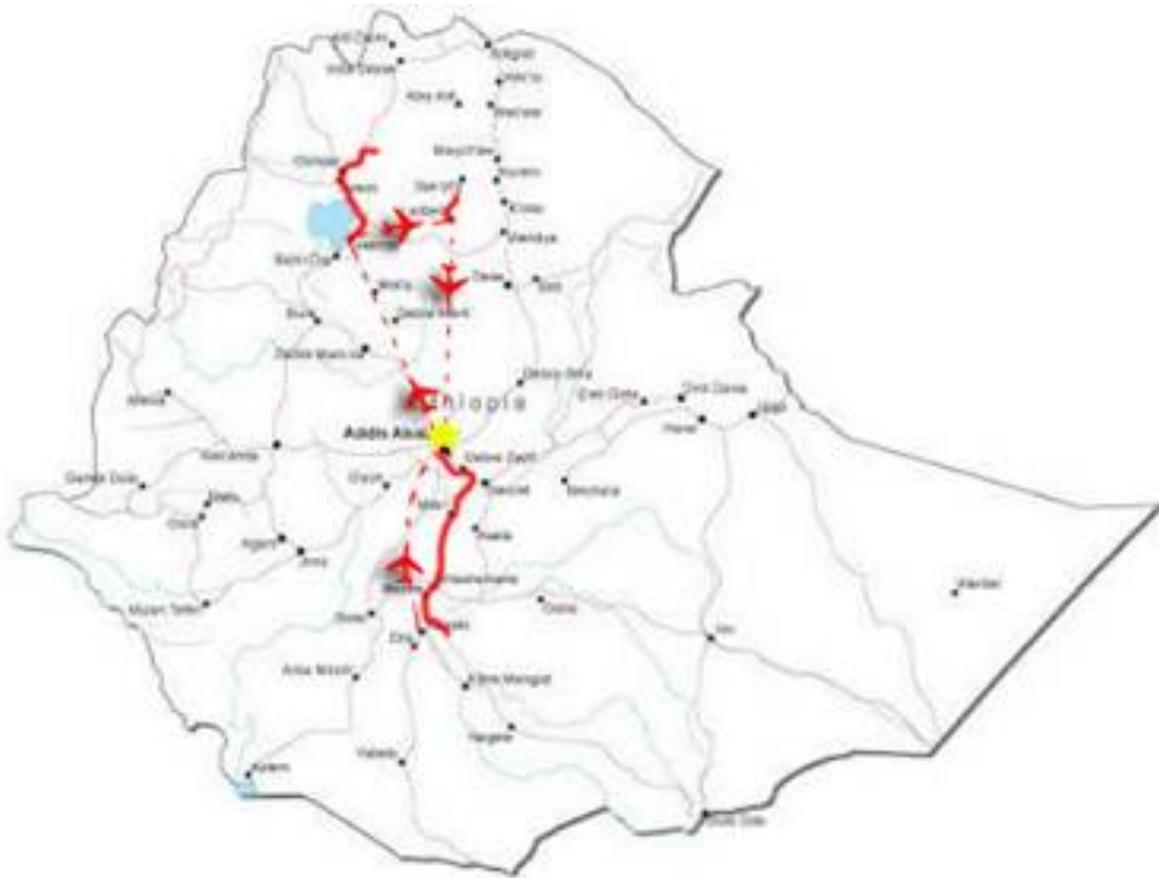


# Ethiopia – Explore & Study Tour

May 18 - 30, 2019



# Guide – Itinerary

<b>Tour Title</b>	<b>Ethiopia – Explore and Study</b>
<b>Duration</b>	<b>11 days / 10 nights</b>
<b>Transport</b>	<b>Flight &amp; Drive</b>
<b>Accommodation</b>	<b>Lodges &amp; Hotels</b>

This trip will be educational and exploring.

For a deeper understanding of Ethiopia, the following topics will be exclusively lectured by local academic experts to the travel group:

- *Demography as a starting point to explore the future of Africa's second largest country*
- *Sustainable development and investment in Ethiopia*
- *How does Ethiopia plans to develop and what the plans to look for partners? What is the role of China, US and European Countries?*
- *Migration safety and stability in the country (including history and culture)*
- *Investor security*
- *Infrastructure and health care provision*
- *Water politics in East Africa and dams*
- *Visit of an important railway infrastructure project (Djibouti – Addis including train ride Dri Dawa – Addis Ababa)*
- *Agriculture and re-forestation (special focus on coffee, vegetables, flowers and wine yards)*

Beside provision of this country knowledge the travel group will discover the following main attractions of Ethiopia:

- *Addis Ababa*
- *Lake Tana monasteries and Blue Nile Falls*
- *Beles Hydro Plant*
- *Railway*
- *Ancient Gondar Castle and Lalibela Rock Hewn Churches*
- *Simien Mountain National Park ( with up to 2 hours hiking)*
- *Farms (winery, flower ...)*
- *Schools & healthcare facilities and hospitals*
- *Wine farm at Ziway*

## **Costs:**

This trip costs **€ 3'430** plus € 300 for single room occupancy

This tour will be a package starting from the airport in Addis Ababa until the return from Lalibela on day 11 (May 18 – 28, 2019).

The following will be included in the package;

- *Accommodation with full board base*
- *All domestic flights and ground transport / 4 flights, Minibus and 4X4 drive to visit Beles Hydro Power Plant*
- *Professional English speaking guides, local guides and Experts*
- *All entrance fees*
- *Lecture hall*
- *Bottled Water*
- *Boat on Lake Tana*
- *Government tax*
- *Commission of organization*

**Day 1**

Addis – Ziway

Alt. 1750m

**Sat 18 May 2019**

**Haile Resort**

Temp. 27/16°C

Arrival at Bole International Airport, Addis Ababa and visiting the National Museum where Lucy is.

Addis Ababa was founded by Emperor Minelik II at the end of 19<sup>th</sup> century and since then it became an important diplomat city special after the foundation of Organization of African Unity (OAU) later changed to Unity. The city is referred as the little Ethiopia because of its metropolitan character.



After lunch, you will proceed to Ziway . In the late afternoon you will have a private briefing on Ethiopia and its neighboring countries by Swiss Ambassador Daniel Hunn.

**Drive – 3h**

**Day 2**

Ziway - Yirgalem

Alt. 1750m

**Sun 19 May 2019**

**Lodge**

Temp. 31/18°C

In the morning we will discover some birds around Lake Ziway and proceed for the visit of the Castel Winery. The Castel Winery is run by a Castel Group which is the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest wine producer in the world and the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest beer and soft drinks business in Africa.



Right after the visit we drive further south to Yirgalem for overnight.

**Drive – 3h**

**Day 3**

Yirgalem - Hawasa

Alt. 1850m

**Mon 20 May 2019**

**Haile Resort**

Temp. 31/18°C

Today will be visiting a small scale coffee plantation around Yirgalem and we head to Hawasa city, the capital for South National State.

Coffee Production in Ethiopia is a longstanding tradition which dates back to dozens of centuries. Ethiopia is where Coffea Arabica, the coffee plant, originates. The plant is known in various parts of the world; Ethiopia itself accounts for around 3% of the global coffee market. Coffee is important to the economy of Ethiopia; around 60% of foreign income comes from coffee, with an estimated 15 million of the population relying on some aspects of coffee production for their livelihood. In 2006, coffee exports brought in \$360 million, an equivalent to 34% of that year's total export.



**Drive – 1h30m**

**Day 4**

Hawasa – Addis

Alt. 1850m

**Tue 21 May 2019****Hotel**

Temp. 31/18

In the morning we visit one of the country's largest industrial park, which is expected to employ 60,000 people at full capacity and be able to generate export revenue amounting US\$1 billion. The park has been dedicated to host mainly textile and garment products.

Currently, 18 leading global apparel and textile companies from America, China, India, Sri Lanka as well as six local manufacturers are operating within the park. It also has 37 factory sheds, and its own renewable electricity source.

After lunch we fly back to Addis Ababa for overnight.

**Flight – 30m**

**Day 5**

Addis-Bahir Dar

Alt. 1850m

**Wed 22 May 2019****Kurifu Lodge**

Temp. 31/18°C

In the morning we visit the new railway corporation, which is the national railway operator of the FDRE, under the regulation of Ministry of Transport. This corporation operates passengers and freight transport. Founded on 28 November 2007 as a quasi-public corporation to operate Ethiopia's passenger and freight rail service, it receives federal subsidies but is managed as a for profit organization.

In the afternoon we fly to Bahir Dar, the capital for Amhara Regional State.

**Flight – 1h**

**Day 6**

Bahir Dar

Alt. 1850m

**Thu 23 May 2019****Kurifu Resort**

Temp. 32/18°C

This morning will be dedicated to explore Lake Tana and Blue Niles. Lake Tana is the largest lake of Ethiopia with its area of 3600 km<sup>2</sup>. The lake is the result of volcanic eruption that blocked the normal flow of the rivers, which became its permanent feeder all the year and during the rain seasons. Blue Nile, is the only river which is sourced from the lake.

In the late afternoon we drive back to Bahir Dar and visit one of the private hospitals in the city (Gamby Hospital & Medical College).

**Boat – 2h**



**Day 7**

Bahir Dar

Alt. 1850m

**Fri 24 May 2019**

**Kurifu Resort**

Temp. 32/18°C

Today we drive around 70 km gravel road out of Bahir Dar to visit Tana Beles Hydropower Plant, which is the run-of-river hydroelectric power plant in Ethiopia that produces 460 MW electricity. In the late afternoon we drive back to Bahir Dar and visit one of the private hospitals in the city (Gambay Hospital & Medical College).



*Due to favorable conditions in Ethiopia (water power, wind power, photovoltaics, geothermal energy) for power generation the country avoids exploiting and importing fossil fuels as much as possible. As Ethiopia is a quickly developing country, the demand of electricity grows by 30% each year. This results in a very dynamic situation with lots of power plants being planned simultaneously or being under construction.*

**Drive – 4h**

**Day 8**

Bahir Dar - Simien

Alt. 3620m

**Sat 25 May 2019**

**Lodge**

Temp. 21/11°C

In the morning drive to Simien Mountains National Park.

*Simien National Park- in northern Ethiopia is a spectacular landscape, where massive erosion over millions of years has created jagged mountain peaks, deep valleys and sharp precipices dropping some 1,500 m. The park is of global significance for biodiversity conservation because it is home to globally threatened species, including the iconic Walia ibex, a wild mountain goat found nowhere else in the world, the Gelada baboon and the Ethiopian wolf. As the result it is one of UNESCO registered world heritage site in Ethiopia.*



**Drive – 5h / Walk – up to 2h**

**Day 9**

Simien - Lalibela

Alt. 2500m

**Sun 26 May 2019**

**Hotel**

Temp. 28/14°C

Early in the morning we drive back to Gondar airport for the flight to Lalibela. And upon arrival in Lalibela we will transfer to the hotel for lunch. In the afternoon, we will visit the famous rock hewn churches of Lalibela.

*Rock-Hewn Churches of Lalibela are the 11 medieval rock churches carved out from the living rock. These 12<sup>th</sup> century churches are situated in a mountains region in the heart of Ethiopia near traditional village with circular shaped dwellings called Gojo. The site is the sacred place for Ethiopian Orthodox followers and considered as the New Jerusalem.*



**Drive – 2h / flight – 30 min**

**Day 10**

Lalibela

Alt. 2500m

**Mon 27 May 2019**

**Hotel**

Temp. 28/14°C

In the morning drive to visit the famous built up Yimrhane Kirstos Monestry which is one of Ethiopia's best-preserved late Aksumite churches, and is named for the twelfth-century Zagwe priest-king and Saint. It is a set in a spectacular landscape of juniper trees located inside a large natural carven on a hill in the northern Ethiopia, predating the famous Lalibela by almost a century.

After lunch we visit the rest of Lalibela churches and late afternoon drive up on the mountain for the scenic view and a short walk.

**Drive – 3h**



**Day 11**

Lalibela –AddisAbaba

Alt. 2500m

**Tue 28 May 2019**

**Hotel - Departure**

Temp. 28/14°C

Transfer tot he airport fort he flight to Addis Ababa.

## **“Entrepreneurship in Ethiopia: Powerful Tool to unlock the Demographic Potential “**

Co-organized by the World Demographic and Ageing Forum and  
The Jobs Creation Commission, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

In partnership with Novartis Social Business, the David and Lucile Packard Foundation and the  
Swiss Embassy in Ethiopia

**May 30, 2019**  
**9 AM– 4.30 PM**

**Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia currently has an estimated population with more than 100 million population which is expected to double by the end of the century. Also, with the 70% of the population below the age of 30, Ethiopia is a youthful nation.

Entrepreneurship has been a national priority for Ethiopia and hence. Small enterprises have been important players in the economic growth journey over the past decade. However, much needs to be done to support existing businesses and expand the support to unemployed population.

Throughout the world, entrepreneurship is one of the biggest sources for job creation and economic development. It taps into the collective intelligence and problem-solving skills of the population and improves the wellbeing of the society.

Entrepreneurship does not necessarily mean starting with multinational corporations as self-employment remains the most common form of entrepreneurship. This is also evident in Ethiopia where 34% of the employed population is currently self-employed. And regardless of the size of the businesses, its success depends on enabling factors the country provides. Hence, to unlock the demographic potential, Ethiopia needs to work on the enabling factors such as health, education, infrastructure, etc....

This summit will explore the key population dynamics expected within the next 10 years, how entrepreneurship can help to unleash the potential and what needs to be done to realize this vision.

The summit will also lay the foundation for knowledge exchange and network building between national and international experts, Public Institutions, Entrepreneurs, and Development Partners committed to the Entrepreneurship agenda in Ethiopia.

## Agenda

<b>Opening</b>	
9:00 AM	Welcome
	Ambassador Daniel Hunn (Swiss Ambassador to Ethiopia)
	Dr. Ephrem Tekle (Commissioner, Jobs Creation Commission of Ethiopia)
<b>Presentation on Demographic Trends (with Q &amp; A at the end)</b>	
	<b>Global Trends</b> Dr. Hans Groth (World Demographic & Ageing Forum)
	<b>Driving forces of Demography in Ethiopia: Past, Present and Future</b> Professor Assefa Hailemariam (Consultant)
	Tea break
<b>Factors affecting Entrepreneurship (10 minutes speech per topic and Q &amp; A at the end)</b>	
	<b>Local and International Migration</b> Tsion Tadesse Abebe (Senior Researcher, Institute for Security Studies)
	<b>Labor Market Linkage</b> Siham Ayele (Project manager, Dereja)
	<b>Labor market and demand</b> Eden Tsegaye, Jobs Creation Commission
	<b>Access to Health Care</b> (Ministry of Health, FMOH)
	<b>New Tracks of Jobs and the Youth</b> Yordanos Wolde (Program Coordinator, Youth Talent Association)
	<b>Rural Development, Agriculture and Entrepreneurship</b> Merafe Gebriel Marcos (Senior Director, Agricultural Transformation Agency)
	<b>Q &amp; A with all speakers (Facilitator or the MC should structure the discussion)</b>
1:00 -2:00 PM	<b>Lunch</b>
<b>Case Studies (Experience of Entrepreneurs presented in Parallel Sessions)</b>	
- 2 Groups, 45mins per group, The participants write key takeaways on sticky notes	
	<b>Gamby Hospital &amp; Medical College (Bahir Dar)</b> - Gebeyaw T. Kassa, (CoFounder and CEO)
	<b>Ride</b> - Samrawit Fikru (Founder and CEO)
	<b>Kefeya</b> - Munir Duri (Founder and CEO)
	<b>Kabana Leather</b> - Semhal Guesh (Owner)
	<b>Sun Optics and Majestic Furniture</b> - Berhane Abrha (Owner) Stratup factory
	<b>Chewata Awaki</b> - Dagmawi Bedlu (Cofounder)
	<b>Tea Break</b>
4:30 PM	<b>Reporting back Key Takeaways (5 minutes for one business) and Closing</b>
	Reception at Swiss Embassy to follow

## Discussion points for Speakers

<b>Presentation</b>
<b>Driving Forces of Demography in Ethiopia: Past, Present and Future</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• What are the key characteristics of the Ethiopian population now?</li><li>• What are the key trends and changes expected over the next 10 years</li></ul>
<b>Factors affecting Entrepreneurship and Jobs</b>
<b>Jobs and Migration</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The status of internal and external migration in Ethiopia</li><li>• Rural &amp; urban social and economic dynamics and linkages</li><li>• Planned urbanisation and migration</li></ul>
<b>Education, skill and the labour market</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• What are the key skill mismatches and gaps in the labour demand and supply?</li><li>• How can we address the jobs gap with Entrepreneurship?</li><li>• Does the new 15 year Education roadmap address these gaps?</li></ul>
<b>Access to health care to grow an economy</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Relationship between health care and economic development</li><li>• Key health risks in Ethiopia especially for the working population</li><li>• How can we improve the health care system to increase productivity?</li></ul>
<b>New tracks of Jobs and the Youth</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• What are the new tracks of jobs emerging in Ethiopia?</li><li>• What are the key challenges they face?</li><li>• What needs to be done to nurture these sectors?</li><li>• How does the government and youth see Entrepreneurship- what can we do to align their approaches?</li></ul>
<b>Rural Development, Agriculture and Entrepreneurship</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• What Entrepreneurship opportunities exist in the agriculture center?</li><li>• What are the challenges faced and what can be done better?</li><li>• Sectors linking the Urban and Rural areas</li></ul>
<b>Case Studies</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• What are the key success factors for the business?</li><li>• What were/are/will be the key challenges?</li><li>• What can the government do better - in policy, legislation, procedures, etc.?</li><li>• How do we enable Entrepreneurship to thrive in Ethiopia?</li></ul>



## Facts about Ethiopia

- **Official Name:** Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
- **Head of state:** President Sahlework Zewdie since 2018.
- **Head of government:** Dr. Abiy Ahmed since April 2018
- **Capital City:** Addis Ababa
- **Location:** Ethiopia is located in the northern part of Africa known as the 'Horn of Africa'. It is bordered by Djibouti and Somalia to the east, Eritrea to the north, Sudan to the west, and Kenya to the south.
- **Geographic coordinates:** Ethiopia extends from 3° – 15° north of the equator, and 33°– 48° east of the Greenwich Meridian.
- **Area:** -1.14 million Sq.km.
- **Demography**
  - Total population: about 110 million
  - Population growth rate: 2.73% /year
  - Population density: 72.5 per sq.k
  - Life expectancy
    - Male: 62 years
    - Female:69 years
- **Languages:** Four major language families which altogether constitute about 80 languages
  - Official Language: Amharic
  - English is also widely spoken in business transactions, particularly in banking and insurance firms. It is also the -medium of instruction in secondary and higher education institutions.
- **Predominant Religions:** Christianity and Islam
- **Form of State:** Federal, comprising the Federal Government, nine Regional States and two chartered cities
- **National Legislation:** Bicameral parliament; the house of peoples' representative and House of federation
  - Election: Every five years.
- **Altitude:** It ranges from 148 meters below sea level at the Dallol Depression, in the east, to 4620 meters above sea level on the Ras Dashen in the north.
- **Climate:** Temperate in the highland and hot in the lowland. Temperature ranges from 20°C to 30° Rainfall ranges from 200mm to 2000mm per year.
- **Time Zone:** GMT+3
- **Rainy seasons:** Ethiopia receives big rains in June, July, and August; and small rains in February and March.
- **Currency:**
  - Currency unit: Birr
  - 1birr= 100cents
  - Currency notes: 1, 5, 10, 50, and 100Birr.
  - Copper coins: 1,5,10,25, and 50 cents
  - Foreign currency can be exchanged at the Airport on arrival, at banks, or licensed hotels

**History**- Ethiopia's colorful and fascinating history may be said to be about 4.4 million years old- the age of 'Homo RamidusAfarensis', the world's oldest known upright walking hominid.

Ethiopia is known to have had one of the longest ruling dynasties of the world: The Axum Empire that started in 3rd century BC lasted till 1974. The first king of the Axum dynasty is said to be Cush, the grandson of Noah, or Menelik I, the son of Queen Sheba and King Solomon and the last emperor was Haile Selassie whose rule ended in 1974.

Christianity came to Axum through the Saint Frumentius during King Ezana's reign in the 4th century AD. The Axums managed to remain good Christians even after the rise of Islam and the waves of Islamic armies that emerged from Mecca in the 7th century.

After Haile Selassie was deposed in 1974, the kingdom was plunged into military dictatorship with Mengistu taking charge. He introduced very radical political and economic policies. In 1991, Mengistu was forced to flee the country.

However the after effects of the World War 2 resulted in Ethiopia's course as an independent nation which continued, although the province of Eritrea remained under British control until 1952 when it was federated with Ethiopia, a result of a plebiscite, organised by the UN.

The new government inherited six million people facing famine, a shattered economy and no funds. Presently, Ethiopia is regaining back its financial position and improving relations its neighboring countries.

**Geography** -Ethiopia is situated in northeast Africa, in the area known as 'The Horn of Africa'. It is bordered by Eritrea, Sudan, South Sudan, Kenya, Somalia, the self-proclaimed separatist territory of Somaliland, and Djibouti. Encompassing an area of 1,104,300 sq km (426,372 sq miles), it is roughly twenty times the size of Switzerland and is completely landlocked.

The central area is a vast highland region of volcanic rock forming a watered, temperate zone surrounded by hot, arid, inhospitable desert. The Great Rift Valley (which starts in Palestine, runs down the Red Sea and diagonally southwest through Ethiopia, Kenya and Malawi) slices through the central mountain ranges. The escarpments on either side of the country are steepest in the north where the terrain is very rugged.

Within the country there is a huge diversity in altitude. The highest point is at Ras Dashen in the Simien Mountains, which at 4,543m (14,905 ft) is Africa's 10th tallest mountain. The lowest point is inside the Danakil Depression which reaches 125m (410ft) below sea level. To the south, the landscape is generally flatter and much of the east and southeast is taken over by semi-arid scrubland. Although mass-deforestation has been a problem since the Middle Ages, the lowlands are still noted for their verdant evergreen forests. Ethiopia is home to four major river systems, the most important being the Blue Nile which begins at Lake Tana.

**Economy** - The Ethiopian economy is dominated by the agriculture and services sectors-with each accounting for about 45 percent of gross domestic product (GDP), leaving only about 10 percent for industry, of which manufacturing accounts for about 6-7 percent. Exports are highly concentrated, with coffee alone accounting for more than 60 percent of the total. Moreover, Ethiopia could hardly be located in the international market for manufacturing exports, having an industrial export share much less than the already minuscule median for Africa. The limited change in the structure of the economy, especially with regard to manufacturing, is partly explained by the low levels of investment flows and the sluggish growth of the private sector, which was too little to affect its historically low share in labor-intensive manufactures.

**Ethiopian Calendar**- While much of the world marks the passing of days according to the Gregorian calendar, Ethiopia has its own calendar, which is also known as the Ge'ez Calendar. Based upon the ancient Coptic Calendar, the Ethiopian Calendar is seven to eight years behind the Gregorian calendar, owing to alternate calculations in determining the date of the annunciation of the birth of Jesus.

The Ethiopian Calendar has 12 months of 30 days each, plus five or six additional days (sometimes known as the 13th month), which are added at the end of the year to match the calendar to the solar cycle.

The year is currently 2010, according to the Ethiopian Calendar. Ethiopia celebrated the millennium at midnight on September 12, 2007. The year 2011 began in Ethiopia on September 11, 2010 of the Gregorian calendar.

**Contact:**

Dr. Hans Groth

World Demographic & Ageing Forum (WDA Forum)

Kornhausstrasse 18 - P.O.Box 2239

CH-9001 St. Gallen - Switzerland

Mobile +41 79 400 48 60

E-Mail [hgroth@wdaforum.org](mailto:hgroth@wdaforum.org)

[www.wdaforum.org](http://www.wdaforum.org)