



COPTIC ORTHODOX DIOCESE OF THE SOUTHERN UNITED STATES
Mission Experience Trip 2015
ETHIOPIA

“So shall My word be that goes forth from My mouth;□
It shall not return to Me void,□
But it shall accomplish what I please,
And it shall prosper *in the thing* for which I sent it.”
Isaiah 55:11

Blessed with the Presence and Leadership of His Grace Bishop Youssef

Dates: May 26 – June 5, 2015

Due to limited transportation to and from the airport, all attendees must arrive and depart on the same day (TBD). Travel time from the United States to Ethiopia is approximately 24 hours.

ADDIS ABABA BOLE AIRPORT

Cost: \$1,100 USD (Must be paid online with registration)
50% refundable from November 4, 2014 – January 4, 2015
25% refundable from January 5, 2015 – February 28, 2015
Non-Refundable from March 1, 2015

Includes: accommodations, transportation, 3 meals per day, and excursions.

Excludes: airline fare, visa, donations, personal expenses, and any additional expenses incurred due to personal deviation from set schedule.

Participants

20 Attendees Only (Kindly specify the area of service in which you wish to serve in the comments section of the online registration form.)

Participants must be 18 years or older or accompanied by at least one parent.

Space is very limited.

Required Material for Study for All SUS Diocese Mission Trips

All attendees must study the SUS Diocese material and adhere to all the rules and guidelines.

Required Items

Bible, Agpeya, spiritual study material, deacons' tunics, scarves for women, proper attire (no shorts or sleeveless clothing), personal items.

Climate

High 70—Low 61 Fahrenheit; sweater and raincoat advised.

VISA Information (subject to change)

\$20 per person (US Citizens)

Tourist visa, can be issued for three months on arrival at Bole International Airport for nationals and residents of the following countries: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Democratic people's Republic of Korea (northern Korea), Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea (south Korea), the Russian Federation, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America.



Historical Ethiopia

Ethiopia, the oldest independent nation in Africa, has a heritage dating back to the first century AD. Traders from Greece, Rome, Persia and Egypt knew of the riches of what is now Ethiopia, and by the first century AD, Axum was the capital of a great empire. This realm became one of the first Christian lands of Africa. Late in the 10th Century, Axum declined and a new Zagwe dynasty, centred in what is now Lalibela, ruled the land. Axum, Lalibela and Gonder now provide the

greatest historical legacy. It was in the 16th Century that the son of the great explorer Vasco Da Gama came to Ethiopia. He found a land of many kingdoms and provinces beset by feuds and war.

Ethiopia is a nation comprised of more than 80 different ethnic groups, the heritage and traditions of each blending to form a unique and colourful mosaic. Ethiopia is old beyond imagination, dating to the very beginning of mankind. It is also the land of the Queen of Sheba, a place of legendary rulers, fabulous kingdom and ancient mysteries.

Ethiopia is the epitome of the entire sub-Saharan ecosystem where rare indigenous animals roam free, birdlife abounds and colourful wild flowers and native plants carpet the land.

Learn more about Ethiopia:

<http://ethiopianconsulate.com/haber/2-history-and-culture-of-ethiopia>

Vaccinations


Check the vaccines and medicines list and visit your doctor (ideally, 4-6 weeks) before your trip to get vaccines or medicines you may need.

Find Out Why

Protect Yourself



All travelers













You should be up to date on routine vaccinations while traveling to any destination. Some vaccines may also be required for travel.

Routine vaccines	Make sure you are up-to-date on routine vaccines before every trip. These vaccines include measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine, diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccine, varicella (chickenpox) vaccine, polio vaccine, and your yearly flu shot.	
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Most travelers

Get travel vaccines and medicines because there is a risk of these diseases in the country you are visiting.

Hepatitis A	CDC recommends this vaccine because you can get hepatitis A through contaminated food or water in Ethiopia, regardless of where you are eating or staying.	
Polio	<p>Health recommendation: You may need a polio vaccine before your trip to Ethiopia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you were vaccinated against polio as a child but have never had a polio booster dose as an adult, you should get this booster dose. Adults need only one polio booster in their lives (unless you are fulfilling the country requirement listed below). If you were not completely vaccinated as a child or do not know your vaccination status, talk to your doctor about getting vaccinated. <p>Country exit requirement: If you plan to be in Ethiopia for more than 4 weeks, the government of Ethiopia may require you to show proof of polio vaccination when you are exiting the country. To meet this requirement, you should receive a polio vaccine between 4 weeks and 12 months before the date you are leaving Ethiopia. Talk to your doctor about whether this</p>	

	requirement applies to you.	
Typhoid	You can get typhoid through contaminated food or water in Ethiopia. CDC recommends this vaccine for most travelers, especially if you are staying with friends or relatives, visiting smaller cities or rural areas, or if you are an adventurous eater.	 
Some travelers		
Ask your doctor what vaccines and medicines you need based on where you are going, how long you are staying, what you will be doing, and if you are traveling from a country other than the US.		
Hepatitis B	You can get hepatitis B through sexual contact, contaminated needles, and blood products, so CDC recommends this vaccine if you might have sex with a new partner, get a tattoo or piercing, or have any medical procedures.	 
Malaria	Talk to your doctor about how to prevent malaria while traveling. You may need to take prescription medicine before, during, and after your trip to prevent malaria, especially if you are visiting low-altitude areas. See more detailed information about malaria in Ethiopia .	 
Meningitis (Meningococcal disease)	Ethiopia is part of the “meningitis belt” of sub-Saharan Africa (see map). CDC recommends this vaccine if you plan to visit Ethiopia during the dry season (December–June), when the disease is most common.	 
Rabies	Rabies can be found in dogs, bats, and other mammals in Ethiopia, so CDC recommends this vaccine for the following groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travelers involved in outdoor and other activities (such as camping, hiking, biking, adventure travel, and caving) that put them at risk for animal bites. • People who will be working with or around animals (such as veterinarians, wildlife professionals, and researchers). • People who are taking long trips or moving to Ethiopia • Children, because they tend to play with animals, might not report bites, and are more likely to have animal bites on their head and neck. 	 
Yellow Fever	Health recommendation: Yellow fever is a risk in certain parts of Ethiopia, so CDC recommends the yellow fever vaccine for travelers 9 months of age or older to these areas. Country entry requirement: The government of Ethiopia requires proof of yellow fever vaccination if you are traveling from a country with risk of yellow fever (this does not include the US - for complete list, see Countries with risk of yellow fever virus (YFV) transmission). For more information on recommendations and requirements, see yellow fever recommendations and requirements for Ethiopia . Your doctor can help you decide if this vaccine is right for you based on your travel plans.	 

<http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/destinations/traveler/none/ethiopia#vaccines-and-medicines>