An aerial photograph of a muddy, brown pond. A young child in a red shirt is sitting in the shallow water near the muddy bank. The water reflects the surrounding green trees and foliage. The title text is overlaid on the left side of the image.

Global status report on drowning prevention 2024



World Health
Organization

Global status report

on drowning prevention 2024

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Cover photo: Child collecting water in rural Bangladesh. © RNLI / Nihab Rahman

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Foreword

Globally, there were an estimated 300 000 drowning deaths in 2021 – this is equivalent to more than 30 people losing their lives to drowning every hour of every day. Almost half of these fatalities are under the age of 29, and one quarter are under the age of five.

Nearly all these deaths are preventable, and yet drowning prevention remains a neglected public health issue.

This first-ever WHO Global status report on drowning prevention is published 10 years after the landmark WHO Global report on drowning, which framed drowning as a highly preventable public health challenge that had never been subject to a strategic global prevention effort.

Progress is being made, including the adoption of UN General Assembly and World Health Assembly resolutions on drowning prevention – championed by the governments of Bangladesh and Ireland – and the establishment of World Drowning Prevention Day in 2021, marked on 25 July. The first Global Alliance for Drowning Prevention was established in 2023, which includes membership from UN agencies working to address drowning risk factors across multiple sectors including transport, education, maritime safety, disaster risk reduction and occupational safety, among others.

This report shows that estimated global drowning mortality has declined over time as risks and priorities are better understood. This, in turn, has helped develop more effective drowning prevention initiatives, particularly in low- and middle-income countries, which have the highest burden of drowning deaths. Many of these countries have made progress in addressing drowning prevention, with newly adopted national strategies, improved data systems, and widespread community-based interventions. These are promising findings.

That said, progress falls far short of what is needed to meet global targets. If we do not urgently strengthen our efforts to prevent drowning, current trends indicate that

by 2050, over 7.2 million people, mainly children, could lose their lives to drowning.

The report presents a benchmark against which to track drowning prevention progress over time – at global, regional and national levels - and to galvanize meaningful multisectoral collaboration within governments and across the UN.

This report is the result of a massive collective effort with contributions from over 950 collaborators from 139 Member States and territories.

Building on this momentum, WHO will continue to work closely with Member States to address this preventable cause of death and disability. I encourage all Member States to take the voluntary actions outlined in the UN General Assembly and World Health Assembly resolutions on drowning prevention. These are cost-effective solutions that can save lives.

Anyone can drown. No one should.



Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus

Director-General
World Health Organization

Foreword

Drowning continues to be a major public health issue, causing over 300,000 deaths around the world each year. Young children are most at risk, and yet, drowning prevention does not receive the attention or the funding it deserves.

This status report provides specific examples of solutions that prevent drowning. Progress is possible, particularly if governments work with strong partners at the local level.

At Bloomberg Philanthropies, we have supported governments and local organizations that are leading drowning prevention efforts since 2012. As over 90 percent of drowning deaths occur in low- and middle-income countries, that is where we have focused our efforts.

Our work began in Bangladesh, where data showed that drowning was the leading cause of death among children ages 1-4. A lack of daytime supervision was endangering children, so we established and funded 2,500 community childcare sites – and the result was extraordinary. Drowning deaths fell by 88 percent among daycare-enrolled children, which got the attention of the national government. In 2024, the government of Bangladesh officially took over the funding for the program, scaling up support to 8,000 community childcare sites and reaching 200,000 children annually.

Viet Nam offers another example of how philanthropic organizations can, by testing an idea, work with governments to adopt them on a broader scale. Since 2018, Bloomberg Philanthropies has supported the government's development of a curriculum for survival swim instruction. We have also funded swim instruction in 13 provinces with high drowning rates, reaching more than 46,000 children. These efforts have spread across the country, and local governments have committed

funding to help achieve an ambitious national goal: 60 percent of children ages 6-15 knowing basic swimming skills by the end of this decade.

Building on this success, Bloomberg Philanthropies announced a significant new investment in 2024. By committing an additional \$60 million, we broadened our support for drowning prevention solutions in Viet Nam and four more countries: Ghana, India, Uganda, and the United States. In the U.S., drowning is the leading cause of death for children ages 1-4, and we are supporting interventions in 10 states with high numbers of drowning deaths.

There is far more that countries can do to prevent drowning. Together with the World Health Organization and our partners, we can save thousands of lives every year.



Michael R. Bloomberg

Founder, Bloomberg L.P. and Bloomberg Philanthropies
World Health Organization Global Ambassador for
Noncommunicable Diseases and Injuries

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Data collection relied heavily on the collaboration of Member States and WHO regional personnel. Nominated Member State officials supported the project and provided official clearance of data gathered and compiled by designated National Data Focal Points and approximately 950 or more collaborators. Country data delivery involved securing consensus among participants. Country-level participation was facilitated through the WHO-designated Regional Data Focal Points who were responsible for training and supervision of country collaborators and ensuring the quality of submitted data: Eunice Chomi and Idrissa Talla (African Region), Alessandra Senisse (Region of the Americas), Salim Chowdhury (South-East Asia Region), Suad Ahmed (Eastern Mediterranean Region), Ana Catarina Queiroga (European Region), and Amy Bestman (Western Pacific Region). Further support at WHO regional level was provided by Binta Sako (African Region), Ricardo Pérez-Núñez (Region of the Americas), TashiTobgay (South-East Asia Region), Hala Sakr (Eastern Mediterranean Region), Jonathon Passmore (European Region), and Fang Dan (Western Pacific Region).

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Abbreviations

CRVS	civil registration and vital statistics
GHE	Global Health Estimates
ICD	International Classification of Diseases
NGO	nongovernmental organization
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
WHA	World Health Assembly
WHO	World Health Organization
WHO/DDI	World Health Organization Department for Delivery and Impact

Executive summary

This first-ever WHO Global status report on drowning prevention reveals that an estimated 300 000 drowning deaths occurred globally in 2021. The Western Pacific Region and the South-East Asia Region account for the greatest number of drowning deaths (84 000 and 83 000 respectively, each representing 28% of the global drowning burden), while the African Region has the highest drowning death rate (5.6 per 100 000 population).

Since 2000 the global drowning death rate has fallen 38%, from 6.1 to 3.8 per 100 000 population. While the decline has been seen in all regions, it varies widely – for example, drowning rates decreased by 68% in the European Region, but only by 3% in the African Region.

Drowning deaths remain a tragic and preventable public health crisis, and the declines seen in the past two decades fall short of what is needed to meet the wide range of SDG targets to which drowning prevention can contribute.

Children and young people bear the largest burden

Drowning predominantly impacts children and young people. Children aged under 5 years account for the largest single share of drowning deaths (24%), with a further 19% of deaths among children aged 5–14 years, and 14% among young people aged 15–29 years. Globally, drowning is the fourth leading cause of death for children aged 1–4 years and the third leading cause of death for children aged 5–14 years.

Low- and middle-income countries remain worst affected

Drowning disproportionately affects the poor and marginalized. The vast majority of drowning deaths (92%) occur in low- and middle-income countries, where drowning death rates are 3.2 times higher than those in high-income countries.

Governance and coordination for drowning prevention is absent in many countries

Drowning is a complex health issue which requires the involvement of multiple sectors to effectively address the broad range of drowning risk factors. The degree of collaboration between government sectors and nongovernmental stakeholders for drowning prevention varies between countries, with 40% of countries participating in the report, covering five billion people, stating to bring together multisectoral stakeholders on a regular basis to coordinate national activities to improve safety around water. Just 26% of participating countries, covering 4.2 billion people, report having a national, multisectoral drowning prevention strategy with a sole focus to support the planning and implementation of drowning prevention activities.

Legislation remains an underutilized tool for drowning prevention

Legislation is an underused – albeit powerful – drowning-prevention tool. In some cases, legislation addressing specific drowning risks has high coverage, yet the comprehensiveness of individual laws varies greatly. For example, although 81% of participating countries, covering six billion people, report some type of legislation for the safety of domestic passenger transport vessels, specific attributes to ensure passenger safety are often omitted in the legislation itself: just 38% of submitted laws list specific lifesaving equipment required onboard passenger vessels; only 17% of laws state a ban on the boarding of crew or passengers in a state of intoxication; and just 12% of laws require emergency plans for passenger vessels.

In other cases, there is a notable absence of legislation to address specific drowning risks. Just 14% of participating countries, covering 630 million people, report having national laws for fencing around the perimeter of private and/or public swimming pools for preventing unsupervised access by children. These findings reveal that legislation is often out of step with the scale of the challenge.

Selected community-based drowning prevention interventions are implemented with high-coverage

Promisingly, several WHO-recommended interventions for drowning prevention are reported to be implemented across a large proportion of countries to a high level of coverage. At the national level, 81% of participating countries report providing freely available weather alerts, 73% of participating countries undertake community-based efforts to manage flood risks, and 71% of participating countries have advanced, national cyclone/flood/tsunami warning systems.

Other community-based drowning prevention interventions are not prioritized

By contrast, a number of WHO-recommended drowning prevention interventions are not implemented to the same extent. Less than a quarter of participating countries (22%) report incorporating swimming and water safety training into national school curricula despite school aged children (aged 5–14 years) accounting for 19% of the global drowning burden. Further, despite children aged 1–4 years accounting for 24% of the global drowning burden, less than a third of countries (28%) report having national programmes providing safe places for pre-school children with trained carers.

Better data are required to fully understand the burden, context and impact of drowning

Accurate data on the circumstances in which drowning occurs are critical to inform the design and delivery of targeted prevention efforts. In total, 65% of participating countries, covering 3.5 billion people, report collecting data on drowning deaths through civil registration and vital statistics systems (CRVS). Age and sex of the drowning victim are collected by 59% of countries, but information on the place where the drowning took place is collected by just 31% of countries and details on the activity at the time of drowning is collected by just 27% of countries. This often-missing information is critical for informing the design of effective drowning prevention interventions.

The UNGA and WHA resolutions offer a roadmap for action

There is significant evidence on what works to prevent the human, social and economic toll that drowning

takes, and both the UNGA and WHA resolutions on drowning prevention offer a clear framework for action. This means accelerating country uptake of the broad sweep of recommendations made through both resolutions, increased investment in proven strategies; matching research, strategies and interventions more closely to the burden; increasing understanding of drowning as a public health, development and equity issue; and increasing public awareness of drowning and ways to prevent it.

Investing in drowning prevention is critical to prevent millions more deaths by 2050

The drowning crisis – largely unrecognized to date, particularly in low- and middle-income countries – requires political will commensurate with its scale and urgency. Increasing global investment in drowning prevention could save the lives of over 774 000 children; prevent 178 000 nonfatal drowning victims from sustaining severe, life-limiting injury; and avert more than US\$ 400 billion in potential economic losses in high-burden low- and middle-income countries by 2050.

Progress is possible

Progress is possible and – albeit gradually – it is happening. Some of the commitments set out in the UNGA resolution have seen 50% of countries or more meeting them.

Low- and middle-income countries – those bearing most of the burden – lead the way on some indicators. They are more likely to report a broader range of government sectors involved in drowning prevention efforts than high-income countries, and some have made rapid progress in addressing drowning prevention over the past decade – many with newly developed and adopted national strategies, improved data systems, and community-based interventions with widespread reach.

Everyone should have safe access to water and be able to enjoy water safely. The UNGA and WHA resolutions provide a roadmap that all countries can pursue, and this report can both help lead the way and act as a benchmark for measuring progress into the future.

Introduction



At least 3 million people have lost their lives to drowning over the past decade. An estimated 300 000 of these drowning deaths occurred in 2021¹ alone, 43% of which were among children aged 14 years or younger.

Historically, drowning has been largely absent from the global political agenda, but this changed when the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) adopted its first-ever United Nations General Assembly Resolution on Drowning Prevention in 2021 (1) (Box 1), creating a global

framework for drowning prevention that all 194 Member States endorsed.

The resolution affirmed that drowning is preventable; that scalable, low-cost interventions exist; and emphasized the urgency of developing an effective and coordinated response by stakeholders. It also recognized the many intersections that exist between drowning prevention and the SDGs, and highlighted how efforts in drowning prevention can help drive progress towards sustainable development (Box 2).

Box 1. UNGA Resolution on drowning prevention

The UNGA resolution provides a framework for drowning prevention for countries in all regions and all income levels. It offers a roadmap for action, supported by available technical guidance from WHO and opportunities for knowledge exchange and collaboration between countries. It requests that all Member States:

- appoint a national focal point for drowning prevention;
- develop a national drowning prevention plan;
- develop drowning prevention programming in line with WHO-recommended interventions;
- enact and enforce of water safety laws, across all relevant sectors;
- include drowning within civil registration and vital statistics registers and aggregate all drowning mortality data into national estimates;
- promote drowning prevention public awareness and behaviour-change campaigns;
- integrate drowning prevention within existing disaster risk reduction programmes;
- support international cooperation by sharing lessons learned, experiences and best practices, within and among regions;
- promote research and development of innovative drowning prevention tools and technology, and to promote capacity-building through international cooperation, in particular for developing countries;
- consider the introduction of water safety, swimming and first aid lessons as part of school curricula.

¹ 2021 is the most recent year for which estimated drowning death data are available.

Box 2. Drowning prevention and the Sustainable Development Goals

Drowning prevention efforts are critical to achieving many SDG targets. As the drowning burden falls particularly heavily on young children, drowning prevention efforts are particularly important to reach target **3.2**, to end all preventable deaths of children aged under 5 years. Furthermore, ensuring safe child access to day care and pre-school services in communities near waterbodies contributes to SDG target **4.2**, equal access to pre-primary education. And in addressing the critical role of caregivers in providing effective supervision to young children around water (among many domestic responsibilities), drowning prevention links to the achievement of target **5.4** on unpaid care work.

Drowning prevention and the Sustainable Development Goals



Box 2. (continued)

Establishing environments where individuals have safe access to water for daily household tasks links to the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) agenda, feeding into the achievement of target **6.1**, safe and affordable drinking water. Ensuring safe working environments and safe working conditions for occupations that involve frequent exposure to hazardous water, such as in the fishing and maritime sectors, contributes to target **8.8**, protect labour rights and promote safe working environment.

Policies to improve the safety of migration routes over water, particularly for those travelling in treacherous conditions on overcrowded and unsafe vessels are critical for achieving target **10.7** on well-managed migration. Ensuring access to safe and reliable transport over water contributes to the achievement of target **11.2**, affordable and sustainable transport systems. Building sustainable communities that are resilient to the impacts of water-related natural disasters, including floods, and able to adapt to the growing impacts of climate change corresponds to a variety of targets in SDGs **1, 11 and 13**.

About this report

In 2023, the World Health Assembly (WHA) Resolution on Accelerating Action on Global Drowning Prevention (2) (which builds on the recommendations of the UN resolution on drowning prevention) requested the development of a WHO Global status report on drowning prevention. This report, the first of its kind, outlines the drowning burden

globally and at country level, and acts both as a benchmark for tracking global drowning prevention efforts into the future and as a roadmap to inform those efforts. It has been developed with contributions from over 950 collaborators from 139 Member States and territories, demonstrating the high degree of global commitment to addressing this issue.

Purpose of this report

This report fulfils WHO's mandate under the UN resolution to assist Member States in their drowning prevention efforts, and reports on Member States' actions to meet the recommendations set out in both the UN and WHA resolutions. It can be used to generate greater political action by relevant government stakeholders – from health to transport and tourism, education to maritime safety, and law enforcement, among others – and to spur greater national and international collaboration to address what is a preventable cause of death and injury.

The report:

- summarizes available data to help understand the drowning burden both globally and at the country level, and provides an overview of trends since 2000;
- presents findings on the global status of drowning-prevention governance efforts, and legislation addressing drowning-prevention risk factors;
- provides an overview of the status of key actions and interventions to prevent drowning;
- highlights gaps in knowledge to inform further research on drowning prevention;
- aims to strengthen the network of individuals working on drowning prevention around the world;
- provides a benchmark to assess progress in drowning prevention.














What this report contains

This report is structured around five key domains to help guide implementation of drowning-prevention efforts, and an associated 25 subdomains that together reflect the key actions of the UN and WHA resolutions (Fig. 1). These domains are: central governance and cross-sectoral coordination for drowning prevention at the national level; development of cross-sectoral policies and legislation to address the broad scope of drowning risks; implementation of evidence-based, community-level interventions for drowning prevention; awareness-raising and strategic communications to

increase understanding of the drowning burden and risks; data-system capacity to capture high-quality data on drowning events; and research sector involvement in drowning-prevention efforts.

This framework aims to enable and engage actors of different types in drowning prevention efforts with various sets of skills, expertise, resources, networks, and means of influence. For maximum effectiveness it is intended that these efforts happen across all domains simultaneously and collaboratively.

Fig. 1. Five domains and 25 subdomains for drowning prevention

Domains		Sub-domains for drowning prevention				
	Governance and coordination	National focal point				
		National coordination mechanism				
	Policy and legislation	National drowning prevention strategy				
	Community level interventions	Disaster risk management policy				
		Legislation for safety of passenger vessels				
	Awareness raising	Legislation mandating lifejacket use				
		Alcohol regulations				
	Data and research	Daycare services for pre-school children				
		Installation of barriers near water				
	Data and research	Lifeguard services				
		Disaster warning systems				
	Data and research	Swimming and water safety training				
		First responder training				
	Data and research	Search and rescue services				
		Building community disaster resilience				
	Data and research	Weather alerts				
	Data and research	Drowning prevention mass media campaigns				
		Awareness campaigns on alcohol use near water				
	Data and research	Awareness campaigns on child drowning prevention				
	Data and research	Capture of drowning deaths through civil registration systems				
		Research on drowning prevention				
	Data and research	Availability of sufficiently detailed drowning data				
		Capture of drowning deaths through cross-sectoral data collection				

- **Section 1** sets out global drowning burden estimates based on latest statistics from WHO's Global Health Estimates (3) by WHO region, country-income level, and key risk factors. It also presents an overall picture of stakeholders' own perceptions of drowning burden and risk.
- **Section 2** contains information from countries on drowning-prevention governance and coordination, including national strategies and focal points.
- **Section 3** contains information from countries on drowning-prevention policy and legislation, particularly maritime safety, fencing around public and private swimming pools, and regulation of alcohol sale and use near water.
- **Section 4** contains information from countries on evidence-based, community-level interventions to prevent drowning.
- **Section 5** sets out countries' efforts to raise public awareness of drowning.
- **Section 6** presents a snapshot on data collection systems in countries via two sources – civil registration and vital statistics systems (CRVS) and routine data collection by sectors.
- **Section 7** discusses the report's findings at global and regional levels.
- **Section 8** explores the potential for progress.
- **Section 9** contains a set of at-a-glance summaries of individual countries' status on work to prevent drowning.

What this report does not contain

While this report has a primary focus on fatal drowning (i.e. drowning events that result in death), it is critical to acknowledge the potentially severe impacts that nonfatal drowning can have. This can include long-term health problems and life-long disability (4). Due to significant challenges in documenting cases of nonfatal

drowning, particularly in settings with limited access to health care and a lack of robust data systems, accurate global data on the scale and impacts of nonfatal drowning are largely unavailable. As a result, drowning deaths only are used throughout this report to quantify the impact of drowning.



A note on methodology

This report has been developed through a national consultation process open to all countries. In 2023, a questionnaire was developed in consultation with the Advisory Group formed for this report, comprising 19 global drowning prevention experts representing all WHO regions. The questionnaire was designed to gain a country-by-country understanding of:

- the current scale of the drowning burden according to WHO's Global Health Estimates data, and how stakeholders contributing to this report perceive risk factors;
- the development and status of action plans, laws and policies that respond to drowning prevention challenges;

- the status of existing national, multisectoral collaborations to address drowning;
- the availability of drowning data and reporting mechanisms;
- the availability of drowning prevention interventions at the community level; and
- any technical assistance required to address shortcomings.

All 194 WHO Member States were formally invited to collaborate on this report. In total, 135 Member States (70%) and four Territories submitted completed questionnaires and agreed to be included in the report. This covers a population of 6.9 billion people, equivalent to 85% of the world's population.

Content analysis of selected policies, plans and legislation

Detailed content analysis was performed on the evidence submitted by countries for the following strategies, mechanisms, policies and laws (where they existed):

- national drowning-prevention strategies;
- national coordination mechanisms for drowning prevention;
- policies for disaster risk management that reference drowning prevention.
- legislation for safety of water-transport vessels;
- legislation for fencing around the perimeter of public and private swimming pools.

The exploratory analysis reveals the presence of several sets of "key attributes" common to many of the most comprehensive policies, plans and laws. These key attributes, and their prevalence, are set out in the relevant subsections of this report. While these key attributes in no way represent best practice, they may nevertheless form the starting point for activities to identify evidence-based guidance for drowning prevention policies, plans and laws into the future. Their prevalence as described in this report may help form a baseline against which to measure their inclusion in coming reports.

Mortality estimates

Mortality estimates for all causes of death are updated periodically by the WHO Division of Data, Analytics and Delivery for Impact (WHO DDI). As more data are submitted by countries and territories to WHO DDI, mortality estimates for all causes are updated retrospectively. Thus, total fatality numbers presented in this report do not necessarily correspond to WHO estimates published in previous years. The revised

drowning mortality estimates for the previous years are as follows:

- **2021** – 300 000 drowning deaths
- **2019** – 314 000 drowning deaths
- **2015** – 334 000 drowning deaths
- **2010** – 339 000 drowning deaths
- **2000** – 375 000 drowning deaths

WHO mortality estimates for drowning are based on International Classification of Diseases (ICD) categories W65–W74. ICD categories with relevance to drowning beyond this range (such as X71, X92, Y21, V90, V92 and X38) are not included in WHO drowning mortality estimates (Box 3). The country-income levels used in this report

reflect World Bank Group classification (low, lower-middle, upper-middle, and high), based on each country's gross national income in 2023. Population estimates have been taken from UN World Population Prospects (2024 Revision). More information is available in the Methodology section.

Box 3. WHO Global Health Estimates for drowning

WHO Global Health Estimates (GHE) are primarily based on most the recent vital registration (VR) data submitted by countries to WHO. To be included in GHE, VR data must meet certain criteria for completeness and quality: the data are available for 5-year age groups to ages 85 and over; data are coded using ICD-9 or ICD-10 (vs. a prior version of ICD); at least five years of data are provided by ICD code; both early (1998-2006) and recent (2015-2021) data were reported to WHO; the average prevalence of HIV among adults aged 15 to 49 was 1.5% or lower during 2000-2018; and the country/territory's vital registration data were assessed as medium or high quality. To assess drowning burden, WHO includes ICD categories **W65–W74** in drowning death estimates:

- **W65:** Accidental drowning and submersion while in bathtub
- **W67:** Accidental drowning and submersion while in swimming pool
- **W69:** Accidental drowning and submersion while in natural water
- **W73:** Other specified cause of accidental non-transport drowning and submersion
- **W74:** Unspecified cause of accidental drowning and submersion

WHO does not include the following ICD categories in drowning death estimates:

- **X71:** Suicide by drowning
- **X92:** Homicide by drowning
- **Y21:** Cases of drowning of undetermined intent
- **V90:** Drowning and submersion due to watercraft overturning
- **V92:** Drowning and submersion due to accident on board watercraft, without accident to watercraft
- **X38:** Flood

Only 26 countries provided data for ICD codes outside of W65–W74 of appropriate quality, resulting in a small dataset which for which it was not possible to meaningfully extrapolate global trends. As a result, these data are not included in this report.







SECTION 1:

Current global drowning burden

In 2021, there were an estimated 300 000 drowning deaths globally (3) – a slight decline of almost 14 000 deaths from the 2019 drowning fatality estimate.²

In terms of overall **numbers**, an alarming 24% of these deaths (73 000 deaths) are among children aged under 5 years, with a further 19% (57 000 deaths) among children aged 5–14 years.

Drowning death **rates**³ were highest among children aged under 5 years (10.9 deaths per 100 000 population), followed by older people aged 70 years and above (7.7 per 100 000 population). Most drowning deaths (92%) occurred in low- and middle-income countries, with WHO's Western Pacific Region accounting for the highest number of deaths of all regions.

Drowning remains a major killer of children and young people

Compared to other causes of death, WHO's latest Global Health Estimates (2021) reveal that drowning is the fourth leading killer of children aged 1–4 years

and the third leading killer of children aged 5–14 years. Among adolescents and young adults aged 15–29 years, drowning is the 12th leading cause of death (Table 1).

Table 1. Leading causes of death for children and young people, globally, 2021

	1–4 years	5–14 years	15–29 years
1	Lower respiratory infections	Road injury	Road injury
2	Malaria	Lower respiratory infections	Interpersonal violence
3	Diarrhoeal diseases	Drowning	Self-harm
4	Drowning	Diarrhoeal diseases	COVID-19
5	Measles	Congenital anomalies	Maternal conditions
6	Congenital anomalies	Meningitis	Tuberculosis
7	Tuberculosis	Malaria	Collective violence and legal intervention
8	Protein-energy malnutrition	Tuberculosis	HIV/AIDS
9	HIV/AIDS	COVID-19	Ischaemic heart disease
10	Meningitis	HIV/AIDS	Cirrhosis of the liver
11	Road injury	Falls	Lower respiratory infections
12	Whooping cough	Leukaemia	Drowning

Source: (3)

² Mortality estimates for all causes are updated retrospectively and thus total fatality numbers presented within this report will not necessarily be the same as WHO estimates in previous years.

³ This section reports on estimated numbers and rates; the numbers represent overall totals of deaths for populations (be they global or regional) while the rates represent deaths per 100 000 people. Counts of deaths are helpful for quantifying a meaningful burden of drowning (i.e. how many individuals lost their lives each year) while rates are a more reliable tool for investigating change over time (i.e. rates take account of changes in population structure).

Drowning is the leading killer of children aged 5–14-years in the Western Pacific Region; the second leading killer of children aged 5–14 years in the Eastern Mediterranean Region; the third in the South-East Asia Region; fourth in

the European Region; and the sixth and seventh leading cause of death for this age group in the African Region and Region of the Americas respectively (Table 2).

Table 2. Leading causes of death for 5–14-year-olds, by region, 2021

	African Region	Region of the Americas	Eastern Mediterranean Region	European Region	South-East Asia Region	Western Pacific Region
1	Lower respiratory infections	Road injury	Road injury	Road injury	COVID-19	Drowning
2	Road injury	Interpersonal violence	Drowning	Congenital anomalies	Road injury	Road injury
3	Diarrhoeal diseases	Leukaemia	Collective violence and legal intervention	COVID-19	Drowning	Leukaemia
4	Malaria	Congenital anomalies	Congenital anomalies	Drowning	Diarrhoeal diseases	Congenital anomalies
5	Meningitis	COVID-19	Lower respiratory infections	Lower respiratory infections	Lower respiratory infections	Lower respiratory infections
6	Drowning	Self-harm	Diarrhoeal diseases	Brain and nervous system cancers	Congenital anomalies	Brain and nervous system cancers
7	Congenital anomalies	Drowning	Meningitis	Leukaemia	Tuberculosis	Rabies
8	HIV/AIDS	Brain and nervous system cancers	Tuberculosis	Self-harm	Falls	Falls
9	Tuberculosis	Lower respiratory infections	Falls	Epilepsy	Encephalitis	COVID-19
10	Sickle cell disorders and trait	Epilepsy	COVID-19	Interpersonal violence	Meningitis	Self-harm

Source: (3)

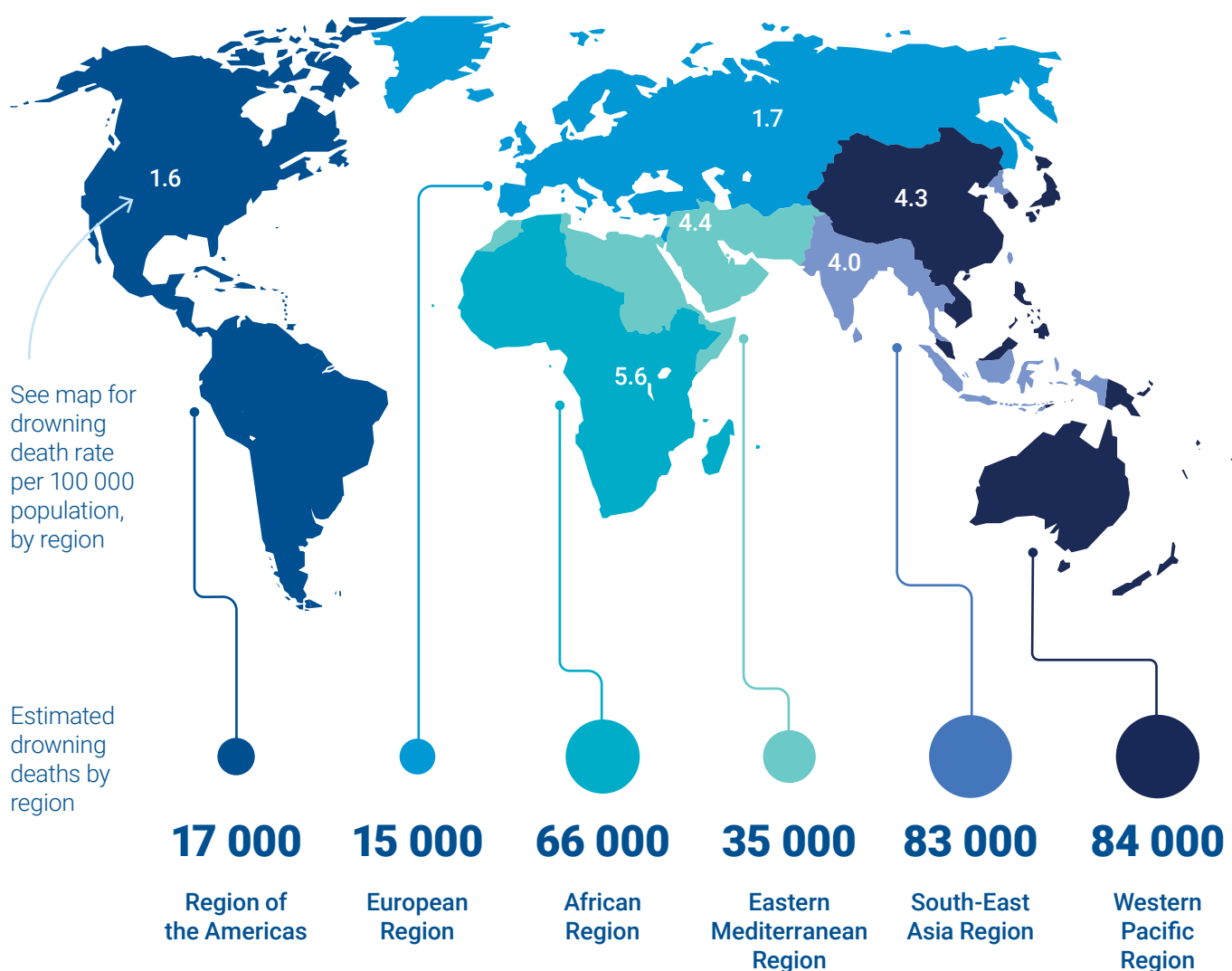
Drowning disproportionately affects low-income countries

Numbers and rates of drowning deaths by WHO region

In 2021, the highest **number** of drowning deaths occurred in the Western Pacific Region (84 000 deaths, 28% of the global burden) and the South-East Asia Region (83 000 deaths, 28%), followed the African Region (66 000 deaths, 22%); the Eastern Mediterranean Region (35 000 deaths, 12%); the Region of the Americas (17 000 deaths, 6%); and the European Region (15 000 deaths, 5%) (Fig. 2).

While the global **rate** of drowning deaths stands at 3.8 per 100 000 people, rates vary significantly by region (Fig. 2). The African Region has the highest rate (5.6 per 100 000 population), followed by the Eastern Mediterranean Region (4.4 per 100 000 population); the Western Pacific Region (4.3 per 100 000 population), the South-East Asia Region (4.0 per 100 000 population); the European Region (1.7 per 100 000 population) and the Region of the Americas (1.6 per 100 000 population).

Fig. 2. Number and rate of drowning deaths by WHO region



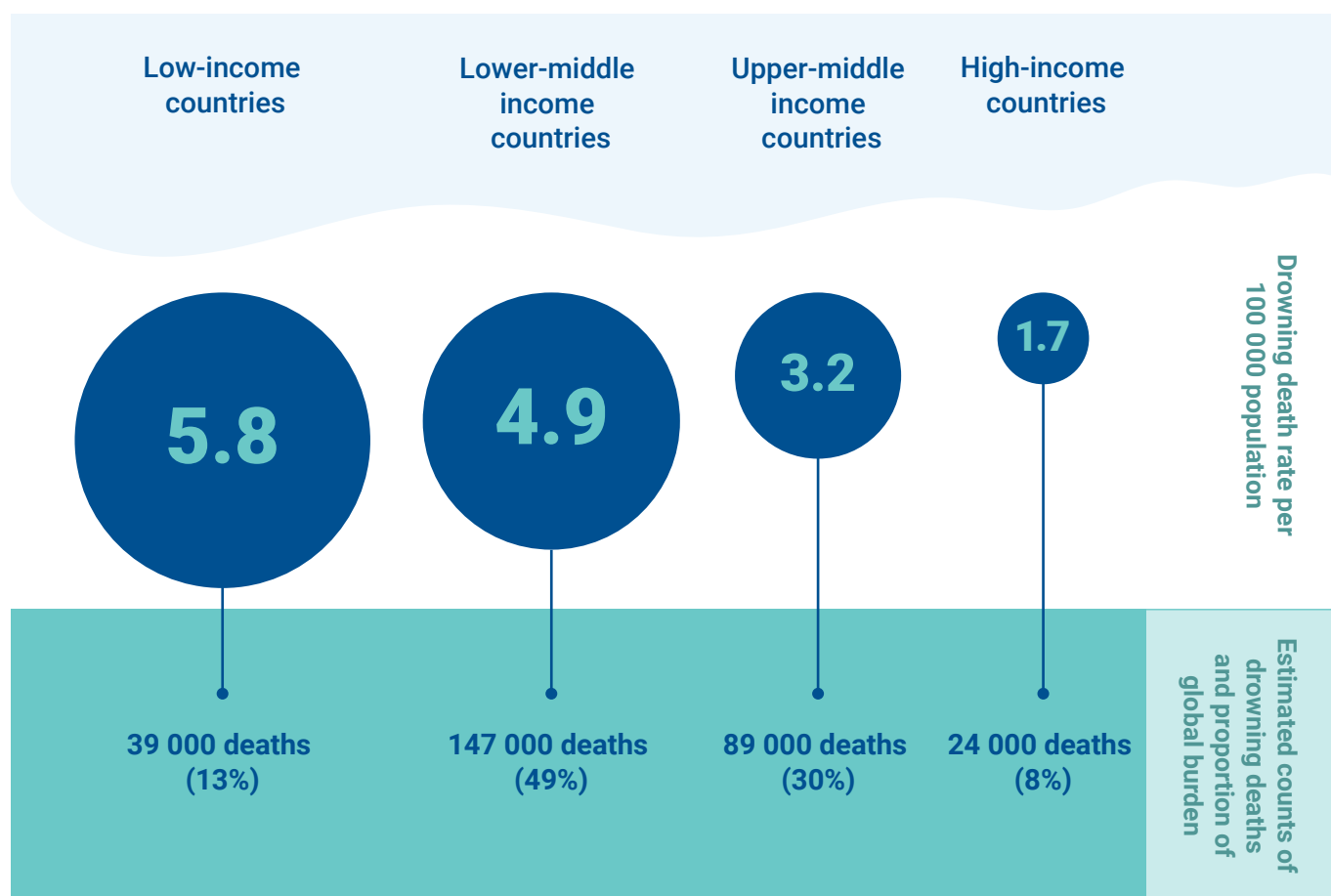
Source: (3)

Numbers and rates of drowning deaths by country-income level

Analysis of drowning deaths by country-income level shows that 92% of drowning deaths occur in low-, lower-middle, and upper-middle-income countries, with the remaining 8% occurring in high-income countries (Fig. 3). Low-income countries have a drowning rate 3.2 times higher than high-income countries, at 5.8 deaths per 100 000 people compared to 1.7 deaths per 100 000 people respectively.

92% of drownings occur in low- and middle-income countries, with the rate of drowning 3.2 times higher in low-income countries than high-income countries.

Fig. 3. Estimated counts and rates of drowning deaths by country income level, 2021

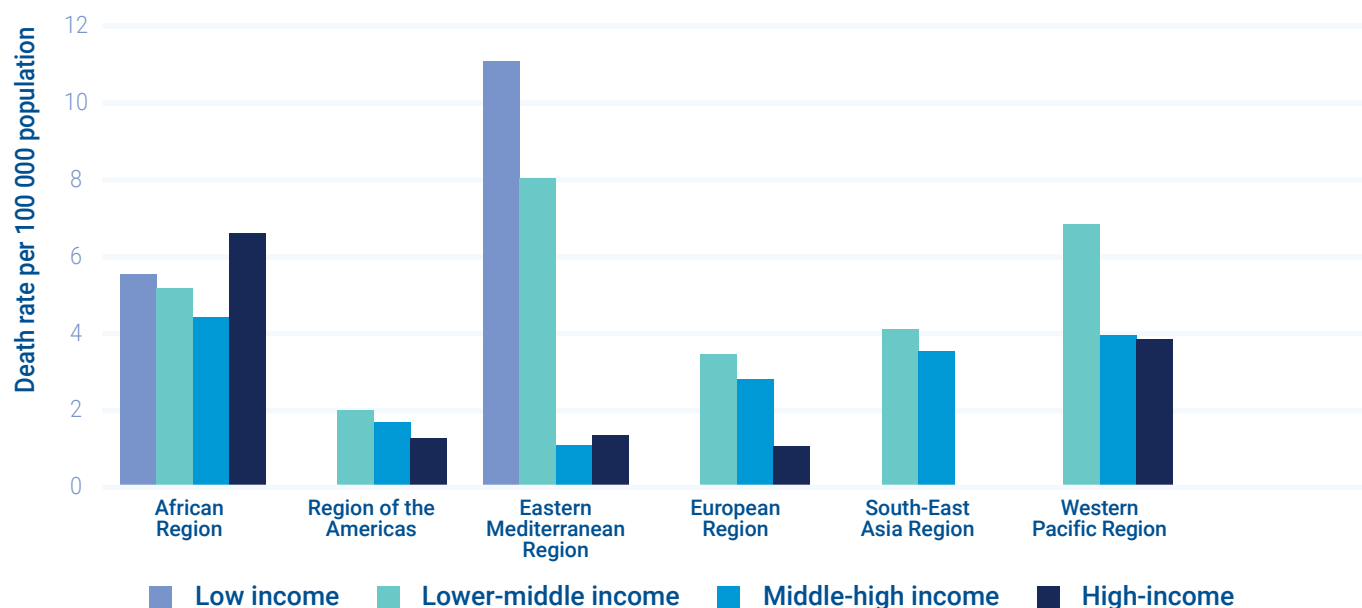


Source: (3)

A similar pattern is seen within regions, whereby the highest rates of drowning deaths occur in regions' low-income and lower-middle-income countries compared to their upper-middle income and high-income countries (Fig. 4). The one exception to this trend is the

Seychelles (an archipelago of 115 islands) – the only high-income African Region country to contribute to regional estimates, which has a high drowning mortality rate of 6.6 per 100 000 population.

Fig. 4. Rates of drowning deaths, by WHO region and country-income level, 2021



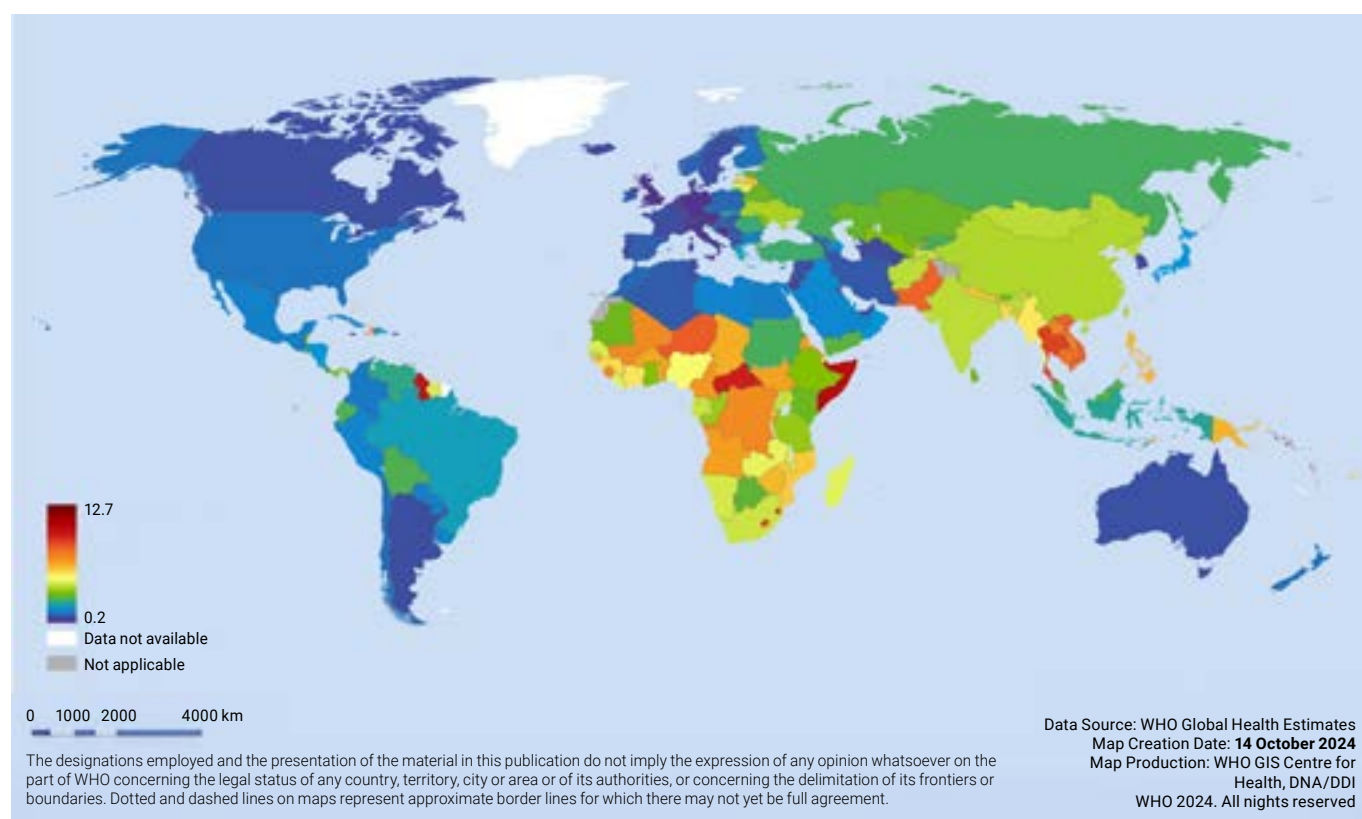
Source: (3)

Rates of drowning 2021, by country

Drowning rates by country vary, from 0.2 deaths per 100 000 population (Luxembourg) to 11.9 deaths

per 100 000 population (Solomon Islands). The African Region and the South-East Asia Region have the greatest concentrations of countries with high drowning death rates (Fig. 5).

Fig. 5. Rates of drowning by country, 2021



Drowning deaths and rates are declining but the pace is too slow

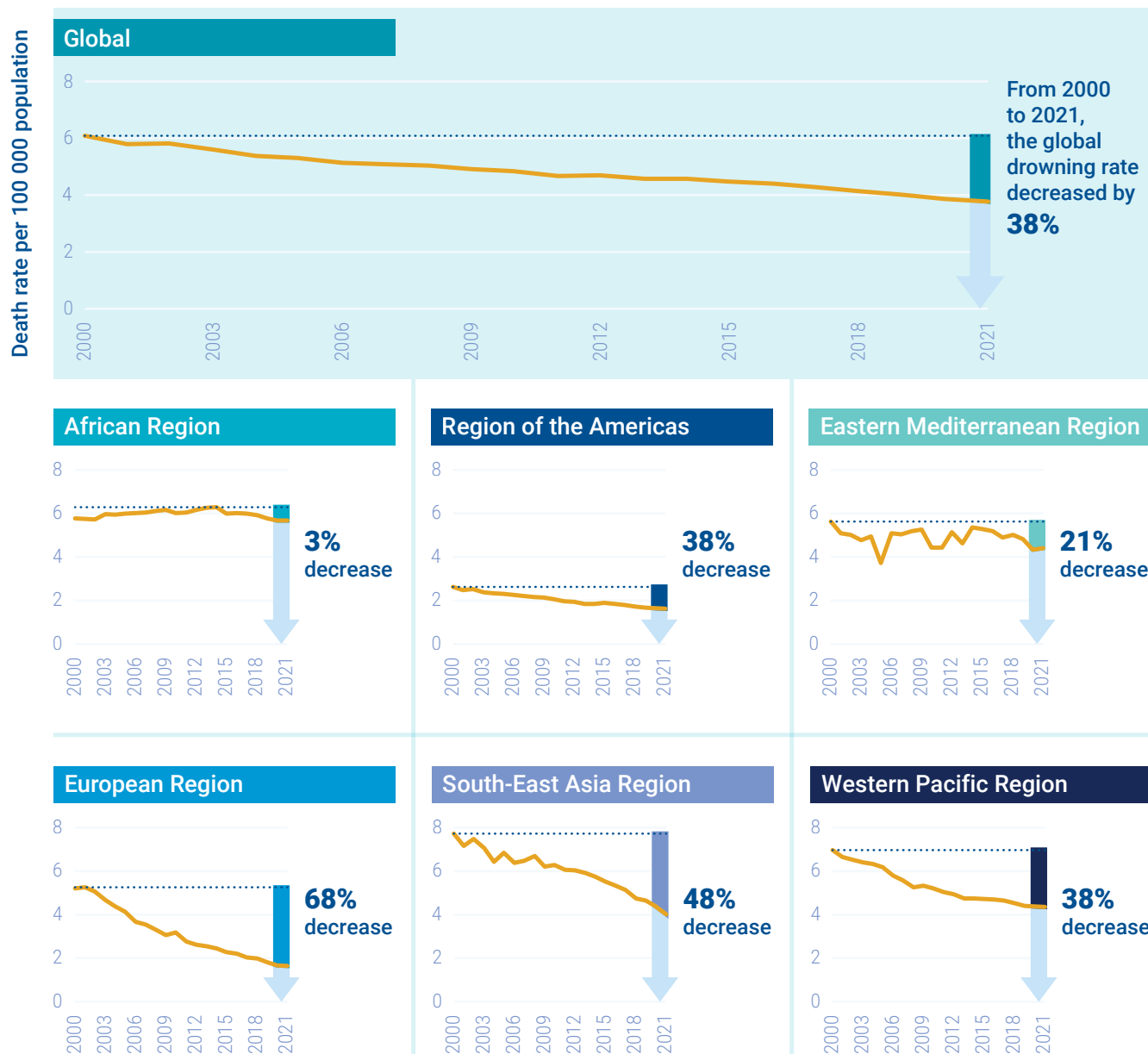
Globally, estimated **numbers** of drowning deaths have fallen 20% over the past two decades, from 375 000 in 2000 to 300 000 in 2021. Drowning death **rates** have also fallen since 2000 – a decline of 38%, evidenced in all WHO regions and even in some of the highest-burden countries such as Bangladesh (falling from 17 to 6 per 100 000 population), Belarus (falling from 17 to 4 per 100 000 population), Lao People's Democratic Republic (falling from 17 to 7 per 100 000 population) and Myanmar (falling from 13 to 7 per 100 000 population).

However, the decline in rates is slow (an average decline of just 1% per year) and varies markedly by region, with rates in the African Region falling by just 3% since 2000; the Eastern Mediterranean Region by 21%; the Region of the Americas by 38%; the Western Pacific Region by 38%; the South-East Asia Region by 48%; and the European Region by 68% (Fig. 6).

Globally, drowning rates have fallen 38% since 2000, but regionally, progress varies widely, signaling the potential for international sharing of best practices.



Fig. 6. Drowning rates 2000–2021, globally and by WHO region



Source: (3)

Key risk factors

Key risk factors for drowning are well-established for high-income countries, but there is much to learn about the context of drowning and associated risks for populations in low-resource settings.

For this section, data from WHO's Global Health Estimates 2021⁴ have been analysed to investigate

patterns of drowning deaths by age and sex, while evidence from other studies has been used provide additional context on those drowning risk factors reported as priorities by stakeholders involved in this report, including occupational exposure to water, climate-related risks, transport over water, migration, and intentional drowning.

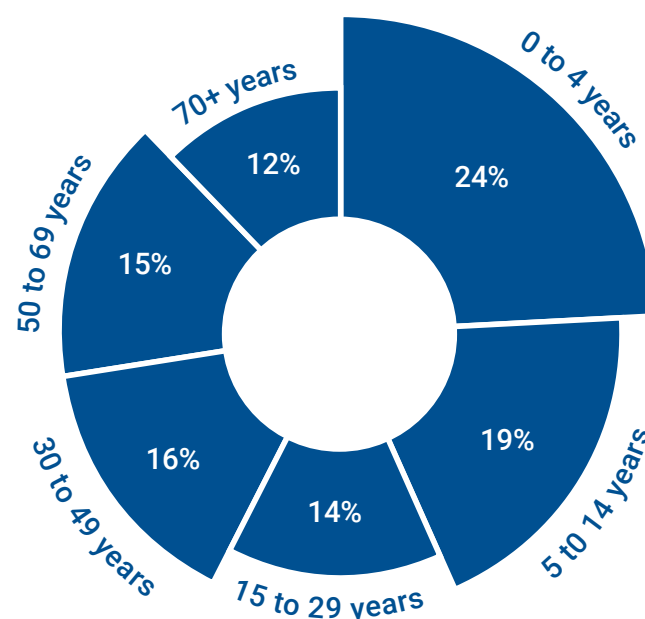
Age

Young children are at a particularly high risk of drowning due to an underdeveloped ability to assess risk, and a lack of swimming and water safety skills. Risk of drowning increases when children interact with water outside of active adult supervision (5). For older children and adolescents, factors such as burgeoning independence, peer pressure, increased risk-taking behaviours, entry into the workforce, and experimenting with drugs and alcohol all increase the risk of drowning (6).

Unsurprisingly, older adults experience different risks for drowning than younger people. These include reduced physical ability and increased mobility limitations, reduced fitness, pre-existing medical conditions, and an associated increased use of medications (7). With many countries experiencing rising life expectancy and ageing populations, drowning prevention among older people is likely to become an issue of greater priority over time.

In terms of overall **numbers**, children, adolescents and young adults aged 0–29 years together account for over half (57%) of all drowning deaths globally. Adults aged 30–69 years account for a further 31%, while those aged over 70 years account for the remaining 12% (Fig. 7).

Fig. 7. Proportion of drowning deaths by age group, globally, 2021



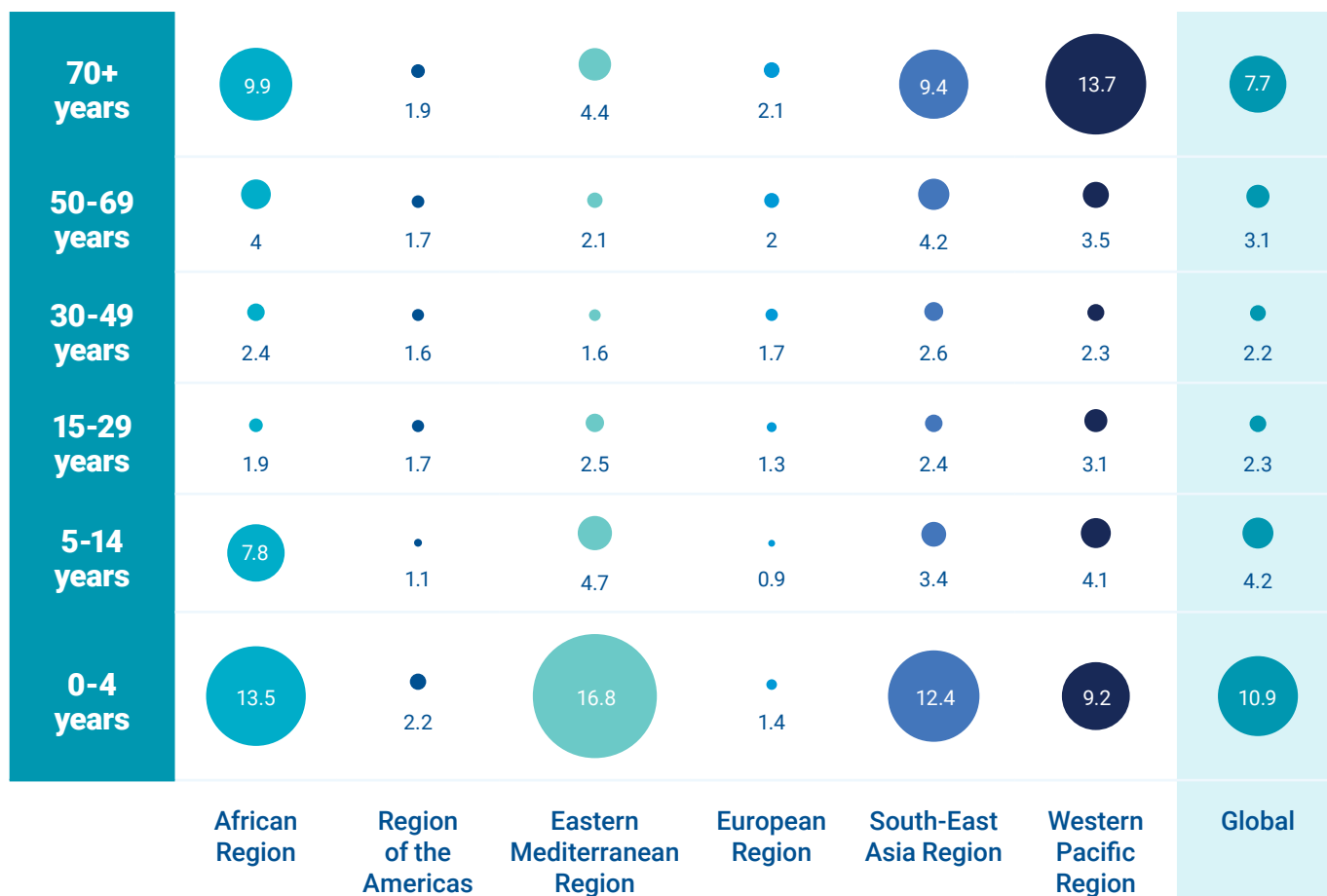
Source: (3)

⁴ WHO's Global Health Estimates present comprehensive and comparable time-series data from 2000 onwards for health-related indicators, including life expectancy, healthy life expectancy, mortality and morbidity, as well as burden of diseases at global, regional and country levels, disaggregated by age, sex and cause.

Analysis of drowning death **rates** per 100 000 population show that the 0–4-year-old age group has the highest rate of drowning deaths (10.9 per 100 000 population), followed by those aged 70 years and above (7.7 per 100 000 population). Regionally, drowning rates among those aged under 0–4 years are highest in

the Eastern Mediterranean Region (16.8 deaths per 100 000 population), followed by the African Region (13.5 deaths per 100 000 population); the South-East Asia Region (12.4 deaths per 100 000 population); and the Western Pacific Region (9.2 deaths per 100 000 population) (Fig. 8).

Fig. 8. Rates of drowning deaths (per 100 000 population) by age, globally and by WHO region, 2021



Source: (3)

The burden of drowning according to age groups varies by region. In the African Region, the South-East Asia Region and the Eastern Mediterranean Region, drowning deaths among those aged 70 years or older are lower than those for children aged 0–4 years.

By contrast, in the Western Pacific Region, the drowning death rate for those aged 70 years or older is higher than for those aged 0–4 years, standing at 13.7 deaths per 100 000 population.

Sex

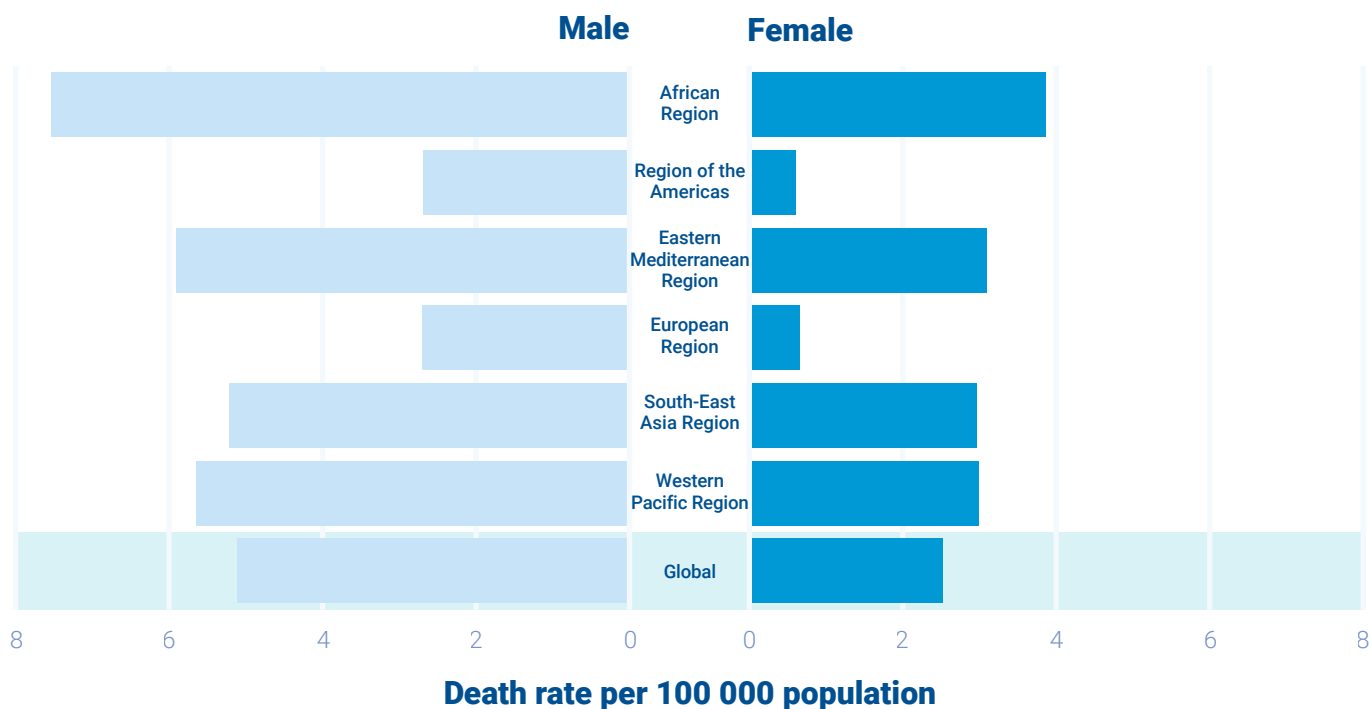
Globally, the drowning death rate for males is more than twice as high as that for females (5.1 deaths per 100 000 male population versus 2.5 deaths per 100 000 female population). This trend holds true across all regions except in the Region of the Americas and the European Region, where drowning rates are than four times higher for males than females (Fig. 9).

It is worth noting that these two regions have the lowest overall drowning death burdens (6% and 5% of the global share respectively, see next section), indicating that even when environmental risk factors come under control, some of the hardest risk factors to address are intrinsic and/or behavioural. For example, studies show that overall, males are more likely than females to engage in risky activities that can lead to drowning incidents, such as swimming in open water, swimming alone, and at night (8). Males are less likely to wear lifejackets when on board water vessels, and more likely

Male drowning death rates are at least double those of female drowning death rates.

to consume alcohol at higher rates than females when engaging in aquatic activities (8). Further, males are more likely than females to be employed in work that frequently exposes them to potentially hazardous water, such as fishing, construction, transport and maritime occupations (3).

Fig. 9. Rates of drowning deaths by sex, globally and by WHO region, 2021



Source: (3)



Young children playing on the shores on a river in the Philippines. © WHO / Yoshi Shimizu

Poverty and inequality

Drowning disproportionately affects poor and marginalized people, with the rate of drowning 3.2 times higher in low-income countries than high-income countries (see “Numbers and rates of drowning deaths by country-income level” section). People in low- and middle-income countries interact with water very differently to those in high-income countries, and the general level of economic and social development in low- and middle-income countries means exposure to water is riskier. Further, populations in low-income countries have the least resources to safely adapt to the risks around them (4).

Regardless of a country’s economic development, drowning often affects the poorest and least-educated people who live in rural settings, especially where people have close daily contact with water for work, transport and agriculture (4).

Occupational exposure

The Food and Agriculture Organization estimates that more than 32 000 fishers die while working every year – 80 deaths each day – and hundreds more are injured (9). Fishers often work long hours under harsh weather conditions, increasing the likelihood of injury. Climate change has aggravated the hazardous conditions under which most fishers work, as extreme weather events continue to increase in number and severity, and natural disasters become more prevalent and destructive. Fishers operating in low-lying coastal areas are particularly vulnerable to storms, storm surges or tsunamis, and strong winds. Inland fisheries along rivers or lakes and aquaculture ponds are exposed to flooding.

Small-scale fisheries are particularly vulnerable to the risk of drowning. In some regions, small-scale fishers do not carry safety equipment on board and few wear lifejackets. Many small-scale fishing vessels do not have essential communication and emergency messaging equipment to reach emergency support in case of need (10). Despite greater awareness and improved practices in some countries, the number of injuries and deaths among fishers has risen with the increase in the numbers of commercial fishers worldwide, causing major impacts on families, fishing crews and communities (9).



Climate-related risks

Human-generated climate change is causing extreme weather events, thereby increasing the likelihood and severity of high-impact floods and droughts (11). This rise in water-related hazards disproportionately impacts vulnerable populations and makes previously unaffected communities newly vulnerable.

Flooding

Floods accounted for 44% of all disasters between 2000 and 2019 (12), and it is estimated that 75% of fatalities in flood-related disasters are drowning deaths (13). Along with increased frequency and severity of flood disasters and unplanned urbanization, the number of people exposed to hazards is rising (4), particularly in low- and middle-income countries where people live in flood-prone areas with inadequate warning, evacuation and community protection systems. In a changing climate, exposure to river flooding will double for 323–570 million people, with South and East Asia being the most affected regions (12).

Warmer global temperatures will have implications for winter drownings in countries that have historically

had ice cover on inland waters. The complex nature of changing winters, including warming temperatures, rain on snow, and freeze-thaw events could decrease the stability of ice, suggesting that the risk of winter drowning may increase until lakes become completely ice-free (14). Greater degrees of melting ice contribute to higher and stronger waterflow in rivers which increases likelihood of floods and compromises the safety of water channels such as rivers that often used for transport and fishing, among other purposes (15).

Heatwaves

An increasing likelihood and severity of heatwaves further contributes to drowning risk. As temperatures increase, more people seek water for heat relief and will typically spend longer periods of time in and on the water. Evidence from Australia highlights that risk of fatal drowning is 18% higher on a heatwave day compared to non-heatwave days and further, alcohol consumption increases on days with hotter temperatures (16). Extreme heat may also push people to visit aquatic locations earlier in the morning and later in the evening, potentially triggering a need to reconsider traditional supervised bathing periods (12).



Transport on water

Travelling on water, particularly in volatile weather conditions or without appropriate safety equipment, can increase drowning risk (4). Coastlines and inland waterways are often used as water transport routes, with the type and purpose of the vessels making these journeys varying greatly depending on context. In many low- and middle-income countries, water transport

is significantly less regulated than in high-income countries. As a result, daily commuting often takes place on overcrowded and unsafe vessels, operated by staff who have not been appropriately trained to recognize dangerous conditions or perform high-seas navigation, increasing risk of boat capsizing and collision (17).

Migration and refuge-seeking

An increasing number of people are displaced from their homes due to conflict, violence, political or economic instability, as well as climate change and other disasters. In many cases, people resort to irregular channels for migration that are extremely hazardous (18). At times, these channels require passage over large expanses of water in treacherous conditions, using overcrowded, unsafe vessels. The Missing Migrants Project, led by the International Organization for Migration, estimates that more than 67 922 people have lost their lives

during unsafe migration journeys since 2014. Of these deaths, 39 383 (57%) are attributed to drowning (19). These deaths are not included in WHO global drowning estimates.

Further, evidence indicates that migrants and refugees are at higher risk of drowning after arriving at their destination because they are unfamiliar with their new environment and potential associated aquatic risks, together with a lack of swimming and water safety skills (20).

Intentional drowning deaths

Intentional drowning deaths are comprised of suicide (self-harm) and homicide (assault). The global burden of fatal intentional drowning is not known due to medico-legal challenges in determining intent, as well as religious and cultural beliefs rendering suicide by drowning

unacceptable or a crime (21). From a small proportion of high-income countries that do have such data,⁵ suicide may account for up to 42% of national drowning deaths. From the limited available literature, older age and psychiatric illness are known risk factors (21).

⁵ Between 2017 and 2021, 222 drowning deaths in the Republic of Ireland were attributed to suicide, accounting for 38% of all drownings in that period. And between 2012 and 2019, 1739 drowning deaths in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland were attributed to suicide, accounting for 42% of all drownings in that period.

Drowning risk: evidence and stakeholder perceptions

This report investigated the perceptions of drowning risks held by stakeholders contributing data to this report to gain a deeper understanding of both drowning context and risk that may not be captured through routine data collection systems.⁶

While stakeholders in most participating countries show a broad knowledge of how drowning risk factors are affected by age, location, activity, and circumstances (noting that these perceptions vary according to country-income level, Fig. 10), there are gaps in knowledge and action around those groups most at risk.

When drowning rates are considered, those worst-affected are children aged 0–4 years, followed by people aged 70 years and above. Despite this, only a quarter of stakeholders consider older people to be particularly at risk of drowning. Although 16% of countries report occupational activities to be a key risk factor for drowning (with 26% specifying fishing as a hazardous activity), there is a notable lack of available data to better understand and address drowning as a component of occupational safety. Further, although 29% of countries report alcohol consumption as contributor to drowning, very few countries collect sufficiently detailed data to understand the context of this risk, and, in turn, develop effective policy and interventions in response.

⁶ As part of data collection for this report, all multisectoral respondents contributing data to the project questionnaire were asked to discuss their perspectives on drowning within their country. Prompts were provided to illicit discussion on drowning risks for specific life stages, locations, activities and events in the national context. The outcomes of these discussions were summarized in one sentence of open text against each prompt. This text underwent qualitative analysis (thematic coding) to investigate trends. Due to a general dearth in quantitative data providing detail on the context of drowning deaths, these open-text responses have been used as a proxy to better understand national circumstances in which drownings occur.





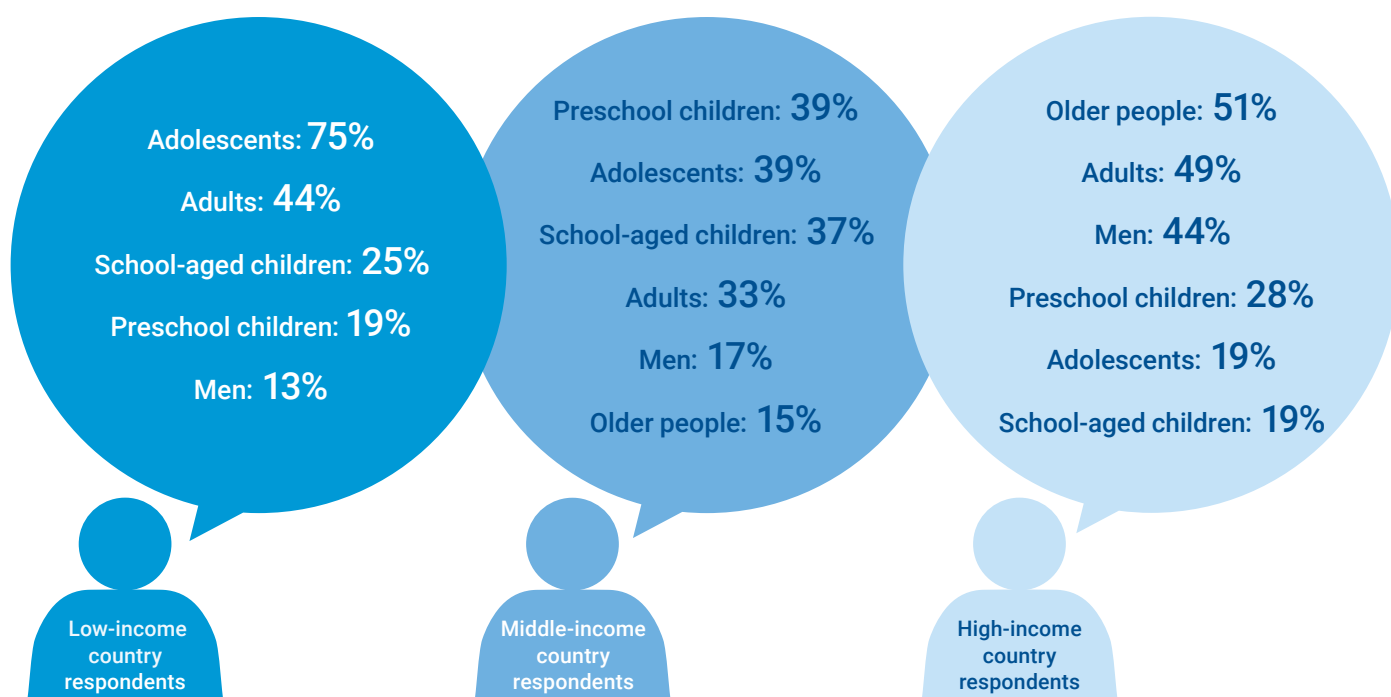
Fig. 10. Stakeholder perspectives on drowning, by age, location, activity^a

Following a survey on perceived drowning risk factors, the number of mentions of key terms was counted and assessed, showing that the broad range of perceived risks can differ between contexts and settings.

Note: Percentages represent the proportion of countries reporting each specific risk factor. Many countries reported more than one risk factor per category.

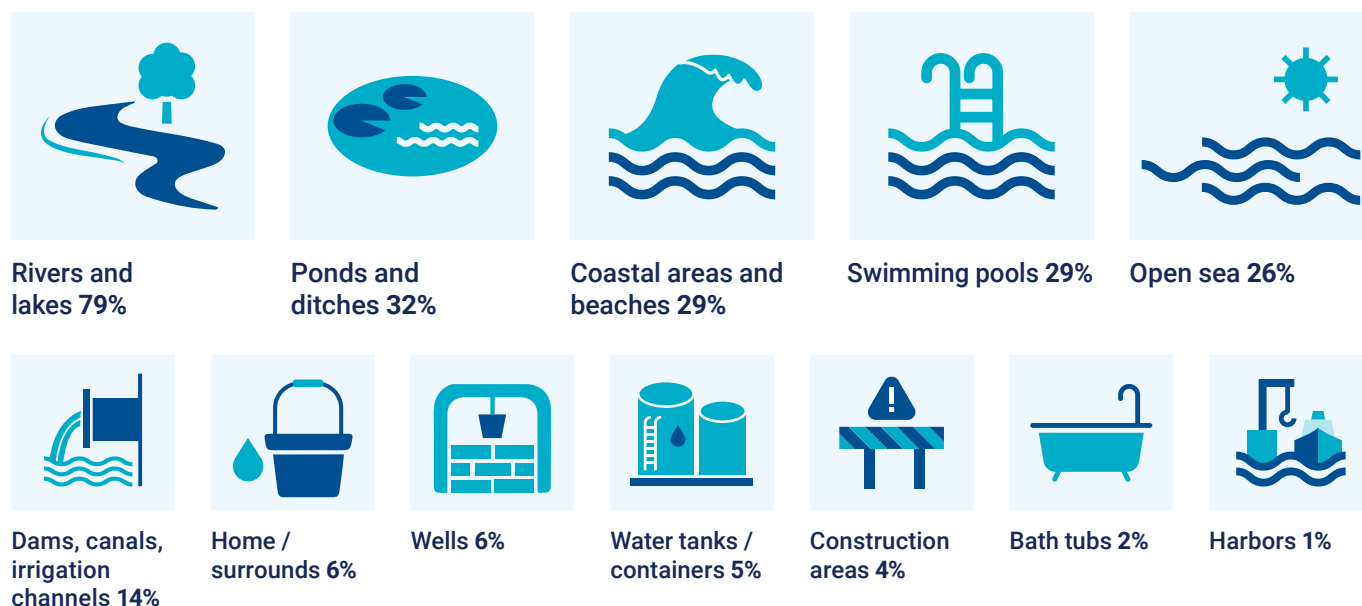
10.1 Demographics

Drowning deaths occur among people of all ages, however, the risk is not uniform across the lifespan, nor is it equal among men and women. Respondents perceived the following demographics to be at greatest risk of drowning in their country:



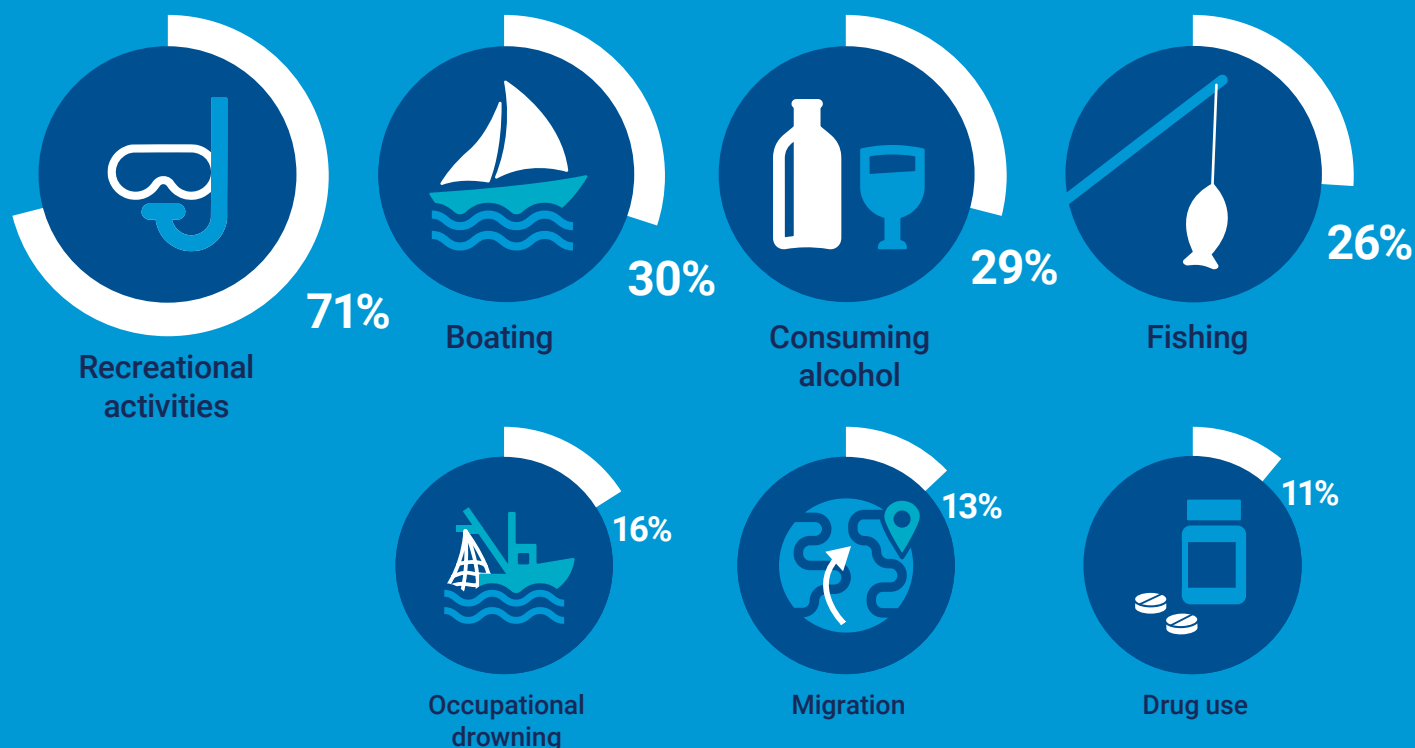
10.2 Location

Risk of drowning is greater in locations where people often interact with water, particularly if appropriate barriers, safety equipment or rescue services are not available. Respondents perceived the following locations as high risk areas for drowning in their country:



10.3 Activity

Risk of drowning can increase during activities which place people in close proximity to water without appropriate safeguarding, or through exposure to factors which influence decision making ability. Respondents perceived that the following activities increased the risk of drowning in their country:



10.4 Events

Drowning risk can rise during key events which expose people to hazardous water in unanticipated circumstances.

1. Simple acts of daily living (such as collecting water, washing household items and bathing) were perceived to be the most common events in which people were exposed to risk of drowning (reported by 76% of countries)

2. Flooding was perceived to be the second most common event in which people were exposed to risk of drowning (reported by 28% of countries)



^a More than one response per country was possible.



Young boy swimming in deep water in Papua New Guinea. © RNLI / Zackary Canepari



SECTION 2:

Governance and coordination

Drowning is a multisectoral issue, and effective prevention measures require the involvement of multiple sectors, including the health, transport, police, tourism, fishing and maritime sectors, among others. Each has its own jurisdiction, knowledge, and resources to contribute, and where aims intersect, each sector can help others achieve their goals.

Establishing mechanisms and strategies to lead, coordinate and guide this response is critical, as are government-appointed national focal points to ensure leadership and accountability. This section presents findings on the presence of national focal points, national drowning prevention strategies, national coordination mechanisms, and multisectoral collaboration.

National focal points

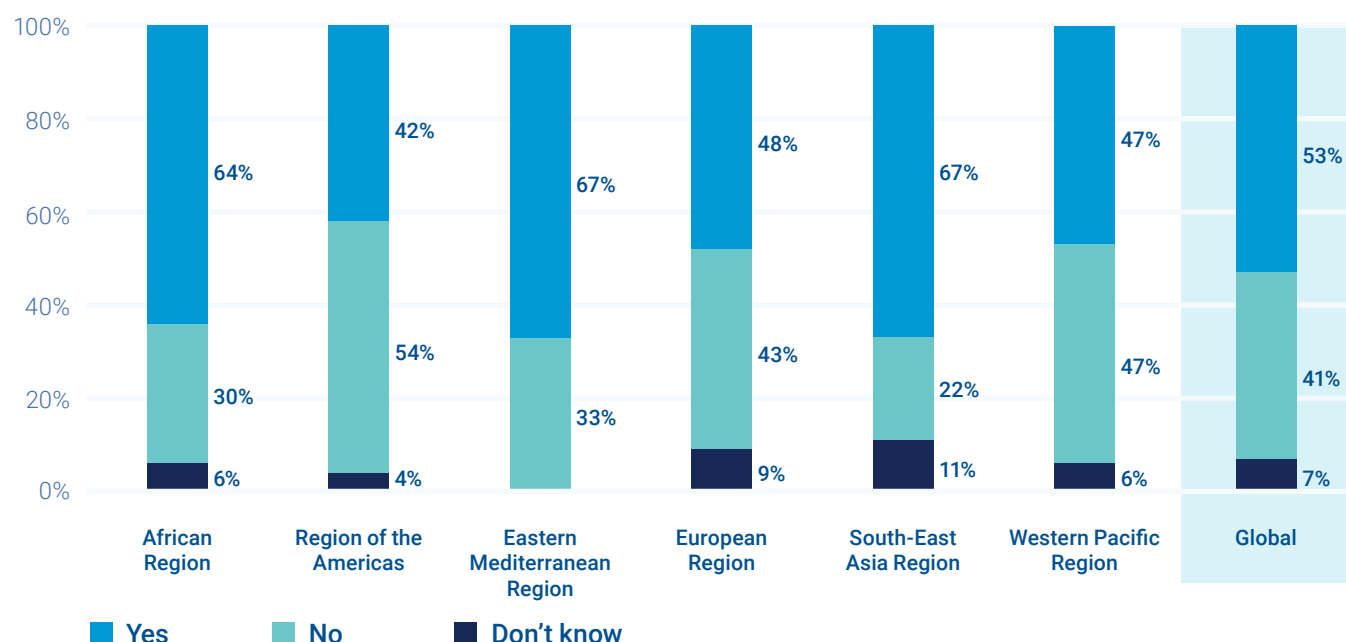
Only around half of countries have national focal points for drowning prevention

Government-designated, national focal points for drowning prevention (e.g. a government agency, organization, committee or individual) are reported by only 53% of countries globally, with 41% reporting no national focal point and 6% either not knowing or not providing evidence of one (Fig. 11). Encouragingly, the Eastern Mediterranean Region, the African Region

Only around half of countries have a national focal point for drowning prevention, and around one quarter have strategies specific to drowning prevention.

and the South-East Asia Region all report over 60% of countries having a national focal point, which is above the global average.

Fig. 11. Proportion of countries with a government-designated focal point for drowning prevention, globally and by WHO region



National drowning prevention strategies

Countries were asked about their drowning prevention strategies – whether national or subnational, governmental, nongovernmental, or whole-of-society; and whether **specific** to drowning prevention or addressing drowning prevention **only as a component** of a broader, crosscutting agenda.

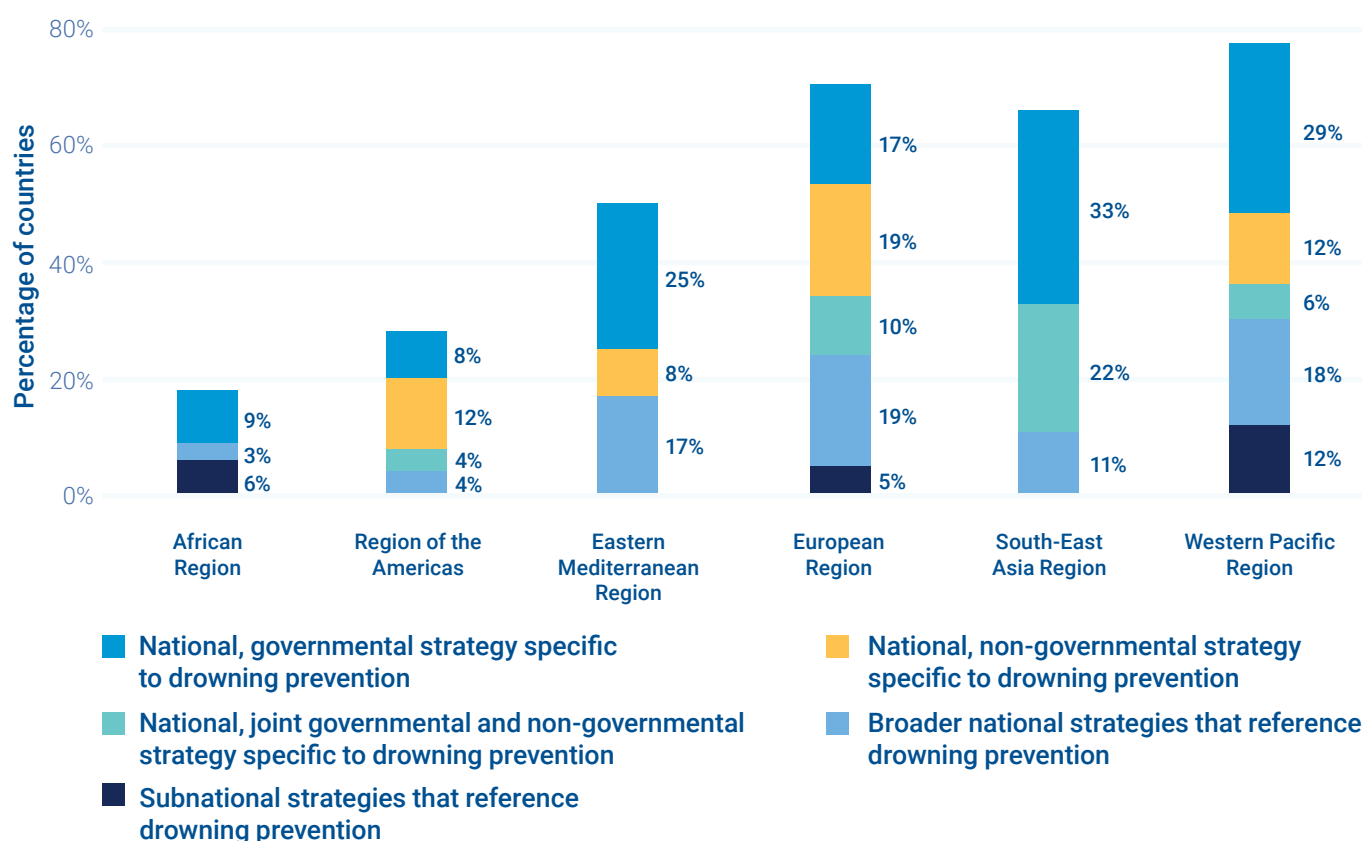
Less than half of countries have strategies

In total, 35% of countries (48 countries) submitted 66 strategies (many countries had more than one strategy) relevant to drowning prevention. Overall, 36 countries (26%) report at least one national strategy specific to drowning prevention. Analysis of these drowning-specific national strategies reveals that 51% are government-led, 29% are non-government led, and 20% are jointly led by government and nongovernmental

organizations. Globally, 14 countries (10%) have broader national government strategies that refer to drowning prevention and three countries (2%) have broader national nongovernment strategies that refer to drowning prevention. Further, five countries (4%) have subnational strategies (governmental or non-governmental) that specify drowning.

Across regions, the existence of any type of national strategy addressing drowning prevention varies significantly – from a low of 15% of countries in the African Region to a high of 67% in the South East Asia Region (Fig. 12.). The South East Asia Region has the highest percentage of countries with dedicated governmental national strategies (33%), followed by the Western Pacific Region (29%); the Eastern Mediterranean Region (25%); the European Region (19%); the African Region (9%); and the Region of the Americas (8%).

Fig. 12. Proportion of countries* with drowning prevention strategies of various types, globally and by WHO region^a



* Some countries submitted more than one strategy.

Content analysis of these submitted strategies identifies seven key attributes, and the percentage of strategies in which these attributes appear:

1. 98% of strategies state specific drowning prevention interventions for implementation;
2. 88% of strategies demonstrate commitment from multiple sectors for the strategies' implementation;
3. 85% of strategies identify a lead agency to oversee strategy implementation;
4. 77% of strategies identify target priority groups who would most benefit from drowning prevention interventions;
5. 52% of strategies include time-bound goals relevant to drowning prevention;
6. 42% of strategies include plans for monitoring and evaluation of strategy implementation; and
7. 29% set a quantifiable target for either reducing drowning deaths or improving safety around water (see examples in Fig. 13).

A minority of national strategies included plans for monitoring and evaluation and only 29% set quantifiable targets for drowning prevention.

In total, **nine countries** submitted drowning prevention strategies that included all key attributes (19% of all countries who submitted strategies).

Fig. 13. Samples of quantifiable targets for drowning prevention identified from submitted national drowning prevention strategies

Australia	Reduce drowning by 50% by 2030.
Canada	By 2027, reduce drownings among children 1 to 4 years by 95% in five years.
Estonia	Reduce water-related accidents from 56 in 2013 to less than 20 in 2025.
The Netherlands	Half of 9-year-old children meet the National Swimming Safety Standard by 2024.
Norway	No deaths or serious injuries sustained by people in the water transport sector.
New Zealand	Reduce per capita preventable drowning deaths using a 5-year rolling average, of 25% by 2025. Target the per capita fatalities moving from 1.59 to 1.19 by 2025. Reduce per capita preventable drowning related hospitalizations using a 5-year rolling average, of 12% by 2025. Target the per capita hospitalizations moving from 3.7 to 3.25 by 2025.
Philippines	Reduce drowning mortality by 50% by 2030.
Republic of Korea	Coastal drowning incident reduction of more than 10% (607 cases in 2023). Number of deaths reduced by more than 10% (101 people in 2023).
Sweden	Reduce the number of people injured or killed in drowning by at least 25% by the year 2033.
Switzerland	By 2027, reduce the drowning rate in Switzerland by an average five-year period from 0.6 (currently) to 0.5 victims for 100 000 inhabitants.
Sri Lanka	7.5% relative reduction of deaths due to unintentional drowning.
Thailand	Mortality rate from drowning among children aged <15 years is <2.5%. Mortality rate from drowning in all age groups decreases by at least 50 percent from 2017.
United Kingdom	Reduce drowning fatalities in the UK by 50% by 2026 and reduce risk amongst the highest risk populations, groups and communities.
Viet Nam	Reduce the number of children dying from drowning by 10% by 2025 and 20% by 2030.

Countries report two key challenges in operationalizing national strategies for drowning prevention: securing strategy endorsement and coordinating strategy implementation. Endorsement challenges include lengthy review and approval procedures by authorities

and other stakeholders; lack of recognition of the burden of drowning; and lack of funding; while the key implementation challenge is fulfilling the multisectoral demands of drowning prevention.

Case study: Renewing a successful water safety strategy to make it even stronger, Australia

From rivers to swimming pools, harbours and beaches, a love of the water is at the heart of Australian culture. But in the late 1990s, high rates of child drowning drove the creation of the Australian Water Safety Council (AWSC) and its first national plan in 1998. Fast forward to 2021, and Australia has made huge strides to turn the situation around.

"There's so much to celebrate," says Stacey Pidgeon, Research and Policy Manager at the Royal Life Saving Society – Australia (RLSS-A). "Since 2002, for example, we've seen significant decreases in drowning rates among young children. The Keep Watch supervision campaign and strengthened swimming pool regulations have no doubt played a role in this."

To maintain this trend, AWSC members decided to update the plan, reflecting on what had worked so far and drawing on recently published drowning prevention research. The resulting new plan, the [Australian Water Strategy 2030](#), targets five priority areas (people, places, activities, populations and risk factors), each divided into three focus areas. This creates 15 priorities, each with activities designed to halve drowning by 2030.

"We did get some pushback on those choices, because every stakeholder is understandably passionate about their own areas," says Stacey. "But Australia now holds a drowning dataset going back more than 20 years. It gives robust evidence to prioritize populations that haven't seen as much progress, or areas where new trends are emerging."

"For example, children aged 5–14 aren't a 'priority' in the new plan because data shows this age group has the lowest drowning rate. While the plan renews our commitment to the activities keeping them safe (like learning swim skills), we're bringing focus to other areas that have been overlooked. When you follow the evidence, it also gives you a much better case for attracting government funding and wider support."

Groups and communities that are now a greater focus include Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and remote communities. Another change for the new strategy is it takes a longer, 10-year view, giving more time to evaluate activities and work towards its ambitious target. A mid-term review in 2024 is using data and insights gathered so far to measure progress and spot trends that need attention.

"Going into the strategy design, we used findings from our annual National Drowning Reports as well as external data on other influential factors, such as the changing and ageing population, the disruption of COVID-19 and climate change. So it makes sense that we monitor all these contributing factors, and course-correct as needed," says Stacey.

"At the halfway point, we're feeling hopeful. On new projects like local water safety plans, we've got groups working together who may never have interacted before, or seen drowning prevention as being in their power. That's what we're all about: finding the challenges and getting the right people together to make a difference."

"Australia has some of the lowest drowning rates in the world, but still every drowning is tragic and preventable," says Justin Scarr, the council's convenor and RLSSA CEO. "The 2030 strategy marks both a new and renewed approach. We're aiming to reduce drowning in key areas, while ensuring Australians continue to love the water and enjoy it safely."

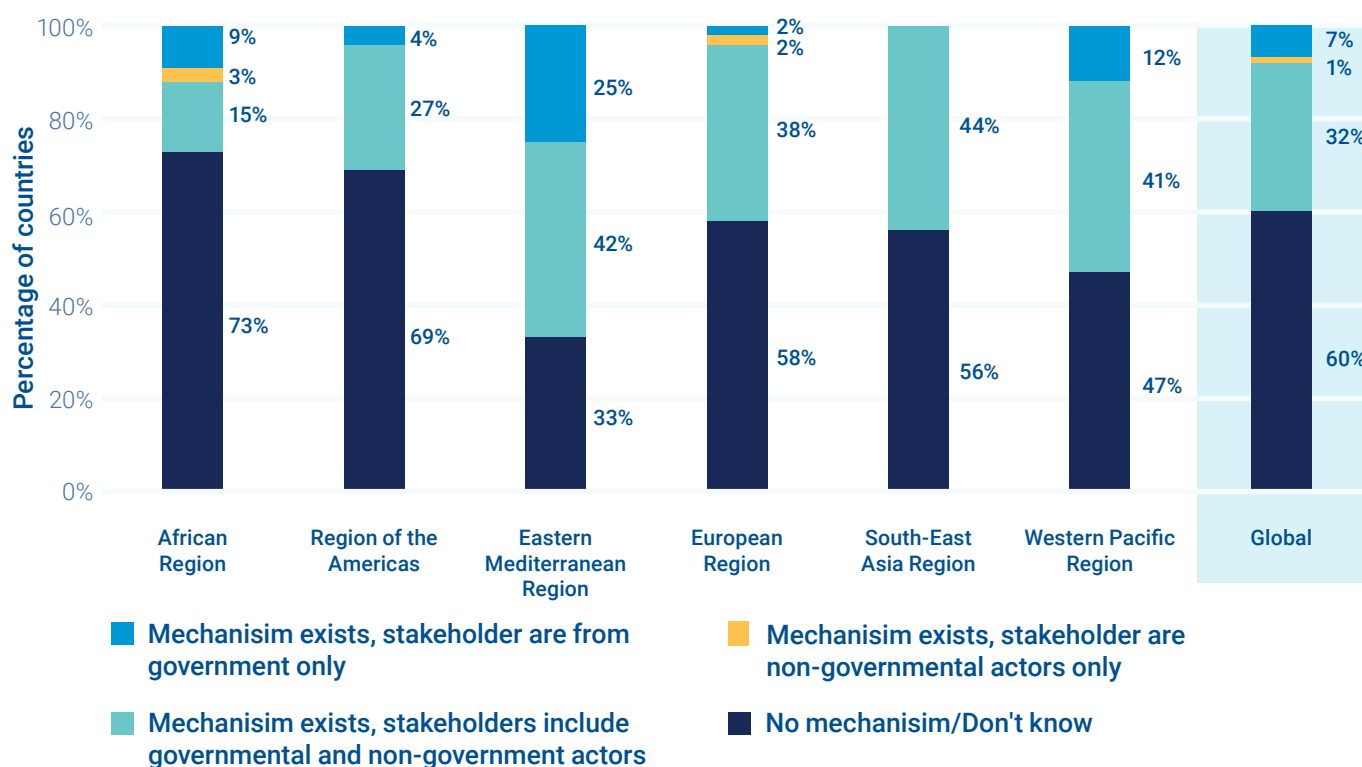
National coordination mechanisms

Most countries have no coordination mechanism for drowning prevention

Globally, only 56 countries (40%) have an operational coordination mechanism to reduce drowning (Fig. 14).

Of these mechanisms, most are more likely to bring together a mix of governmental and nongovernmental stakeholders (80%) than involve government or nongovernment stakeholders only (18% and 2%, respectively).

Fig. 14. Proportion of countries with a coordination mechanism to reduce drowning, by type of participant, globally and by WHO region



Content analysis of submitted documents outlining the mandate, operation and outputs of existing coordination mechanisms identify six key, frequently cited attributes, and the percentage of mechanisms to which these attributes apply:

1. 78% of mechanisms demonstrated membership from multiple sectors;
2. 69% of mechanisms clearly specified the member organizations involved;
3. 67% of mechanisms stated a clear purpose of reducing drowning deaths;

4. 65% of mechanisms were either led or supported by government;
5. 62% of mechanisms had a document outlining its mode of operation; and
6. 60% of mechanisms were able to provide evidence of the mechanism delivering or supporting specific initiatives relevant to drowning prevention.

In total, **16 countries** – together accounting for 29% of all mechanisms submitted – had a coordination mechanism that included all key attributes.

Worryingly, but perhaps unsurprisingly, the presence of drowning prevention strategies and focal points – and indeed the multisectoral collaboration that underpin

them – are less evident in countries and regions with a high drowning burden than in those with a lower burden.

Coordination mechanisms are vital for a multisectoral challenge like drowning. While fewer than half of countries had mechanisms, approximately a third of these were exemplary.



Sectoral engagement in drowning prevention

To gauge the breadth and depth of governmental and nongovernmental engagement in drowning prevention across all WHO regions, countries were asked which sectors had specific programmes, initiatives or responsibilities directly contributing to drowning prevention.

Despite a lack of coordination mechanisms, sectoral engagement around drowning is broad, and includes governmental and nongovernmental stakeholders.

Governmental engagement is broad, especially in low-income countries

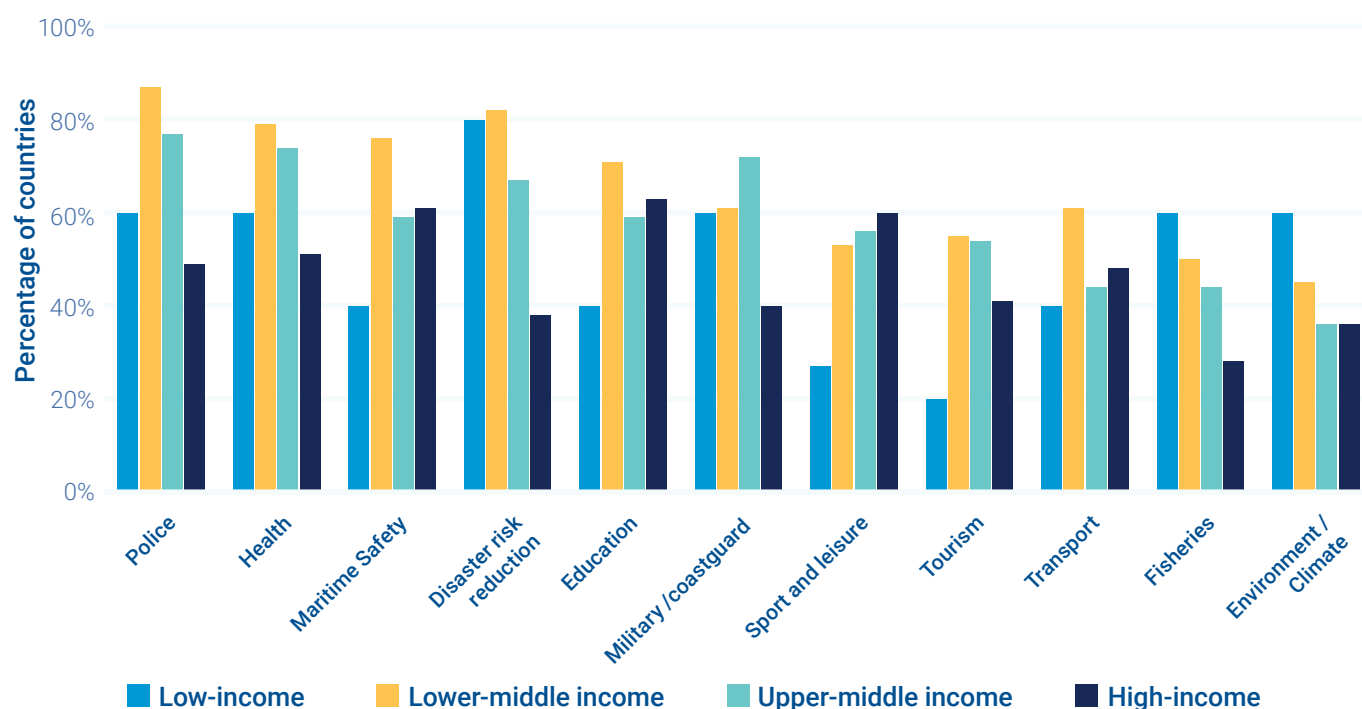
Overall, countries in all regions report an encouragingly broad range of government sectors involved in drowning prevention, from health, police, transport and the maritime sector, to disaster risk reduction, environment, sport, education and tourism, and the military/coastguard and fisheries. Globally, those most likely to be engaged are the police (77%), health (74%), disaster risk reduction (66%) and maritime safety sectors (66%).

In the Eastern Mediterranean Region, all countries report health sector involvement, and in the South-East

Asia Region, all countries report involvement by their disaster risk reduction and education sectors.

Also of note, when disaggregated by country-income level, low- and middle-income countries generally are even more likely to report the involvement of their governmental health, police, environment, military/coastguard, fisheries and disaster risk reduction sectors in drowning prevention than high-income countries (Fig. 15).

Fig. 15. Government sectors involved in drowning prevention, by country-income level



Nongovernmental engagement is broad

Nongovernmental engagement with drowning prevention also shows an encouraging breadth of stakeholders. Likely stakeholders to be involved in drowning prevention are lifesaving organizations (73%), followed by swimming associations (64%) and search and rescue organizations (58%).

When disaggregated by country-income level, high-income countries report greater levels of engagement by nongovernmental stakeholders in drowning prevention across sectors (particularly on the part of lifesaving organizations and swimming associations). The exception was fisher associations, for which low-income countries reported the highest level of engagement (Fig. 16).

Fig. 16. Nongovernmental stakeholders involved in drowning prevention, by country-income level





Fisherman using a hand reel while standing in waist-deep water in Papua New Guinea. © RNLI / Zackary Canepari



SECTION 3:

Policy and legislation



National policies and legislation provide powerful tools to build and strengthen system level resilience to drowning.

This section provides an overview of the status of selected policies and legislation that improve safety around water, namely: disaster risk management policies that address drowning risk at time of natural disaster;⁷ legislation for safety of water transport vessels to protect passengers while travelling over rivers, lakes and sea; swimming pool fencing legislation to

prevent unsupervised access of children to public and/or private swimming pools; and legislation regulating the consumption and sale of alcohol in close proximity to public waterbodies to prevent intoxication during recreational water-based activities.

These policies and laws demonstrate the intersections of drowning prevention with the broader agendas of disaster risk reduction, maritime safety, urban development, and commercial regulations.

National disaster risk management policies

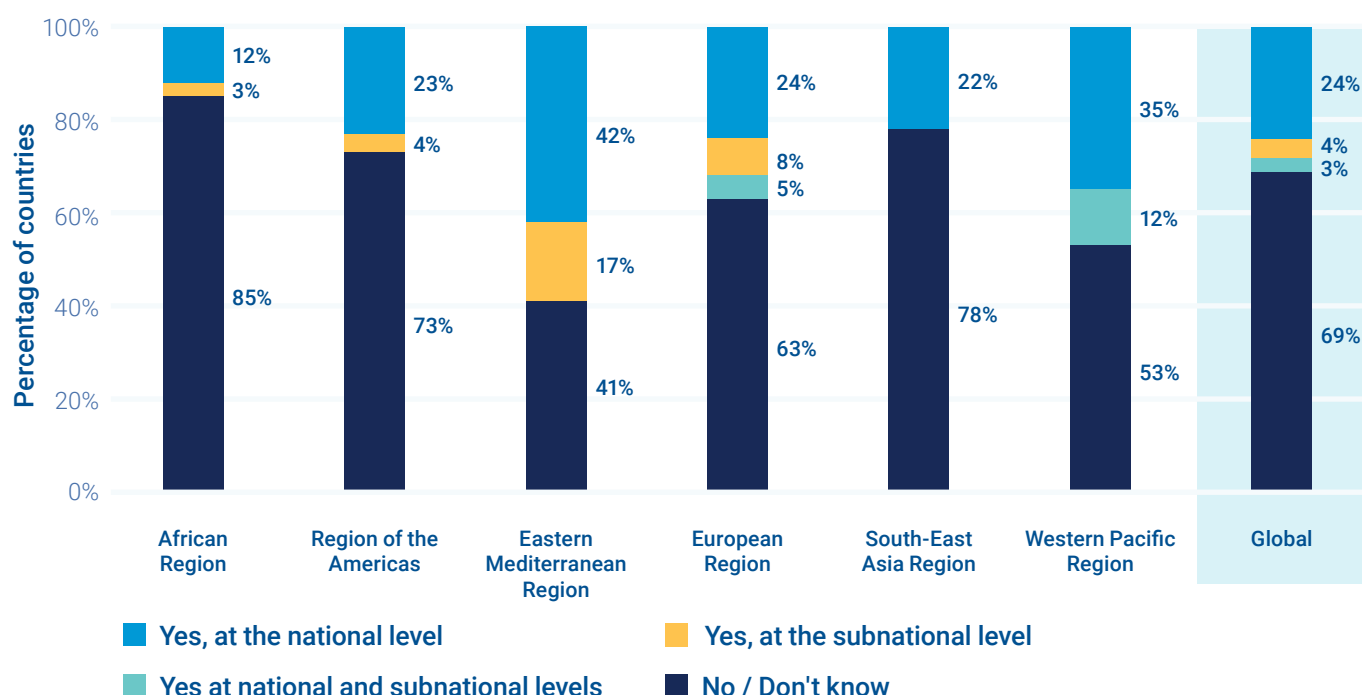
Countries were asked if their existing national or subnational strategy, policy or plan for disaster risk management referenced drowning prevention, tailored to their context. In total, 31% of countries (43 countries) submitted 47 policies (some countries had more than one policy). Overall, only 24% of participating countries, covering 2.9 billion people, report that drowning prevention is addressed through their national disaster risk management policy. A further 4% report subnational disaster risk management policies that address drowning prevention, and another 3% report references to drowning prevention in both national and subnational disaster risk management policies (Fig. 17). Globally, almost three quarters of countries (73%) do not address drowning prevention in their national disaster risk reduction policy.

When disaggregated by region, the Eastern Mediterranean Region and Western Pacific Region (report the greatest number of countries with national disaster risk management policies that addresses drowning prevention (42% and 35% of countries, respectively).

Despite drowning accounting for three quarters of deaths in flood disasters, only a quarter of countries address drowning risk in national disaster risk management strategies.

⁷ Integrating drowning prevention into disaster risk management is a key strategic priority in the UN and WHA drowning-prevention resolutions.

Fig. 17. Proportion of countries with a national disaster risk management policy that addresses drowning risk, globally and by WHO region



There is greater scope for disaster risk management policies to address drowning

Content analysis of submitted national disaster risk management policies reveals varying degrees of reference to risk of drowning at time of disaster. It also identifies five key attributes linking disaster risk reduction with drowning prevention, and the percentage of policies that include these attributes:

1. 5% of policies include specific acknowledgement that drowning risk increases at time of natural disaster;
2. 9% of policies include interventions for rescue of people who are drowning at time of natural disaster;
3. 12% of policies include interventions to reduce the likelihood of drowning deaths at the time of disaster;
4. 35% of policies address human safety more broadly during floods; and
5. 47% of policies address human safety more broadly at the time of disaster.

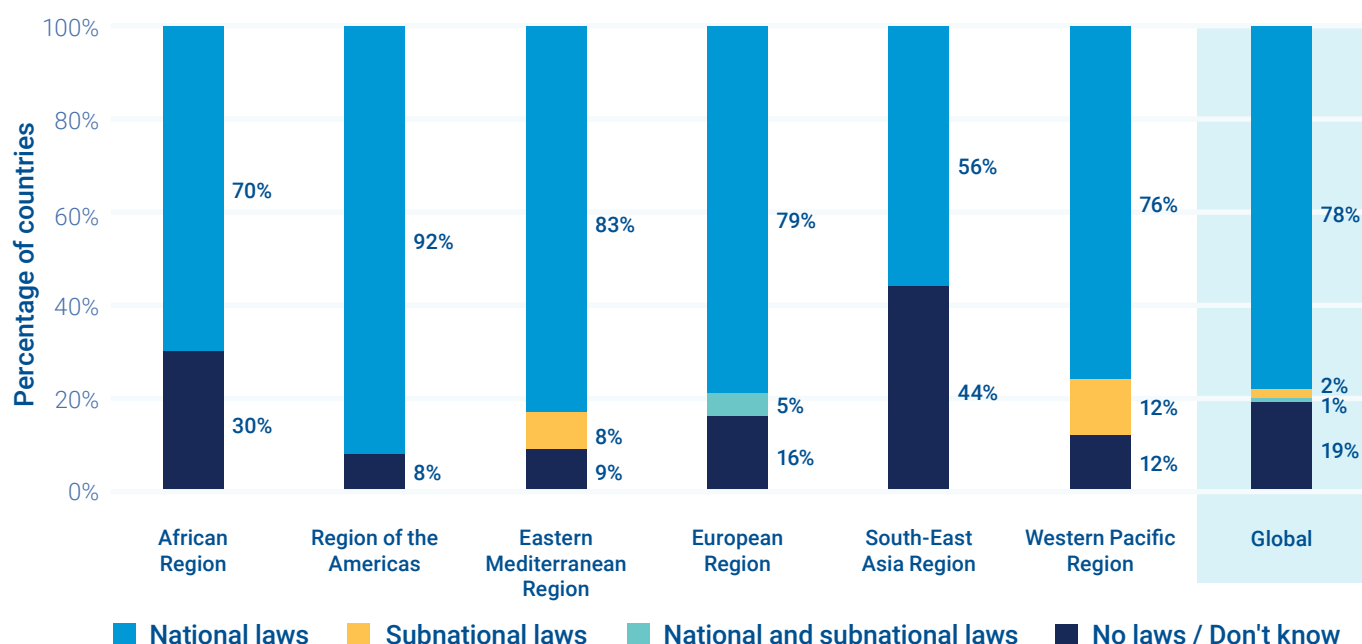
Legislation for safety of passenger water-transport vessels

Countries were asked about their laws governing water-transport vessel seaworthiness, safety equipment on board vessels, and other operational considerations. On a positive note, 79% of participating countries, covering 6 billion people, report at least one national law setting minimum safety requirements for the seaworthiness and operation of their domestic passenger vessels (Fig. 18).

The Region of the Americas, the Eastern Mediterranean Region, the European Region and the Western Pacific

Region report high percentages of countries with national safety regulations governing seaworthiness and operation (76%–92%) compared to a smaller proportion of countries in the African Region and the South-East Asian Region (70% and 56% respectively). A handful of countries report subnational laws for seaworthiness and operation, and a further 24 countries (19%) report no such laws or being unaware of laws.

Fig. 18. Proportion of countries with laws setting minimum safety requirements for domestic passenger vessels, globally and by WHO region



Content analysis of submitted legislation reveals that legislation varies greatly in both content and comprehensiveness. It also identifies 11 key, frequently cited attributes and the percentage of laws that include these attributes:

- 56% of laws required a specific certification for passenger vessels;
- 52% of laws included a requirement to respect maximum passenger carrying capacity;
- 44% of laws required periodic safety inspections;
- 38% of laws required vessels to have specific lifesaving equipment on board such as lifejackets and buoys;
- 30% of laws required training, certification and/or watchkeeping for seafarers working on passenger vessels;
- 23% of laws stated structural requirements to vessels to ensure passenger safety;
- 21% of laws required a registration list or counting of passengers boarding the vessel;
- 17% of laws stated a ban on the boarding of crew or passengers in a state of intoxication;
- 14% of laws required vessels to have non-specified lifesaving equipment on board;
- 12% of laws required emergency plans on passenger vessels; and

81% of countries have some type of law (national/subnational or both) regulating seaworthiness of domestic passenger vessels, but of these:

- only 44% require periodic safety inspections of passenger vessels;
 - only 38% list specific lifesaving equipment required on board;
 - only 12% require emergency plans on the vessel.
- 9% of laws required passengers to wear and fasten a lifejacket during the entire journey.

No countries have a law that includes all key attributes.



Legislation mandating lifejacket use

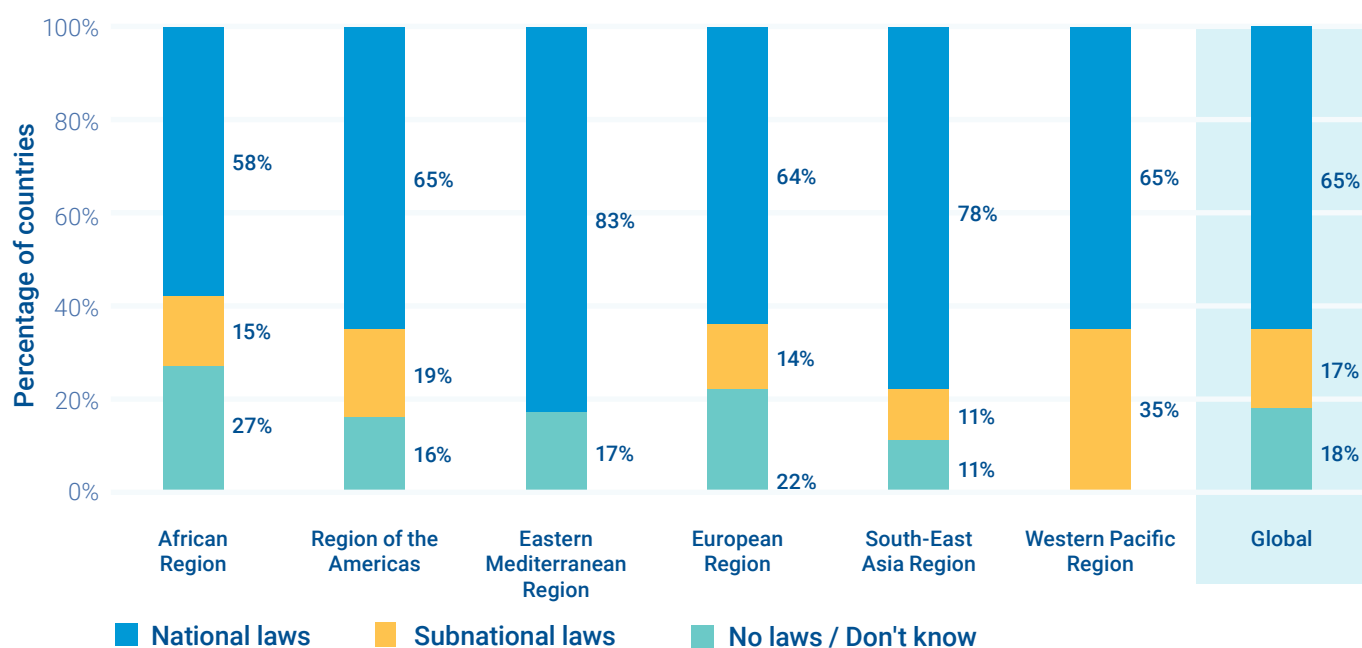
Approximately two thirds of participating countries (65%), covering 5.6 billion people, report having national legislation mandating lifejacket use during recreational boating and/or on passenger transport vessels, with a further 17% reporting subnational legislation.

Low- and middle-income regions lead on lifejacket laws

Encouragingly, the Eastern Mediterranean Region and the South-East Asian Region – both low- and middle-income regions – report high percentages of countries with such laws (83% and 78% respectively), with all other regions reporting between 58% and 65% of countries (Fig. 19).

Two thirds of countries report national legislation mandating lifejacket use during recreational boating and/or on passenger transport vessels.

Fig. 19. Proportion of countries with laws mandating lifejacket use, globally and by WHO region



Legislation for swimming pool fencing

Countries were asked about the presence of laws requiring the use of fencing to exclude unsupervised child access to **public** and **private** swimming pools. In total, 32 pieces of legislation were submitted from 24 countries (some countries had more than one law), comprising 26 national laws and six subnational laws.

Laws on swimming pool fencing are worryingly scarce

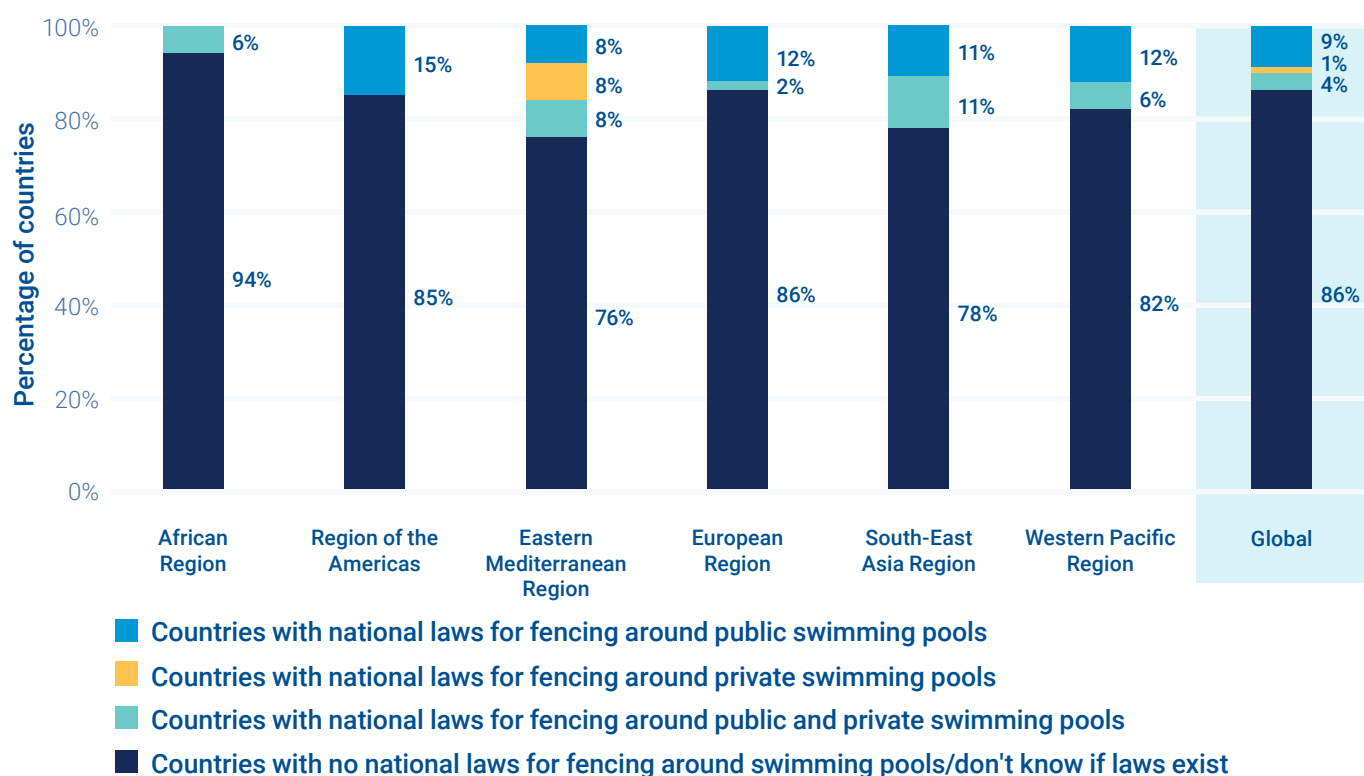
Despite almost a third of all countries reporting swimming pools as one of the most common locations for drowning deaths, swimming pool barrier legislation is worryingly scarce, with just 9% of countries reporting national laws for **public** swimming pools; 1% reporting national laws for **private** swimming pools; and 4% reporting national laws for both **public** and **private** swimming pools. Existing national swimming pool fencing laws, whether for public and/or private pools, cover 630 million people worldwide. Overall, 86% of

86% of countries report having no laws for fencing around either public or private swimming pools.

countries have no national swimming pool fencing laws at all, or none that was known of (Fig. 20). A small proportion of countries report subnational laws for fencing around public and/or private pools.

The Eastern Mediterranean Region has the highest percentage of countries with national swimming pool fencing laws across both public and private swimming pools (24%), followed by the South-East Asia Region reporting 22% of countries.

Fig. 20. Proportion of countries with national laws on swimming pool fencing to prevent unsupervised child access, globally



Content analysis of all submitted legislation reveals that the legislation varies greatly in both content and comprehensiveness, and identifies three key, frequently cited attributes and the percentage of laws that include these attributes:

1. 43% of laws included specific a height requirement for swimming pool fencing;

2. 30% of laws required four-sided fencing around the perimeter of the entire pool;

3. 26% of laws required a self-closing and/or self-latching gate to control access to the pool.

Just **four countries** – together accounting for 17% of all legislation submitted – have national and/or subnational laws that addressed all key attributes identified.

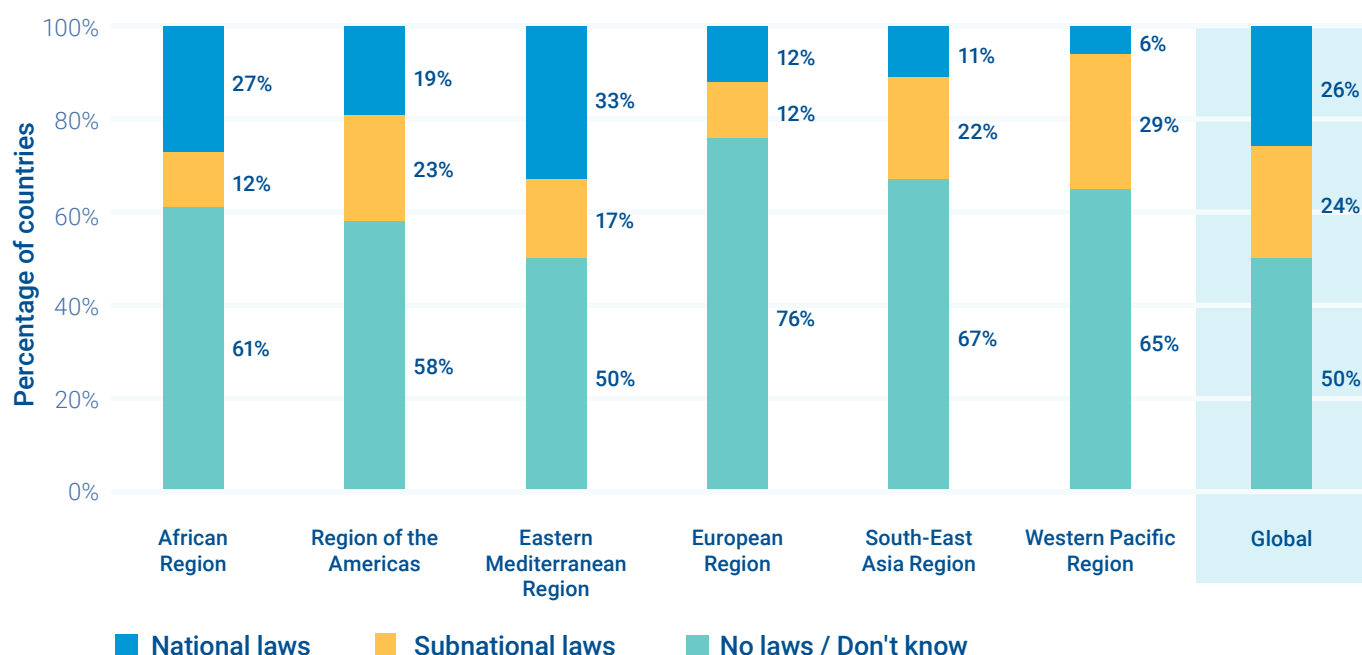


Alcohol regulations

Countries were asked about legislation to regulate alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies such as beaches and public swimming pools. While 29% of all countries rank alcohol consumption as a major contributor to drowning mortality, only 26% report national regulations restricting alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies, with this percentage highest for countries in the Eastern Mediterranean Region (33%), followed by the African Region (27%) and the Region of the Americas (19%) (Fig. 21). Half of all countries (50%) had no such legislation at all or were not aware of legislation.

Only 26% of countries have national legislation to regulate alcohol use/sale around public water bodies.

Fig. 21. Proportion of countries with laws to regulate alcohol sale/use around public waterbodies, globally and by WHO region







SECTION 4:

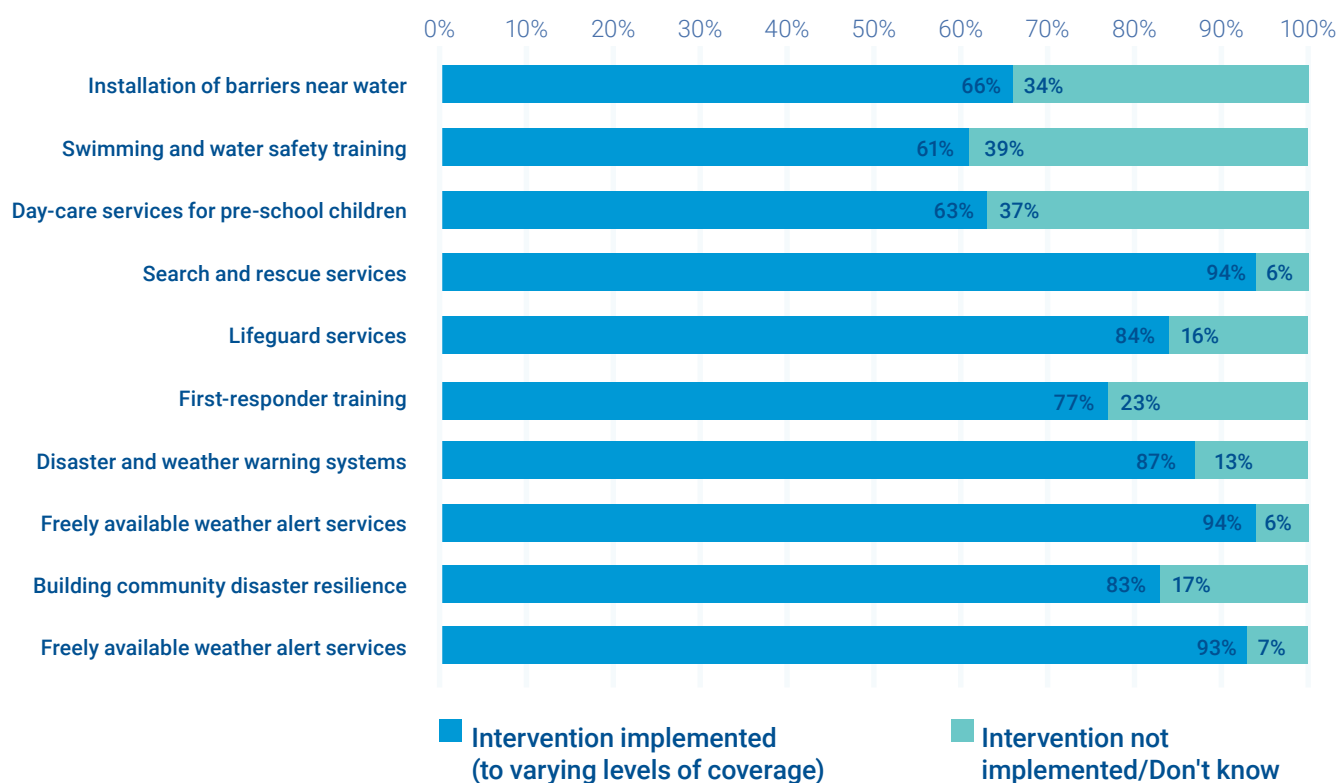
Community level interventions

The recommended interventions for drowning prevention as set out in the 2014 WHO *Global report on drowning (3)* are evidence-based, cost-effective, scalable, and adaptable to community-level contexts and resources.⁸ For this report, countries were surveyed on their efforts to implement key aspects of these interventions, namely: installation of barriers near water; swimming and water safety training; day-care services for pre-school children; search and rescue services; lifeguard services; first responder training; disaster and weather warning systems; freely available weather alerts;

community-based disaster resilience programmes; and community-based flood mitigation programmes.

Countries were asked to self-categorize the coverage of intervention implementation, indicating whether each intervention was delivered nationally, subnationally with extensive reach, or subnationally with limited reach.⁹ Globally, the picture is encouraging, with more than 60% of countries reporting implementing all activities nationally or subnationally to varying levels of coverage (Fig. 22).

Fig. 22. Proportion of countries implementing key drowning prevention interventions to varying levels of coverage, globally



⁸ The 10 actions to prevent drowning as outlined in WHO's Global report on drowning are: install barriers controlling access to water; provide safe places away from water for pre-school children, with capable child care; teach school-age children basic swimming, water safety and safe rescue skills; train bystanders in safe rescue and resuscitation; strengthen public awareness and highlight the vulnerability of children; set and enforce safe boating, shipping and ferry regulations; build resilience and manage flood risks and other hazards locally and nationally; coordinate drowning prevention efforts with those of other sectors and agencies; develop a national water safety plan; address priority research questions with well-designed studies.

⁹ Countries were asked about the level at which interventions were implemented: **National level** meant the intervention was implemented evenly across the entire country and all people able to benefit from the intervention have access to it, nationally. **Subnational levels with extensive reach** meant the intervention was only implemented in certain states/provinces/districts in the country. In these areas, the intervention has extensive coverage and all people able to benefit from the intervention have access to it. **Subnational levels with limited reach** meant the intervention is only implemented in certain states/provinces/districts in the country. In these areas, intervention implementation is patchy and not all people have access to it.

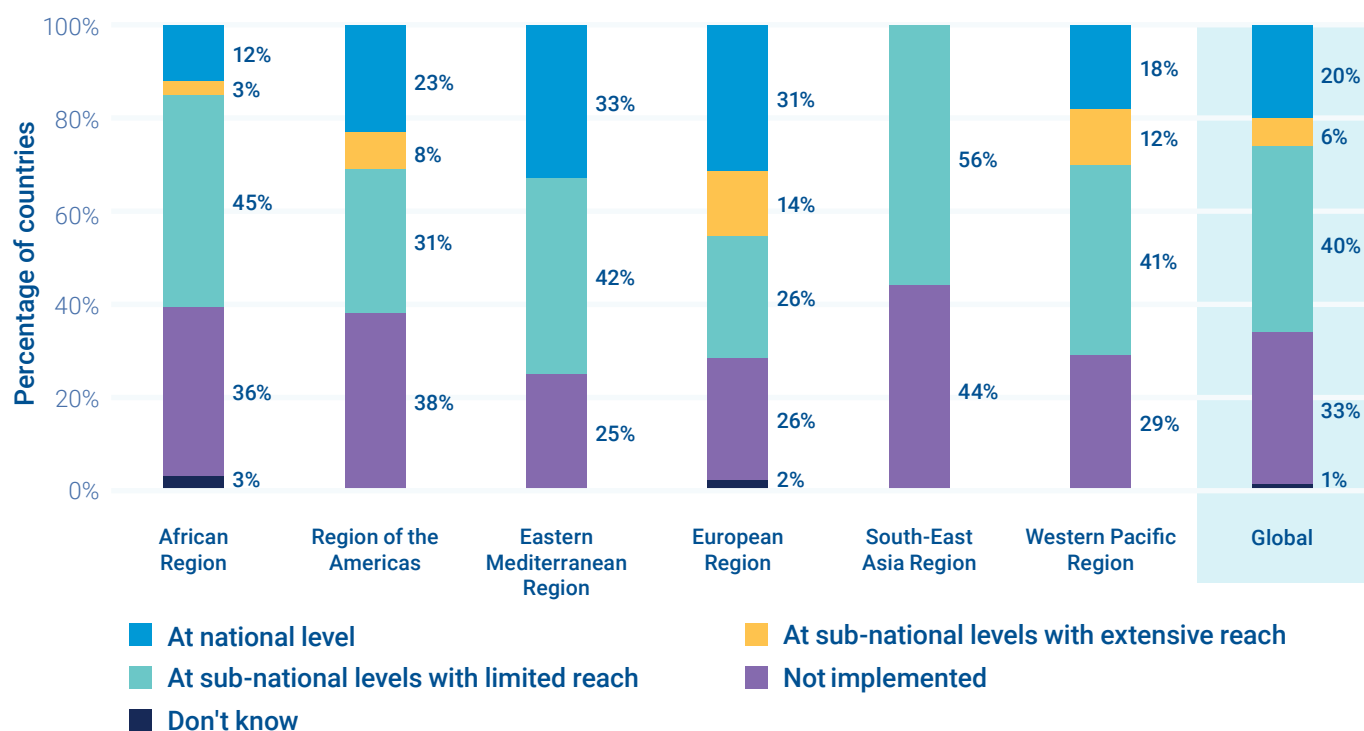
Installation of barriers near water

Globally, 20% of participating countries report national programmes promoting the installation of physical barriers to control children's access to waterbodies such as pools, wells, ponds and rivers (Fig. 23). Nearly half (46%) of countries report having such programmes at subnational level – though the vast majority of these (40%) have only limited reach. Notably, a third of all countries either have no such interventions or do not know if they exist.

Regionally, the picture is also mixed. The Eastern Mediterranean Region has the greatest share of countries with national programmes (33%), followed by the European Region (31%). Elsewhere, most countries have mainly subnational programmes with limited reach, or no programmes at all (or do not know of any).

Only 20% of countries have national programmes promoting barriers to control child access to water bodies.

Fig. 23. Proportion of countries with programmes promoting use of barriers to control child access to water, globally and by WHO region^a



^a Where a country has reported multiple levels of coverage for an intervention, the highest-ranking coverage is reported in the summary tables (i.e. if a country has reported both "national coverage" and "sub-national coverage" for an intervention, only "national coverage" has been counted).

Swimming and water safety training

Despite children aged 5–14 years accounting for 19% of the global drowning burden, less than a quarter of participating countries (22%) incorporate swimming and water safety training into national school curricula (Fig. 24). Around a third of countries (36%) report such programmes at subnational level – a third of which (32%) have only limited reach. Well over a third of all countries report no such interventions.

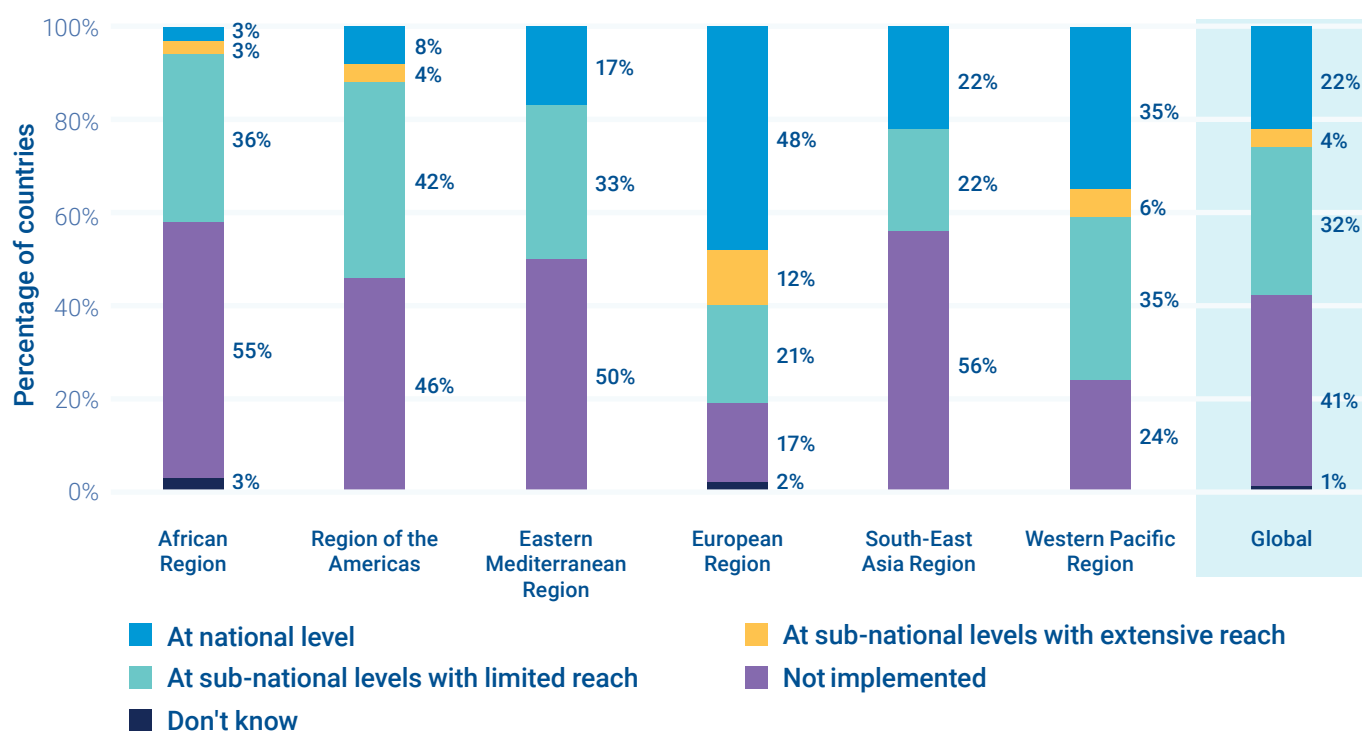
Over half of African Region countries provide no school-based water safety training

At the regional level, the European Region has the greatest share of countries (48%) with national programmes. Of concern, the majority of countries in all other regions mainly have only subnational programmes with limited reach, or no programmes at all. In both the

Incorporating swimming and water safety training in educational curricula is a clear path to future progress.

South-East Asian and Eastern Mediterranean Regions, 50% of countries provide no swimming and water safety training through schools – a figure that rises to 55% in the African Region.

Fig. 24. Proportion of countries providing swimming and water safety training in school curricula, globally and by WHO region^a



^a Where a country has reported multiple levels of coverage for an intervention, the highest-ranking coverage is reported in the summary tables.

Case study: Innovative water safety training centres, South Africa

Only 15% of South Africans can swim, and children make up a high proportion of the country's drowning deaths. To address this, in 2020 South Africa's National Sea Rescue Institute (NSRI) began a Survival Swimming programme. In 2022 deployed an innovative strategy to boost participation in the programme by children who lacked a safe space to learn to swim: a converted red 12-metre shipping container.

The container provides a "survival swimming centre", complete with a 6-metre pool, office space for instructors, and a changing room. Cameras linked up to NSRI provide an extra layer of water safety, and sensors monitor air and water quality. Much of the kit has been donated by swimming pool businesses.

The pool is staffed by local teachers with swimming experience, trained by NSRI in practical swimming evaluation, water safety education, first aid, and data collection. This ensures new skills stay in the community. The instructors teach children swim and self-rescue skills through 13 structured lessons, ending with an assessment.

NSRI's first pilot of the centre was at a primary school on the Western Cape, in a town without municipal pools, where locals turned to dams and rivers to cool down on warm days. Tragically a young boy had drowned in a dam there, giving everyone a poignant motivation to make the pilot a success.

"It took a lot of support from our stakeholders: the school and governors, community leaders, project sponsors, strategic partners and provincial government," says Andrew Ingram, NSRI Drowning Prevention Manager. "We found that media engagement really helped bring in support from external sponsors to get a 'proof of concept' underway."

In its first 6 months, with 1,575 people have been taught at the centre. "We hope to create a swimming culture among the children and teachers we've taught," says Andrew. "The skills the teachers gain will allow them to teach upcoming students how to survive in water."

NSRI are already working on next steps. Four more centres have opened and, with a few modifications like solar panels, the next pools could be installed anywhere in the country.

"I love this programme. I'm learning skills, I'm understanding and I'm healing," says Sanelisiwe Madukwana, a teacher who is bravely learning to swim after her son drowned while playing in a river. "How I wish Khwezi was here so he could have learned too. I know he would have wanted to. It's too late for him, but for my other boys, it's never too late."





Young children participate in community-based daycare in Bangladesh. © RNLI / Syed Naem

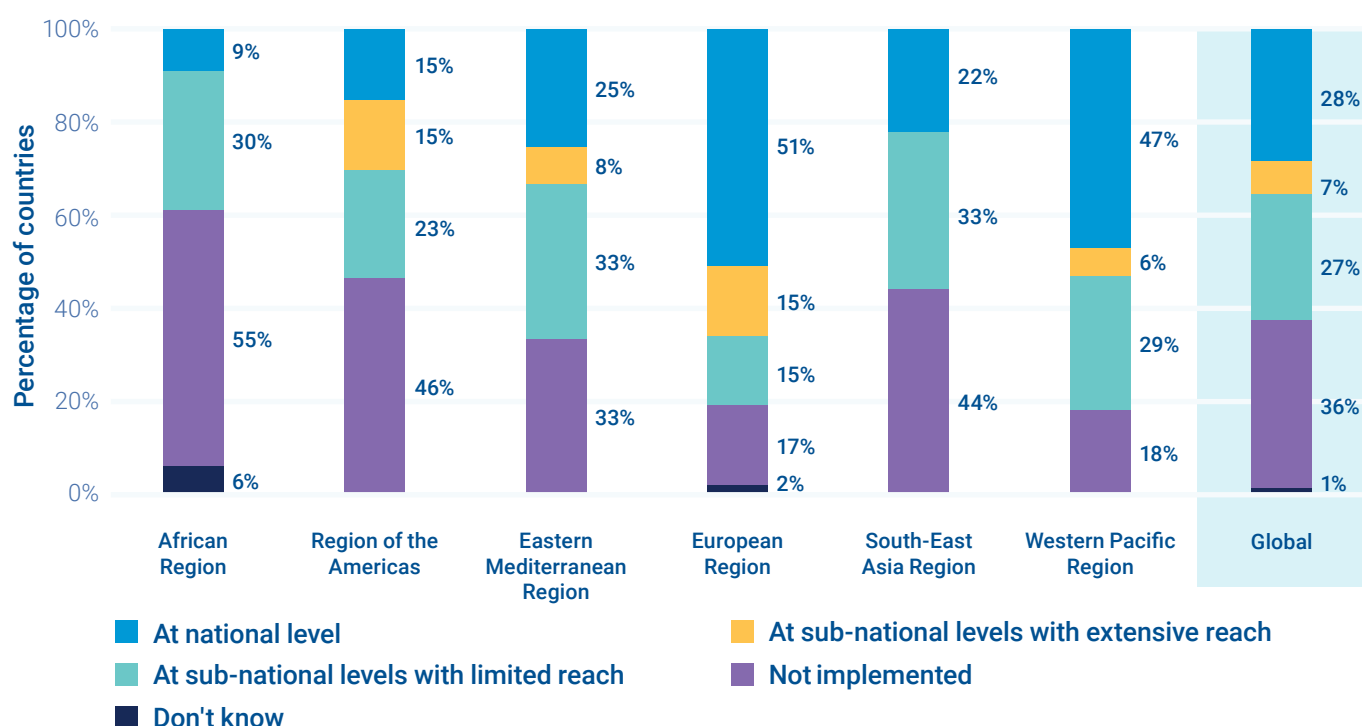
Day care services for pre-school children

Only 28% of countries have national programmes providing safe places for pre-school children with trained carers.

Despite it being a WHO-recommended strategy for reducing child drowning, less than a third of countries (28%) have a national programme to provide safe places for pre-school children with structured arrangements for childcare provided by trained adults, such as day care (Fig. 25). While 34% of countries report these programmes at subnational level, most of these (27%) have only limited reach. Over a third of all countries either have no such interventions or are unaware of them.

The European Region has the greatest share of countries delivering national-level services (51%), closely followed by the Western Pacific Region at 47%. The greatest share of countries in all other regions have primarily subnational programmes with limited reach or no programmes at all. This is particularly pronounced in the African Region, where almost two thirds of countries (61%) implement no such programmes or are unaware of them.

Fig. 25. Proportion of countries providing day care services for pre-school children, globally and by WHO region^a



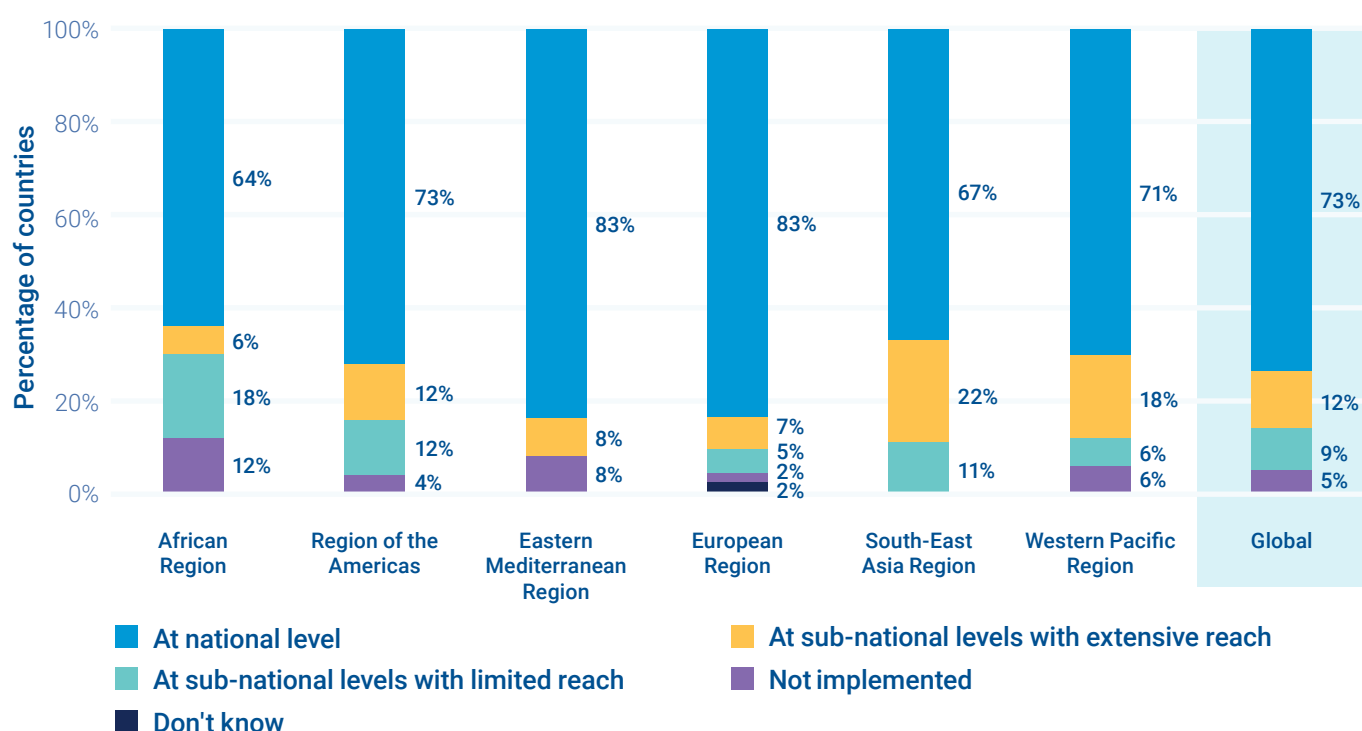
^a Where a country has reported multiple levels of coverage for an intervention, the highest-ranking coverage is reported in the summary tables.

Search and rescue services

Globally, 73% of countries report having fully operational, national, dedicated search and rescue services. A further 21% report subnational services, over half of which have extensive reach (Fig. 26). Encouragingly, the majority of countries across all WHO regions have national search and rescue services.

Encouragingly, three quarters of countries have dedicated national search and rescue services.

Fig. 26. Proportion of countries providing a dedicated search and rescue service, globally and by WHO region^a



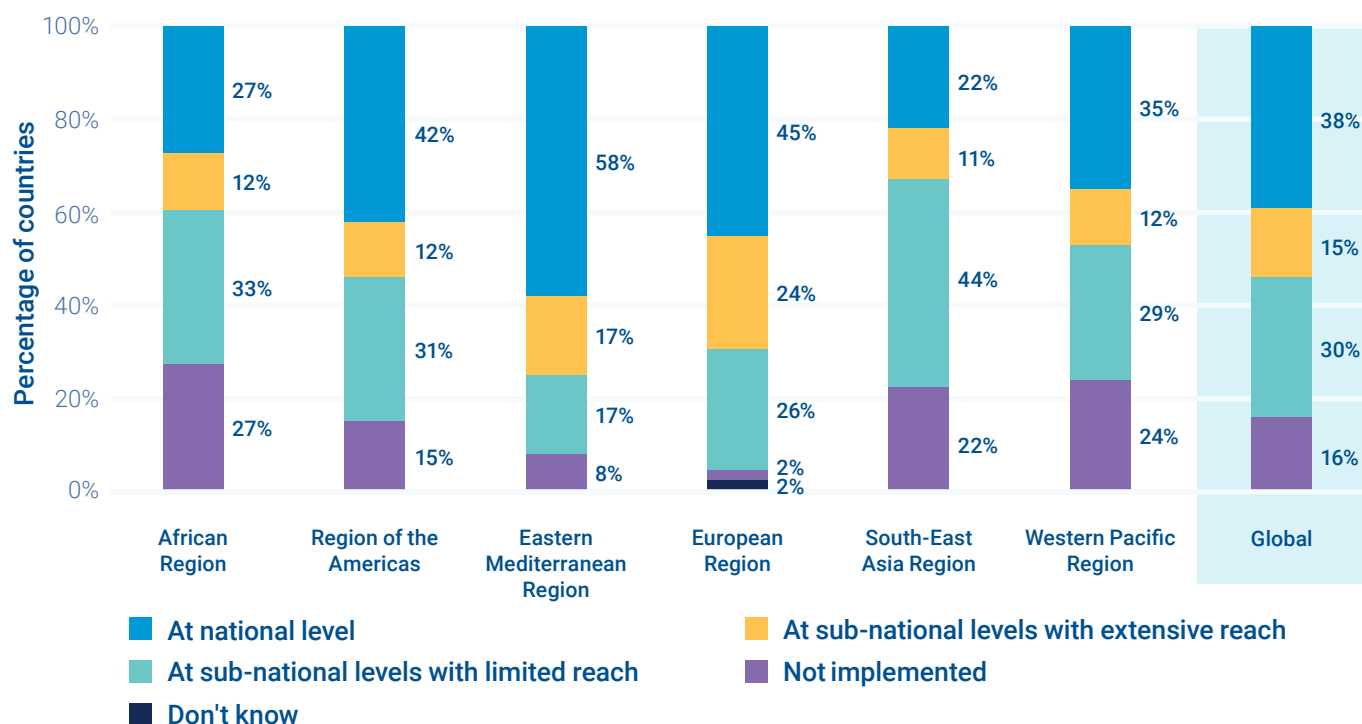
^a Where a country has reported multiple levels of coverage for an intervention, the highest-ranking coverage is reported in the summary tables.

Lifeguard services

Increased coverage of lifeguarding services at public swimming venues is clearly needed.

Globally, national provision of lifeguard services at designated public swimming venues is reported by 38% of countries (Fig. 27). A further 45% report these services sub nationally, but only 15% have extensive reach. Overall, 16% of countries have no such services. The Eastern Mediterranean Region reports the highest percentage of countries with national-level lifeguard services (58%) while the African Region has the largest share of countries with no such provision (27%), followed by countries in the Western Pacific Region (24%).

Fig. 27. Proportion of countries providing lifeguard services, globally and by WHO region^a



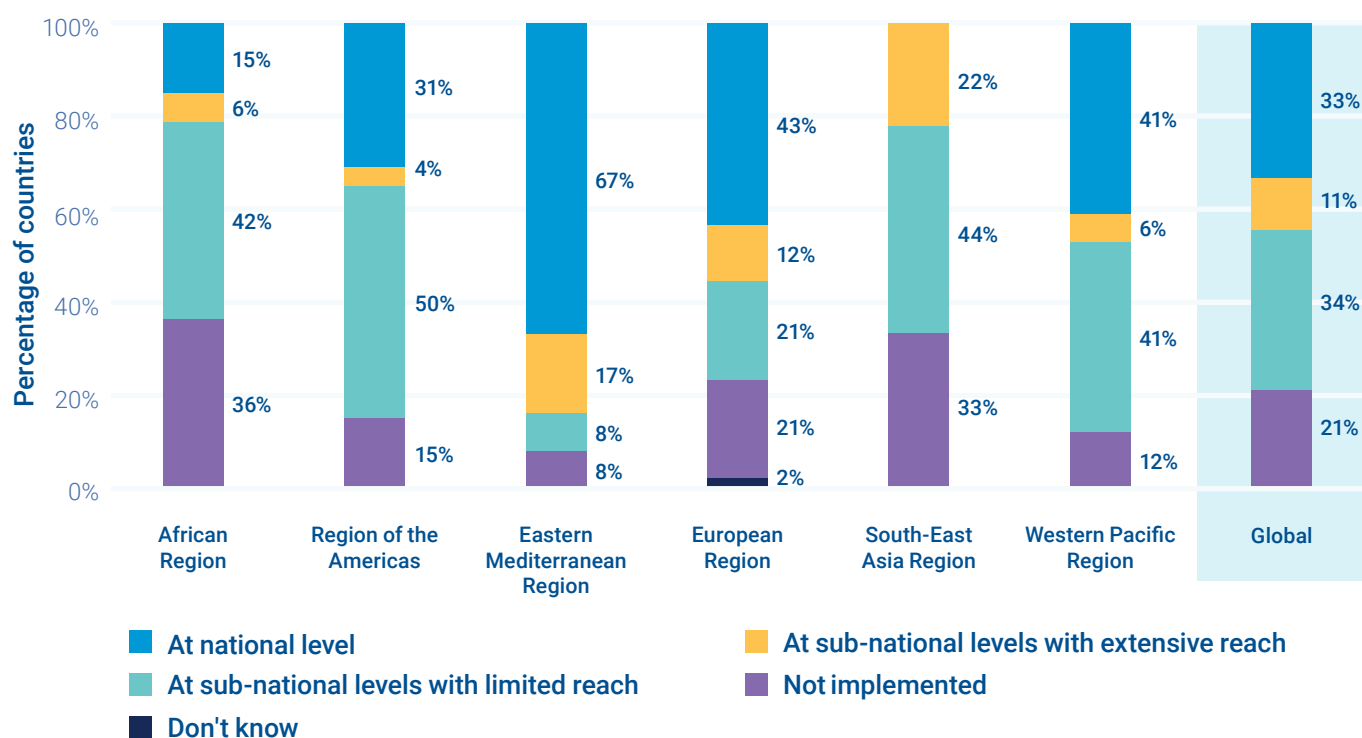
^a Where a country has reported multiple levels of coverage for an intervention, the highest-ranking coverage is reported in the summary tables.

First-responder training

Despite a third of countries reporting ponds and ditches near homes as common drowning locations, only 33% of countries reported national regular, financially accessible programmes with accredited trainers to train bystanders in safe rescue and resuscitation (Fig. 28). A further 45% of countries have subnational programmes, but only 11% of these have extensive reach, and one fifth of countries have no provision. The Eastern Mediterranean Region has a noticeably higher level of national provision than other regions at 67%, followed by the European Region with 43%. All other regions reported that the majority of such programmes were subnational rather than national, and that the vast majority of those had only limited reach.

Safe rescue and resuscitation by trained bystanders is a drowning victim's best chance for survival. Only a third of countries offer nationally accredited programmes.

Fig. 28. Proportion of countries providing first-responder training, globally and by WHO region^a



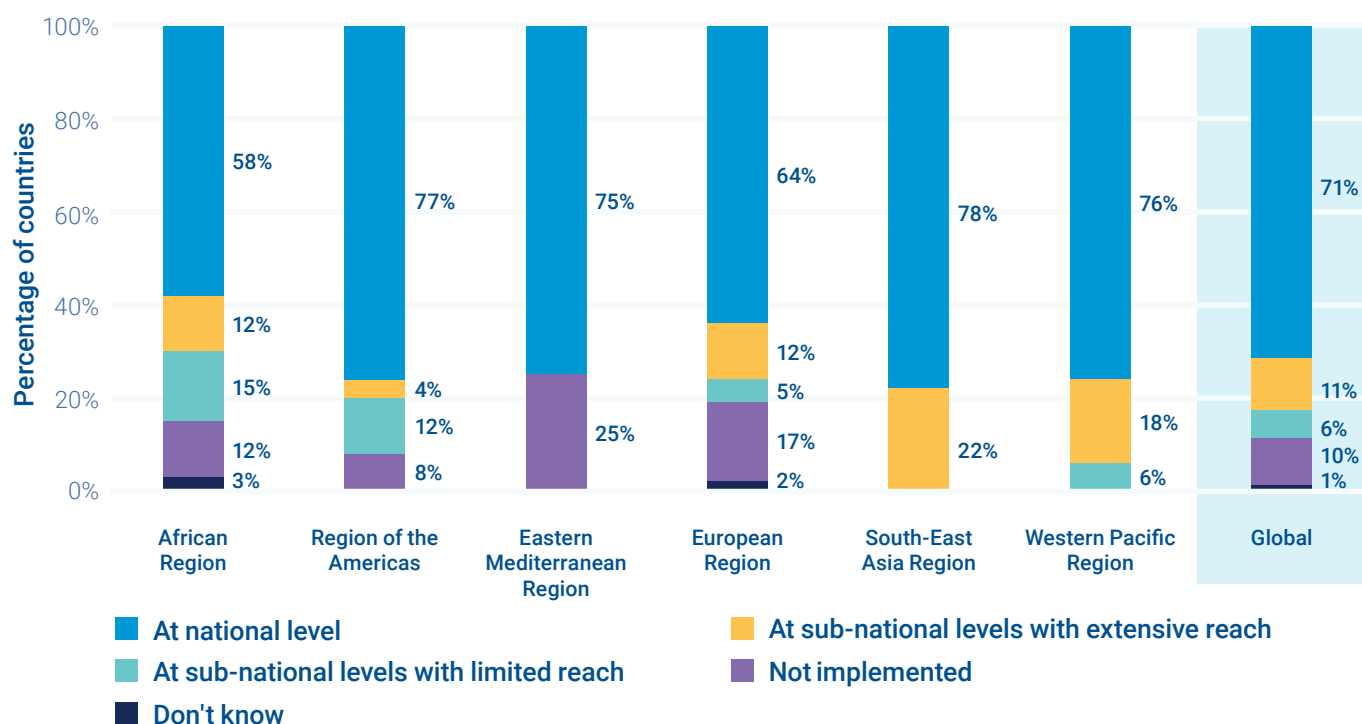
^a Where a country has reported multiple levels of coverage for an intervention, the highest-ranking coverage is reported in the summary tables.

Disaster warning systems

The presence of disaster warning systems globally was relatively strong, with 71% of countries reporting national advanced cyclone, flood, and tsunami warning systems and a further 17% reporting subnational systems (Fig. 29). Only 10% of countries reported having no such system. Regionally, 75% or more of countries in the Region of the Americas, the Eastern Mediterranean Region, the South-East Asia Region, and the Western Pacific Region reported having national disaster warning systems. By contrast, the Eastern Mediterranean Region reported the highest percentage of countries (25%) not implementing a warning system.

Almost three quarters of countries have systems providing advance warnings of cyclones, floods and tsunamis.

Fig. 29. Proportion of countries providing disaster warning systems, globally and by WHO region^a



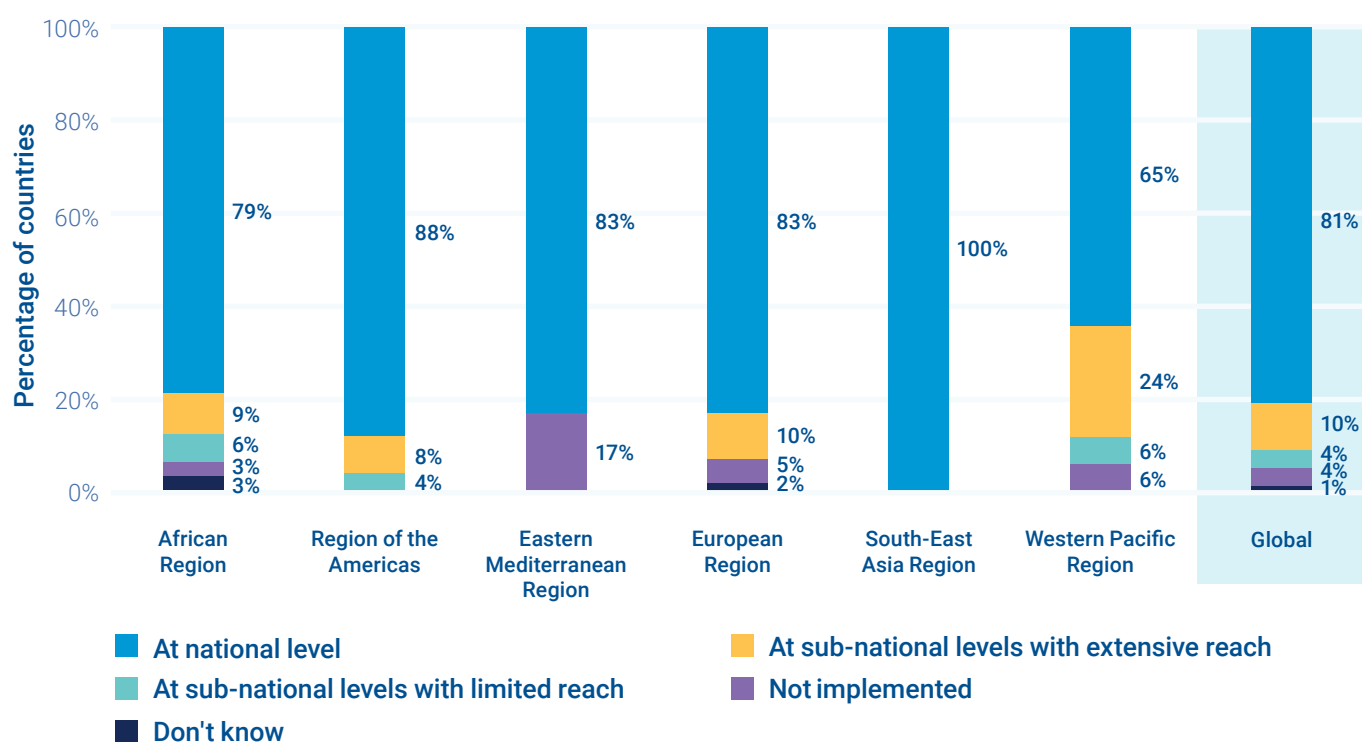
^a Where a country has reported multiple levels of coverage for an intervention, the highest-ranking coverage is reported in the summary tables.

Freely available weather alerts

The existence of free weather alert services providing safety information about waterbodies, or specifically about flooding risks, offers a hopeful picture of progress, with 81% of countries reporting these services (Fig. 30). Of note, the South-East Asia Region reported 100% of countries having such a service. This was followed by the Region of the Americas (88%); the Eastern Mediterranean Region and the European Region (83% each); the African Region (79%); and the Western Pacific Region (65%). Encouragingly, five regions reported very few countries lacking such alert systems.

Freely available weather alert systems are widely implemented.

Fig. 30. Proportion of countries providing free weather alert services, globally and by WHO region^a



^a Where a country has reported multiple levels of coverage for an intervention, the highest-ranking coverage is reported in the summary tables.

Building community disaster resilience

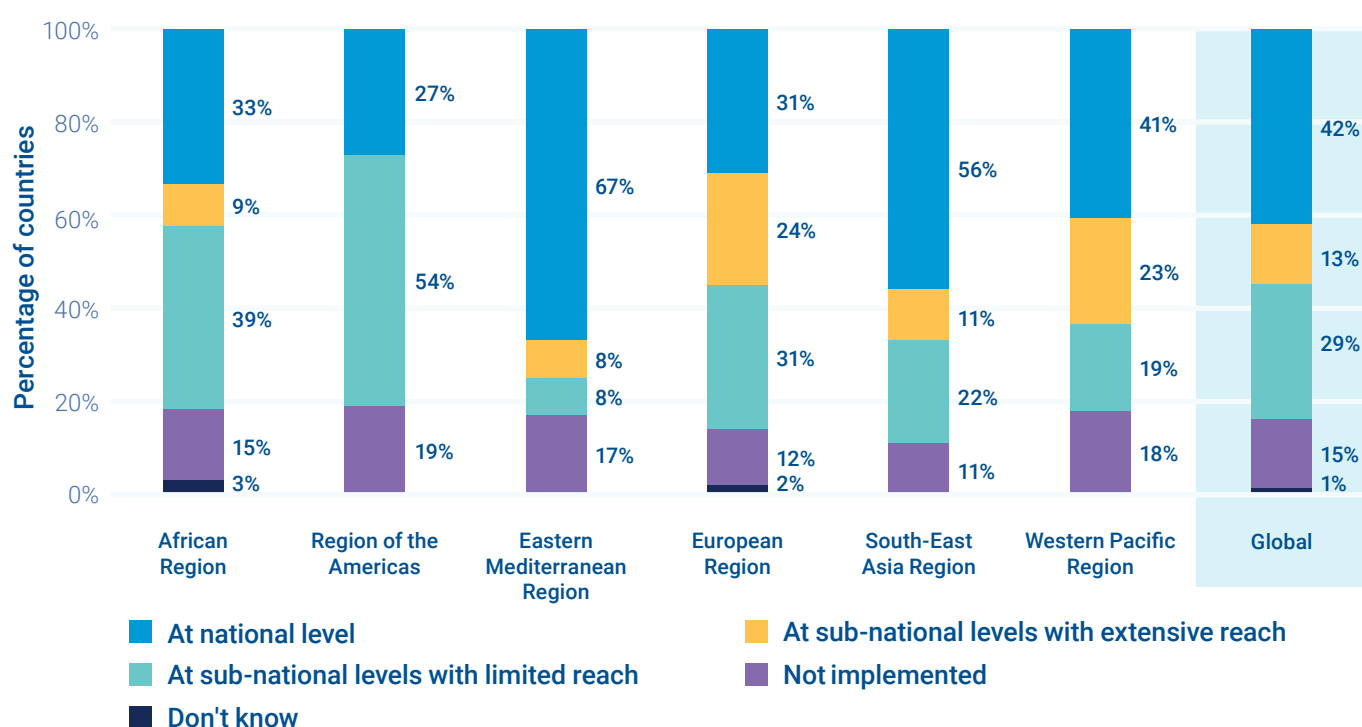
Globally, 42% of countries report national community-based programmes to build resilience to natural disasters – such as reducing community exposure to environmental hazards, lessening vulnerability of people and property, implementing wise management of land and the environment, and improving preparedness for adverse events. A further 42% of countries report such programmes at subnational level (although 29% of these have only limited reach) and 16% provide no such programmes or are not aware of any (Fig. 31).

42% of countries report national-level community-based disaster resilience programmes.

The Eastern Mediterranean Region has the highest percentage of countries with national-level programmes (67%), followed by the South-East Asian Region with 56%. In the Western Pacific Region, national and subnational-level programmes are equally

common (41% and 42% of countries, respectively), but in all other regions, subnational-level programmes account for the bulk of provision, most of which is of limited reach.

Fig. 31. Proportion of countries providing community-based programmes to build resilience to natural disasters, globally and by WHO region^a



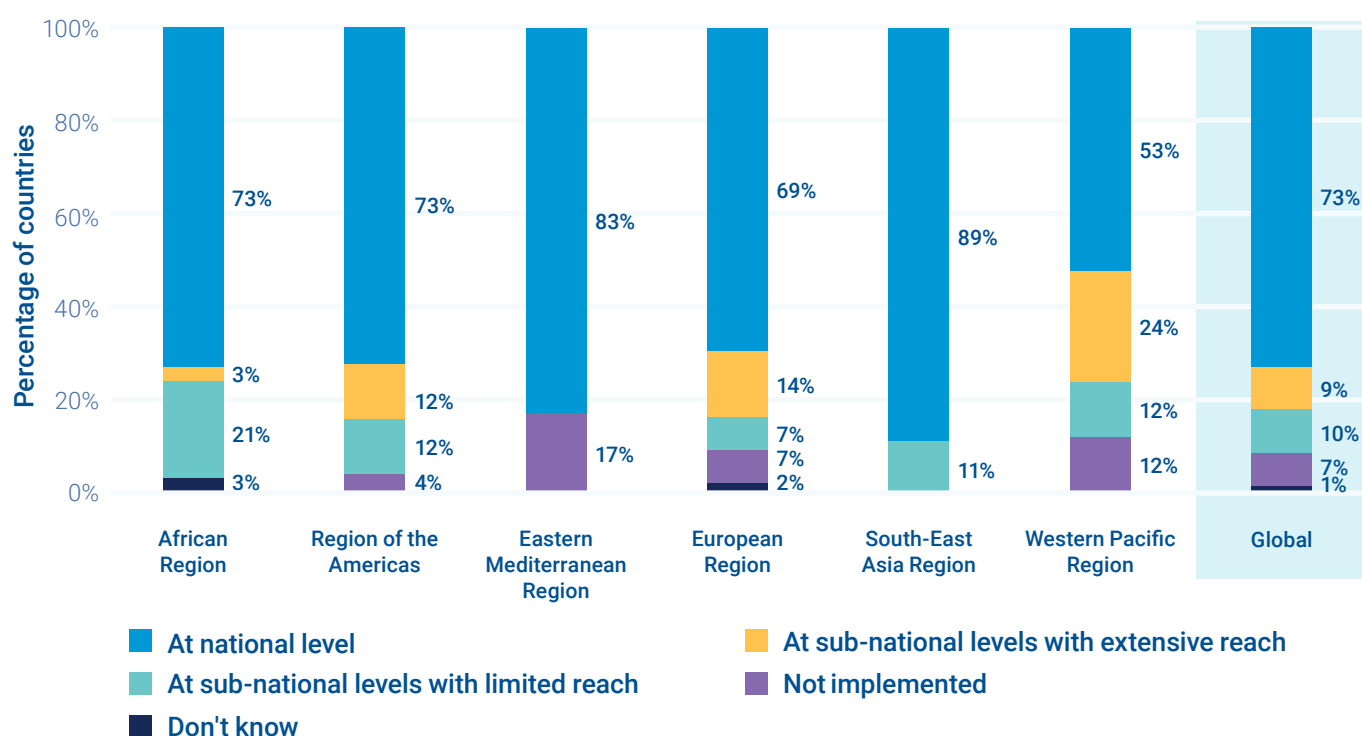
^a Where a country has reported multiple levels of coverage for an intervention, the highest-ranking coverage is reported in the summary tables.

Community flood risk mitigation

Countries were also asked about the presence of community-based programmes specifically mitigating flood risks. On a positive note, globally, 73% of countries report community-based flood-management efforts underway at the national level (Fig. 32).

73% of countries report national-level community-based programmes for flood risk mitigation.

Fig. 32. Proportion of countries providing community-based flood-risk management programmes, globally and by WHO region^a



^a Where a country has reported multiple levels of coverage for an intervention, the highest-ranking coverage is reported in the summary tables.

Case study: Strengthening community flood preparedness, Germany

In July 2021, extreme rainfall in Germany's Ahr Valley meant water levels rose at terrifying rates, giving communities just minutes to evacuate. Homes collapsed and roads, bridges and railways were damaged, preventing rescuers from reaching stranded people.

For the volunteers of Germany's leading water rescue association DLRG, it was a challenge on an unprecedented scale. Thousands responded from rescue teams across the country. In the years since, it has been the task of Vice President Dr Dirk Bissinger and his fellow volunteers to learn from the response and intensify their disaster prevention work.

"Our main aim has been to increase safety for affected communities and our own volunteers," Dirk explains. "We were used to gradual, slower-flowing floods from snowmelt or accumulated rainfall. It gives more notice. With climate change driving more extreme rainfall, these intense flash floods will only happen more often."

DLRG gathered lessons from rescue teams and coordinators, and based on this learning they divided water rescue teams into smaller, more agile units that are quicker to respond. New training focuses on safely navigating hazards like deep, swift-flowing water and floating cars. And volunteers are now routinely vaccinated against waterborne diseases to protect them when working in standing water. New tech has been trialled, including drones to assess the scene and locate casualties, and communications cars to set up networks when lines are down.

DLRG works closely with other organizations like the fire service to share expertise and support each other. While they focus on rescue, others can cover logistics like water pumps, electricity and medical care.

"DLRG has created shareable flood-readiness resources and short explainer videos for social media, all with the key message: if the water's rising, go up," he says. DLRG uses its platforms to alert followers to anticipated floods while their talks at more than 2000 local clubs ensure safety messages reach offline.

Thanks to the links they've forged, DLRG is now working with local government on flood preparedness and evacuation training. The national government has a new alert system that can send an emergency message to every phone in Germany. Dirk and the DLRG team are spurred on to hear their messages are getting through. "A mum emailed us to say 'my kids had seen the video and said we should go to the top floor of the house. We needed to... the next day your team arrived by boat to take the kids to school!' Reading that was the best thing ever."





A woman teaches a child swimming and water safety skills in a community pond in Bangladesh. © RNLI / Nihab Rahman



SECTION 5:

Awareness raising

Raising awareness about drowning is critical for generating action: from increasing policy-makers' awareness of the burden and impacts of drowning, through to informing community action by sharing practical, life-saving preventative solutions. Awareness raising can be used to communicate the devastating impacts of drowning on families and communities, while simultaneously offering

hope through promoting actions that can be taken to improve safety around water.

Countries were asked about three key aspects of their public awareness programmes: mass media communication campaigns focused on drowning prevention more broadly, the dangers of consuming alcohol around water, and the importance of child supervision around water.

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns

Mass media communication campaigns can help drowning-prevention efforts engage a wide range of stakeholders and achieve their goals, by promoting new policies, enforcing regulations, implementing

concrete physical measures, and ensuring communities' acceptance and use of new drowning prevention resources (particularly those that protect children).

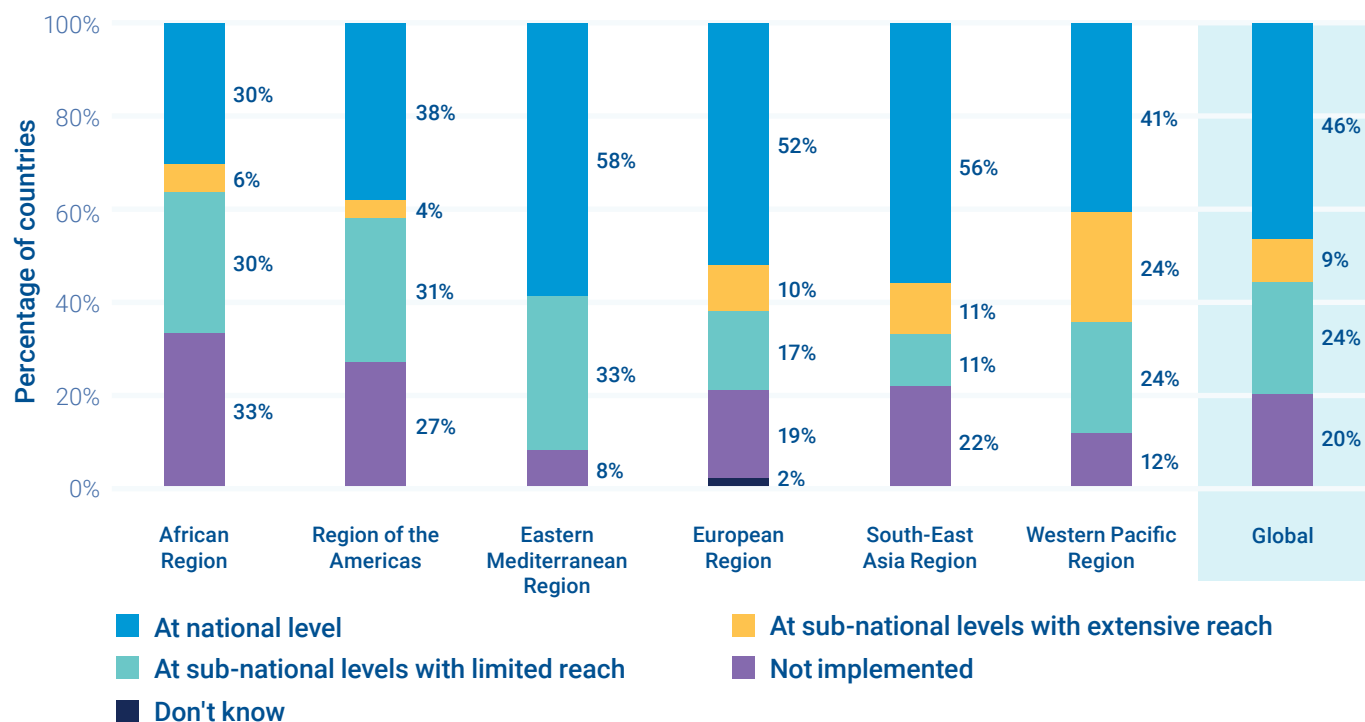
Almost a quarter of countries have not run a mass media campaign on drowning prevention

Despite these benefits, only 46% of countries report running national mass media campaigns of any kind on drowning prevention, with a further 33% reporting running subnational campaigns, though only 9% of these have extensive reach (Fig. 33). Overall, almost a quarter of countries (20%) have not run a mass communication campaign on drowning prevention, or do not know if one has been run.

The Eastern Mediterranean Region reports the highest percentage of countries running both national and subnational campaigns.

Fewer than half of countries run national media campaigns to sensitize people to drowning risks and how drowning can be prevented.

Fig. 33. Proportion of countries running mass media campaigns on drowning prevention, globally and by WHO region^a



^a Where a country has reported multiple levels of coverage for an intervention, the highest-ranking coverage is reported in the summary tables.



Case study: Raising awareness of water safety, Morocco

Morocco's decades-long programme of dam construction has been central to the country's water security. But, as the temperature rises in summer, there's also an increase in drowning deaths as people swim in reservoirs to escape the heat. With more than 100 dams across the country and more under construction, the risk is building too.

A creative new campaign using the concept of a "desert caravan" has been helping communities to understand these risks and what to do in an emergency. The River Basin Agency of Bouregreg and Chaouia (ABHBC) – responsible for dams in a densely populated region of western Morocco – has created a travelling roadshow that's raising awareness and saving lives, in partnership with civic, education, police, water, and energy partners.

In spring 2017, the first caravan was on the move. Under the slogan "Vacations are for relaxation, not for tragedy", the convoy toured villages and central souks neighbouring the El Malleh and Sidi Mohammed Ben Abdellah dams. At each stop, the team broadcast safety messages from a loudspeaker, highlighting the risk of drowning and reminding listeners of the reservoir swimming ban. They demonstrated safe rescue and resuscitation techniques with the support of civil protection services, handed out information leaflets and put up posters mapping the convoy's route.

That summer, no-one drowned in the two dams.

The following year, the caravan set out again. Based on feedback from 2017 they focused on schools, carefully choosing the most impactful timing without affecting important exam periods. Their messages reached more than 15 000 students and – with encouragement to share the advice with their families – an estimated 75 000 young people were reached overall. The initiative has also partnered with national radio and television to spread the message further, and developed cartoons to communicate drowning risks to young people in an engaging way.

"The people we surveyed told us they appreciated the awareness campaign," says Colonel Boutaina. "They learned about the dangers of swimming in the dams' deep waters, which may seem calm and clear, but pose a great risk. Everyone from students and teachers to admin staff and parents valued the resuscitation and rescue demonstrations. As a result of their feedback, we're looking at how the awareness campaigns could run year-round and at more locations. They've also suggested wider improvements to solve the root cause. Building more public swimming pools, for example, would ensure everyone can enjoy the relaxation of swimming in safety."



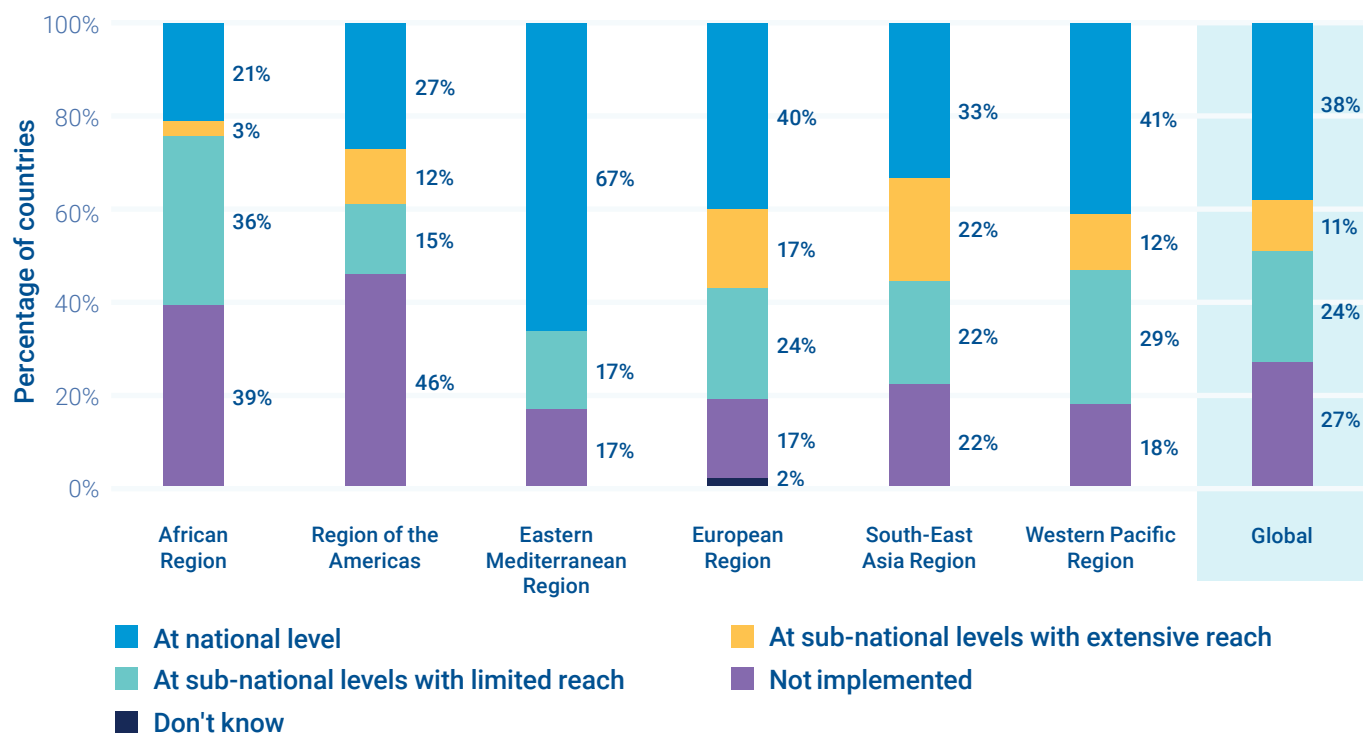
Almost a third of countries have not run campaigns to promote child safety around water

Globally, 38% of countries report running national mass media communication campaigns with a specific focus on child drowning prevention, including the importance of child supervision around water (Fig. 34). A further 35% of countries report subnational campaigns only, but the majority of these (24%) are of limited reach. Close to a third of countries (27%) have not run campaigns to promote child safety around water.

The Eastern Mediterranean Region reports the highest percentage of countries implementing campaigns of this nature nationally (67%), followed by the Western Pacific Region (41%). Notably, in the African Region and the Region of the Americas, a sizeable percentage of countries (39% and 46% respectively) have implemented no such campaigns.

Despite drowning being a leading killer of children, only 38% of countries run communication campaigns specifically focusing on prevention of drowning among children.

Fig. 34. Proportion of countries running public awareness campaigns on child drowning prevention, globally and by WHO region^a



^a Where a country has reported multiple levels of coverage for an intervention, the highest-ranking coverage is reported in the summary tables.

Less than a third of countries have run campaigns on alcohol use near water

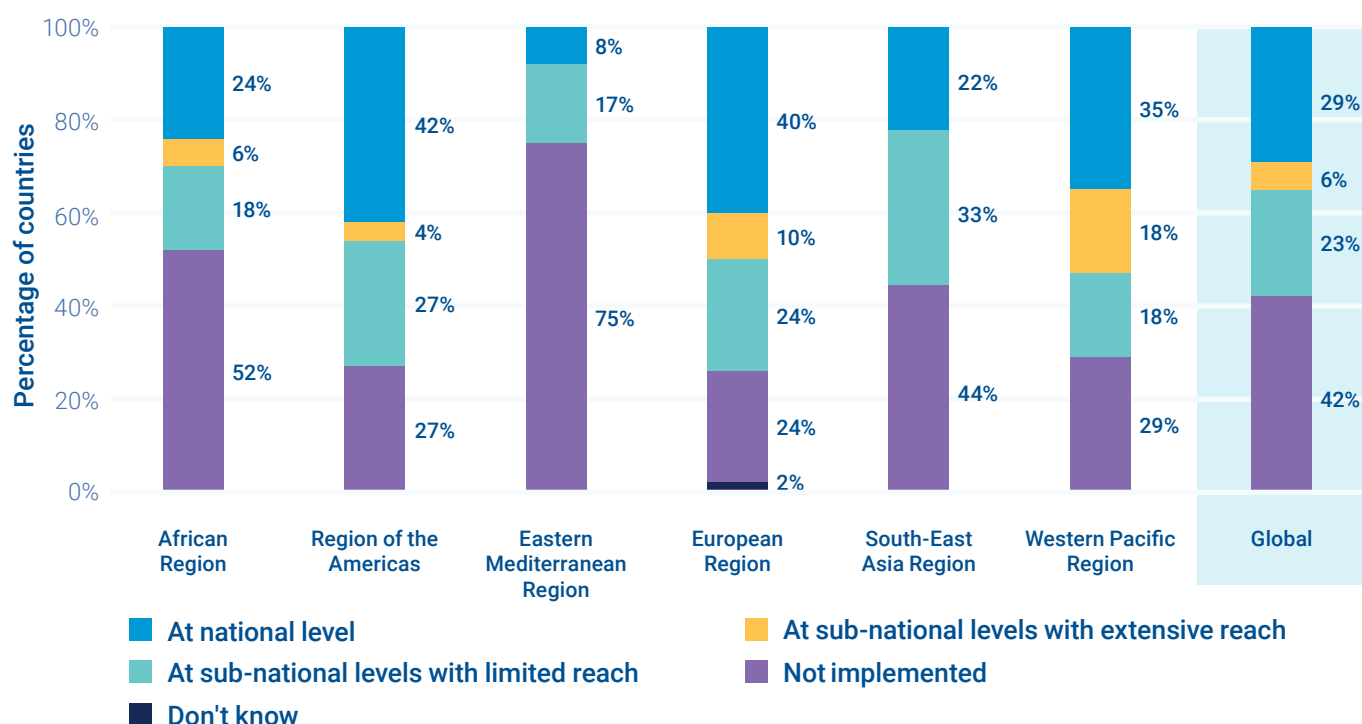
Globally, 29% of countries report running national public awareness campaigns highlighting the risks associated with alcohol use around water (Fig. 35). A further 29% report subnational campaigns, but only 6% of these had extensive reach. Overall, 42% of countries had not run public awareness campaigns to reduce alcohol use near water or were unsure whether campaigns had been run.

Three regions have the greatest shares of countries reporting awareness campaigns on alcohol – the Region of the Americas (42%); the European Region (40%); and the Western Pacific Region (35%). Of note, the African Region and the South-East Asia Region report 52% and 44% of countries respectively not running campaigns of this nature, while in the Eastern Mediterranean Region, this

29% of countries run national awareness campaigns on the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities.

figure rises to 75% (though it is important to note that 75% of participating countries from the Eastern Mediterranean Region implement prohibitions regarding the sale and consumption of alcohol, particularly in public areas).

Fig. 35. Proportion of countries running public awareness campaigns on the dangers of alcohol use around water, globally and by WHO region^a



^a Where a country has reported multiple levels of coverage for an intervention, the highest-ranking coverage is reported in the summary tables.



A young girl jumps from the front of a small boat as it reaches shore in Papua New Guinea. © RNLI / Zackary Canepari



SECTION 6:

Data and research

Accurate and detailed understanding of the “who, where, when and why” of drowning helps develop effective drowning prevention interventions that address priorities in local contexts. Analysing available data helps decide which populations to target and what type of intervention is likely to have the greatest impact, at local, regional or national level.

This section presents findings on two fundamental sources for drowning prevention data collection – civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) systems and cross-sectoral data collection mechanisms. A full understanding of **nonfatal** drowning events (not covered in this report because of the lack of standardized, routinely collected data on these events) is essential to understand the full context of drowning and develop appropriate preventative interventions (see Box 4 on the challenges of collecting drowning data).

Capture of drowning deaths through civil registration systems

Countries were asked if they collected drowning data through their CRVS registers, and, if so, whether that data collection was ongoing; compiled and reported nationally; and what level of detail was recorded in the data.

Location and activity at time of drowning are often not captured in data

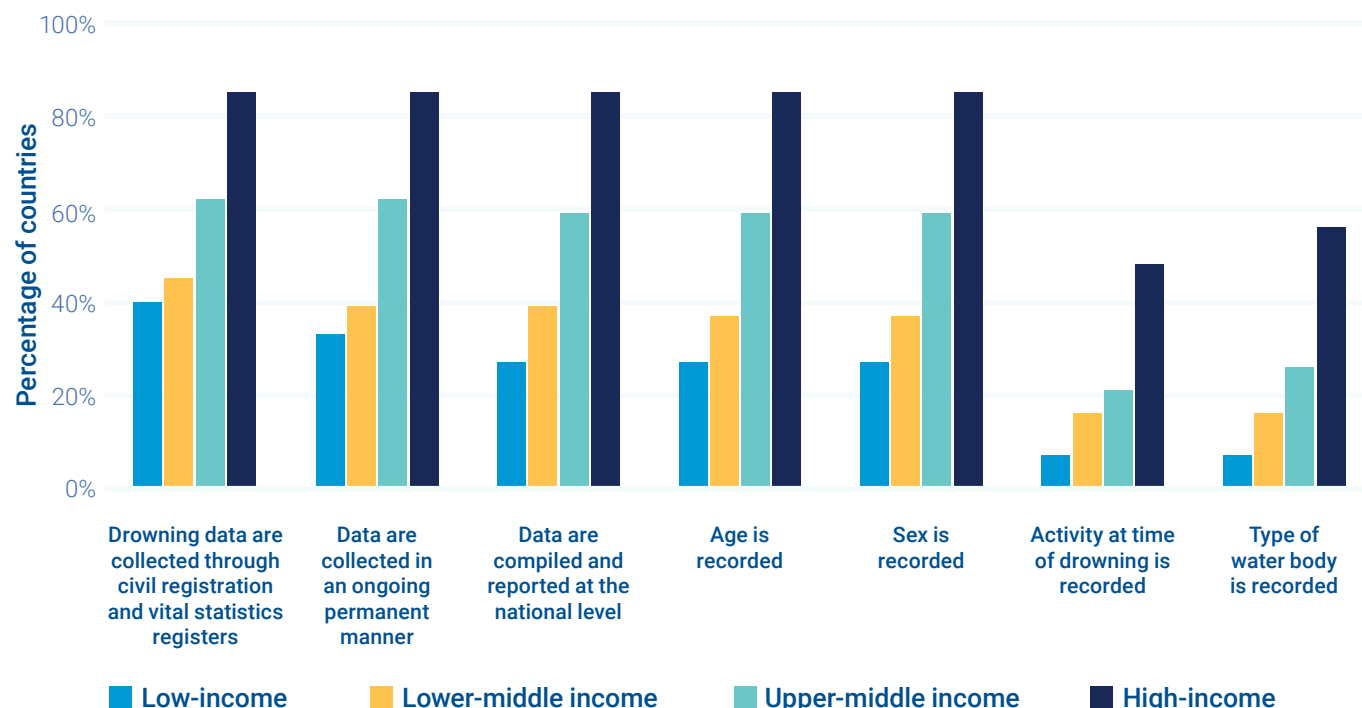
Overall, 65% of countries covering 3.5 billion people report collecting drowning data through their CRVS registers, with the highest rates in the European Region (81%), and the lowest in the African Region (48%). Age and sex of the drowning victim are the most-collected variables (59% of countries). Details on the activity at the time of drowning and type of waterbody in which the drowning event took place are much less likely to be captured, with only 27% and 31% of countries respectively recording this data – an important gap to close, as this information is critical for informing the design of effective drowning-prevention interventions.

High-income countries are more than twice as likely as low-income countries to collect drowning data through CRVS, and to do it in an ongoing manner and compile and report the data at the national level. Further, when

Information critical to designing prevention programmes, such as activity at time of drowning, or type of waterbody, is frequently missing from data collection systems.

compared to low-income countries, high-income countries are many more times likely to collect data on the age and sex of a drowning victim, the activity at time of drowning, and on the waterbody in which the drowning occurred (Fig. 36).

Fig. 36. Proportion of countries capturing drowning data through CRVS by country-income level



Box 4. Challenges to collecting data on drowning

Collecting high-quality data on drowning can be challenging – particularly in low-resource settings and countries with populations spread across large areas.

- As most high-risk drowning events result in death at the drowning location, only a small proportion of drowning cases present at medical facilities (22).
- Hospital-based injury surveillance systems are rare in low-resource hospital facilities and these facilities often do not collect detailed patient data.
- Deaths in community settings are often not registered, particularly in low-income countries or in countries with large geographic spread, resulting in no medical or coronary inquest.
- Self-treatment for injuries and challenges in accessing health services may result in no medical consultation sought.
- Drowning deaths may not always be investigated by the police, resulting in underreporting. This may particularly be the case for child drownings, where deaths have fewer ramifications for property and socioeconomic rights.
- Drownings resulting from natural disasters are likely to be unreported due to population displacement.
- There is a gap in universally agreed upon and consistently applied categories and definitions to allow for global comparisons on drowning burden (23).
- A lack of adequate resourcing and capacity exists to identify sources of drowning data and compile relevant information.

Case study: Collaborating to improve drowning data, Saudi Arabia

A lack of baseline data was the greatest challenge when Saudi Arabia introduced its first national drowning prevention policy in 2021, as there was no central reporting system.

“We had mortality data, but we needed to know more,” explains Dr Yasir AlMuzaini, Head of Injury Prevention at the Saudi Public Health Authority (PHA). “To design effective interventions, you need to understand your country’s unique risk factors. Data is so powerful, because it tells the story. Who’s getting into danger? Who isn’t? And why?”

To this end, the Ministry of Health created the Drowning Incident Notification System (DINS) in partnership with the Saudi Red Crescent, Civil Defence and Border Guards. Using a paper questionnaire first, and then a digital app-based form, first responders were asked to capture data at the scene of drowning, which was fed back to the PHA for analysis. Using a phone, tablet or computer, demographics, time of day, location, water body type, signage, rescue equipment and other risk factors were recorded.

“One of the system’s strengths is that each organization can access their own data,” says Dr Yasir. “We also use their feedback from quarterly meetings to make improvements, like adding dropdown options for new risk factors that they’re reporting. Anything we can do to simplify and speed up the process will increase uptake of the system.”

A significant improvement has been the new dashboard, which pulls all the data into graphics and charts. At a glance, users can see the trends, seasons, demographics and locations that raise drowning risks.

“We have a much better picture of risk factors, and the evidence to convince decision-makers of the changes needed,” says Dr Yasir. “We noticed that many people who drowned lacked swimming skills. So now we’re working with the Ministry of Education to teach this in schools. There are so many decisions like this that we’ve influenced, because we have a better view of the problem.”

The DINS is a temporary step, while a fully-fledged injury surveillance system is developed for Saudi Arabia. But despite this, the partners believe it’s a persuasive test case for digital innovation to address other public health challenges.

“When agencies collaborate on a public health initiative, it reflects the seriousness of the issue – and the need for a unified response,” Dr Yasir adds. “This collaboration shows the importance of patience, time and concerted effort. It represents a significant leap forward in the country’s approach to public health surveillance and drowning prevention.”

“I would encourage anyone to make a start, even with a simple paper form. We started from zero two years ago, and already we have a great focus,” he concludes. “If you want to create effective, rapid interventions, you have to have good data.”



Capture of drowning deaths through cross-sectoral data collection

Countries were asked if drowning data were gathered during routine data collection by the health, police, transport, maritime, disaster risk management, sport and leisure, occupational safety and tourism sectors. Globally, 50% of countries report collecting drowning data through three or more separate government sectors. Promisingly, 72% of countries report at least one sector routinely collecting drowning data that are sufficiently detailed, including age and sex of the victim, activity at time of drowning, and type of waterbody.

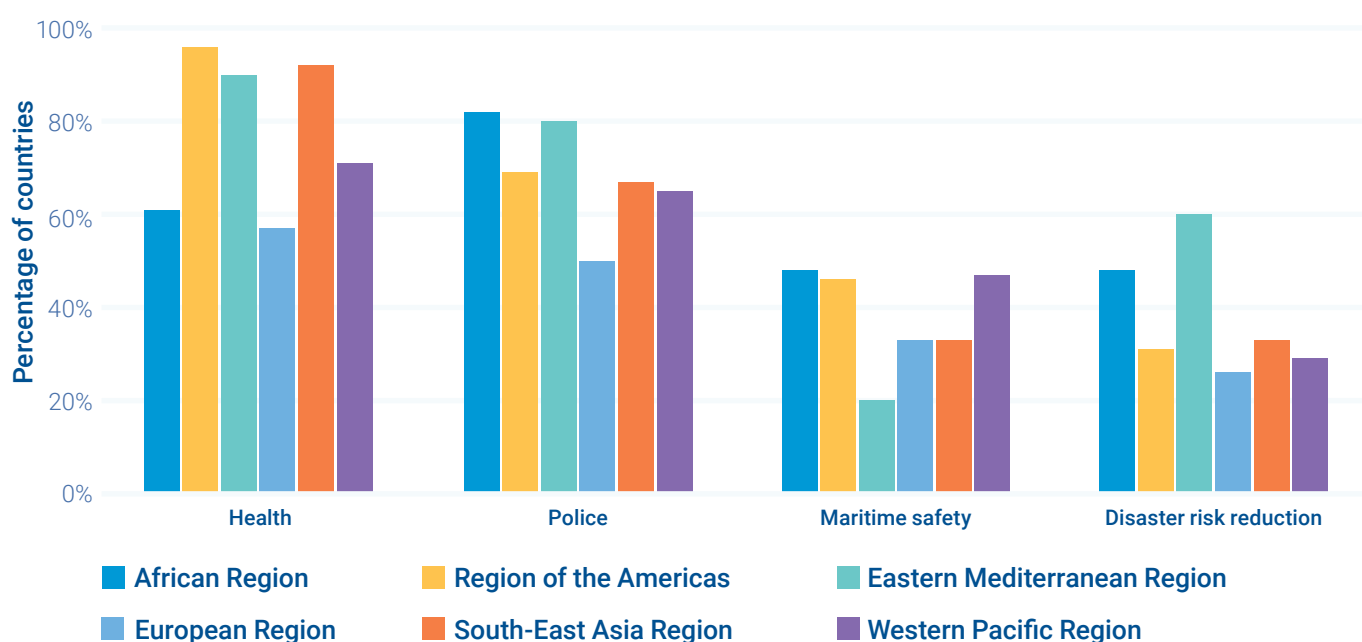
Data tends to be collected across a range of sectors, suggesting opportunities for a clearer picture of drowning priorities through coordination and sharing of data.

Health and police sectors are the most likely to collect drowning data

When disaggregated by region, health and police sectors are those most likely to collect drowning death data in all regions (Fig. 37). The next most likely sectors to collect drowning death data across all regions are maritime

safety and disaster risk reduction. Other sectors – notably tourism, transport and occupational safety – are absent from data collection efforts in some regions.

Fig. 37. Main sectors capturing data on drowning deaths, by WHO region

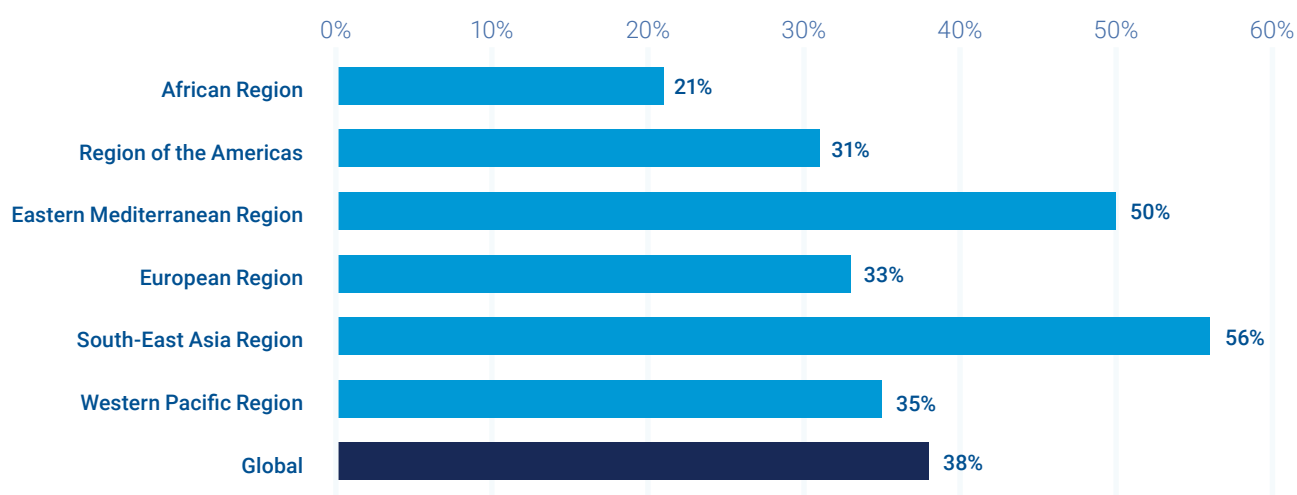


Research on drowning prevention

Globally, 38% of countries report that research organizations and other academic institutes contribute to national drowning prevention efforts (Fig. 38). The greatest proportion of countries reporting academic

engagement in drowning prevention are in the South-East Asia Region and Eastern Mediterranean Region (56% and 50% of countries, respectively). The lowest proportion are in the African Region (21% of countries).

Fig. 38. Proportion of countries reporting research organizations and other academic institutes contributing to drowning prevention efforts





Women harvest seaweed from plantations in Thailand. © RNLI / Poulomi Basu



SECTION 7:

Discussion and key findings

This benchmark-setting Global status report on drowning prevention highlights pressing priorities that are yet to be effectively addressed globally, but also identifies areas of progress. While overall numbers and rates of drowning deaths are gradually declining, and selected WHO-recommended interventions for drowning prevention are being delivered with good coverage in many countries, drowning deaths remain a tragic and preventable public health crisis.

Drowning remains a major killer of children and young people and disproportionately affects low-income countries

Globally, more than 300 000 people died from drowning in 2021, with one in 10 of these deaths occurring in low- and middle-income countries. Indeed, the rate of drowning is more than three times higher in low-income countries than high-income countries. Alarming, almost a quarter of these victims are children aged under 5 years, and almost half are under 14 years. This creates a substantial barrier towards achieving SDG target 3.2, to end preventable deaths among children under 5 years of age. Further, the premature death of young people has significant implications on population productivity and sustained economic growth.

Drowning death numbers and rates have declined since 2000, but the pace is too slow

The overall number of deaths fell from 375 000 in 2000 to 300 000 in 2021 – an average decline of 1% per year. Drowning death rates have also fallen, from 6.1 per 100 000 population in 2000 to 3.8 per 100 000 in 2021 – a 38% decrease. While this decline is seen in all WHO regions it varies widely, with the decrease more pronounced in predominantly high-income regions (e.g. a 68% decrease in the European Region) and significantly lower in predominantly low-income regions (e.g. a 3% decrease in the African Region, which has the highest rates of drowning).

Males are more likely to drown than females

Globally, the drowning death rate for males is more than twice as high as that for females (and is around four times higher in some regions). This may be connected to risk taking and alcohol consumption, as well as male occupational exposure to water in dangerous

conditions with limited access to safety equipment – for example, as small-scale fishers or water transport operators in low- and middle-income countries. Despite this, drowning prevention engagement globally by the occupational safety sector is low.

Disconnects exist between drowning evidence and country perceptions of drowning risks

There are gaps in knowledge and action around those groups most at risk. For example, in terms of drowning rates, those worst-affected are children under 5 years, followed by people aged 70 years and above. Despite this, stakeholders in low- and middle-income countries perceive this age group to be at the lowest risk of drowning. And although 16% of countries report occupational activities to be a key risk factor for drowning and 26% specifying fishing as a hazardous activity, there is a notable lack of available data to better understand and address drowning as a component of occupational safety.

Authority and strategies for drowning prevention are often absent

Globally, just over half of countries participating in this report have a government-appointed focal point for drowning prevention that takes responsibility for drowning prevention at the national level, and even fewer countries have any kind of drowning prevention strategy. Worryingly, but perhaps unsurprisingly, the presence of drowning prevention strategies and focal points – and indeed the multisectoral collaboration that underpin them – are less evident in countries and regions with a high drowning burden than in those with a lower burden.

Countries face common challenges in adopting and implementing national strategies for drowning prevention

Challenges to adopting national strategies commonly include lengthy review and approval procedures by authorities and other stakeholders; an insufficient understanding of the true burden and impact of drowning; and a lack of resources. When implementing national strategies, common challenges include meeting the multisectoral demands of drowning prevention, including difficulties with establishing effective and sustainable mechanisms for coordination that draw together various sectors and organizations.



A large group of people onboard a small traditional watercraft used for transport in Papua New Guinea. © WHO / Jonathon Passmore

Low- and middle-income countries demonstrate successes

More positively, low- and middle-income countries are more likely to report a broader range of government sectors involved in drowning-prevention efforts than high-income countries. Moreover, some predominantly low- and middle-income regions are leading the way on selected indicators (for example, the Eastern Mediterranean Region has the highest percentage of countries with national-level resilience-building programmes, and providing first responder training), and a number of low- and middle-income countries have made rapid progress in addressing drowning prevention over the past decade.

Legislation is not keeping pace with the scale of the challenge

Despite the potential for legislation to reduce drowning risk, only a minority of governments adopt this strategy. Analysis of the presence or absence of laws on aspects such as domestic passenger boat safety, swimming pool fencing, and sale and use of alcohol around public waterbodies reveals that legislation is out of step with the scale of the challenge.

For example, while over three quarters of participating countries report at least one national piece of legislation regulating the seaworthiness of domestic passenger vessels, only 23% of this legislation states structural requirements to ensure vessel safety; only 17% prohibits the boarding of passengers or crew in a state on intoxication; and just 12% of legislation requires emergency plans on vessels.

Similarly, while almost a third of all participating countries report swimming pools as one of the most common locations for drowning deaths, overall only 14% of countries report a national law on fencing to exclude unsupervised child access to public and/or private swimming pools. And while 29% of all countries rank alcohol consumption as a major contributor to drowning mortality, only 26% report national regulations restricting alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies. Clearly, there is great potential for progress, and those countries in which legislation has been developed can serve as a model for others interested in improving their legislation.

Progress is mixed for drowning prevention interventions

Progress on actions for drowning prevention recommended in the UN resolution presents a mixed picture (Fig. 39). On a positive note, a large majority of countries report at least one national law to set out minimum safety requirements for domestic passenger vessels. With 28% of countries reporting flooding as a major contributor to drowning deaths, an encouraging 73% of countries undertake community-based efforts to manage flood risks at the national level. To further mitigate drowning risks associated with adverse weather events, 81% of countries report providing freely available weather alerts and 71% of countries have advanced, national cyclone/flood/tsunami warning systems.

Less positively, with children aged 14 years or under accounting for 43% of the global drowning burden, less than a quarter of countries incorporate swimming and water safety training into national school curricula, and less than a third have national programmes providing safe places for pre-school children with trained carers (both of which are WHO-recommended drowning prevention interventions).

Furthermore, despite a third of countries reporting ponds and ditches near homes as common drowning locations, only 33% of countries run accessible national programmes to train bystanders in safe rescue and resuscitation or report national-level community resilience programmes such as reducing community exposure to environmental hazards, lessening vulnerability of people and property, implementing wise management of land and the environment, and improving preparedness for adverse events. Notwithstanding their many benefits, only 46% of countries report running national mass media awareness campaigns on drowning risks of any kind.

Drowning data are lacking

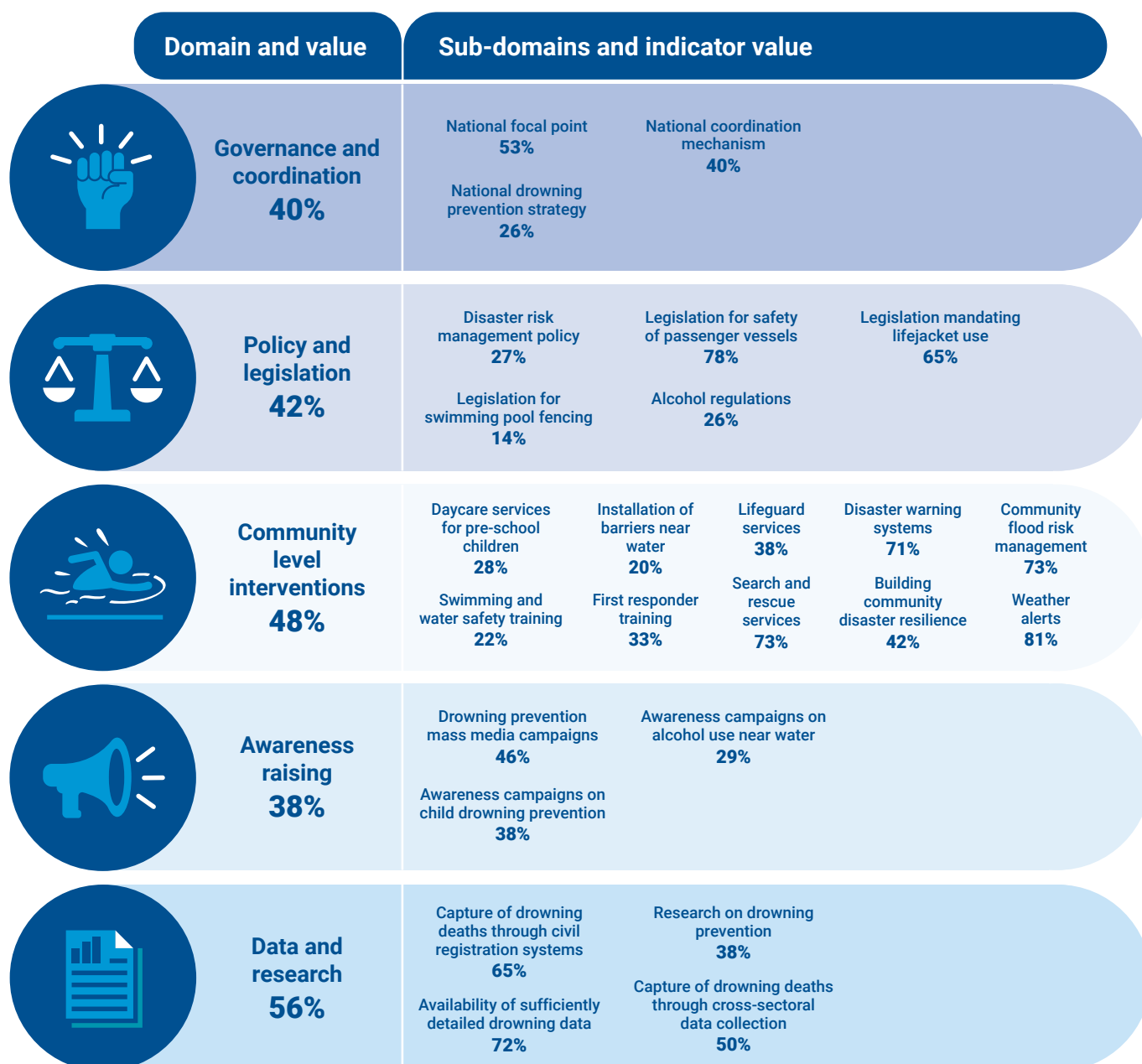
Just under two-thirds of countries routinely collect data on drowning deaths through CRVS systems. While a variety of different sectors report collecting drowning data across countries, their level of involvement is highly variable.

Current status of global drowning prevention against actions listed in the UNGA resolution

Across the five key domains around which this report is structured, and which align with the UN resolution on drowning prevention, the greatest areas of activity are

within the data and research domain (56%) followed by the community level interventions domain (48%), the policy and legislation domain (42%), the governance and coordination domain (40%) and finally, the awareness raising domain (38%) Fig. 39).

Fig. 39. Current status of global drowning prevention against actions listed in the UNGA resolution





A team of health workers travel by boat to provide outreach service to remote villages in Fiji. © WHO / Yoshi Shimizu

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SECTION 8:

Potential for progress

Progress is possible and – albeit gradually – it is happening. Reductions in drowning deaths in some high-burden countries are visible, and successful experiences can be emulated by countries with similar risk profiles.

The commitments in the UN resolution on drowning prevention offer a way forward for all stakeholders working to prevent drowning. Governments must develop strategies that are rooted in evidence and supported by high-quality data, underpinned by strong laws and resources, and that involve all relevant sectors. Academia and civil society must continue to help generate evidence and hold policy makers to account.

Priority areas for future progress

This first ever Global status report on drowning prevention indicates key priority areas for future progress, accelerating country uptake of the recommendations in the UN and WHA resolutions on drowning, including through the following six priority action areas:

1. Strengthening multisectoral action to address the broad range of drowning risks:

Many organizations, initiatives and partnerships exist across areas of drowning prevention, including advocacy, data collection, evidence-building and research, and design/implementation at all levels. Within the UN, many agencies have the capability to integrate drowning prevention into their strategies and plans and thereby forge links with multiple health and sustainable development agendas. In 2023, WHO launched the first Global Alliance for Drowning Prevention, uniting UN partners and NGOs working to address drowning at the global level. The Alliance aims to support global collaboration and enhance multisectoral coordination for effective, sustainable and cross-cutting drowning prevention efforts to accelerate of country-level action towards a world free from the burden of drowning.

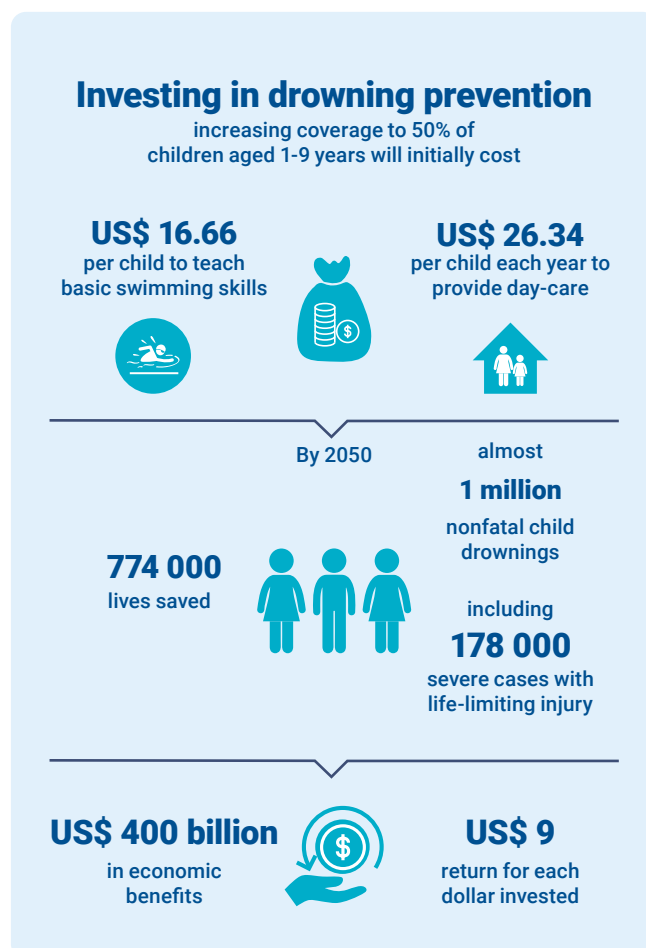
2. Increasing understanding of scale of problem as a public health, development, and equity issue:

Drowning exacerbates health and socioeconomic inequities (24). Poorer communities in all countries

generally bear the greatest burden in terms of lives lost and economic pressures and have the least resources to implement recommended drowning prevention interventions, denying those most at risk the resources needed to ensure their safety. Drowning is also a development issue, with some countries losing the equivalent of about 3% of their annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to fatal and nonfatal drownings.

3. Increasing funds for proven strategies: The return on investment in drowning prevention is known to be high – for example, increasing coverage (globally) to 50% of children aged 1–9 years with two proven strategies alone (swim skills and day care) could save 774 000 lives by 2050, and save US\$ 400bn in lost productivity and the medical and rehabilitation costs associated with drowning victims who survive (24) (see Fig. 40).

Fig. 40. Costs and benefits of investing in drowning prevention



4. Expanding the focus to include more at-risk

population groups: To date, WHO drowning prevention guidance has largely focused on preventing drowning among the population with highest burden – children aged 1–14 years. Data collection for this report highlights other populations who are at heightened risk, many for whom prevention is not substantially addressed through existing WHO technical resources. This includes older people (particularly those aged 70 years and above); individuals working in fishing, construction, transport and maritime sectors; populations increasingly exposed to the effects of climate change; and individuals who do not have access to safe transport options over water. Further, concerns regarding life-threatening migration over water and rates of suicide and self-harm in many countries have identified adjacent agendas which ultimately contribute to the global drowning burden. The evidence base for developing effective, scalable interventions to address these complex emerging priorities is lean, meaning additional collaboration with partners involved in healthy ageing, occupational safety, migration and mental health is required to drive forward cross-cutting and mutually beneficial solutions.

5. Matching research more closely to gaps in

knowledge: The research community is a critical partner in helping understand the true magnitude and context of drowning and enabling the development of targeted drowning-prevention initiatives. However, only 38% of countries report research organizations and academic institutions as contributing to drowning prevention efforts. Stronger data on lesser understood risk factors for drowning could help strengthen knowledge and action to prevent deaths linked to these factors. Further evidence is needed on the effectiveness of drowning prevention interventions across a variety of settings, ensuring that efforts are reducing drowning deaths and guidance exists to ensure their effective replicability. Further evidence is needed to inform the design and adaptation of drowning-prevention interventions to target vulnerabilities and exposures in a changing climate.

6. Increasing public awareness of the problem and

solutions: Governments and communities in many high-income countries and some low- and middle-

income countries have made progress on drowning prevention, often by creating public awareness campaigns that are:

- directed at specific risk factors, such as ensuring adult supervision of young children or reducing exposure to water hazards;
- coordinated with practical interventions such as community child care, basic swimming lessons, and low-cost protective items such as well covers and playpens;
- linked to strengthened enforcement of regulations.

World Drowning Prevention Day, held annually on 25 July, is a global advocacy event that serves as an opportunity to highlight the tragic and profound impact of drowning on families and communities, and offer life-saving solutions to prevent it. This is a key annual opportunity for increased focus, performing stocktakes, and setting new commitments or accountability for progress against existing commitments and actions. The day provides an ideal platform to increase awareness of drowning at all levels – from decision-makers to communities – and is supported each year by campaign resources developed and made publicly available by WHO.

Costs of inaction are intolerable

The drowning crisis requires political will commensurate with its scale and urgency. If we do not invest more in drowning prevention, by 2050, over 7.2 million people, mainly children, could die, and almost 19.1 million people could sustain injuries so severe in nonfatal drowning incidents that around 3.4 million will be left with long-term disabilities. And in terms of the economic burden, by 2050 fatal and nonfatal drowning incidents could generate total economic losses of about US\$ 4 trillion.

Increasing global investment in just two measures to prevent drowning among children – day-care for pre-school children, and teaching school-age children basic swim skills – could help protect millions of lives in countries with high rates of drowning.

Conclusion

This report confirms that drowning prevention is multidisciplinary, multisectoral, and bigger than any single sector or organization can handle alone. As such, it encourages everyone concerned to collaborate, create new knowledge, reach further into the communities most vulnerable to drowning, form new partnerships, especially with those not yet engaged in drowning prevention, and capitalize on the exciting momentum being generated.

Drowning prevention is an issue of equity, so we must prioritize those most affected, historically marginalized, and excluded; seek out different perspectives and work to create opportunities for new and inclusive forms of leadership.

Everyone should have safe access to water and be able to enjoy water safely. This report, alongside the UN and WHA resolutions, can help lead the way.







A woman wearing a snorkel in chin-deep water while spearfishing in Papua New Guinea. © RNLI / Zackary Canepari



SECTION 9:

Country and territory profiles

ALBANIA

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

15 (2023)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 26 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

0.9 (2021)

^a Data from Lifesaving Organization - lifeguards on the coast

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Military

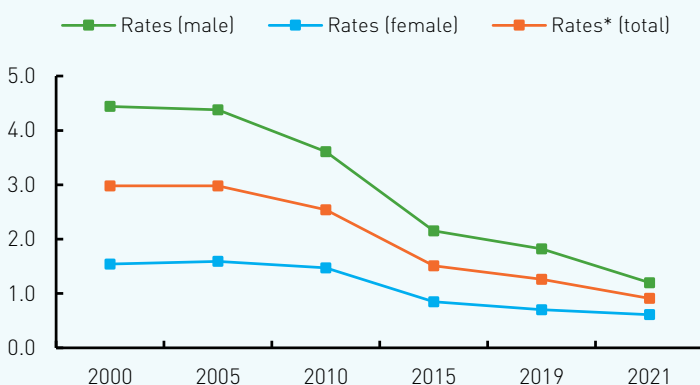
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Blue Flag Albania

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NATIONAL
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	SUB-NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION^c

2 811 655

INCOME GROUP^d

Upper middle income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

7 570

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

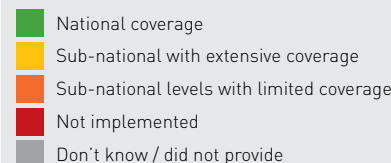
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

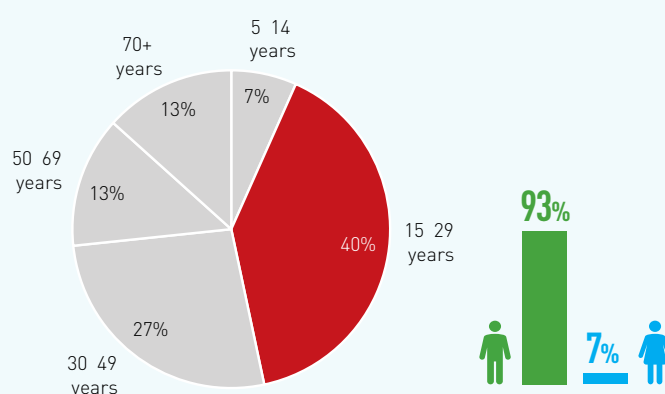
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	■
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	■
Barriers installed to limit access to water	■
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	■
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	■
Operational search and rescue service present	■
Free weather alerts available	■
Operational disaster warning systems	■
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	■
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	■

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	■
Campaigns on child safety	■
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	■



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Lifesaving Organization - lifeguards on the coast (2023)

ARGENTINA

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

458 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 320 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER
100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

0.7 (2021)

^a Data from Ministry of Health

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR
DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Maritime Safety | Sport and Leisure | Military / Coastguard

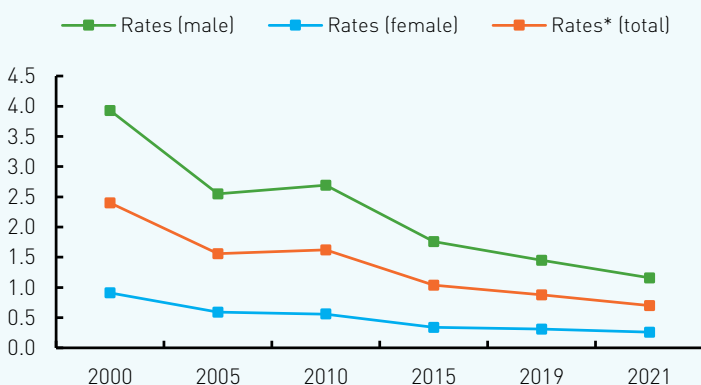
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING
PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Research organizations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	SUB-NATIONAL
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	SUB-NATIONAL

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION^c

45 538 401

INCOME GROUP^d

Upper middle
income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

12 520

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

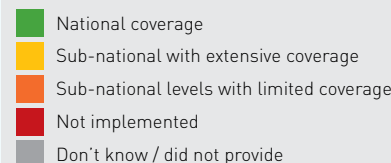
Age of victim		Sex of victim	
Type of water body		Activity at time of drowning	

INTERVENTIONS

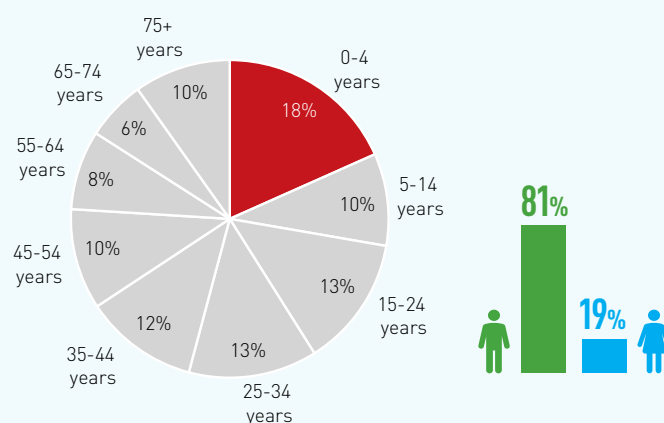
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	
Barriers installed to limit access to water	
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	
Operational search and rescue service present	
Free weather alerts available	
Operational disaster warning systems	
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	
Campaigns on child safety	
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Ministry of Health (2021)

ARMENIA

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

27 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 31 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER
100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

1.1 (2021)

^a Data from Statistical Committee of the Republic of Armenia

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR
DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Police | Fisheries

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING
PREVENTION:

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies
drowning

DON'T KNOW

Legislation for fencing around **private** swimming pools

DON'T KNOW

Legislation for fencing around **public** swimming pools

DON'T KNOW

Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger
water transport

DON'T KNOW

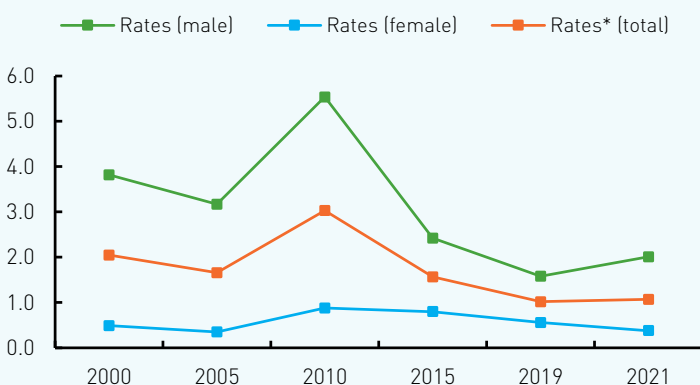
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating

NO

Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales
near public waterbodies

NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION^c

2 943 393

INCOME GROUP^d

Upper middle
income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

7 330

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

Age of victim



Sex of victim



Type of water body



Activity at time of drowning



INTERVENTIONS

Daycare services provided for pre-school children



Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum



Barriers installed to limit access to water



Lifeguards present at public swimming venues



Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available



Operational search and rescue service present



Free weather alerts available



Operational disaster warning systems



Community resilience for managing flood risk exists



Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning



AWARENESS RAISING

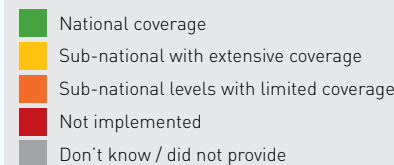
Drowning prevention mass media campaigns



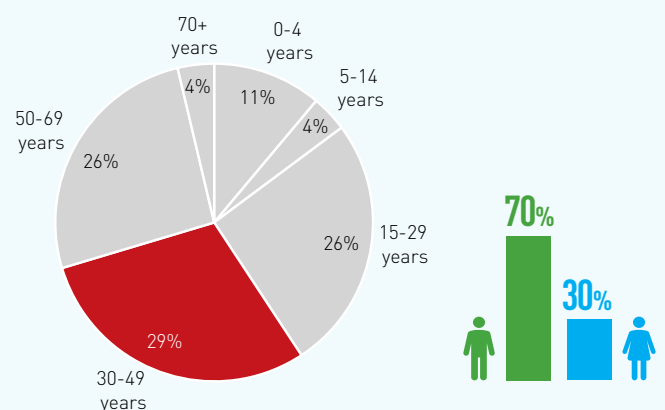
Campaigns on child safety



Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol
before or during aquatic activities



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Statistical Committee of the Republic of Armenia (2022)

AUSTRALIA

POPULATION^c

26 451 124

INCOME GROUP^d

High income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

63 140

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)^d World Bank Income Groups

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

351 (2023)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 200 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

0.8 (2021)

^a Data from Royal Life Saving Society - Australia^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Transport | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Sport and Leisure | Education | Tourism | Military / Coastguard | Fisheries | Emergency Management

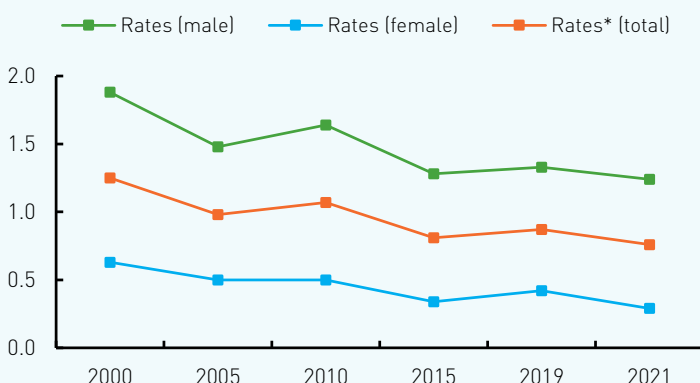
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Research organizations | Search and rescue organizations | Fisher associations | KidSafe | FarmSafe | Emergency service providers | Indigenous land and sea managers

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NATIONAL
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	SUB-NATIONAL
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NATIONAL
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	SUB-NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	SUB-NATIONAL

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

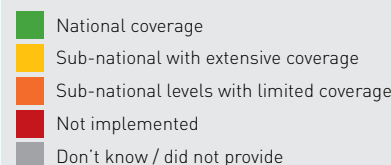
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

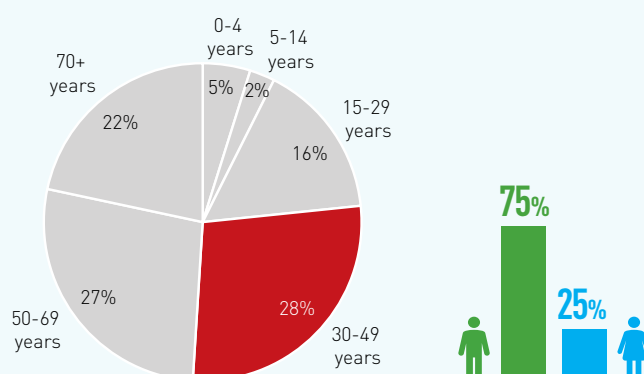
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	■
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	■
Barriers installed to limit access to water	■
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	■
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	■
Operational search and rescue service present	■
Free weather alerts available	■
Operational disaster warning systems	■
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	■
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	■

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	■
Campaigns on child safety	■
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	■



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Royal Life Saving Society - Australia (2023)

AUSTRIA

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

40 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 39 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER
100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

0.4 (2021)

^a Data from Statistics Austria

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR
DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:
Health | Police | Sport and Leisure | Education

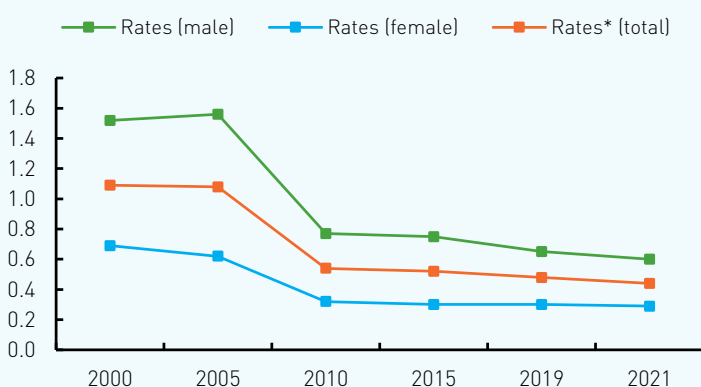
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING
PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Research organizations
| Search and rescue organizations | Fisher associations | Austrian Road
Safety Board

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	SUB-NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION^c

9 130 429

INCOME GROUP^d

High income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

55 070

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

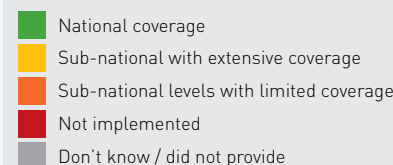
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

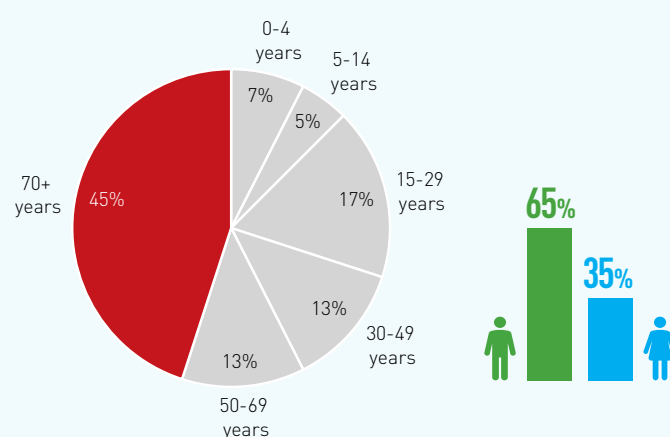
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	Orange
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	Green
Barriers installed to limit access to water	Orange
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	Yellow
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	Yellow
Operational search and rescue service present	Green
Free weather alerts available	Red
Operational disaster warning systems	Red
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	Orange
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	Yellow

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	Red
Campaigns on child safety	Yellow
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	Red



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Statistics Austria (2022)

BAHAMAS

POPULATION^c

399 440

INCOME GROUP^d

High income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

31 990

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)^d World Bank Income Groups

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

9 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 25 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

6.4 (2021)

^a Data from Royal Bahamas Police Force^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Maritime Safety | Sport and Leisure | Education

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Search and rescue organizations | Let's Swim Bahamas Foundation | Ocean Guardians International | Atlantis Paradise Island

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning

DON'T KNOW

Legislation for fencing around **private** swimming pools

NO

Legislation for fencing around **public** swimming pools

NO

Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport

NATIONAL

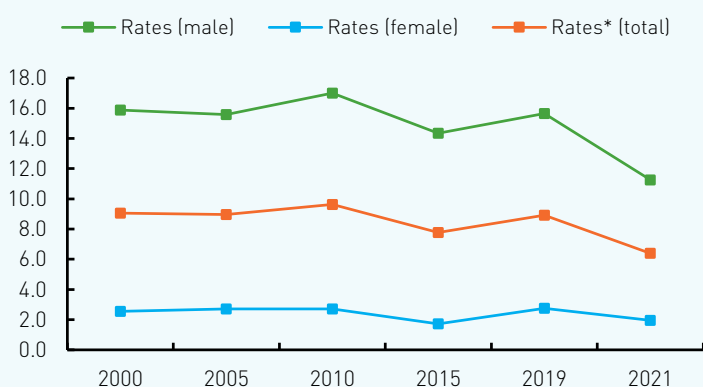
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating

NO

Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies

NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

Age of victim



Sex of victim



Type of water body



Activity at time of drowning



INTERVENTIONS

Daycare services provided for pre-school children



Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum



Barriers installed to limit access to water



Lifeguards present at public swimming venues



Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available



Operational search and rescue service present



Free weather alerts available



Operational disaster warning systems



Community resilience for managing flood risk exists



Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning



AWARENESS RAISING

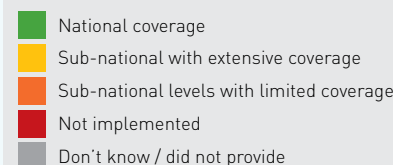
Drowning prevention mass media campaigns



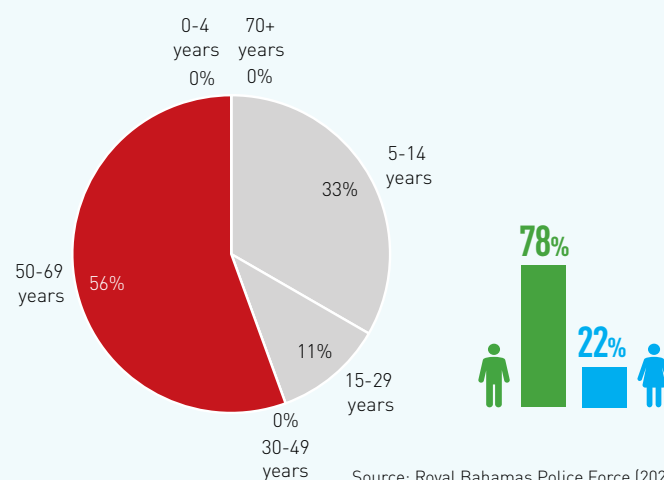
Campaigns on child safety



Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



BAHRAIN

POPULATION^c

1 569 666

INCOME GROUP^d

High income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

28 280

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)^d World Bank Income Groups

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

19 (2020)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 16 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

1.0 (2021)

^a Data from Ministry of Health^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Maritime Safety | Tourism | Military/Coastguard | Protection and Safety Department | Ministry of Commerce and Industry | Governorates through committees

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Fisher organizations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	SUB-NATIONAL
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	SUB-NATIONAL

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

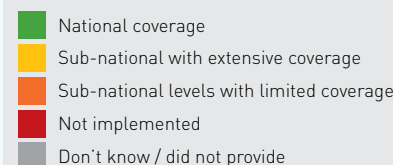
Age of victim		Sex of victim	
Type of water body		Activity at time of drowning	

INTERVENTIONS

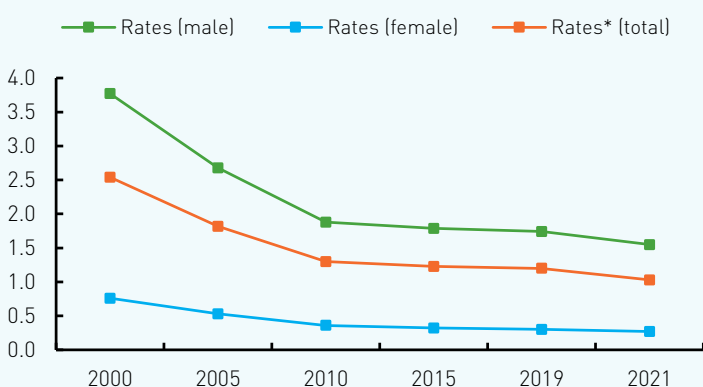
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	
Barriers installed to limit access to water	
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	
Operational search and rescue service present	
Free weather alerts available	
Operational disaster warning systems	
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	
Campaigns on child safety	
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	



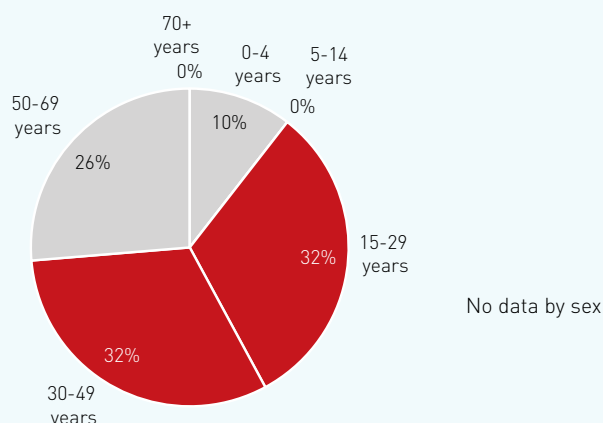
RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Ministry of Health (2020)

BANGLADESH

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

21 112 (2018)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 9 600 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER
100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

5.7 (2021)

^a Data from Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR
DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Disaster Risk Reduction | Sport and Leisure | Education | Tourism | Military / Coastguard | Fisheries | Ministry of Women and Child Affairs | Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Authority

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING
PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Research organizations | Bangladesh Red Crescent Society | BRAC | National Alliance for Drowning Prevention

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning

DON'T KNOW

Legislation for fencing around **private** swimming pools

NO

Legislation for fencing around **public** swimming pools

NO

Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport

DON'T KNOW

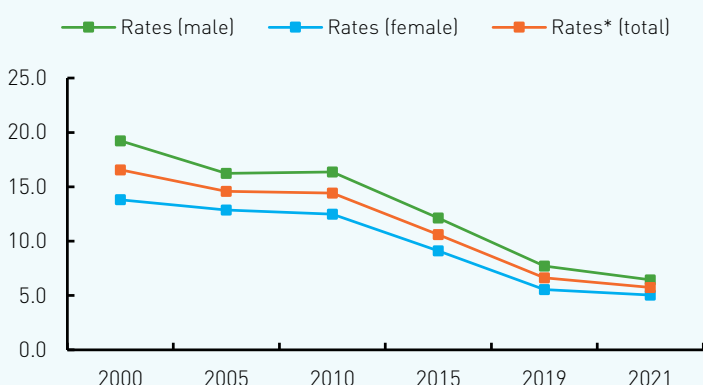
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating

NATIONAL

Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies

NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION^c

171 466 990

INCOME GROUP^d

Lower middle income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

2 860

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

Age of victim



Sex of victim



Type of water body



Activity at time of drowning



INTERVENTIONS

Daycare services provided for pre-school children



Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum



Barriers installed to limit access to water



Lifeguards present at public swimming venues



Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available



Operational search and rescue service present



Free weather alerts available



Operational disaster warning systems



Community resilience for managing flood risk exists



Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning



AWARENESS RAISING

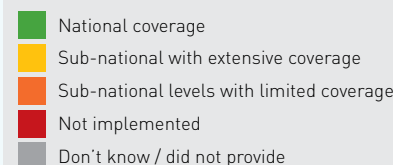
Drowning prevention mass media campaigns



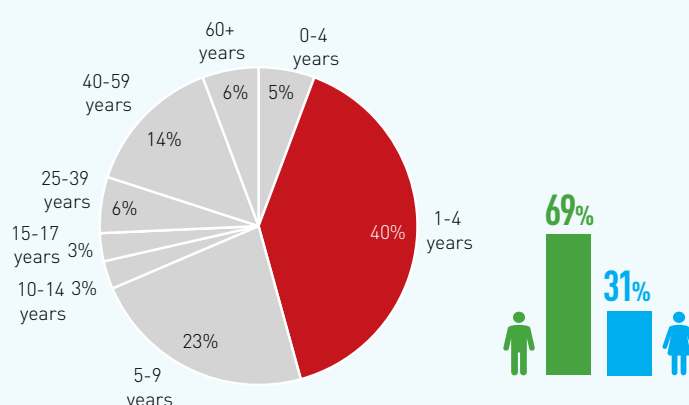
Campaigns on child safety



Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey (2018)

BELARUS

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

395 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: **350 (2021)**

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

3.8 (2021)

^a Data from Ministry of Emergency Situations

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

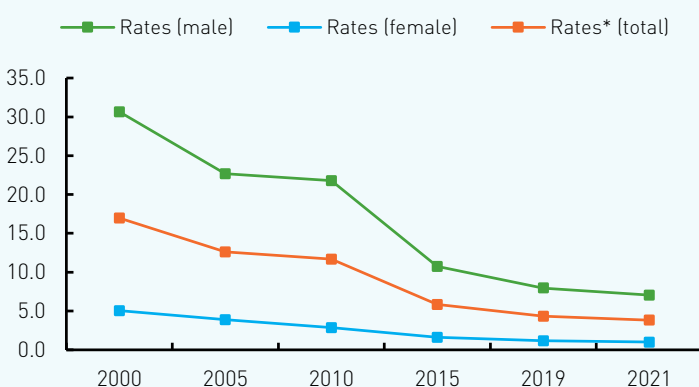
Health | Police | Education | Belarusian Republican Water Rescue Society (OSVOD) | Ministry of Emergency Situations

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NATIONAL
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	SUB-NATIONAL

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION^c

9 115 680

INCOME GROUP^d

Upper middle income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

7 780

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

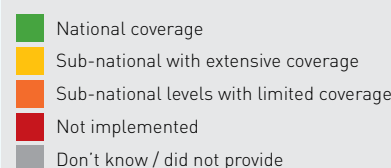
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

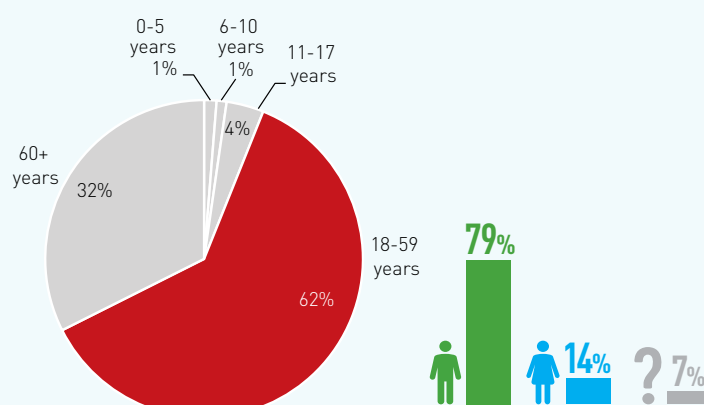
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	■
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	■
Barriers installed to limit access to water	■
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	■
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	■
Operational search and rescue service present	■
Free weather alerts available	■
Operational disaster warning systems	■
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	■
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	■

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	■
Campaigns on child safety	■
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	■



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Ministry of Emergency Situations (2022)

BELGIUM

POPULATION^c 11 712 893 **INCOME GROUP^d** High income **GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA** 54 530

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a: **58 (2020)**

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: **70 (2021)**

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b: **0.6 (2021)**

^a Data from Statbel - Statistical Office

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100-999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000-9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION ✗

NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY ✗

NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION ✗

GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:
Environment / Climate | Sport and Leisure | Education | Military / Coastguard

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:
Lifesaving organizations | Federation Belge Royale de Natation | Federation Francophone Belge de Natation

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	DON'T KNOW
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM ✓

MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✗	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

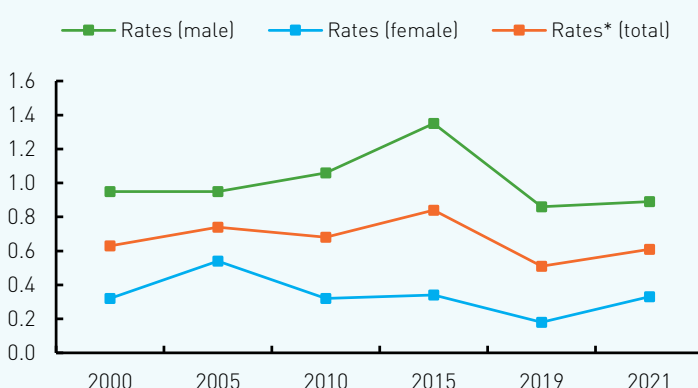
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	■
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	■
Barriers installed to limit access to water	■
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	■
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	■
Operational search and rescue service present	■
Free weather alerts available	■
Operational disaster warning systems	■
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	■
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	■

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	■
Campaigns on child safety	■
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	■

■ National coverage
■ Sub-national with extensive coverage
■ Sub-national levels with limited coverage
■ Not implemented
■ Don't know / did not provide

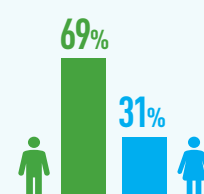
RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate
Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000-2021

SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

No data by age



Source: Statbel - Statistical Office (2020)

BELIZE

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

25 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 16 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

4.0 (2021)

^a Data from Ministry of Health and Wellness

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

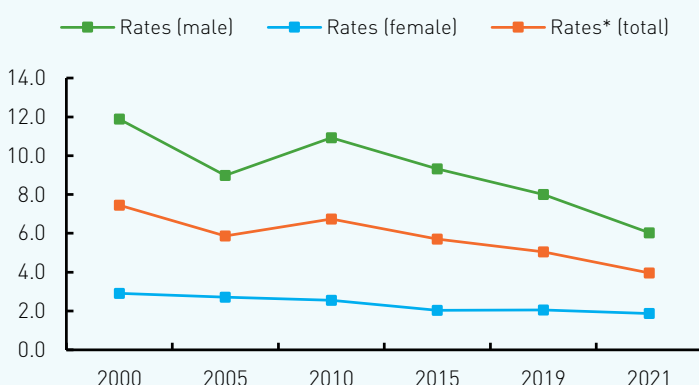
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Search and rescue organizations | Young Men's / Women's Christian Association | Scout Association of Belize

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	DON'T KNOW
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	SUB-NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION^c

411 106

INCOME GROUP^d

Upper middle income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

7 190

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

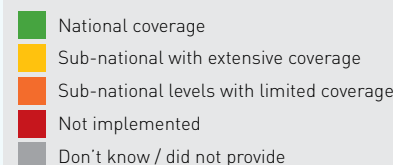
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

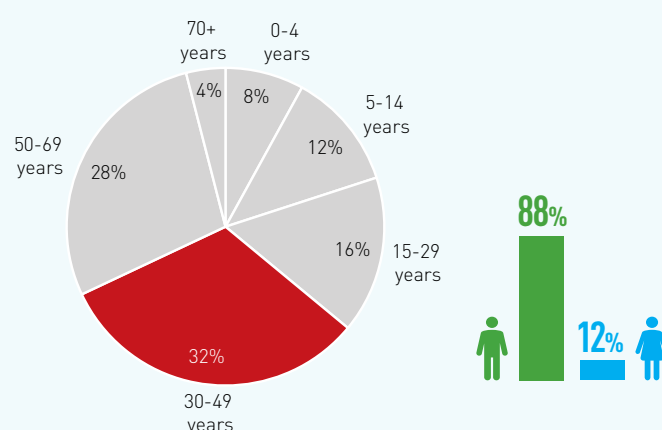
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	■
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	■
Barriers installed to limit access to water	■
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	■
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	■
Operational search and rescue service present	■
Free weather alerts available	■
Operational disaster warning systems	■
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	■
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	■

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	■
Campaigns on child safety	■
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	■



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Ministry of Health and Wellness (2022)

BENIN

POPULATION^c

14 111 034

INCOME GROUP^d

Lower middle income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

1 440

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)^d World Bank Income Groups

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

79 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 1 000 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

7.7 (2021)

^a Data from National Group of Firefighters (GNSP)^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Transport | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Sport and Leisure | Education | Tourism | Fisheries | Groupement National de Sapeurs | Marine Nationale

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Swimming associations | Fisher associations | ONG Direct Aid

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

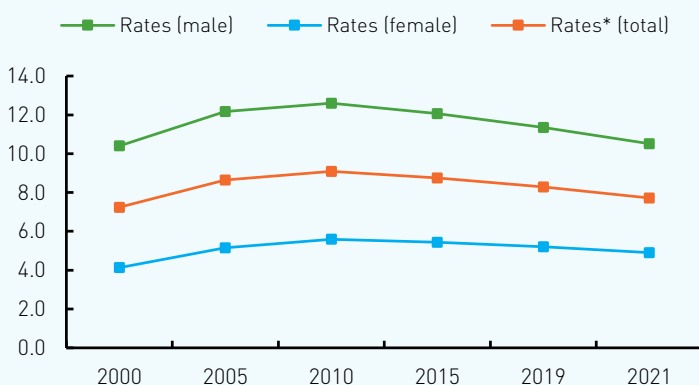
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	
Barriers installed to limit access to water	
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	
Operational search and rescue service present	
Free weather alerts available	
Operational disaster warning systems	
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	
Campaigns on child safety	
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	

	National coverage
	Sub-national with extensive coverage
	Sub-national levels with limited coverage
	Not implemented
	Don't know / did not provide

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME

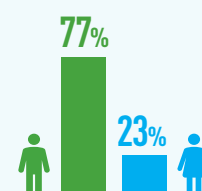


* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

No data by age



Source: National Group of Firefighters (GNSP) (2022)

BERMUDA

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

4 (2018)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: NO GHE (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER
100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

NO GHE (2021)

^a Data from Ministry of Health

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR
DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Transport | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Sport and Leisure | Education | Tourism | Military / Coastguard | Lifeguard Service | Department of Parks

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING
PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NATIONAL

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME

Global Health Estimate data not available

POPULATION^c

64 698

INCOME GROUP^d

High income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

13 4640

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

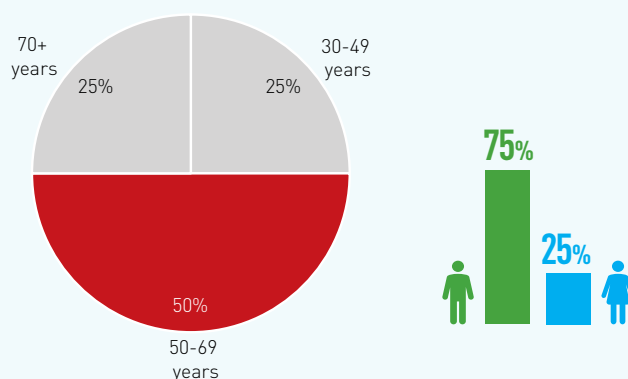
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	✓
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	✓
Barriers installed to limit access to water	✓
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	✓
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	✓
Operational search and rescue service present	✓
Free weather alerts available	✓
Operational disaster warning systems	✓
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	✓
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	✓

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	Not implemented
Campaigns on child safety	Not implemented
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	Not implemented

National coverage	Green square
Sub-national with extensive coverage	Yellow square
Sub-national levels with limited coverage	Orange square
Not implemented	Red square
Don't know / did not provide	Grey square

SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Ministry of Health (2018)

BHUTAN

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

68 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 23 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER
100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

3.0 (2021)

^a Data from Ministry of Health

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR
DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Disaster Risk Reduction | Education

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING
PREVENTION:

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies
drowning

NO

Legislation for fencing around **private** swimming pools

DON'T KNOW

Legislation for fencing around **public** swimming pools

DON'T KNOW

Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger
water transport

DON'T KNOW

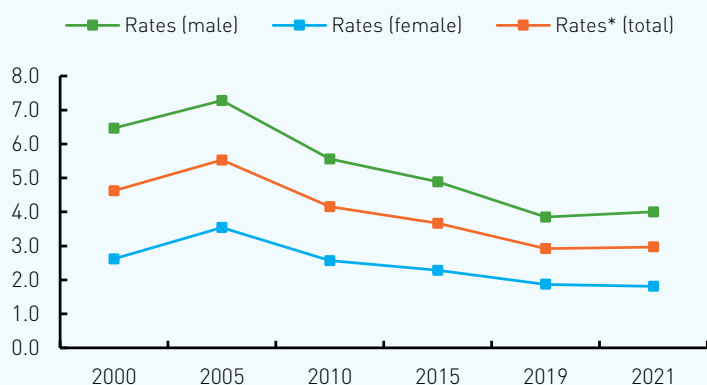
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating

NO

Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales
near public waterbodies

NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION^c

786 385

INCOME GROUP^d

Lower middle
income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

3 590

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

Age of victim



Sex of victim



Type of water body



Activity at time of drowning



INTERVENTIONS

Daycare services provided for pre-school children



Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum



Barriers installed to limit access to water



Lifeguards present at public swimming venues



Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available



Operational search and rescue service present



Free weather alerts available



Operational disaster warning systems



Community resilience for managing flood risk exists



Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning



AWARENESS RAISING

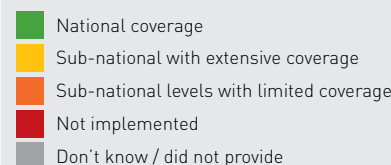
Drowning prevention mass media campaigns



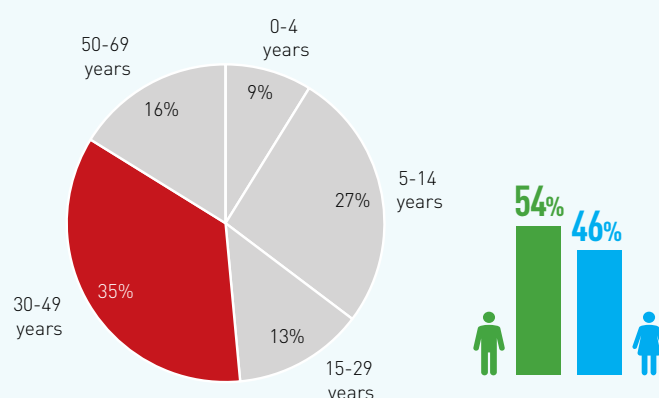
Campaigns on child safety



Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol
before or during aquatic activities



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Ministry of Health (2021)

BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF)

POPULATION^c

12 244 159

INCOME GROUP^d

Lower middle
income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

3 600

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)^d World Bank Income Groups

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

149 (2023)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 290 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

2.4 (2021)

^a Data from Ministry of Health and Sports^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and > 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Military / Coastguard

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Swimming associations | Research organizations | Search and rescue organizations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning

NATIONAL

Legislation for fencing around **private** swimming pools

NO

Legislation for fencing around **public** swimming pools

NO

Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport

NATIONAL

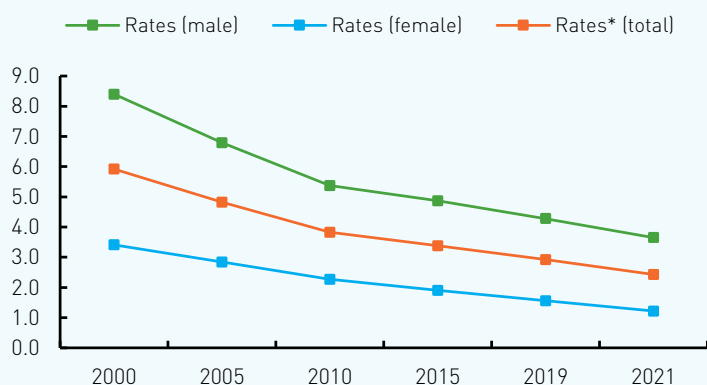
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating

NATIONAL

Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies

NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

Age of victim



Sex of victim



Type of water body



Activity at time of drowning



INTERVENTIONS

Daycare services provided for pre-school children



Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum



Barriers installed to limit access to water



Lifeguards present at public swimming venues



Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available



Operational search and rescue service present



Free weather alerts available



Operational disaster warning systems



Community resilience for managing flood risk exists



Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning



AWARENESS RAISING

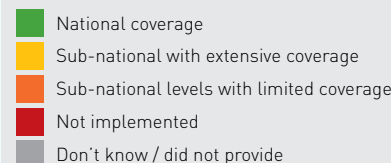
Drowning prevention mass media campaigns



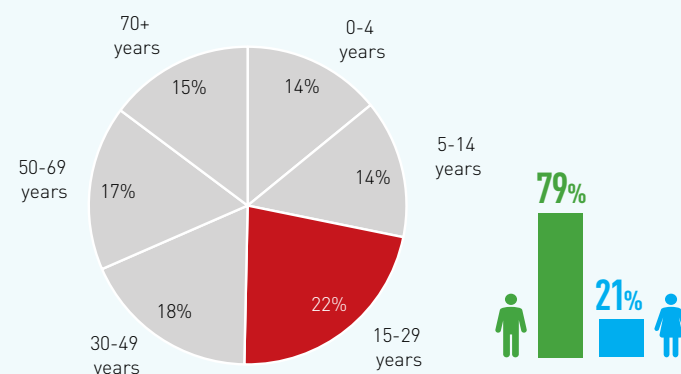
Campaigns on child safety



Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Ministry of Health and Sports (2023)

BRAZIL

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

4 836 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: **4 300 (2021)**

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER
100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

2.1 (2021)

^a Data from SIM - Mortality Information System

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100-999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000-9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR
DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Transport | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Environment / Climate | Sport and Leisure | Education | Tourism | Military / Coastguard | State District and Municipal Firefighters | Civil Defence | Public Prosecutor | Public Ministry of Labor | State District and Municipal legislative power

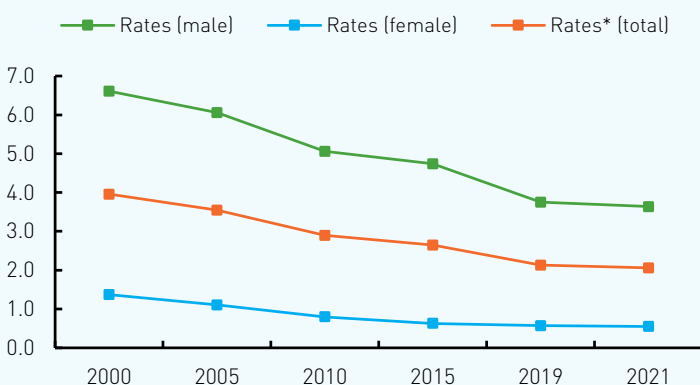
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING
PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Research organizations | Search and rescue organizations | Fisher associations | Ligas acadêmicas de emergência e de medicina de áreas remotas | Sociedades médicas como | ABRAMEDE e ABMAR | ONG de Cuidado Infantil | Cruz Vermelha | Associação Nacional das Empresas e Profissionais | Associação da Sociedade Civil

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	SUB-NATIONAL
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	SUB-NATIONAL
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000-2021

POPULATION^c

211 140 729

INCOME GROUP^d

Upper middle
income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

9 070

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

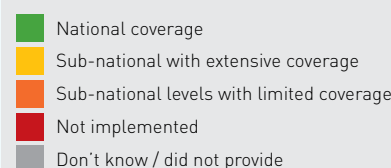
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✗	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

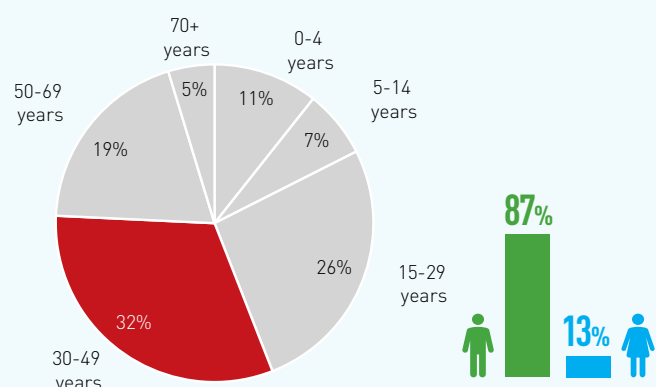
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	✓
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	✓
Barriers installed to limit access to water	✓
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	✓
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	✓
Operational search and rescue service present	✓
Free weather alerts available	✓
Operational disaster warning systems	✓
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	✓
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	✗

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	✓
Campaigns on child safety	✗
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	✓



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: SIM - Mortality Information System (2021)

BULGARIA

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

78 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 110 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER
100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

1.7 (2021)

^a Data from Ministry of Interior

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR
DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Disaster Risk Reduction | Sport and Leisure | Education

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING
PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Bulgarian Red Cross

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies
drowning

NATIONAL

Legislation for fencing around **private** swimming pools

NO

Legislation for fencing around **public** swimming pools

NATIONAL

Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger
water transport

NATIONAL

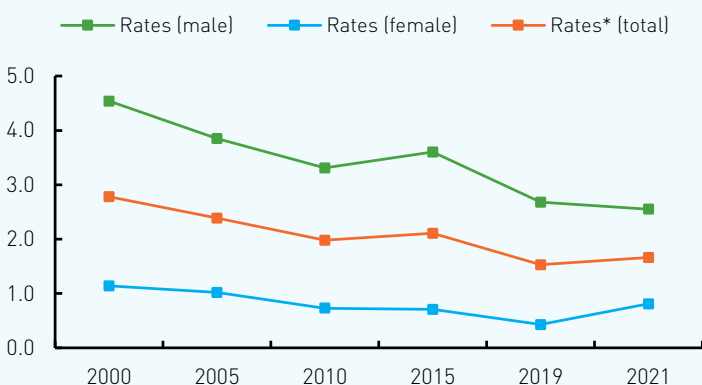
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating

NATIONAL

Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales
near public waterbodies

NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION^c

6 795 803

INCOME GROUP^d

Upper middle
income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

14 460

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

Age of victim



Sex of victim



Type of water body



Activity at time of drowning



INTERVENTIONS

Daycare services provided for pre-school children



Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum



Barriers installed to limit access to water



Lifeguards present at public swimming venues



Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available



Operational search and rescue service present



Free weather alerts available



Operational disaster warning systems



Community resilience for managing flood risk exists



Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning



AWARENESS RAISING

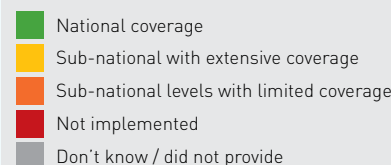
Drowning prevention mass media campaigns



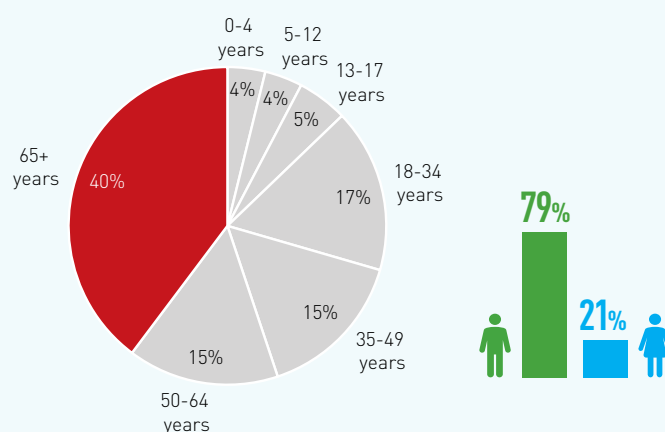
Campaigns on child safety



Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol
before or during aquatic activities



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Ministry of Interior (2022)

BURKINA FASO

POPULATION^c 23 025 776 | **INCOME GROUP^d** Low income | **GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA** 850

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

No data

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 1 600 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

7.4 (2021)

^a No data

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Transport | Disaster Risk Reduction | Tourism

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Search and rescue organizations | Red Cross Burkina Faso

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NO
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NO
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

Age of victim		Sex of victim	
Type of water body		Activity at time of drowning	

INTERVENTIONS

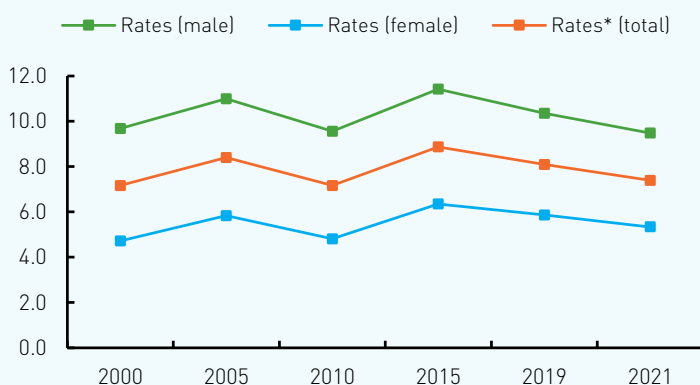
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	
Barriers installed to limit access to water	
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	
Operational search and rescue service present	
Free weather alerts available	
Operational disaster warning systems	
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	
Campaigns on child safety	
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	

	National coverage
	Sub-national with extensive coverage
	Sub-national levels with limited coverage
	Not implemented
	Don't know / did not provide

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

No data

BURUNDI

POPULATION^c

13 689 450

INCOME GROUP^d

Low income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

230

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)^d World Bank Income Groups

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

52 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 1 000 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

7.7 (2021)

^a Data from Ministry of Defense / Lake Fleet Unit^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Transport | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Environment / Climate | Sport and Leisure | Education | Military / Coastguard | Fisheries

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Fisher associations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning

NO

Legislation for fencing around **private** swimming pools

NO

Legislation for fencing around **public** swimming pools

NO

Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport

NATIONAL

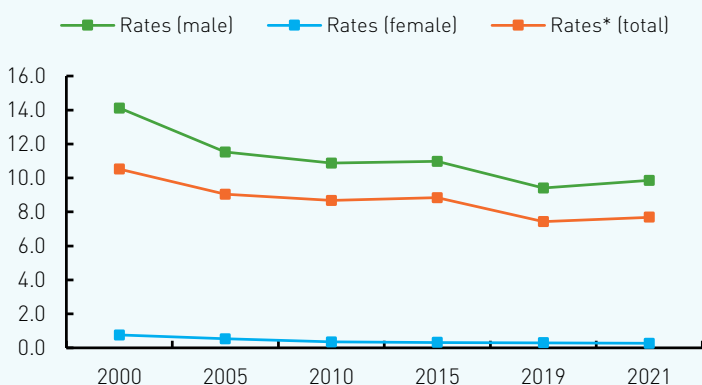
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating

NATIONAL

Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies

NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

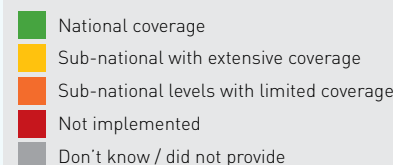
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

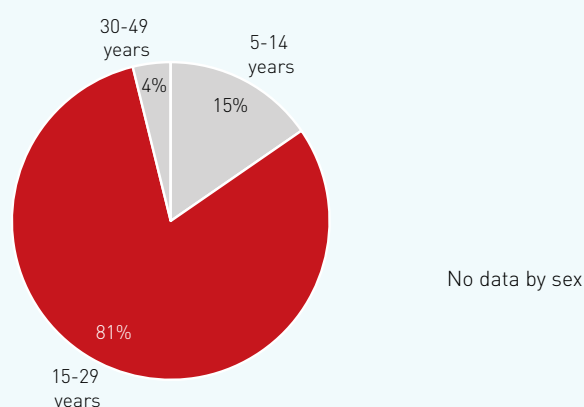
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	✓
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	✓
Barriers installed to limit access to water	✓
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	✓
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	✓
Operational search and rescue service present	✓
Free weather alerts available	✓
Operational disaster warning systems	✓
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	✓
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	✓

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	✓
Campaigns on child safety	✓
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	✓



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Ministry of Defense / Lake Fleet Unit (2022)

CABO VERDE

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

28 (2020)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 38 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER
100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

7.3 (2021)

^a Data from Ministry of Health

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR
DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Transport | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Environment / Climate | Sport and Leisure | Education | Tourism | Military / Coastguard | Fisheries | Camara Municipal and Bombeiros Municipal

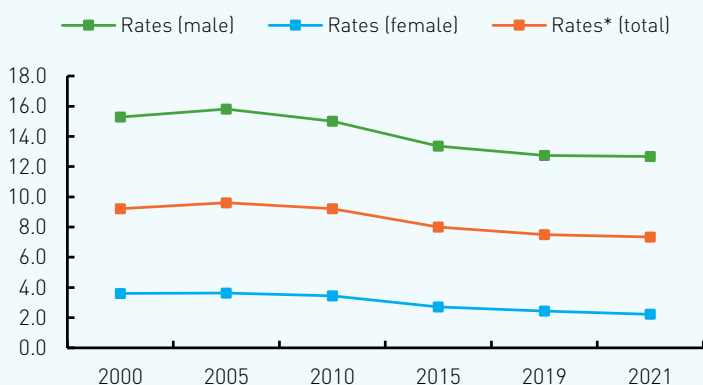
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING
PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Search and rescue organizations | Fisher associations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	DON'T KNOW
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	DON'T KNOW
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	DON'T KNOW
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NATIONAL

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION^c

522 331

INCOME GROUP^d

Lower middle
income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

4 280

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

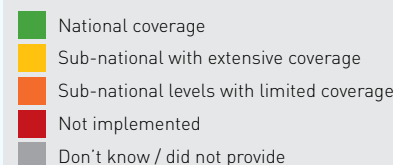
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✗	Activity at time of drowning	✗

INTERVENTIONS

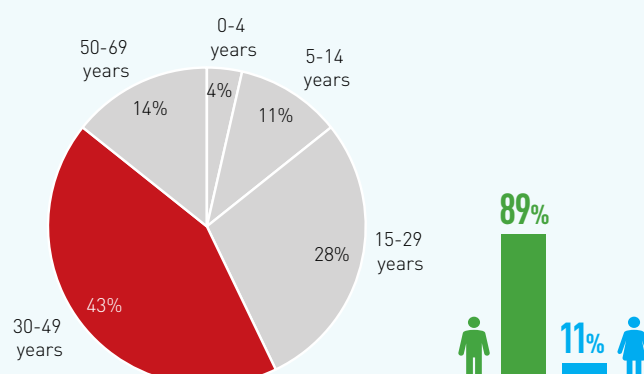
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	✗
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	✗
Barriers installed to limit access to water	✓
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	✓
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	✗
Operational search and rescue service present	✓
Free weather alerts available	✗
Operational disaster warning systems	✗
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	✗
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	✗

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	✓
Campaigns on child safety	✓
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	✓



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Ministry of Health (2020)

CAMBODIA

POPULATION^c

17 423 880

INCOME GROUP^d

Lower middle income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

1 810

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)^d World Bank Income Groups

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

27 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 1 300 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

7.6 (2021)

^a Data from National Committee for Disaster Management^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Transport | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Sport and Leisure | Education | Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology | Sub-National Administration

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Cambodia Red Cross | Save Children | Caritas | People in Need | Plan International Cambodia

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NATIONAL
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NO
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	SUB-NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

Age of victim		Sex of victim	
Type of water body		Activity at time of drowning	

INTERVENTIONS

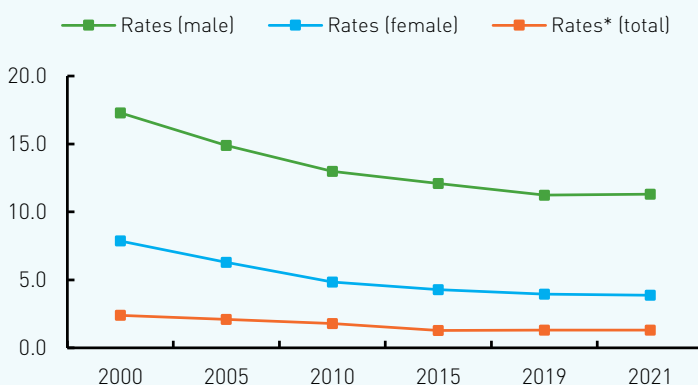
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	
Barriers installed to limit access to water	
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	
Operational search and rescue service present	
Free weather alerts available	
Operational disaster warning systems	
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	
Campaigns on child safety	
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	

	National coverage
	Sub-national with extensive coverage
	Sub-national levels with limited coverage
	Not implemented
	Don't know / did not provide

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

No data

CANADA

POPULATION^c

39 299 105

INCOME GROUP^d

High income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

53 930

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

323 (2020)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 300 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

0.8 (2021)

^a Data from Canada Vital Statistics^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Transport | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Environment / Climate | Sport and Leisure | Education | Military / Coastguard | Fisheries | National government research systems | Provincial housing | Provincial workplace safety | Public safety

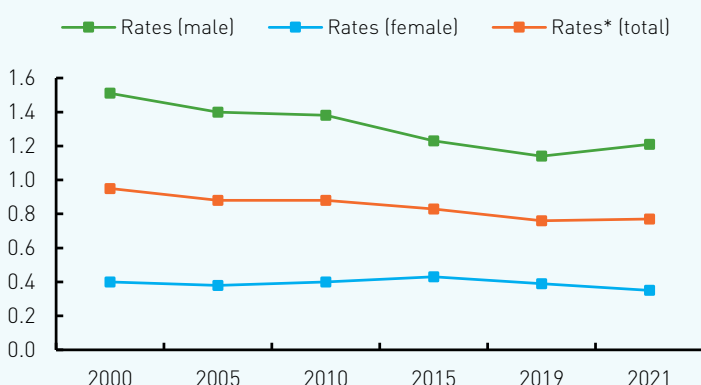
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Research organizations | Search and rescue organizations | Fisher associations | Drowning prevention foundations/spokespersons | Private industry

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	SUB-NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

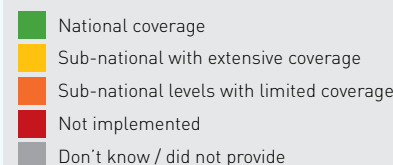
Age of victim		Sex of victim	
Type of water body		Activity at time of drowning	

INTERVENTIONS

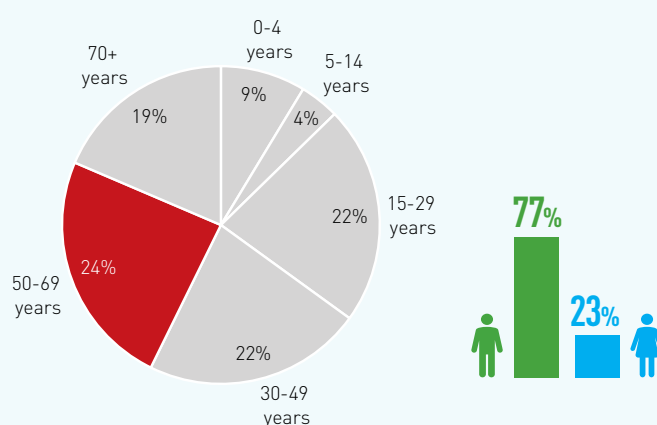
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	
Barriers installed to limit access to water	
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	
Operational search and rescue service present	
Free weather alerts available	
Operational disaster warning systems	
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	
Campaigns on child safety	
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Canada Vital Statistics (2020)

CHAD

POPULATION^c 19 319 064 | **INCOME GROUP^d** Low income | **GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA** 710

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a: **119 (2022)**

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: **1 400 (2021)**

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b: **7.8 (2021)**

^a Data from National Police

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION 

NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY 

NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION 

GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:
Police | Transport | Fisheries | Fire Department

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:





POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NO
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NO
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO











DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM 




MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:






Age of victim		Sex of victim	
Type of water body		Activity at time of drowning	

INTERVENTIONS

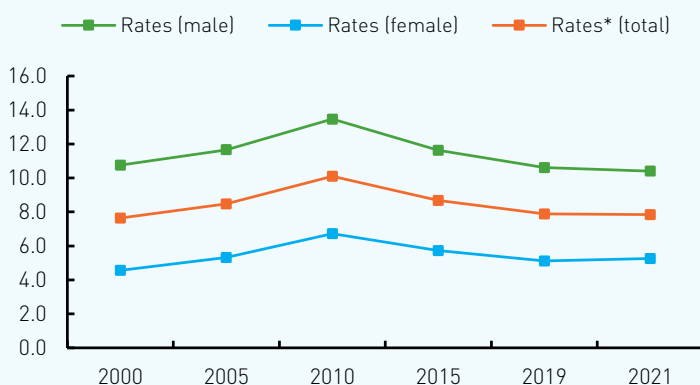
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	
Barriers installed to limit access to water	
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	
Operational search and rescue service present	
Free weather alerts available	
Operational disaster warning systems	
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	
Campaigns on child safety	
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	

	National coverage
	Sub-national with extensive coverage
	Sub-national levels with limited coverage
	Not implemented
	Don't know / did not provide

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate
Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

No data

CHILE

POPULATION^c 19 658 835 **INCOME GROUP^d** High income **GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA** 15 820

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

335 (2020)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 260 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

1.3 (2021)

^a Data from Ministry of Health

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Transport | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Environment / Climate | Sport and Leisure | Education | Tourism | Military / Coastguard | Fisheries | Association of Municipalities | Ministry of Social Development and Family | Ministry of Public Works | Ministry of Agriculture

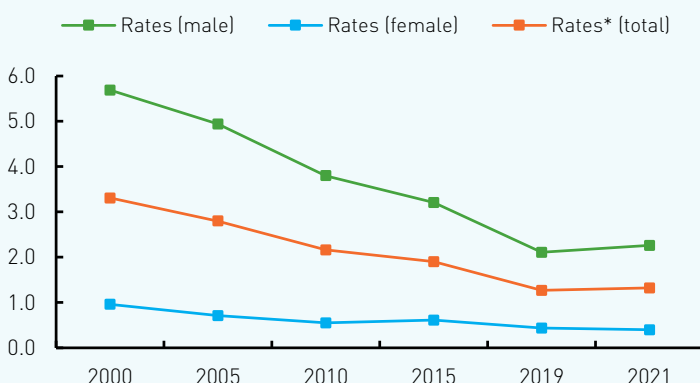
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Swimming associations | Research organizations | Search and rescue organizations | Fisher associations | Workers' mutual societies | Scientific societies | Aquatic Sports Federation | Chilean firefighters

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NATIONAL
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NATIONAL
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	SUB-NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NATIONAL

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

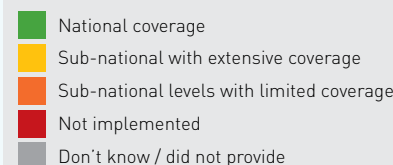
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

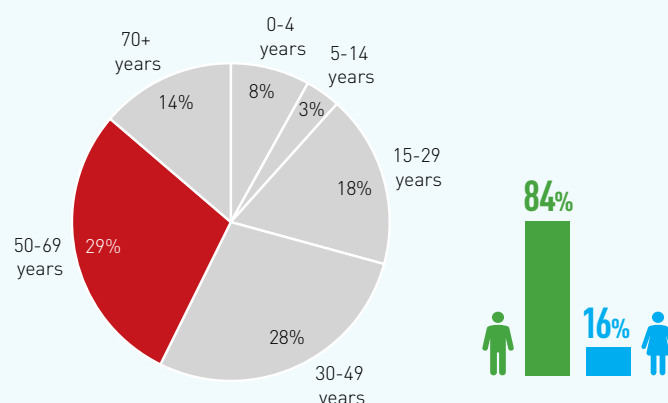
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	■
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	■
Barriers installed to limit access to water	■
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	■
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	■
Operational search and rescue service present	■
Free weather alerts available	■
Operational disaster warning systems	■
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	■
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	■

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	■
Campaigns on child safety	■
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	■



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Ministry of Health (2020)

CHINA

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

45 480 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 57 000 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER
100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

4.0 (2021)

^a Data from National death registration system

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR
DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Transport | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Environment / Climate | Sport and Leisure | Education | Tourism | Military | Coastguard | Fisheries | Fire and rescue

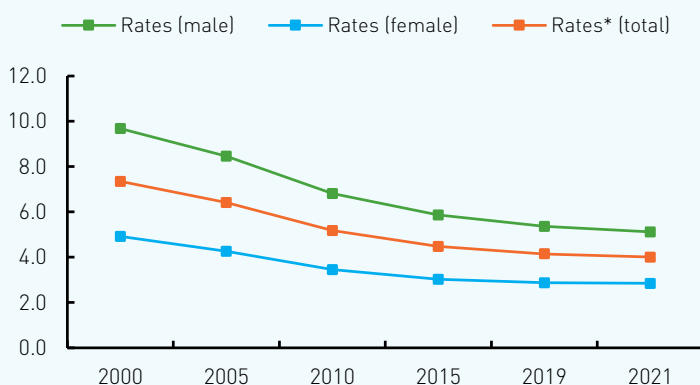
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING
PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Search and rescue organizations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NATIONAL
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	SUB-NATIONAL

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION^c

1 422 584 933

INCOME GROUP^d

Upper middle
income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

13 400

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

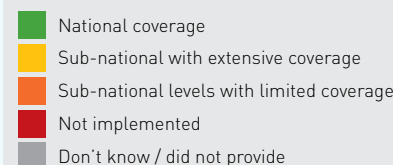
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✗	Activity at time of drowning	✗

INTERVENTIONS

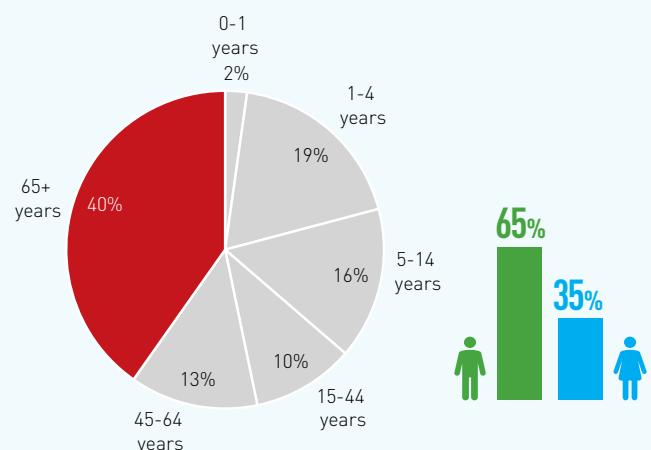
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	✓
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	✗
Barriers installed to limit access to water	✗
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	✓
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	✓
Operational search and rescue service present	✓
Free weather alerts available	✓
Operational disaster warning systems	✓
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	✓
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	✓

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	✓
Campaigns on child safety	✓
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	✗



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: National death registration system (2021)

HONG KONG SAR (CHINA)

POPULATION^c

7 442 734

INCOME GROUP^d

High income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

55 200

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)^d World Bank Income Groups

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

58 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: NO GHE (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

NO GHE (2021)

^a Data from Department of Health^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Environment / Climate | Sport and Leisure | Education | Fire Service Department | Labour Department

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	SUB-NATIONAL

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

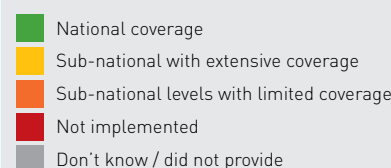
Age of victim		Sex of victim	
Type of water body		Activity at time of drowning	

INTERVENTIONS

Daycare services provided for pre-school children	
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	
Barriers installed to limit access to water	
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	
Operational search and rescue service present	
Free weather alerts available	
Operational disaster warning systems	
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	

AWARENESS RAISING

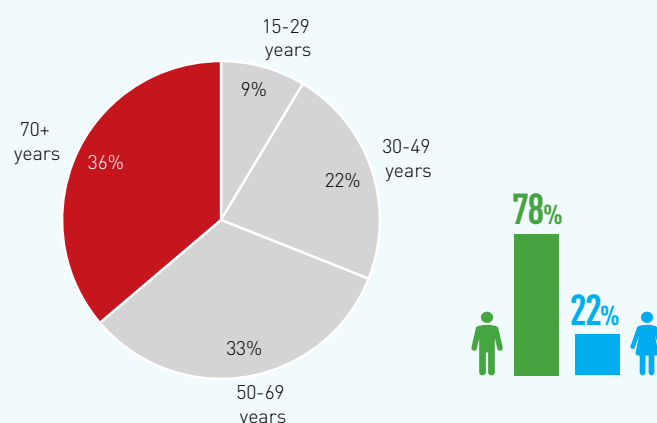
Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	
Campaigns on child safety	
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	



RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME

Global Health Estimate data not available

SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Department of Health (2022)

MACAO SAR (CHINA)

POPULATION^c

713 912

INCOME GROUP^d

High income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

43 940

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)^d World Bank Income Groups

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

7 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: NO GHE (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

NO GHE (2021)

^a Data from Statistics of Registration and Injury Prevention^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Transport | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Environment / Climate | Sport and Leisure | Education | Tourism | Military / Coastguard | Fisheries | Municipal Affairs Bureau

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	SUB-NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	SUB-NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	SUB-NATIONAL

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

Age of victim		Sex of victim	
Type of water body		Activity at time of drowning	

INTERVENTIONS

Daycare services provided for pre-school children	
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	
Barriers installed to limit access to water	
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	
Operational search and rescue service present	
Free weather alerts available	
Operational disaster warning systems	
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	

AWARENESS RAISING

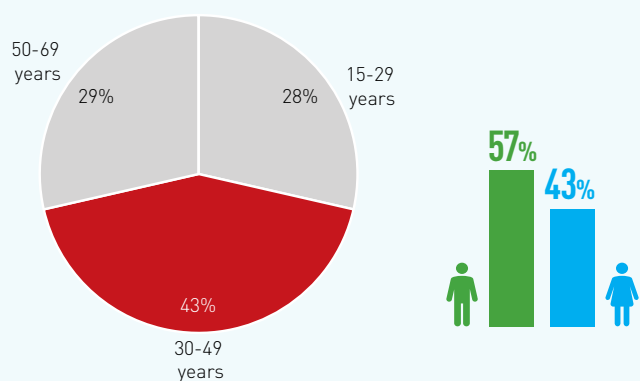
Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	
Campaigns on child safety	
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	

	National coverage
	Sub-national with extensive coverage
	Sub-national levels with limited coverage
	Not implemented
	Don't know / did not provide

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME

Global Health Estimate data not available

SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



COLOMBIA

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

850 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: **670 (2021)**

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER
100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

1.3 (2021)

^a Data from Integrated Social Protection Information System

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR
DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Transport | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Environment / Climate | Sport and Leisure | Education | Tourism | Military / Coastguard | Fisheries | Colombian Family Welfare Institute | Ministry of Housing | Civil defense | Firefighters

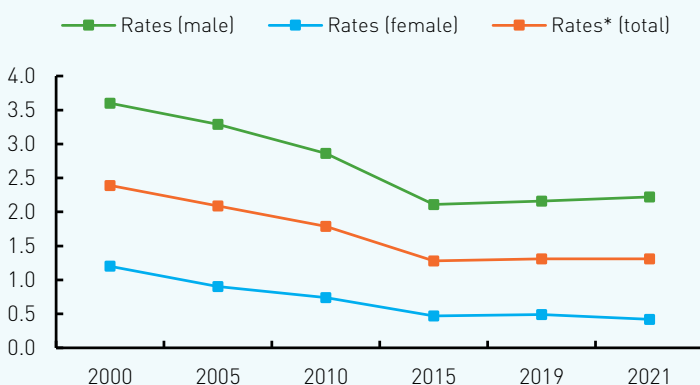
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Search and rescue organizations | Non-profit organizations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	DON'T KNOW
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NATIONAL
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	SUB-NATIONAL

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION^c

52 321 152

INCOME GROUP^d

Upper middle
income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

6 870

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

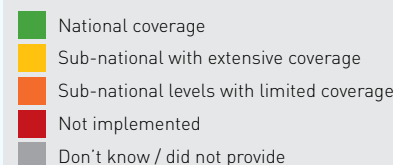
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

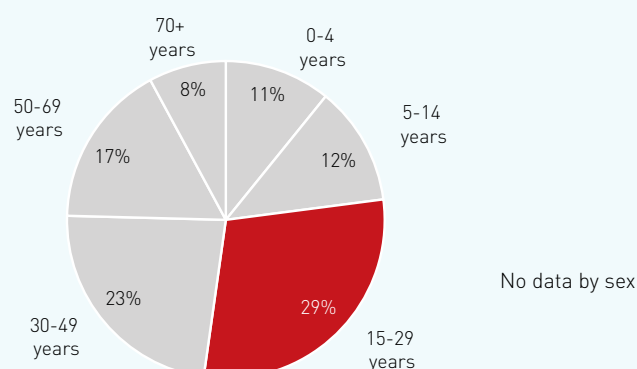
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	✓
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	✗
Barriers installed to limit access to water	✓
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	✓
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	✓
Operational search and rescue service present	✓
Free weather alerts available	✓
Operational disaster warning systems	✓
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	✓
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	✗

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	✗
Campaigns on child safety	✗
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	✗



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Integrated Social Protection Information System (2022)

COMOROS

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

58 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 35 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

4.3 (2021)

^a Data from Directorate of Fisheries

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Transport | Maritime Safety | Military / Coastguard | Fisheries | Direction Générale de Sécurité Civile | Fédération Comorienne de Natation | Fédération Comorienne des sports nautiques

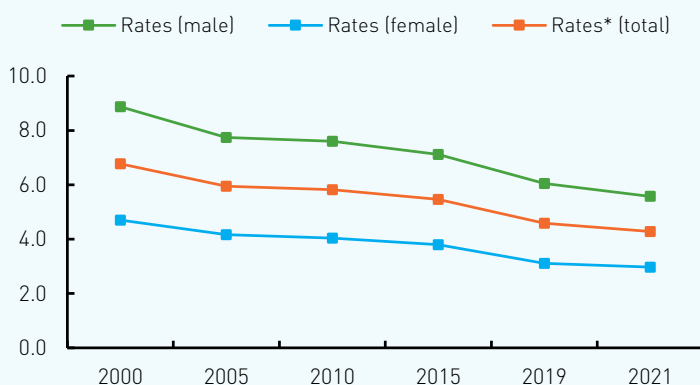
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Fisher associations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION^c

850 387

INCOME GROUP^d

Lower middle income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

1 600

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

Age of victim	✗	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✗	Activity at time of drowning	✗

INTERVENTIONS

Daycare services provided for pre-school children	✗
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	✗
Barriers installed to limit access to water	✗
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	✗
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	✗
Operational search and rescue service present	✓
Free weather alerts available	✓
Operational disaster warning systems	✓
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	✓
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	✗

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	✗
Campaigns on child safety	✗
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	✗

National coverage	Green square
Sub-national with extensive coverage	Yellow square
Sub-national levels with limited coverage	Orange square
Not implemented	Red square
Don't know / did not provide	Grey square

SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

No data

CONGO

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

No data

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 220 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

3.7 (2021)

^a No data

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Police | Transport | Disaster Risk Reduction | Environment / Climate | Sport and Leisure | Military / Coastguard

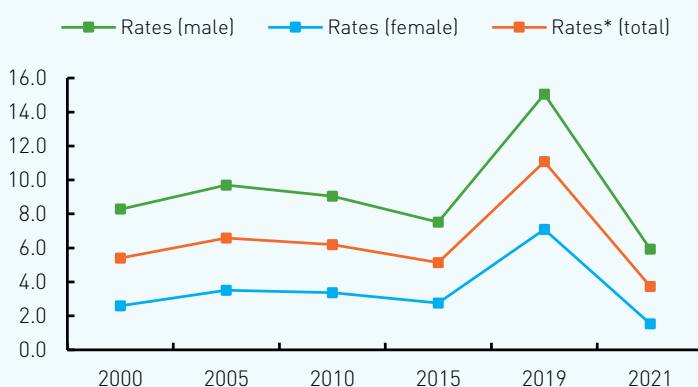
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Fisher associations | Croix Rouge

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	SUB-NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION^c

6 182 885

INCOME GROUP^d

Lower middle income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

2 470

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

Daycare services provided for pre-school children	■
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	■
Barriers installed to limit access to water	■
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	■
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	■
Operational search and rescue service present	■
Free weather alerts available	■
Operational disaster warning systems	■
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	■
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	■

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	■
Campaigns on child safety	■
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	■

■	National coverage
■	Sub-national with extensive coverage
■	Sub-national levels with limited coverage
■	Not implemented
■	Don't know / did not provide

SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

No data

COOK ISLANDS

POPULATION ^c	INCOME GROUP ^d	GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA
14 222	High income	19 614

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)
^d World Bank Income Groups

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a: 3 (2023)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 4 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b: 28.1 (2021)

^a Data from Cook Islands Police
^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION

✓

NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY

✗

NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION

✓

GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Transport | Maritime Safety | Education | Tourism | Coroner | Ports Authority

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Red Cross | Water Safety and Surf Lifesaving Cook Islands

POLICY AND LEGISLATION	
Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME

Global Health Estimate data not available

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM

✓

MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

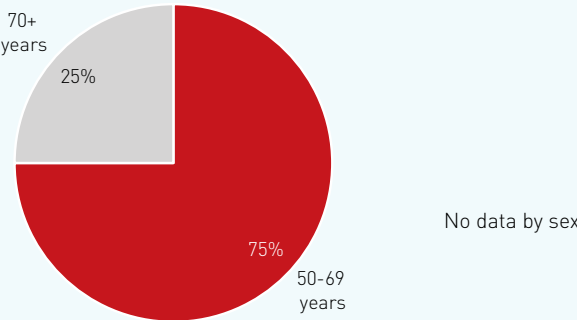
INTERVENTIONS	
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	
Barriers installed to limit access to water	
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	
Operational search and rescue service present	
Free weather alerts available	
Operational disaster warning systems	
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	
Campaigns on child safety	
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	

National coverage
 Sub-national with extensive coverage
 Sub-national levels with limited coverage
 Not implemented
 Don't know / did not provide

SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Cook Islands Police (2023)

COSTA RICA

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

115 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 110 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

2.2 (2021)

^a Data from National Institute of Statistics and Census

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Transport | Disaster Risk Reduction | Environment / Climate | Tourism | Military / Coastguard

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Search and rescue organizations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning

NATIONAL

Legislation for fencing around **private** swimming pools

NO

Legislation for fencing around **public** swimming pools

NO

Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport

NATIONAL

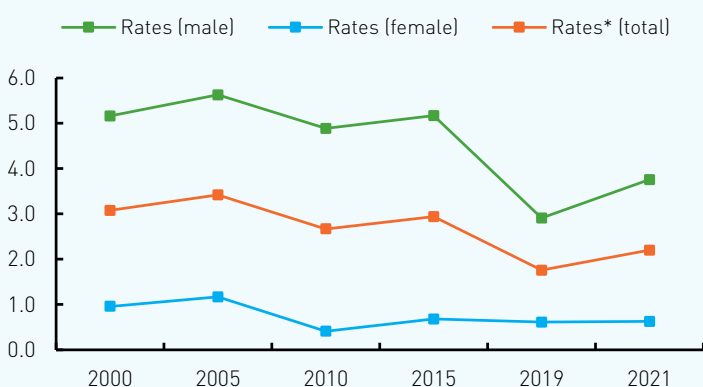
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating

NATIONAL

Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies

NATIONAL

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION^c

5 105 525

INCOME GROUP^d

Upper middle income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

13 850

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

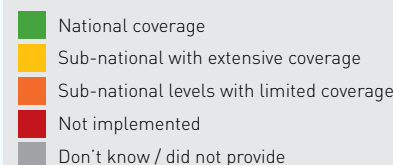
Age of victim		Sex of victim	
Type of water body		Activity at time of drowning	

INTERVENTIONS

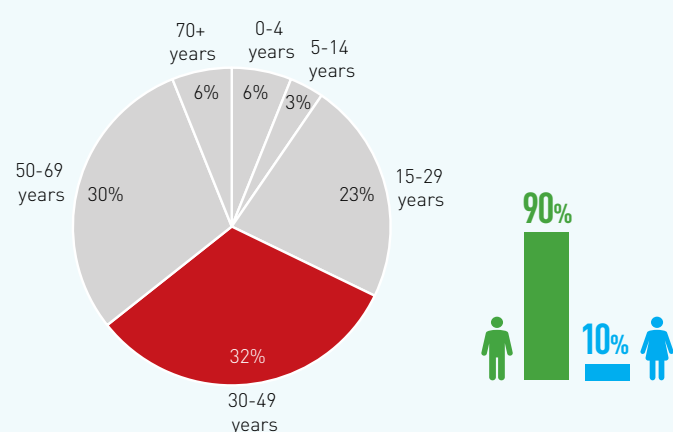
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	
Barriers installed to limit access to water	
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	
Operational search and rescue service present	
Free weather alerts available	
Operational disaster warning systems	
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	
Campaigns on child safety	
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: National Institute of Statistics and Census (2022)

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

109 (2020)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 1 800 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER
100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

6.1 (2021)

^a Data from Ministry of Health

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR
DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:
Health | Police | Transport | Maritime Safety | Sport and Leisure | Education
| Tourism

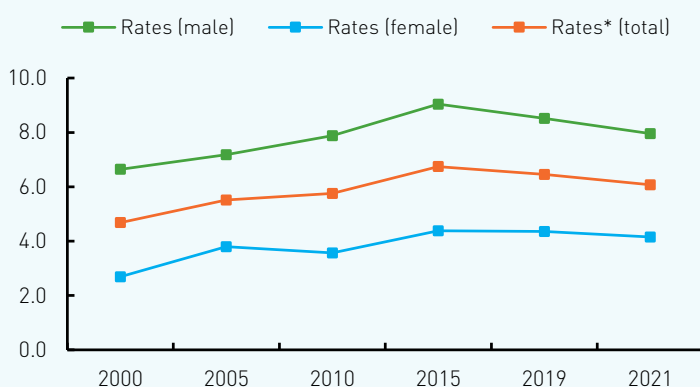
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING
PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Search and rescue
organizations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NATIONAL

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION^c

31 165 654

INCOME GROUP^d

Lower middle
income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

2 670

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

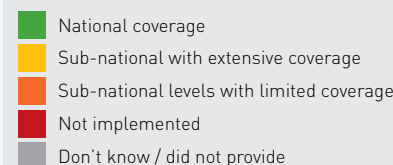
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

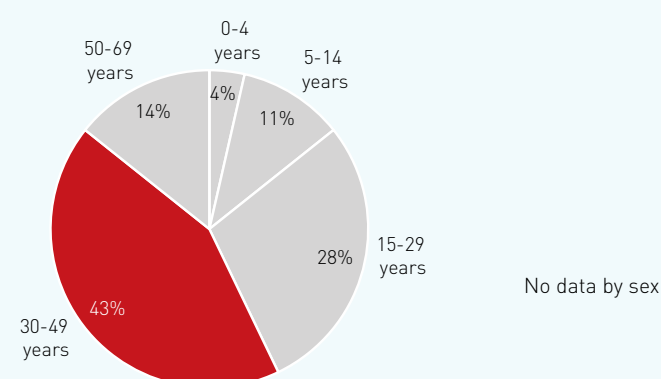
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	NO
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	NO
Barriers installed to limit access to water	NO
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	NO
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	NATIONAL
Operational search and rescue service present	NATIONAL
Free weather alerts available	NATIONAL
Operational disaster warning systems	NO
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	NATIONAL
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	NO

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	NO
Campaigns on child safety	NO
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	NO



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Ministry of Health (2020)

CROATIA

POPULATION^c

3 896 023

INCOME GROUP^d

High income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

20 670

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)^d World Bank Income Groups

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

65 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 68 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

1.7 (2021)

^a Data from Croatian Institute of Public Health^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Maritime Safety | Sport and Leisure | Education | Tourism

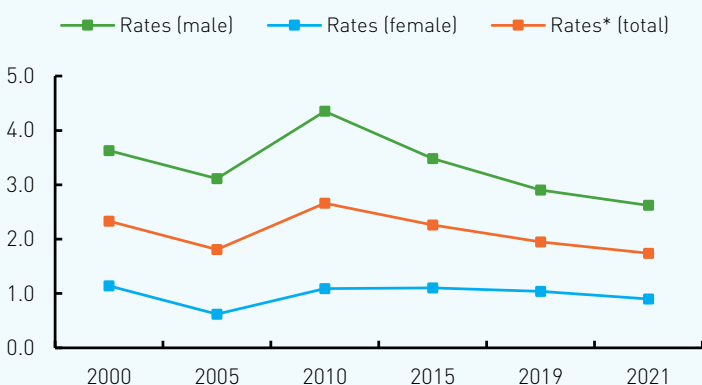
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Research organizations | Search and rescue organizations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NATIONAL
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

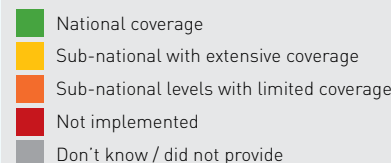
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

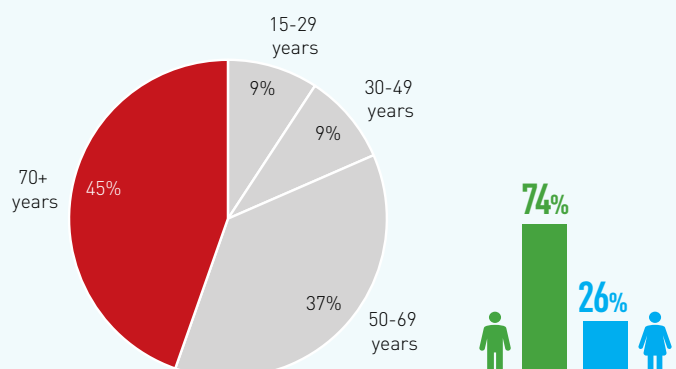
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	■
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	■
Barriers installed to limit access to water	■
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	■
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	■
Operational search and rescue service present	■
Free weather alerts available	■
Operational disaster warning systems	■
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	■
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	■

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	■
Campaigns on child safety	■
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	■



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Croatian Institute of Public Health (2021)

CUBA

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

171 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 160 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

1.4 (2021)

^a Data from Ministry of Public Health

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Transport | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Sport and Leisure | Education | Tourism | Military / Coastguard | Fisheries

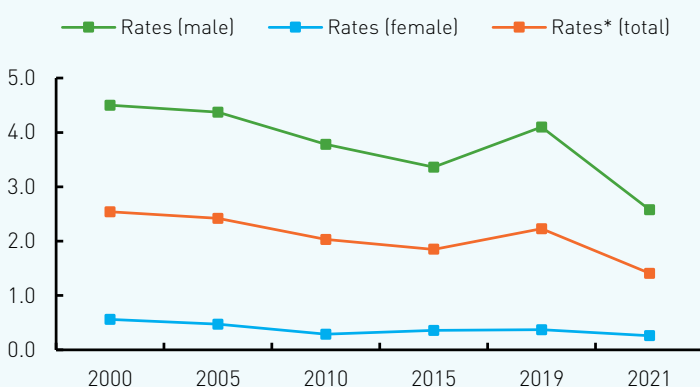
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Search and rescue organizations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NATIONAL
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION^c

11 019 931

INCOME GROUP^d

Upper middle income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

8 920

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

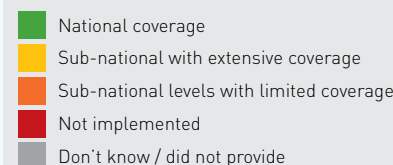
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

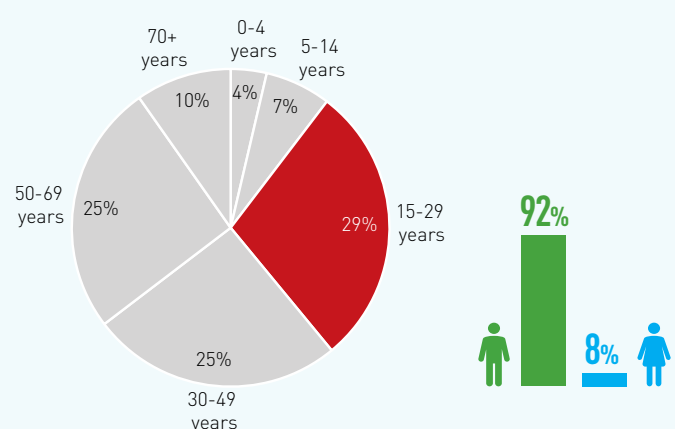
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	■
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	■
Barriers installed to limit access to water	■
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	■
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	■
Operational search and rescue service present	■
Free weather alerts available	■
Operational disaster warning systems	■
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	■
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	■

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	■
Campaigns on child safety	■
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	■



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Ministry of Public Health (2021)

CYPRUS

POPULATION^c

1 344 976

INCOME GROUP^d

High income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

30 990

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

420 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 23 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

1.8 (2021)

^a Data from National Death Registry^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Maritime Safety | Sport and Leisure | Education | Military / Coastguard | Lifesaving organizations under local authorities | Municipal Authorities | District Officers | Local Authorities

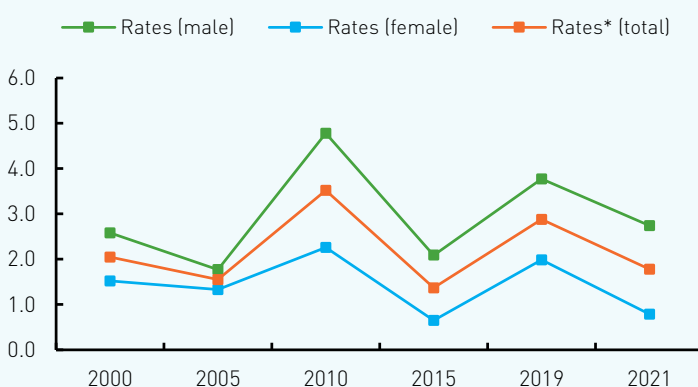
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

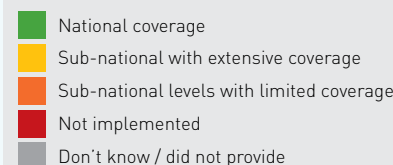
Age of victim		Sex of victim	
Type of water body		Activity at time of drowning	

INTERVENTIONS

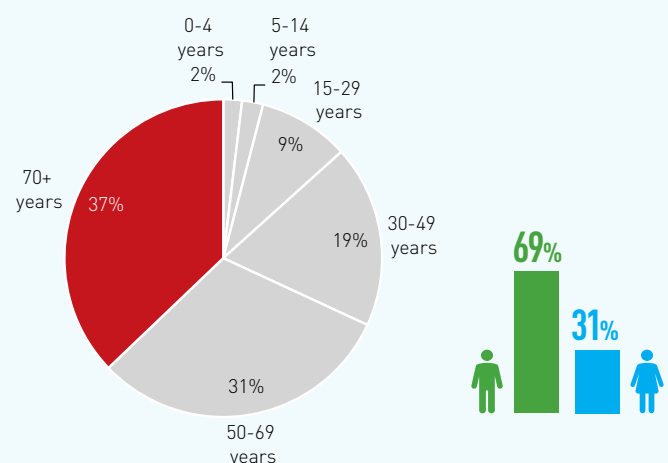
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	
Barriers installed to limit access to water	
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	
Operational search and rescue service present	
Free weather alerts available	
Operational disaster warning systems	
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	
Campaigns on child safety	
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: National Death Registry (2022)

CZECHIA

POPULATION^c

10 809 716

INCOME GROUP^d

High income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

27 110

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

182 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 150 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

1.4 (2021)

^a Data from National Death Registry^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Police | Education

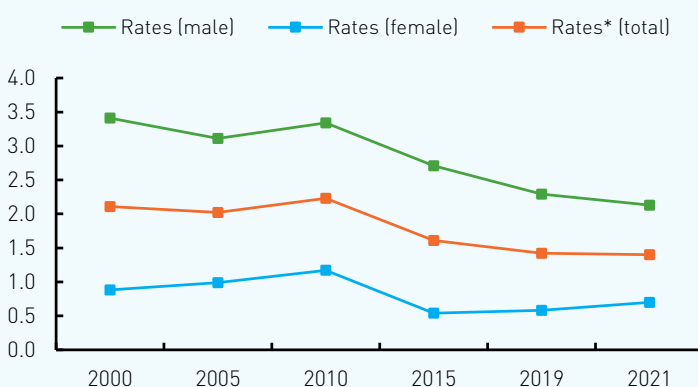
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Search and rescue organizations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NO
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

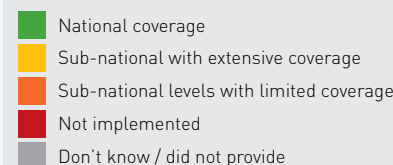
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

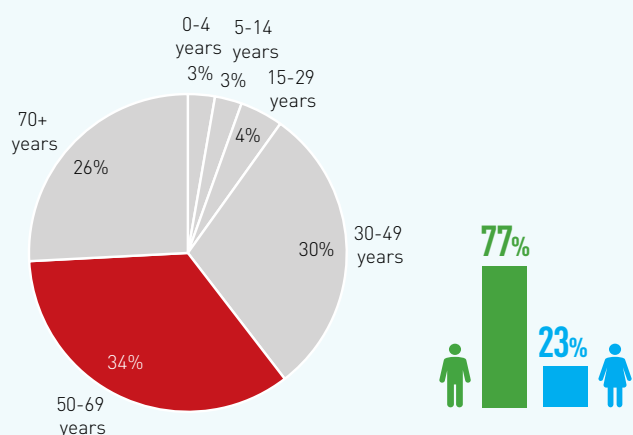
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	✓
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	✓
Barriers installed to limit access to water	✗
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	✗
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	✓
Operational search and rescue service present	✓
Free weather alerts available	✓
Operational disaster warning systems	✓
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	✓
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	✓

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	✓
Campaigns on child safety	✗
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	✗



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: National Death Registry (2022)

DENMARK

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

86 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: **36 (2021)**

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER
100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

0.6 (2021)

^a Data from Danish Water Safety Council

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR
DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Maritime Safety | Military / Coastguard

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING
PREVENTION:

Water safety organizations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies
drowning

NO

Legislation for fencing around **private** swimming pools

NO

Legislation for fencing around **public** swimming pools

NO

Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger
water transport

NATIONAL

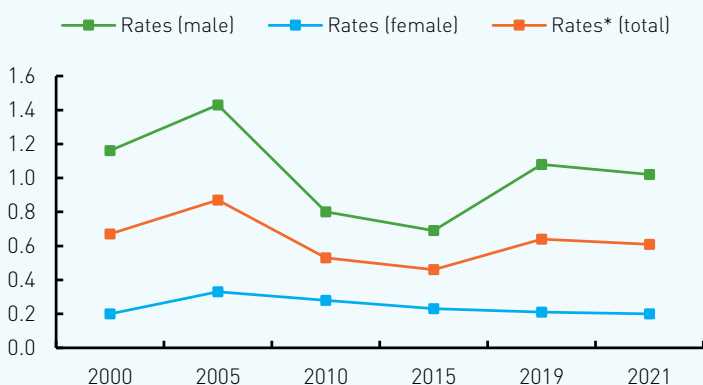
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating

NATIONAL

Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales
near public waterbodies

NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION^c

5 948 136

INCOME GROUP^d

High income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

73 360

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

Age of victim



Sex of victim



Type of water body



Activity at time of drowning



INTERVENTIONS

Daycare services provided for pre-school children



Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum



Barriers installed to limit access to water



Lifeguards present at public swimming venues



Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available



Operational search and rescue service present



Free weather alerts available



Operational disaster warning systems



Community resilience for managing flood risk exists



Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning



AWARENESS RAISING

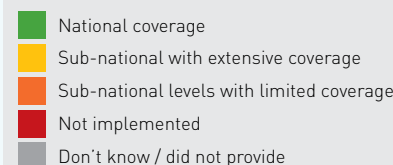
Drowning prevention mass media campaigns



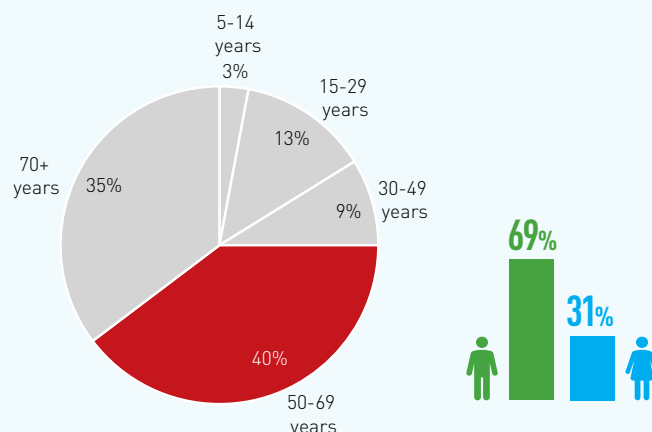
Campaigns on child safety



Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol
before or during aquatic activities



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Danish Water Safety Council (2022)

DOMINICA

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

7 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 7 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER
100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

10.5 (2021)

^a Data from Commonwealth of Dominica Police Force

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR
DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING
PREVENTION:

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NO
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME

Global Health Estimate data not available

POPULATION^c

66 510

INCOME GROUP^d

Upper middle
income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

8 920

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM

MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

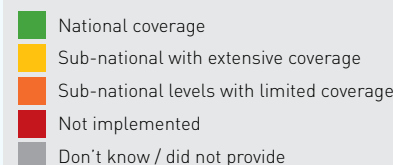
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

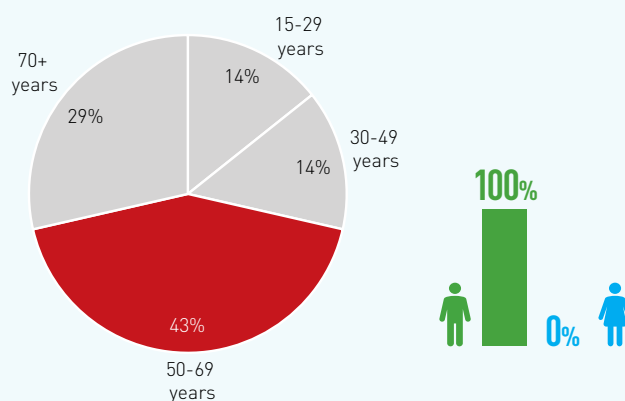
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	■
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	■
Barriers installed to limit access to water	■
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	■
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	■
Operational search and rescue service present	■
Free weather alerts available	■
Operational disaster warning systems	■
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	■
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	■

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	■
Campaigns on child safety	■
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	■



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

Source: Commonwealth of Dominica Police Force (2022)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

POPULATION^c

11 331 265

INCOME GROUP^d

Upper middle
income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

9 700

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)^d World Bank Income Groups

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

325 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 230 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

2.0 (2021)

^a Data from National Police Statistics and Cartography Office^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Maritime Safety

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Swimming associations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning

NO

Legislation for fencing around **private** swimming pools

NO

Legislation for fencing around **public** swimming pools

NO

Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport

NATIONAL

Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating

NO

Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies

SUB-NATIONAL

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

Age of victim



Sex of victim



Type of water body



Activity at time of drowning



INTERVENTIONS

Daycare services provided for pre-school children



Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum



Barriers installed to limit access to water



Lifeguards present at public swimming venues



Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available



Operational search and rescue service present



Free weather alerts available



Operational disaster warning systems



Community resilience for managing flood risk exists



Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning



AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns



Campaigns on child safety

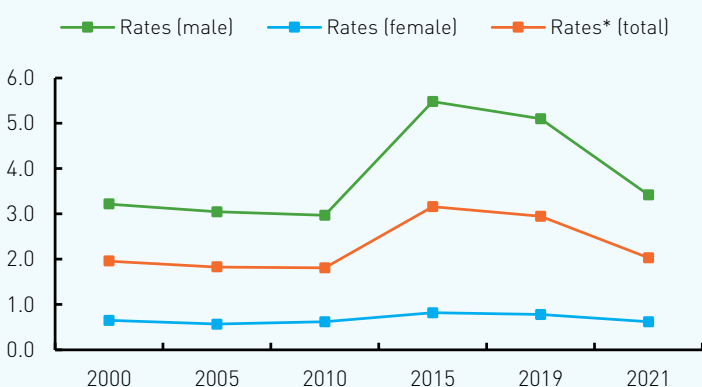


Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities



- National coverage
- Sub-national with extensive coverage
- Sub-national levels with limited coverage
- Not implemented
- Don't know / did not provide

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME

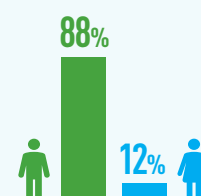


* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

No data by age



Source: National Police Statistics and Cartography Office (2022)

ECUADOR

POPULATION^c

17 980 083

INCOME GROUP^d

Upper middle
income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

6 510

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)^d World Bank Income Groups

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

216 (2023)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 490 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

2.7 (2021)

^a Data from National Institute of Statistics and Censuses^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Transport | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Environment / Climate | Sport and Leisure | Education | Tourism | Military / Coastguard | Fisheries | Firefighters | Risk Management Teams

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Research organizations | Search and rescue organizations | Fisher associations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM

MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

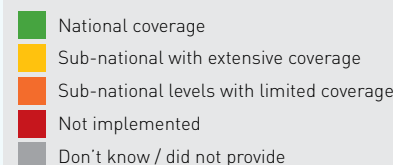
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✗	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

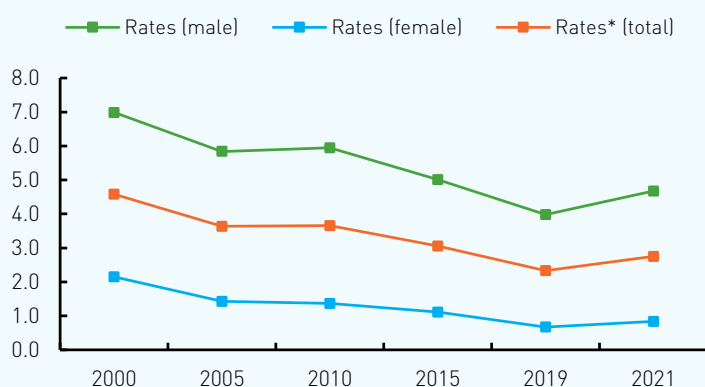
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	✗
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	✗
Barriers installed to limit access to water	✗
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	✗
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	✗
Operational search and rescue service present	✓
Free weather alerts available	✓
Operational disaster warning systems	✓
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	✓
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	✗

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	✗
Campaigns on child safety	✗
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	✗



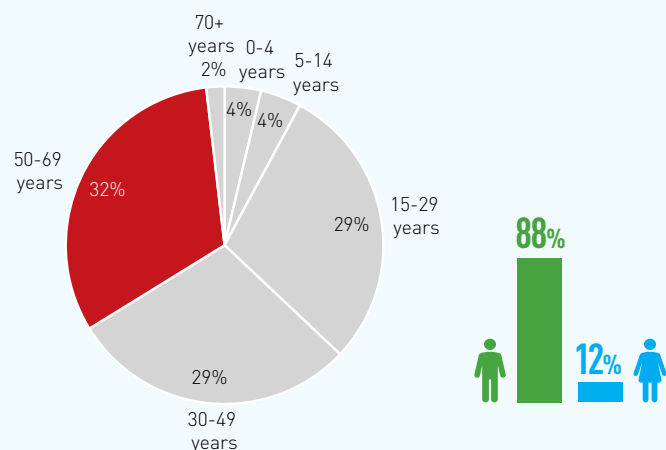
RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (2023)

EL SALVADOR

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

144 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 670 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

8.3 (2021)

^a Data from Institute of Legal Medicine

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Sport and Leisure | Education | Tourism | Military / Coastguard | General Directorate of Development of Fisheries and Aquaculture

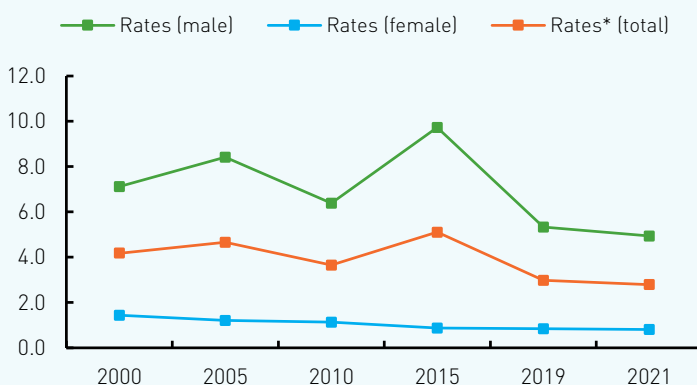
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Search and rescue organizations | Fisher associations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NATIONAL
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NATIONAL

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION^c

6 309 624

INCOME GROUP^d

Upper middle income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

4 920

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

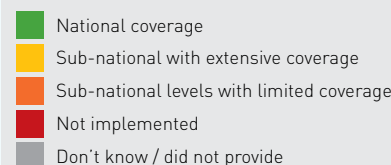
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

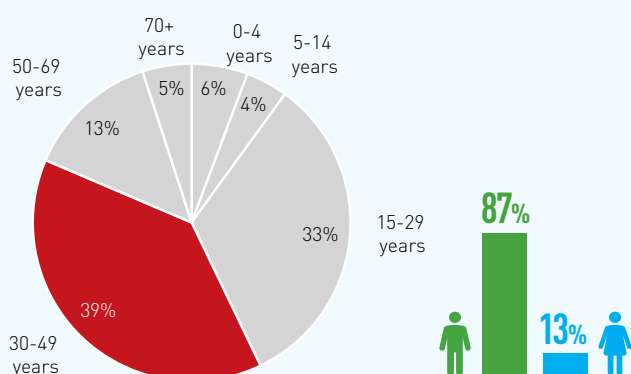
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	■
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	■
Barriers installed to limit access to water	■
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	■
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	■
Operational search and rescue service present	■
Free weather alerts available	■
Operational disaster warning systems	■
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	■
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	■

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	■
Campaigns on child safety	■
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	■



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Institute of Legal Medicine (2022)

ESTONIA

POPULATION^c

1 367 196

INCOME GROUP^d

High income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

27 240

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

173 (2020–2023)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 51 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

3.8 (2021)

^a Data from Civil Protection Agency^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Police | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Sport and Leisure | Education

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Search and rescue organizations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning

NO

Legislation for fencing around **private** swimming pools

NO

Legislation for fencing around **public** swimming pools

NO

Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport

NATIONAL

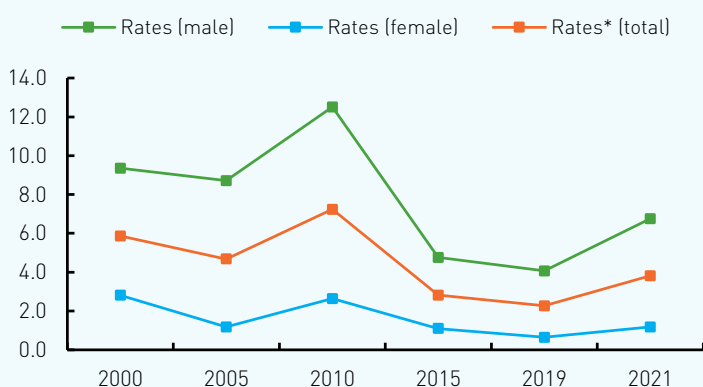
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating

NATIONAL

Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies

NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

Age of victim



Sex of victim



Type of water body



Activity at time of drowning



INTERVENTIONS

Daycare services provided for pre-school children



Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum



Barriers installed to limit access to water



Lifeguards present at public swimming venues



Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available



Operational search and rescue service present



Free weather alerts available



Operational disaster warning systems



Community resilience for managing flood risk exists



Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning



AWARENESS RAISING

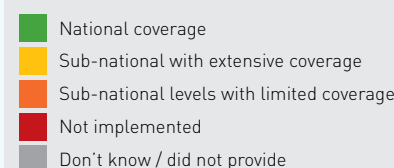
Drowning prevention mass media campaigns



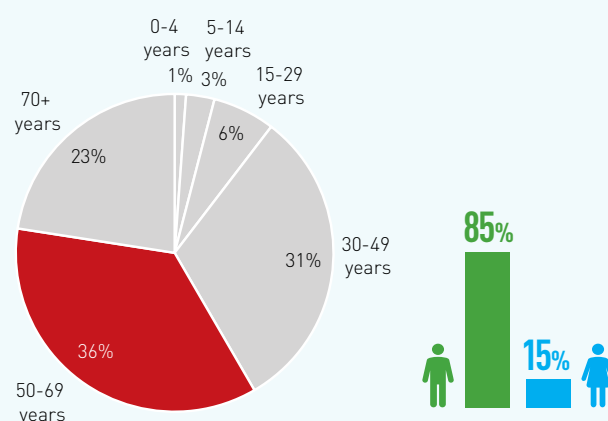
Campaigns on child safety



Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Civil Protection Agency (2020–2023)

ESWATINI

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

15 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 110 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

9.4 (2021)

^a Data from Royal Eswatini Police

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Police | Disaster Risk Reduction | Fire Department | Meteorology Department

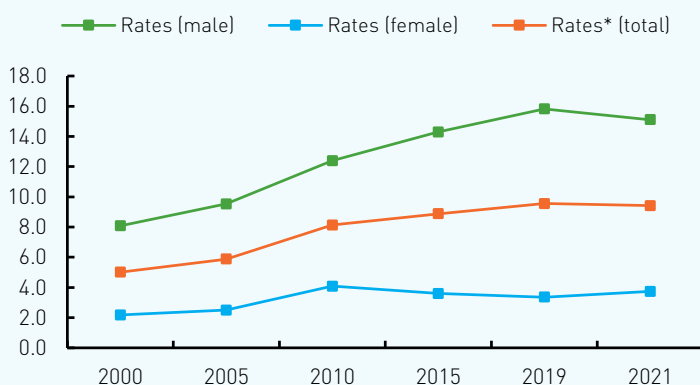
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Swimming associations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NO
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NO
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION^c

1 230 506

INCOME GROUP^d

Lower middle income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

3 860

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

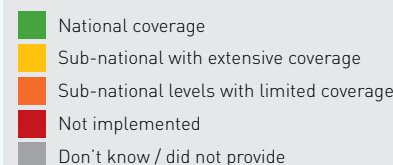
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✗
Type of water body	✗	Activity at time of drowning	✗

INTERVENTIONS

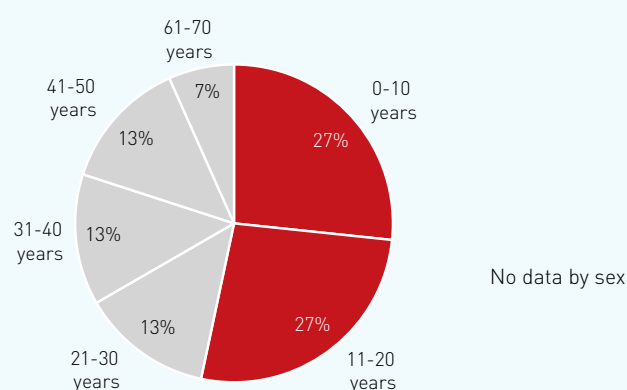
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	✗
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	✗
Barriers installed to limit access to water	✗
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	✗
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	✗
Operational search and rescue service present	✓
Free weather alerts available	✓
Operational disaster warning systems	✓
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	✓
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	✗

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	✗
Campaigns on child safety	✗
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	✗



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Royal Eswatini Police (2022)

ETHIOPIA

POPULATION^c

128 691 692

INCOME GROUP^d

Low income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

1 130

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:
53 (2022)
WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 3 900 (2021)
WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER
100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:
3.2 (2021)
^a Data from Addis Ababa Fire and Emergency Prevention and Rescue Agency

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION

NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY

NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION

GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Disaster Risk Reduction | Environment / Climate | Addis Ababa Fire and Emergency Prevention and Rescue Agency

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NO
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NO
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM

MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

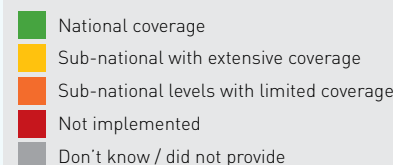
Age of victim		Sex of victim	
Type of water body		Activity at time of drowning	

INTERVENTIONS

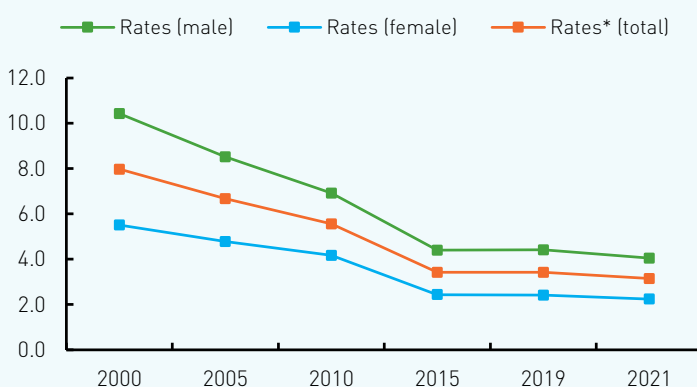
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	
Barriers installed to limit access to water	
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	
Operational search and rescue service present	
Free weather alerts available	
Operational disaster warning systems	
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	
Campaigns on child safety	
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	



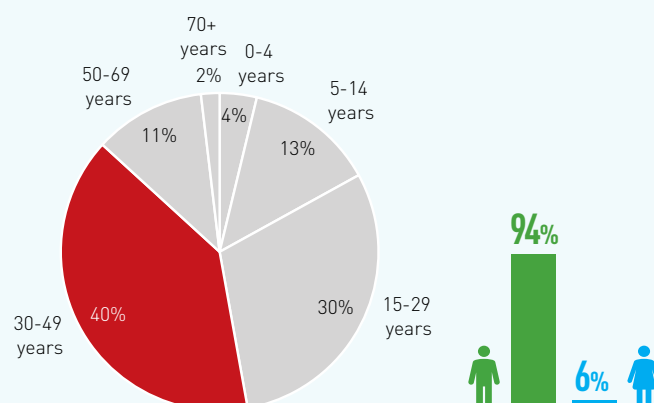
RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Addis Ababa Fire and Emergency Prevention and Rescue Agency (2022)

FINLAND

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

143 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 120 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

2.1 (2021)

^a Data from Statistics Finland / Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Transport | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Environment / Climate | Sport and Leisure | Education | Tourism | Military / Coastguard | Rescue Services | Safety Investigation Authority Finland | Regional State Administrative Agency

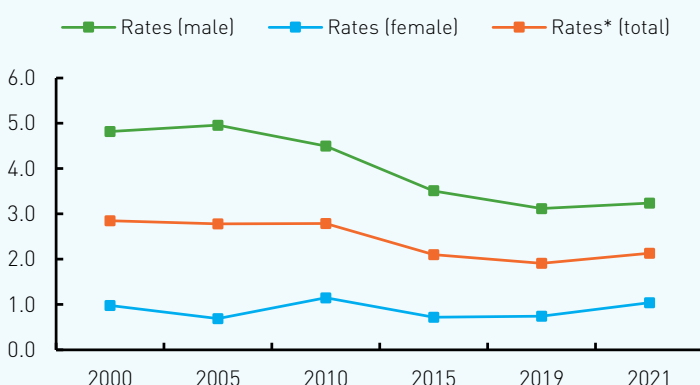
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Research organizations | Search and rescue organizations | Fisher associations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION^c

5 601 185

INCOME GROUP^d

High income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

53 390

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

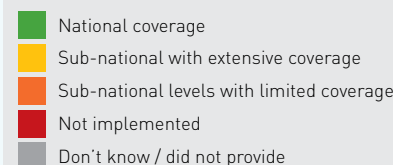
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

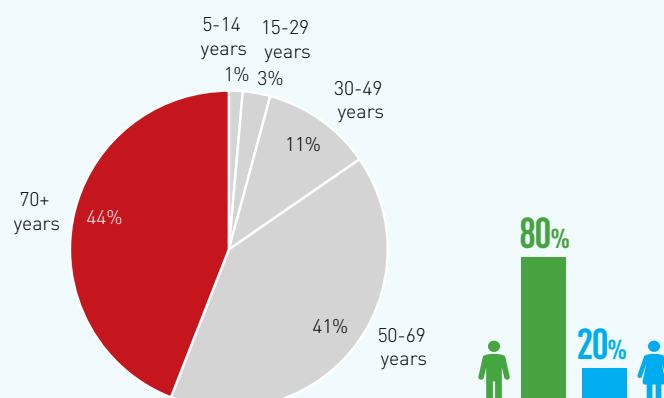
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	■
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	■
Barriers installed to limit access to water	■
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	■
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	■
Operational search and rescue service present	■
Free weather alerts available	■
Operational disaster warning systems	■
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	■
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	■

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	■
Campaigns on child safety	■
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	■



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Statistics Finland / Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare (2021)

FRANCE

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

394 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 620 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

0.9 (2021)
^a Data from SPF Drowning Investigation

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:
Health | Police | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Environment / Climate | Sport and Leisure | Education

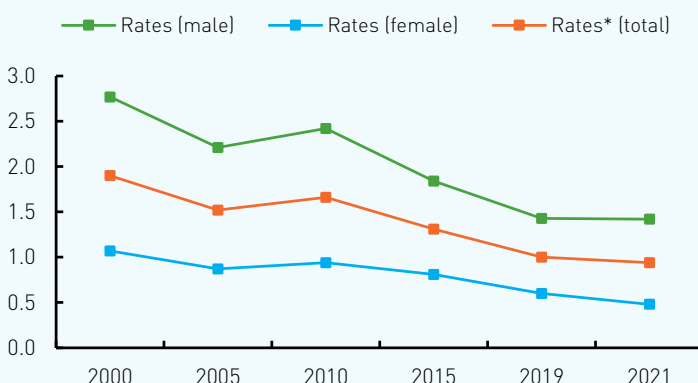
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Research organizations | Search and rescue organizations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NATIONAL
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NATIONAL
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NO
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NATIONAL

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION^c

66 438 822

INCOME GROUP^d

High income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

45 070

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

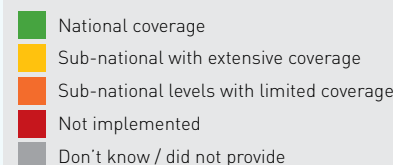
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

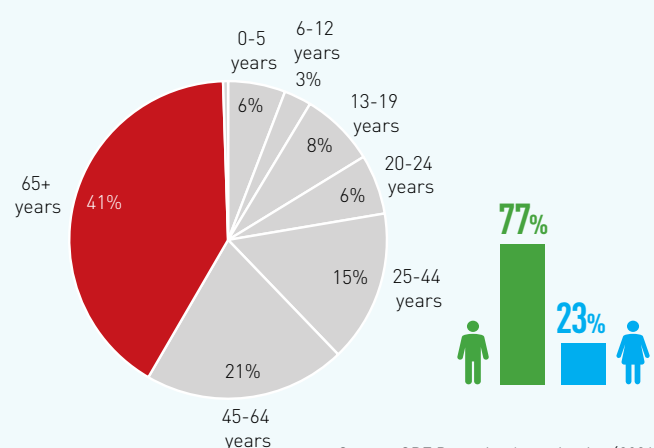
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	✓
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	✓
Barriers installed to limit access to water	✓
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	✓
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	✓
Operational search and rescue service present	✓
Free weather alerts available	✓
Operational disaster warning systems	✓
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	✓
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	✓

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	✓
Campaigns on child safety	✓
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	✓



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: SPF Drowning Investigation (2021)

GABON

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a: **1 253 (2018–2023)**

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: **110 (2021)**

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER
100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b: **4.7 (2021)**

^a Data from Transport / Maritime Safety / Risk and Disaster Management / National Gendarmerie / Fire Brigade

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION **✓**

NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY **✗**

NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION **✗**

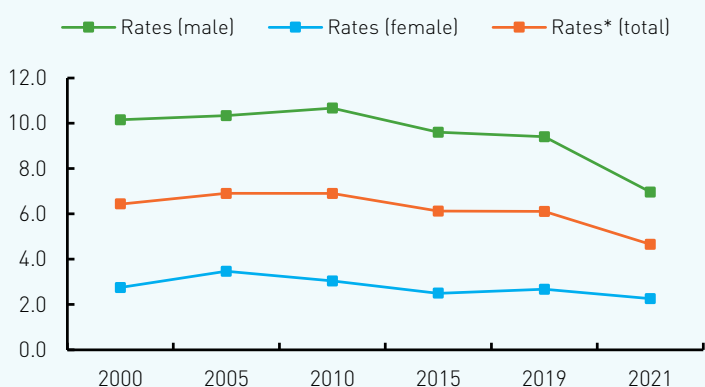
GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:
Police | Transport | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Education | Military / Coastguard | Fisheries | Command Auxiliaries (District and Village Chiefs)

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:
Fisher associations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NATIONAL
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NO
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION^c: 2 484 789 | INCOME GROUP^d: Upper middle income | GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA: 7 960

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM **✓**

MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

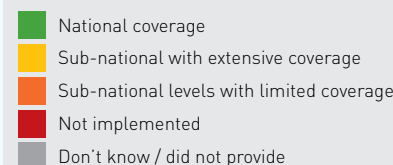
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

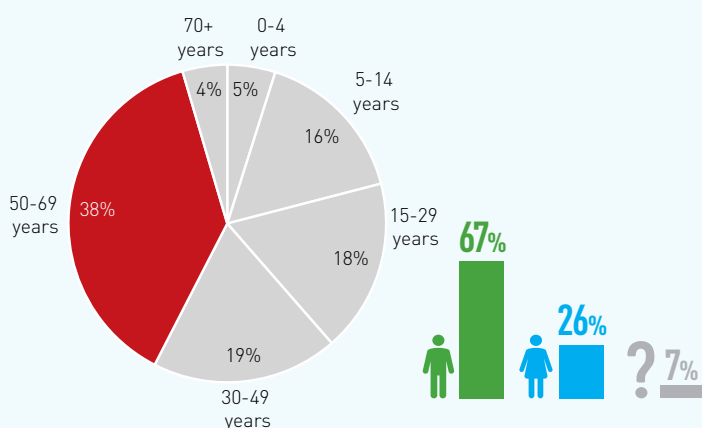
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	✗
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	✗
Barriers installed to limit access to water	✗
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	✗
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	✗
Operational search and rescue service present	✓
Free weather alerts available	✓
Operational disaster warning systems	✗
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	✓
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	✗

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	✗
Campaigns on child safety	✗
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	✗



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Transport / Maritime Safety / Risk and Disaster Management / National Gendarmerie / Fire Brigade (2018–2023)

GAMBIA

POPULATION^c 2 697 845 **INCOME GROUP^d** Low income **GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA** 830

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

34 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 110 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

4.3 (2021)

^a Data from Gambia Fire and Rescue Service

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Tourism | Military / Coastguard | Fisheries | Fire and Rescue Service

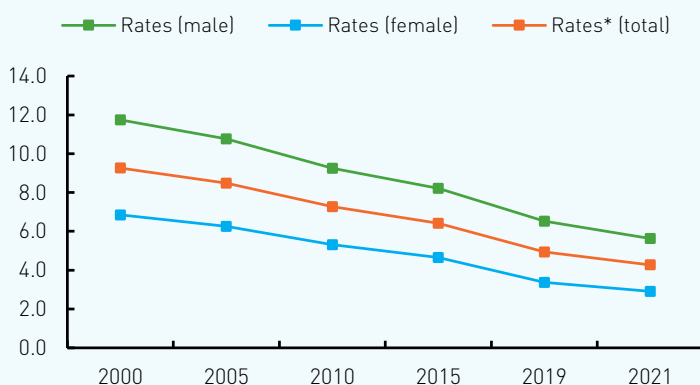
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Research organizations | Search and rescue organizations | Fisher associations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

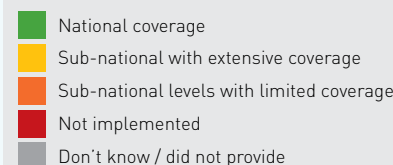
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

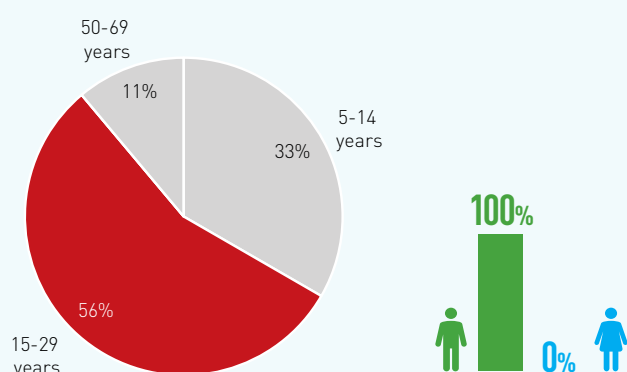
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	NO
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	NO
Barriers installed to limit access to water	NO
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	NO
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	YES
Operational search and rescue service present	YES
Free weather alerts available	YES
Operational disaster warning systems	YES
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	YES
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	YES

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	NO
Campaigns on child safety	NO
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	NO



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Gambia Fire and Rescue Service (2022)

GERMANY

POPULATION^c

84 548 231

INCOME GROUP^d

High income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

53 970

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)^d World Bank Income Groups

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

758 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 410 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

0.5 (2021)

^a Data from Federal Health Reporting: GBE^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Military / Coastguard

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Search and rescue organizations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	SUB-NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

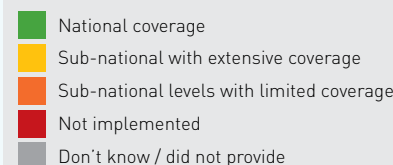
Age of victim		Sex of victim	
Type of water body		Activity at time of drowning	

INTERVENTIONS

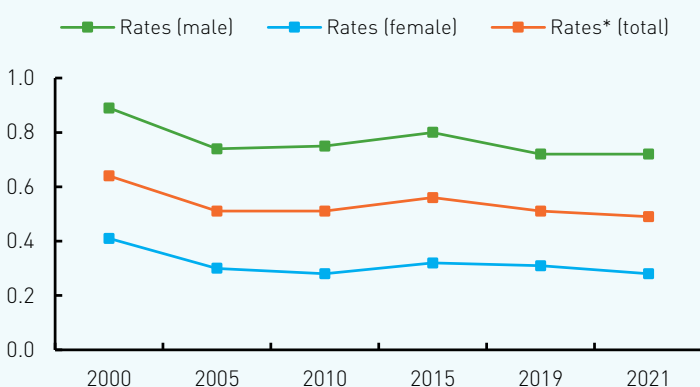
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	
Barriers installed to limit access to water	
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	
Operational search and rescue service present	
Free weather alerts available	
Operational disaster warning systems	
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	
Campaigns on child safety	
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	



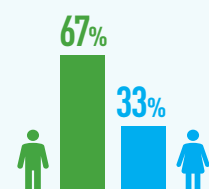
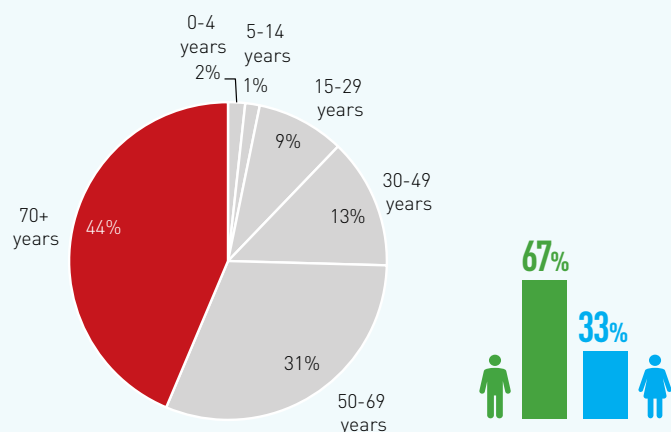
RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Federal Health Reporting: GBE (2022)

GHANA

POPULATION^c

33 787 914

INCOME GROUP^d

Lower middle
income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

2 340

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)^d World Bank Income Groups

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

52 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 1 100 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

3.4 (2021)

^a Data from Ghana Navy^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Transport | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Environment / Climate | Sport and Leisure | Education | Tourism | Military / Coastguard | Fisheries

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Research organizations | Search and rescue organizations | Fisher associations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NO
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	SUB-NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

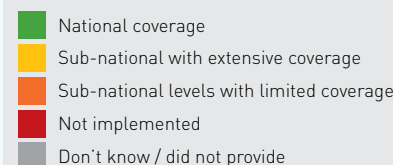
Age of victim		Sex of victim	
Type of water body		Activity at time of drowning	

INTERVENTIONS

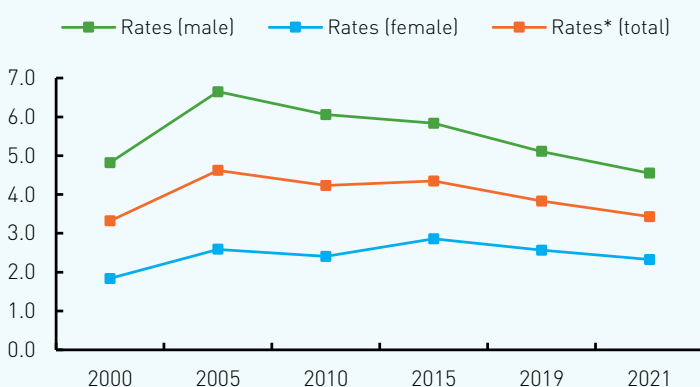
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	
Barriers installed to limit access to water	
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	
Operational search and rescue service present	
Free weather alerts available	
Operational disaster warning systems	
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	
Campaigns on child safety	
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	



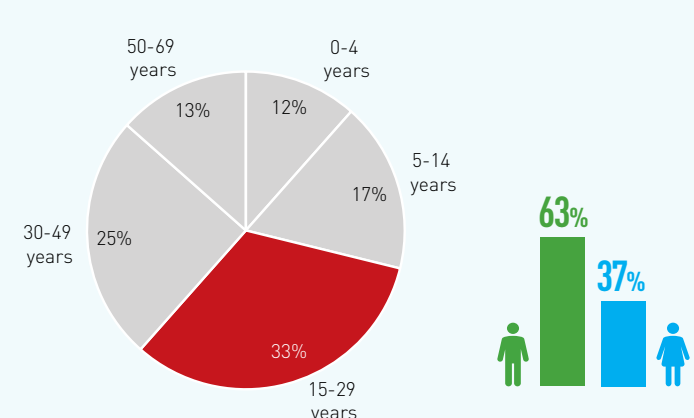
RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Ghana Navy (2022)

GREECE

POPULATION^c 10 242 908 **INCOME GROUP^d** High income **GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA** 22 580

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

379 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 390 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

3.6 (2021)

^a Data from Hellenic Coast Guard

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Maritime Safety | Sport and Leisure | Education | Tourism | Military / Coastguard | University of Athens / School of Sport Science and Physical Education

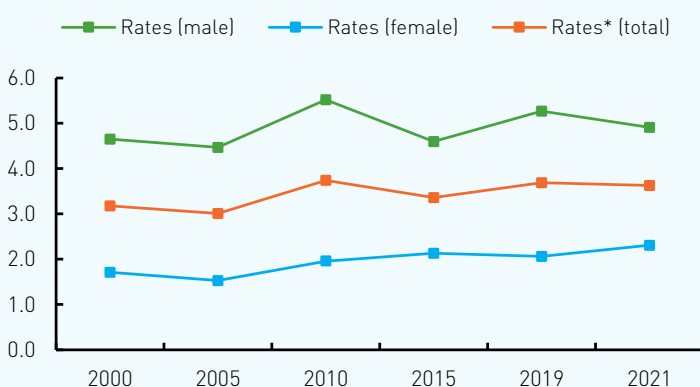
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Research organizations | Search and rescue organizations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	DON'T KNOW
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NATIONAL
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

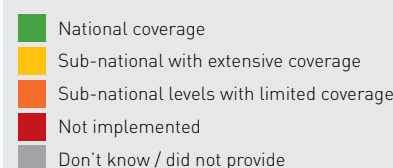
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

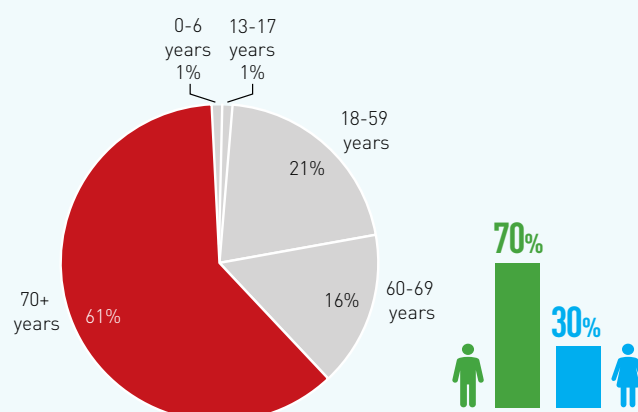
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	✓
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	✓
Barriers installed to limit access to water	✓
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	✓
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	✗
Operational search and rescue service present	✓
Free weather alerts available	✓
Operational disaster warning systems	✓
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	✓
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	✗

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	✗
Campaigns on child safety	✗
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	✗



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Hellenic Coast Guard (2022)

GUATEMALA

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

1 029 (2023)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 230 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER
100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

1.3 (2021)

^a Data from National Institute of Forensic Sciences

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR
DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:
Disaster Risk Reduction | Education | Tourism | Military / Coastguard | Guatemala Volunteer Fire Department | Guatemalan Institute of Social Security

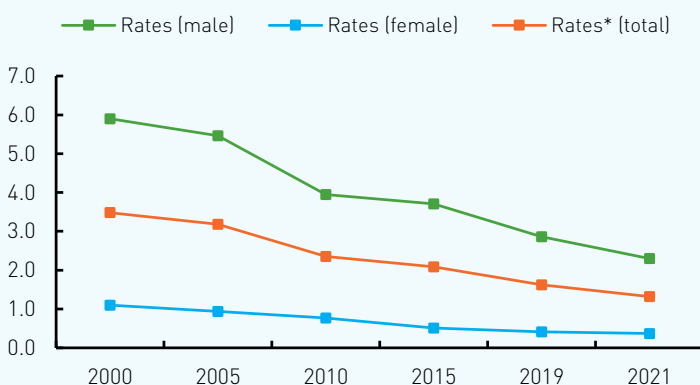
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Search and rescue organizations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	DON'T KNOW
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	DON'T KNOW
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	DON'T KNOW
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NO
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION^c

18 124 838

INCOME GROUP^d

Upper middle
income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

5 580

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

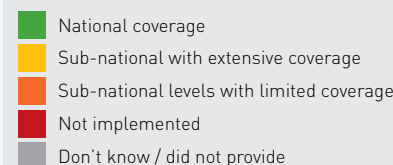
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

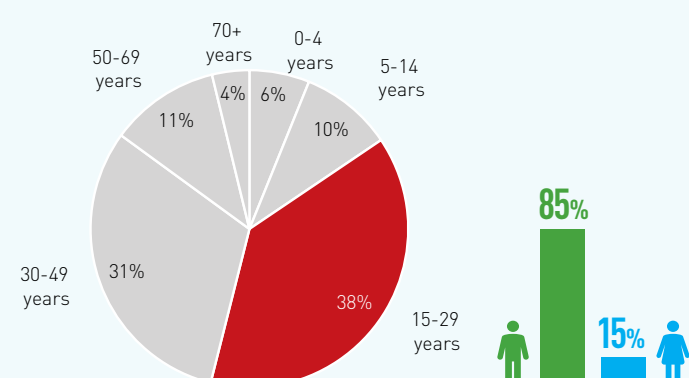
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	✓
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	✓
Barriers installed to limit access to water	✗
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	✗
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	✗
Operational search and rescue service present	✓
Free weather alerts available	✓
Operational disaster warning systems	✓
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	✓
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	✗

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	✓
Campaigns on child safety	✓
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	✓



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: National Institute of Forensic Sciences (2023)

GUYANA

POPULATION^c 826 353 | **INCOME GROUP^d** High income | **GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA** 20 360

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

73 (2020)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 78 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

9.5 (2021)

^a Data from Ministry of Health

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Transport | Maritime Safety | Sport and Leisure | Tourism | Military / Coastguard | Fisheries

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	DON'T KNOW
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	DON'T KNOW
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	DON'T KNOW
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NO
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	SUB-NATIONAL

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

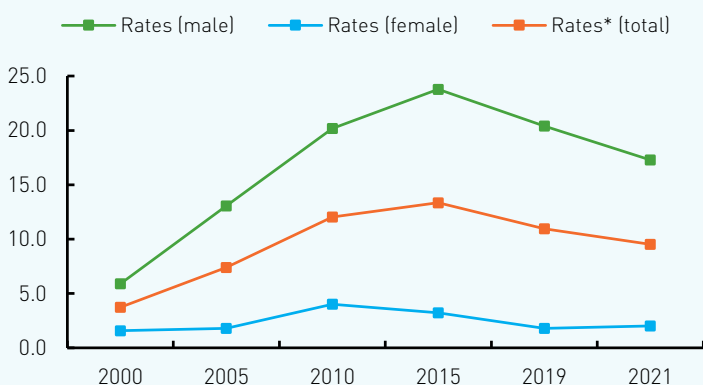
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	
Barriers installed to limit access to water	
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	
Operational search and rescue service present	
Free weather alerts available	
Operational disaster warning systems	
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	
Campaigns on child safety	
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	

National coverage
 Sub-national with extensive coverage
 Sub-national levels with limited coverage
 Not implemented
 Don't know / did not provide

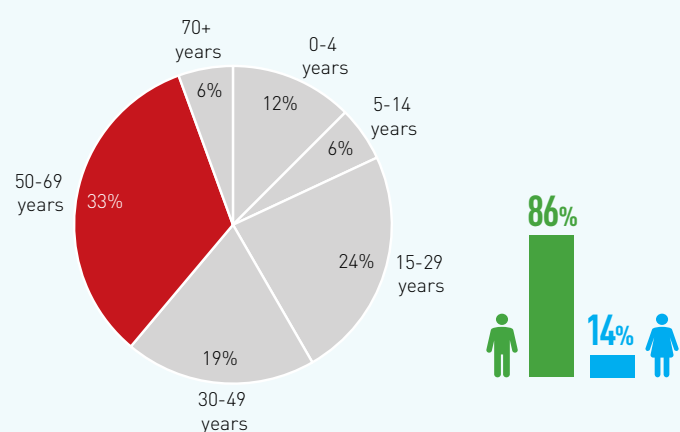
RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Ministry of Health (2020)

HONDURAS

POPULATION^c

10 644 851

INCOME GROUP^d

Lower middle income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

2 900

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)^d World Bank Income Groups

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

No data

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 160 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

1.5 (2021)

^a No data^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Police | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Sport and Leisure | Tourism | Military / Coastguard

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Search and rescue organizations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

Age of victim		Sex of victim	
Type of water body		Activity at time of drowning	

INTERVENTIONS

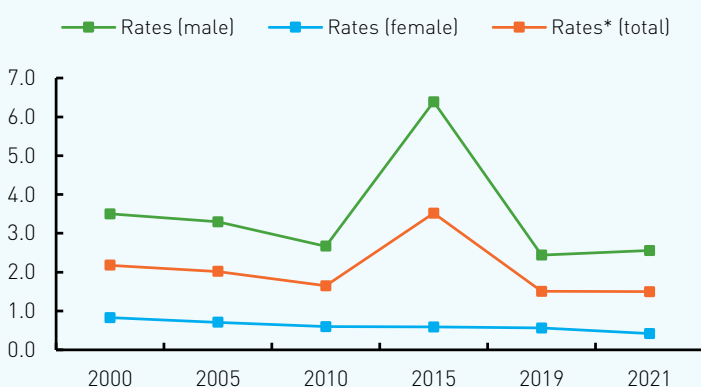
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	
Barriers installed to limit access to water	
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	
Operational search and rescue service present	
Free weather alerts available	
Operational disaster warning systems	
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	
Campaigns on child safety	
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	

	National coverage
	Sub-national with extensive coverage
	Sub-national levels with limited coverage
	Not implemented
	Don't know / did not provide

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

No data

HUNGARY

POPULATION^c

9 686 463

INCOME GROUP^d

High income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

19 820

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)^d World Bank Income Groups

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

167 (1999)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 110 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

1.2 (2021)

^a Data from National Meteorological Service^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Disaster Risk Reduction | Sport and Leisure | Military / Coastguard

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Search and rescue organizations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	SUB-NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

Age of victim		Sex of victim	
Type of water body		Activity at time of drowning	

INTERVENTIONS

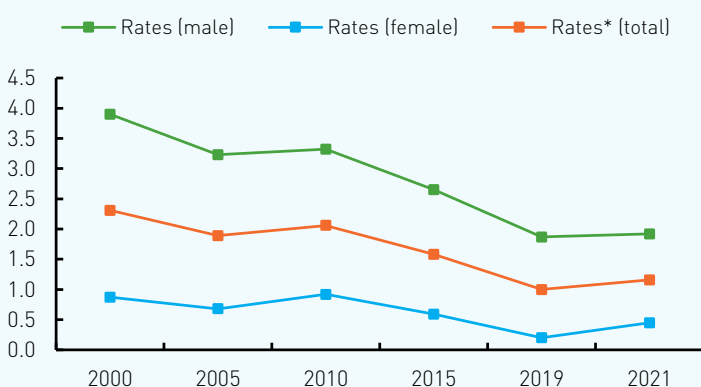
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	
Barriers installed to limit access to water	
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	
Operational search and rescue service present	
Free weather alerts available	
Operational disaster warning systems	
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	
Campaigns on child safety	
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	

	National coverage
	Sub-national with extensive coverage
	Sub-national levels with limited coverage
	Not implemented
	Don't know / did not provide

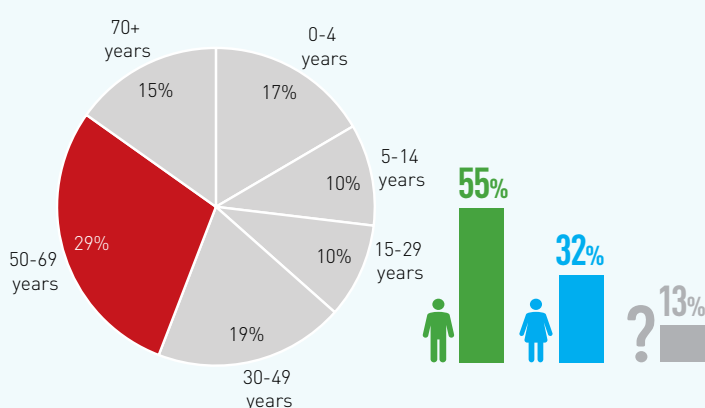
RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: National Meteorological Service (1999)

ICELAND

POPULATION^c
387 558

INCOME GROUP^d
High income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA
79 840

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

13 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 3 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER
100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

0.9 (2021)

^a Data from Directorate of Health

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR
DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:
Health | Police | Transport | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction |
Sport and Leisure | Education | Tourism | Military / Coastguard | Fisheries

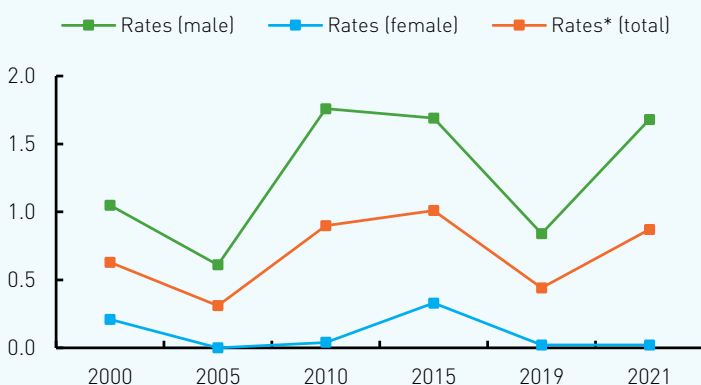
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING
PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Research organizations
| Search and rescue organizations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

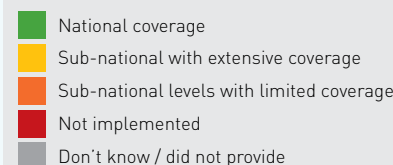
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

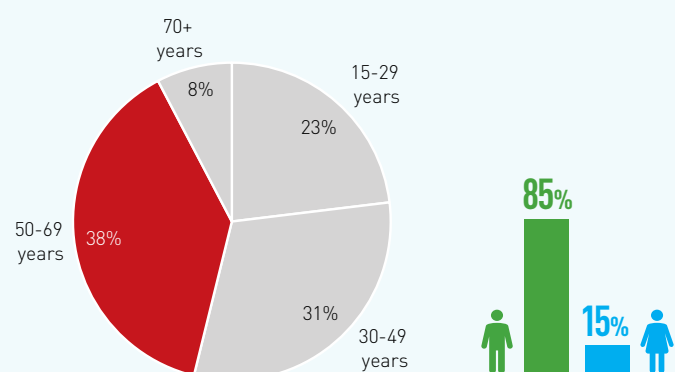
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	✓
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	✓
Barriers installed to limit access to water	✓
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	✓
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	✓
Operational search and rescue service present	✓
Free weather alerts available	✓
Operational disaster warning systems	✓
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	✗
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	✓

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	✗
Campaigns on child safety	✓
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	✗



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Directorate of Health (2022)

INDIA

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

36 362 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 55 000 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER
100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

3.9 (2021)

^a Data from National Crime Records Bureau

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR
DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Transport | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Environment / Climate | Sport and Leisure | Education | Tourism | Military / Coastguard | Fisheries | Panchayati Raj Institution | Integrated child development services | District local body / Local self-government | National Disaster Response Force / State Disaster Response Force

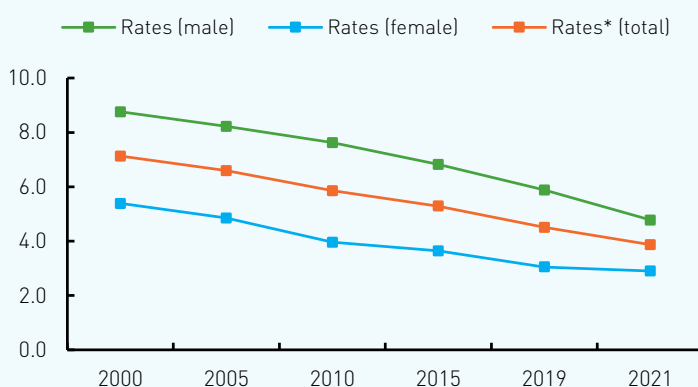
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING
PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Research organizations | Search and rescue organizations | Fisher associations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	SUB-NATIONAL

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION^c

1 438 069 596

INCOME GROUP^d

Lower middle
income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

2 540

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

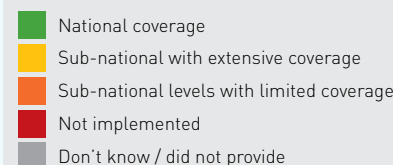
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

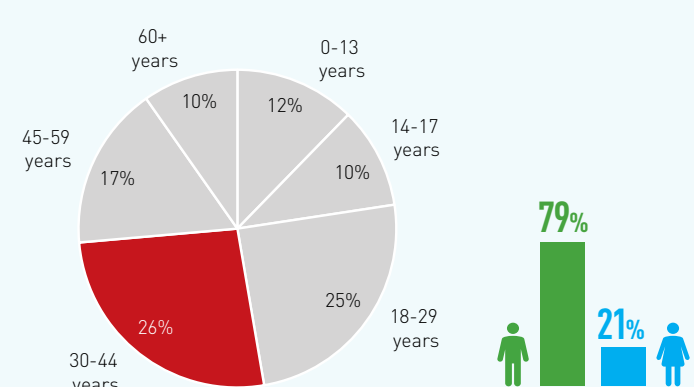
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	Orange square
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	Orange square
Barriers installed to limit access to water	Orange square
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	Green square
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	Orange square
Operational search and rescue service present	Green square
Free weather alerts available	Green square
Operational disaster warning systems	Green square
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	Green square
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	Yellow square

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	Green square
Campaigns on child safety	Yellow square
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	Green and Yellow squares



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: National Crime Records Bureau (2021)

IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a: **1 290 (2021)**

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: **720 (2021)**

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER
100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b: **0.8 (2021)**

^a Data from Iran National Drowning Registry

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION ✗

NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY ✗

NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION ✓

GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Transport | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Sport and Leisure | Education | Military / Coastguard | Ministry of Interior | Ministry of Energy | Ministry of Petroleum | Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour | Ports and Maritime Organization | National Emergency Medical Organization | Legal Medicine Organization | Supreme Council of Free Trade-Industrial and Special Economic Zones

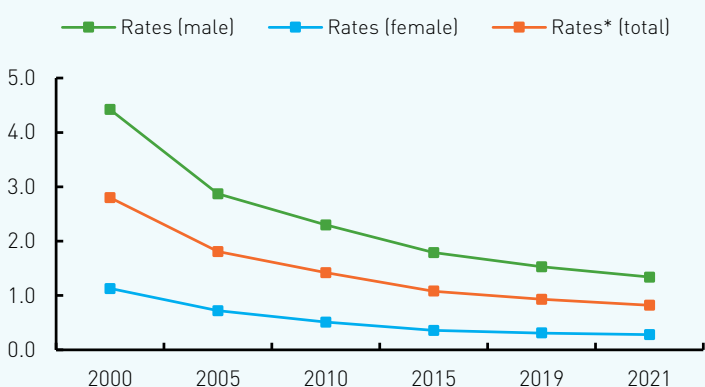
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Research organizations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION ^c	INCOME GROUP ^d	GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA
90 608 707	Upper middle income	4 680

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM ✓

MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

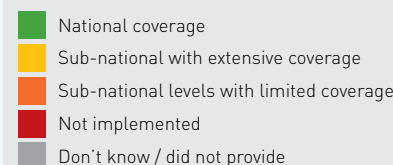
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

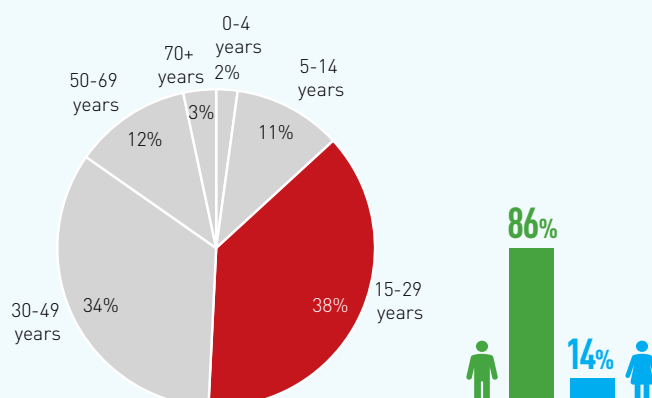
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	✗
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	✗
Barriers installed to limit access to water	✗
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	✗
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	✓
Operational search and rescue service present	✗
Free weather alerts available	✓
Operational disaster warning systems	✓
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	✓
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	✗

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	✗
Campaigns on child safety	✗
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	✗



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Iran National Drowning Registry (2021)

IRAQ

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

575 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 760 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

1.8 (2021)

^a Data from Annual Health Statistical Report

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Transport | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Tourism

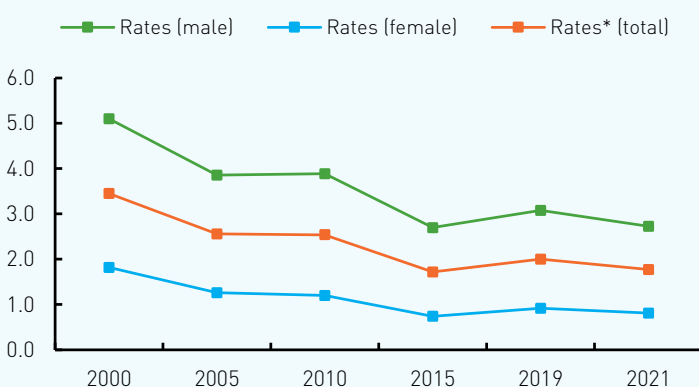
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION^c

45 074 049

INCOME GROUP^d

Upper middle income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

5 600

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

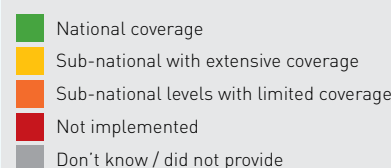
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

Daycare services provided for pre-school children	■
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	■
Barriers installed to limit access to water	■
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	■
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	■
Operational search and rescue service present	■
Free weather alerts available	■
Operational disaster warning systems	■
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	■
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	■

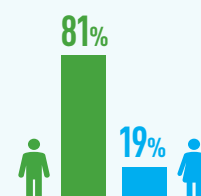
AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	■
Campaigns on child safety	■
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	■



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

No data by age



Source: Annual Health Statistical Report (2022)

IRELAND

POPULATION^c

5 196 630

INCOME GROUP^d

High income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

80 390

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)^d World Bank Income Groups

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

84 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 55 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

1.1 (2021)

^a Data from Central Statistics Office^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Transport | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Sport and Leisure | Education | Tourism | Military / Coastguard | Fisheries | International Life Saving Europe Disaster Operations Working Group | Be Summer Ready Campaign

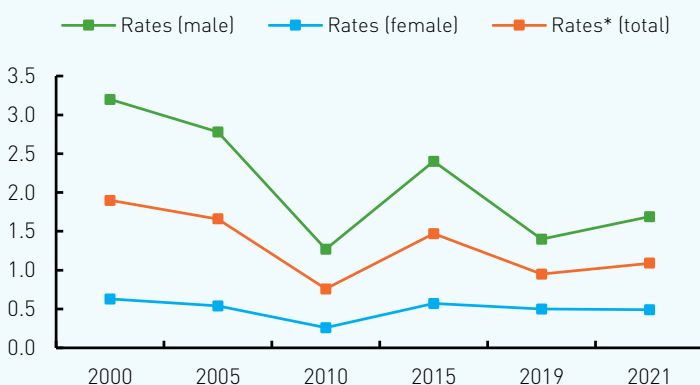
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Research organizations | Search and rescue organizations | Fisher associations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NATIONAL
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

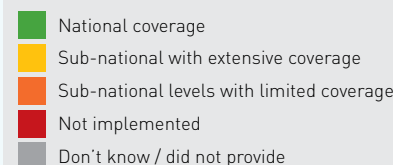
Age of victim		Sex of victim	
Type of water body		Activity at time of drowning	

INTERVENTIONS

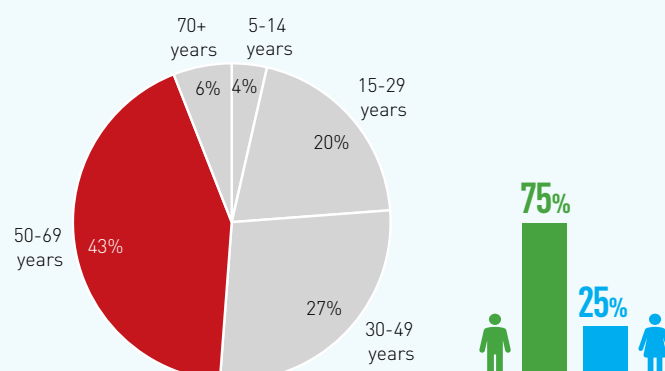
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	
Barriers installed to limit access to water	
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	
Operational search and rescue service present	
Free weather alerts available	
Operational disaster warning systems	
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	
Campaigns on child safety	
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Central Statistics Office (2022)

ITALY

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

302 (2020)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 300 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

0.5 (2021)

^a Data from Italian National Institute of Statistics

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Military / Coastguard

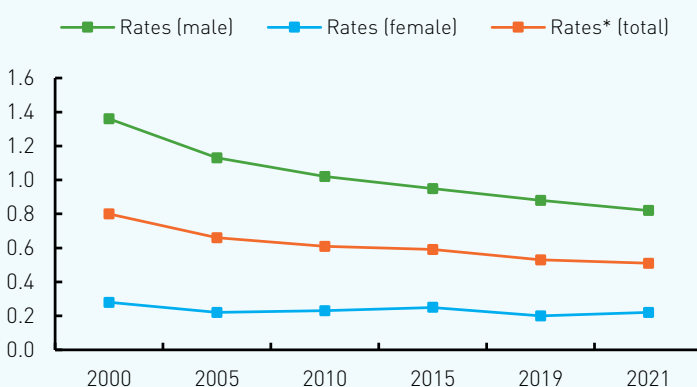
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Search and rescue organizations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NATIONAL
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION^c

59 499 453

INCOME GROUP^d

High income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

38 200

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

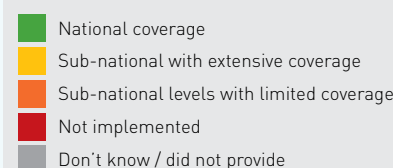
Age of victim		Sex of victim	
Type of water body		Activity at time of drowning	

INTERVENTIONS

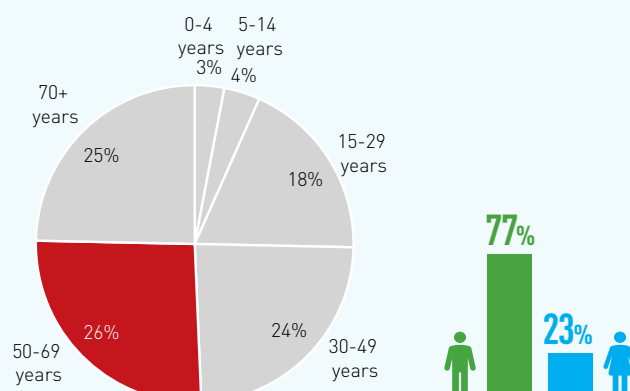
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	
Barriers installed to limit access to water	
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	
Operational search and rescue service present	
Free weather alerts available	
Operational disaster warning systems	
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	
Campaigns on child safety	
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Italian National Institute of Statistics (2020)

JAMAICA

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

27 (2018)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 20 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

0.7 (2021)

^a Data from Economic & Social Survey Jamaica

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Environment / Climate | Sport and Leisure | Education | Tourism | Military / Coastguard | Fisheries | Jamaica Fire Brigade | Parish Council | Ports (air and sea)

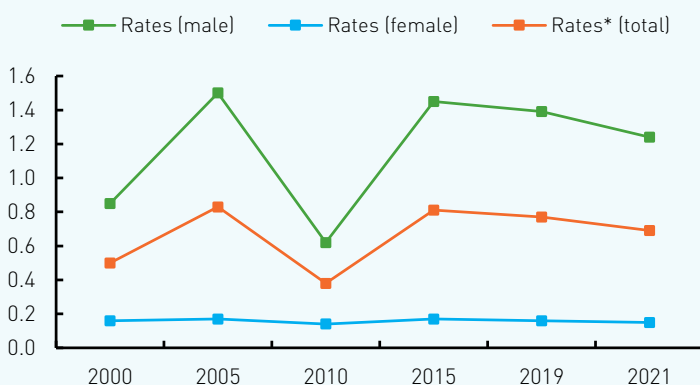
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Search and rescue organizations | Fisher associations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NATIONAL
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION^c

2 839 786

INCOME GROUP^d

Upper middle income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

6 150

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

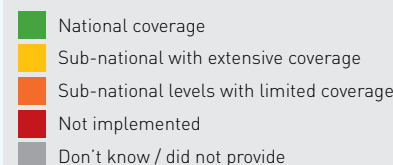
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

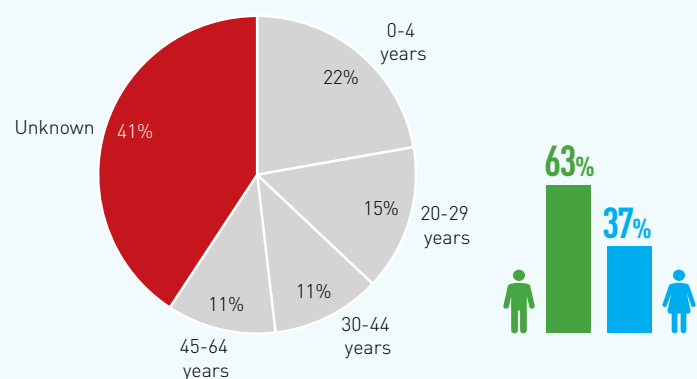
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	■
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	■
Barriers installed to limit access to water	■
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	■
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	■
Operational search and rescue service present	■
Free weather alerts available	■
Operational disaster warning systems	■
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	■
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	■

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	■
Campaigns on child safety	■
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	■



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Economic & Social Survey Jamaica (2018)

JAPAN

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

8 673 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 7 300 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER
100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

5.8 (2021)

^a Data from Vital Statistics of Japan

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR
DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Transport | Maritime Safety

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING
PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies
drowning

NATIONAL

Legislation for fencing around **private** swimming pools

NO

Legislation for fencing around **public** swimming pools

NO

Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger
water transport

NATIONAL

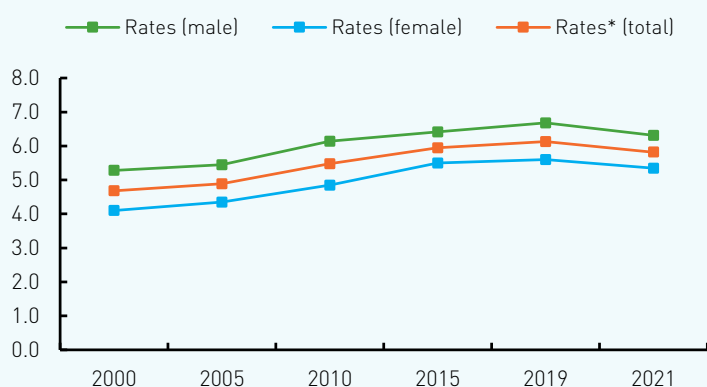
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating

NATIONAL

Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales
near public waterbodies

NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION^c

124 370 947

INCOME GROUP^d

High income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

39 030

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

Age of victim



Sex of victim



Type of water body



Activity at time of drowning



INTERVENTIONS

Daycare services provided for pre-school children



Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum



Barriers installed to limit access to water



Lifeguards present at public swimming venues



Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available



Operational search and rescue service present



Free weather alerts available



Operational disaster warning systems



Community resilience for managing flood risk exists



Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning



AWARENESS RAISING

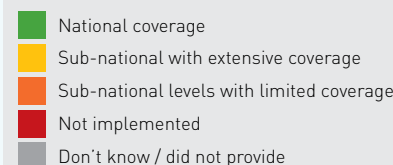
Drowning prevention mass media campaigns



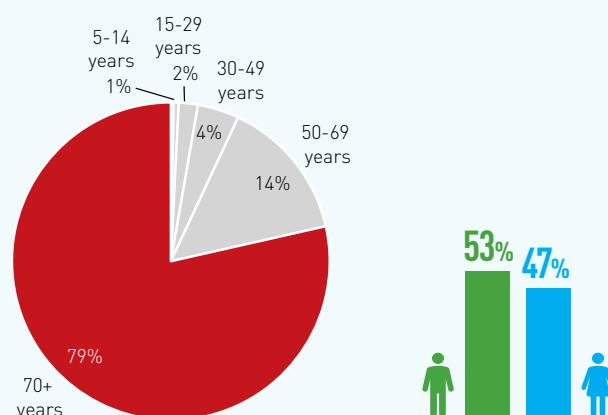
Campaigns on child safety



Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol
before or during aquatic activities



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Vital Statistics of Japan (2021)

JORDAN

POPULATION^c

11 439 213

INCOME GROUP^d

Lower middle income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

4 460

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)^d World Bank Income Groups

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

76 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 66 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

0.6 (2021)

^a Data from Directorate of General Security^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Transport | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Environment / Climate | Education | Tourism | Military / Coastguard | Ministry of local governance and municipalities | Ministry of Water and Irrigation | Ministry of Agriculture

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Research organizations | Fisher associations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning

NATIONAL

Legislation for fencing around **private** swimming pools

NATIONAL

Legislation for fencing around **public** swimming pools

NO

Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport

NATIONAL

Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating

NATIONAL

Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies

NATIONAL

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

Age of victim



Sex of victim



Type of water body



Activity at time of drowning



INTERVENTIONS

Daycare services provided for pre-school children



Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum



Barriers installed to limit access to water



Lifeguards present at public swimming venues



Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available



Operational search and rescue service present



Free weather alerts available



Operational disaster warning systems



Community resilience for managing flood risk exists



Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning



AWARENESS RAISING

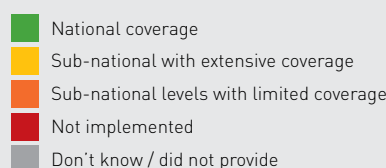
Drowning prevention mass media campaigns



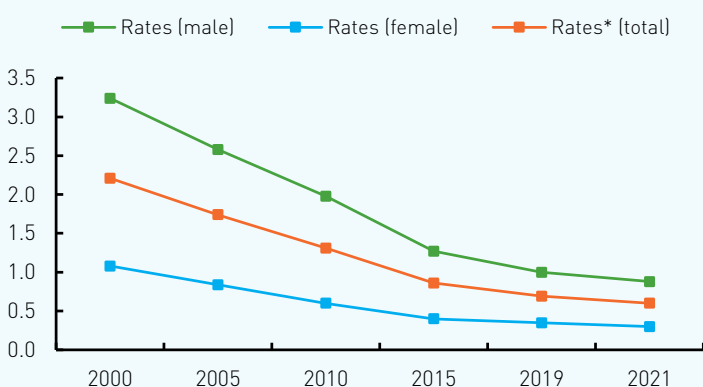
Campaigns on child safety



Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities



RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

No data

KAZAKHSTAN

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

205 (2023)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: **600 (2021)**

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

3.0 (2021)

^a Data from Emergency Hotline

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Transport | Sport and Leisure | Education | Military / Coastguard | Fisheries | Ministry of Emergency Situations | Local Executive Authorities

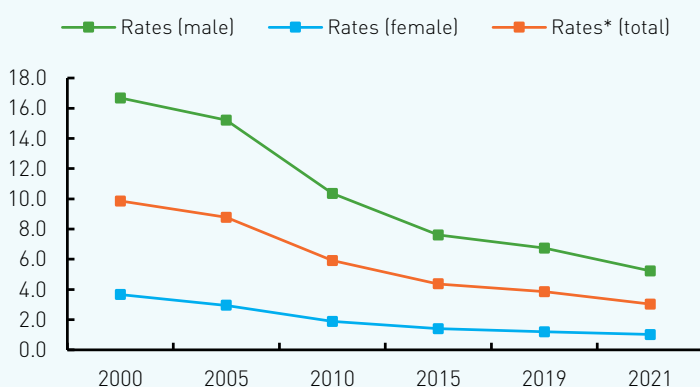
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Search and rescue organizations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NATIONAL
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NATIONAL

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION^c

20 330 104

INCOME GROUP^d

Upper middle income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

10 940

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

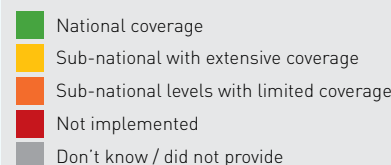
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

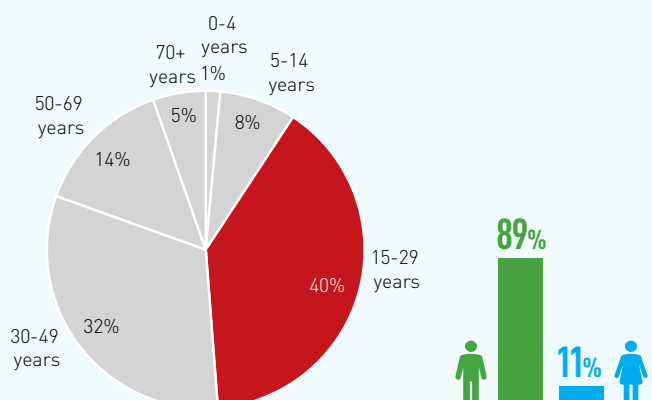
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	■
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	■
Barriers installed to limit access to water	■
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	■
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	■
Operational search and rescue service present	■
Free weather alerts available	■
Operational disaster warning systems	■
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	■
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	■

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	■
Campaigns on child safety	■
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	■



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Emergency Hotline (2023)

KENYA

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

896 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 1 500 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

2.9 (2021)
^a Data from Civil Registration System

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Transport | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Environment / Climate | Sport and Leisure | Education | Tourism | Military / Coastguard | Kenya Bureau of Standards | State Department of Public Works

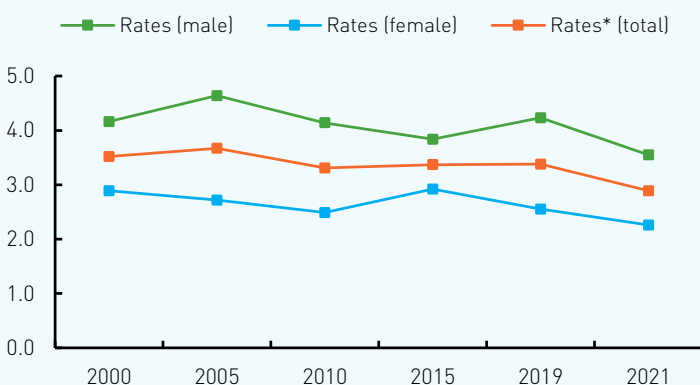
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Search and rescue organizations | Fisher associations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION^c

55 339 003

INCOME GROUP^d

Lower middle income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

2 110

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

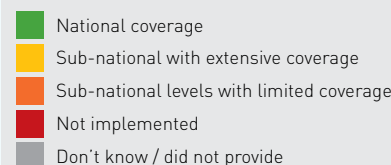
Age of victim		Sex of victim	
Type of water body		Activity at time of drowning	

INTERVENTIONS

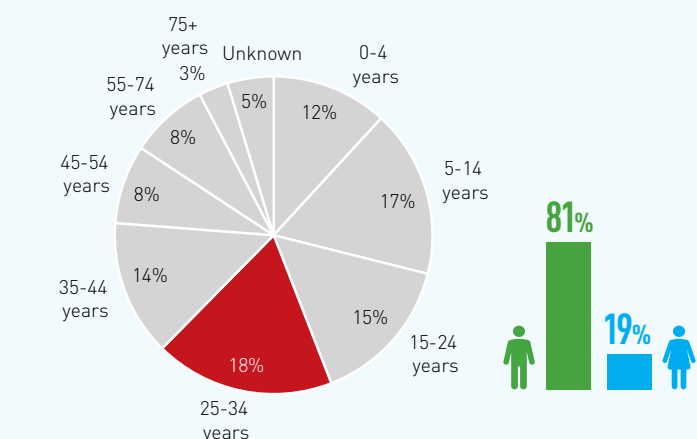
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	
Barriers installed to limit access to water	
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	
Operational search and rescue service present	
Free weather alerts available	
Operational disaster warning systems	
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	
Campaigns on child safety	
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Civil Registration System (2022)

KUWAIT

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

27 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 27 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

0.5 (2021)
^a Data from National Centre for Health

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Education | Tourism | Military / Coastguard | General fire force

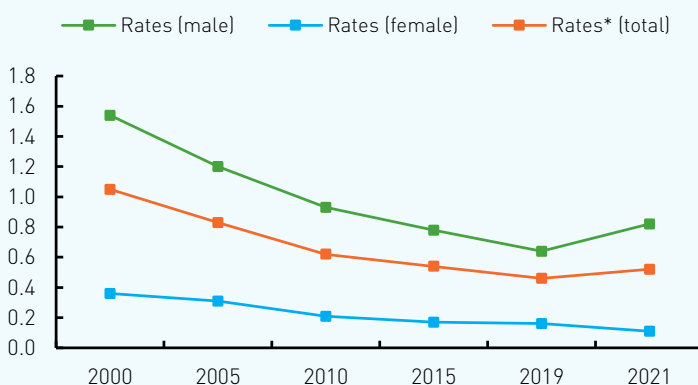
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Search and rescue organizations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NATIONAL
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	DON'T KNOW
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NATIONAL
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NATIONAL

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION^c

4 838 782

INCOME GROUP^d

High income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

46 140

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

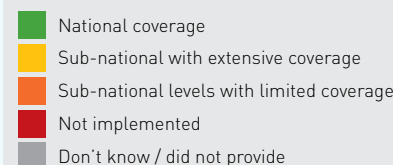
Age of victim		Sex of victim	
Type of water body		Activity at time of drowning	

INTERVENTIONS

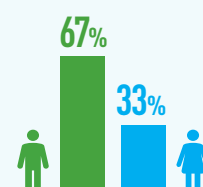
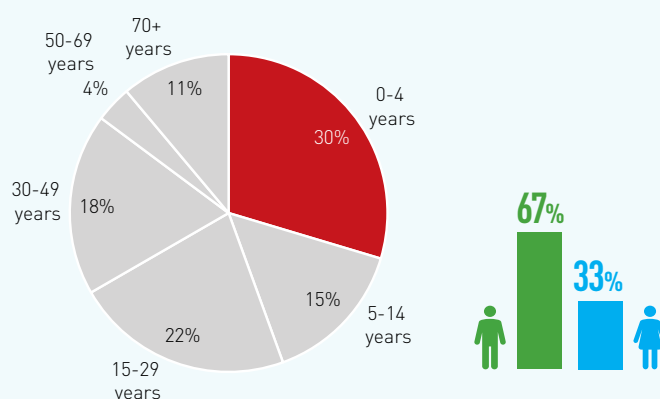
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	
Barriers installed to limit access to water	
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	
Operational search and rescue service present	
Free weather alerts available	
Operational disaster warning systems	
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	
Campaigns on child safety	
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: National Centre for Health (2021)

KYRGYZSTAN

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

103 (2023)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: **180 (2021)**

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

2.6 (2021)

^a Data from Ministry of Emergency Situations

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Transport | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Environment / Climate | Sport and Leisure | Education | Tourism | Military / Coastguard | Fisheries

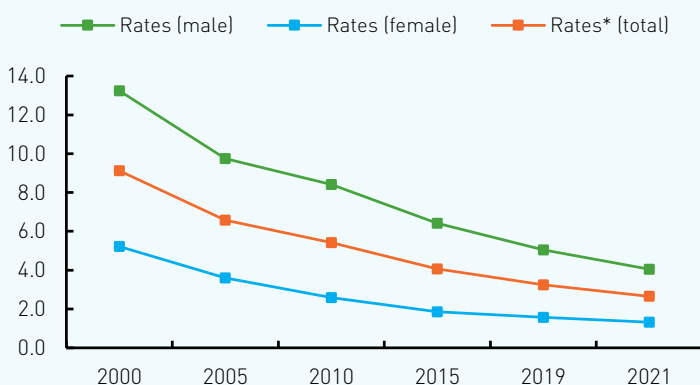
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Research organizations | Search and rescue organizations | Fisher associations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NO
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NO
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION^c

7 073 516

INCOME GROUP^d

Lower middle income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

1 700

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

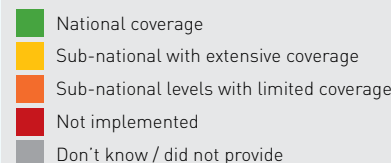
Age of victim		Sex of victim	
Type of water body		Activity at time of drowning	

INTERVENTIONS

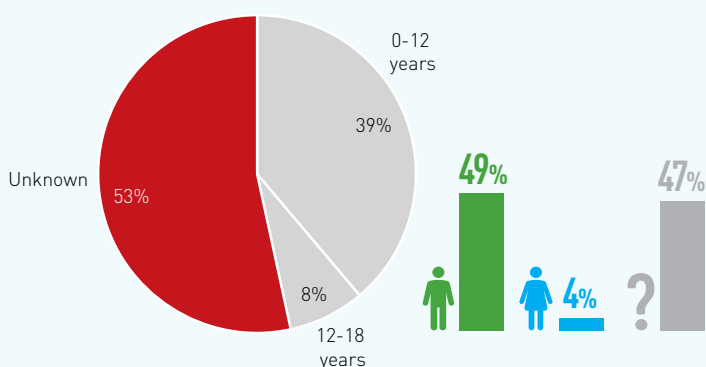
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	
Barriers installed to limit access to water	
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	
Operational search and rescue service present	
Free weather alerts available	
Operational disaster warning systems	
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	
Campaigns on child safety	
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Ministry of Emergency Situations (2023)

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

POPULATION^c

7 664 993

INCOME GROUP^d

Lower middle income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

2 120

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)^d World Bank Income Groups

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

No data

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 570 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

7.7 (2021)

^a No data^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Transport | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Education | Tourism | Meteorology Department | Ministry of National Defense | Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare | Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NO
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	SUB-NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

Age of victim		Sex of victim	
Type of water body		Activity at time of drowning	

INTERVENTIONS

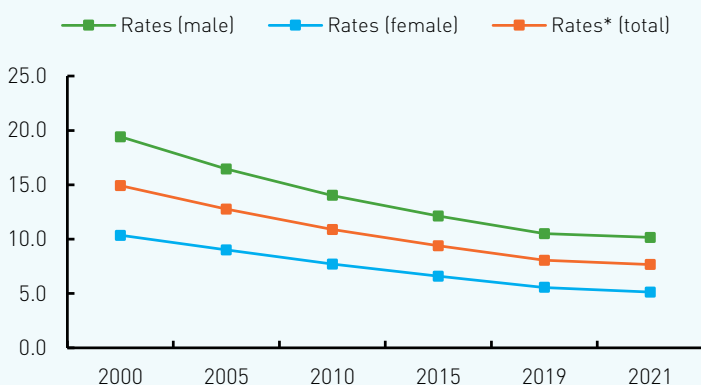
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	
Barriers installed to limit access to water	
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	
Operational search and rescue service present	
Free weather alerts available	
Operational disaster warning systems	
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	
Campaigns on child safety	
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	

	National coverage
	Sub-national with extensive coverage
	Sub-national levels with limited coverage
	Not implemented
	Don't know / did not provide

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

No data

LATVIA

POPULATION^c

1 882 396

INCOME GROUP^d

High income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

21 970

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)^d World Bank Income Groups

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

99 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 130 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

6.9 (2021)

^a Data from Casues of Death Database^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:
Health | Police | Maritime Safety | Sport and Leisure | Education | Military / Coastguard

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Search and rescue organizations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

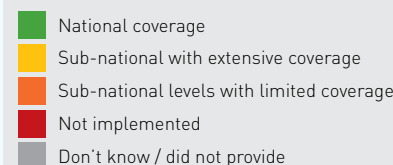
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

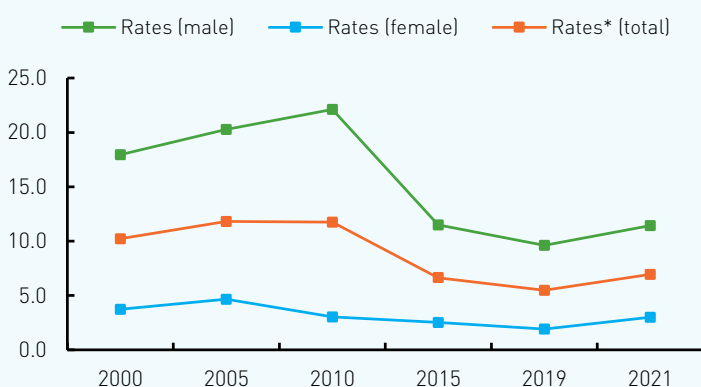
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	■
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	■
Barriers installed to limit access to water	■
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	■
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	■
Operational search and rescue service present	■
Free weather alerts available	■
Operational disaster warning systems	■
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	■
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	■

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	■
Campaigns on child safety	■
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	■



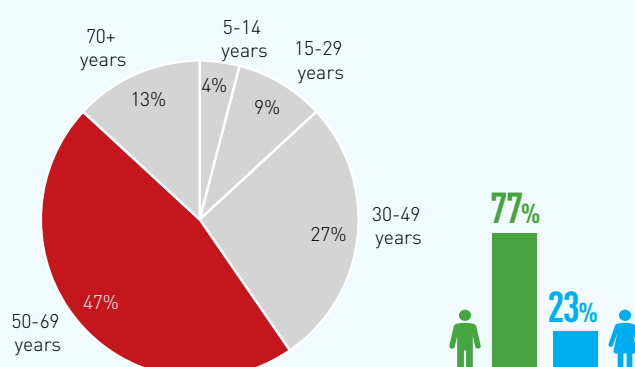
RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Casues of Death Database (2022)

LEBANON

POPULATION^c

5 773 493

INCOME GROUP^d

Lower middle income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

4 410

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)^d World Bank Income Groups

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

67 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 34 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

0.6 (2021)

^a Data from Lebanon Police Department^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Maritime Safety | Tourism | Civil Defense | Internal Security Force

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NO
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

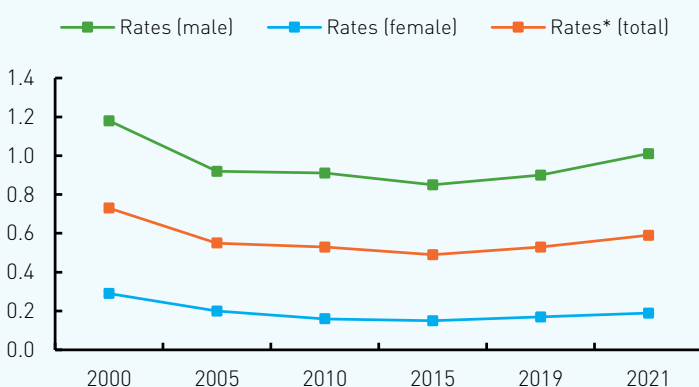
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	NO
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	NO
Barriers installed to limit access to water	NO
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	Sub-national levels with limited coverage
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	NO
Operational search and rescue service present	Sub-national with extensive coverage
Free weather alerts available	NO
Operational disaster warning systems	NO
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	NO
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	NO

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	Sub-national levels with limited coverage
Campaigns on child safety	NO
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	NO

	National coverage
	Sub-national with extensive coverage
	Sub-national levels with limited coverage
	Not implemented
	Don't know / did not provide

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME

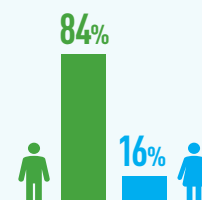


* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

No data by age



Source: Lebanon Police Department (2022)

LIBERIA

POPULATION^c

5 493 031

INCOME GROUP^d

Low income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

730

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:
5 (2022)
WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 270 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER
100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:
5.1 (2021)
^a Data from Liberia Police Force

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION

NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY

NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION

GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Police | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Military / Coastguard | Fisheries

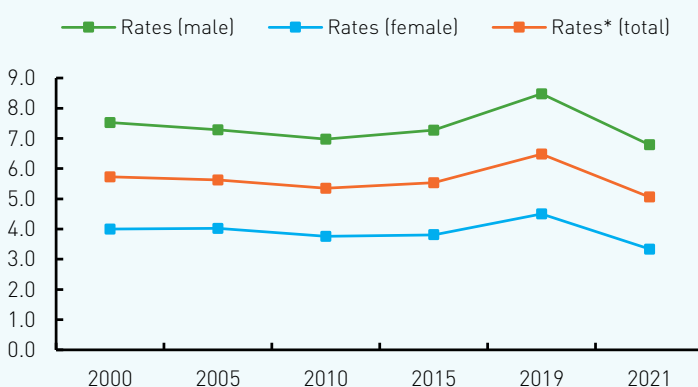
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	DON'T KNOW
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM

MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

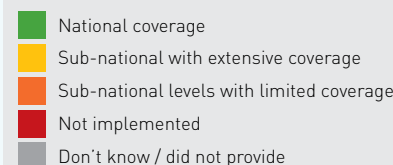
Age of victim		Sex of victim	
Type of water body		Activity at time of drowning	

INTERVENTIONS

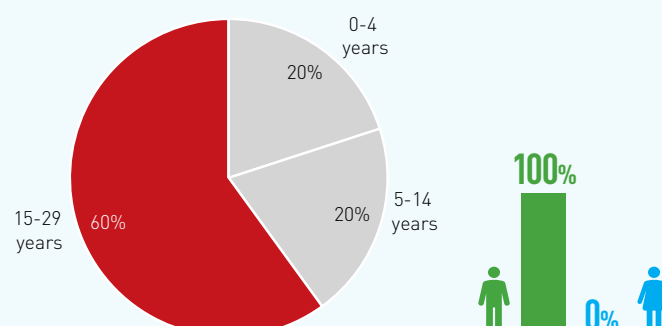
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	
Barriers installed to limit access to water	
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	
Operational search and rescue service present	
Free weather alerts available	
Operational disaster warning systems	
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	
Campaigns on child safety	
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Liberia Police Force (2022)

LITHUANIA

POPULATION^c

2 854 099

INCOME GROUP^d

High income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

24 820

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)^d World Bank Income Groups

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

149 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 160 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

5.6 (2021)

^a Data from Causes of Death Register^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Transport | Disaster Risk Reduction | Environment / Climate | Sport and Leisure | Education

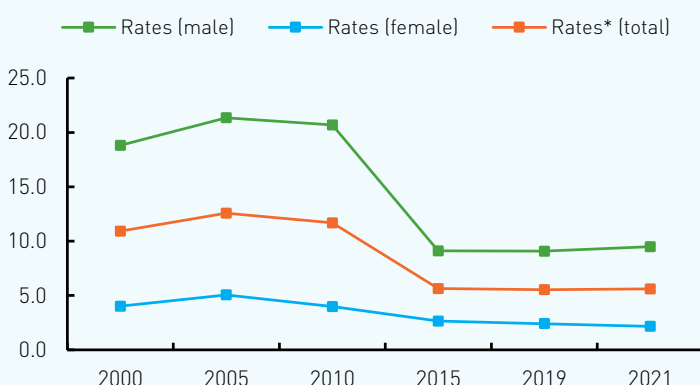
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Search and rescue organizations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NATIONAL
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NATIONAL

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

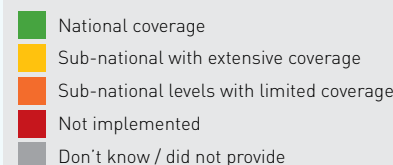
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✗	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

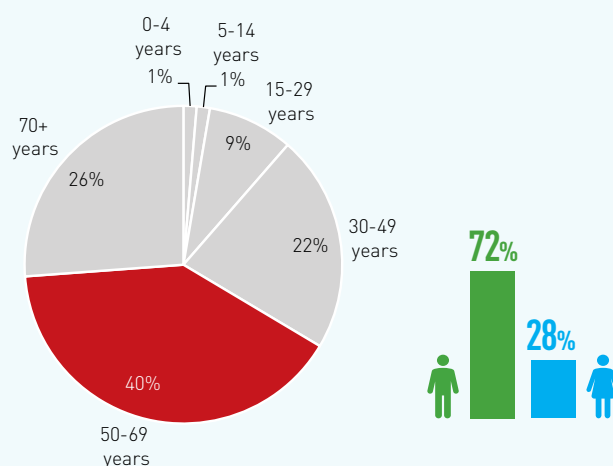
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	■
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	■
Barriers installed to limit access to water	■
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	■
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	■
Operational search and rescue service present	■
Free weather alerts available	■
Operational disaster warning systems	■
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	■
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	■

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	■
Campaigns on child safety	■
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	■



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Causes of Death Register (2022)

LUXEMBOURG

POPULATION^c

665 098

INCOME GROUP^d

High income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

88 370

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)^d World Bank Income GroupsREPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

1 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 2 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

0.2 (2021)

^a Data from Register of Causes of Death^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Disaster Risk Reduction | Sport and Leisure | Education | Tourism | Military / Coastguard

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Search and rescue organizations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning

NO

Legislation for fencing around **private** swimming pools

NO

Legislation for fencing around **public** swimming pools

NO

Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport

NATIONAL

Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating

NATIONAL

Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies

NATIONAL

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

Age of victim



Sex of victim



Type of water body



Activity at time of drowning



INTERVENTIONS

Daycare services provided for pre-school children



Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum



Barriers installed to limit access to water



Lifeguards present at public swimming venues



Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available



Operational search and rescue service present



Free weather alerts available



Operational disaster warning systems



Community resilience for managing flood risk exists



Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning



AWARENESS RAISING

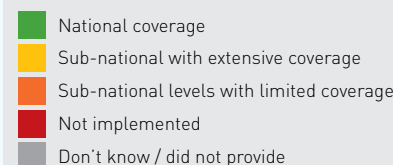
Drowning prevention mass media campaigns



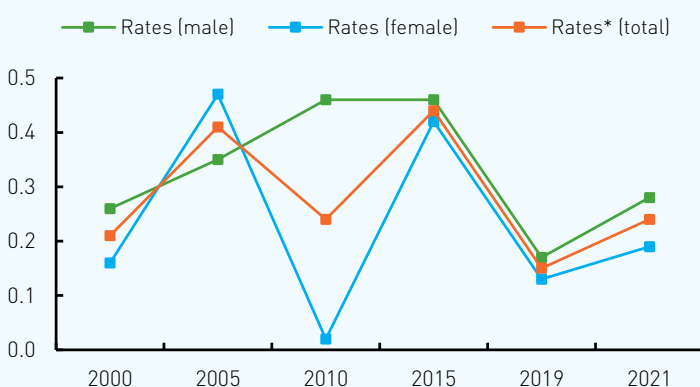
Campaigns on child safety



Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities



RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME

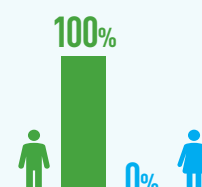


* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

No data by age



Source: Register of Causes of Death (2021)

MALAWI

POPULATION^c 21 104 482 **INCOME GROUP^d** Low income **GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA** 640

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

No data

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 870 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

4.3 (2021)

^a No data

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Transport | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Environment / Climate | Education | Tourism | Military / Coastguard | Fisheries

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Fisher associations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	DON'T KNOW
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	SUB-NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	SUB-NATIONAL

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

Age of victim		Sex of victim	
Type of water body		Activity at time of drowning	

INTERVENTIONS

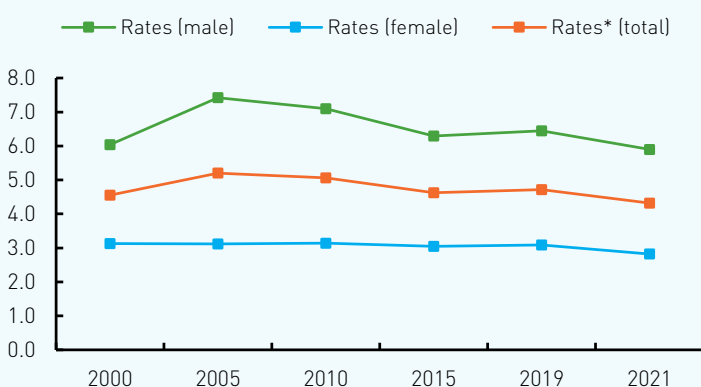
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	
Barriers installed to limit access to water	
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	
Operational search and rescue service present	
Free weather alerts available	
Operational disaster warning systems	
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	
Campaigns on child safety	
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	

	National coverage
	Sub-national with extensive coverage
	Sub-national levels with limited coverage
	Not implemented
	Don't know / did not provide

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

No data

MALAYSIA

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR):

255 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^a: 100 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^a:

2.8 (2021)

^a Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:
Health | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Environment / Climate | Sport and Leisure | Education | Tourism | Military / Coastguard

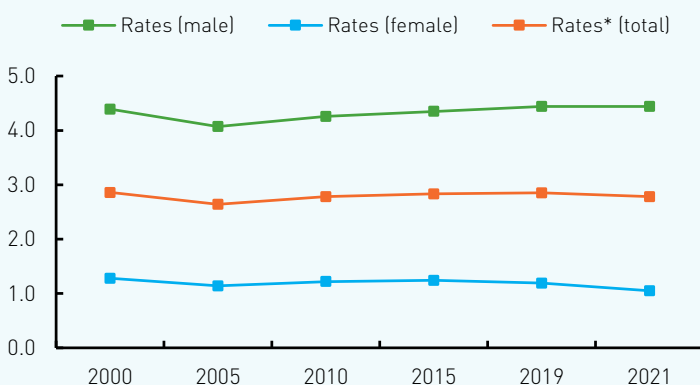
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Research organizations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate
Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION^b

35 126 298

INCOME GROUP^c

Upper middle income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

11 970

^b UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^c World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

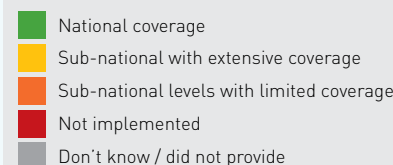
Age of victim		Sex of victim	
Type of water body		Activity at time of drowning	

INTERVENTIONS

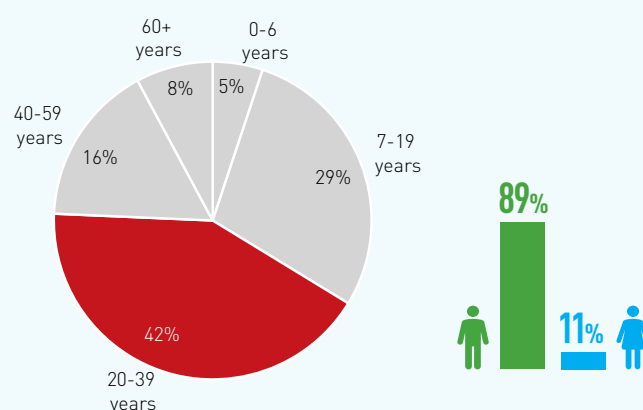
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	
Barriers installed to limit access to water	
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	
Operational search and rescue service present	
Free weather alerts available	
Operational disaster warning systems	
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	
Campaigns on child safety	
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



MALDIVES

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

23 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 11 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

2.2 (2021)

^a Data from Maldives Police Service

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Transport | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Sport and Leisure | Education | Tourism | Military / Coastguard | Fisheries | Local councils

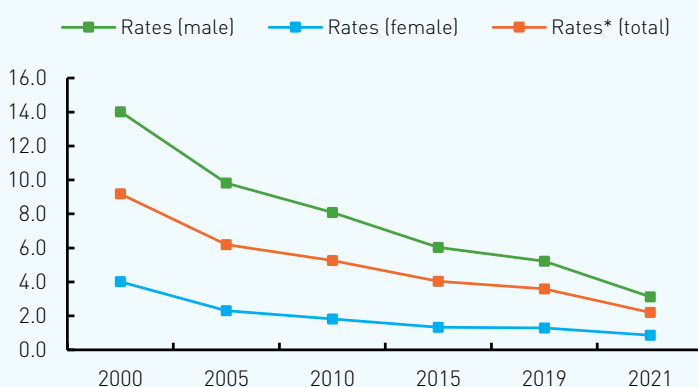
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION^c

525 994

INCOME GROUP^d

Upper middle income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

11 030

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

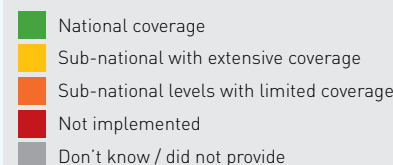
Age of victim		Sex of victim	
Type of water body		Activity at time of drowning	

INTERVENTIONS

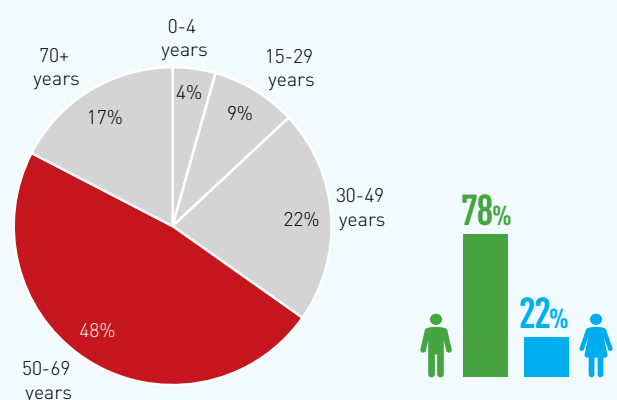
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	
Barriers installed to limit access to water	
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	
Operational search and rescue service present	
Free weather alerts available	
Operational disaster warning systems	
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	
Campaigns on child safety	
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Maldives Police Service (2022)

MALI

POPULATION^c

23 769 127

INCOME GROUP^d

Low income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

860

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

82 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 2 100 (2021)
WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER
100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

9.1 (2021)

^a Data from General Directorate of Civil Protection

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION

NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY

NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION

GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Disaster Risk Reduction | Education

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Search and rescue organizations | Fisher associations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning

NATIONAL

Legislation for fencing around **private** swimming pools

NO

Legislation for fencing around **public** swimming pools

NO

Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport

NO

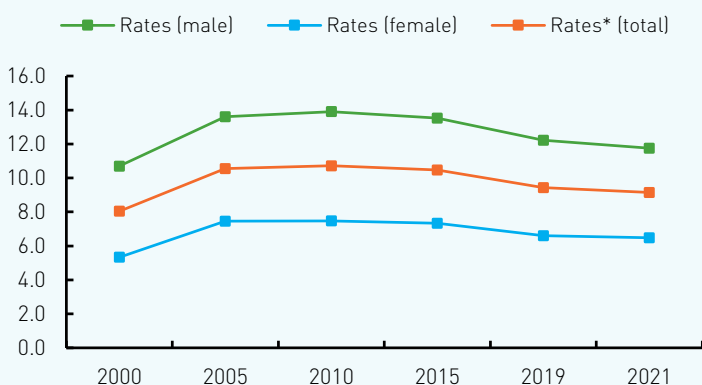
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating

NO

Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies

SUB-NATIONAL

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM

MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

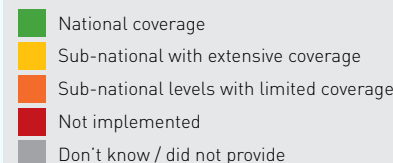
Age of victim		Sex of victim	
Type of water body		Activity at time of drowning	

INTERVENTIONS

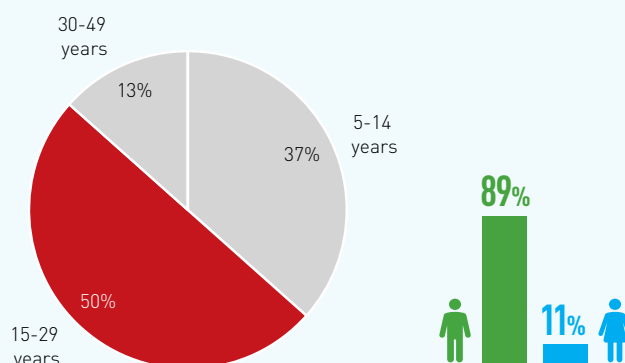
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	
Barriers installed to limit access to water	
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	
Operational search and rescue service present	
Free weather alerts available	
Operational disaster warning systems	
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	
Campaigns on child safety	
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: General Directorate of Civil Protection (2022)

MALTA

POPULATION^c

532 956

INCOME GROUP^d

High income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

34 240

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)^d World Bank Income Groups

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

9 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 5 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

1.0 (2021)

^a Data from National Mortality Register^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100-999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000-9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Transport | Maritime Safety | Sport and Leisure | Education | Tourism | Military / Coastguard

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Search and rescue organizations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning

DON'T KNOW

Legislation for fencing around **private** swimming pools

NO

Legislation for fencing around **public** swimming pools

NO

Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport

NATIONAL

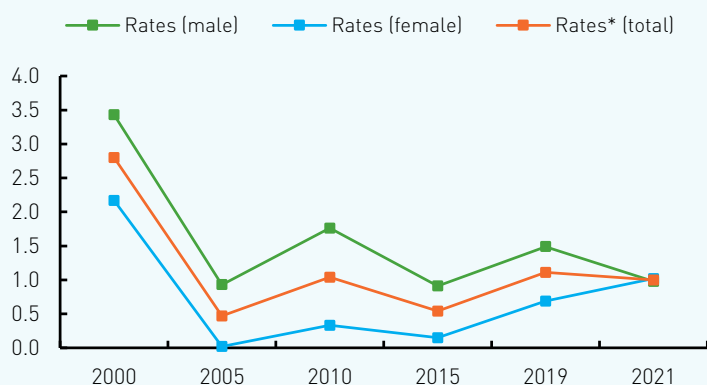
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating

NATIONAL

Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies

NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000-2021

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

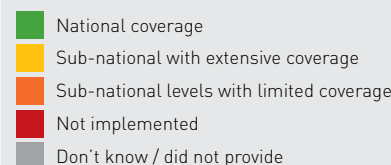
Age of victim		Sex of victim	
Type of water body		Activity at time of drowning	

INTERVENTIONS

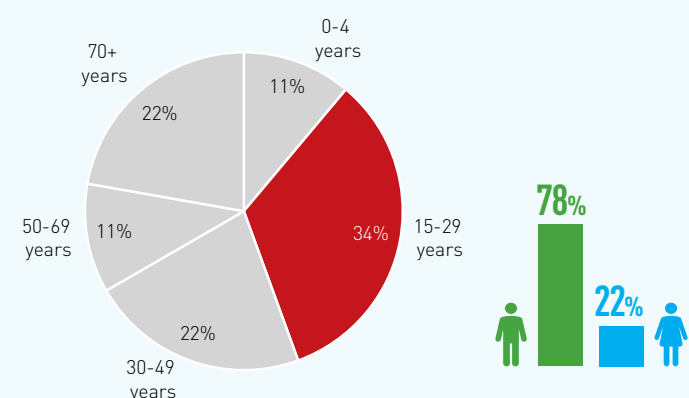
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	
Barriers installed to limit access to water	
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	
Operational search and rescue service present	
Free weather alerts available	
Operational disaster warning systems	
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	
Campaigns on child safety	
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: National Mortality Register (2021)

MAURITIUS

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

20 (2023)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 33 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER
100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

2.6 (2021)

^a Data from National Coast Guard

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR
DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Police | Tourism | Military / Coastguard | Beach Authority

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING
PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies
drowning

SUB-NATIONAL

Legislation for fencing around **private** swimming pools

NO

Legislation for fencing around **public** swimming pools

NO

Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger
water transport

NATIONAL

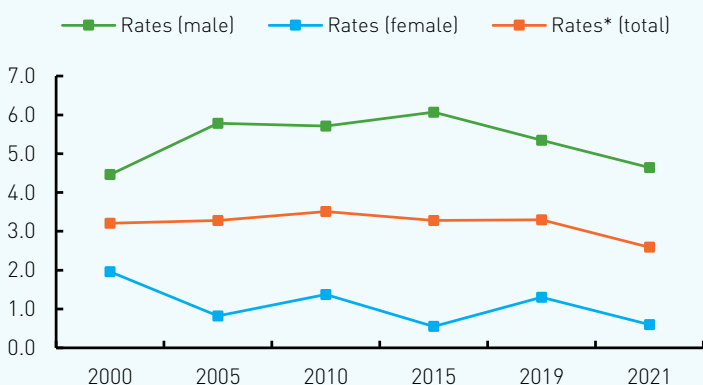
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating

NATIONAL

Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales
near public waterbodies

NATIONAL

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION^c

1 273 588

INCOME GROUP^d

Upper middle
income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

11 530

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

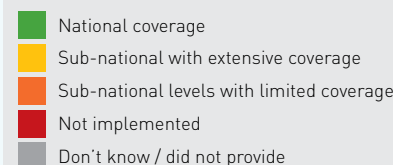
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

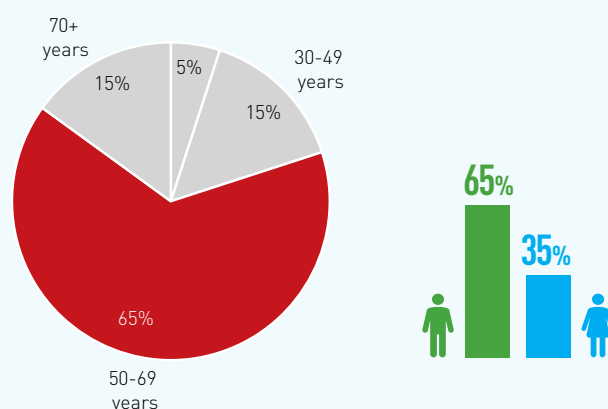
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	■
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	■
Barriers installed to limit access to water	■
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	■
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	■
Operational search and rescue service present	■
Free weather alerts available	■
Operational disaster warning systems	■
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	■
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	■

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	■
Campaigns on child safety	■
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	■



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: National Coast Guard (2023)

MEXICO

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

1 747 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 1 800 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

1.4 (2021)

^a Data from Statistics on Registered Deaths

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Environment / Climate | Sport and Leisure | Tourism | Military / Coastguard | Fisheries | Civil Protection / Defense | Firefighters

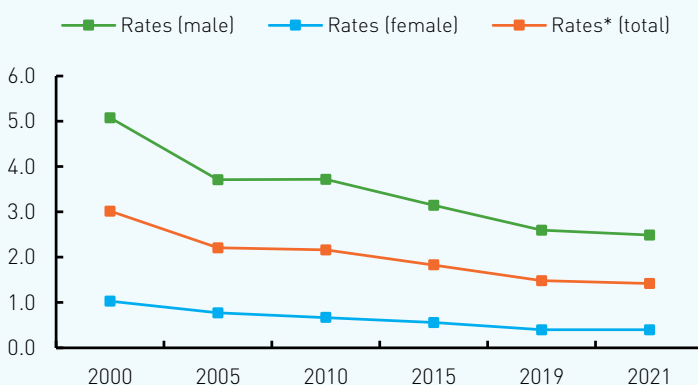
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Search and rescue organizations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	SUB-NATIONAL
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	SUB-NATIONAL

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION^c

129 739 759

INCOME GROUP^d

Upper middle income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

12 100

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

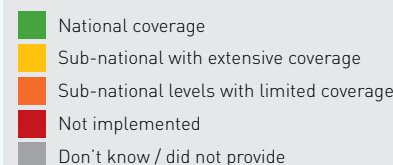
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

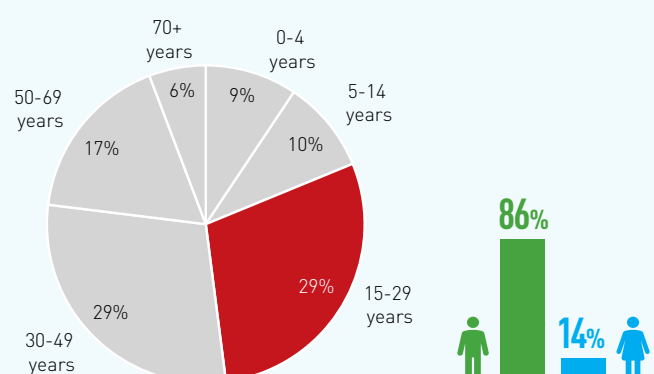
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	■
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	■
Barriers installed to limit access to water	■
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	■
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	■
Operational search and rescue service present	■
Free weather alerts available	■
Operational disaster warning systems	■
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	■
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	■

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	■
Campaigns on child safety	■
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	■



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Statistics on Registered Deaths (2021)

MONGOLIA

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

47 (2023)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 140 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

4.1 (2021)

^a Data from National Emergency Management Agency

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Maritime Safety | Environment / Climate | Education | Tourism | Military / Coastguard | Family, Child and Youth Center | National Emergency Management Agency | National Institute of Disaster Research

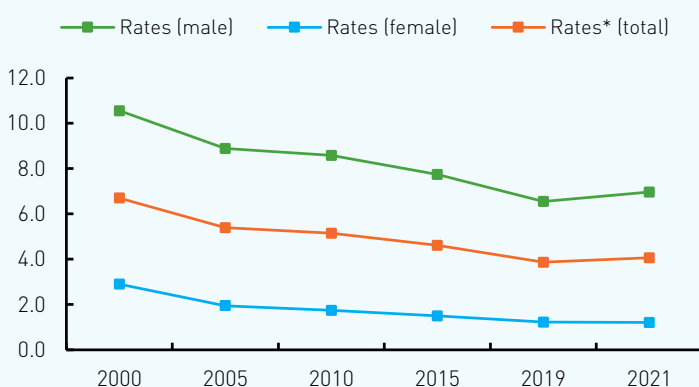
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Swimming associations | Research organizations | Search and rescue organizations | Mongolian Red Cross Society | World Vision Mongolia | Holiday and tour providers

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NATIONAL
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	SUB-NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	SUB-NATIONAL

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION^c

3 431 932

INCOME GROUP^d

Lower middle income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

4 950

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

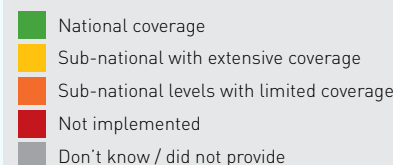
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

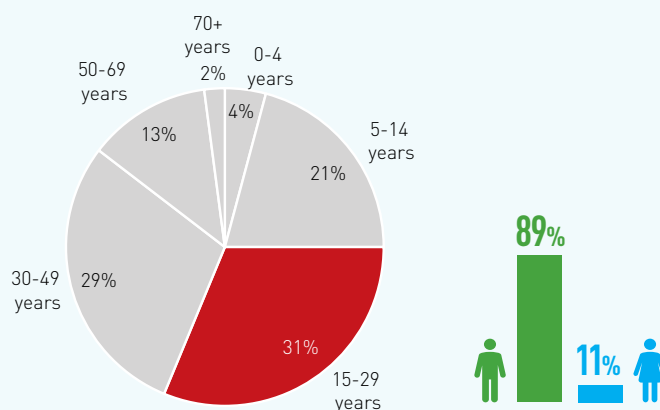
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	■
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	■
Barriers installed to limit access to water	■
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	■
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	■
Operational search and rescue service present	■
Free weather alerts available	■
Operational disaster warning systems	■
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	■
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	■

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	■
Campaigns on child safety	■
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	■



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: National Emergency Management Agency (2023)

MONTENEGRO

POPULATION^c

633 552

INCOME GROUP^d

Upper middle income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

11 500

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)^d World Bank Income Groups

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

7 (2020)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 6 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

1.1 (2021)

^a Data from Institute for Public Health^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Tourism | Military / Coastguard | Fisheries | Municipal Protection and Rescue Unit | Maritime Border Police

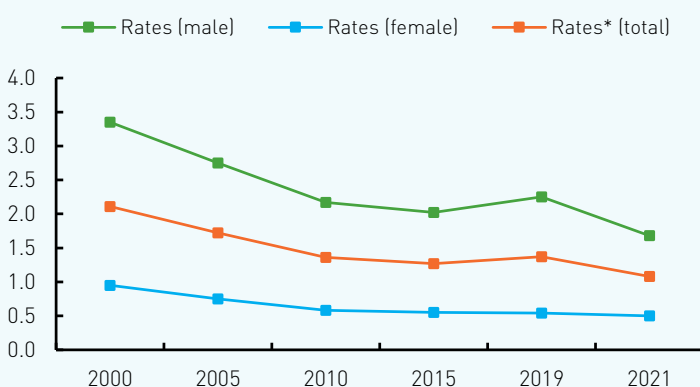
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Search and rescue organizations | Fisher associations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NATIONAL
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NATIONAL
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	SUB-NATIONAL

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

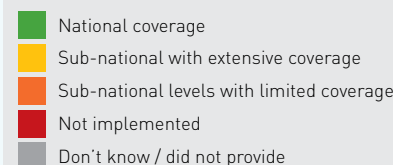
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

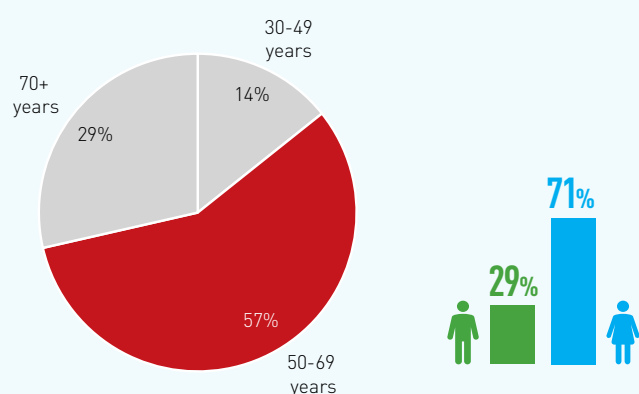
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	■
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	■
Barriers installed to limit access to water	■
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	■
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	■
Operational search and rescue service present	■
Free weather alerts available	■
Operational disaster warning systems	■
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	■
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	■

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	■
Campaigns on child safety	■
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	■



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Institute for Public Health (2020)

MOROCCO

POPULATION^c

37 712 505

INCOME GROUP^d

Lower middle income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

3 700

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)^d World Bank Income Groups

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

92 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 390 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

1.1 (2021)

^a Data from Directorate General of Civil Protection^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Transport | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Environment / Climate | Sport and Leisure | Education | Tourism | Military / Coastguard | Fisheries | Ministry of the Interior | Ministry of Equipment and Water | Ministry of Agriculture, Maritime Fisheries, Rural Development, Water and Forests | Directorate of Meteorology

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Search and rescue organizations | Fisher associations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NATIONAL
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NATIONAL

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

Age of victim		Sex of victim	
Type of water body		Activity at time of drowning	

INTERVENTIONS

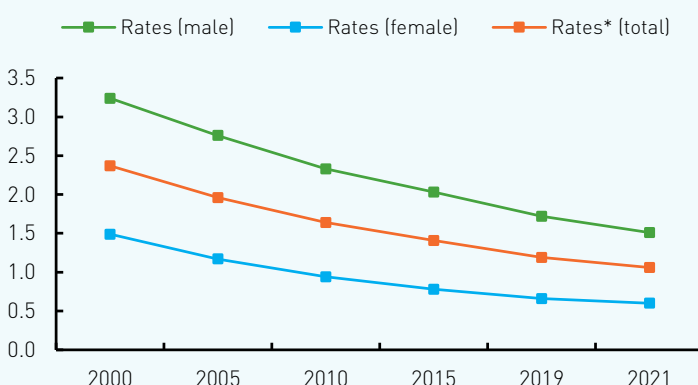
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	
Barriers installed to limit access to water	
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	
Operational search and rescue service present	
Free weather alerts available	
Operational disaster warning systems	
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	
Campaigns on child safety	
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	

	National coverage
	Sub-national with extensive coverage
	Sub-national levels with limited coverage
	Not implemented
	Don't know / did not provide

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME

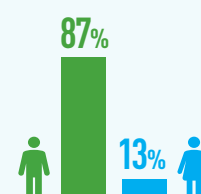


* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

No data by age



Source: Directorate General of Civil Protection (2022)

MYANMAR

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

1 381 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 2 800 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

5.2 (2021)

^a Data from Central Statistical Organization

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Transport | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Sport and Leisure | Education | Tourism | Military / Coastguard | Fisheries | Myanmar Port Authority | Myanmar Fire Service Department

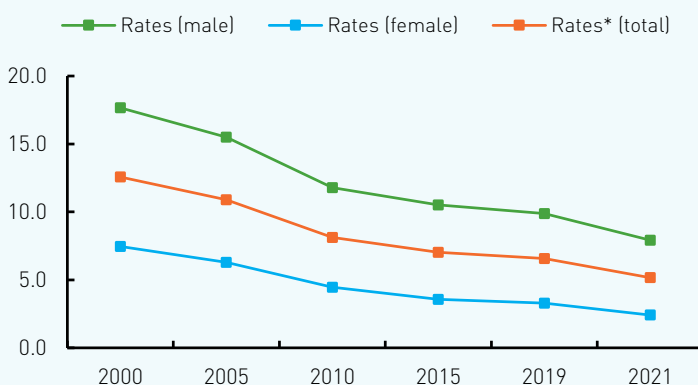
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Search and rescue organizations | Fisher associations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NATIONAL
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	DON'T KNOW
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	DON'T KNOW
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION^c

54 133 798

INCOME GROUP^d

Lower middle income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

1 210

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

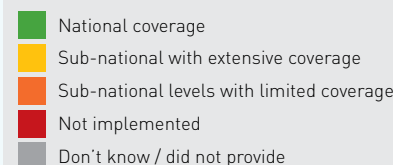
Age of victim		Sex of victim	
Type of water body		Activity at time of drowning	

INTERVENTIONS

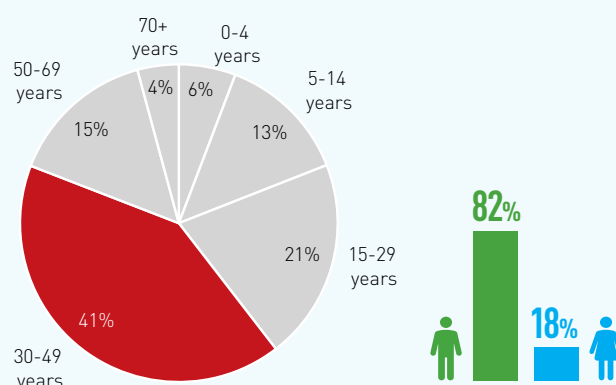
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	
Barriers installed to limit access to water	
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	
Operational search and rescue service present	
Free weather alerts available	
Operational disaster warning systems	
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	
Campaigns on child safety	
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Central Statistical Organization (2021)

NAMIBIA

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

No data

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 140 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

5.0 (2021)

^a No data

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Transport | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Sport and Leisure | Education | Military / Coastguard | Fisheries | Sea Rescue | Namibia Marshal | Monarch Lifeguard | Municipalities

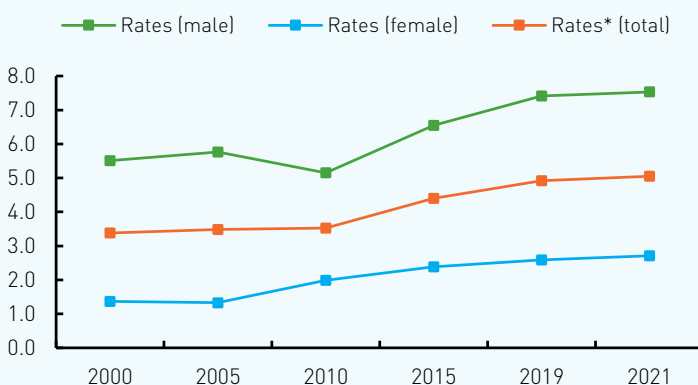
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Search and rescue organizations | Fisher associations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	DON'T KNOW
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	DON'T KNOW
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	DON'T KNOW
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	SUB-NATIONAL

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION^c

2 963 095

INCOME GROUP^d

Upper middle income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

4 870

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

Daycare services provided for pre-school children	Orange square
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	Yellow square
Barriers installed to limit access to water	Orange square
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	Yellow square
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	Yellow square
Operational search and rescue service present	Green square
Free weather alerts available	Green square
Operational disaster warning systems	Green square
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	Green square
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	Yellow square

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	Yellow square
Campaigns on child safety	Orange square
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	Orange square

Green square	National coverage
Yellow square	Sub-national with extensive coverage
Orange square	Sub-national levels with limited coverage
Red square	Not implemented
Grey square	Don't know / did not provide

SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

No data

NEPAL

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

857 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 1 600 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

5.4 (2021)
^a Data from Nepal Police

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Disaster Risk Reduction | Sport and Leisure | Education | Tourism | Military / Coastguard | Fisheries | National Emergency Operation Center

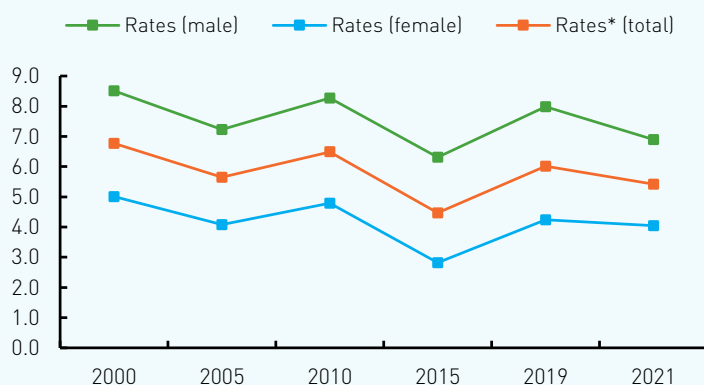
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Swimming associations | Research organizations | Search and rescue organizations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NO
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	SUB-NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION^c

29 694 614

INCOME GROUP^d

Lower middle income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

1370

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

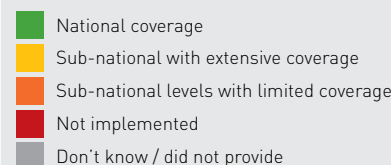
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

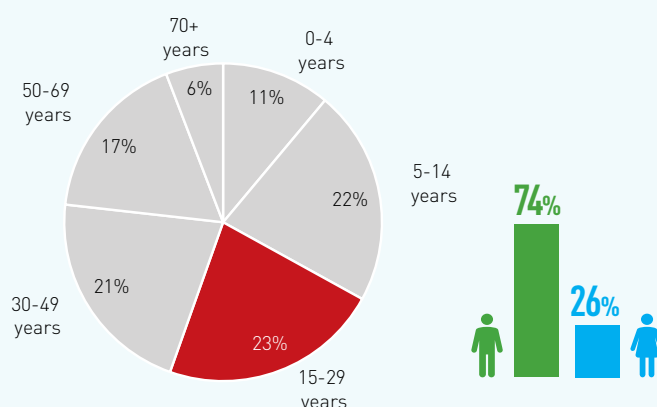
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	■
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	■
Barriers installed to limit access to water	■
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	■
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	■
Operational search and rescue service present	■
Free weather alerts available	■
Operational disaster warning systems	■
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	■
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	■

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	■
Campaigns on child safety	■
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	■



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Nepal Police (2022)

NETHERLANDS (KINGDOM OF THE)

POPULATION^c

18 092 524

INCOME GROUP^d

High income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

60 670

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

73 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 84 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

0.5 (2021)

^a Data from Central Bureau of Statistics^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Transport

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Research organizations | Search and rescue organizations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	SUB-NATIONAL
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NO
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	SUB-NATIONAL

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

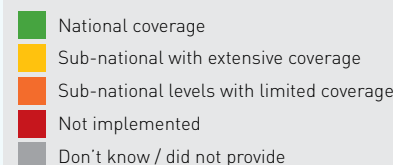
Age of victim		Sex of victim	
Type of water body		Activity at time of drowning	

INTERVENTIONS

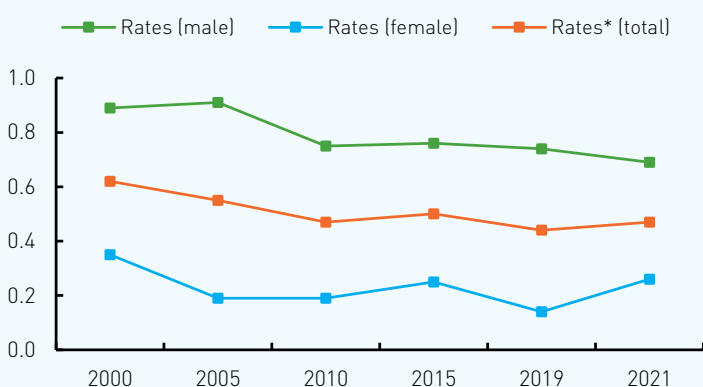
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	
Barriers installed to limit access to water	
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	
Operational search and rescue service present	
Free weather alerts available	
Operational disaster warning systems	
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	
Campaigns on child safety	
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	



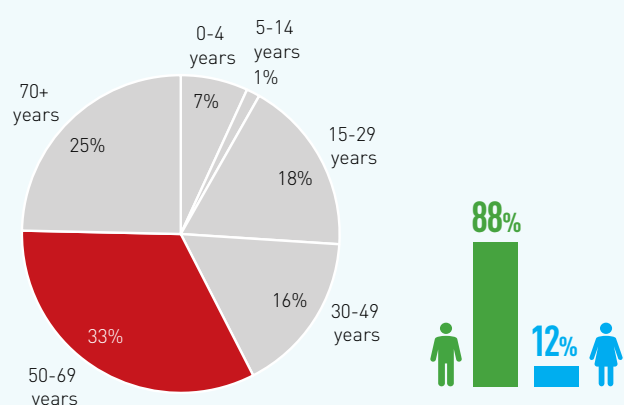
RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (2022)

NEW ZEALAND

POPULATION^c

5 172 836

INCOME GROUP^d

High income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

48 610

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)^d World Bank Income GroupsREPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

94 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 62 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

1.2 (2021)

^a Data from Water Safety New Zealand^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Transport | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Education | Accident Compensation Corporation | Local / Regional Government Councils

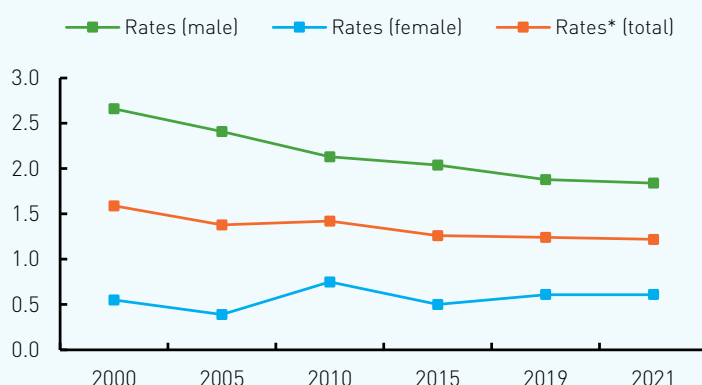
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Research organizations | Search and rescue organizations | Fisher associations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NATIONAL
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NATIONAL
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	SUB-NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

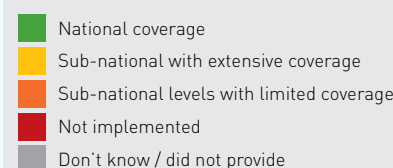
Age of victim		Sex of victim	
Type of water body		Activity at time of drowning	

INTERVENTIONS

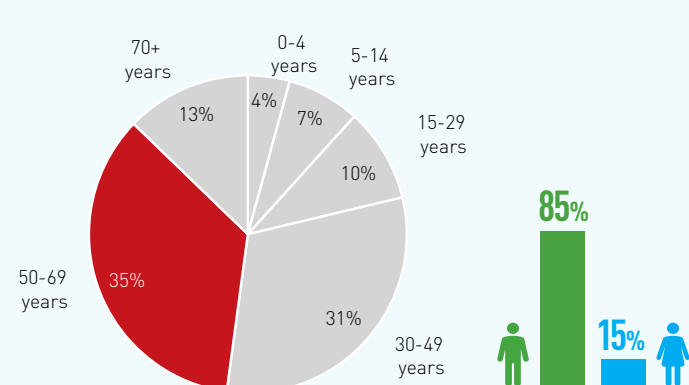
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	
Barriers installed to limit access to water	
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	
Operational search and rescue service present	
Free weather alerts available	
Operational disaster warning systems	
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	
Campaigns on child safety	
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Water Safety New Zealand (2022)

NIGER

POPULATION^c

26 159 867

INCOME GROUP^d

Low income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

600

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

8 (2013)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 2 800 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

11.3 (2021)

^a Data from River Gendarmerie^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Transport | Disaster Risk Reduction | Environment / Climate | Education | Military / Coastguard | Fisheries

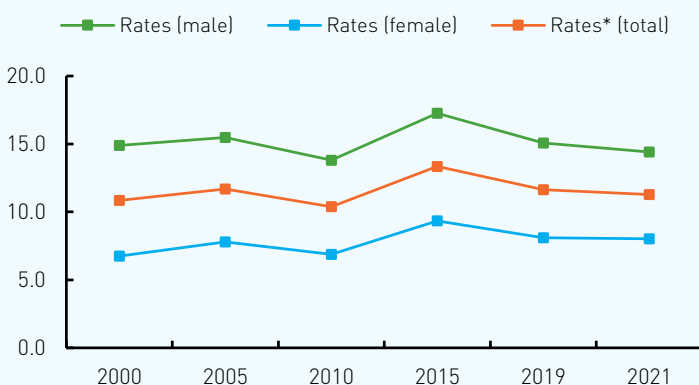
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Fisher associations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NATIONAL
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	DON'T KNOW
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	DON'T KNOW
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	DON'T KNOW
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NATIONAL

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

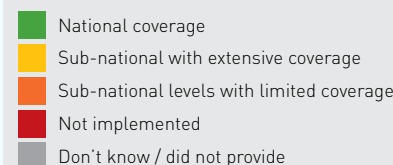
Age of victim	Sex of victim	
Type of water body	Activity at time of drowning	

INTERVENTIONS

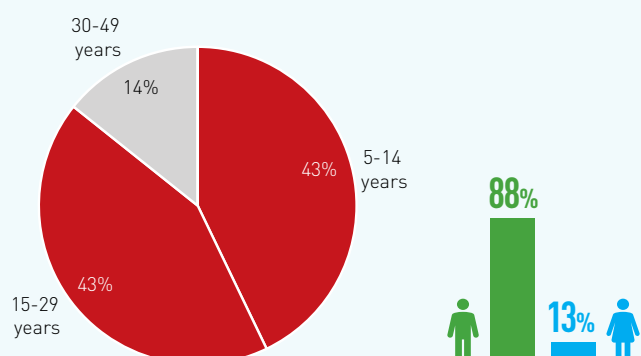
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	
Barriers installed to limit access to water	
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	
Operational search and rescue service present	
Free weather alerts available	
Operational disaster warning systems	
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	
Campaigns on child safety	
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: River Gendarmerie (2013)

NIGERIA

POPULATION^c

227 882 945

INCOME GROUP^d

Lower middle income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

1 930

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)^d World Bank Income Groups

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

No data

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 14 000 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

6.4 (2021)

^a No data^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Transport | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Environment / Climate | Sport and Leisure | Education

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Research organizations | Search and rescue organizations | Fisher associations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning

DON'T KNOW

Legislation for fencing around **private** swimming pools

NO

Legislation for fencing around **public** swimming pools

NO

Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport

NATIONAL

Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating

NATIONAL

Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies

NATIONAL

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

Age of victim



Sex of victim



Type of water body



Activity at time of drowning



INTERVENTIONS

Daycare services provided for pre-school children



Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum



Barriers installed to limit access to water



Lifeguards present at public swimming venues



Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available



Operational search and rescue service present



Free weather alerts available



Operational disaster warning systems



Community resilience for managing flood risk exists



Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning



AWARENESS RAISING

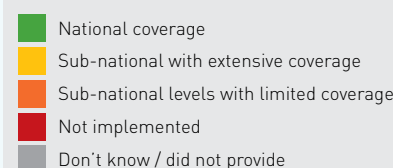
Drowning prevention mass media campaigns



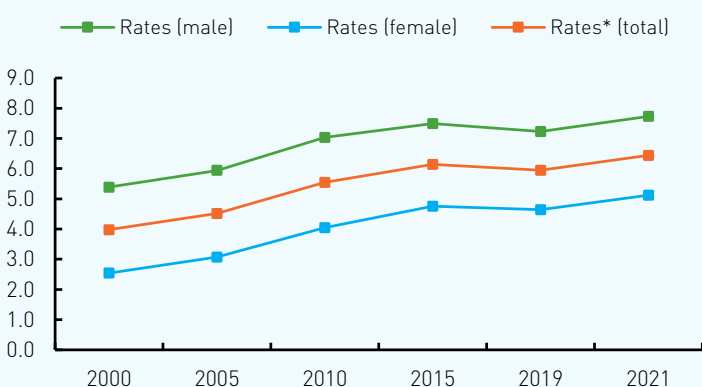
Campaigns on child safety



Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities



RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

No data

NORTH MACEDONIA

POPULATION^c

1 831 802

INCOME GROUP^d

Upper middle
income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

7 660

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)^d World Bank Income Groups

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

13 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 16 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

0.9 (2021)

^a Data from State Statistics Office^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Disaster Risk Reduction | Tourism | Military / Coastguard

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Swimming associations | Search and rescue organizations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning

NATIONAL

Legislation for fencing around **private** swimming pools

NO

Legislation for fencing around **public** swimming pools

NO

Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport

NATIONAL

Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating

NATIONAL

Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies

NO

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

Age of victim



Sex of victim



Type of water body



Activity at time of drowning



INTERVENTIONS

Daycare services provided for pre-school children



Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum



Barriers installed to limit access to water



Lifeguards present at public swimming venues



Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available



Operational search and rescue service present



Free weather alerts available



Operational disaster warning systems



Community resilience for managing flood risk exists



Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning



AWARENESS RAISING

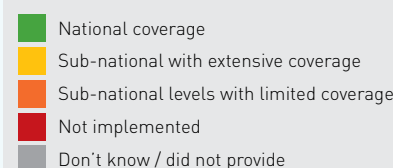
Drowning prevention mass media campaigns



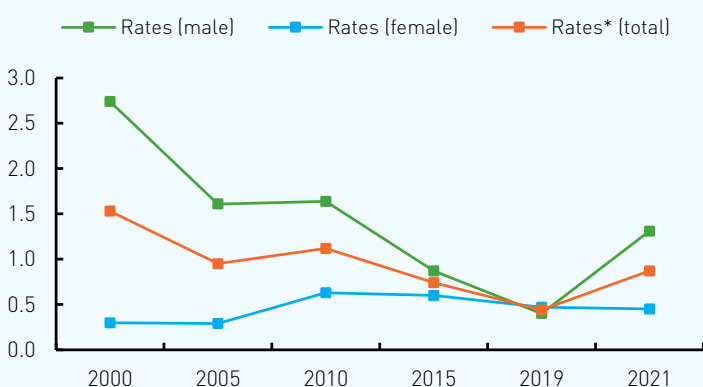
Campaigns on child safety



Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities



RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

No data

NORWAY

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

89 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 75 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER
100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

1.4 (2021)

^a Data from Norwegian Society for Sea Rescue

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR
DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:
Health | Police | Maritime Safety | Sport and Leisure | Education | Fisheries

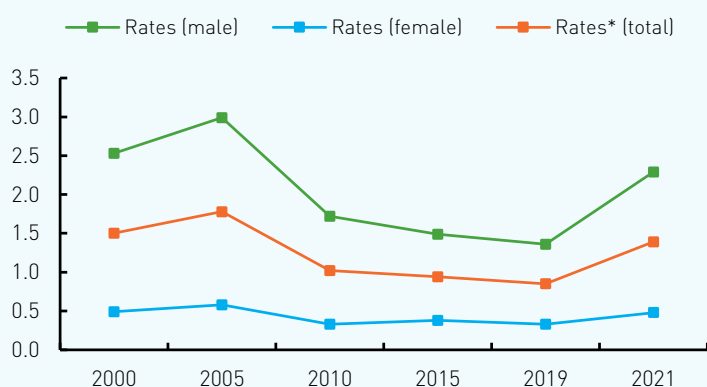
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING
PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Research organizations
| Search and rescue organizations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION^c

5 519 167

INCOME GROUP^d

High income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

102 460

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

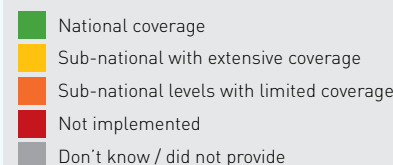
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

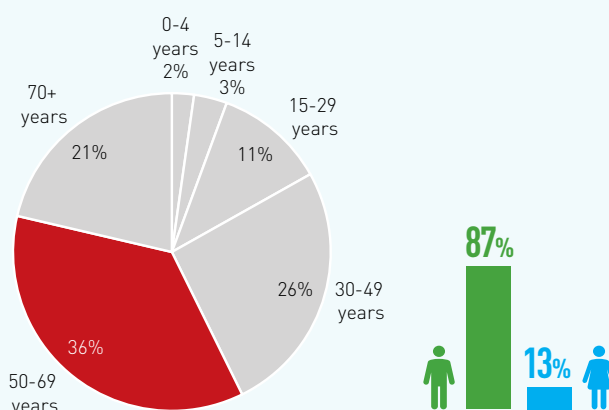
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	■
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	■
Barriers installed to limit access to water	■
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	■
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	■
Operational search and rescue service present	■
Free weather alerts available	■
Operational disaster warning systems	■
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	■
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	■

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	■
Campaigns on child safety	■
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	■



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Norwegian Society for Sea Rescue (2022)

PAKISTAN

POPULATION^c

247 504 495

INCOME GROUP^d

Lower middle income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

1 500

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)^d World Bank Income Groups
REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a: 1 232 (2022–2023)
WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 23 000 (2021)
WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER
100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:
9.6 (2021)
^a Data from Provincial Disaster Management Authority^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION

NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY

NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION

GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Transport | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Search and rescue organizations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning

SUB-NATIONAL

Legislation for fencing around **private** swimming pools

NO

Legislation for fencing around **public** swimming pools

NO

Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport

SUB-NATIONAL

Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating

NATIONAL

Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies

SUB-NATIONAL

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM

MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

Age of victim



Sex of victim



Type of water body



Activity at time of drowning



INTERVENTIONS

Daycare services provided for pre-school children



Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum



Barriers installed to limit access to water



Lifeguards present at public swimming venues



Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available



Operational search and rescue service present



Free weather alerts available



Operational disaster warning systems



Community resilience for managing flood risk exists



Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning



AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns



Campaigns on child safety



Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities



National coverage

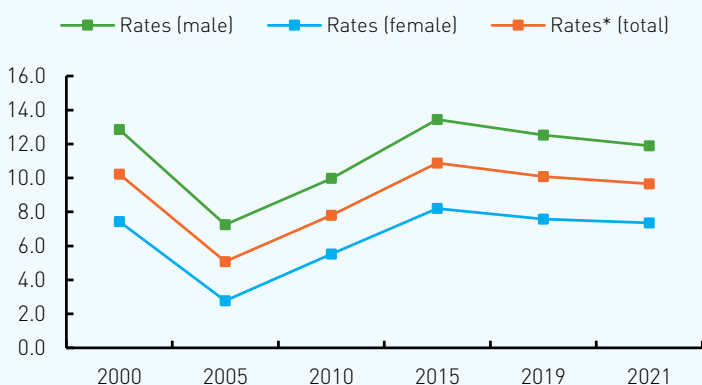
Sub-national with extensive coverage

Sub-national levels with limited coverage

Not implemented

Don't know / did not provide

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

No data

PANAMA

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

137 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 140 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

3.2 (2021)

^a Data from National Institute of Statistics and Census

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Sport and Leisure | Education | Military / Coastguard | Fisheries

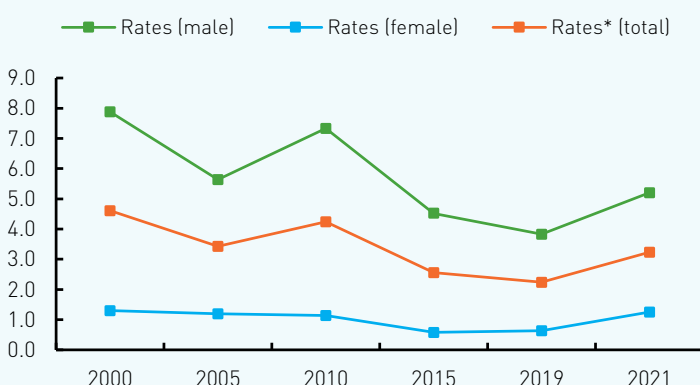
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Search and rescue organizations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NATIONAL
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION^c

4 458 759

INCOME GROUP^d

Upper middle income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

18 010

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

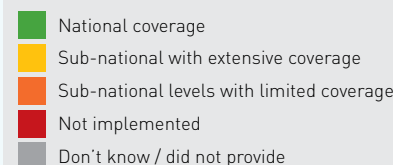
Age of victim		Sex of victim	
Type of water body		Activity at time of drowning	

INTERVENTIONS

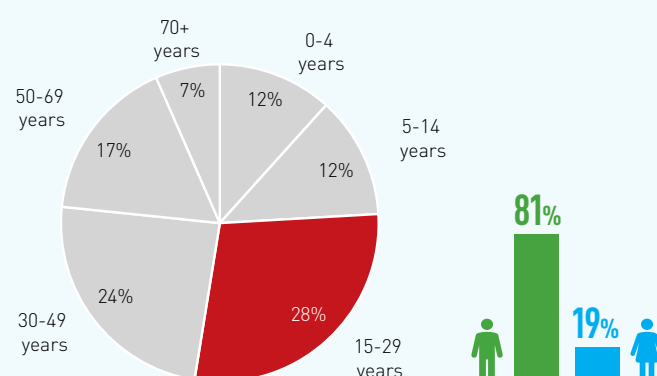
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	
Barriers installed to limit access to water	
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	
Operational search and rescue service present	
Free weather alerts available	
Operational disaster warning systems	
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	
Campaigns on child safety	
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: National Institute of Statistics and Census (2021)

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

POPULATION^c

10 389 635

INCOME GROUP^d

Lower middle income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

2 840

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)^d World Bank Income Groups

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

14 (2021–2023)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 650 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

6.5 (2021)

^a Data from St John Ambulance^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Police | Transport | Maritime Safety

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning

DON'T KNOW

Legislation for fencing around **private** swimming pools

NO

Legislation for fencing around **public** swimming pools

NO

Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport

SUB-NATIONAL

Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating

NATIONAL

Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies

NO

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

Age of victim



Sex of victim



Type of water body



Activity at time of drowning



INTERVENTIONS

Daycare services provided for pre-school children



Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum



Barriers installed to limit access to water



Lifeguards present at public swimming venues



Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available



Operational search and rescue service present



Free weather alerts available



Operational disaster warning systems



Community resilience for managing flood risk exists



Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning



AWARENESS RAISING

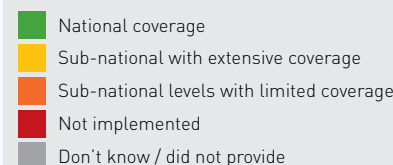
Drowning prevention mass media campaigns



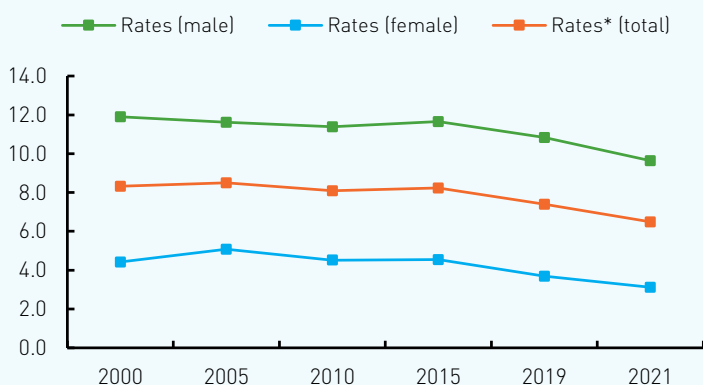
Campaigns on child safety



Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities



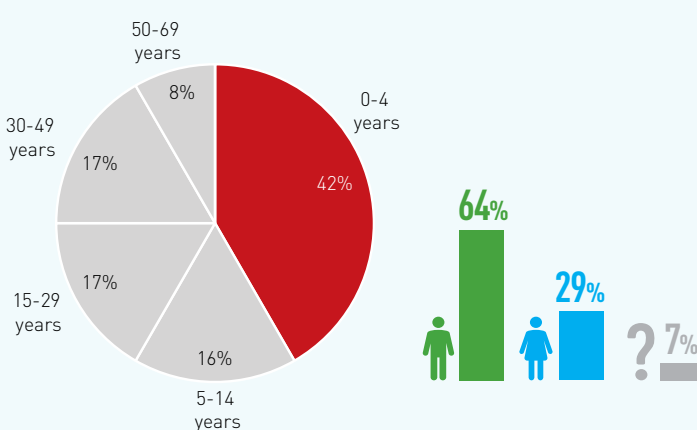
RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: St John Ambulance (2021–2023)

PARAGUAY

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

112 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 93 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

1.4 (2021)

^a Data from Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Environment / Climate | Tourism | Military / Coastguard | Fisheries

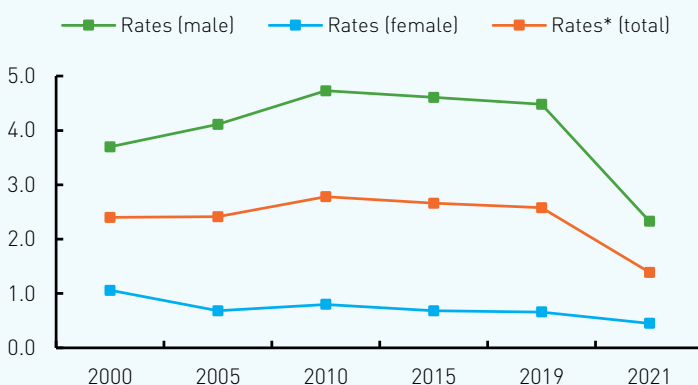
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Swimming associations | Search and rescue organizations | Fisher associations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	DON'T KNOW
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION^c

6 844 146

INCOME GROUP^d

Upper middle income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

6 200

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

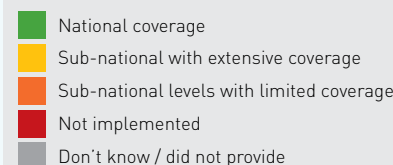
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

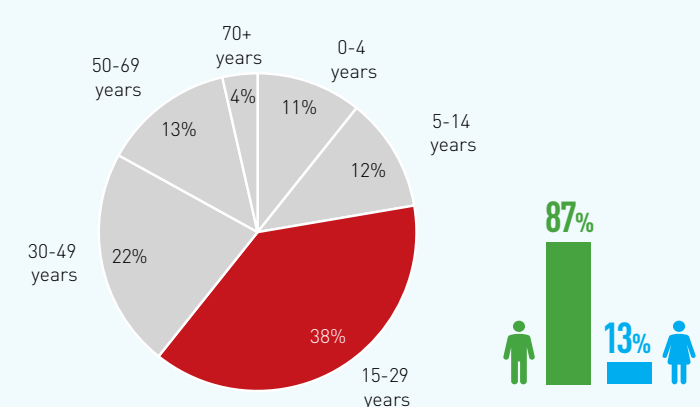
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	■
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	■
Barriers installed to limit access to water	■
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	■
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	■
Operational search and rescue service present	■
Free weather alerts available	■
Operational disaster warning systems	■
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	■
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	■

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	■
Campaigns on child safety	■
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	■



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare (2022)

PERU

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

178 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 500 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

1.5 (2021)

^a Data from Ministry of Health

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Disaster Risk Reduction | Sport and Leisure | Education | Military / Coastguard | District and Provincial Municipalities

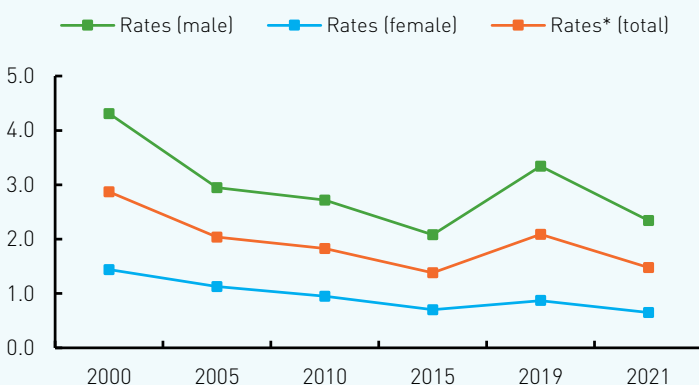
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Search and rescue organizations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	SUB-NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NATIONAL

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION^c

33 845 617

INCOME GROUP^d

Upper middle income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

6 990

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

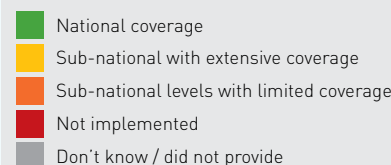
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

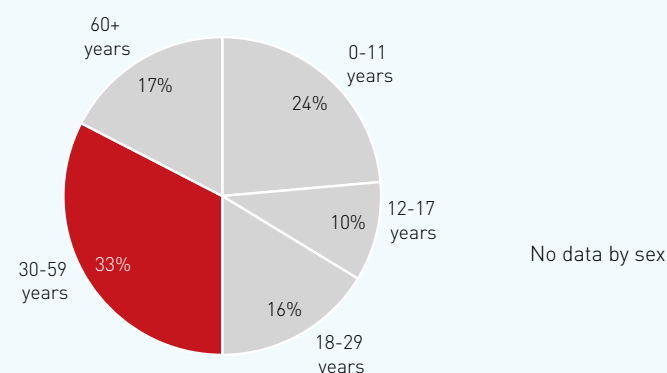
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	Not implemented
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	Not implemented
Barriers installed to limit access to water	Not implemented
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	National coverage
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	National coverage
Operational search and rescue service present	Sub-national levels with limited coverage
Free weather alerts available	National coverage
Operational disaster warning systems	National coverage
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	National coverage
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	Not implemented

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	Sub-national levels with limited coverage
Campaigns on child safety	Sub-national levels with limited coverage
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	National coverage



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Ministry of Health (2021)

PHILIPPINES

POPULATION^c

114 891 199

INCOME GROUP^d

Lower middle
income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

4 230

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)^d World Bank Income Groups

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

3 582 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 67 00 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

5.9 (2021)

^a Data from Philippine Statistics Authority^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Transport | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Environment / Climate | Sport and Leisure | Education | Tourism | Military / Coastguard | Fisheries

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Research organizations | Search and rescue organizations | Fisher associations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NATIONAL
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

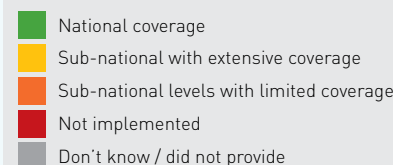
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

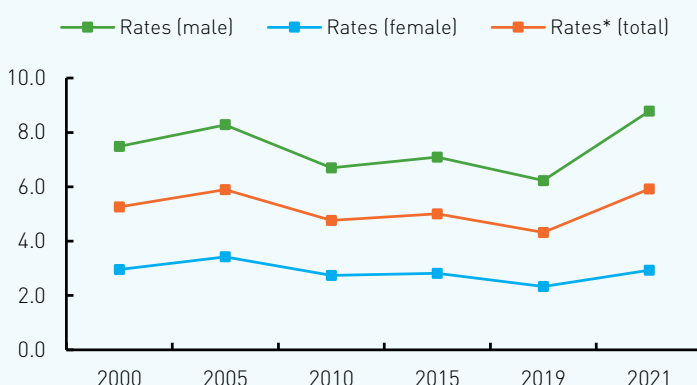
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	■
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	■
Barriers installed to limit access to water	■
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	■
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	■
Operational search and rescue service present	■
Free weather alerts available	■
Operational disaster warning systems	■
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	■
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	■

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	■
Campaigns on child safety	■
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	■



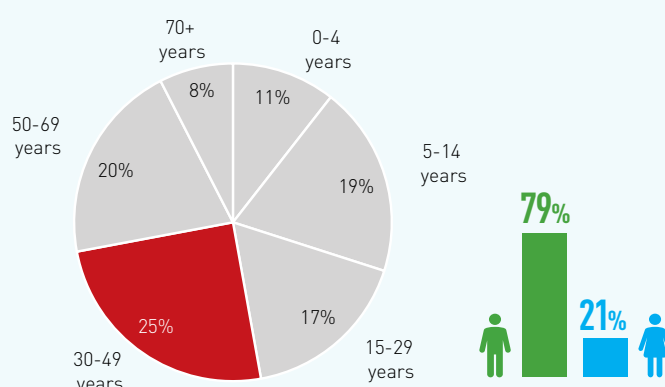
RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (2022)

POLAND

POPULATION^c

38 762 844

INCOME GROUP^d

High income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

19 730

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)^d World Bank Income Groups

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

695 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 490 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

1.3 (2021)

^a Data from Statistics Poland^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Police | Maritime Safety | Education | Local Government

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning

NO

Legislation for fencing around **private** swimming pools

NO

Legislation for fencing around **public** swimming pools

NO

Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport

NATIONAL

Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating

NATIONAL

Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies

NO

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

Age of victim



Sex of victim



Type of water body



Activity at time of drowning



INTERVENTIONS

Daycare services provided for pre-school children



Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum



Barriers installed to limit access to water



Lifeguards present at public swimming venues



Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available



Operational search and rescue service present



Free weather alerts available



Operational disaster warning systems



Community resilience for managing flood risk exists



Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning



AWARENESS RAISING

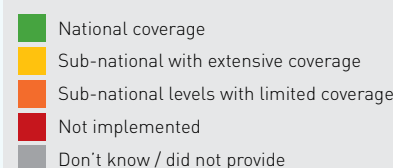
Drowning prevention mass media campaigns



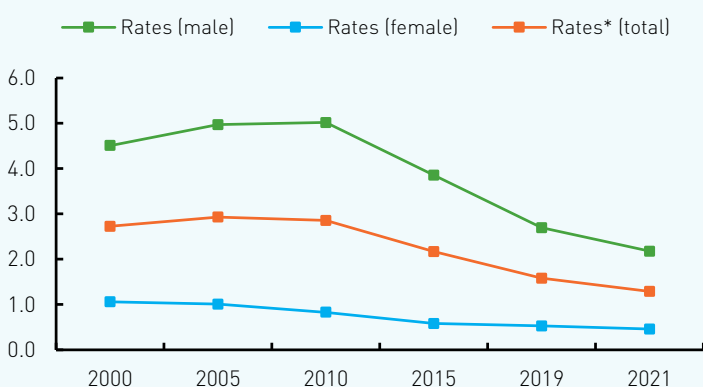
Campaigns on child safety



Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities



RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME

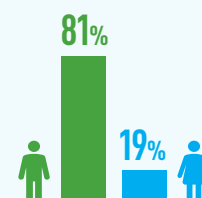


* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

No data by age



Source: Statistics Poland (2022)

PORTUGAL

POPULATION^c

10 430 738

INCOME GROUP^d

High income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

26 270

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)^d World Bank Income Groups

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

174 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 83 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

0.8 (2021)

^a Data from Statistics Portugal^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Maritime Safety | Sport and Leisure | Education | Tourism | Fisheries | Defesa do Consumidor | Autoridade Marítima Nacional | Guarda Nacional Republicana | Forças Armadas

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Research organizations | Fisher associations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	SUB-NATIONAL

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

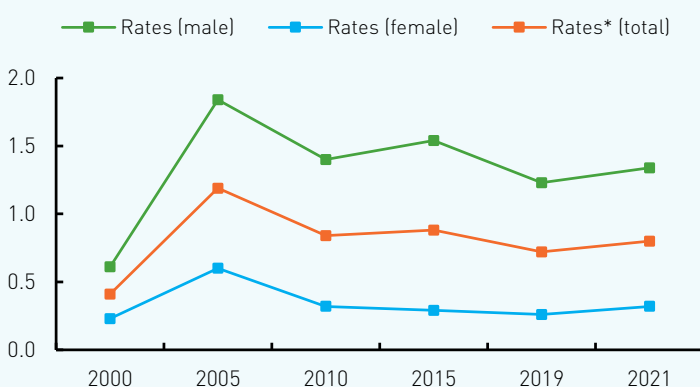
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	✓
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	✗
Barriers installed to limit access to water	✓
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	✓
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	✗
Operational search and rescue service present	✓
Free weather alerts available	✓
Operational disaster warning systems	✓
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	✓
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	✗

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	✓
Campaigns on child safety	✓
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	✗

National coverage	Green square
Sub-national with extensive coverage	Yellow square
Sub-national levels with limited coverage	Orange square
Not implemented	Red square
Don't know / did not provide	Grey square

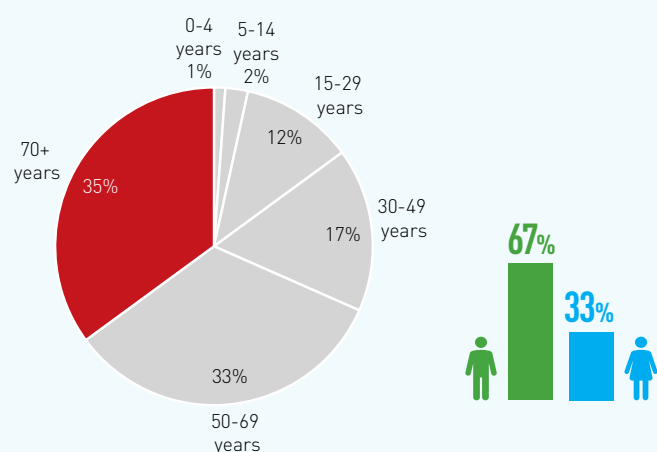
RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Statistics Portugal (2021)

QATAR

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

19 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 40 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

1.4 (2021)

^a Data from Ministry of Health Information Department

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Transport | Maritime Safety | Sport and Leisure | Education | Tourism | Military / Coastguard | Fisheries | Council of Civil Defence | Metrological Authority

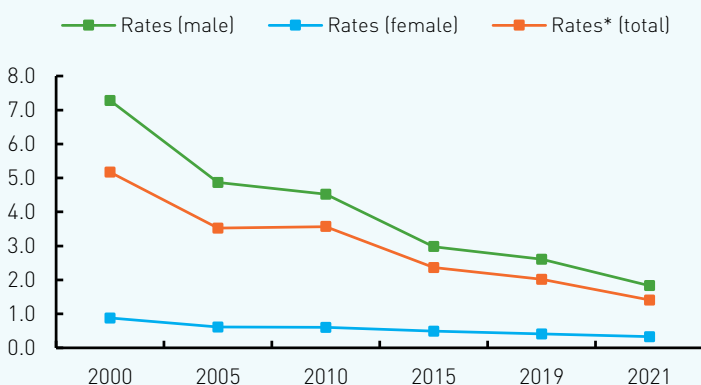
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Swimming associations | Research organizations | Qatar Red Crescent

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION^c

2 979 082

INCOME GROUP^d

High income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

70 070

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

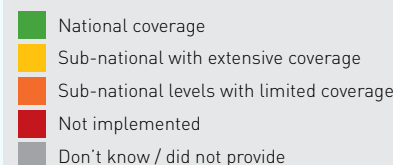
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

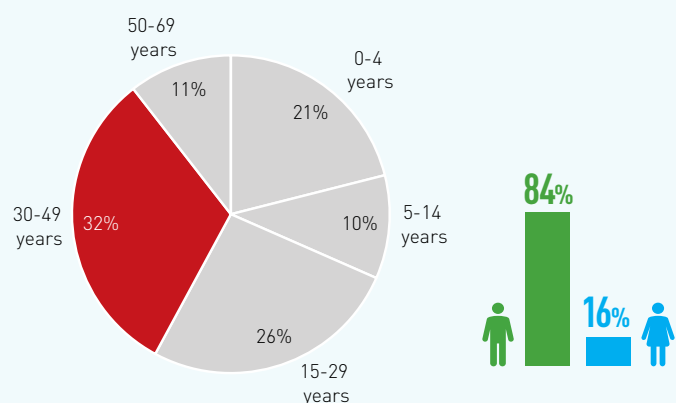
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	✓
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	✗
Barriers installed to limit access to water	✓
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	✓
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	✓
Operational search and rescue service present	✓
Free weather alerts available	✓
Operational disaster warning systems	✓
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	✓
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	✓

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	✓
Campaigns on child safety	✓
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	✗



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Ministry of Health Information Department (2022)

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

POPULATION^c

51 748 739

INCOME GROUP^d

High income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

35 490

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)^d World Bank Income Groups

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

473 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 500 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

1.0 (2021)

^a Data from Vital Statistics^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Environment / Climate | Sport and Leisure | Education | Military / Coastguard

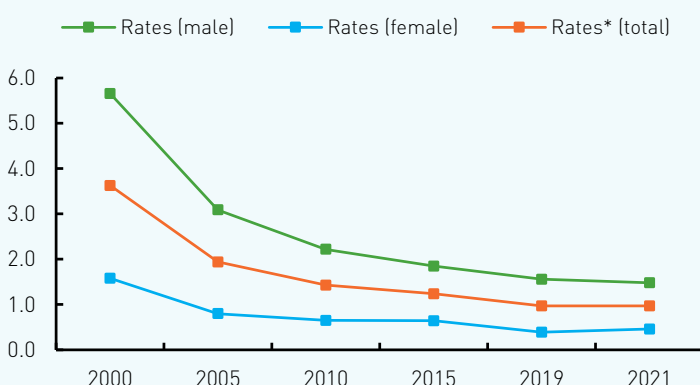
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Search and rescue organizations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NATIONAL
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NATIONAL

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

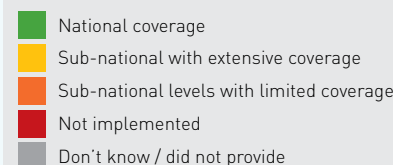
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

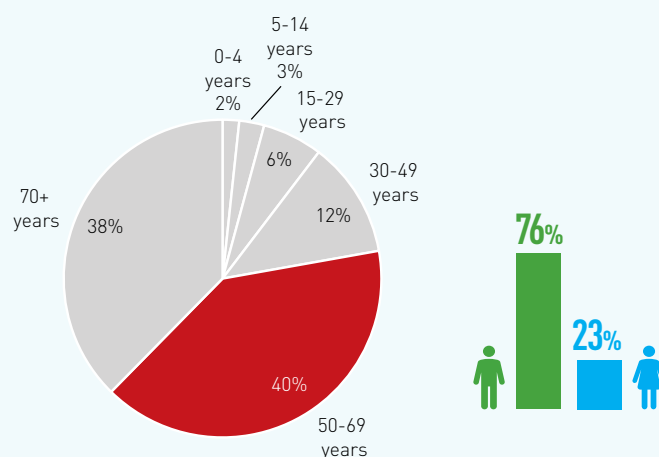
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	✓
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	✓
Barriers installed to limit access to water	✗
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	✓
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	✓
Operational search and rescue service present	✗
Free weather alerts available	✓
Operational disaster warning systems	✓
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	✓
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	✓

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	✓
Campaigns on child safety	✓
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	✓



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Vital Statistics (2022)

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

POPULATION^c

3 067 070

INCOME GROUP^d

Upper middle income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

6 110

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)^d World Bank Income Groups

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

92 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 110 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

3.6 (2021)

^a Data from National Bureau of Statistics^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Police | Disaster Risk Reduction | Local Public Administration

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Search and rescue organizations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning

NO

Legislation for fencing around **private** swimming pools

NO

Legislation for fencing around **public** swimming pools

NO

Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport

NATIONAL

Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating

NATIONAL

Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies

NO

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

Age of victim



Sex of victim



Type of water body



Activity at time of drowning



INTERVENTIONS

Daycare services provided for pre-school children



Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum



Barriers installed to limit access to water



Lifeguards present at public swimming venues



Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available



Operational search and rescue service present



Free weather alerts available



Operational disaster warning systems



Community resilience for managing flood risk exists



Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning



AWARENESS RAISING

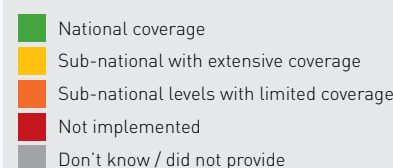
Drowning prevention mass media campaigns



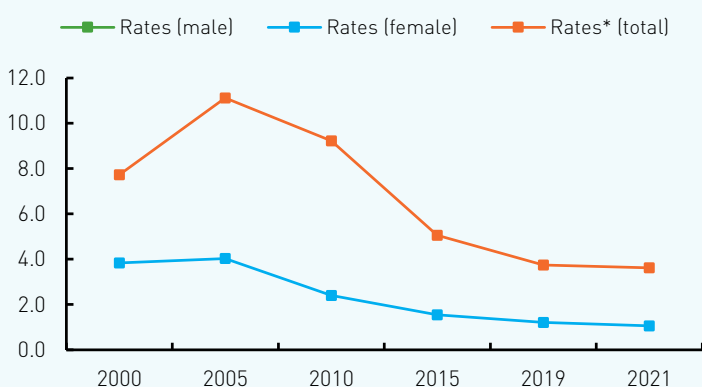
Campaigns on child safety



Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities



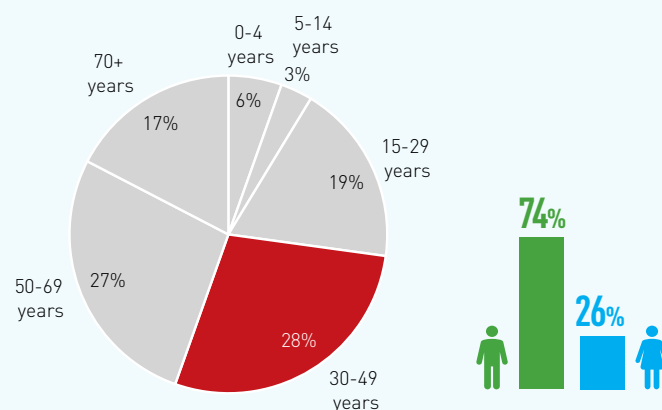
RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: National Bureau of Statistics (2022)

ROMANIA

POPULATION^c

19 118 479

INCOME GROUP^d

High income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

16 670

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

457 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 620 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

3.2 (2021)

^a Data from National Institute of Statistics^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning

DON'T KNOW

Legislation for fencing around **private** swimming pools

NO

Legislation for fencing around **public** swimming pools

NO

Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport

NATIONAL

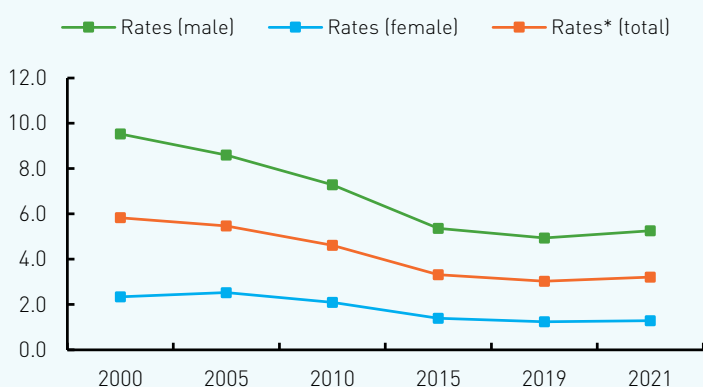
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating

NATIONAL

Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies

NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

Age of victim



Sex of victim



Type of water body



Activity at time of drowning



INTERVENTIONS

Daycare services provided for pre-school children



Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum



Barriers installed to limit access to water



Lifeguards present at public swimming venues



Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available



Operational search and rescue service present



Free weather alerts available



Operational disaster warning systems



Community resilience for managing flood risk exists



Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning



AWARENESS RAISING

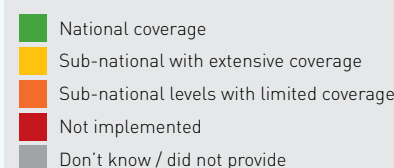
Drowning prevention mass media campaigns



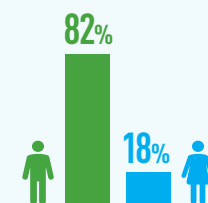
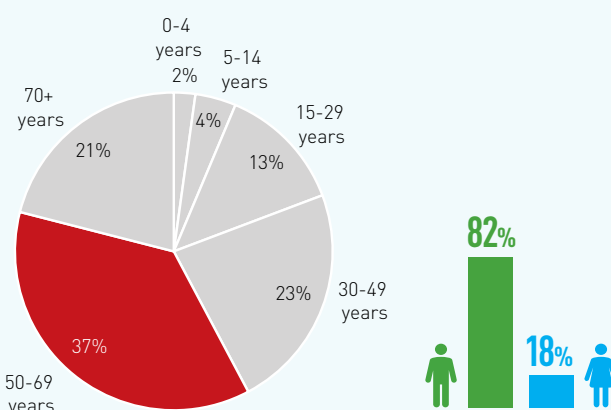
Campaigns on child safety



Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: National Institute of Statistics (2022)

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

POPULATION^c

145 440 500

INCOME GROUP^d

Upper middle income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

14 250

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)^d World Bank Income Groups

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

4 534 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 4 300 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

3.0 (2021)

^a Data from Statistical Office of Russia^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Environment / Climate | Sport and Leisure | Education

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Search and rescue organizations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning

NATIONAL

Legislation for fencing around **private** swimming pools

NO

Legislation for fencing around **public** swimming pools

NO

Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport

NATIONAL

Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating

NATIONAL

Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies

SUB-NATIONAL

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

Age of victim



Sex of victim



Type of water body



Activity at time of drowning



INTERVENTIONS

Daycare services provided for pre-school children



Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum



Barriers installed to limit access to water



Lifeguards present at public swimming venues



Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available



Operational search and rescue service present



Free weather alerts available



Operational disaster warning systems



Community resilience for managing flood risk exists



Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning



AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns








Campaigns on child safety

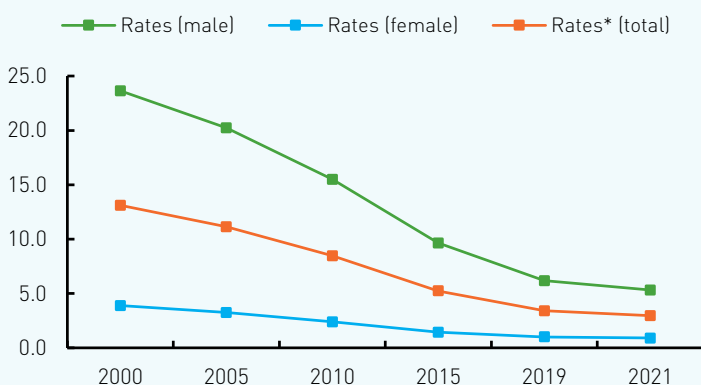


Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities



-  National coverage
-  Sub-national with extensive coverage
-  Sub-national levels with limited coverage
-  Not implemented
-  Don't know / did not provide

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

No data

RWANDA

POPULATION^c 13 954 471 **INCOME GROUP^d** Low income **GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA** 980

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a: 3 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 800 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b: 5.9 (2021)

^a Data from Medical Certificates of Cause of Death

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION ✓

NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY ✗

NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION ✗

GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION: Health | Police | Disaster Risk Reduction | Environment / Climate | Sport and Leisure | Education | Military / Coastguard

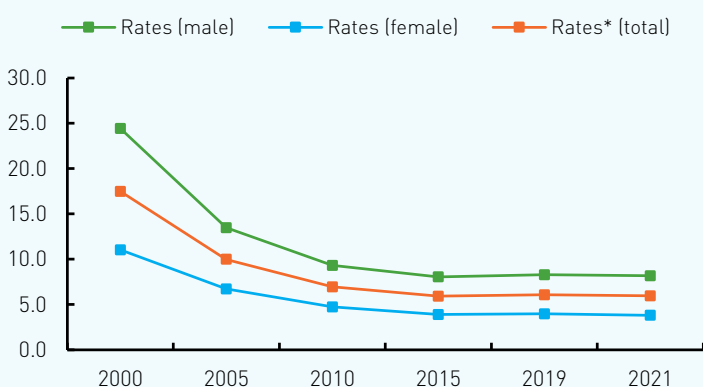
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Swimming associations | Research organizations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NATIONAL
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NATIONAL
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	SUB-NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NATIONAL

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM ✓

MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

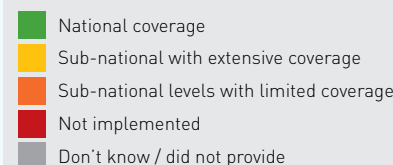
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

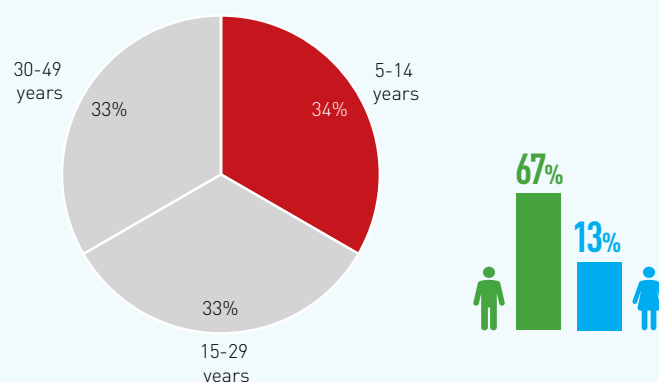
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	✗
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	✗
Barriers installed to limit access to water	✓
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	✓
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	✗
Operational search and rescue service present	✗
Free weather alerts available	✓
Operational disaster warning systems	✗
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	✓
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	✓

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	✗
Campaigns on child safety	✗
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	✗



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Medical Certificates of Cause of Death (2022)

SAN MARINO

POPULATION^c

33 733

INCOME GROUP^d

High income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

47 120

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)^d World Bank Income Groups

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

0 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 0 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

0.0 (2021)

^a Data from Office of Statistics^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Sport and Leisure

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Swimming associations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning

NO

Legislation for fencing around **private** swimming pools

NO

Legislation for fencing around **public** swimming pools

NO

Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport

NO

Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating

NO

Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies

NO

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

Age of victim



Sex of victim



Type of water body



Activity at time of drowning



INTERVENTIONS

Daycare services provided for pre-school children



Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum



Barriers installed to limit access to water



Lifeguards present at public swimming venues



Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available



Operational search and rescue service present



Free weather alerts available



Operational disaster warning systems



Community resilience for managing flood risk exists



Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning



AWARENESS RAISING

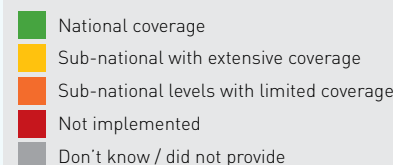
Drowning prevention mass media campaigns



Campaigns on child safety



Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities



RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME

Global Health Estimate data not available

SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

No drowning deaths reported for 2022

SAUDI ARABIA

POPULATION^c

33 264 292

INCOME GROUP^d

High income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

28 690

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

387 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 470 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

1.5 (2021)

^a Data from Ministry of Health^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Transport | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Environment / Climate | Sport and Leisure | Education | Tourism | Military / Coastguard | Fisheries | Rescue and Water Safety Union | Public Health Authority | Civil Defense

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Research organizations | Search and rescue organizations | Fisher associations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning

NATIONAL

Legislation for fencing around **private** swimming pools

NATIONAL

Legislation for fencing around **public** swimming pools

NATIONAL

Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport

NATIONAL

Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating

NATIONAL

Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies

NATIONAL

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

Age of victim



Sex of victim



Type of water body



Activity at time of drowning



INTERVENTIONS

Daycare services provided for pre-school children



Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum



Barriers installed to limit access to water



Lifeguards present at public swimming venues



Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available



Operational search and rescue service present



Free weather alerts available



Operational disaster warning systems



Community resilience for managing flood risk exists



Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning



AWARENESS RAISING

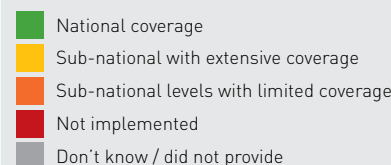
Drowning prevention mass media campaigns



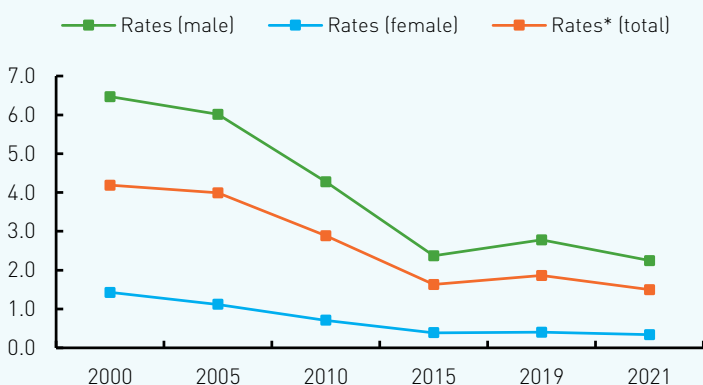
Campaigns on child safety



Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities



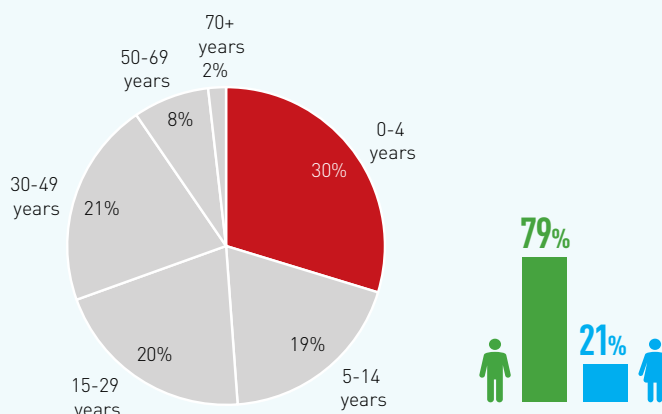
RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Ministry of Health (2022)

SENEGAL

POPULATION^c

18 077 573

INCOME GROUP^d

Lower middle income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

1 660

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)^d World Bank Income Groups

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

244 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 790 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

4.6 (2021)

^a Data from National Fire Brigade^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Transport | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Environment / Climate | Sport and Leisure | Education | Military / Coastguard | Fisheries | Hygiène publique | Assainissement

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Fisher associations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NATIONAL

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

Age of victim		Sex of victim	
Type of water body		Activity at time of drowning	

INTERVENTIONS

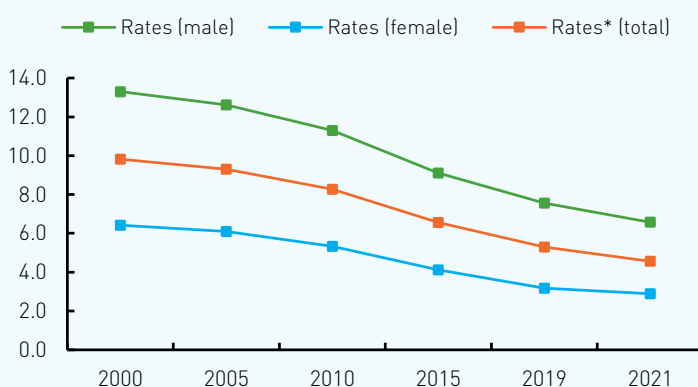
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	
Barriers installed to limit access to water	
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	
Operational search and rescue service present	
Free weather alerts available	
Operational disaster warning systems	
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	
Campaigns on child safety	
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	

	National coverage
	Sub-national with extensive coverage
	Sub-national levels with limited coverage
	Not implemented
	Don't know / did not provide

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

No data

SERBIA

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

72 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 69 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

1.0 (2021)

^a Data from Republic of Serbia Vital Statistic Registry Database

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Transport | Sport and Leisure | Education | Military | Coastguard | Occupational Safety | Social Service Institutions

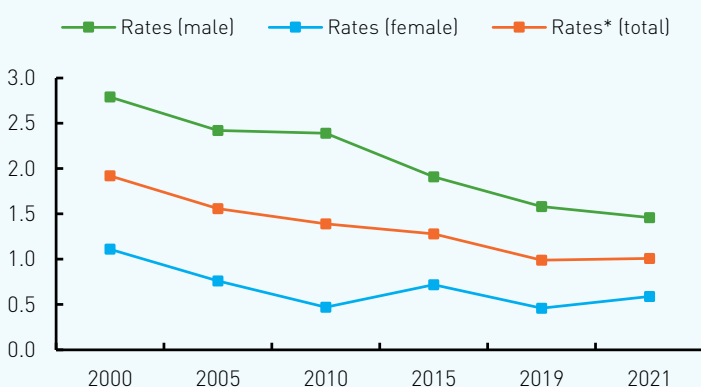
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Search and rescue organizations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	SUB-NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION^c

6 773 201

INCOME GROUP^d

Upper middle income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

10 030

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

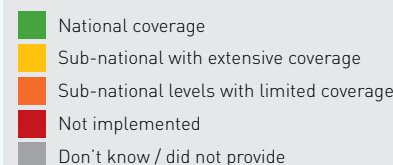
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

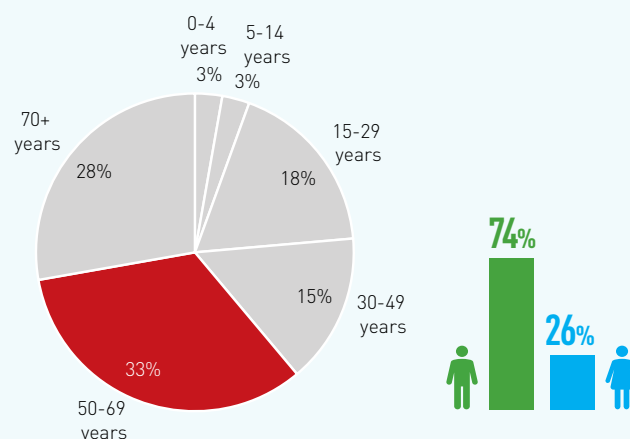
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	■
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	■
Barriers installed to limit access to water	■
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	■
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	■
Operational search and rescue service present	■
Free weather alerts available	■
Operational disaster warning systems	■
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	■
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	■

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	■
Campaigns on child safety	■
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	■



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Republic of Serbia Vital Statistic Registry Database (2022)

SEYCHELLES

POPULATION^c
127 951

INCOME GROUP^d
High income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA
16 940

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

16 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 8 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER
100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

6.6 (2021)

^a Data from Ministry of Health

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR
DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Police | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Education | Tourism | Military / Coastguard | Lifeguard services

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING
PREVENTION:

Swimming associations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

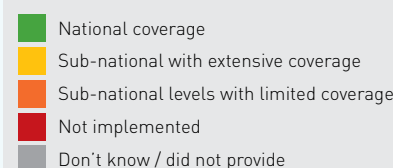
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

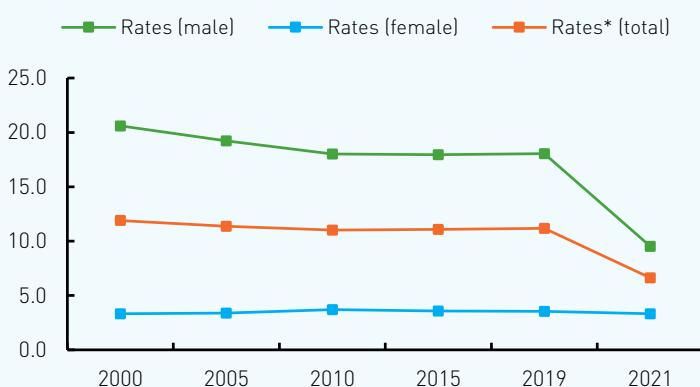
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	■
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	■
Barriers installed to limit access to water	■
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	■
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	■
Operational search and rescue service present	■
Free weather alerts available	■
Operational disaster warning systems	■
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	■
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	■

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	■
Campaigns on child safety	■
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	■



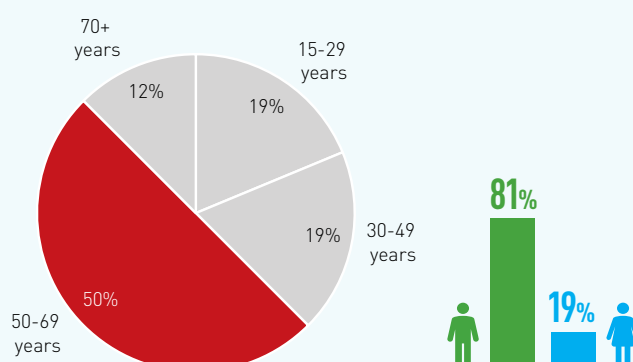
RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Ministry of Health (2022)

SIERRA LEONE

POPULATION^c

8 460 512

INCOME GROUP^d

Low income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

560

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

21 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 670 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

8.3 (2021)

^a Data from Sierra Leone Maritime Administration^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Police | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Environment / Climate | Military / Coastguard | Ministry of Local Government

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Fisher associations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NO
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

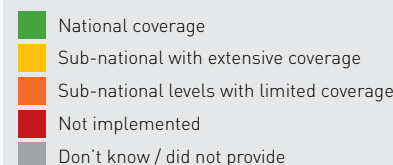
Age of victim		Sex of victim	
Type of water body		Activity at time of drowning	

INTERVENTIONS

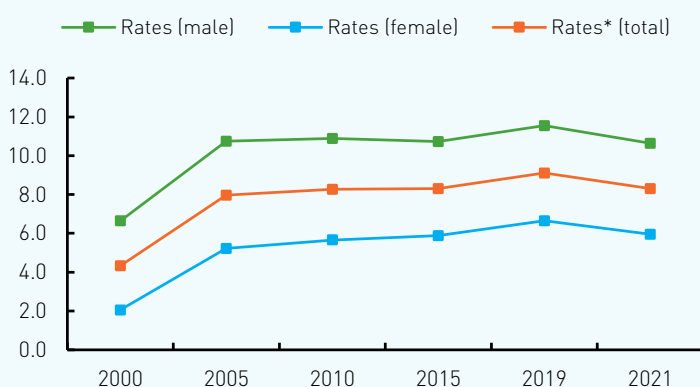
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	
Barriers installed to limit access to water	
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	
Operational search and rescue service present	
Free weather alerts available	
Operational disaster warning systems	
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	
Campaigns on child safety	
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	



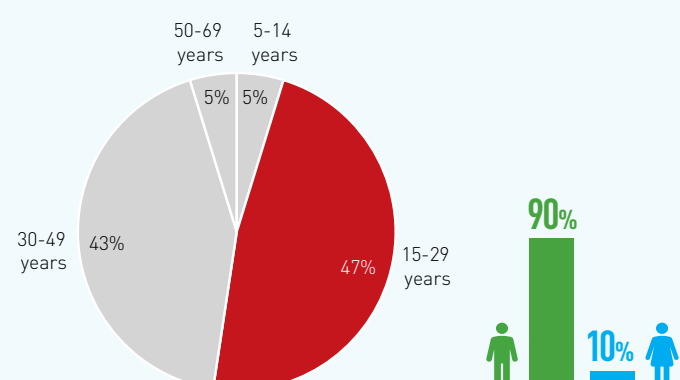
RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Sierra Leone Maritime Administration (2022)

SOLOMON ISLANDS

POPULATION^c

800 005

INCOME GROUP^d

Lower middle income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

2 270

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)^d World Bank Income Groups

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

No data

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 87 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

11.4 (2021)

^a No data^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Education | Fisheries | Meteorology Department | Maritime Rescue Co-ordination Centre

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Search and rescue organizations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

Age of victim		Sex of victim	
Type of water body		Activity at time of drowning	

INTERVENTIONS

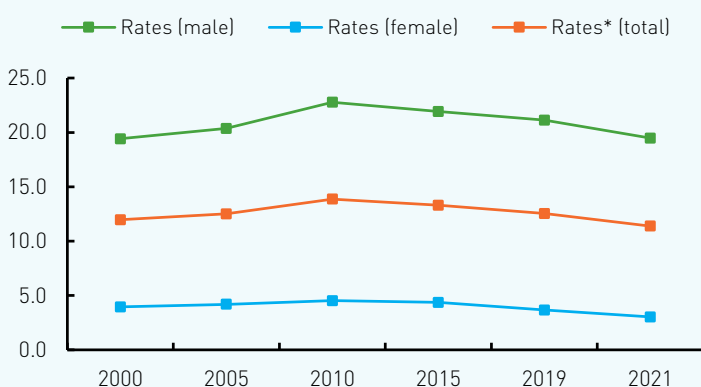
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	
Barriers installed to limit access to water	
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	
Operational search and rescue service present	
Free weather alerts available	
Operational disaster warning systems	
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	
Campaigns on child safety	
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	

	National coverage
	Sub-national with extensive coverage
	Sub-national levels with limited coverage
	Not implemented
	Don't know / did not provide

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

No data

SOMALIA

POPULATION^c

18 358 615

INCOME GROUP^d

Low income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

610

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)^d World Bank Income Groups
REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

No data

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 1 900 (2021)
WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER
100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

11.1 (2021)

^a No data^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION

NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY

NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION

GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Disaster Risk Reduction | Environment / Climate | Education | Military / Coastguard | Fisheries | Somalia National Bureau of Statistics | Ministry of Energy and Water Resources

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Research organizations | Search and rescue organizations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NO
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NO
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM

MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

Age of victim		Sex of victim	
Type of water body		Activity at time of drowning	

INTERVENTIONS

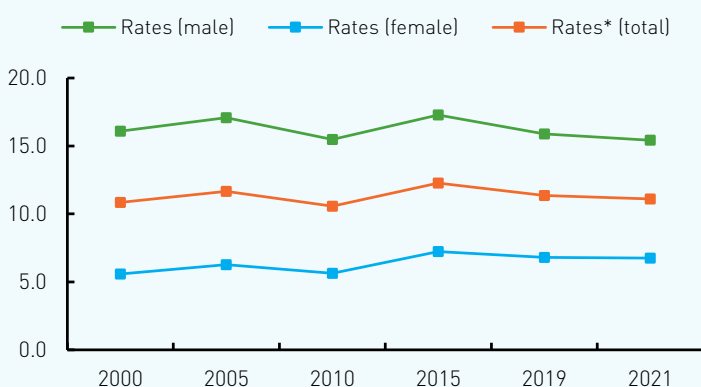
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	
Barriers installed to limit access to water	
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	
Operational search and rescue service present	
Free weather alerts available	
Operational disaster warning systems	
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	
Campaigns on child safety	
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	

	National coverage
	Sub-national with extensive coverage
	Sub-national levels with limited coverage
	Not implemented
	Don't know / did not provide

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

No data

SOUTH AFRICA

POPULATION^c

63 212 384

INCOME GROUP^d

Upper middle income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

6 750

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)^d World Bank Income Groups

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

1 505 (2019)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 2 700 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

4.4 (2021)

^a Data from Statistics South Africa^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Transport | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Environment / Climate | Sport and Leisure | Education | Tourism | Fisheries

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Research organizations | Search and rescue organizations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NO
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NATIONAL

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

Age of victim		Sex of victim	
Type of water body		Activity at time of drowning	

INTERVENTIONS

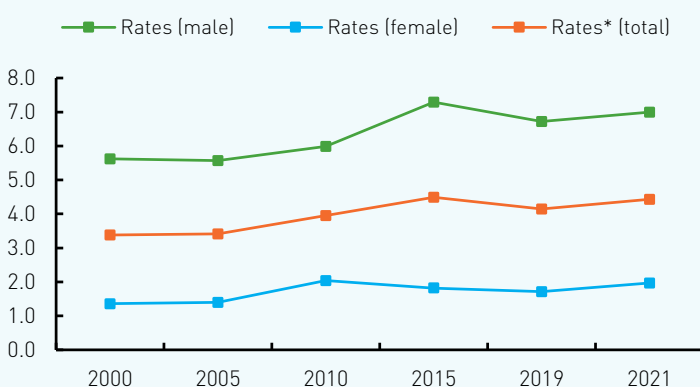
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	
Barriers installed to limit access to water	
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	
Operational search and rescue service present	
Free weather alerts available	
Operational disaster warning systems	
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	
Campaigns on child safety	
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	

	National coverage
	Sub-national with extensive coverage
	Sub-national levels with limited coverage
	Not implemented
	Don't know / did not provide

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

No data

SOUTH SUDAN

POPULATION^c

11 483 374

INCOME GROUP^d

Low income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

1 040

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

61 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 760 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

7.0 (2021)

^a Data from South Sudan Police Service^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Transport | Disaster Risk Reduction | Environment / Climate | Sport and Leisure | Tourism | Fisheries

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Fisher associations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NO
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	SUB-NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

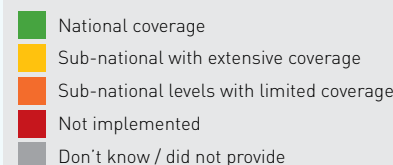
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

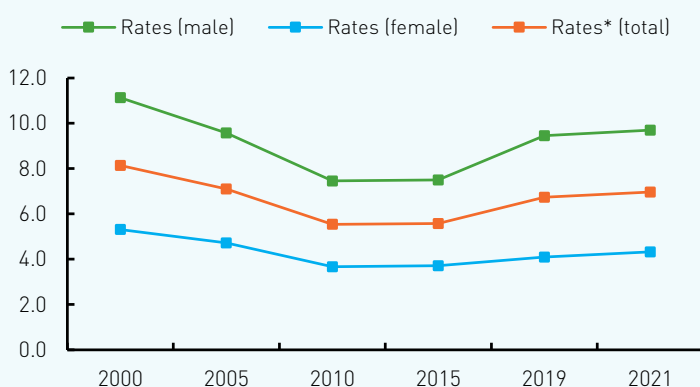
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	✓
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	✗
Barriers installed to limit access to water	✓
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	✓
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	✗
Operational search and rescue service present	✗
Free weather alerts available	✓
Operational disaster warning systems	✓
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	✓
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	✗

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	✗
Campaigns on child safety	✗
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	✗



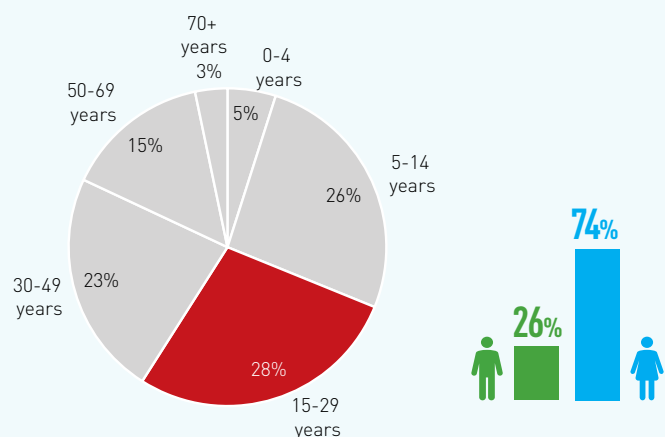
RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: South Sudan Police Service (2022)

SPAIN

POPULATION^c

47 911 579

INCOME GROUP^d

High income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

32 180

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)^d World Bank Income Groups

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

510 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 510 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

1.1 (2021)

^a Data from Spanish Statistical Office^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Transport | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Environment / Climate | Sport and Leisure | Education | Tourism | Military / Coastguard | Fisheries | Social Institute of the Navy

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Research organizations | Search and rescue organizations | Fisher associations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	SUB-NATIONAL
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NATIONAL
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NATIONAL
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

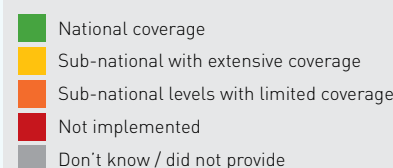
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

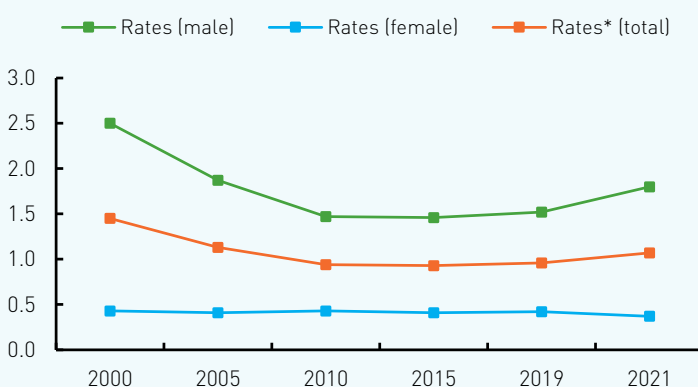
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	■
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	■
Barriers installed to limit access to water	■
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	■
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	■
Operational search and rescue service present	■
Free weather alerts available	■
Operational disaster warning systems	■
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	■
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	■

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	■
Campaigns on child safety	■
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	■



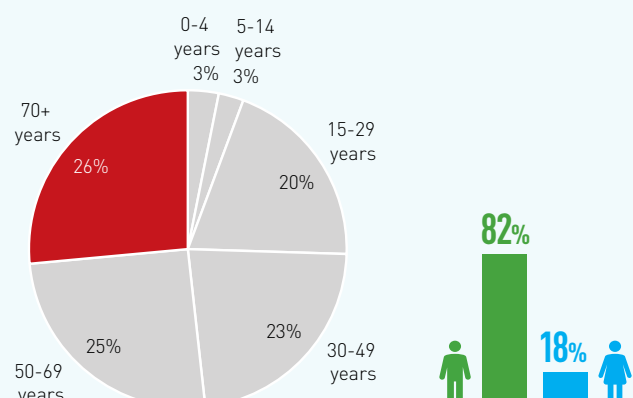
RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Spanish Statistical Office (2021)

SRI LANKA

POPULATION^c

22 971 617

INCOME GROUP^d

Lower middle
income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

3 540

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)^d World Bank Income Groups

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

691 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 750 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

3.3 (2021)

^a Data from Sri Lanka Police^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Transport | Disaster Risk Reduction | Environment / Climate | Sport and Leisure | Education | Tourism | Military / Coastguard | Fisheries | Suwaseriya - Toll-free ambulance service

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Research organizations | Search and rescue organizations | Fisher associations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	SUB-NATIONAL

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

Age of victim		Sex of victim	
Type of water body		Activity at time of drowning	

INTERVENTIONS

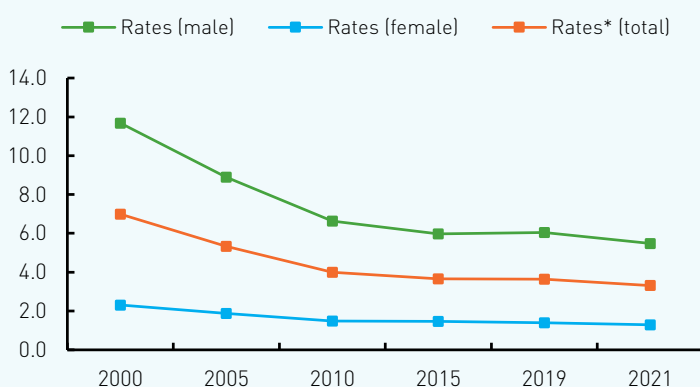
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	
Barriers installed to limit access to water	
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	
Operational search and rescue service present	
Free weather alerts available	
Operational disaster warning systems	
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	
Campaigns on child safety	
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	

	National coverage
	Sub-national with extensive coverage
	Sub-national levels with limited coverage
	Not implemented
	Don't know / did not provide

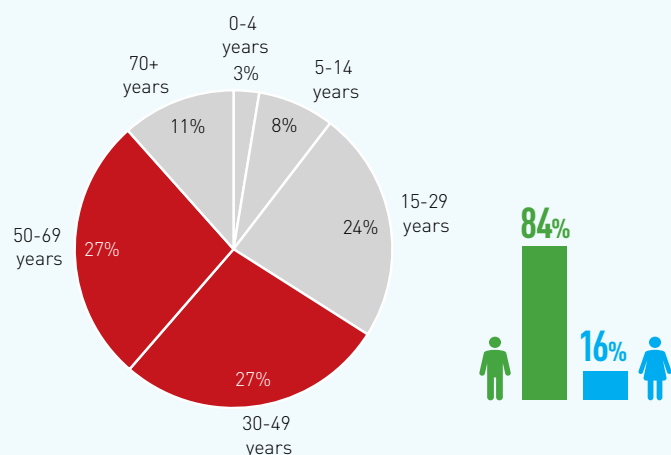
RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Sri Lanka Police (2022)

SURINAME

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

30 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 28 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER
100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

4.5 (2021)

^a Data from Ministry of Health

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR
DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Transport | Maritime Safety | Environment / Climate

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING
PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies
drowning

DON'T KNOW

Legislation for fencing around **private** swimming pools

NO

Legislation for fencing around **public** swimming pools

NO

Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger
water transport

NATIONAL

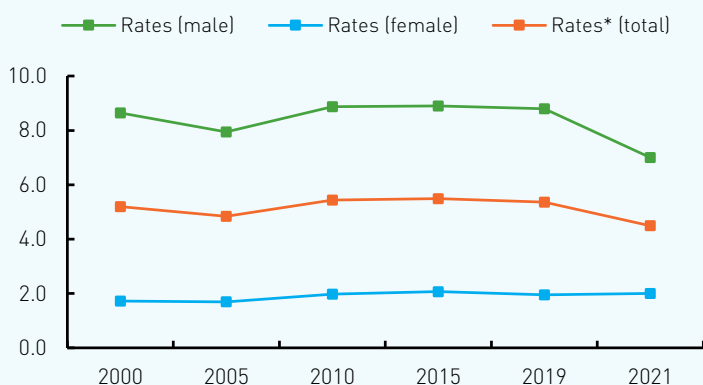
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating

NATIONAL

Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales
near public waterbodies

NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION^c

628 886

INCOME GROUP^d

Upper middle
income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

5 360

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

Age of victim



Sex of victim



Type of water body



Activity at time of drowning



INTERVENTIONS

Daycare services provided for pre-school children



Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum



Barriers installed to limit access to water



Lifeguards present at public swimming venues



Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available



Operational search and rescue service present



Free weather alerts available



Operational disaster warning systems



Community resilience for managing flood risk exists



Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning



AWARENESS RAISING

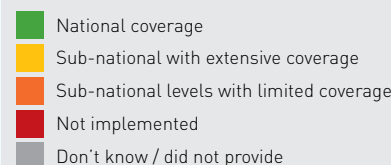
Drowning prevention mass media campaigns



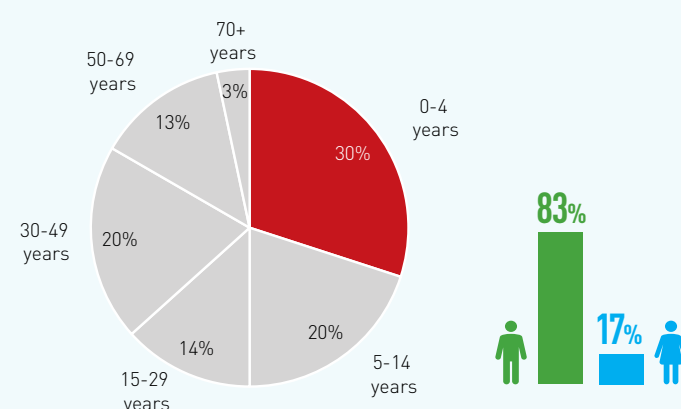
Campaigns on child safety



Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol
before or during aquatic activities



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Ministry of Health (2022)

SWEDEN

POPULATION^c

10 551 494

INCOME GROUP^d

High income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

61 650

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)^d World Bank Income Groups

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

98 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 97 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

0.9 (2021)

^a Data from National Cause of Death Register^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Transport | Disaster Risk Reduction | Education

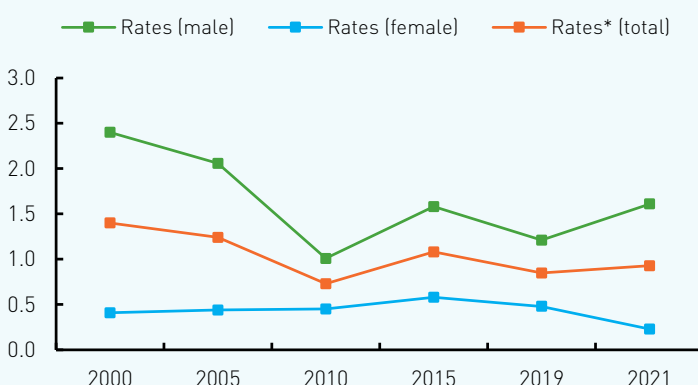
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Research organizations | Search and rescue organizations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NO
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

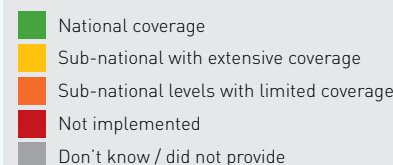
Age of victim		Sex of victim	
Type of water body		Activity at time of drowning	

INTERVENTIONS

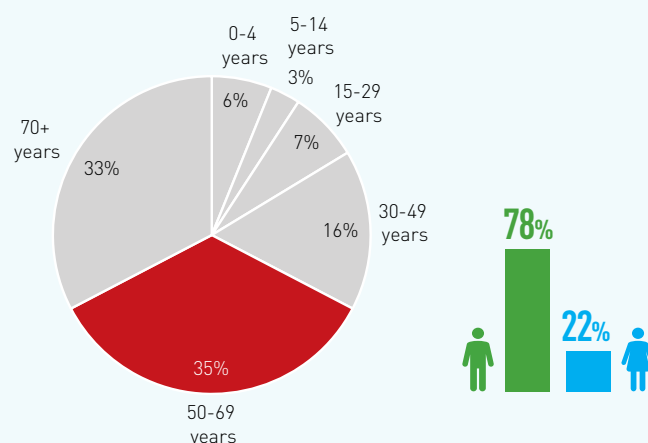
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	
Barriers installed to limit access to water	
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	
Operational search and rescue service present	
Free weather alerts available	
Operational disaster warning systems	
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	
Campaigns on child safety	
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: National Cause of Death Register (2022)

SWITZERLAND

POPULATION^c

8 870 561

INCOME GROUP^d

High income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

95 160

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)^d World Bank Income Groups

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

66 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 45 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

0.5 (2021)

^a Data from Swiss Lifesaving Society / Swiss Council for Accident Prevention^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Police | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Sport and Leisure | Education

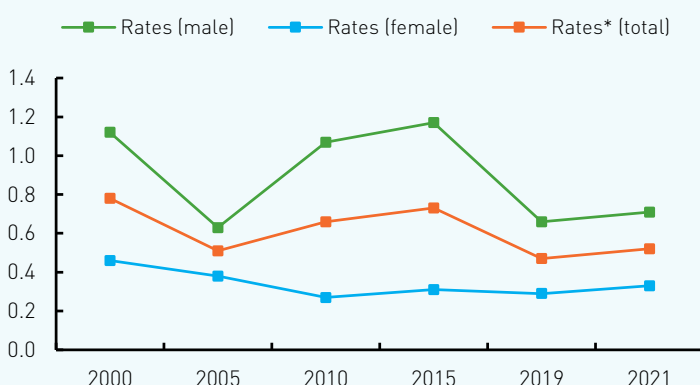
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Search and rescue organizations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

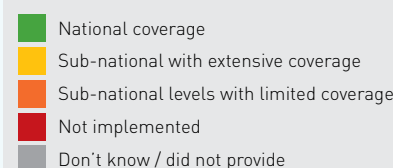
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

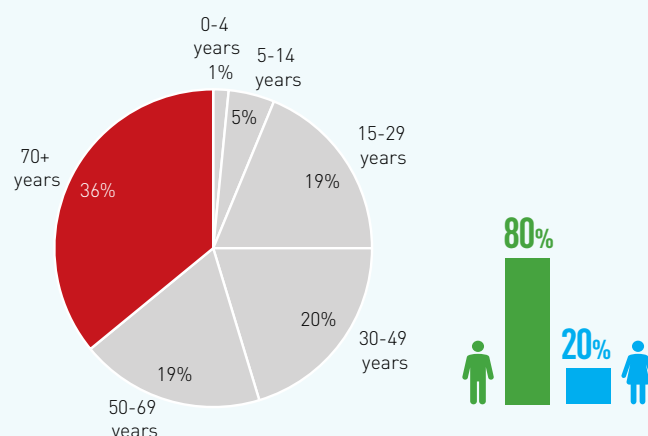
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	✓
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	✓
Barriers installed to limit access to water	✓
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	✓
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	✓
Operational search and rescue service present	✓
Free weather alerts available	✓
Operational disaster warning systems	✓
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	✓
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	✓

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	✓
Campaigns on child safety	✓
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	✓



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Swiss Lifesaving Society / Swiss Council for Accident Prevention (2022)

TAJIKISTAN

POPULATION^c

10 389 799

INCOME GROUP^d

Lower middle income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

1 440

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)^d World Bank Income Groups

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

No data

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 430 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

4.4 (2021)

^a No data^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Disaster Risk Reduction | Education | Tourism

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning

NO

Legislation for fencing around **private** swimming pools

DON'T KNOW

Legislation for fencing around **public** swimming pools

DON'T KNOW

Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport

NO

Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating

Did not provide

Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies

NATIONAL

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

Age of victim		Sex of victim	
Type of water body		Activity at time of drowning	

INTERVENTIONS

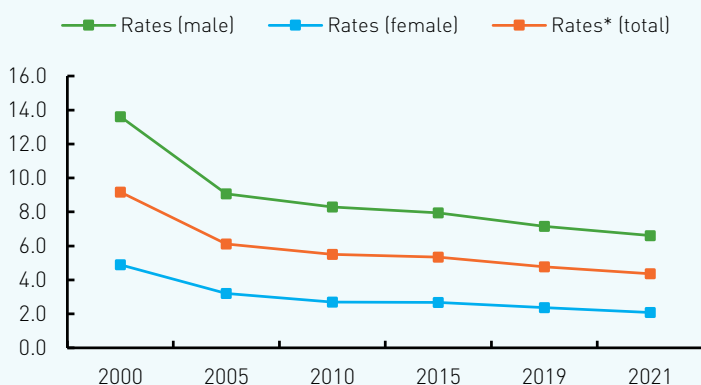
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	
Barriers installed to limit access to water	
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	
Operational search and rescue service present	
Free weather alerts available	
Operational disaster warning systems	
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	
Campaigns on child safety	
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	

	National coverage
	Sub-national with extensive coverage
	Sub-national levels with limited coverage
	Not implemented
	Don't know / did not provide

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

No data

THAILAND

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

4 544 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 6 500 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

9.0 (2021)

^a Data from Ministry of Public Health

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000. Interpreting Thailand's drowning death estimates requires considering the country's reported data.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Ministry of Public Health | Ministry of Tourism and Sports | Police | Transport | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Environment / Climate | Sport and Leisure | Education | Tourism | Military / Coastguard | Fisheries | Department of Local Administration | National Institute for Emergency Medicine | Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation | Department of Children and Youth

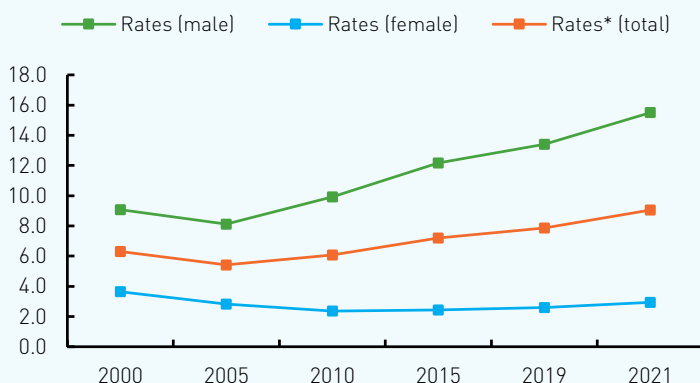
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Research organizations | Search and rescue organizations | Save the Children

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NATIONAL
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NATIONAL
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NATIONAL

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION^c

71 702 435

INCOME GROUP^d

Upper middle income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

7 180

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

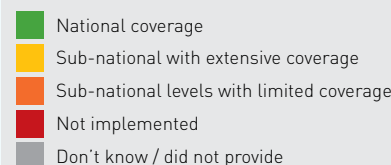
Age of victim		Sex of victim	
Type of water body		Activity at time of drowning	

INTERVENTIONS

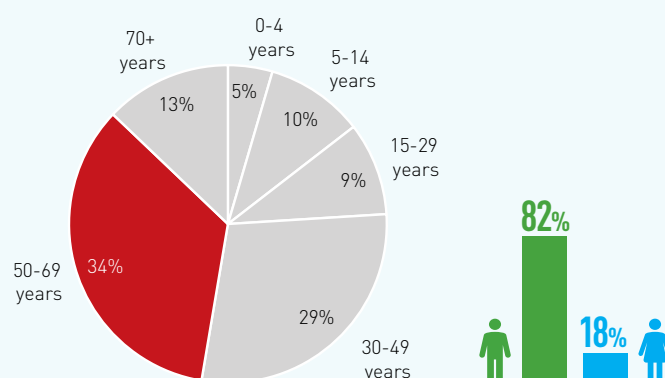
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	
Barriers installed to limit access to water	
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	
Operational search and rescue service present	
Free weather alerts available	
Operational disaster warning systems	
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	
Campaigns on child safety	
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Ministry of Public Health (2022)

TIMOR-LESTE

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

3 (2023)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 110 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER
100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

7.8 (2021)

^a Data from Civil Protection Authority

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR
DROWNING PREVENTION



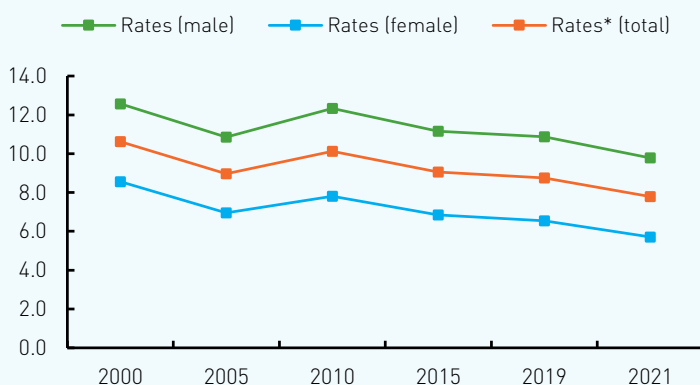
GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:
Health | Police | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Environment / Climate | Education | Tourism | Military / Coastguard | Fisheries

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION^c

1 384 286

INCOME GROUP^d

Lower middle income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

2 140

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

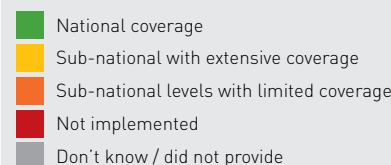
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

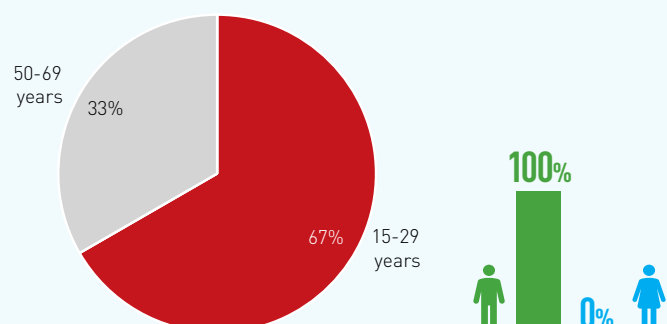
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	■
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	■
Barriers installed to limit access to water	■
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	■
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	■
Operational search and rescue service present	■
Free weather alerts available	■
Operational disaster warning systems	■
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	■
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	■

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	■
Campaigns on child safety	■
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	■



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Civil Protection Authority (2023)

TOGO

POPULATION^c

9 304 337

INCOME GROUP^d

Low income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

1 030

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

54 (2023)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 570 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

6.4 (2021)

^a Data from Gendarmerie^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Préfecture Maritime | Groupement de Gendarmerie Maritime | Brigade littorale de la police nationale | Marine Nationale | Direction des Affaires Maritimes

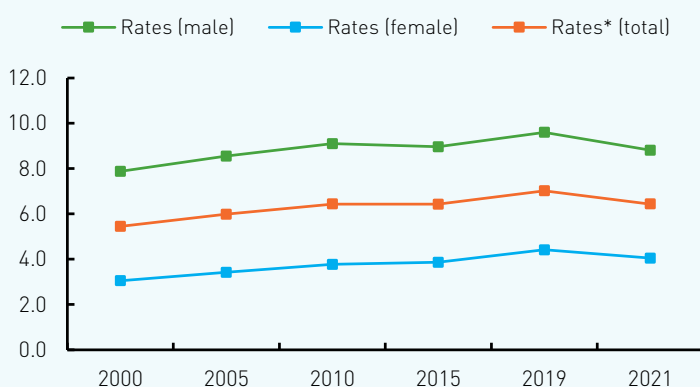
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Fisher associations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NO
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NO
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	SUB-NATIONAL

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

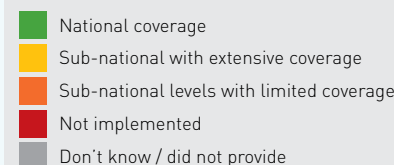
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

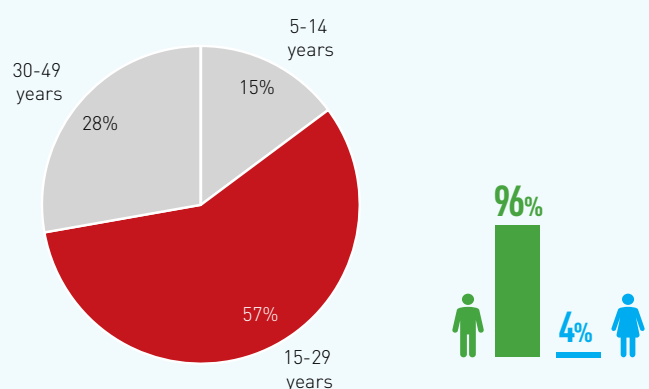
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	Orange square
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	Orange square
Barriers installed to limit access to water	Orange square
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	Orange square
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	Red square
Operational search and rescue service present	Orange square
Free weather alerts available	Green square
Operational disaster warning systems	Green square
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	Green square
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	Orange square

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	Orange square
Campaigns on child safety	Orange square
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	Orange square



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Gendarmerie (2023)

TONGA

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

6 (2022–2023)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 6 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

5.3 (2021)
^a Data from Hospital Electronic Database

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Maritime Safety | Environment / Climate | Military / Coastguard | Fisheries | Fire and emergency services | Meteorology Department | Ministry of Internal Affairs

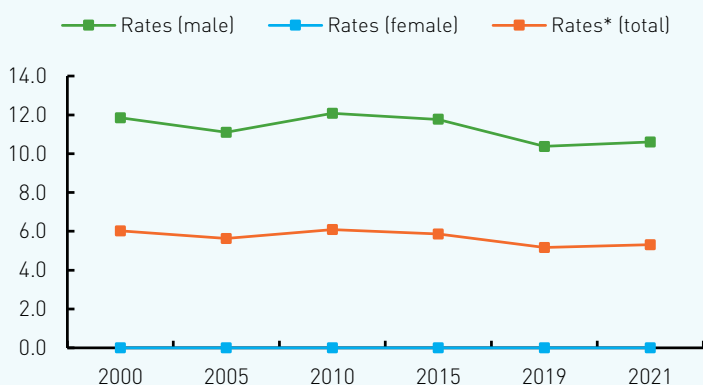
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Search and rescue organizations | NGO (Boating and safety education)

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION^c

104 597

INCOME GROUP^d

Lower middle income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

5 000

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

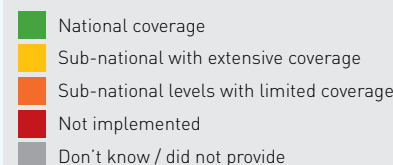
Age of victim		Sex of victim	
Type of water body		Activity at time of drowning	

INTERVENTIONS

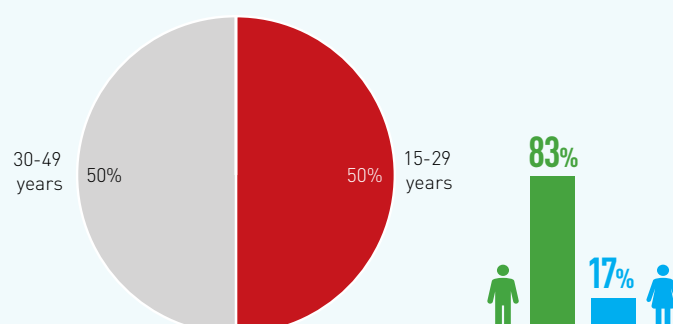
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	
Barriers installed to limit access to water	
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	
Operational search and rescue service present	
Free weather alerts available	
Operational disaster warning systems	
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	
Campaigns on child safety	
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Hospital Electronic Database (2022–2023)

TUNISIA

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

57 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 86 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER
100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

0.7 (2021)

^a Data from National Institute of Health

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR
DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Environment / Climate | Sport and Leisure | Tourism | Military / Coastguard | Fisheries | National Office for Civil Protection / Marine Relief, Rescue and Ambulance | Marine Guard / Rescue at Sea | Local authorities and municipalities | Vocational training centers in marine fishing | Meteorological Department

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING
PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Research organizations | Search and rescue organizations | Fisher associations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies
drowning

NATIONAL

Legislation for fencing around **private** swimming pools

NO

Legislation for fencing around **public** swimming pools

NO

Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger
water transport

NATIONAL

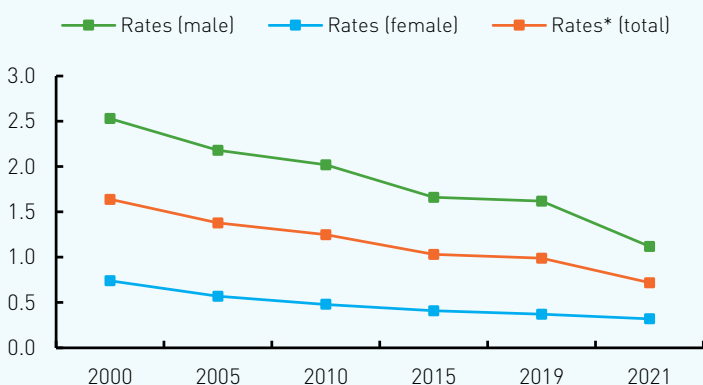
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating

NATIONAL

Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales
near public waterbodies

NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION^c

12 200 431

INCOME GROUP^d

Upper middle
income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

3 770

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

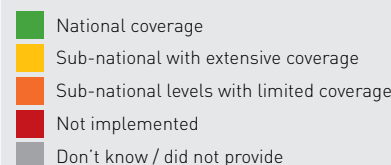
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

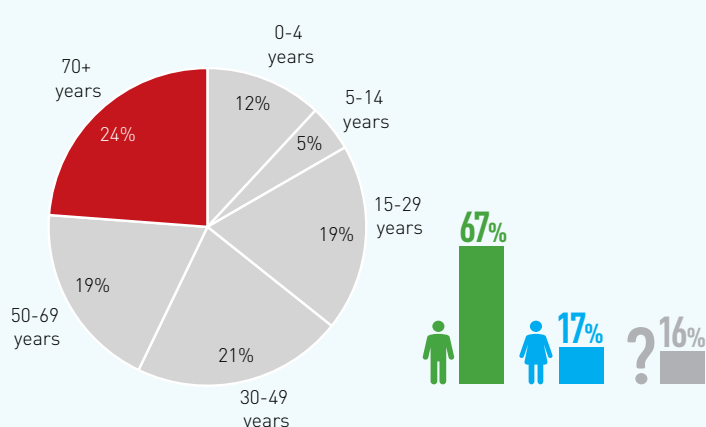
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	■
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	■
Barriers installed to limit access to water	■
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	■
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	■
Operational search and rescue service present	■
Free weather alerts available	■
Operational disaster warning systems	■
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	■
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	■

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	■
Campaigns on child safety	■
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	■



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: National Institute of Health (2021)

UGANDA

POPULATION^c

48 656 601

INCOME GROUP^d

Low income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

980

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:
1 332 (2018)
WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 2 000 (2021)
WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER
100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:
4.4 (2021)
^a Data from Makerere School of Public Health

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION

NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY

NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION

GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Transport | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Environment / Climate | Sport and Leisure | Military / Coastguard | Fisheries

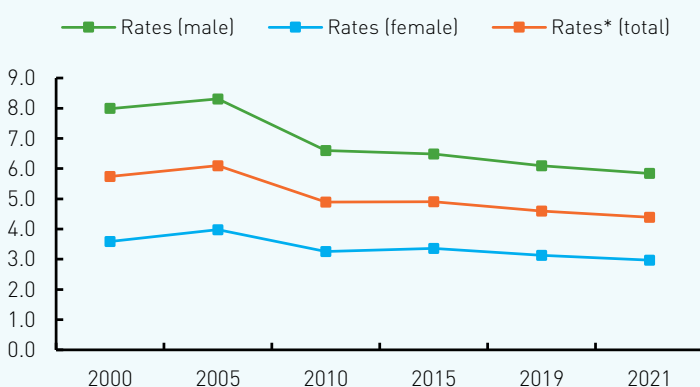
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Research organizations | Search and rescue organizations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NATIONAL
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NO
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM

MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

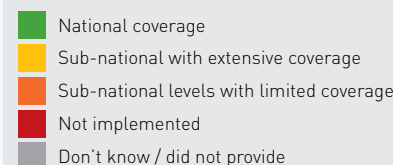
Age of victim		Sex of victim	
Type of water body		Activity at time of drowning	

INTERVENTIONS

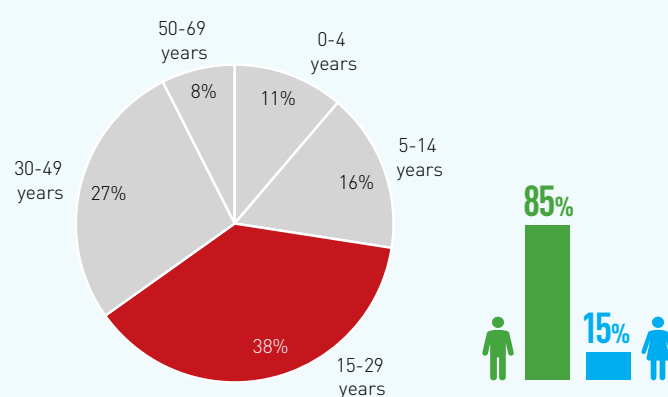
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	
Barriers installed to limit access to water	
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	
Operational search and rescue service present	
Free weather alerts available	
Operational disaster warning systems	
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	
Campaigns on child safety	
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Makerere School of Public Health (2018)

**UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT
BRITAIN AND NORTHERN
IRELAND**

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

597 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 270 (2021)

**WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER
100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:**

0.4 (2021)

^a Data from Water Incident Database

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION

NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY

NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION

GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:
Health | Police | Transport | Maritime Safety | Environment / Climate |
Sport and Leisure | Education | Tourism | Military / Coastguard | Fisheries
| Fire and Rescue Services | Business and consumer products regulators |
Occupational workplace regulators | Justice

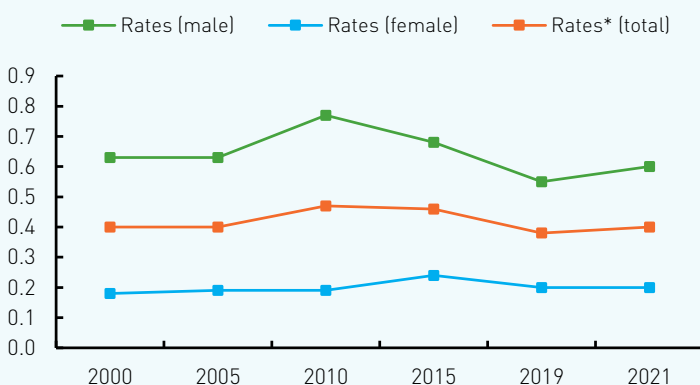
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Research organizations
| Search and rescue organizations | Fisher associations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NATIONAL
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	SUB-NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION^c

68 682 962

INCOME GROUP^d

High income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

47 800

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM

MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

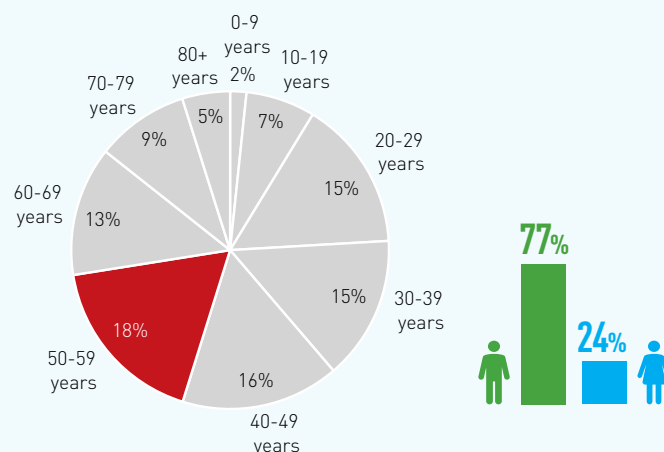
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	Green
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	Yellow
Barriers installed to limit access to water	Yellow
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	Orange
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	Orange
Operational search and rescue service present	Green
Free weather alerts available	Green
Operational disaster warning systems	Green
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	Green
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	Orange

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	Yellow
Campaigns on child safety	Yellow
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	Orange

- National coverage
- Sub-national with extensive coverage
- Sub-national levels with limited coverage
- Not implemented
- Don't know / did not provide

SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Water Incident Database (2022)

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

POPULATION^c

66 617 606

INCOME GROUP^d

Lower middle income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

1 210

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)^d World Bank Income Groups

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

33 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 2 500 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

3.9 (2021)

^a Data from Ministry of Health^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and > 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Transport | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Environment / Climate | Sport and Leisure | Education | Tourism | Military / Coastguard | Fisheries | Fire and Rescue Force | Research Institutions | Water Sector

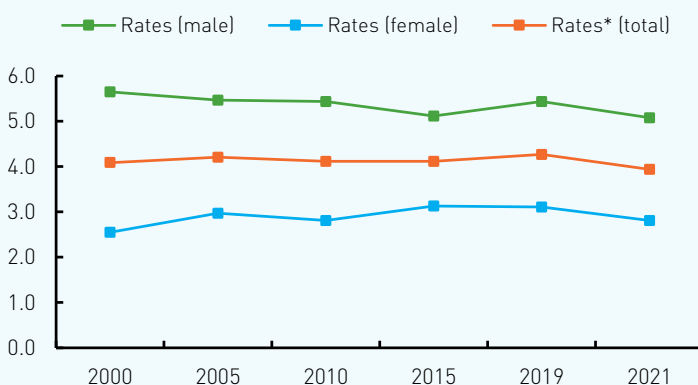
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Research organizations | Search and rescue organizations | Fisher associations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NATIONAL
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NATIONAL
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

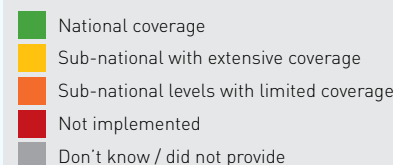
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

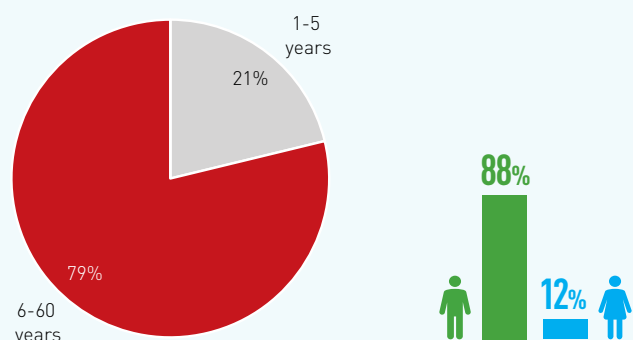
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	■
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	■
Barriers installed to limit access to water	■
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	■
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	■
Operational search and rescue service present	■
Free weather alerts available	■
Operational disaster warning systems	■
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	■
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	■

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	■
Campaigns on child safety	■
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	■



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Ministry of Health (2022)

ZANZIBAR (UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA)

POPULATION^c

1 890 000

INCOME GROUP^d

Lower middle income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

UK

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)^d World Bank Income GroupsREPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

25 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: NO GHE (2021)WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

NO GHE (2021)

^a Data from Marine Coast Guard^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and > 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Education | Military / Coastguard | Fisheries

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Fisher associations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

Age of victim		Sex of victim	
Type of water body		Activity at time of drowning	

INTERVENTIONS

Daycare services provided for pre-school children	
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	
Barriers installed to limit access to water	
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	
Operational search and rescue service present	
Free weather alerts available	
Operational disaster warning systems	
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	
Campaigns on child safety	
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	

	National coverage
	Sub-national with extensive coverage
	Sub-national levels with limited coverage
	Not implemented
	Don't know / did not provide

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME

Global Health Estimate data not available

SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

No data

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

POPULATION^c

343 477 335

INCOME GROUP^d

High income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

80 300

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

4 677 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 4 500 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

1.3 (2021)

^a Data from National Vital Statistics System^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Environment / Climate | Sport and Leisure | Education | Military / Coastguard | Regulatory agencies (federal, state, local governments) | National Park Service | Public Safety (Fire and Police) | Lifeguard services

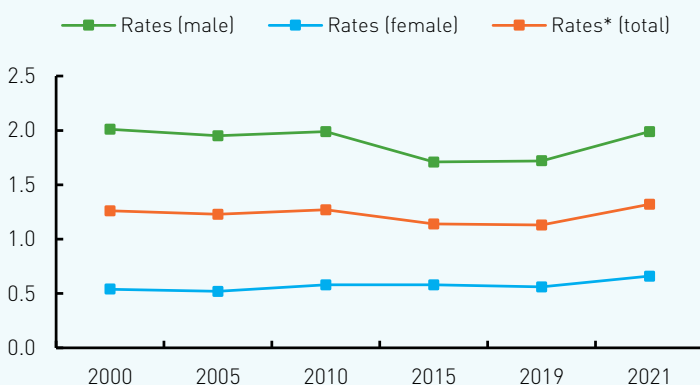
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Research organizations | Search and rescue organizations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NATIONAL
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	SUB-NATIONAL
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	SUB-NATIONAL
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	SUB-NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	SUB-NATIONAL

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

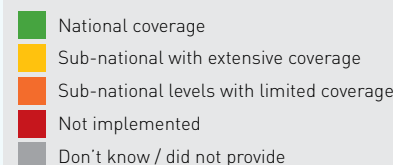
Age of victim		Sex of victim	
Type of water body		Activity at time of drowning	

INTERVENTIONS

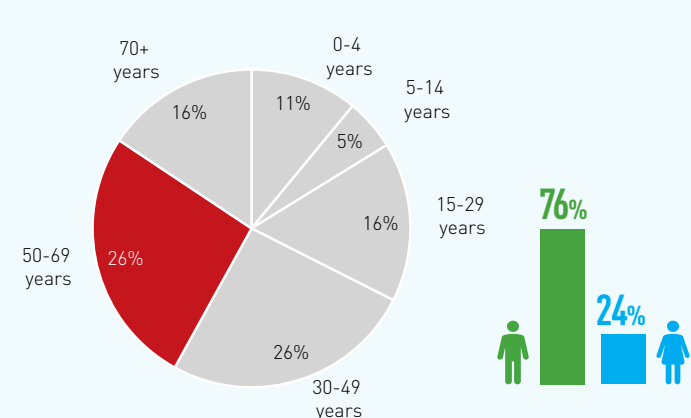
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	
Barriers installed to limit access to water	
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	
Operational search and rescue service present	
Free weather alerts available	
Operational disaster warning systems	
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	
Campaigns on child safety	
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: National Vital Statistics System (2021)

URUGUAY

POPULATION^c

3 388 081

INCOME GROUP^d

High income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

19 530

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)^d World Bank Income Groups

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

34 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 49 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

1.4 (2021)

^a Data from Ministry of Public Health^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Sport and Leisure | Tourism | Military / Coastguard | Departamental Governments

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Research organizations | Search and rescue organizations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning

NATIONAL

Legislation for fencing around **private** swimming pools

NO

Legislation for fencing around **public** swimming pools

NO

Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport

NATIONAL

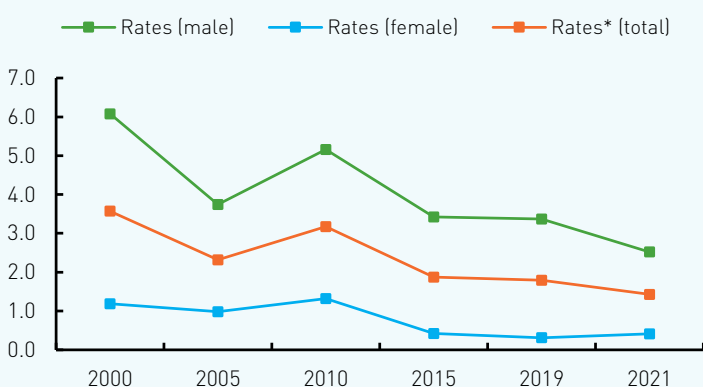
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating

NATIONAL

Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies

NATIONAL

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

Age of victim



Sex of victim



Type of water body



Activity at time of drowning



INTERVENTIONS

Daycare services provided for pre-school children



Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum



Barriers installed to limit access to water



Lifeguards present at public swimming venues



Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available



Operational search and rescue service present



Free weather alerts available



Operational disaster warning systems



Community resilience for managing flood risk exists



Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning



AWARENESS RAISING

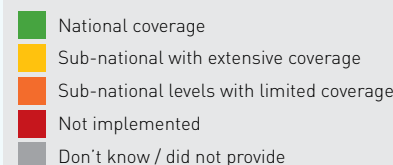
Drowning prevention mass media campaigns



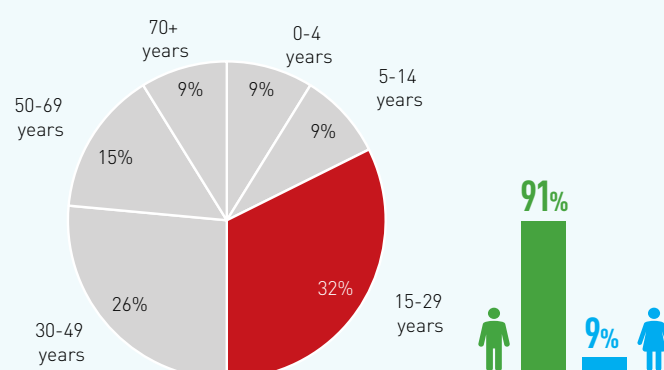
Campaigns on child safety



Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Ministry of Public Health (2022)

UZBEKISTAN

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

797 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 1200 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER
100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

3.4 (2021)

^a Data from Republican Scientific and Practical Center of Forensic Medical Examination

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION

NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY

NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR
DROWNING PREVENTION

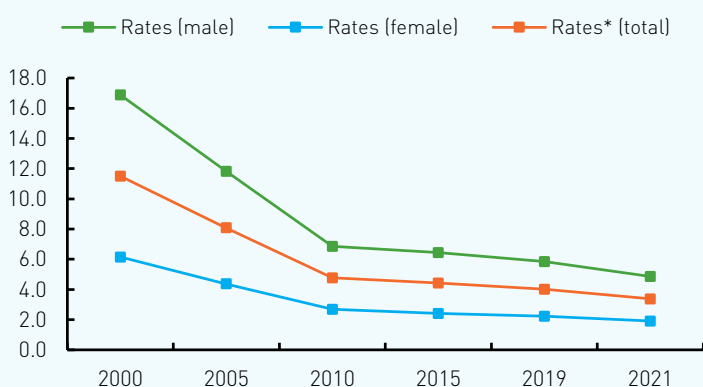
GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING
PREVENTION:

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	DON'T KNOW
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	DON'T KNOW
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	DON'T KNOW
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	DON'T KNOW
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	DON'T KNOW
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	DON'T KNOW

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION^c

35 652 307

INCOME GROUP^d

Lower middle
income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

2 360

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

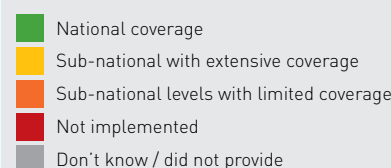
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

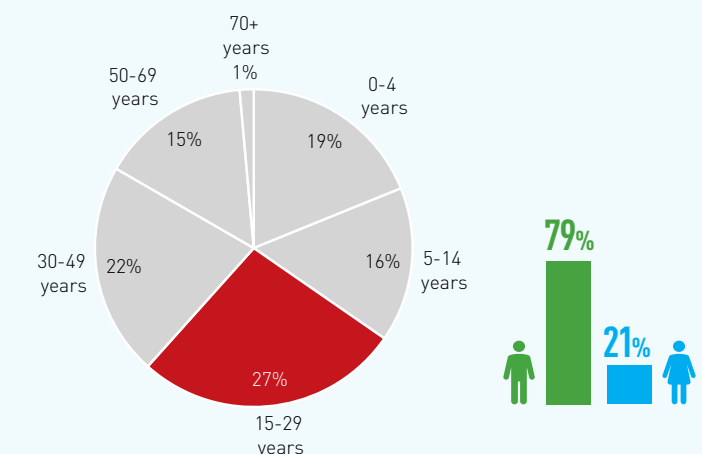
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	
Barriers installed to limit access to water	
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	
Operational search and rescue service present	
Free weather alerts available	
Operational disaster warning systems	
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	
Campaigns on child safety	
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Republican Scientific and Practical Center of Forensic Medical Examination (2022)

VIET NAM

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

4 019 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 7 700 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

7.8 (2021)

^a Data from Ministry of Labor, War Invalids and Social Affairs

^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Transport | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Education | Ministry of Labor, War Invalids and Social Affairs | Ministry of Culture – Sports and Tourism | Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development | Ministry of Construction | Vietnam Women's Union, Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, Vietnam Farmers' Union

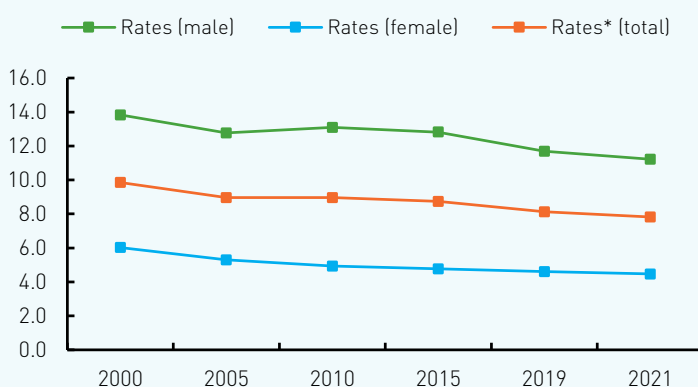
NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Swimming associations | Research organizations | The Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids | Hue Help | Swim Viet Nam

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NATIONAL
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NATIONAL
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

POPULATION^c

100 352 192

INCOME GROUP^d

Lower middle income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

4 180

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)

^d World Bank Income Groups

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

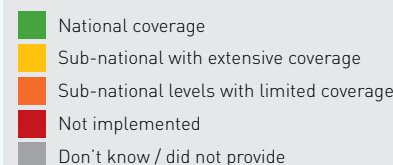
Age of victim	✓	Sex of victim	✓
Type of water body	✓	Activity at time of drowning	✓

INTERVENTIONS

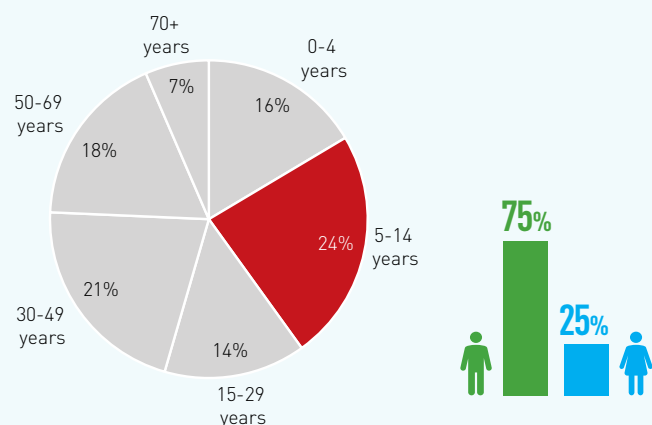
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	■
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	■
Barriers installed to limit access to water	■
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	■
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	■
Operational search and rescue service present	■
Free weather alerts available	■
Operational disaster warning systems	■
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	■
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	■

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	■
Campaigns on child safety	■
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	■



SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Ministry of Labor, War Invalids and Social Affairs (2021)

ZAMBIA

POPULATION^c

20 723 965

INCOME GROUP^d

Lower middle
income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

1 320

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)^d World Bank Income Groups

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

89 (2022)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 1 000 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

4.9 (2021)

^a Data from Zambia Police Service^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Health | Police | Transport | Maritime Safety | Disaster Risk Reduction | Environment / Climate | Sport and Leisure | Military / Coastguard | Fisheries | Metrology Department | Livestock Department | Water Development Bodies

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations | Search and rescue organizations | Fisher associations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning	NO
Legislation for fencing around private swimming pools	NO
Legislation for fencing around public swimming pools	NO
Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport	NATIONAL
Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating	NATIONAL
Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies	NO

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

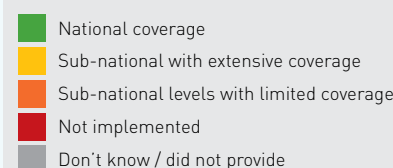
Age of victim		Sex of victim	
Type of water body		Activity at time of drowning	

INTERVENTIONS

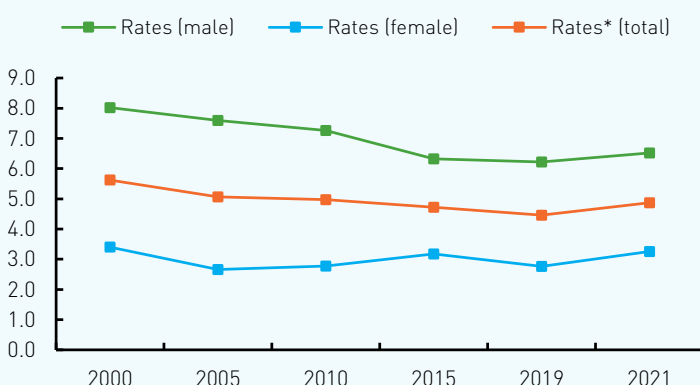
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	
Barriers installed to limit access to water	
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	
Operational search and rescue service present	
Free weather alerts available	
Operational disaster warning systems	
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	
Campaigns on child safety	
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	



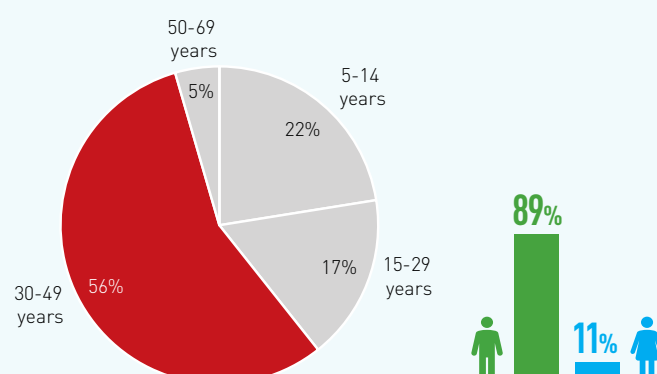
RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME



* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Source: Zambia Police Service (2022)

ZIMBABWE

POPULATION^c

16 340 822

INCOME GROUP^d

Lower middle
income

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

1 740

^c UN World Population Prospects (2023)^d World Bank Income Groups

REPORTED FATALITIES (YEAR)^a:

200 (2023)

WHO ESTIMATED DROWNING FATALITIES (YEAR)^b: 1 000 (2021)

WHO ESTIMATED DEATH RATE PER

100 000 POPULATION (YEAR)^b:

6.5 (2021)

^a Data from Sub Aqua Unit, Zimbabwe Republic Police^b Data from WHO Global Health Estimates. Numbers of deaths have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; 1000–9999 rounded to nearest 100; and ≥ 10 000 rounded to nearest 1000.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



NATIONAL DROWNING PREVENTION STRATEGY



NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION



GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Police | Disaster Risk Reduction | Education | Fisheries

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DROWNING PREVENTION:

Lifesaving organizations | Swimming associations

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Policy for disaster risk management which specifies drowning

NO

Legislation for fencing around **private** swimming pools

NO

Legislation for fencing around **public** swimming pools

NO

Legislation to ensure safety of domestic passenger water transport

NATIONAL

Legislation mandating lifejacket use when boating

NATIONAL

Regulations preventing alcohol consumption and/or sales near public waterbodies

NATIONAL

DATA

DROWNING DEATHS CAPTURED IN VITAL REGISTRY SYSTEM



MOST DETAILED NATIONAL DATA SOURCE CAPTURES:

Age of victim		Sex of victim	
Type of water body		Activity at time of drowning	

INTERVENTIONS

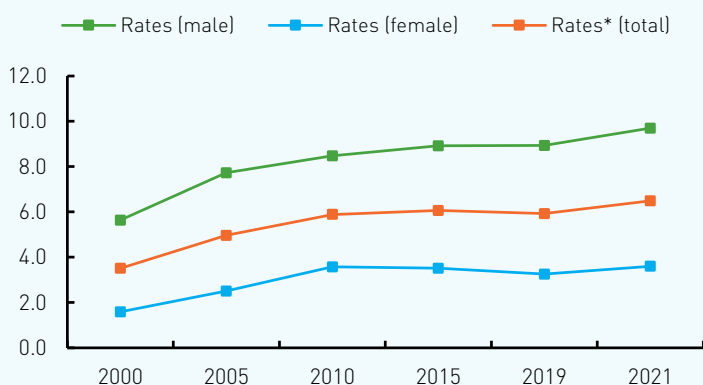
Daycare services provided for pre-school children	
Swimming and water safety included in school curriculum	
Barriers installed to limit access to water	
Lifeguards present at public swimming venues	
Rescue and resuscitation training programmes available	
Operational search and rescue service present	
Free weather alerts available	
Operational disaster warning systems	
Community resilience for managing flood risk exists	
Community disaster resilience programs exist which specify drowning	

AWARENESS RAISING

Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	
Campaigns on child safety	
Campaigns highlighting the dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	

	National coverage
	Sub-national with extensive coverage
	Sub-national levels with limited coverage
	Not implemented
	Don't know / did not provide

RATE OF DROWNING DEATHS OVER TIME

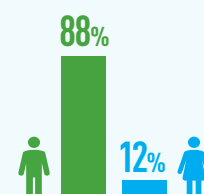


* Rate = age standardized death rate

Source: Global Health Estimates Data, 2000–2021

SHARE OF DROWNING DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

No data by age



Source: Sub Aqua Unit, Zimbabwe Republic Police (2023)

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Annex 1. Methodology

This report presents the findings of the first global situational assessment performed by WHO on drowning prevention, which builds on experiences from two regional reports published in 2021: the *Regional status report on drowning in South-East Asia* (1) and the *Regional status report on drowning in the Western Pacific* (2).

For this report, a consultative Advisory Board was established to evaluate the structure of both previous regional reports and their outcomes, and to discuss the focus for this report. Following the advice of the Advisory Board, the objectives for this report were broadened to better reflect Member States' commitments to drowning prevention through both the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Resolution on Drowning Prevention (2021) (3) and World Health Assembly (WHA) Resolution on Accelerating Action on Global Drowning Prevention (2023) (4).

WHO Regional Advisors established regional networks through their respective WHO Regional Data Focal Points (RDFP) and government-designated National Data Focal Points (NDFP). In turn, NDFPs were invited to seek

help from up to 10 National Data Collaborators (NDCs) to foster country-based networks of experts from a variety of backgrounds and arrive at consensual responses to the questionnaire developed for this project. WHO headquarters coordinated the management and data collection processes using online tools, which were specifically built for this report. Data validation required frequent consultation with collaborators. For the most part, all processes were handled remotely, though a number of countries held national face-to-face consultations to complete the questionnaire.

Once the report (including the country and territory profiles) and the summary report were available, feedback was solicited from Advisory Board members, WHO Regional Advisors and Regional Data Focal Points (RDFPs). Estimated mortality figures were shared with countries and territories to enable them to respond to any changes resulting from the verification and validation process. This consultation provided countries with an opportunity to comment on WHO's estimates for drowning fatalities, which may not correspond to countries' official statistics.

Data sources

This report uses several data sources. These include:

a) WHO latest data on deaths by country. Drowning mortality estimates throughout the report have been taken from WHO Global Health Estimates (GHE), which provide a comprehensive and comparable set of cause of death estimates from year 2000 onwards. The latest estimates (2021) are accessible on the WHO Global Health Estimates website (who.int). For detailed information on methodology used, please refer to *WHO methods and data sources for country-level causes of death 2000-2021* (5).

b) Data collected for this report via survey.

Following the advice of the Advisory Board, the questionnaire used for previous regionals reports was updated and simplified (the questionnaire was significantly reduced in length) and better reflect the commitments set out in both UNGA and WHA resolutions. The new survey was reviewed by Advisory Board members and WHO Headquarters and Regional Advisors on Injury. The questionnaire was officially translated into all six official UN languages, as well as Portuguese, and distributed by RDFPs to NDFPs. A supporting Instruction

Guide was developed and translated into the aforementioned languages to provide additional detail and clarification on each question included. Data collection ran from June 2023 to April 2024. A copy of the original questionnaire in English is available. Training on completion of the questionnaire and the use of the platform was done via online meetings during the second quarter of 2023. Data validation involved verifying data against source documents where available and checking for logical inconsistencies. Discrepancies were referred, where possible, to the NDFPs for resolution. The platform allowed for the uploading of support documents as needed. Data in the survey was requested in relation to 2023 or as close to it as possible.

c) Qualitative data collected on perspectives of drowning risk. As part of data collection for this report, all multisectoral respondents contributing data to the project questionnaire were asked to discuss their perspectives on drowning within their country. Prompts were provided to illicit discussion on drowning risks for specific life stages, locations, activities and events in the national context. The outcomes of these discussions were summarized in one sentence of open text against each prompt which represented consensus at the national level. This text underwent qualitative analysis (thematic coding) to investigate trends. Due to a general dearth in quantitative data providing detail on the context of drowning deaths, these open-text responses have been used as a proxy to better understand national circumstances in which drownings occur.

d) WHO review of legislation collected for the Global status report on drowning prevention 2024. The WHO-generated questionnaire performed detailed investigation into two legislative matters associated with improving safety around water: legislation for safety of water transport vessels and legislation for fencing around the perimeter of public and private swimming pools. Using the answers to the questionnaire and supporting legislation documentation provided by country contributors or identified in legal libraries and/or via the Internet, an experienced and trained lawyer validated country submissions. The lawyer performed in-depth

analyses on all available legislation, identifying emerging, frequently cited, key attributes. Content analysis was then used to investigate which submitted pieces of legislation addressed each identified attribute, enabling the assessment of legislation content and comprehensiveness. The lawyer was a native English and Spanish speaker and used translations into English of legislation written in other languages. The review lasted from August 2023 to May 2024. The legal analysis was then shared with NDFPs, and a validation process was undertaken to resolve any data conflicts through discussion and/or submission of new legal documents.

e) WHO review of supporting document collected for the Global status report on drowning prevention 2024. The WHO-generated questionnaire performed detailed investigation into supporting documentation associated with three WHO recommendations for drowning prevention: national drowning prevention strategies, national coordination mechanisms for drowning prevention, and policies for disaster risk management that reference drowning prevention. Using the answers to the questionnaire and supporting documentation provided by country contributors or identified via the Internet, experienced and trained project personnel validated country submissions. The team performed in-depth analyses on available documents. For national drowning prevention strategies, frequently cited, key attributes emerged, reflecting important features linked to strategy comprehensiveness and therefore, an increased likelihood of strategy effectiveness. For national coordination mechanisms, frequently cited, key attributes emerged that reflected important structural and operational considerations of mechanisms, and therefore an increased likelihood of mechanism effectiveness. For disaster risk management policies, frequently cited, key attributes emerged, providing detail on approaches taken by countries to incorporate drowning prevention into the broader, crosscutting agenda of disaster risk reduction. Content analysis was then used to investigate which submitted supporting documentation addressed the identified relevant attributes.

Data management

Data collected through the project was categorized into five domains and 25 subdomains, which reflect Member State commitments set out in the UNGA and WHA resolutions.

Global progress in each of these domains and subdomains is set out in Section 7. For a description of indicators used in the text of this report, please see Annex 2.

Data analysis

This is a descriptive report and the primary unit of analyses are Member States and territories themselves, which we refer to as “countries” in the text. Analyses in the report include all Member States and territories

voluntarily contributing to the report questionnaire. The analyses are kept at global level and variations by region and country-income level are presented.

Participation results

All 194 countries were formally invited to collaborate in this report, with 135 countries submitting completed questionnaires and agreeing to be included in the report. In addition, four territories requested to participate.¹⁰ This corresponds to a population of 6.9 billion people, representing 85% of the world’s population.

NDFPs and NDCs for the 139 participating states or territories total nearly 1000 individuals. Additionally, over 60 professionals have participated in the production of this report, including WHO headquarters staff, regional advisors, RDFPs and consultants participating in data management, communications, and coordination.

Annex 1 references

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¹⁰ Bermuda, China, Hong Kong SAR, China, Macao SAR, Zanzibar (United Republic of Tanzania)

Annex 2. Five domains and 25 subdomains for drowning prevention

Data collected through the project were categorized into five domains and 25 subdomains that reflect Member State commitments set out in the UNGA and WHA

resolutions. Global progress in each of these domains and subdomains is set out in Section 7. A breakdown of indicators contributing to each domain is outlined below.

Subdomain titles	Indicators contributing to each subdomain	Number of countries meeting indicator (n=139)	% of countries meeting indicator	Final indicator calculated for domain
1a. National focal point	% of countries with a government nominated national focal person or sector/department for drowning prevention	74	53%	40%
1b. National coordination mechanism	% of countries with a national coordination mechanism for drowning prevention	56	40%	
1c. National drowning prevention strategy	% of countries who have a national drowning prevention strategy	36	26%	
2a. Disaster risk management policy	% of countries that have a dedicated national strategy, policy or plan for disaster risk management that prioritizes drowning risk reduction	38	27%	42%
2b. Legislation for safety of passenger vessels	% of countries with national laws that set out minimum safety requirements for the seaworthiness and operation (e.g. operator certification, passenger capacity etc.) of domestic passenger vessels	110	79%	
2c. Legislation mandating lifejacket use	% of countries with national regulations which make lifejacket use compulsory during recreational boating and/or on passenger transport vessels.	90	65%	
2d. Legislation for swimming pool fencing	% of countries with national laws that require the use of fencing to exclude unsupervised child access to public and or private swimming pools	19	14%	
2e. Alcohol regulations	% of countries that regulate alcohol consumption and/or sales from vendors operating in close proximity to public waterbodies such as beaches and public swimming pools at the national level	36	26%	

Subdomain titles	Indicators contributing to each subdomain	Number of countries meeting indicator (n=139)	% of countries meeting indicator	Final indicator calculated for domain
3a. Installation of barriers near water	% of countries who implement interventions promoting installation of physical barriers to control the access of children to water at the national level	28	20%	48%
3b. Swimming and water safety training	% of countries teaching swimming and water safety to children through schools as part of routine national curriculum	31	22%	
3c. Day care services for pre-school children	% of countries who provide safe places for pre-school children with structured arrangements for child care provided by trained adults at the national level	39	28%	
3d. Search and rescue services	% of countries with a nationally operating, dedicated search and rescue service, which is fully operational	101	73%	
3e. Lifeguard services	% of countries that provide lifeguard services at all designated public swimming venues at the national level	53	38%	
3f. First responder training	% of countries that offer regular and financially accessible programmes with accredited trainers to train bystanders in safe rescue and resuscitation with national coverage	46	33%	
3g. Disaster and weather warning systems	% of countries with advanced national cyclone/ flood/tsunami warning systems in place and are operational	99	71%	
3h. Weather warning systems	% of countries who provide freely available weather alerts with information for safety on or near waterbodies, or in direct relation to flooding risks at the national level	113	81%	
3i. Building community disaster resilience	% of countries with national community resilience programmes that include drowning prevention measures for example basic rescue, first aid, swim skills and other drowning prevention awareness.	58	42%	
3j. Community flood risk management	% of countries who undertake national efforts to build community resilience to disasters and to manage flood risks	101	73%	
4a. Drowning prevention mass media campaigns	% of countries running national mass media communication campaigns with a specific focus to prevent drowning	64	46%	38%
4b. Awareness campaigns on child drowning prevention	% of countries running national mass media communication campaigns with a specific focus on child drowning prevention, including the importance of child supervision around water	53	38%	
4c. Awareness campaigns on alcohol use near water	% of countries running national awareness campaigns to raise awareness on dangers of consuming alcohol before or during aquatic activities	40	29%	

Subdomain titles	Indicators contributing to each subdomain	Number of countries meeting indicator (n=139)	% of countries meeting indicator	Final indicator calculated for domain
5a. Capture of drowning deaths through civil registration systems	% of countries that capture drowning deaths through their civil registration and vital statistics registers	90	65%	56%
5b. Availability of sufficiently detailed drowning data	% of countries that routinely collect at least one source of sufficiently detailed drowning data (with level of detailed recorded including age, sex, activity at time of drowning and type of water body)	100	72%	
5c. Capture of drowning deaths through cross-sectoral data collection	% of countries collecting drowning data through three or more separate government sectors	70	50%	
5d. Research on drowning	% of countries with research/academic institutions actively contributing to reducing the likelihood of drowning	53	38%	



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<https://www.who.int/teams/social-determinants-of-health/safety-and-mobility/global-report-on-drowning-prevention>