

Amharic Phrases:

Ah-woh (or OW! Yes

I-deh-LEHM (starts with long I sound) Also can say lyyyy. No
Shin-TEH-BAYT? toilet?

Chigger yeh-LEM No problem.
Seh-LAHM Hello
(Peace) – standard greeti

chou (like ouch) Bye (just like in Italian)
AH-mah-say-guh-NAH-loh Thank you.

WOO hah Water

in-DEM-min neh? How are you? (Male)
in-DEM-min nehsh? How are you?

(Female)
Deh-na-ñAY I'm fine.

DEH-na Fine
SIH may ___ My
name is ___

SIH meh mah no? What is your name? (Male)
SIH mesh mahn no? What is your name? (Female)

ih BAH kesh Please
(to a female)

ih BAH keh Please
(to a male)

AHZ nah lehu Sorry

Tin-nish Small (a little)

Tell-ick Big (a lot)

MEHT-foh Bad

ehbdt-deh-SOU Crazy
(psychiatrically)
Tehr OO Good
Tehr OO Beh-TAHM
Very good!

TOH-loh Quick/ly
Mook Hot



AH is pronounced like AH
A is short a.

AY is long a.

EE is long e.

E (or EH) is short e

I is long I

IH is short i.

O (or OH) is long o.

OU is like in ouch.

U (or OO) is ooo.

G is a hard G.

EW is eh followed by the consonant W sound (not oo).

R is rolled R (like in Spanish)

ñ is the Spanish N or like the French gn sound or ny

(consonant Y) in English

OE is kind of like the U

sound in PUT.

SS just to emphasize the

soft S sound.

Y as a vowel by itself will

be the long I sound

otherwise it is the

consonant Y

If a word ends with EHU

(like Ewedehalehu), slur

the eh and oo sounds

together. They are not

distinct syllables.

There are different words/word endings sometimes depending if you are talking to a male, female, plural or formal (important person).



Places to stay: Ethiopia, with its own script, its own church (Ethiopian Orthodox, the oldest national Christian church in the world), a unique landscape and its own calendar, is unlike anywhere else. Go to explore the Ethiopian Highlands and its beautiful and ancient rock churches. *While in Addis Ababa: Largest city and capital of Ethiopia*

Sheraton Addis: Taitu Street, Addis Ababa (00 251 11 5171717) Located on a hilltop in the Ethiopian capital, the 293-room, 11 restaurants and lounge/bar options' modern business center, heated outdoor pool and internet. Located 7 km from Bole international airport. \$\$\$\$

HILTON: Menelik II Avenue, Addis Ababa (00 251 11 517 0000) A calm place to stay when in Addis, the Hilton has spacious rooms. \$\$\$
While in Lalibela: Town in northern Ethiopia that is famous for its monolithic rock-cut churches

TUKUL VILLAGE HOTEL: Lalibela (00 251 3333 605 64/5) A fairly new hotel in Lalibela, and one of the two best places to stay there, Tukul Village has sparsely decorated rooms and provides English-, French- and German-speaking guides. \$

MOUNTAIN VIEW: Lalibela (00 251 333 360 804) A modern marble-and-glass concoction with superb views, a fine roof terrace and friendly service. \$
While in Mek'ele: One of Ethiopia's principal economic and educational centers

AXUM HOTEL: Mekele (00 251 344 405155) A cavernous, old-fashioned place where the attendant salutes you every time you come or go. Price rating: \$

GHERALTA LODGE: Mek'ele (00 251 346 670 344) The Gheralta Lodge is quietly luxurious, with stunning mountain views. Guests mingle over cocktails and have dinner together. \$ *While in Askum: original capital of the kingdom of Axum. Axum was a naval and trading power that ruled the region from about 400 BC into the 10th century.*

REMHAI: Aksum (00 251 347 751 501) A modern pile, not especially beautiful but well equipped with bars, restaurant, pool and even internet access. \$ *While in the Simien Mountains: located in northern Ethiopia. They are a World Heritage Site and include the Semien Mountains National Park. The mountains consist of plateaux separated by valleys and rising to pinnacles.*

SIMIEN LODGE: Simien Mountains (00 251 115 524 758) The Simien Lodge is one of the highest hotels in Africa. It calls itself an eco-hotel and has wood fires, good food. Relaxing atmosphere. \$\$\$

STRATEGIC OPPORTUNITIES INTERNATIONAL
WWW.STRATEGICOPPORTUNITIES.NET
BD@STRATEGICOPPORTUNITIES.NET
PETERWAUBREY@HOTMAIL.COM

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia



A ticket to Ethiopia pretty well guarantees adventure.



Ethiopia's uniqueness makes it a fascinating destination for every kind of traveler, but in particular for the traveler who wants that bit more. Ethiopia's historic sites are extremely wide-ranging and possibly the most extensive in the whole of Sub-Saharan Africa.



Oldest independent country in Africa and one of the oldest in the world - at least 2,000 years

- Ethiopia, officially known as the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, is a country located in the Horn of Africa. Wikipedia
- Capital: Addis Ababa
- Dialing code: 251
- Currency: Ethiopian birr
- Population : 93,877,025 (July 2013 est.)
- Official language: Amharic Language
- Government: Federal republic, Parliamentary republic

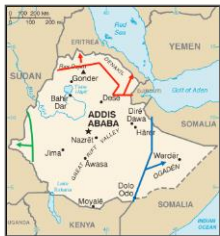
Personal Security, Crime and Terrorism

Throughout Ethiopia: All visitors are strongly advised to review their personal safety and security posture, to remain vigilant, and to be cautious when frequenting prominent public places and landmarks. While Ethiopia is generally stable, domestic insurgent groups, extremists from Somalia, and the heavy military presence along the border with Eritrea pose risks to safety and security.

Pick-pocketing, "snatch and run" thefts, including from occupied vehicles and other petty crimes are common in Addis Ababa. These are generally crimes of opportunity rather than planned attacks.. You should limit the amount of cash you carry and leave valuables, such as passports, jewelry, and airline tickets in a hotel safe or other secure place. You should keep wallets and other valuables where they will be less susceptible to pick-pockets. If you have a cellular phone, carry it with you.

It is recommended the all visitors also review the risk of attending or being near large public gatherings, or venues where westerners gather on a routine or predictable basis, and which have no visible security presence. should avoid, if possible, avoid using public transportation, including mini-buses, and should vary their travel times and routes to the extent possible. You should be cautious at all times when traveling on roads in Ethiopia. Highway robbery by armed bandits in some border areas has been reported. You are cautioned to limit road travel outside major towns or cities to daylight hours and travel in convoys, if possible, in case of breakdowns. When driving, be wary of other motorists warning you of a mechanical problem or loose tire. This may be a ruse used by thieves to get you to stop the vehicle. Most of all be alert and aware of your surroundings at all times to ensure that you aren't being followed.

In southern Ethiopia, along the Kenyan border, banditry and incidents involving ethnic conflicts are also common. You should exercise caution when traveling to any remote area of the country, including the borders with Eritrea, Somalia, Kenya, Sudan, and South Sudan, and avoid travel outside of the major towns in these border areas.



U.S. government personnel are restricted from travel in the areas of Ethiopia indicated on the map above. Blue indicates the Somali region; Red indicates the Ethiopian/Eritrean border area; and Green indicates the Gambella region.

All about Ethiopia

Geography: landlocked East Africa country located west of Somalia. Borders Djibouti 349 km, Eritrea 912 km, Kenya 861 km, Somalia 1,600 km, South Sudan 837 km, Sudan 769 km

Are: comparative: slightly less than twice the size of Texas

Climate: tropical monsoon with wide topographic-induced variation

Terrain: high plateau with central mountain range divided by Great Rift Valley

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Danakil Depression -125 m, highest point: Ras Dejen 4,533 m

Natural hazards: geologically active Great Rift Valley susceptible to earthquakes, volcanic eruptions; frequent droughts



Population: 93,877,025 (July 2013 est.)

Ethnic groups: Oromo 34.5%, Amhara (Amara) 26.9%, Somali (Somalie) 6.2%, Tigray (Tigrigna) 6.1%, Sidama 4%, Gurage 2.5%, Welaita 2.3%, Hadiya 1.7%, Afar (Afar) 1.7%, Gamo 1.5%, Gedeo 1.3%, other 11.3% (2007 Census)

Languages: Oromo (official regional) 33.8%, Amharic (official) 29.3%, Somali 6.2%, Tigrayan (official regional) 5.9%, Sidamo 4%, Wolaytta 2.2%, Guragiegna 2%, Afar 1.7%, Hadiyya 1.7%, Gamo 1.5%, other 11.7%, English (official) (major foreign language taught in schools), Arabic (official) (2007 census)

Religions: Ethiopian Orthodox 43.5%, Muslim 33.9%, Protestant 18.6%, traditional 2.6%, Catholic 0.7%, other 0.7% (2007 Census)

Government: Executive branch: chief of state: President GIRMA Woldegiorgis (since 8 October 2001)

Head of government: Prime Minister HAILEMARIAM Desalegn (since 21 September 2012); note - prior to his approval as prime minister, HAILEMARIAM had been acting prime minister due to the death of former Prime Minister MELES

Cabinet: Council of Ministers ministers selected by the prime minister and approved by the House of People's Representatives

Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament consists of the House of Federation (or upper chamber responsible for interpreting the constitution and federal-regional issues) (108 seats; members chosen by state assemblies to serve five-year terms) and the House of People's Representatives (or lower chamber responsible for passing legislation) (547 seats; members directly elected by popular vote from single-member districts to serve five-year terms)

Judicial branch: highest court is Federal Supreme Court or Supreme Imperial Court (consists of 11 judges)

Administrative divisions: 9 ethnically based states (kililoch, singular - kilil) and 2 self-governing administrations* (astedaderoch, singular - astedader); Adis Abeba* (Addis Ababa), Afar, Amara (Amhara), Binshangul Gumuz, Dire Dawa*, Gambela Hizboch (Gambela Peoples), Hareri Hizb (Harari People), Oromiya (Oromia), Sumale (Somali), Tigray, Ye Debub Biheroch Bihereseboch na Hizboch (Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples)

Military: Ethiopian National Defense Force (ENDF): Ground Forces, Ethiopian Air Force (Ye Ityopya Ayer Hayl, (ETAF)



ENTRY / EXIT REQUIREMENTS FOR U.S. CITIZENS:

To avoid possible confusion or delays, travelers are strongly advised to obtain a valid Ethiopian visa at the nearest Ethiopian Embassy prior to arrival. This is a necessary step if you plan to enter Ethiopia by any land port-of-entry. For example: travelers wishing to enter Ethiopia from Kenya at the land border at Moyale must obtain an Ethiopian visa first. Ethiopian visas ARE NOT available at the border crossing point at Moyale or at any other land border in Ethiopia. Ethiopian tourist visas (one month or three month, single entry) may be available to U.S. citizens upon arrival at Bole International Airport in Addis Ababa in some cases.