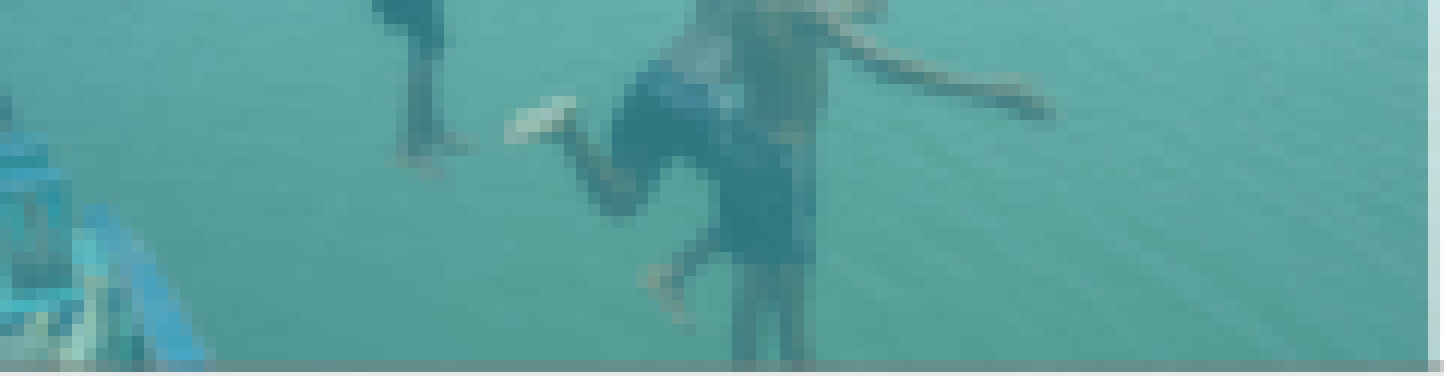


DEATH AMONGST CHILDREN

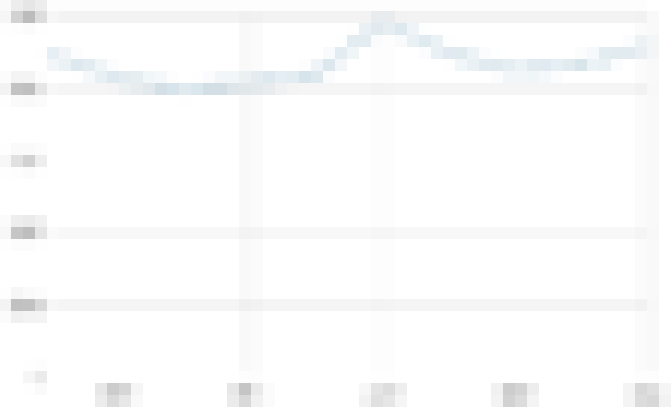
[illegible]

Drowning deaths are avoidable and yet they are the leading cause of death for children under the age of 5 years. It is a silent killer that can happen quietly and nearly out of shallow water. That's why it is important to scientifically determine exactly where and when it does more harm to users. This audit is produced based on the recent research findings conducted by the University of Rhode Islands Water Security Research Centre and the University of Leicester's Invertebrate Ecology Group on **Climate Change and Drowning Risk in Bangladesh and Tanzania and the Implications for WASH Programmes**. These findings have the potential to reduce avoidable drowning deaths in Bangladesh and Tanzania.

[illegible] FACTS, EXAMINATION AND FINDINGS

Bangladesh: In 2016, there were 15,000 drowning deaths in Bangladesh. This is the highest number of drowning deaths in the country's history. Drowning is the 5th leading cause of death in Bangladesh, accounting for 6.8% of all deaths. Children and Women/reproductive, affected by drowning, accounting for 17% of all drowning deaths in Bangladesh. Men are more likely to drown than women, accounting for 60% of all [illegible]

Many people living in drier proximity to water, which increases the risk of drowning. Many people in Bangladesh do not know how to swim, and they are not aware of the dangers of drowning.



A-Annual drowning deaths in Bangladesh

Tanzania: In 2020, there were 3,472 drowning deaths in Tanzania. This is a decrease from 3,500 drowning deaths in 2019. Drowning is the 10th leading cause of death in Tanzania, accounting for 1.6% of all deaths. Children are disproportionately