RNLI OPERATIONAL STATISTICS
REPORT 2020
2020 was an incredibly difficult year for everyone. Nobody could have predicted a global health crisis.

Last year, the RNLI had to make some swift changes in order to protect people from coronavirus and to safeguard the future of the charity. But we pulled through, thanks to our volunteers, supporters and staff. From adjusting to ever-changing restrictions to getting to grips with brand new PPE, we were able to keep our lifesaving service running.

**Lifesaving in a Health Crisis**

Launching lifeboats during the pandemic brought extra challenges for crews. Our volunteers needed a whole new level of protection: facemasks and disposable nitrile gloves. They had to grapple with maintaining social distancing during rescues. And they had the added challenge of a busy summer, with many people heading to the coast and trying watersports for the first time.

**The Global Drowning Problem**

We were all affected by the coronavirus pandemic in 2020. And too many families were also affected by drowning. In the UK, the Water Incident Database (WAID) recorded over 600 drownings during 2020, and 305 coastal fatalities. In Ireland, 42 lost their lives to drowning.

This is part of a bigger problem. An estimated 320,000 people drown worldwide every year. It is a staggering number. But, despite the challenges of operating during the coronavirus pandemic, we still managed to work in partnership with other lifesaving and development organisations to raise awareness and find strategies that will make a difference.

Despite the challenges of 2020, tackling both a global health pandemic and the global drowning epidemic, we still strived to save every one.

**Keeping Our Lifesavers Safe**

In 2020, the RNLI bought:

- 2.4 million gloves
- 500,000 disinfectant tablets
- 695,000 facemasks
- 13,000 litres of disinfectant
- 4,700 litres of hand sanitiser

During 2020, WAID recorded over 600 drownings, 305 coastal fatalities, and 42 people lost their lives to drowning in Ireland.
CONTENTS

03  **Tackling two pandemics**
Delivering a lifesaving service, at home and abroad, during the pandemic

05  **Foreword**
A look back at 2020 with RNLI Chief Executive Mark Dowie

06  **Data collection**
How we collect incident data

06  **Operational aims**
Our performance vs. our aims

06  **Definitions**
A glossary of terms used in report

08  **Lifeboat statistics**
Lifesaving at our stations in 2020

16  **Lifeguard statistics**
Lifesaving on the beach in 2020

23  **Beach management statistics**
Improving the safety of our beaches

24  **Water safety statistics**
Drowning prevention in the UK and Ireland

25  **Youth education statistics**
Working to keep young people safe

28  **International statistics**
Drowning prevention on a global scale

31  **RNLI rescue map**
Our lifesaving locations and lifeboats as at December 2020
I am immensely proud of how our charity responded during 2020. Maintaining a 24/7 search and rescue service in the teeth of a global health crisis was no mean feat. We adapted to massive environmental and social impacts to deliver the best possible lifesaving effect through lifeboats, lifeguards and water safety messaging.

Although we had planned carefully for what we believed would be a staged and limited lifting of restrictions, the almost total derestriction of travel and activity in England was a surprise – and we heard about it at the same time as everyone else. This put our lifeguard service in a difficult position, due to the need to set up and train for a service with equipment which was predominantly still in winter storage. Safely restarting this vast operation took meticulous planning, training and more than £1.5M of medical-grade PPE, but by the end of the summer we had lifeguards covering more than 70% of our normal summer beaches. Our lifeguards deserve a great deal of credit for their flexible and selfless response. The RNLI’s lifeguard service really did come of age in 2020.

Lifeboat stations and crews were able to implement safety measures more quickly and maintain a full service throughout the year. They didn’t stop for a pandemic, nor did they judge those they saved.

In addition to their normal volume of service, lifeboat crews attended an increased number of recreational callouts involving sailors, fishermen, dog walkers, swimmers, surfers, paddleboarders and children on inflatables. Our Kent crews also worked together to rescue desperate people crossing the English Channel and we should all be proud of the humanitarian work the RNLI continues to do at home and overseas.

Our Watch describes how we are going to build foundations for the future too. By modernising, pushing the boundaries and encouraging new ways of working, we can save even more lives. People are the lifeblood of this organisation and we must also work harder to attract more, from a variety of backgrounds and generations, young and old. Our Racism, Discrimination and Diversity Action Team will also help us make the critical shifts we need to create a better and more inclusive place of work – where everyone can thrive and where we are relevant to every element of the communities we serve.

My sincere thanks to our lifeboat crews, lifeguards and water safety teams who continue to show determination to save every one in the most challenging of times. The future will undoubtedly present us with many more challenges – but I am confident that the RNLI will be in a strong position to continue delivering the best possible lifesaving effect throughout 2021 and beyond.

We are the RNLI: The charity that saves lives at sea

Every day of the year, people of all backgrounds get into danger in the water. It’s a problem we’re here to tackle.

We’re here to explain the risks, share safety knowledge and rescue those people whose lives are in danger.

We’re here to work with others to make the water a safer place for everyone.

We’re here to prevent tragedies inshore and offshore. And with your help, we always will be.
DATA COLLECTION

Incident data is collected from lifeboat crews through an electronic return of service. Lifeguards submit both electronic records and paper forms whilst we expand the user base of our lifesaving Activity Reporting system (LSAR), which captures data electronically. The Flood Rescue Team complete paper incident forms. These returns are entered, processed, checked and validated at the RNLI Support Centre in Poole by the Service Information Section. This incident data provides the basis for the statistics in this report.

For the RNLI’s international projects, project partners are responsible for collecting, analysing and reporting summary data. Though the RNLI aims to verify this data through spot-checking, the data is not owned by the RNLI and is not directly comparable to RNLI operational statistics from the UK and Ireland.

All data in this report is correct as at 08/04/2021. Figures may rise in other publications or articles produced using a newer dataset.

OPERATIONAL AIDS

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

The RNLI saves lives at sea throughout the UK, Ireland, Isle of Man and Channel Islands by providing:

- a strategically located fleet of all-weather lifeboats, which are available at all times, and tactically placed inshore craft, which are subject to weather limitations
- a lifeguard service on a seasonal basis
- safety education and accident prevention
- a flood rescue capability available for deployment to a defined standard of performance, commensurate with the resources available, using trained and competent people who, wherever possible, are volunteers.

DEFINITIONS

LIFEGUARDS

Animals – when a lifeguard rescues or assists an animal to safety.
Anti-social behaviour – when a lifeguard takes action to deal with anti-social behaviour.
Assistance – where a lifeguard aids a person in the sea who is at low risk but, if left, would be at increased risk.
Beach visitors – the number of beach visitors is assessed by recording an estimate, every 2 hours, of the number of beach users within the lifeguard patrol area, those in the water between the red and yellow flag, and those in the water using surf and other craft between the black and white flag. The highest number for each category each day is then used to obtain the overall number.
Body recovery – where a lifeguard responds to an incident knowing that they will be required to recover a body. This includes those in the sea or on land.
Casualty care – where a lifeguard formally assesses and/or treats a casualty according to RNLI casualty care protocols.
False alarm – when a lifeguard responds to an incident where a person is believed to be in difficulty but upon arrival it is confirmed they do not require assistance.
Incident – any situation that RNLI lifeguards are involved in.
Incident action – the number of different ways that lifeguards deal with incidents.
Life saved – where an intervention by the RNLI, another emergency service and/or other third party saves the life of a casualty who would otherwise have died.
Minor first aid – where a lifeguard treats a casualty due to sickness or injury who is at low or no risk but requires treatment to ensure the risk does not increase.
Missing/found – where a lifeguard assists in the location of children separated from their parents/guardians, or other people who have been found or reported missing, including those who are known to be missing as a result of an incident in or on the water.
Near miss – when a lifeguard observes an incident, event or condition that does not cause death or serious injury but has the potential to do so.
Non-aquatic assistance – when a lifeguard assists a person not in the water.
Other – anything else that does not fit into the specified categories.
People aided – the total number of people that lifeguards have assisted.
Preventative action – any action taken by a lifeguard that provides advice, guidance or direction to a person that mitigates against risk.
Rescue – where a lifeguard responds to a person at risk and physically returns them to shore or transfers them to another rescue craft.
Search – an organised search, with other search and rescue units, for a missing person either at sea or on land.

Any one casualty could receive multiple actions by lifeguards. Actions where no people are involved are also included.
**LIFEBOATS**

Crew assemblies – where the crew arrive at station and are subsequently stood down because the launch has been cancelled.

Life saved – where an intervention by the RNLI, another emergency service and/or other third party saves the life of a casualty who would otherwise have died.

People aided – all people aided by RNLI lifeboat crews where lives are saved and people are assisted or rescued.

Taskings – the sum of launches and crew assemblies as a result of being tasked to an incident.

**FLOOD RESCUE**

Assistance – where the rescuer aids a person who is at low risk but, if left, would be at increased risk.

Community tasking – where a lifeboat station or lifeguard unit is tasked to assist with a flood incident.

Deployment – where flood rescue team members depart from their base either to the incident or to a strategic holding area (SHA).

Flood Rescue Team (FRT) tasking – one of the designated flood rescue assets.

Life saved – where an intervention by the RNLI, another emergency service and/or other third party saves the life of a casualty who would otherwise have died.

Incidents – flood incidents are usually the result of specific events, such as storms. If the event cannot be associated with a specific event, a flood incident can potentially be defined through the establishment of the emergency management command structure (Gold/Silver/Bronze).

Rescue – where the rescuer responds to a person at risk and physically returns them to a place of safety or transfers them to another rescue craft/asset.

Standby – when flood rescue teams are requested to go to a heightened state of preparedness. Some or all of the team assemble to prepare kit and/or are on standby at base or home.

**INTERNATIONAL**

First aid actions – these include both minor and major casualty care. In an overseas context, the full RNLI casualty care protocols cannot always be adhered to, particularly where there is no effective ambulance service or sufficient standards of emergency referral services.

Rescue – where a lifeguard responds to a person at risk and physically returns them to shore. This includes incidents where if a lifeguard had not intervened, a life would have been lost.

Survival swimming – two different swimming programmes implemented in different locations: the RNLI Aquatic Survival Swimming Programme delivered in natural open water bodies; and the registered trademark programme SwimSafe delivered in community ponds or portable swimming pools in Bangladesh.

Water safety lessons – formal sessions delivered to schoolchildren in a school setting, based on the 10 standard water safety messages included in the RNLI Aquatic Survival Manual. Or more informal community meetings covering the same content in villages near to the schools visited.

**WATER SAFETY**

Impressions – the number of times a piece of content is displayed in someone’s social media feed, regardless of whether it is clicked on or not.

Reach – the number of people who see a piece of content in their social media feed.
Lifeboat incident headlines

- 8,242 launches
- 1,014 crew assemblies
- 9,256 total taskings
- 239 lives saved
4,692 CREW USED
3,512 SHORE CREW USED
13,877 VESSEL HOURS AT SEA
49,780 CREW HOURS AT SEA
3,241 LAUNCHES IN DARKNESS
8,352 PEOPLE AIDED
FIGURES EXCLUDE TRAINING EXERCISES.
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<th>Launches</th>
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<tr>
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Lifeboat headlines by region

Wales and West England
- Launches: 1,347
- Lives Saved: 53
- People Aided: 1,248
- Crew Assemblies: 254
- Crew Hours: 7,964
- Vessel Hours: 2,087

Scotland
- Launches: 1,071
- Lives Saved: 35
- People Aided: 826
- Crew Assemblies: 139
- Crew Hours: 8,121
- Vessel Hours: 1,855

Ireland
- Launches: 945
- Lives Saved: 13
- People Aided: 1,145
- Crew Assemblies: 127
- Crew Hours: 5,657
- Vessel Hours: 2,204

North and East England
- Launches: 1,093
- Lives Saved: 36
- People Aided: 959
- Crew Assemblies: 161
- Crew Hours: 6,590
- Vessel Hours: 1,752

South West England
- Launches: 1,291
- Lives Saved: 30
- People Aided: 1,225
- Crew Assemblies: 143
- Crew Hours: 8,284
- Vessel Hours: 1,889

South East England
- Launches: 2,495
- Lives Saved: 72
- People Aided: 2,949
- Crew Assemblies: 190
- Crew Hours: 13,164
- Vessel Hours: 4,089
Distances to casualties are measured from the lifeboat station as the crow flies.
Lifeboats on exercise

- 8,786 exercises afloat
- 77,566 hours of crew training afloat

Launches to animals

- 140 most common animal casualty - dogs
- 158 animals

Casualty care

- Total incidents requiring casualty care: 1,067
- Total people needing casualty care: 1,109
- Casualty care given by lifeboat crews:
  - Incidents with casualty care: 334
  - People requiring casualty care: 308
  - People - Big Sick (time-critical): 187
  - People - Little Sick (not time-critical): 147

- Casualty care given by lifeguards:
  - Incidents with casualty care: 775
  - People requiring casualty care: 759
  - People - Big Sick (time-critical): 517
  - People - Little Sick (not time-critical): 258
Proportion of lifeboat incident activity by lifeboat type and sea state

CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE

INSHORE LIFEBOAT (ILB)  ALL-WEATHER LIFEBOAT (ALB)
Lifeguard incident headlines

10,687 Incidents
15,375 Incident Actions
2,226,598 Preventative Actions

110 Lives Saved
16,168
NUMBER OF DAYS LIFEGUARDS SPENT ON BEACHES

1,141
NUMBER OF LIFEGUARDS ON PATROL

177
NUMBER OF LIFEGUARD UNITS OPEN

71%
DELIVERY AGAINST CONTRACT

25,172
PEOPLE AIDED
People outcomes

- **110** Lives saved
- **2,267** Rescues
- **3,185** Assistance given
- **267** Mud rescue
- **703** Casualty care
- **5,068** Minor first aid
- **228** Searches
- **1,119** Missing/Found
People outcomes

- **8,673** Non Aquatic Assist
- **117** Assist - Other
- **1,989** Responded Not Required
- **223** Anti-social Behaviour
- **2** Body Recovery
- **2** Life Lost
- **4** Other
- **1,215** Unknown
Lifeguard actions

110 LIVES SAVED

2,371 RESCUES

3,386 ASSISTANCE GIVEN

752 CASUALTY CARE

5,068 MINOR FIRST AID

220 SEARCHES

1,119 MISSING/FOUND
Lifeguard actions

- 286 Non-aquatic assistance given
- 1,652 Near misses
- 46 False alarms
- 199 Anti-social behaviour
- 4 Other
- 162 Animals rescued
- 15,375 Total actions
Lifeguard distance to casualties

- **With within flags:**
  - 0-50: 9.2%
  - 51-100: 5.4%
  - 201-500: 4.5%
  - 501-1,000: 3.3%
  - 1,001+: 2.1%

- **On land:**
  - 0-50: 9.8%
  - 51-100: 17.3%
  - 201-500: 7.9%
  - 501-1,000: 3.6%
  - 1,001+: 1.7%

- **Distance from water’s edge (m):**
  - 0-50:
    - 0.2%
    - 0.6%
    - 0.8%
    - 0.8%
    - 1.3%
  - 51-200:
    - 0.3%
    - 0.6%
    - 1%
    - 1%
    - 0.8%
  - 201-300:
    - 3%
    - 6%
    - 8.7%
    - 2.5%
    - 2%
  - 300+:
    - 9.8%
    - 17.3%
    - 7.9%
    - 3.6%
    - 1.7%

- **Distance from lifeguard unit (m):**
  - 0-50:
    - 0.2%
    - 0.6%
    - 0.8%
    - 0.8%
    - 1.3%
  - 51-100:
    - 0.3%
    - 0.6%
    - 1%
    - 1%
    - 0.8%
  - 201-500:
    - 3%
    - 6%
    - 8.7%
    - 2.5%
    - 2%
  - 501-1,000:
    - 9.8%
    - 17.3%
    - 7.9%
    - 3.6%
    - 1.7%
  - 1,001+:
    - 9.8%
    - 17.3%
    - 7.9%
    - 3.6%
    - 1.7%
BEACH MANAGEMENT STATISTICS

The RNLI lifeguard service endeavours to provide services based on beach safety assessments and that meet best practice standards. Effective and efficient beach management is a core organisational competency that drives service delivery. We also provide advice and support to beach operators on a national and international basis.

BEACH SAFETY ASSESSMENT CONSULTANCY SERVICE

The RNLI lifeguard service offers a free coastal beach safety assessment consultancy service to all local authorities and private beach owners.

The assessment process is designed to help facilitate a comprehensive beach safety management strategy by highlighting hazards and assigning ratings and suggested control measures. A beach safety assessment is completed for each RNLI lifeguarded beach every 5 years, with annual reviews of the full beach safety assessments.

Due to the restrictions in 2020, it wasn’t possible to carry out any assessments at non-RNLI beaches. The total figures for non-RNLI beaches therefore remained the same as in 2019.

TOTAL FIGURES FOR NON-RNLI BEACHES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020:

465 non-RNLI beaches have been fully assessed
276 non-RNLI beaches have benefited from signage audit reports
169 non-RNLI beaches have benefited from public rescue equipment audit reports.
WATER SAFETY

Following an organisation-wide restructure in 2019, Community Safety and Youth Education merged to form Water Safety in 2020. Focusing on Outcome 3 of the RNLI’s Our Watch strategy, resource was concentrated in the regions, with a reduced central team overseeing the strategy and direction of Water Safety’s plan. A greater emphasis was placed on partnership working, prioritising effort towards the top 11 high-risk coastal communities and top 8 high-risk activities, outlined below.

We adapted and learned how to maintain and deliver safety advice throughout Covid-19, and delivered a multi-partnership summer campaign, Be Beach Safe. In autumn/winter we reacted to an emerging risk from an increase in outdoor swimming with new videos and partnership resources. And we have made significant progress in understanding and positioning the RNLI in how it can contribute to water-related suicide prevention.

REACHING OUT TO FAMILIES AT HOME

During Covid-19, vital water safety messaging was delivered by adapting and adopting new strategies. With many families living and working from home and children out of school, our Water Safety Team recognised the need to develop a suite of accessible online resources. Joining forces with our Media Team, they created a weekly educational show Water Safety Wednesdays to engage, entertain and inform. The show was broadcast live for 6 weeks on Facebook – from 1 April to 6 May – with Liam Fayle-Parr from the Water Safety Team as its presenter. Over 5,000 households tuned in.

Top priority activities nationally

1. Waterside and in water play
2. Sailing and motorboating
3. Walking
4. Angling from a boat
5. Commercial fishing
6. Diving
7. Kayaking and canoeing
8. Swimming

TOP FOCUSED COUNTIES

1. CORNWALL
2. ESSEX
3. DEVON
4. KENT
5. LONDON/THAMES
6. HAMPSHIRE
7. DORSET
8. GYNNEDD
9. EAST SUSSEX
10. CORK
11. HIGHLANDS
DEVELOPING DIGITAL RESOURCES

After the success of Water Safety Wednesdays and ahead of the summer school term, members of the team developed digital resource packages for teachers and tutors. The packs – targeted to prepare young people with essential and lifesaving water safety skills like Float to Live and Stop and Think – reached over 2,000 education professionals and community partners between May and July across the UK and Ireland.

Kirsty Brunton, Water Safety Education Manager for Scotland, reached out to every school in Scotland with the support of her volunteer team: ‘I’ve had positive replies from primary and secondary schools. They’re including our water safety content on school websites, emailing information out to parents, and including links on their school Facebook pages.’

In addition, we launched a series of decision-making water safety workshops to teachers and youth group leaders. Each video is filmed from a point-of-view angle to give the audience a unique perspective, focusing on a series of scenarios and associated decisions in and around water environments. Resources such as these use the RNLI’s experience of the coastal environment, real life stories and our team’s education expertise to support teachers and youth group leaders to deliver water safety education.

The resources are available to support the following age groups:

- Lower Secondary (11–14 year olds)
- Upper Primary (7–11 year olds)
- Lower Primary (3–7 year olds – parents and teachers)

You can view these and other online resources at RNLI.org/YouthEducationResources.
WORKING WITH PARTNERS / VOLUNTEERS

LOCAL AMBASSADORS

During 2020, our Water Safety Team worked closely with the Volunteering Team to launch a pilot initiative to help keep people safe in the staycation summer – our Local Ambassador scheme. The scheme was a result of the Water Safety Team liaising regularly with RNLI lifeguards to identify the emerging and potential risks of that unusual season.

By working collaboratively, we were able to implement interventions to help mitigate these risks. While people flocked to the beaches, local ambassadors were the additional eyes and ears where we needed them. We know that by working with partners – large and small – we can share our safety messages with a wider audience to help prevent tragedies at the coast.

Ambassadors were motivated by a variety of reasons, but the majority had a connection to the coast, recognised the importance of safety messaging and wanted to share this with others. 97% of our ambassadors want to stay involved with the scheme moving forwards, providing us with a fantastic platform to develop the scheme further.

Here is what one ambassador had to say: ‘We received a lot of positive feedback from sharing the beach safety messages. Of our three beaches usually covered by RNLI lifeguards, only one was patrolled in 2020 due to Covid-19, so getting safety messages out was very important.’

OTHER PARTNER WORK

We teamed up with Maritime Coastguard Agency to promote carrying a means of calling for help. As volunteers weren’t able to have their normal face-to-face conversations, 7,000 waterproof phone pouches were given away through a social media promotion.

Working with the RYA, we developed a suite of videos on the most common reasons for RNLI call outs and a safety video for personal watercraft.

Our partners Ford developed tyre tracks to imprint RNLI safety messages in sand...

AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Water Safety education packs were available for free on our website in the summer. These were aimed at equipping young people and their families with essential and lifesaving water safety skills like Float to Live and Call 999 or 112. Over 2,000 education professionals and community partners downloaded these between May and September across the UK and Ireland. Unfortunately, programmes for schools, youth groups and the wider community such as Hit the Surf, Meet the Lifeguards and Swim Safe had to be put on hold in 2020 due to changing priorities and Covid-19 restrictions.

FUNDING

Less than 2% of the RNLI’s total charitable spend goes toward our international lifesaving workIn 2020, this equated to £2.5M / €2.8M

*This includes money received from the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) and other donors.

EDUCATION PACKS

1,531 PRIMARY

284 SECONDARY

WATER SAFETY WEDNESDAYS

OVER

5,000

HOUSEHOLDS

REACHED

2,000+

EDUCATORS

REACHED IN

THE UK AND

IRELAND

157 LOCAL

AMBASSADORS
The Covid-19 pandemic has had a huge impact on communities around the world, particularly those at high risk of drowning. In 2020, we continued to work closely with partners in Bangladesh and Tanzania to support and adapt their lifesaving work, and to raise awareness of both drowning prevention and Covid-19 advice.

We also kept in close contact with partners at the United Nations (UN) in New York as we work to support champion governments to hopefully secure a first ever UN resolution on drowning prevention.

**INTERNATIONAL**

The RNLI works with the [Centre for Injury Prevention and Research, Bangladesh (CIPRB)](https://www.rnli.org/) on projects to reduce drowning through a lifeguard service in Cox’s Bazar, swim survival lessons for children aged 6–10, water safety education for communities and community-based crèches for children aged 1–5.

Unfortunately, due to the pandemic, CIPRB were forced to pause most of the project activity in 2020, including the crèches, leaving more than 10,000 young children without dedicated supervision during peak drowning times. The lifeguard service was also impacted for part of the year, in line with local restrictions.

But CIPRB worked hard to ensure the risk of drowning was not forgotten. Working with local government and other organisations, they delivered drowning prevention and Covid-19 messages to thousands of children and adults. And when their lockdown eased in August, they rolled out a coronavirus-safe lifeguard service.

Crèche supervisors (known locally as anchal maas) visited families with young children to deliver drowning prevention and Covid-19 awareness messages when crèches were suspended during the Covid-19 pandemic. Nurhajan, an anchal maa from Kalapara, stitched more than 200 face masks and distributed them to children, parents and community members free of charge.
INTERNATIONAL

PEOPLE IN BARISHAL REACHED WITH DROWNING PREVENTION AND COVID-19 AWARENESS MESSAGES

PEOPLE IN BANGLADESH LEARNED ABOUT WATER SAFETY

A SPACE IN A COMMUNITY-RUN CRECHE CAN REDUCE THE RISK OF A CHILD DROWNING BY 82%

PEOPLE RESCUED BY LIFEGUARDS

351,931 PREVENTATIVE ACTIONS BY LIFEGUARDS

23,000+ PEOPLE IN BANGLADESH

250,000+ PEOPLE IN BARISHAL REACHED WITH DROWNING PREVENTION AND COVID-19 AWARENESS MESSAGES

54 PEOPLE RESCUED BY LIFEGUARDS

Children take part in survival swimming lessons in a portable pool in Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh

Seasafe lifeguards patrol the beach at Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh, to keep people safe from drowning

Young children in rural Bangladesh are supervised in a crèche (known as anchal locally) during the peak risk hours for drowning
The RNLI continued to support the Panje Project to deliver a community-based drowning prevention initiative that includes survival swimming lessons and water safety education for children and seaweed farmers in rural Zanzibar, co-ordinated through local drowning prevention committees.

In 2020, we also forged a new relationship with the Environmental Management and Economic Development Organization (EMEDO) to further develop our understanding of drowning risks faced by the fishing communities around Lake Victoria. This work builds on research funded by the RNLI and will see us helping to find solutions to prevent drowning.

19,177 children and youth and 15,076 adults received Covid-19 health messages and drowning prevention advice through formal and informal educational networks thanks to a 3-month project (Nov 2020–Feb 2021) funded by the UK Government’s Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO).
40 NEW SWIMMING TEACHERS WERE TRAINED

24 NEW LIFEGUARDS

4 NEW LIFEGUARD MASTER TRAINERS

3 NEW DROWNING PREVENTION COMMITTEES FORMED

Photo: The Panje Project
Classroom training for community water safety educators