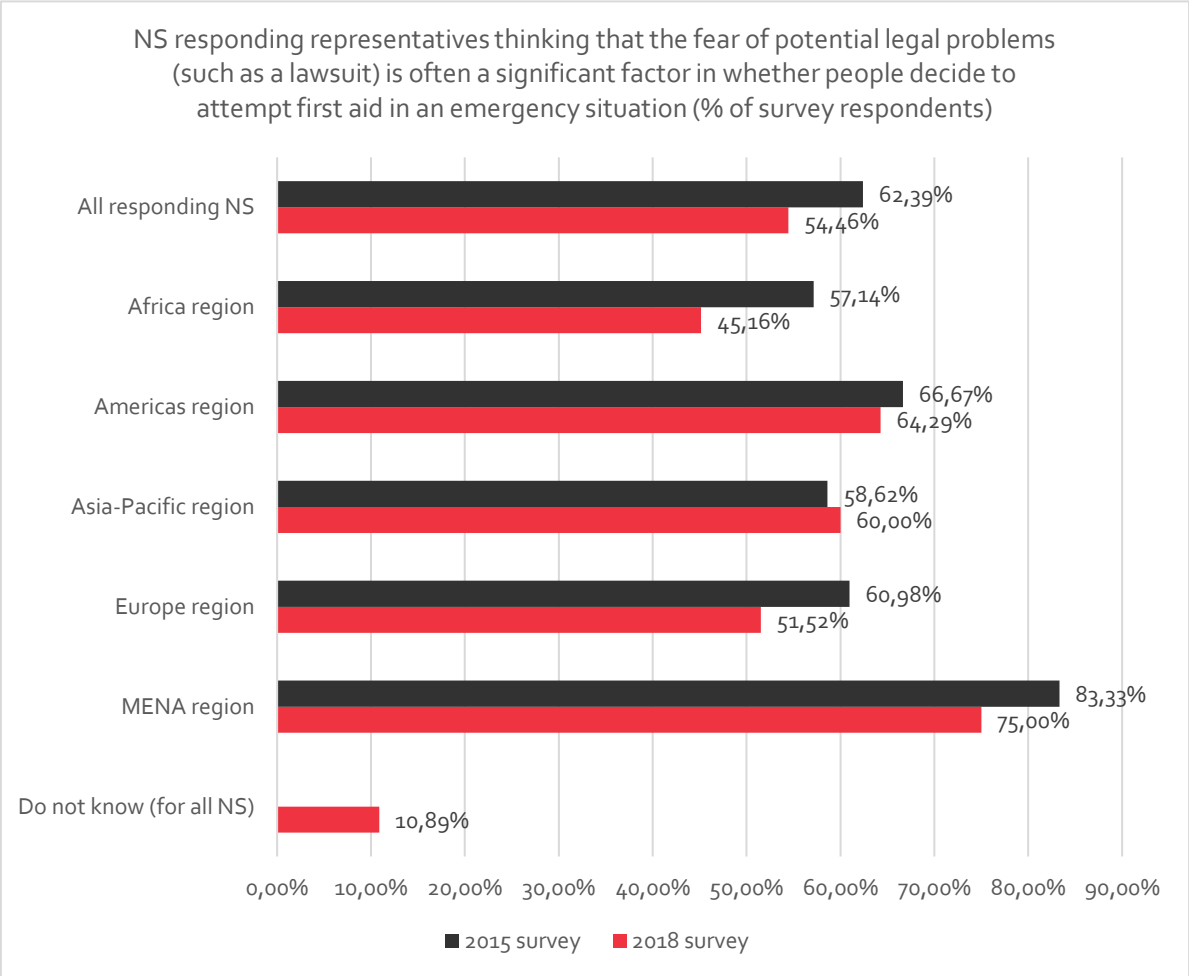
C. First aid kit in private vehicles made compulsory by law

In each IFRC region taken individually, first aid kits are – by laws and/or regulations – compulsory in private vehicles in more than 25% of National Societies from the region. Globally, this is the case in 41.58% of National Societies.

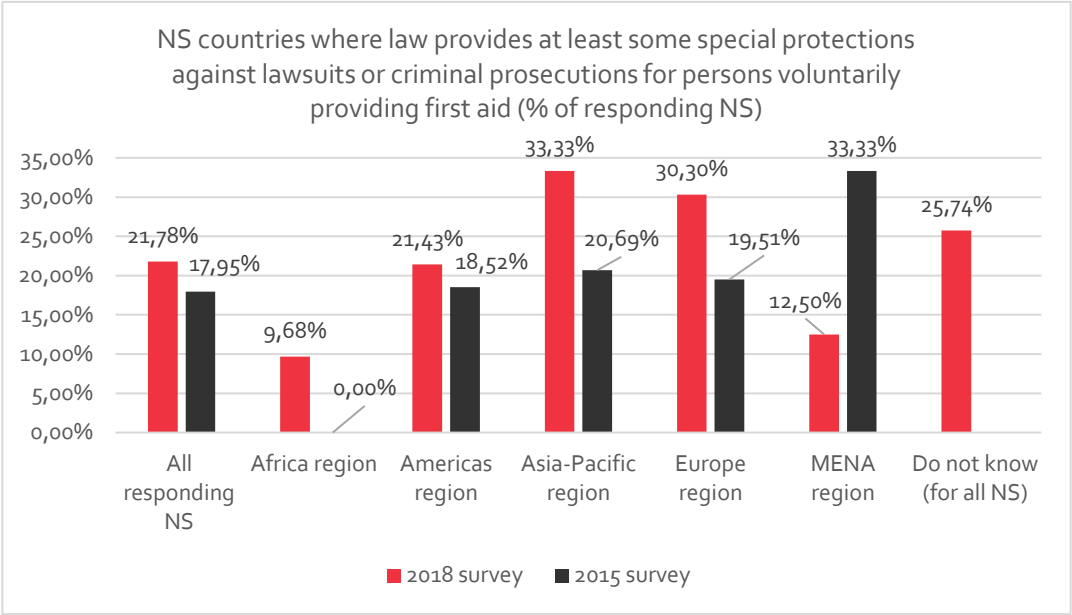


D. Actions and protection of lay people providing first aid

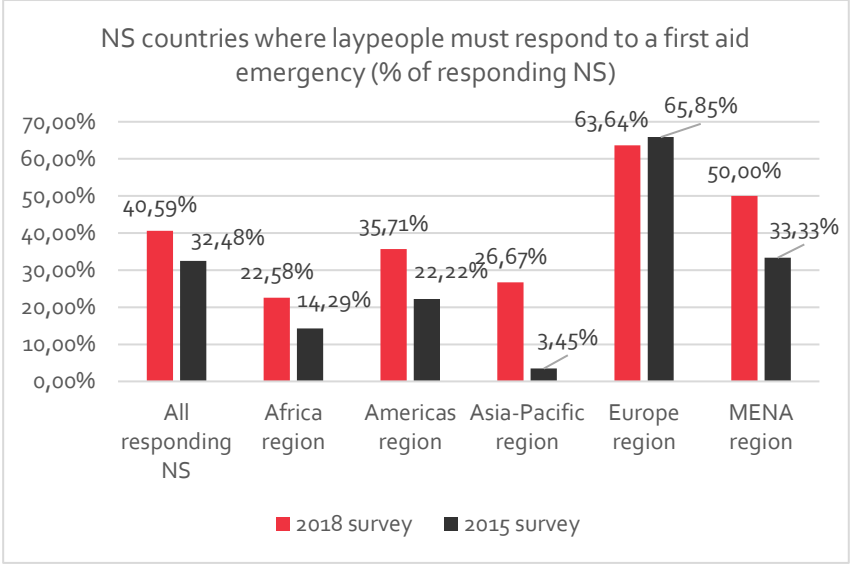
At global level, a majority of National Societies consider that the fear of potential legal problems (such as a lawsuit) is often a significant factor in whether people decide to attempt first aid in an emergency situation: 54.46% of National Societies representatives agree with this statement. At regional level, results vary between 45.16% of National Societies (Africa region) and 75% of National Societies (MENA region). For all regions, the gathered figures are significantly lower than in 2015.



However, laws providing special protections against lawsuits or criminal prosecutions exist in only 21.78% of National Societies' countries, with regional figures ranging from 9.68% of National Societies (Africa region) to 33.33% of National Societies (Asia-Pacific region).

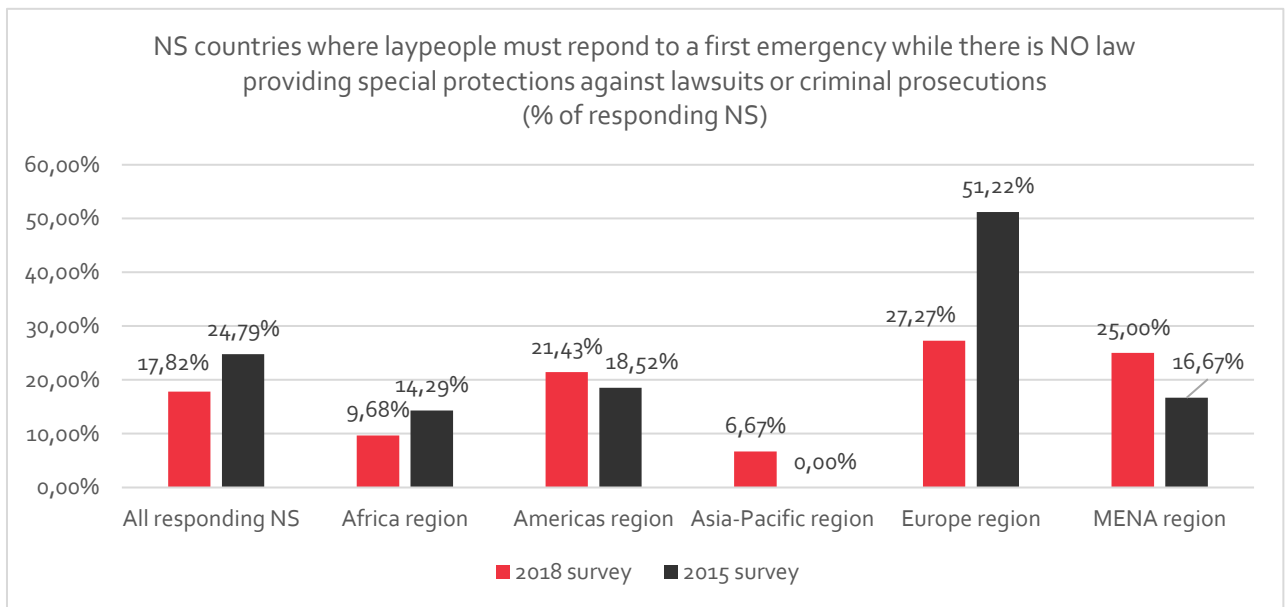


At the same time, lay people have the obligation to respond to a first aid emergency in 40.59% of National Societies' countries, this figure not reflecting the vast diversity of results in the five different IFRC regions, as described by the following graph.



If we cross-check data from both above questions, we find out that among the 40.59% of National Societies having declared that people have the obligation to respond to a first aid emergency in their respective countries, 43.90% state that there is no law providing any protection against lawsuits or criminal prosecutions for persons voluntarily providing first aid, which represent 17.82% of all responding National Societies.

This is certainly an area to be further explored and considered for advocacy actions. Indeed, if lay people must respond to emergencies, they should be protected when providing help.



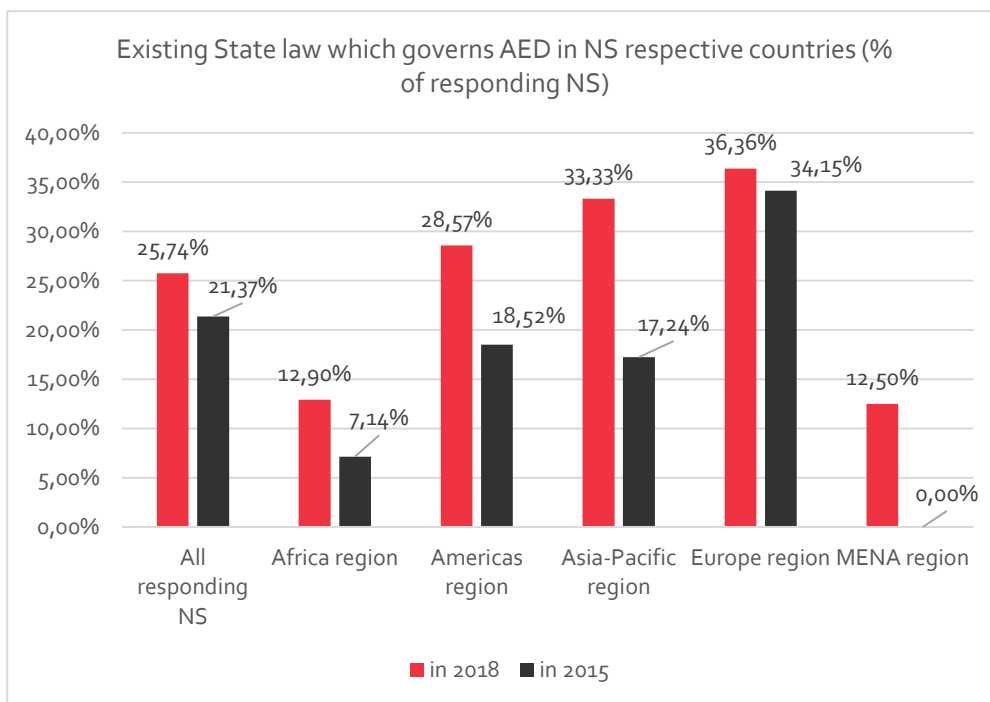
4. Focus on AED (automated external defibrillators)

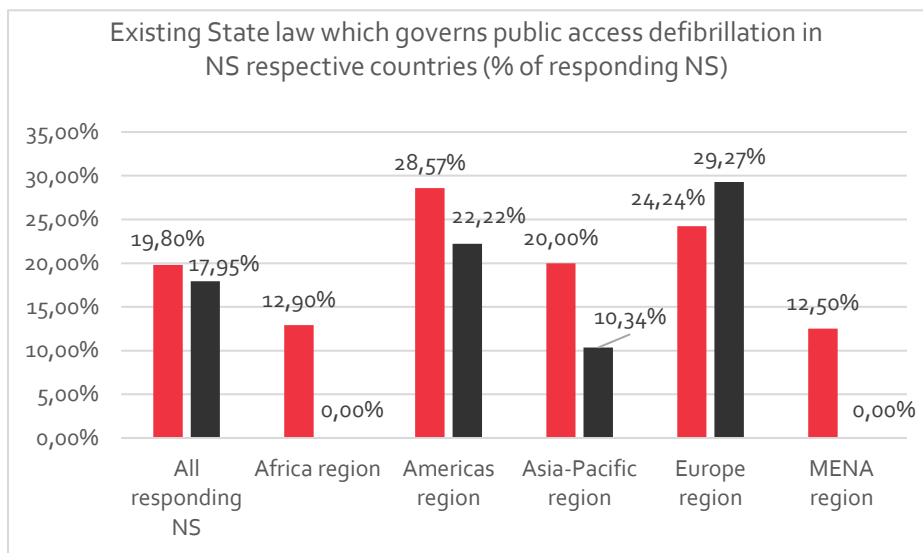
A. Existing State laws

Survey results on the existence of State laws concerning either AED or public access to defibrillation show common trends:

- Such laws exist in less than a quarter of National Societies' countries
- There are important disparities between regions
- Survey results show no significant increase in such figures between 2015 and 2018 (the graph scale should not mislead the reader).

However, to some extent, we can notice that State laws governing AED are in force in more countries from the Americas and Asia-Pacific regions in 2018.

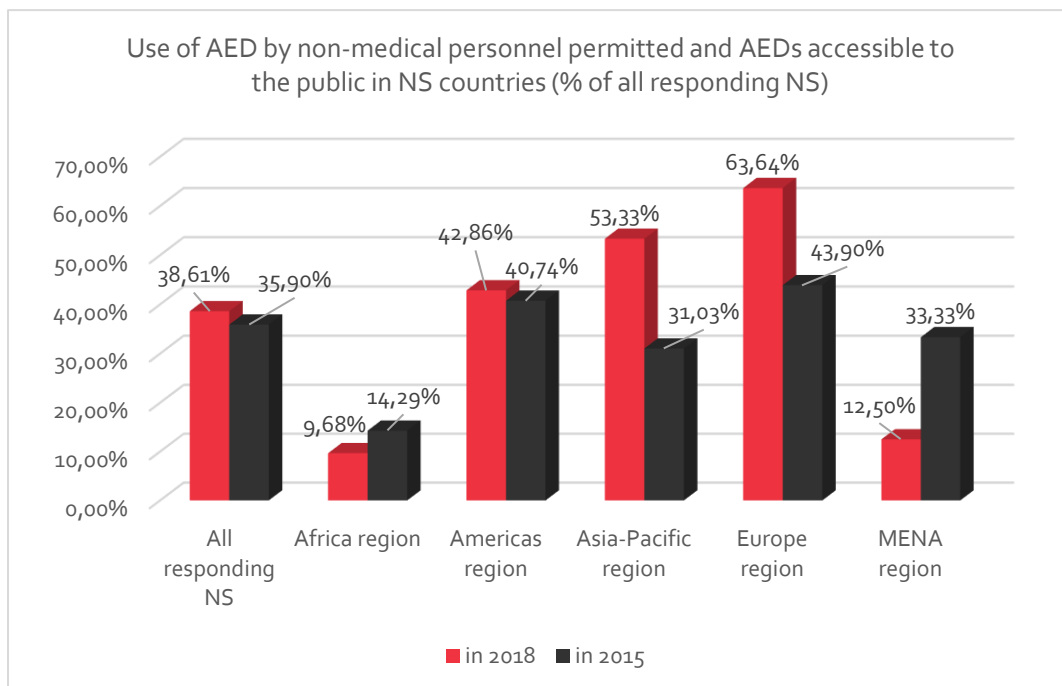




B. Access of AED for lay people

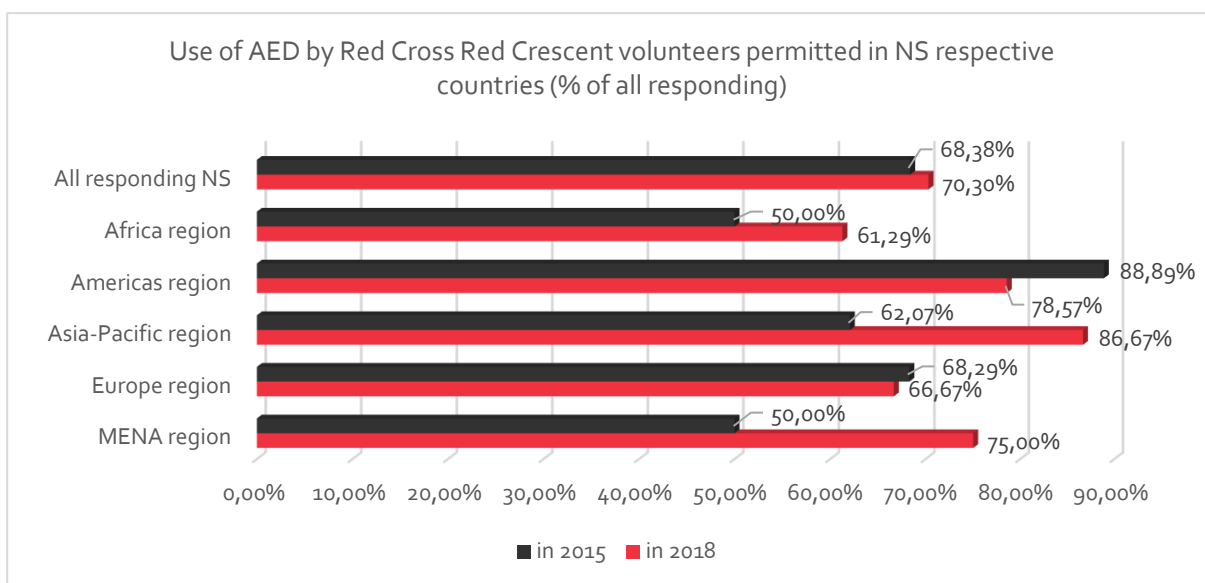
For lay people to be able to use an AED while providing first aid to their fellow citizens in a given country, two general conditions should be fulfilled:

- Lay people should have the right to use AEDs
 - AEDs should be accessible to lay people
- If we cross-reference information reported by survey respondents concerning these two variables, we come up with the below graph from which we can observe a high disparity between IFRC regions with regards to rights to both use and access to AEDs.



C. Access to AED for Red Cross Red Crescent volunteers

Additional information gathered show that 70.30% of Red Cross and Red Crescent volunteers globally were permitted to use AEDs in 2018. All regional disaggregated data refer to more than 60% of volunteers being permitted to use AEDs in 2018 in each IFRC region. In addition, if we take into consideration reported targets on the right to use AEDs for Red Cross Red Crescent volunteers in 2020, we come up with a global 85% objective and no less than 77% in each IFRC region. These are promising figures, even though they will have to be monitored and supported by complementary data on the access to AEDs for Red Cross Red Crescent volunteers.



5. Towards the future

A. External geopolitical challenges

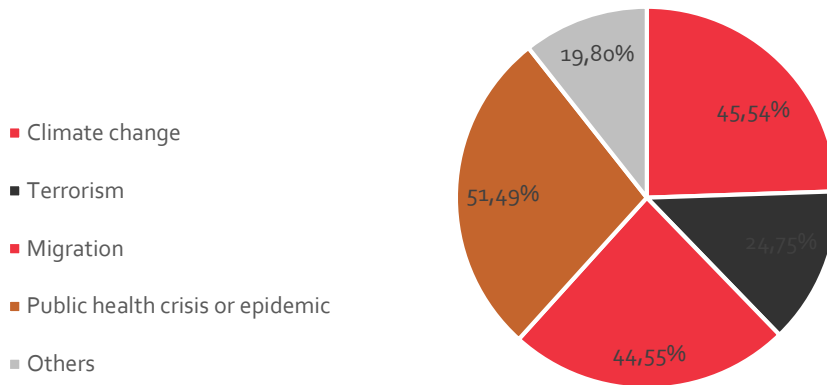
One of the survey questions required from respondents to anticipate the upcoming key external geopolitical challenges that could affect first aid education in their respective contexts: *“What are the key external geopolitical challenges that might affect how you deliver first aid education over the next 5 years in your country?”*

At a global level, three of the proposed answers were selected by more than 40% of National Societies’ representatives:

- Public health crisis or epidemic
- Climate change
- Migration

These three key external geopolitical challenges also top the ranking at regional level in Americas and Asia-Pacific. In Africa and in Europe, terrorism enters the top 3, at the same level than “migration” in Africa and neck to neck with “climate change” in Europe.

According to NS, key external geopolitical challenges that might affect how they deliver first aid education over the next 5 years in their country (% of responding NS, several possible answers per NS)

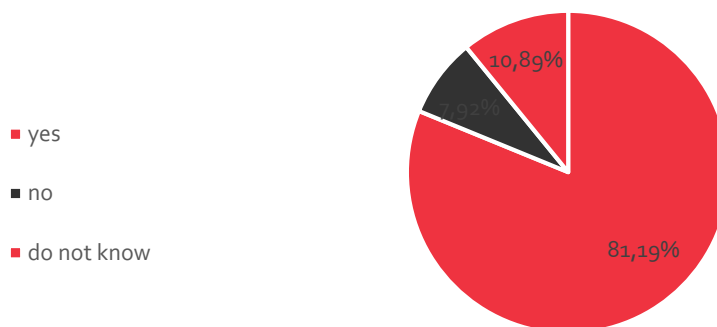


B. International recognition award

Based on the success of the European First Aid Certificate (EFAC), National Societies have been expressing their wish for the creation of an international recognition award for first aid trainings. Some specific questions on this theme were therefore included in the 2018 survey.

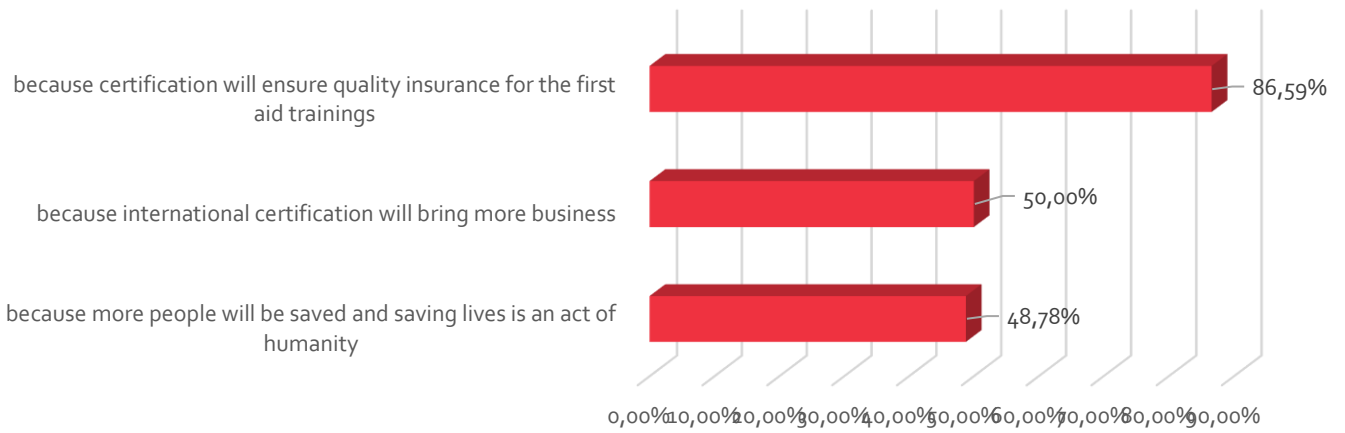
Overall, 81.19% of National Societies expressed their wish "that the IFRC creates an international first aid certification". At regional level, figures vary between 70% and 85% of National Societies in favour, except for the Africa region in which 93.55% of National Societies approve such recognition. To be noted that 11 National Societies among the 101 total recipients have not expressed themselves on this matter.

Does your National Society wish that the IFRC creates an international first aid certification? (% of all responding NS)



National Societies in favour of an international recognition award were asked to explain why by selecting one or several of the statements displayed in the below graph. At both global and regional levels, quality insurance was clearly put forward by National Societies.

Among NS in favor of an international first aid certification, reasons put forward (% among all NS wishing that the IFRC creates an international first aid certification, several answers per NS)



Conclusion

The 2018 *Global Survey on First Aid* outcomes outline some key global strengths, challenges and expected transformations for the years to come.

The strengths of the Red Cross Red Crescent network are reflected in the survey by the vast first aid training offer provided by National Societies as well as the outcome figures regarding the number of people trained globally: 16 million measured by the survey, more than 23 million estimated at global level. Moreover, almost all National Societies include a Basic First Aid course in the training offer to the population of their respective countries.

First aid has been a historical activity of all National Societies and remains at the core of their work. According to them, first aid education could be affected by key challenges of the upcoming years: public health, climate change and migration, which are among the global challenges considered in the IFRC 2030 strategy.

In that context, National Societies push for better quality and a better recognition of their action, either by developing internal quality management systems or through the creation of an international recognition award in first aid.

National Societies also embrace change, which for instance can be seen through their growing interest for blended learning. The GFARC will accompany such change in the coming years, in line with the IFRC move towards digital transformation.

Challenges still lie ahead and this survey highlights some of them:

- The number of active first aid trainers should be adapted to our ambitions for even more people trained in first aid in the coming years, taking into account the impact of blended learning on the training of these first aid trainers;
- Advocacy efforts should continue for less disparities among regions regarding the existing laws and regulations, among which the legal protection of lay people providing assistance to a person in distress;
- A specific attention should be paid to increasing the access to and use of AED while keeping this in balance with the various contexts and potential added value or not of such equipment.

In the coming years, GFARC will strive, alongside and in support of National Societies, not only for one person per household to be trained in first aid around the world but also for continuous quality improvement and recognition of the Red Cross Red Crescent impact in that domain.

More details on the Global Survey on First Aid within the IFRC 2030 Strategy available in Annex 6.

Annex 1 : 2018 survey questionnaires in the four IFRC official languages

Survey about first aid

Your National Society:

Your name:

Your position:

Your direct telephone number:

Your e-mail:

A – First aid education - data

1. *This section aims to have a picture of first aid education in your country and to know the RCRC NS market share.*
Please provide the data for 2017.

	2017
Total population of your country	
Within the population, number of people trained in first-aid during 2017 – <u>by your National Society</u>	
Number of active first-aid trainers in your National Society	
Within the population, number of people trained in first-aid during 2017 - <u>all the providers of your country are taken into account</u>	

B – First aid in your national context

2. Please indicate whether laws or regulations exist in your country requiring first aid in the following areas:

	LAW	NO law	Do not know
Candidate for driving license (non professional)			
Professional drivers (For ex.: taxi, bus drivers, truck-drivers...)			
Schools: pupils, students <u>If YES: from what age?</u>			
Teachers, educational staff			
Workers			
Medical students			
Nursing students			
Caring staff for children			
Caring staff for older people			
Police			
Other (please specify):			

3. For first aid training, are there standards set out by law or regulation in your country?

Yes No Do not know

4. In your country, is there a law making a first aid kit compulsory in private vehicles?

Yes No Do not know

5. By law, must lay people respond to a first aid emergency?

Yes No Do not know

6. Does your law provide **any special protections** against lawsuits or criminal prosecutions for **persons voluntarily providing first aid**?

Yes No Do not know

7. Do you think that the fear of potential legal problems (such as a lawsuit) is often a significant factor in whether people decide to attempt first aid in an emergency situation?

Yes No Do not know

8. In the field of first aid education, how many providers (recognised by the State) are there in your country?

9. Please indicate the estimated **percentage** of the population trained in first-aid in your country?
If you have referred to any laws or regulations in answering these questions could you please share a copy or web link with us?

10. What are the key external geopolitical challenges that might affect how you deliver first aid education over the next 5 years in your country?

- Climate change
- Terrorism
- Migration
- Public health crisis or epidemic
- Other (please precise) _____

C – First Aid education programmes in your NS

11. Please indicate if these first aid courses are provided by your National Society for **the general public** as well as the duration?

	Yes	No	Duration
Basic first aid course			
CPR/AED course			
First aid introduction			
First aid course for workers and employees			
First aid course for children			
First aid course for baby carers			
First aid course for driving licence			
First aid course for older people			
First aid course for older people carers			
First aid course for deaf people			
First aid course for blind people			
First aid course for people with disabilities			
First aid course for prisoners			
First aid course for homeless people			
First aid course for crew members			
First aid course for police			

→ If your National Society provides short courses (6 hours and less), how many people were trained in **2017** during:

- courses of 6 hours and less:
- courses of more than 6 hours:

12. Does your NS have a quality management system to ensure the quality of the first aid education?

- Yes
- No
- Do not know

In regards to the basic first aid certificate issued by your National Society

13. Does this basic first aid certificate have a length of validity?

- Yes No

→ **If yes**

- how many years of validity:

<input type="checkbox"/>	1 year
<input type="checkbox"/>	2 years
<input type="checkbox"/>	3 years
<input type="checkbox"/>	5 years
<input type="checkbox"/>	10 years

- is this length of validity imposed by the State?

- Yes No Do not know

- is the certificate issued by your National Society recognised by the State?

- Yes No Do not know

14. Does your National Society organize refresher courses for lay people?

- Yes No

→ **If yes**

- What kind and duration:

	Yes	No	Duration
Face to face only	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
E-learning only	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Blended learning	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

- The major reason, people attend your refresher course is:

- they would like to refresh their knowledge and they have made their own decision to come
- they need to re-validate their certificate (e.g. for their job, by law)
- your National Society/local branches have promoted the refresher course
- "other" (please specify):

D – International First Aid Certification (IFAC)

15. Does your National Society wish that the IFRC creates an international first aid certification?

- Yes No Do not know

-If yes, why?

- Because more people will be saved and saving lives is an act of humanity
 Because international certification will bring more business
 Because certification will ensure quality insurance for the first aid trainings
 Other (please precise) _____

16. Which difference(s) the IFAC will make for the general public?

- Make possible to provide first aid everywhere due to the fact that the diploma is recognised in different countries
 Have a diploma which includes international standards and quality insurance
 Have more job opportunities
 Make no difference
 Other (please precise) _____

17. Which difference(s) the IFAC will make for the RC RC National Societies?

- Have a more valuable recognition of the diplomas the NS is issuing by the RC RC Movement
 Have a more valuable recognition of the diplomas the NS is issuing by States
 Have a more valuable recognition of the diplomas the NS is issuing by companies and organisations
 Make no difference
 Other (please precise) _____

18. Which difference(s) the IFAC will make for the IFRC?

- Be the reference body as regards the delivery of quality first aid trainings worldwide
 Be a way of supporting NS for the use of the international guidelines and evidence based content
 Reinforce the leadership of the IFRC as the main first aid training provider in the world
 Strengthen the IFRC's systems and capacity to assure first aid standard and quality
 Make no difference
 Other (please precise) _____

19. If you think your NS will apply for the IFAC after its launch, will it be within

- 1 year
 2 years
 3 years
 More than 3 years

E – Automated External Defibrillation (AED)

Is the use of AED by non-medical personnel permitted in your country?	YES	NO
If NO, will it be soon (under 2 years)?	YES	NO
Is the use of AED by Red Cross Red Crescent volunteers permitted in your country?	YES	NO
If YES, how many volunteers are trained in the use of an AED?		
If NO, will it be soon (under 2 years)?	YES	NO
Have you a State law which governs AED in your country?	YES	NO
Are AEDs accessible to the public in your country?	YES	NO
Have you a State law which governs public access defibrillation in your country?	YES	NO
Is your National Society involved in the direct delivery of AED training for the lay public?	YES	NO
If NO, will it be soon (under 2 years)?	YES	NO
Comments		

Enquête sur les premiers secours

Société nationale :

Nom :

Emploi :

Ligne téléphonique directe :

Courrier électronique :

A – Données chiffrées sur la formation aux premiers secours

1. *Cette partie a pour but de dresser un état des lieux de la formation aux premiers secours dans votre pays et d'évaluer la part de marché occupée par les Sociétés nationales de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge.*

Merci d'indiquer les chiffres pour 2017 (en chiffres, passez à la question suivante si vous ne savez pas)

	2017
Population totale de votre pays	
Au sein de la population, nombre de personnes formées aux premiers secours en 2017 – <u>par votre Société nationale</u>	
Nombre de formateurs premiers secours en activité dans votre Société nationale	
Au sein de la population, nombre de personnes formées aux premiers secours en 2017 – <u>toutes organisations confondues</u>	

B – Les premiers secours dans votre contexte national

2. Merci d'indiquer s'il existe une loi ou une réglementation dans votre pays qui rende obligatoire une formation aux premiers secours pour les catégories de personnes suivantes :

	Loi	Pas de loi	Ne sais pas
Candidats au permis de conduire (non-professionnels)			
Conducteurs professionnels (ex : chauffeurs de taxi, de bus, routiers...)			
A l'école : élèves, collégiens, lycéens <u>Si oui, à partir de quel âge ?</u>			
Professeurs, personnel de l'enseignement			
Ouvriers			
Etudiants en médecine			
Elèves-infirmiers			
Personnel de crèche			
Personnel de maison de retraite			
Police			
Autre (merci de préciser) :			

3. Dans votre pays, existe-t-il des normes relatives à la formation aux premiers secours fixées par la loi ou par la réglementation ?

Oui Non Je ne sais pas

4. Dans votre pays, existe-t-il une loi qui rende obligatoire la possession d'une trousse de premiers secours dans les véhicules privés ?

Oui Non Je ne sais pas

5. Selon la loi en vigueur, une personne non-professionnelle doit-elle intervenir en cas d'urgence ?

Oui Non Je ne sais pas

6. La loi de votre pays assure-t-elle **une protection particulière** contre les procès ou les poursuites criminelles pour **les personnes qui délivrent volontairement les premiers soins** ?

Oui Non Je ne sais pas

7. Pensez-vous que la crainte de problèmes juridiques potentiels (tels que procès) est souvent un facteur important pouvant influencer les personnes dans leur décision d'intervenir ou pas en cas d'urgence ?

Oui Non Je ne sais pas

8. Dans le domaine de la formation aux premiers secours, combien existe-t-il d'organisations (reconnues par l'Etat) dans votre pays ?

9. Merci d'indiquer le **pourcentage** estimé de la population formée aux premiers secours dans votre pays (par votre Société nationale et les autres organisations).

Si vous avez mentionné une loi ou un règlement en répondant à ces questions, merci de joindre un exemplaire ou un lien Web.

10. Quels sont les défis géopolitiques externes qui pourraient modifier la formation aux premiers secours au cours des 5 prochaines années dans votre pays ?

- le changement climatique
- le terrorisme
- l'immigration
- les crises de santé publique et épidémies
- Autres raisons (merci de préciser) :

C – Les programmes de formation aux premiers secours dans votre Société nationale

11. Merci d'indiquer si ces formations aux premiers secours sont proposées au **grand public par votre Société nationale** ainsi que leur durée.

	Oui	Non	Durée
Formation de base aux premiers secours			
Formation RCP/DEA			
Initiation aux premiers secours			
Formation aux premiers secours pour les ouvriers et les employés			
Formation aux premiers secours pour les enfants			
Formation aux premiers secours pour les personnes en charge de bébés			
Formation aux premiers secours pour le permis de conduire			
Formation aux premiers secours pour les personnes âgées			
Formation aux premiers secours pour les personnes en charge de personnes âgées			
Formation aux premiers secours pour les personnes malentendantes			
Formation aux premiers secours pour les personnes malvoyantes			
Formation aux premiers secours pour les personnes handicapées			
Formation aux premiers secours pour les prisonniers			
Formation aux premiers secours pour les sans-abris			
Formation aux premiers secours pour les membres d'équipage			
Formation aux premiers secours pour la police			

→ Si votre Société nationale propose des cours de 6 heures et moins, combien de personnes ont été formées en **2017** lors de :

- Cours de 6 heures et moins :
- Cours de plus de 6 heures :

12. Est-ce que votre SN a un système de gestion de la qualité pour assurer un enseignement de qualité aux premiers secours

- Oui Non Je ne sais pas

Concernant le diplôme premiers secours de base délivré par votre Société nationale

13. Est-ce que ce diplôme de base premiers secours a une durée de validité ?

- Oui Non

→ **Si oui**

- Combien d'années ?

<input type="checkbox"/>	1 an
<input type="checkbox"/>	2 ans
<input type="checkbox"/>	3 ans
<input type="checkbox"/>	5 ans
<input type="checkbox"/>	10 ans

- Est-ce que cette durée de validité est fixée par l'Etat ?

- Oui Non Je ne sais pas

- Est-ce que le diplôme délivré par votre SN est reconnu par l'Etat ?

- Oui Non Je ne sais pas

14. Est-ce que votre Société nationale organise des cours de rafraîchissement des connaissances pour le grand public ?

- Oui Non

→ **Si oui, quel type de cours et sa durée :**

	Oui	Non	Durée
En face à face			
A distance ("e-learning")			
Mixte (une partie en face à face et une partie à distance)			

- La raison principale pour laquelle les personnes suivent ces cours de rafraîchissement des connaissances :

- elles veulent rafraîchir leurs connaissances par décision personnelle
- elles ont besoin de renouveler la validité de leur diplôme (par ex : pour exercer leur activité professionnelle ou parce que la loi l'exige)
- votre Société nationale ou une délégation locale en a fait la publicité
- Autres raisons (merci de préciser) :

D – Brevet International des Premiers Secours (BIPS)

15. Est que votre Société nationale souhaite que la FICR crée un Brevet International des Premiers Secours ?

- Oui Non Je ne sais pas

Si oui, pourquoi ?

- parce que plus de personnes seront sauvées et que sauver des vies est un acte d'humanité
- parce qu'une certification internationale apportera plus d'activité commerciale
- parce que la certification est un gage d'assurance qualité des formations aux premiers secours
- Autres raisons (merci de préciser) :

16. Quelle(s) différence(s) le BIPS fera vis-à-vis du grand public ?

- Rendre possible la fourniture des premiers secours partout du fait que le diplôme soit reconnu dans divers pays
- Avoir un diplôme qui inclut des standards internationaux et l'assurance qualité
- Avoir plus d'opportunités de travail
- Aucune différence
- Autres raisons (merci de préciser) :

17. Quelle(s) différence(s) le BIPS fera vis-à-vis des SN CRCR ?

- Avoir une meilleure reconnaissance des diplômes délivrés par les SN de CR CR au sein du Mouvement CRCR
- Avoir une meilleure reconnaissance des diplômes délivrés par les SN de CR CR par les Etats
- Avoir une meilleure reconnaissance des diplômes délivrés par les SN par les entreprises et organisations
- Aucune différence
- Autres raisons (merci de préciser) :

18. *Quelle(s) différence(s) le BIPS fera pour la FICR ?*

- Etre l'organisme de référence pour la formation aux premiers secours dans le monde
- Etre un moyen de soutenir les SN pour l'utilisation des recommandations internationales et leur contenu basé sur les preuves
- Renforcer le leadership de la FICR en tant que formateur principal dans le monde
- Consolider les systèmes de la FICR et la capacité à garantir les standards premiers secours et la qualité
- Aucune différence

19. *Si vous pensez que votre SN va poser candidature pour le BIPS, ce sera dans quel délai ?*

- 1 an
- 2 ans
- 3 ans
- Plus de 3 ans

E – La Défibrillation Automatisée Externe (DAE)

Est-ce que le personnel non-médical est autorisé à utiliser la DAE dans votre pays ?	OUI	NON
Si la réponse est NON, est-ce que ce sera le cas bientôt (dans moins de deux ans) ?	OUI	NON
Les volontaires de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge sont-ils autorisés à utiliser la DAE dans votre pays ?	OUI	NON
Si la réponse est OUI, combien de volontaires sont formés à l'utilisation d'un DAE ?		
Si la réponse est NON, seront-ils bientôt autorisés à l'utiliser (dans moins de deux ans) ?	OUI	NON
Existe-t-il une loi étatique qui régleme la DAE dans votre pays ?	OUI	NON
Est-ce que le grand public peut avoir accès aux DAE dans votre pays ?	OUI	NON
Existe-t-il une loi étatique qui régleme l'accès public à la défibrillation dans votre pays ?	OUI	NON
Est-ce que votre Société nationale participe à la formation du grand public à la DAE ?	OUI	NON
Si la réponse est NON, est-ce que ce sera le cas bientôt (dans moins de deux ans) ?	OUI	NON
Commentaires		

Encuesta sobre los primeros auxilios

Sociedad Nacional:

Nombre:

Cargo:

Número de teléfono directo:

Correo electrónico:

A – Educación en primeros auxilios - Datos

1. *Esta sección pretende servir para hacernos una idea de la situación de la educación en primeros auxilios en su país y para conocer la cuota de mercado de las SN de la CRMLR.
Por favor, proporcione los datos para 2014 (en números, va a la pregunta siguiente si no sabe)*

	2014
Población total de su país	
En la población, número de personas formadas en primeros auxilios durante 2014 <u>por su Sociedad Nacional</u>	
Número de formadores en primeros auxilios en activo en su Sociedad Nacional	
En la población, número de personas formadas en primeros auxilios durante 2014 <u>teniendo en cuenta a todos los proveedores de su país</u>	

B – Los primeros auxilios en su contexto nacional

2. Indique si existen leyes o reglamentaciones en su país que requieran conocimientos de primeros auxilios en las siguientes áreas:

	LEY	NO LEY	No lo sé
Candidatos a la obtención del permiso de conducir (no profesional)			
Conductores profesionales (Ej.: taxistas, conductores de autobús o de camión, etc.)			
Escuelas: alumnos, estudiantes <u>En caso afirmativo, ¿desde qué edad?</u>			
Profesores, personal educativo			
Trabajadores			
Estudiantes de medicina			
Estudiantes de enfermería			
Personal para el cuidado de niños			
Personal para el cuidado de personas mayores			
Policía			
Otros (especifique):			

3. ¿Existen en su país normas relativas a la formación en primeros auxilios establecidas por la ley o la reglamentación?

Sí No No lo sé

4. ¿Existe en su país alguna ley que obligue a llevar un botiquín de primeros auxilios en vehículos particulares?

Sí No No lo sé

5. Según la legislación vigente en su país, ¿debe una persona, que no es un profesional, responder a una emergencia?

Sí No No lo sé

6. ¿La ley de su país garantiza una protección particular contra los juicios o los procedimientos criminales para las personas que dan voluntariamente los primeros auxilios?

Sí No No lo sé

7. ¿Piensa que el temor a tener problemas judiciales potenciales (procedimiento judicial) es a menudo un factor importante en la decisión de una persona de intervenir o no en caso de emergencia?

Sí No No lo sé

8. En el ámbito de la formación en primeros auxilios, ¿cuántas organizaciones (reconocidas por el Estado) existen en su país?

9. Indique el **porcentaje** estimado de la población de su país que ha recibido formación en primeros auxilios (por parte de su Sociedad Nacional y de terceros).

Si ha mencionado una ley o un reglamento al responder a estas preguntas, adjunte un ejemplar o un enlace Web.

10. ¿Cuáles son los principales retos geopolíticos externos que podrían afectar en la manera de llevar la educación de los primeros auxilios en los próximos 5 años en su país?

- Cambio climático
- Terrorismo
- Migración
- Crisis de salud pública o epidemia
- Otros (por favor especifique)

C – Programas de formación en primeros auxilios en su SN

11. ¿Cuáles son los cursos de primeros auxilios que ofrece su Sociedad Nacional al **público general**?

	Sí	No	Duración
Formación básica en primeros auxilios			
Formación RCP/DEA			
Iniciación a los primeros auxilios			
Formación en primeros auxilios para los obreros y los empleados			
Formación en primeros auxilios para los niños			
Formación en primeros para las personas que se ocupan de bebés			
Formación en primeros auxilios para el permiso de conducir			
Formación en primeros auxilios para las personas mayores			
Formación en primeros auxilios para las personas que se ocupan de mayores			
Formación en primeros auxilios para las personas con defectos de audición			
Formación en primeros auxilios para las personas con defecto de visión			
Formación en primeros auxilios para las personas discapacitadas			
Formación en primeros auxilios para los prisioneros			
Formación en primeros auxilios para las personas sin hogar			
Formación en primeros auxilios para los miembros de una tripulación			
Formación en primeros auxilios para la policía			

→ Si su Sociedad Nacional ofrece cursos de 6 horas o menos, ¿cuántas personas se formaron en 2014 en:

- cursos de 6 horas o menos?
- cursos de más de 6 horas?

12. ¿Tiene su SN un sistema de gestión de calidad que garantice la calidad de la educación de primeros auxilios?

- Sí No No lo sé

Con respecto al certificado básico de primeros auxilios que emite su Sociedad Nacional

13. ¿Tiene este certificado básico de primeros auxilios un periodo de validez determinado?

- Sí No

→ **En caso afirmativo**

- ¿Cuántos años tiene de validez?

<input type="checkbox"/>	1 año
<input type="checkbox"/>	2 años
<input type="checkbox"/>	3 años
<input type="checkbox"/>	5 años
<input type="checkbox"/>	10 años

- ¿Establece el Estado ese periodo de validez?

- Sí No

- ¿El certificado emitido por su Sociedad Nacional es reconocido por el estado?

- Sí No No lo sé

14. ¿Organiza su Sociedad Nacional cursos de reciclaje para el público general?

- Sí No

→ **En caso afirmativo, qué tipo de curso y su duración:**

	Sí	No	Duración
Presencial			
A distancia (“e-learning”)			
Mixto (una parte en presencial y otra parte a distancia)			

- La principal razón por la cual la gente asiste a un curso de reentrenamiento es:

- Porque quieren refrescar sus conocimientos y han tomado la decisión de asistir por voluntad propia.
- Porque necesitan volver a validar su certificado (ej.: por su trabajo, por ley)
- Porque su Sociedad Nacional/sucursal local ha hecho promoción del curso de reciclaje
- Otros (especifique):

D – Certificado Internacional de Primeros Auxilios (IFAC)

15. ¿Su sociedad nacional desea que la IFCR cree una certificación internacional de primeros auxilios?

- Sí
- No
- No lo sé

-¿Si es así por qué?

- Porque más personas serán salvadas y salvarán vidas en un acto de humanidad
- Porque la certificación internacional traerá más trabajo
- Porque la certificación es un seguro de calidad para los entrenamientos de primeros auxilios
- Otro (por favor especifique):

16. ¿Qué diferencia (s) hará el IFAC para el público en general?

- Posibilidad de proporcionar primeros auxilios en todas partes debido al hecho de que el diploma es reconocido en diferentes países
- Tener un diploma que incluye estándares internacionales y seguro de calidad
- Tener más oportunidades de trabajo
- No importa
- Otro (por favor especifique):

17. ¿Qué diferencia (s) hará el IFAC para las Sociedades Nacionales de CR?

- Que los diplomas emitidos por la SN Tengan un reconocimiento más válido para el Movimiento de la CR
- Tener un reconocimiento más válido para los Estados de los diplomas que la SN emite
- Tener un reconocimiento más válido para las compañías y organizaciones de los diplomas que la SN emite
- No hace diferencia
- Otro (por favor especifique):

18. ¿Qué diferencia (s) hará el IFAC para la Federación Internacional?

- Ser el organismo de referencia en lo que respecta al entrenamiento de primeros auxilios de calidad en todo el mundo
- Ser una forma de apoyo para las SN en el uso de las directrices internacionales y el contenido basado en la evidencia
- Reforzar el liderazgo de la FICR como principal proveedor de formación en primeros auxilios en el mundo
- Fortalecer los sistemas y la capacidad de la IFRC para garantizar estándares de calidad en los primeros auxilios
- No hace diferencia

Otro (por favor especifique):

19. Si cree que su NS se postulará para el IFAC después de su lanzamiento, será dentro de

1 año

2 años

3 años

Más de 3 años

E – Desfibrilación Externa Automática (DEA)

¿Está permitido en su país el uso de la DEA por parte de personal no médico?	SÍ	NO
En caso negativo, ¿lo estará pronto (en menos de 2 años)?	SÍ	NO
¿Está permitido en su país el uso de la DEA por parte de voluntarios de la Cruz Roja y la Media Luna Roja?	SÍ	NO
En caso afirmativo, ¿cuántos voluntarios están entrenados en el uso de un DEA?		
En caso negativo, ¿lo estará pronto (en menos de 2 años)?	SÍ	NO
¿Existe en su país alguna ley estatal relativa a la DEA?	SÍ	NO
¿Es la DEA accesible al público general en su país?	SÍ	NO
¿Existe en su país alguna ley estatal relativa al acceso del público general a los desfibriladores?	SI	NO
¿Participa su Sociedad Nacional en la formación directa de DEA para el público general?	SI	NO
En caso negativo, ¿lo hará pronto (en menos de 2 años)?	SÍ	NO
Comentarios		

دراسة حول تعليم الإسعافات الأولية

الجمعية الوطنية :

الاسم :

المنصب الوظيفي :

رقم هاتفك المباشر :

البريد الإلكتروني :

أ – تعليم الإسعافات الأولية - معطيات

1. هذا القسم يهدف لإخذ صورة عن تعليم الإسعافات الأولية في بلدك، وليعرف حصة الجمعيات الوطنية للصليب الأحمر و الهلال الأحمر
الرجاء تزويد المعطيات لعام 2017

2017	
	مجموع السكان في بلدك
	عدد الأشخاص الذين تم تدريبهم في الإسعافات الأولية خلال 2017 - عن طريق جمعيتك الوطنية
	عدد مدربي الإسعاف الأولي الفاعلين في جمعيتك الوطنية
	عدد الأشخاص الذين تم تدريبهم في الإسعافات الأولية خلال 2017 - يؤخذ بالاعتبار جميع مقدمي تعليم الإسعافات الأولية في بلدك

ب - الإسعافات الأولية في السياق الوطني

2. يرجى بيان ما إذا كانت توجد قوانين في بلدك تتطلب الإسعافات الأولية في المجالات التالية:

لا تعرف	لا يوجد قانون	يوجد قانون	
			مرشح للحصول على رخصة القيادة (غير مهني)
			السائقين المهنيين (مثال : سيارة الأجرة - سائقي الحافلات - سائقي الشاحنات ...)
			المدارس : تلاميذ, طلاب الجامعات إذا كان الجواب بنعم : ما هو العمر؟
			المعلمين, الهيئة التعليمية
			العمال
			طلاب الطب
			طلاب التمريض
			موظفي الرعاية للأطفال
			موظفي الرعاية لكبار السن
			الشرطة
			أخرى (يرجى التحديد) :

3. في بلدك, هل يوجد معايير منصوص عليها في القانون او النظام العام يتعلق بالتدريب في الاسعافات الاولية؟
 نعم لا لا أعرف

4. في بلدك ، هل يوجد قانون يجعل حقيبة الإسعافات الأولية إجبارية في السيارات الخاصة ؟
 نعم لا لا أعرف

5. بموجب القانون ، هل يجب على أعموم الاستجابة لحالات الإسعاف الأولي في الطوارئ؟
 نعم لا لا أعرف

6. هل ينص القانون على أي حماية خاصة ضد الدعاوى القضائية أو المحاكمات الجنائية للأشخاص الذين يتطوعون في الإسعافات الأولية؟
 نعم لا لا أعرف

7. هل تعتقد أن الخوف من المشاكل القانونية المحتملة (كالدعوى القضائية) يكون غالبا عاملا مهما في ما إتخاذ الناس قرار محاولة السعي للإسعافات الأولية في حالات الطوارئ؟
 نعم لا لا أعرف

8. في مجال تعليم الإسعافات الأولية ، كم هو عدد مقدمي تعليم الإسعافات الأولية (المعترف بهم من قبل الدولة) في بلدك ؟

9. يرجى بيان النسبة المئوية التقديرية للسكان الذين تم تدريبهم في الإسعافات الأولية في بلدك (من قبل جمعيتك الوطنية و غيرها) ؟

في حال قد راجعت اي من القوانين أوالتشريعات خلال ردك على الاسئلة, هل تستطيع مشاركتنا ذلك عبر نشر النسخة أو الرابط ؟

ج - برامج تعليم الإسعافات الأولية في جمعيتك الوطنية

11. بين من فضلك اذا كانت دورات الاسعاف الاولى التالية متاحة من قبل الجمعية الوطنية للجمهور وكذلك مدتها ؟

المدة	كلا	نعم	
			دورات الإسعافات الأولية الأساسية
			دورات CPR/AED
			مقدمة أو تعريف عن الإسعافات الأولية
			دورات الإسعافات الأولية للعمال والموظفين
			دورات الإسعافات الأولية للأطفال
			دورات الإسعافات الأولية لموظفي رعاية الأطفال
			دورات الإسعافات الأولية للحصول على رخصة القيادة
			دورات الإسعافات الأولية لكبار السن
			دورات الإسعافات الأولية للعمال والموظفين لموظفي الرعاية لكبار السن
			دورات الإسعافات الأولية للأصم
			دورات الإسعافات الأولية للأعمى
			دورات الإسعافات الأولية للأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة
			دورات الإسعافات الأولية للمسافرين
			دورات الإسعافات الأولية لأشخاص بلا مأوى
			دورات الإسعافات الأولية لأعضاء الطاقم
			دورات الإسعافات الأولية للشرطة

- إذا كانت جمعيتك الوطنية تقدم دورات من 6 ساعات و أقل، كم هو عدد الأشخاص الذين تم تدريبهم خلال 201: 7
- دورات من 6 ساعات و أقل:
- دورات لأكثر من 6 ساعات:
-

- 11. ما هي التحديات الجيوسياسية الخارجية التي من شأنها تعديل او التأثير على مسار دورات التدريب على الاسعافات الأولية في الخمس سنوات القادمة في بلدك
 - التغير المناخي
 - الإرهاب
 - الهجرة
 - الأزمات الصحية والكوارث
 - أسباب أخرى

في ما يخص شهادة الإسعافات الأولية الأساسية الصادرة عن جمعيتك الوطنية

12) هل لدى جمعيتك الوطنية نظام لتقييم الجودة بهدف تأمين تدريب عالي المستوى على الإسعافات الأولية ؟

نعم كلا لا أعرف

13) هل تحمل شهادة الإسعافات الأولية الأساسية فترة صلاحية ؟

نعم كلا

- إذا كانت الإجابة ب نعم
- كم هو عدد سنين الصلاحية ؟

	سنة واحدة
	سنتان
	ثلاث سنوات
	خمس سنوات
	عشر سنوات

هل تعترف الدولة بشهادة جمعيتك الوطنية ؟
نعم كلا لا أعرف

14) هل تنظم جمعيتك الوطنية دورات تجديد و تفعيل المعلومات للعموم ؟
نعم كلا

- إذا كانت الإجابة ب نعم

- م هو نوعها وما هي مدتها :

المدة	كلا	نعم	
			وجهاً لوجه
			التعلم الإلكتروني
			الأثنين معاً

- السبب الرئيسي، لحضور الأشخاص دورات تجديد و تفعيل المعلومات التي تقدمها :
 يودون تجديد معلوماتهم، بناء على قرار شخصي
 يحتاجون لتجديد صلاحية شهادتهم (مثلاً : لعمل، لوضع قانوني)
 جمعيتك الوطنية / الفروع المحلية قد روجت دورات تجديد و تفعيل المعلومات
 أخرى ، (يرجى التحديد) :

د_ الشهادة الدولية للإسعافات الأولية :

15. هل ترغب جمعيتك الوطنية بأن يطلق الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب والهلال الأحمر شهادة في الإسعافات الأولية

لا أعرف كلا نعم

إذا كانت إجابتك نعم، شكراً للتوضيح :

لأن ذلك سيسمح بإنقاذ المزيد من الأرواح ويعتبر هذا العمل عملاً إنسانياً

لأن إطلاق شهادة دولية سيخلق مزيداً من النشاط التجاري

لأن إطلاق الشهادة مرادف لجودة التدريب على الإسعافات الأولية

لأسباب أخرى (شكراً للتوضيح)

16. ما الفارق الذي قد تحدثه الشهادة الدولية للإسعافات الأولية لدى الجمهور :

السماح بتأمين الإسعافات الأولية في كل مكان بفضل الاعتراف الدولي بالشهادة

- ❑ تأمين شهادة بمعايير دولية متفق عليها ورفيعة المستوى
- ❑ خلق فرصة عمل أكثر
- ❑ أسباب أخرى (شكراً للتوضيح)

17. ما التغيير الذي قد تحدثه الشهادة الدولية للإسعافات الأولية لدى الجمعيات الوطنية للصليب والهلال الأحمر:

- ❑ الحصول على اعتراف دولي أفضل بالشهادات التي تصدرها الجمعيات الوطنية للهلال والصليب الأحمر داخل حركة الهلال والصليب الأحمر.
- ❑ الحصول على اعتراف أفضل بالشهادات الصادرة عن الجمعيات الوطنية للهلال والصليب الأحمر على الصعيد الدولي.
- ❑ الحصول على اعتراف أفضل بالشهادات الصادرة عن الجمعيات الوطنية للهلال والصليب الأحمر لدى المؤسسات والمنظمات.
- ❑ لن تحدث أي فارق يذكر
- ❑ أسباب أخرى (شكراً للتوضيح)

18. ما التغيير الذي قد تحدثه الشهادة الدولية للإسعافات الأولية لدى الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب والهلال الأحمر؟

- ❑ ستجعل الشهادة من الاتحاد مرجعية في التدريب على الإسعافات الأولية في العالم.
- ❑ ستجعل الشهادة من الاتحاد وسيلة لدعم الجمعيات الوطنية في استثمارها للتوصيات الدولية المدعومة بالأدلة.
- ❑ تعزيز الدور القيادي للاتحاد بصفته مدرباً رئيسياً على الإسعافات الأولية في العالم.
- ❑ تقوية أنظمة الاتحاد وقدرته على تأمين معايير الإسعافات الأولية .
- ❑ لن تحدث أي فارق يذكر.

19. إذا كنت تظن بأن جمعيتك الوطنية ستقدم ملف ترشيحها للشهادة الدولية للإسعافات الأولية، فمتى تظن أن يصبح ذلك ممكناً؟

- ❑ سنة
- ❑ سنتان
- ❑ ثلاث سنوات
- ❑ أكثر من ثلاث سنوات

هـ - " جهاز مزيل الرجفان الآلي " (AED) Automated External Defibrillation

كلا	نعم	هل يُسمح باستخدام (AED) لأفراد خارج المجال الطبي في بلدك؟
كلا	نعم	إذا كانت الإجابة بلا ،هل سيسمح به قريباً (أقل من 2سنة)؟
كلا	نعم	هل استخدام (AED) من قبل متطوعي الصليب الأحمر و الهلال الأحمر مسموح به في بلدك؟
كلا	نعم	إذا كانت الإجابة ب نعم ، ما هو عدد المتطوعين الذين تم تدريبهم على استخدام (AED) ؟
كلا	نعم	إذا كانت الإجابة بلا ،هل سيسمح به قريباً (أقل من 2سنة)؟

كلا	نعم	هل يوجد قانون في الدولة ينظم (AED) في بلدك ؟
كلا	نعم	هل أجهزة (AED) هي بمتناول العموم في بلدك ؟
كلا	نعم	هل يوجد قانون ينظم استعمال هذه الأجهزة من قبل العموم في بلدك ؟
كلا	نعم	هل جمعيتك الوطنية تؤمن التدريب بشكل مباشر على (AED) للعموم ؟
كلا	نعم	إذا كانت الإجابة بلا ، هل ستكون قريباً (أقل من 2 سنة) ؟
تعليقات		

Annex 2: First aid courses provided by National Societies for the general public in 2018 and in 2015 (per type of first aid course and per IFRC region)

First aid courses provided by NS for the general public	All responding NS			Africa region			Americas region			Asia-Pacific region			Europe region			MENA region		
	2018 survey	2015 survey	Trend between 2015 and 2018	2018 survey	2015 survey	Trend between 2015 and 2018	2018 survey	2015 survey	Trend between 2015 and 2018	2018 survey	2015 survey	Trend between 2015 and 2018	2018 survey	2015 survey	Trend between 2015 and 2018	2018 survey	2015 survey	Trend between 2015 and 2018
Basic first aid course	97.03%	96.58%	≈	93.55%	92.86%	≈	100.00%	96.30%	≈	100.00%	96.55%	≈	96.97%	97.56%	≈	100.00%	100.00%	≈
CPR/AED course	73.27%	76.92%	≈	45.16%	57.14%	↘	85.71%	92.59%	↘	93.33%	79.31%	↗	81.82%	70.73%	↗	87.50%	83.33%	≈
First aid introduction	75.25%	71.79%	≈	77.42%	92.86%	↘	57.14%	70.37%	↘	80.00%	65.52%	↗	72.73%	65.85%	↗	100.00%	100.00%	≈
First aid course for workers and employees	89.11%	85.47%	≈	93.55%	92.86%	≈	85.71%	81.48%	≈	80.00%	93.10%	↘	90.91%	80.49%	↗	87.50%	83.33%	≈
First aid course for children	66.34%	66.67%	≈	45.16%	50.00%	≈	78.57%	70.37%	↗	86.67%	65.52%	↗	75.76%	68.29%	↗	50.00%	83.33%	↘
First aid course for baby carers	57.43%	42.74%	↗	29.03%	21.43%	↗	71.43%	48.15%	↗	66.67%	37.93%	↗	69.70%	48.78%	↗	75.00%	50.00%	↗
First aid course for driving licence	28.71%	19.66%	↗	12.90%	7.14%	↗	21.43%	25.93%	≈	40.00%	10.34%	↗	45.45%	24.39%	↗	12.50%	33.33%	↘
First aid course for older people	28.71%	34.19%	↘	16.13%	7.14%	↗	28.57%	37.04%	↘	46.67%	31.03%	↗	36.36%	41.46%	↘	12.50%	50.00%	↘
First aid course for older people carers	31.68%	31.62%	≈	6.45%	14.29%	↘	42.86%	40.74%	≈	53.33%	41.38%	↗	39.39%	26.83%	↗	37.50%	16.67%	↗
First aid course for deaf people	11.88%	12.82%	≈	3.23%	0.00%	≈	0.00%	7.41%	↘	13.33%	20.69%	↘	18.18%	12.20%	↗	37.50%	33.33%	≈
First aid course for blind people	11.88%	11.97%	≈	0.00%	0.00%	≈	0.00%	11.11%	↘	20.00%	13.79%	↗	21.21%	12.20%	↗	25.00%	33,33%	↘
First aid course for people with disabilities	18.81%	23.08%	≈	6.45%	0.00%	↗	14.29%	25.93%	↘	40.00%	37.93%	≈	21.21%	17.07%	≈	25.00%	33,33%	↘
First aid course for prisoners	18.81%	17.95%	≈	19.35%	14.29%	↗	7.14%	18.52%	↘	26.67%	27.59%	≈	15.15%	9.76%	↗	37.50%	33.33%	≈
First aid course for homeless people	9.90%	9.40%	≈	13.33%	0.00%	↗	3.23%	11.11%	↘	21.43%	10.34%	↗	9.09%	9.76%	≈	12.50%	16.67%	≈
First aid course for crew members	34.65%	36.75%	≈	22.58%	35.71%	↘	42.86%	44.44%	≈	60.00%	44.83%	↗	27.27%	21.95%	↗	50.00%	66.67%	↘
First aid course for police	55.45%	59.83%	≈	64.52%	64.29%	≈	42.86%	70.37%	↘	60.00%	72.41%	↘	42.42%	41.46%	≈	87.50%	66.67%	↗

↗: upward trend
 ↘: downward trend
 ≈: stable trend
 Note: the trend is considered as "almost stable" when the difference between 2015 and 2018 is less than 5 percentage point (either upwards or downwards)

Annex 3: List of National Societies providing types of first aid courses in 2018 (per type of first aid course and per IFRC regions)

FA education programmes in your NS							
	Global	By IFRC region					
		Africa	Americas	Asia-Pacific	Europe	MENA	
Basic first aid course	Nb of NS	99	30	14	15	32	8
	Names of NS		Red Cross of Benin; Burkinabe Red Cross Society; Burundi Red Cross; Cameroon Red Cross Society; Central African Red Cross Society; Red Cross of Chad; Red Cross Society of Côte d'Ivoire; Red Crescent Society of Djibouti; Ethiopian Red Cross Society; Red Cross Society of Guinea; Kenya Red Cross Society; Malawi Red Cross Society; Mali Red Cross; Mozambique Red Cross Society; Namibia Red Cross; Red Cross Society of Niger; Nigerian Red Cross Society; Rwanda Red Cross; Senegalese Red Cross Society; Seychelles Red Cross Society; Sierra Leone Red Cross Society; The South African Red Cross Society; South Sudan Red Cross Society; Baphalali Swaziland Red Cross Society; Tanzania Red Cross Society; The Gambia Red Cross Society; Togolese Red Cross; The Uganda Red Cross Society; Zambia Red Cross Society; Zimbabwe Red Cross Society	Antigua and Barbuda Red Cross Society; Argentine Red Cross; Bolivian Red Cross; Brazilian Red Cross Society; Colombian Red Cross Society; Cuban Red Cross; Ecuadorean Red Cross; Honduran Red Cross; Mexican Red Cross; Saint Kitts and Nevis Red Cross Society; Suriname Red Cross; American Red Cross; Venezuelan Red Cross;	Australian Red Cross; Bangladesh Red Crescent Society; Red Cross Society of China; Timor-Leste Red Cross Society; Fiji Red Cross Society; Indonesian Red Cross Society; Japanese Red Cross Society; Myanmar Red Cross Society; Nepal Red Cross Society; New Zealand Red Cross; Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Philippine Red Cross; Singapore Red Cross Society; The Solomon Islands Red Cross; The Thai Red Cross Society	Albanian Red Cross; Armenian Red Cross Society; Austrian Red Cross; Red Crescent Society of Azerbaijan; Belarus Red Cross; Belgian Red Cross; Danish Red Cross; Estonia Red Cross; Finnish Red Cross; French Red Cross; Red Cross Society of Georgia; German Red Cross; Hellenic Red Cross; Icelandic Red Cross; Magen David Adom in Israel; Italian Red Cross; Latvian Red Cross; Lithuanian Red Cross Society; Malta Red Cross Society; Red Cross of Monaco; Red Cross of Montenegro; The Netherlands Red Cross; Portuguese Red Cross; The Russian Red Cross Society; Slovak Red Cross; Spanish Red Cross; Swedish Red Cross; Swiss Red Cross; Turkish Red Crescent Society; British Red Cross; Ukrainian Red Cross Society; Red Crescent Society of Uzbekistan	Bahrain Red Crescent Society; Egyptian Red Crescent Society; Lebanese Red Cross; Moroccan Red Crescent; The Palestine Red Crescent Society; Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates; Yemen Red Crescent Society
CPR/AED course	Nb of NS	74	14	12	14	27	7
	Names of NS		Red Cross of Benin; Burkinabe Red Cross Society; Red Cross Society of Côte d'Ivoire; Red Cross Society of Guinea; Kenya Red Cross Society; Lesotho Red Cross Society; Malawi Red Cross Society; Nigerian Red Cross Society; Rwanda Red Cross;	Antigua and Barbuda Red Cross Society; Argentine Red Cross; Bolivian Red Cross; Brazilian Red Cross; The Canadian Red Cross Society; Colombian Red Cross Society; Ecuadorean Red Cross; Honduran Red Cross; Mexican Red Cross; Saint Kitts and Nevis	Australian Red Cross; Bangladesh Red Crescent Society; Red Cross Society of China; Timor-Leste Red Cross Society; Fiji Red Cross Society; Indonesian Red Cross Society; Japanese Red Cross Society; Myanmar Red Cross Society;	Austrian Red Cross; Red Crescent Society of Azerbaijan; Belgian Red Cross; Danish Red Cross; Estonia Red Cross; Finnish Red Cross; French Red Cross; Red Cross Society of Georgia; German Red Cross; Hellenic Red Cross;	Egyptian Red Crescent Society; Lebanese Red Cross; Moroccan Red Crescent; The Palestine Red Crescent Society; Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates; Yemen Red Crescent Society

			Senegalese Red Cross Society; Sierra Leone Red Cross Society; The Gambia Red Cross Society; The Uganda Red Cross Society; Zambia Red Cross Society	Red Cross Society; Suriname Red Cross; American Red Cross	Nepal Red Cross Society; New Zealand Red Cross; Philippine Red Cross; Singapore Red Cross Society; The Solomon Islands Red Cross; The Thai Red Cross Society	Icelandic Red Cross; Magen David Adom in Israel; Italian Red Cross; Lithuanian Red Cross Society; Malta Red Cross Society; Red Cross of Monaco; Red Cross of Montenegro; The Netherlands Red Cross; Portuguese Red Cross; The Russian Red Cross Society; Slovak Red Cross; Swedish Red Cross; Swiss Red Cross; Turkish Red Crescent Society; British Red Cross; Ukrainian Red Cross Society; Red Crescent Society of Uzbekistan	
	Nb of NS	75	23	8	12	24	8
First aid introduction	Names of NS		Red Cross of Benin; Burkinabe Red Cross Society; Burundi Red Cross; Cameroon Red Cross Society; Central African Red Cross Society; Red Cross Society of Côte d'Ivoire; Red Crescent Society of Djibouti; Ethiopian Red Cross Society; Malawi Red Cross Society; Mali Red Cross; Mozambique Red Cross Society; Red Cross Society of Niger; Nigerian Red Cross Society; Senegalese Red Cross Society; Seychelles Red Cross Society; Sierra Leone Red Cross Society; The South African Red Cross Society; Tanzania Red Cross Society; The Gambia Red Cross Society; Togolese Red Cross; The Uganda Red Cross Society; Zambia Red Cross Society; Zimbabwe Red Cross Society	Antigua and Barbuda Red Cross Society; Argentine Red Cross; Bolivian Red Cross; Brazilian Red Cross; Colombian Red Cross Society; Honduran Red Cross; Saint Kitts and Nevis Red Cross Society; American Red Cross	Australian Red Cross; Bangladesh Red Crescent Society; Red Cross Society of China; Timor-Leste Red Cross Society; Indonesian Red Cross Society; Japanese Red Cross Society; Myanmar Red Cross Society; Nepal Red Cross Society; Philippine Red Cross; Singapore Red Cross Society; The Solomon Islands Red Cross; The Thai Red Cross Society	Armenian Red Cross Society; Red Crescent Society of Azerbaijan; Belarus Red Cross; Belgian Red Cross; Estonia Red Cross; French Red Cross; Red Cross Society of Georgia; German Red Cross; Hellenic Red Cross; Icelandic Red Cross; Magen David Adom in Israel; Italian Red Cross; Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan; Lithuanian Red Cross Society; Malta Red Cross Society; Red Cross of Monaco; The Netherlands Red Cross; Portuguese Red Cross; Spanish Red Cross; Swedish Red Cross; Swiss Red Cross; Turkish Red Crescent Society; Ukrainian Red Cross Society; Red Crescent Society of Uzbekistan	Bahrain Red Crescent Society; Egyptian Red Crescent Society; Lebanese Red Cross; Moroccan Red Crescent; The Palestine Red Crescent Society; Tunisian Red Crescent; Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates; Yemen Red Crescent Society

<p>First aid course for workers and employees</p>	<p>Nb of NS</p>	<p>90,00</p>	<p>29,00</p>	<p>12,00</p>	<p>12,00</p>	<p>30,00</p>	<p>7,00</p>
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	Names of NS		Red Cross of Benin; Burkinabe Red Cross Society; Burundi Red Cross; Cameroon Red Cross Society; Central African Red Cross Society; Red Cross of Chad; Red Cross Society of Côte d'Ivoire; Red Crescent Society of Djibouti; Ethiopian Red Cross Society; Kenya Red Cross Society; Lesotho Red Cross Society; Malawi Red Cross Society; Mali Red Cross; Mozambique Red Cross Society; Namibia Red Cross; Red Cross Society of Niger; Nigerian Red Cross Society; Rwanda Red Cross; Senegalese Red Cross Society; Seychelles Red Cross Society; Sierra Leone Red Cross Society; The South African Red Cross Society; South Sudan Red Cross; Tanzania Red Cross Society; The Gambia Red Cross Society; Togolese Red Cross; The Uganda Red Cross Society; Zambia Red Cross Society; Zimbabwe Red Cross Society	Antigua and Barbuda Red Cross Society; Argentine Red Cross; Bolivian Red Cross; The Canadian Red Cross Society; Colombian Red Cross Society; Cuban Red Cross; Ecuadorian Red Cross; Mexican Red Cross; Saint Kitts and Nevis Red Cross Society; Suriname Red Cross; American Red Cross; Venezuelan Red Cross	Australian Red Cross; Bangladesh Red Crescent Society; Timor-Leste Red Cross Society; Fiji Red Cross Society; Indonesian Red Cross Society; Japanese Red Cross Society; Myanmar Red Cross Society; Nepal Red Cross Society; New Zealand Red Cross; Philippine Red Cross; Singapore Red Cross Society; The Solomon Islands Red Cross	Albanian Red Cross; Armenian Red Cross Society; Austrian Red Cross; Red Crescent Society of Azerbaijan; Belarus Red Cross; Belgian Red Cross; Danish Red Cross; Finnish Red Cross; Red Cross Society of Georgia; German Red Cross; Hellenic Red Cross; Icelandic Red Cross; Magen David Adom in Israel; Italian Red Cross; Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan; Latvian Red Cross; Lithuanian Red Cross Society; Malta Red Cross Society; Red Cross of Monaco; Red Cross of Montenegro; The Netherlands Red Cross; Portuguese Red Cross; The Russian Red Cross Society; Slovak Red Cross; Spanish Red Cross; Swedish Red Cross; Swiss Red Cross; Turkish Red Crescent Society; British Red Cross; Red Crescent Society of Uzbekistan	Egyptian Red Crescent Society; Lebanese Red Cross; Moroccan Red Crescent; The Palestine Red Crescent Society; Tunisian Red Crescent; Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates; Yemen Red Crescent Society
First aid course for children	Nb of NS	67	14	11	13	25	4

	Names of NS		Red Cross of Benin; Burkinabe Red Cross Society; Burundi Red Cross; Cameroon Red Cross Society; Red Cross Society of Côte d'Ivoire; Red Cross Society of Guinea; Kenya Red Cross Society; Malawi Red Cross Society; Nigerian Red Cross Society; Senegalese Red Cross Society; Seychelles Red Cross Society; Sierra Leone Red Cross Society; The South African Red Cross Society; The Uganda Red Cross Society	Antigua and Barbuda Red Cross Society; Argentine Red Cross; Bolivian Red Cross; The Canadian Red Cross Society; Colombian Red Cross Society; Cuban Red Cross; Ecuadorian Red Cross; Honduran Red Cross; Mexican Red Cross; Saint Kitts and Nevis Red Cross Society; Venezuelan Red Cross	Australian Red Cross; Red Cross Society of China; Timor-Leste Red Cross Society; Fiji Red Cross Society; Indonesian Red Cross Society; Japanese Red Cross Society; Myanmar Red Cross Society; Nepal Red Cross Society; New Zealand Red Cross; Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Philippine Red Cross; Singapore Red Cross Society; The Solomon Islands Red Cross	Armenian Red Cross Society; Austrian Red Cross; Belarus Red Cross; Belgian Red Cross; Danish Red Cross; Estonia Red Cross; French Red Cross; Red Cross Society of Georgia; German Red Cross; Hellenic Red Cross; Icelandic Red Cross; Magen David Adom in Israel; Italian Red Cross; Malta Red Cross Society; Red Cross of Monaco; The Netherlands Red Cross; Portuguese Red Cross; The Russian Red Cross Society; Slovak Red Cross; Swedish Red Cross; Swiss Red Cross; Turkish Red Crescent Society; British Red Cross; Ukrainian Red Cross Society; Red Crescent Society of Uzbekistan	Egyptian Red Crescent Society; Tunisian Red Crescent; Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates; Yemen Red Crescent Society
First aid course for baby carers	Nb of NS	58	9	10	10	23	6
	Names of NS		Burkinabe Red Cross Society; Lesotho Red Cross Society; Namibia Red Cross; Rwanda Red Cross; Senegalese Red Cross Society; Sierra Leone Red Cross Society; The South African Red Cross Society; The Uganda Red Cross Society; Zambia Red Cross Society	Antigua and Barbuda Red Cross Society; Argentine Red Cross; Brazilian Red Cross; The Canadian Red Cross Society; Colombian Red Cross Society; Cuban Red Cross; Ecuadorian Red Cross; Mexican Red Cross; Saint Kitts and Nevis Red Cross Society; Suriname Red Cross	Australian Red Cross; Fiji Red Cross Society; Indonesian Red Cross Society; Japanese Red Cross Society; Myanmar Red Cross Society; Nepal Red Cross Society; New Zealand Red Cross; Philippine Red Cross; Singapore Red Cross Society; The Solomon Islands Red Cross	Armenian Red Cross Society; Austrian Red Cross; Belgian Red Cross; Danish Red Cross; Estonia Red Cross; Finnish Red Cross; French Red Cross; Red Cross Society of Georgia; German Red Cross; Icelandic Red Cross; Magen David Adom in Israel; Italian Red Cross; Lithuanian Red Cross Society; Red Cross of Monaco; The Netherlands Red Cross; Portuguese Red Cross; The Russian Red Cross Society; Slovak Red Cross; Spanish Red Cross; Swedish Red Cross; Swiss Red Cross; Turkish Red Crescent Society; British Red Cross	Egyptian Red Crescent Society; Lebanese Red Cross; The Palestine Red Crescent Society; Tunisian Red Crescent; Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates; Yemen Red Crescent Society
First aid course for	Nb of NS	29	4	3	6	15	1

driving licence	Names of NS		Mozambique Red Cross Society; Nigerian Red Cross Society; The Uganda Red Cross Society; Zambia Red Cross Society	Brazilian Red Cross; Colombian Red Cross Society; Ecuadorian Red Cross	Bangladesh Red Crescent Society; Red Cross Society of China; Indonesian Red Cross Society; Japanese Red Cross Society; Nepal Red Cross Society; Singapore Red Cross Society	Albanian Red Cross; Armenian Red Cross Society; Austrian Red Cross; Belgian Red Cross; Danish Red Cross; Estonia Red Cross; Finnish Red Cross; French Red Cross; German Red Cross; Latvian Red Cross; Lithuanian Red Cross Society; Slovak Red Cross; Swedish Red Cross; Swiss Red Cross; Turkish Red Crescent Society	Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates
First aid course for older people	Nb of NS	29	5	4	7	12	1
	Names of NS		Lesotho Red Cross Society; Namibia Red Cross; Seychelles Red Cross Society; The South African Red Cross Society; South Sudan Red Cross	Antigua and Barbuda Red Cross Society; Colombian Red Cross Society; Cuban Red Cross; Ecuadorian Red Cross; South Sudan Red Cross	Fiji Red Cross Society; Indonesian Red Cross Society; Japanese Red Cross Society; Myanmar Red Cross Society; Nepal Red Cross Society; Philippine Red Cross; Singapore Red Cross Society	Armenian Red Cross Society; Belarus Red Cross; Belgian Red Cross; Estonia Red Cross; French Red Cross; Red Cross Society of Georgia; German Red Cross; Magen David Adom in Israel; Red Cross of Monaco; Slovak Red Cross; Swedish Red Cross; British Red Cross	Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates
First aid course for older people carers	Nb of NS	32	2	6	8	13	3
	Names of NS		Lesotho Red Cross Society The South African Red Cross Society	Brazilian Red Cross; The Canadian Red Cross Society; Colombian Red Cross Society; Cuban Red Cross; Ecuadorian Red Cross; Venezuelan Red Cross	Red Cross Society of China; Fiji Red Cross Society; Indonesian Red Cross Society; Japanese Red Cross Society; Myanmar Red Cross Society; Nepal Red Cross Society; Philippine Red Cross; Singapore Red Cross Society	Armenian Red Cross Society; Finnish Red Cross; French Red Cross; Red Cross Society of Georgia; Magen David Adom in Israel; Red Cross of Monaco; The Russian Red Cross Society; Slovak Red Cross; Spanish Red Cross; Swedish Red Cross; Turkish Red Crescent Society; British Red Cross; Red Crescent Society of Uzbekistan	Egyptian Red Crescent Society; Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates; Yemen Red Crescent Society
First aid course for	Nb of NS	12	1	0	2	6	3

deaf people	Names of NS		Lesotho Red Cross Society		Timor-Leste Red Cross Society; Nepal Red Cross Society	Austrian Red Cross; Belgian Red Cross; French Red Cross; Magen David Adom in Israel; Red Cross of Monaco; Swedish Red Cross	Egyptian Red Crescent Society; The Palestine Red Crescent Society; Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates
First aid course for blind people	Nb of NS	12	0	0	3	7	2
	Names of NS				Timor-Leste Red Cross Society; Indonesian Red Cross Society; Nepal Red Cross Society	Austrian Red Cross; French Red Cross; Hellenic Red Cross; Magen David Adom in Israel; Red Cross of Monaco; Swedish Red Cross; Turkish Red Crescent Society	Lebanese Red Cross; Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates
First aid course for people with disabilities	Nb of NS	19	2	2	6	7	2
	Names of NS		Namibia Red Cross; Lesotho Red Cross Society	Brazilian Red Cross; Cuban Red Cross	Timor-Leste Red Cross Society; Fiji Red Cross Society; Indonesian Red Cross Society; Nepal Red Cross Society; Philippine Red Cross; Singapore Red Cross Society	Armenian Red Cross Society; Austrian Red Cross; Belarus Red Cross; French Red Cross; Magen David Adom in Israel; Red Cross of Monaco; Swedish Red Cross	Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates; Yemen Red Crescent Society
First aid course for prisoners	Nb of NS	19	6	1	4	5	3
First aid course for prisoners First aid course for homeless people	Names of NS		Burundi Red Cross; Lesotho Red Cross Society; Mozambique Red Cross Society; Nigerian Red Cross Society; Senegalese Red Cross Society; South Sudan Red Cross	Honduran Red Cross	Fiji Red Cross Society; Nepal Red Cross Society; Philippine Red Cross; The Solomon Islands Red Cross	Belgian Red Cross; French Red Cross; Italian Red Cross; Red Cross of Monaco; Swedish Red Cross	Tunisian Red Crescent Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates; Yemen Red Crescent Society
	Nb of NS	10	1	3	2	3	1
First aid course for	Names of NS		The South African Red Cross Society	Argentine Red Cross; Colombian Red Cross Society; Mexican Red Cross	Nepal Red Cross Society; Philippine Red Cross	Danish Red Cross; Swedish Red Cross; British Red Cross	Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates

homeless people First aid course for crew members	Nb of NS	35	7	6	9	9	4
First aid course for crew members First aid course for police	Names of NS		Kenya Red Cross Society; Malawi Red Cross Society; Mali Red Cross; Mozambique Red Cross Society; Senegalese Red Cross Society; The South African Red Cross Society; The Gambia Red Cross Society	Antigua and Barbuda Red Cross Society; Colombian Red Cross Society; Cuban Red Cross; Honduran Red Cross; Saint Kitts and Nevis Red Cross Society; Venezuelan Red Cross	Red Cross Society of China; Timor-Leste Red Cross Society; Fiji Red Cross Society; Indonesian Red Cross Society; Japanese Red Cross Society; Myanmar Red Cross Society; Nepal Red Cross Society; Philippine Red Cross; Singapore Red Cross Society	Finnish Red Cross; Magen David Adom in Israel; Italian Red Cross; Red Cross of Monaco; Red Cross of Montenegro; Portuguese Red Cross; The Russian Red Cross Society; Slovak Red Cross; Turkish Red Crescent Society	Lebanese Red Cross; The Palestine Red Crescent Society; Tunisian Red Crescent; Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates
	Nb of NS	56	20	6	9	14	7
First aid course for police	Names of NS		Red Cross of Benin; Burkinabe Red Cross Society; Burundi Red Cross; Red Cross of Chad; Red Cross Society of Côte d'Ivoire; Kenya Red Cross Society; Malawi Red Cross Society; Mali Red Cross; Mozambique Red Cross Society; Namibia Red Cross; Red Cross Society of Niger; Nigerian Red Cross Society; Senegalese Red Cross Society; Sierra Leone Red Cross Society; South Sudan Red Cross; The Gambia Red Cross Society; Togolese Red Cross; The Uganda Red Cross Society; Zambia Red Cross Society; Zimbabwe Red Cross Society	The Canadian Red Cross Society; Cuban Red Cross; Ecuadorian Red Cross; Honduran Red Cross; Saint Kitts and Nevis Red Cross Society; Venezuelan Red Cross	Timor-Leste Red Cross Society; Fiji Red Cross Society; Indonesian Red Cross Society; Japanese Red Cross Society; Myanmar Red Cross Society; Nepal Red Cross Society; Philippine Red Cross; Singapore Red Cross Society; The Solomon Islands Red Cross	Albanian Red Cross; Belarus Red Cross; Estonia Red Cross; Finnish Red Cross; Magen David Adom in Israel; Italian Red Cross; Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan; Latvian Red Cross; Red Cross of Monaco; Swiss Red Cross; Turkish Red Crescent Society; British Red Cross; Ukrainian Red Cross Society; Red Crescent Society of Uzbekistan	Bahrain Red Crescent Society; Lebanese Red Cross; Moroccan Red Crescent; The Palestine Red Crescent Society; Tunisian Red Crescent; Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates; Yemen Red Crescent Society

Annex 4: Existing laws and regulations in National Societies countries in 2018 and in 2015 (per law and regulations area and per IFRC regions)

Existing laws and regulations in NS countries (per area/field)	All responding NS			Africa region			Americas region			Asia-Pacific region			Europe region			MENA region		
	2018 survey	2015 survey	Trend between 2015 and 2018	2018 survey	2015 survey	Trend between 2015 and 2018	2018 survey	2015 survey	Trend between 2015 and 2018	2018 survey	2015 survey	Trend between 2015 and 2018	2018 survey	2015 survey	Trend between 2015 and 2018	2018 survey	2015 survey	Trend between 2015 and 2018
Candidates for diving license (non professional)	25.74%	30.77%	↘	12.90%	7.14%	↗	28.57%	22.22%	↗	13.33%	10.34%	≈	45.45%	60.98%	↘	12.50%	16.67%	≈
Professional drivers (For ex.: taxi, bus drivers, truck-drivers...)	32.67%	36.75%	≈	16.13%	7.14%	↗	21.43%	25.93%	≈	20.00%	17.24%	≈	57.58%	70.73%	↘	37.50%	16.67%	↗
Schools: pupils, students	20.79%	15.38%	↗	3.23%	0.00%	≈	28.57%	22.22%	↗	33.33%	10.34%	↗	30.30%	21.95%	↗	12.50%	0.00%	↗
Teachers, educational staff	26.73%	22.22%	≈	6.45%	7.14%	≈	28.57%	25.93%	≈	40.00%	20.69%	↗	39.39%	29.27%	↗	25.00%	0.00%	↗
Workers	47.52%	49.57%	≈	41.94%	50.00%	↘	28.57%	48.15%	↘	53.33%	44.83%	↗	60.61%	53.66%	↗	37.50%	50.00%	↘
Medical students	39.60%	34.19%	↗	35.48%	14.29%	↗	28.57%	29.63%	≈	46.67%	34.48%	↗	42.42%	43.90%	≈	50.00%	33.33%	↗
Nursing students	47.52%	36.75%	↗	41.94%	14.29%	↗	35.71%	29.63%	↗	53.33%	37.93%	↗	51.52%	46.34%	↗	62.50%	50.00%	↗
Caring staff for children	27.72%	23.08%	↗	19.35%	7.14%	↗	21.43%	18.52%	≈	26.67%	31.03%	≈	36.36%	29.27%	↗	37.50%	0.00%	↗
Caring staff for older people	21.78%	30.77%	≈	9.68%	21.43%	↘	21.43%	25.93%	≈	26.67%	31.03%	≈	30.30%	39.02%	↘	25.00%	16.67%	↗
Police	34.65%	37.61%	≈	25.81%	14.29%	↗	21.43%	37.04%	↘	40.00%	34.48%	↗	48.48%	51.22%	≈	25.00%	16.67%	↗
↗: upward trend ↘: downward trend ≈: stable trend Note: the trend is considered as "almost stable" when the difference between 2015 and 2018 is less than 5 percentage point (either upwards or downwards)																		

Annex 5: List of National Societies where laws and regulations exist in 2018 (per law and regulations area and per IFRC regions)

		Existing laws and regulations					
		Global	By IFRC region				
			Africa	Americas	Asia-Pacific	Europe	MENA
Candidates for diving license (non professional)	Nb of NS	26	4	4	2	15	1
	Names of NS		Cameroon Red Cross Society; Mozambique Red Cross Society; Togolese Red Cross; The Uganda Red Cross Society	Brazilian Red Cross; Colombian Red Cross Society; Ecuadorian Red Cross; Honduran Red Cross	Timor-Leste Red Cross Society; Japanese Red Cross Society	Albanian Red Cross; Austrian Red Cross; Belarus Red Cross; Belgian Red Cross; Danish Red Cross; Estonia Red Cross; German Red Cross; Latvian Red Cross; Lithuanian Red Cross Society; The Russian Red Cross Society; Slovak Red Cross; Swiss Red Cross; Turkish Red Crescent Society; Ukrainian Red Cross Society; Red Crescent Society of Uzbekistan	Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates
Professional drivers (For ex.: taxi, bus drivers, truck-drivers...)	Nb of NS	33	5	3	3	19	3
	Names of NS		Burundi Red Cross; Cameroon Red Cross Society; Togolese Red Cross; The Uganda Red Cross Society; Zambia Red Cross Society	Brazilian Red Cross; Colombian Red Cross Society; Ecuadorian Red Cross	Bangladesh Red Crescent Society; Timor-Leste Red Cross Society; Japanese Red Cross Society	Austrian Red Cross; Red Crescent Society of Azerbaijan; Belarus Red Cross; Belgian Red Cross; Danish Red Cross; Estonia Red Cross; French Red Cross; German Red Cross; Icelandic Red Cross; Magen David Adom in Israel; Latvian Red Cross; Lithuanian Red Cross Society; Portuguese Red Cross; The Russian Red Cross Society; Slovak Red Cross; Swiss Red Cross; Turkish Red Crescent Society; Ukrainian Red Cross Society; Red Crescent Society of Uzbekistan	The Palestine Red Crescent Society; Tunisian Red Crescent; Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates
Schools: pupils, students	Nb of NS	21	1	4	5	10	1

	Names of NS		Red Cross of Chad	Argentine Red Cross; Brazilian Red Cross; Honduran Red Cross; American Red Cross	Bangladesh Red Crescent Society; Timor-Leste Red Cross Society; Fiji Red Cross Society; Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Philippine Red Cross	Belgian Red Cross; Danish Red Cross; Estonia Red Cross; French Red Cross; Magen David Adom in Israel; Italian Red Cross; Red Cross of Monaco; Red Cross of Montenegro; Spanish Red Cross; Red Crescent Society of Uzbekistan	Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates
	Nb of NS	27	2,00	4,00	6,00	13,00	2,00
Teachers, educational staff	Names of NS		Lesotho Red Cross Society; Kenya Red Cross Society	Argentine Red Cross; Colombian Red Cross Society; Honduran Red Cross; American Red Cross	Australian Red Cross; Bangladesh Red Crescent Society; Fiji Red Cross Society; Philippine Red Cross; Singapore Red Cross Society; The Solomon Islands Red Cross	Belarus Red Cross; Belgian Red Cross; Estonia Red Cross; French Red Cross; Magen David Adom in Israel; Italian Red Cross; Lithuanian Red Cross Society; Red Cross of Monaco; Red Cross of Montenegro; The Russian Red Cross Society; Slovak Red Cross; Swiss Red Cross; Ukrainian Red Cross Society	Moroccan Red Crescent; Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates
Workers	Nb of NS	48	13	4	8	20	3

	Names of NS		Red Cross of Benin; Burkinabe Red Cross Society; Kenya Red Cross Society; Lesotho Red Cross Society; Malawi Red Cross Society; Rwanda Red Cross; Seychelles Red Cross Society; The South African Red Cross Society; Tanzania Red Cross Society; The Gambia Red Cross Society; Togolese Red Cross; Zambia Red Cross Society; Zimbabwe Red Cross Society	Argentine Red Cross; The Canadian Red Cross Society; Colombian Red Cross Society; Ecuadorian Red Cross	Australian Red Cross; Timor-Leste Red Cross Society; Fiji Red Cross Society; Indonesian Red Cross Society; Philippine Red Cross; Singapore Red Cross Society; The Solomon Islands Red Cross; The Thai Red Cross Society	Albanian Red Cross; Austrian Red Cross; Belarus Red Cross; Belgian Red Cross; Estonia Red Cross; Finnish Red Cross; German Red Cross; Hellenic Red Cross; Magen David Adom in Israel; Italian Red Cross; Malta Red Cross Society; Red Cross of Montenegro; Portuguese Red Cross; The Russian Red Cross Society; Slovak Red Cross; Spanish Red Cross; Swedish Red Cross; Swiss Red Cross; Turkish Red Crescent Society; Red Crescent Society of Uzbekistan	Moroccan Red Crescent; Tunisian Red Crescent; Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates
	Nb of NS	40	11	4	7	14	4
Medical students	Names of NS		Burkinabe Red Cross Society; Red Cross of Chad; Lesotho Red Cross Society; Malawi Red Cross Society; Namibia Red Cross; Red Cross Society of Niger; Rwanda Red Cross; Senegalese Red Cross Society; The South African Red Cross Society; Togolese Red Cross; Zambia Red Cross Society	Brazilian Red Cross; Colombian Red Cross Society; Cuban Red Cross; American Red Cross	Bangladesh Red Crescent Society; Timor-Leste Red Cross Society; Fiji Red Cross Society; Indonesian Red Cross Society; Philippine Red Cross; Singapore Red Cross Society; The Solomon Islands Red Cross	Albanian Red Cross; Belarus Red Cross; Belgian Red Cross; Estonia Red Cross; French Red Cross; German Red Cross; Magen David Adom in Israel; Italian Red Cross; Portuguese Red Cross; Slovak Red Cross; Swiss Red Cross; Turkish Red Crescent Society; Ukrainian Red Cross Society; Red Crescent Society of Uzbekistan	Bahrain Red Crescent Society; Moroccan Red Crescent; Tunisian Red Crescent; Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates
Nursing	Nb of NS	48	13	5	8	17	5

students	Names of NS		Burkinabe Red Cross Society; Cameroon Red Cross Society; Red Cross of Chad; Kenya Red Cross Society; Lesotho Red Cross Society; Malawi Red Cross Society; Namibia Red Cross; Red Cross Society of Niger; Rwanda Red Cross; Senegalese Red Cross Society; The South African Red Cross Society; Togolese Red Cross; Zambia Red Cross Society	Antigua and Barbuda Red Cross Society; Brazilian Red Cross; The Canadian Red Cross Society; Colombian Red Cross Society; American Red Cross	Bangladesh Red Crescent Society; Timor-Leste Red Cross Society; Fiji Red Cross Society; Indonesian Red Cross Society; Myanmar Red Cross Society; Philippine Red Cross; Singapore Red Cross Society; The Solomon Islands Red Cross	Albanian Red Cross; Belarus Red Cross; Belgian Red Cross; Estonia Red Cross; Finnish Red Cross; French Red Cross; German Red Cross; Magen David Adom in Israel; Italian Red Cross; Lithuanian Red Cross Society; Red Cross of Monaco; Portuguese Red Cross; Slovak Red Cross; Swiss Red Cross; Turkish Red Crescent Society; Ukrainian Red Cross Society; Red Crescent Society of Uzbekistan	Bahrain Red Crescent Society; Lebanese Red Cross; Moroccan Red Crescent; Tunisian Red Crescent; Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates
Caring staff for children	Nb of NS	28	6	3	4	12	3
	Names of NS		Malawi Red Cross Society; Rwanda Red Cross; Seychelles Red Cross Society; The South African Red Cross Society; Tanzania Red Cross Society; Zambia Red Cross Society	Brazilian Red Cross; The Canadian Red Cross Society; American Red Cross	Australian Red Cross; Fiji Red Cross Society; Singapore Red Cross Society; The Solomon Islands Red Cross	Belarus Red Cross; Estonia Red Cross; French Red Cross; German Red Cross; Magen David Adom in Israel; Latvian Red Cross; Lithuanian Red Cross Society; The Netherlands Red Cross; The Russian Red Cross Society; Spanish Red Cross; Swiss Red Cross; British Red Cross	Lebanese Red Cross; Tunisian Red Crescent; Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates
Caring staff for older people	Nb of NS	22	3	3	4	10	2
	Names of NS		Malawi Red Cross Society; Tanzania Red Cross Society; Zambia Red Cross Society	Brazilian Red Cross; The Canadian Red Cross Society; American Red Cross Society	Australian Red Cross; Fiji Red Cross Society; Singapore Red Cross Society; The Solomon Islands Red Cross	Belarus Red Cross; Estonia Red Cross; French Red Cross; Magen David Adom in Israel; Lithuanian Red Cross Society; Red Cross of Montenegro; The Netherlands Red Cross; Spanish Red Cross; Swiss Red Cross; Turkish Red Crescent Society	Tunisian Red Crescent; Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates
Police	Nb of NS	35	8	3	6	16	2
	Names of NS		Burkinabe Red Cross Society; Red Cross of Chad; Kenya Red Cross Society; Malawi Red Cross Society; Senegalese Red Cross Society; Togolese Red Cross; Zambia Red Cross Society; Zimbabwe Red Cross Society	The Canadian Red Cross Society; Colombian Red Cross Society; Honduran Red Cross	Australian Red Cross; Bangladesh Red Crescent Society; Timor-Leste Red Cross Society; Fiji Red Cross Society; Japanese Red Cross Society; The Solomon Islands Red Cross	Austrian Red Cross; Red Crescent Society of Azerbaijan; Danish Red Cross; Estonia Red Cross; Finnish Red Cross; Red Cross Society of Georgia; Magen David Adom in Israel; Latvian Red Cross; Lithuanian Red Cross Society; Portuguese Red Cross; The Russian Red Cross Society; Slovak Red Cross; Swiss Red Cross; Turkish Red Crescent Society; Ukrainian Red Cross Society; Red Crescent Society of Uzbekistan	Tunisian Red Crescent; Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates

Annex 6: the Global Survey on First Aid within the IFRC 2030 Strategy

After the analysis of this 2018 *Global Survey on First Aid*, we can determine global challenges, strengthening and transformations for first aid according to the 2030 IFRC Strategy.

Global challenges:

- **Climate change:** first aid as a resilience enabler at community level which allows to prepare for and anticipate events whether they are local emergencies or mega-disasters
- **Crisis and disasters:** first aid as a resilience enabler at community level to prepare citizens for daily accidents but also for crisis and disasters through the following fundamental goal: "to train at least one person per household".
- **Health:** first aid empowers people at community level; first as part of CBHFA (Community-Based Health and First Aid) – includes prevention, health promotion and psychological first aid; first aid is context-based, and therefore includes local realities and challenges.
- **Migration and identity:** first aid facilitates the inclusion of vulnerable/excluded people by empowering them as active citizens. Everyone has the potential to learn first aid and save lives, whatever his/her individual or social situation [as we underlined during the World First Aid Day 2019]; first aid is an act of humanity showing willingness to save each and every life without discrimination; "first aid as a positive gateway to involve more and diverse volunteers".
- **Values, power and inclusion:** The current vision of first aid does not allow us to recognize that inclusion implies taking into account the distress of others both in everyday life and during exceptional events. From this perspective, inclusion for first aid means the recognition of people with disabilities as citizen rescuers. This value of saving a life available to every citizen is the most important value of human life that makes us all dependent on the actions of others. Being accepted as one of these rescuers allows each vulnerable person to develop invaluable experiences that enhance them and give them a full place in our society. First aid as a core value can help develop our thinking about inclusion.

Strengthening and transformation:

- **Strong local actors:** first aid as a way to empower NSs and increase their legitimacy; first aid could be part of the business model for NSs development.
- **A distributed network:** partnership with scientific organisations, which exist since 2010 (as ILCOR, ERC and other scientific organisations), included in first aid and resuscitation scientific network; partnerships with multinational organisations and companies for harmonised first aid in the clinical and educational fields.
- **A trusted organisation:** harmonisation as part of "accountability to ourselves" and recognition process should be put in place.
- **Volunteering and youth:** first aid is a tool enabling people led resilience, including youth; first aid could be included in IFRC's new vision on volunteering
- **Influencing humanitarian action:** advocacy of first aid allows us to make laws evolve and improve our society in its consideration of the distress of others (training in schools, Good Samaritan law, first aid training for the driving license ...).
- **Digital transformation:** blended learning; lifelong learning; learner-centred; harmonisation will enable every citizen to be effective at the right time and, above all, to feel capable of taking action and to have finally the confidence to act.

- **Financing the future:** first aid can be a source of income, by developing training in companies where accidents represent thousands of disabilities and deaths due to work accident.