|                               |                  | (Original Signature of Member)   |
|-------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|
| 119TH CONGRESS<br>1ST SESSION | H. RI            | ES                               |
| Supporting the go             | als and ideals o | f World Drowning Prevention Day. |

## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

| Ms. | Omar submitte | d the | following | resolution; | which | was | referred | to | the |
|-----|---------------|-------|-----------|-------------|-------|-----|----------|----|-----|
|     | Committe      | e on  |           |             |       |     |          |    |     |
|     |               |       |           |             |       |     |          |    |     |

## **RESOLUTION**

Supporting the goals and ideals of World Drowning Prevention Day.

- Whereas drowning is the third-leading cause of unintentional injury death worldwide, accounting for 7 percent of all injury-related deaths;
- Whereas drowning has caused more than 2,500,000 preventable deaths in the past decade, a silent epidemic of preventable loss;
- Whereas drowning is among the 10 leading causes of death for children and young people aged 1–24 years in every region of the world;
- Whereas flood-related disasters increasingly affect millions of people globally due in part to the escalating adverse im-

- pacts of climate change, and drowning is the leading cause of deaths during floods;
- Whereas more than 90 percent of drowning deaths occur in rivers, lakes, wells, domestic water storage vessels, and swimming pools in low- and middle-income countries;
- Whereas over 90 percent of global drowning occurs in lowand middle-income countries, and in high-income countries, drowning rates are high among certain age groups and among minority ethnic groups;
- Whereas the human, social, and economic toll of these losses is intolerably high, and entirely preventable;
- Whereas the World Health Organization has set out six evidence-based, low-cost drowning prevention interventions that countries and organizations can use to drastically reduce the risk of drowning, including—
  - (1) teaching school-age children basic swimming, water safety, and safe rescue skills;
  - (2) providing safe places away from water for preschool children;
  - (3) installing barriers to better prevent access to water;
  - (4) training bystanders in safe rescue and resuscitation;
  - (5) setting and enforcing boating, shipping, and ferry regulations; and
  - (6) improving flood risk management locally and nationally; and
- Whereas the United Nations General Assembly adopted a historic resolution in April 2021 recognizing the scale and impact of drowning globally, calling for coordinated multisectoral action to prevent drowning, and declaring

July 25 World Drowning Prevention Day: Now, therefore, be it

1 Resolved, That the House of Representatives— 2 (1) supports the goals and ideals of World 3 Drowning Prevention Day to catalyze concrete ac-4 tion and generate attention globally for drowning 5 prevention and improved water safety; 6 (2) recognizes the importance of this global ad-7 vocacy event as an opportunity to highlight the trag-8 ic and profound impact of drowning on families and 9 communities and offer lifesaving solutions to prevent 10 it; and 11 (3) encourages intergovernment cooperation to 12 develop new drowning prevention policies, legislation, 13 orinvestment, and to convene multisectoral 14 roundtables or parliamentary discussions.