

Karibu Tanzania

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Outline

- Introductions
- About Tanzania
- What is risk management and why address it?
- Before you leave
- The experience
- After you return



What you must do next

1. Waiver (as soon as possible, mandatory to take course)
2. Risk management assignment (due June 30, mandatory to take course)



Introductions

- We are travelling as a **group**, not as **individuals**.
- We will support and help each other with learning and safety and to enrich the overall experience of everyone.
- No one stays behind and no one strays ahead.
- Consider how your actions affect others.
- This course is ***inclusive and respectful of diversity in all its forms.***





Tanzania



- East Africa
- Colonial history, including German and British.
- Merged countries of Tanganyika and Zanzibar (= Tanzania in 1964).
- Tanganyika was a product of British “gradualism”, the highly imperfect post-war policy of building institutions so colonies could become independent.



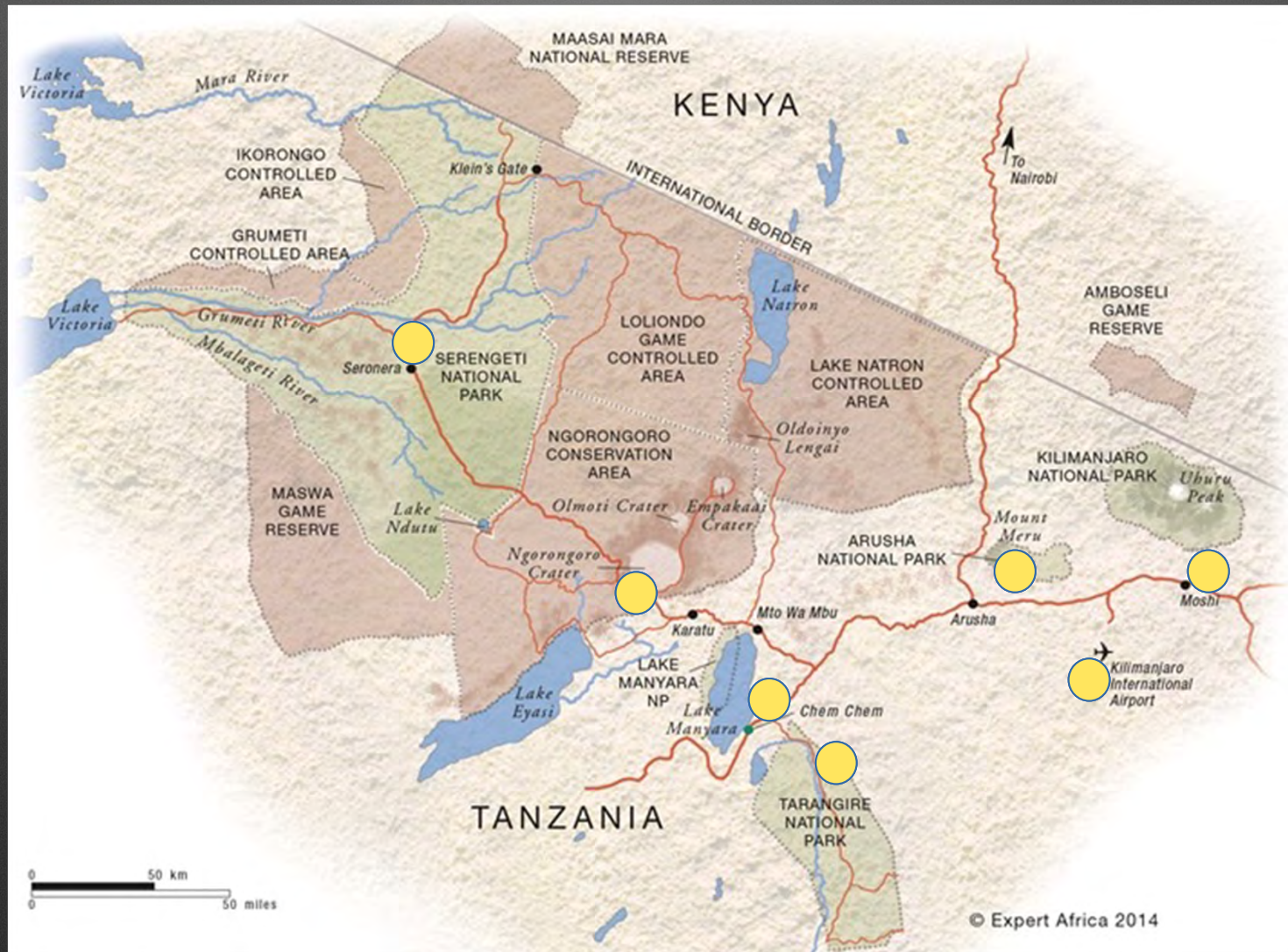
Tanzania



- Britain withdrew from Zanzibar. Unrest began and 5,000 - 15,000 indians and arabs were slaughtered.
- Meanwhile, Julius Nyerere (“mwaliimu”) became President of Tanganyika democratically and negotiated Tanganyikan independence. He requested British intervention in Zanzibar. UK troops ended the bloodshed, and Canadian peacekeepers occupied Zanzibar for a time.
- Tanzania (Tanganyika + Zanzibar) created in 1964, with Mwalimu as its president. He served until 1985. He is *revered* in Tanzania and internationally for being incorruptable.



Tanzania





Tanzania



- *Lingua franca* in Tanzania is swahili, or kiswahili (in swahili, “swahili language”).
- There are dozens of other languages spoken by distinctive tribal groups and by communities originating abroad (e.g. Indians on Zanzibar speaking Hindi).
- English (kiingerese) is widely spoken and understood among people interacting with tourists.

Risk management



- Tanzania is different from Canada: even things that seem familiar can be slightly or radically different from what you expect, leading to risks.
- Risk management exists to identify the *likelihood* and *severity* of risks relative to the *benefits* of taking the risk. It also helps understand the *variety* of risks.

RISK RATING KEY		LOW 0 – ACCEPTABLE OK TO PROCEED	MEDIUM 1 – ALARP (as low as reasonably practicable) TAKE MITIGATION EFFORTS	HIGH 2 – GENERALLY UNACCEPTABLE	EXTREME 3 – INTOLERABLE
		SEVERITY			
		ACCEPTABLE LITTLE TO NO EFFECT ON EVENT	TOLERABLE EFFECTS ARE FELT, BUT NOT CRITICAL TO OUTCOME	UNDESIRABLE SERIOUS IMPACT TO THE COURSE OF ACTION AND OUTCOME	INTOLERABLE COULD RESULT IN DISASTER
LIKELIHOOD					
IMPROBABLE RISK IS UNLIKELY TO OCCUR		LOW – 1 –	MEDIUM – 4 –	MEDIUM – 6 –	HIGH – 10 –
POSSIBLE RISK WILL LIKELY OCCUR		LOW – 2 –	MEDIUM – 5 –	HIGH – 8 –	EXTREME – 11 –
PROBABLE RISK WILL OCCUR		MEDIUM – 3 –	HIGH – 7 –	HIGH – 9 –	EXTREME – 12 –

Risk management

- Basically, risk management comes down to this: **is the risk:reward ratio favourable**, AND **can mitigation change the risk:reward ratio?**
- i.e. What could happen if this action goes wrong?
- and, What is the chance that this will go wrong?
- **Prevention is the best medicine. Reduction of severity of consequences is second-best.**

Risk management

- What are the three riskiest things for us in Tanzania?
 1. Personally foolish behaviour
 2. Foolish behaviour by others
 3. Lack of awareness



Risk management

Examples of personally foolish behaviour:

1. wandering into the bush at night
2. ignoring safety warnings or instructions from instructors (especially) and safari staff.
3. wandering in any city at night.
4. Dehydration.
5. Any form of recklessness or obliviousness (e.g. EVER leaving safari vehicle in a national park without leave, wandering near a pond to splash your face, etc.)

This is a quiet street in Moshi near the market. It can be chaotic and overwhelming.

We must behave in ways that are respectful in mainstream Tanzanian society.



Risk management

Examples of people behaving in a worrying way and how to manage:

1. street touts - what is the likelihood of encountering? How serious a problem?
2. bad drivers in Moshi or Arusha - what is the likelihood of encountering? How serious a problem?
3. street chaos - what is the risk of encountering? How serious a problem?
4. The “pub rescue”.

Risk management

- Distinctive risks in various environments arise from people and things people do, animals (large, medium, small, tiny), plants, parasites, and diseases.
- Most dangerous animal in Tanzania (on Earth) is..... ?



Anopheles spp.

Risk management

- Mosquito-borne diseases are the leading cause of animal-induced mortality and illness in Africa.
- Probability of encountering mosquitoes: high (>50% even in the dry season, depending on where we are);
Probability of carrying a disease (esp. malaria): very low
- BUT severity of negative outcome: for a mosquito bite itself, severity is generally negligible. For malaria, the severity is **high** or **extreme**.
- Mitigation required: bug spray if mosquitoes are around (**prevention** layer 1). Cover up at dusk (**prevention** layer 2). Malaria prophylaxis (**prevention** layer 3).

Risk management

e.g. Snakes

- Probability of encountering: **extremely low**.
- Risk of a bite if encountered: variable. Low to High.
- Severity of risk if bitten: **extreme**.
- Mitigation required: awareness at all times (prevention layer 1). Watch where you step and always wear hiking boots unless in a safe place (prevention layer 2). Make a little noise when moving, thump a bit (prevention layer 3).

Risk management

- Common sense and a “look before you leap” mentality go a long way.
- When we have had problems (all minor), they arose exclusively because a student would not listen.
- **Keeping yourself safe means others are safer.
Putting yourself at risk means others will be at risk,
even if that is not immediate. Be considerate.**



The experience

- Departing from Ottawa and Toronto on August 18. The whole group is departing Toronto together. Flying through Addis Ababa and arriving in JRO at 5:30pm (planned) on August 19 near 1pm.
- **COVID**: risk during air travel is unpredictable but can be extreme. WEAR HIGH QUALITY MASKS, WASH HANDS OFTEN, ENSURE UPDATED VACCINATION and have **ensure proof** of vaccination.
- We will bring COVID rapid tests and everyone should be tested during the course to ensure group safety.

The experience

- Overnight flight to Ethiopia.
- Addis Ababa is a conventional airport. Do not drink water there. DO NOT “ENTER” ETHIOPIA (i.e. do not pass customs).
- **YELLOW FEVER:** No risk in airport. If you “enter” the country, then you must be vaccinated for yellow fever before entering Tanzania (this is the theory; practice is less certain).

The experience

- Arrival in JRO: a plane full of tourists will disembark and slowly filter through customs.
- Our Tanzania team will be waiting on the other side near the luggage pickup.
- Drive to hotel, Moshi. Arrive late afternoon.
- No activities on day of arrival. REST.
- TRY TO STAY UP TO BED TIME.

The experience

- Arusha NP
- Lake Manyara NP*
- Tarangire NP
- Ngorongoro CA (NCA)
- Serengeti NP
- Return to Moshi



After you return

- Sleep!
- Continue malaria travel meds - and any other meds – according to advice.
- Pay extremely close attention to your health for at least a couple of weeks: except for jet lag, how are you doing?
- Complete course requirements.

What to bring

- Bring a sleeping bag and sleeping mat. Tents are provided. All food is provided. Advise team of allergies.
- Bring ONE BIG BAG and one regular backpack. Safari staff will transport your big bag around.
- A couple of pens and/or pencils. A notebook for yourself for personal observations (if you like).
- Something to pass the time constructively while in transit from place to place (airplanes or field vehicles).

