



**CLI 2023**

**Student Handbook**

**Warsaw, Poland**

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## General Information

Congratulations on being selected to study Ukrainian in the Arizona State University Critical Languages Institute Ukrainian program in Warsaw, Poland. For the 2023 Ukrainian Language Workshop, NovaMova has teamed up with SŁOWIANKA Language School in the center of Warsaw. Housed at the SŁOWIANKA Language School, this immersive program helps students progress from intermediate to advanced levels of Ukrainian in compressed interval.

This booklet provides an orientation to the program and reference materials for your use during the program.



## CLI-Warsaw Important Contacts

The Warsaw program is a cooperative effort of four organizations: The Arizona State University Critical Languages Institute (CLI), the School of Russian and Asian Studies (SRAS), NovaMova, and SŁOWIANKA Language School. You will work with staff from each of these three organizations during your time in Warsaw.

### ASU CLI STAFF

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### EMERGENCY NUMBERS

<b>Fire</b>	<b>998</b>
<b>Police</b>	<b>997</b>
<b>Ambulance</b>	<b>999</b>
<b>General Emergency</b>	<b>112</b>

## Your Course Spans Multiple Summer Sessions

8-week courses in Warsaw take place over two summer sessions as shown in the table below. You will receive two grades, one for each session. You will take final exams at the end of each session.

NOTE: CLI Session dates do not match ASU Summer Session dates. Please use the dates above, **not** the ASU-wide Summer Session dates published by the ASU registrar's office.

## Important Dates

8-week classes	Date(s)
Return all <b>CLI forms</b>	ASAP
Arrive in Warsaw	June 4
CLI Summer Session A	June 5 – June 30
Add/Drop for Session A	June 20
CLI Summer Session B	July 3 – July 28
Add/Drop for Session B	July 18
Last day of class	July 28
Depart Poland	July 29 or later

## Arrival and Departure

CLI students arrange their own travel. \*FLAS and Title VIII scholarship recipients must utilize American carriers and/or their partner airlines for domestic and international travel. FLAS and Title VIII recipients should contact the CLI office for further details before purchasing tickets.

**8-week** students should plan to arrive at Warsaw Chopin Airport, WAW on **June 4<sup>th</sup>** or slightly before and to depart on **July 29<sup>th</sup>** or slightly after.

Warsaw Chopin Airport, WAW lies five miles southwest of downtown Warsaw and is readily accessible by taxi. You will be met at the airport by a representative of NovaMova.

## Books and Computers

Bring a laptop or tablet. The London School of Languages and Cultures uses an electronic, online textbook. Most students find that working from a laptop with a full-size keyboard is much more effective than working from a tablet.

## Academic Load and Extracurricular Activities

CLI classes meet for half of each day. Each class provides the equivalent of a week's regular instruction. Each day, you will be expected to complete a week's worth of homework and learn a week's worth of vocabulary, in addition to participating in program projects and activities. Please keep this in mind. Opportunities for independent travel during the program will be limited.

# Travel and Visas

## What to Pack

Be aware of weight and size restrictions for backpacks and carry-on suitcases for **ALL** flights as regulations may vary by airline. Pack small enough and light enough for the most restrictive airline in your itinerary. Students are highly advised against checking bags as lost luggage may not be recovered.

If you transit through Istanbul or Dubai, you do not require a visa as long as you do not leave the international terminal and do not check bags. Participants transiting through other countries should check visa requirements and obtain any necessary visas in advance.

E-mail your itinerary to [cli@asu.edu](mailto:cli@asu.edu) as soon as your tickets are booked to ensure airport pick up.

### Backpack:

- ☐ **Passport\***
- ☐ **Cash, credit cards, ATM card\***
- ☐ **Cell phone, charger, earbuds/headphones\***
- ☐ Laptop, charger, adapters
- ☐ Portable power bank (optional)
- ☐ Change of clothes (including undergarments)
- ☐ Extra jacket/sweater/sweatshirt/or light blanket
- ☐ Travel pillow, ear plugs, eye mask for sleeping
- ☐ Toothbrush, floss
- ☐ Comb/Brush
- ☐ Glasses/contacts with case/sunglasses (inexpensive)
- ☐ Essential medications and prescriptions (Make sure your prescription meds are not controlled substances in-country)
- ☐ Toiletries, including deodorant, hand sanitizer, toothpaste, contact lens solution, nothing over 3 oz, all should fit into 1 quart-sized Ziploc bag
- ☐ Small medicine kit (Imodium, Advil/Tylenol, Pepto Bismol (comes in tablets), several band-aids, thermometer, Neosporin, cold medicine, Benadryl)
- ☐ Reusable Water Bottle (empty)

- ☐ Snacks for flight
- ☐ Printed flight confirmations
- ☐ Printed boarding passes (in case your phone is lost)
- ☐ Copy of passport/visa
- ☐ Photocopies of bank cards/credit cards
- ☐ Pen (for filling out customs entry form)
- ☐ Reading material or e-reader
- ☐ Face masks, 2-3 (just in case)
- ☐ Sanitizing Wipes (optional)
- ☐ Small Kleenex Packet
- ☐ Females: Small purse for everyday use; feminine products

**\* Keep these on your person while traveling**

### Airplane Outfit:

Wear comfortable clothes, and dress in layers. You may decide to wear your pair of comfortable shoes on the flight or your hiking boots, depending on suitcase space.

Continued on next page

**Carry-On Suitcase (should you want/need one):**

- ☐ Pants/Skirt (2-3)
- ☐ Shorts (2-3)
- ☐ Short-sleeve shirts/blouses (5)
- ☐ Long-sleeve shirts/blouses (3)
- ☐ Nicer shirt (button down or blouse) (1)
- ☐ Sweatshirt/Light sweater (1)
- ☐ Socks (5 pairs)
- ☐ Undergarments (5 pairs)
- ☐ Sleepwear (1)
- ☐ Belt (1)
- ☐ Comfortable Walking Shoes (1 pair)
- ☐ Hiking Boots (1 pair)
- ☐ Sneakers (1 pair, optional)
- ☐ Ball cap (optional, non-military design or insignia)
- ☐ Rain Poncho
- ☐ Sunscreen
- ☐ Razor (not electric)
- ☐ Small shampoo/conditioner/soap (only enough for 1 week) - put in sealed quart-sized bag to protect the contents of your suitcase.
- ☐ Cosmetics
- ☐ Feminine Products
- ☐ Passport-sized photo for local ID card
- ☐ Trinkets/Small gifts for your host family/teachers (optional)

**Do Not Pack (Buy in Warsaw):**

- ☐ Towels
- ☐ Toilet paper
- ☐ Umbrella
- ☐ Additional Soap / Shampoo / Detergent

**Suggestions:**

Roll clothes and/or use packing cubes to save space. Also, don't bring anything you care about and don't over-pack. You'll want some space for souvenirs on the way back and you also won't feel bad if you must leave a few

## Visas

Poland is a party to the Schengen Agreement. This means that U.S. citizens who are allowed to enter may enter Poland for up to 90 days for tourist or business purposes without a visa. Since neither of CLI's programs lasts 90 days, CLI participants holding U.S. passports do not require visas.

Participants planning to reside in Poland for over 90 days must make their own visa arrangements.

## Pick-Up

A CLI representative will meet you at the airport and take you to your host family. Please inform CLI, by phone and/or email, of any changes to your itinerary.

## Carrying Your Passport

You are required by law to carry identification with you in Warsaw. Carry a copy of your passport (and a note explaining where the original is) with you at all times. You can be subject to fines if unable to produce identification when asked. Document checks can occur at any time, any place. When your documents are checked, give a copy to the police officer, not the original.

## Financial Matters

### Billing Schedule

All CLI-related charges will be billed to your ASU student account, accessible through the main student portal, <http://my.asu.edu>, on the following schedule:

FEE	POST DATE <sup>1</sup>
<b>8-week program</b>	
\$500 (non-refundable)	When you enroll in class
Remainder of Program Fee	2 <sup>nd</sup> day of class during the 1 <sup>st</sup> summer session
<b>All fees <u>non-refundable once posted</u></b>	

<sup>1</sup> The Post Date is the date the charge appears on your student account. Payment is due on the 25<sup>th</sup> day of the month following the post date (and is indicated in your student account online).



## Insurance

All participants are covered under Cultural Insurance Services International's insurance through Arizona State University's Study Abroad office. You may access an overview of ASU's CISI resources [here](#), and read plan information and coverage details [here](#).

One month before you depart, you will receive a welcome e-mail from CISI providing an insurance card and online access. Once you receive that welcome email information, you can login to the [myCISI Portal](#). Register online with the login information from the email to access your electronic ID card, locate trusted providers, and arrange direct payments to your provider.

If you have not received a welcome email from CISI one month prior to departure, please contact [studyabroad@asu.edu](mailto:studyabroad@asu.edu).

We strongly recommend you download the *myCISI* app to your smart phone to have the most up-to-date list of trusted providers. For treatment at any facility in Poland **a case should be opened with On Call so a Guarantee of Payment (GOP) can be placed to cover medical expenses**. On Call should also be contacted to assist with arranging appointments; however, students should always proceed to the Emergency Room or call local Emergency Responders in the event of an emergency.

## Academics

### Transcripts, Credit Transfer, Auditing

Participants in 8-week Warsaw courses receive 8 credits.

All CLI courses must be taken for credit. You cannot audit a CLI class.

To request a copy of your ASU transcript, visit <http://my.asu.edu> and click on the "Grades and

Transcripts" tab in the "My Classes" section of the homepage. You will need your ASURITE username and password.

Please consult your university's registrar office regarding fees and procedures for transfer of ASU credit.

## Your ASU Student Account

Every student receives an ASU e-mail account, even students studying abroad. It is important that you check it or set it to forward to an account that you check.

***Past students who failed to check their ASU mail have missed events and incurred late fees because they did not receive the messages sent to them by the ASU system.***

You can configure your ASU account to forward using the MyASU. (<http://my.asu.edu>); Click the "profile" tab, then look in the "Contact Details" section for the "Update Email Forwarding" link).

## Placement Exam

CLI-Warsaw staff will place you into the course most closely matching your level, as determined by your placement test. Their decisions are final, but they will be communicated to you before you are charged any CLI fees.

## Housing and Logistics

### Housing

Students will live in double occupancy hotel rooms at Hotel Gromada. Each room will have a mini-fridge and private toilet/shower. The dormitory has small kitchen areas on some floors, and basement laundry machines.

### Cell phones

Each CLI student will receive a local cell phone with a pre-set number of minutes. CLI-Warsaw

staff will review cell phone policies and instruct students on how to add minutes to their phones during in-country orientation.

## Code of Conduct

You are required to adhere to the Code of Conduct you signed as part of your intake materials as well as the Code of Conduct for students staying with host families. (See forms in our study abroad portal.)

## About the Location

### Region, Safety, Etiquette, Resources

### The Slowianka Language School & NovaMova

This CLI summer program is hosted by the Slowianka Language School in downtown Warsaw in partnership with NovaMova, a language school based in Kyiv that specializes in teaching Ukrainian to foreigners.

### Poland

The origins of Poland can be traced to the West Slavic Polans tribe which converted to Christianity and established statehood in 966 CE. The Kingdom of Poland was established not long after, in 1025, and in 1569, in the midst of the cultural renaissance of the Polish Golden Age, the Kingdom united with neighboring Grand Duchy of Lithuania to form the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. The Commonwealth was the first in Europe to adopt a modern constitution, but was invaded and partitioned out of existence by stronger powers at the end of 18<sup>th</sup> century. Re-established after German defeat in WWI, it was invaded again in WWII by the Soviets and Nazis. After WWII, Poland became a central member of the Communist Bloc, but in 1989 it was re-established as a democratic state. Poland joined the European Union in 2004.

Since the establishment of the Third Polish Republic in 1989, Poland has been one of the fastest growing economies in Europe and recently reached developed market status in 2018. Poland is a member of the European Union and Schengen Area (though not the Eurozone), the World Trade Organization, NATO, and the United Nations.

Poland's population is mostly homogenous, with 98% of the population being Polish. The country has a population of about 38 million people, and the official language of the country is Polish. Since the invasion of Ukraine by Russia in February of 2022, over 10 million Ukrainian refugees have crossed the border into Poland.

## The City of Warsaw

Warsaw is the capital and the largest city in Poland. Sitting on the banks of the Vistula River, Warsaw is one of the most historically rich cities in Europe and is home to over 1.8 million people.

Warsaw was incorporated into the Kingdom of Poland in the early 16<sup>th</sup> century. During the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, it became the capital of the bi-confederal state due to its central location compared to Poland's then-capital Krakow and Lithuania's Vilnius. One of the first capitalist cities in Europe, Warsaw became a major center of economy and culture and by the 18<sup>th</sup> century was a meeting point for many of Europe's dominant powers, which exchanged control of the city over the next few hundred years. Since the establishment of the Third Polish Republic in 1989, Warsaw has been at the center of Poland's booming economy, enabling the country to become one of the most prosperous of the post-communist countries.

SRAS provides an excellent overview of the city in its city guide (<https://srasstudents.org/region/warsaw/>).

## Culture Shock

Culture shock is normal and nearly universal. You are virtually guaranteed to experience it throughout your trip (and after your return). ASU will discuss during your orientation the symptoms and stages of culture shock and suggest ways to deal with its effects. As your orientation staff will emphasize, recognizing the symptoms is 75% of the battle. Students who recognize culture shock when they experience it are much more likely to adapt and respond effectively than students who experience culture shock without understanding what is happening to them.

## Meals & Lunch Options

Breakfast is provided every morning at the Hotel Gromada. Lunch and dinner is not included in program fees, so students must seek their own lunch and dinner options.

SRAS provides information on their website for eating options in Warsaw when on a student budget: <https://srasstudents.org/what-to-eat-in-poland-local-food/>

Vegetarian and Vegan Options:

<https://veggiesabroad.com/vegan-warsaw-guide-the-beautiful-heart-of-poland/>

## Time Zone

Warsaw is 2 hours ahead of GMT. During the summer, the time difference from Warsaw to locations in the U.S. is:

Warsaw–Washington, DC	add 06 hours	noon in Washington, DC is 6PM in Warsaw
Warsaw–Chicago	add 07 hours	noon in Chicago is 7PM in Warsaw
Warsaw–Denver	add 8 hours	noon in Denver is 8PM in Warsaw
Warsaw–Phoenix, LA	add 09 hours	noon in Phoenix or LA is 9PM in Warsaw

## Calling to Warsaw

The international telephone country code for Poland is +48 and the landline area code for Warsaw is (22). (Cell phones may have different city codes.)

Calling to Warsaw from the US & Canada

011 (to exit the US phone system) + 48 + 22 + 7-digit local number (Example, calling the US Warsaw Embassy: dial 011 48 22 504 20 00)

## Calling from Warsaw

You may make international calls using the Slowianka Wi-Fi. Lots of cafes in the surrounding area also provide Wi-Fi on which you can make international calls.

CLI-Warsaw staff will discuss local and international calling in detail during on-site orientation.

## Internet

The School provides Wi-Fi in its facility, although bandwidth is limited. Numerous internet cafes and restaurants provide free wifi in the city.

## Printing

The School does not provide printing services. If you need to print, you can take advantage of any of the numerous, inexpensive copy shops in the city.

## Mailing to and from Warsaw

The post office (Poczta Polska) is located close to the Slowianka building, at the corner of Pozananska and Nowogrodzka. You can purchase stamps and mail letters there. Mail can travel slowly, however, and is not always reliable.

Courier services are reliable but expensive.

<b>FedEx</b> Wirażowa 35, 02-158 Warszawa Poland Tel +48 80 100 28 00	<b>UPS</b> Chłodna 22, 00-891 Warszawa Poland Tel +48 22 489 48 77	<b>DHL</b> PKP Dworzec Centralny, al. Jerozolimskie 54, 00-024 Warszawa Poland Tel +48 42 634 51 00
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## Transportation

**Taxis:** Taxis are cheaper in Warsaw when compared to other European cities but are still expensive. Expect to be charged about \$1.50 a mile during the day and around \$2 a mile at night. Uber and iTaxi are also active in Warsaw.

**Metro, Trolleys, Buses, etc.** Warsaw's public transportation system is a much cheaper option than the Taxi services. The M1 and M2 lines travel north/south and east/west respectively and operate from 5am to midnight on weekdays and from 5am to 3am on weekends. Cash is the best way to pay for Metro services, and a short term tickets (unlimited rides in a 24-72 hour period) cost 15-36 PLN, or about \$3.50-\$8.50. Trams and buses are slower but cover the downtown area extensively. Buses may sometimes be delayed due to traffic. Prices for trams and buses are the same for the Metro.

The city is also walkable in the central downtown region but for excursions farther from the city center, public transportation is recommended.

## Banks & ATMS

ATMs are plentiful in Warsaw and they are connected to most major networks. Most students carry cash enough for a week or two, but rely on ATMs to "recharge." Contact program staff if you have concerns about your bank's network being present in Warsaw.

**Be sure to tell your credit card company that you are traveling to Poland.** Otherwise your card may be disabled for security reasons while you are overseas. Most US banks now allow you to input your itinerary on their website; if yours does not, call the customer service number on your card to notify them.

There are many banks near the school. Please ask your instructors for directions to reliable banks near you.

## Credit Cards

Although credit cards are accepted in most locations, a lot of transaction in Warsaw is ideal to do in cash. Bring cash with you and use trusted ATMs (ATMs inside banks) to withdraw additional funds as needed.

Card fraud is always a possibility when traveling abroad. Do not use free-standing ATMs or ATMs in stores. Use only ATMs in banks.

Do not assume it is safe to pay with a card, even where cards are accepted. Instead, withdraw money from trusted ATMs and pay in cash.



## Currency

The official currency of Poland is the Polish *Zloty*. The exchange rate as of April 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2023, was 4.29 PLN to \$1USD.

## Embassies and Consulates

### U.S. Embassy Warsaw

Al. Ujazdowskie 29/31, 00-540

Warszawa, Poland

Tel.: (+48) 22 504 20 00

Fax : (+48) 22 504 20 88

E-mail: [acswarsaw@state.gov](mailto:acswarsaw@state.gov)

## Electricity Conversion

Poland has a 230 V supply voltage and the frequency is 50Hz. It uses a two-pronged “Type E” Europlug.

You can find ADAPTERS, (from US\UK\Other to local) in some Warsaw stores. CONVERTERS are better to bring from home and can be used to power hairdryers and other devices that don’t have a built in converter (as most laptops do). Remember, U.S. devices run on 110 volts. The local 230 volt/50hz current can burn up your devices if a converter is required.

Most laptops and tablets can run on both American 110v/60Hz and European 220 volt/50hz. Consult the documentation that came with your equipment to be sure. Even if your equipment supports 220 volt/50hz, you will probably need an adapter for the plug.

## Souvenirs, Museums, Theaters, etc.

SRAS provides an excellent and up-to-date guide to Warsaw: <http://srasstudents.org/region/warsaw/>

## General Health and Safety

### Safety

Warsaw is generally safe, but street crime does occur and tourists can be targeted. Petty crime is particularly common near establishments favored by foreigners and on public transportation. Avoid walking alone after dark, and take normal precautions; don’t flash cash, don’t dress ostentatiously, etc.

The Embassy also recommends that you change your route and routine frequently, and that you pay close attention to your surroundings.

## Medical Care and Medications

Leave a copy of your insurance information at home with a person empowered to make medical decisions on your behalf (parent, guardian, other named individual).

Keep a copy of your insurance card with you at all times.

Inform CLI staff immediately if a medical situation occurs.

Emergency assistance is available 24/7.

**Bring any and all prescription medications with you.**

You do not need to bring common over-the-counter products, like cold medicine or vitamins. There are easily available in Warsaw.

## Drinking Water

The Polish government guarantees that tap water in Warsaw is safe, but it is not recommended to drink it. It is recommended to drink bottled water or water that has been boiled.

## Fitness

There are numerous gyms and pools available for your use throughout Warsaw at your expense. For more information on health and fitness in Warsaw consult Slowianka Language School or CLI staff, or consult section 7 of the SRAS Warsaw City Guide: <https://srasstudents.org/sras-guide-living-warsaw/>

## Personal illness

In case of personal illness, contact your resident director or your local health contact. (See contact pages at the beginning of the book. Your resident director or health contact will accompany you to the doctor's office.

The emergency room recommended to most Americans to go to in Warsaw is the ER at Medcover Hospital:

ER Carolina Medical Center

Address: 78 Pory St.

Medcover Hospital

Address: 5 Rzeczypospolitej Ave

## Emergency health care

If you need emergency health attention, call an ambulance, then call your resident director or local health contact. All numbers are indicated on the "Important Contacts" page at the beginning of the book.

## Natural disasters, civil unrest, and public health crises

In case of natural disasters, civil unrest, or public health crisis, you may be required to evacuate. Follow the following steps:

1. Contact your resident director or local health contact for instructions.
2. If you cannot make contact by phone, e-mail or smartphone app, gather your belongings and proceed to the primary evacuation location.
3. If the primary evacuation location is unsafe, proceed to the secondary evacuation location.

## Evacuation locations

- Primary evacuation location: To be discussed in orientation
- Secondary evacuation location: To be discussed in orientation

## APPENDIX A – Detailed safety and security

Your safety and security abroad begins with intentional preparation prior to your departure. This handbook has outlined a number of these preparations already, including storing important phone numbers and contact information to take with you and being prepared ahead of time for potential emergencies. In this section, you will learn a little about the steps ASU takes to maximize the safety of our study abroad programs, as well as steps you should follow to take your safety and security into your own hands.

### Pre-Departure Preparation

#### ASU Risk Monitoring

The ASU Study Abroad Office (CLI) uses various sources of information to assess risk pertaining to overseas study, including in areas of political or social unrest, terrorism, and the threat and actions of war. These sources include, but are not limited to, the following:

- U.S. Department of State (DOS) - the Study Abroad Office monitors U.S. Department of State travel advisories and warnings and regular consults the DOS Country-Specific Information to identify known risks in all ASU study abroad program locations.
- iJET – the Study Abroad Office receives helpful, timely, and actionable intelligence information from this third-party travel risk management company.
- Concur – ASU’s enterprise travel software provides the Study Abroad Office with robust health, safety and security information about every country around the world.
- Overseas Security Advisory Council (OSAC) - ASU is a member of OSAC, a division of the Bureau of Diplomatic Security in the U.S. Department of State. This gives us access to daily international news digests, as well as a direct line of contact to the U.S. Department of State’s regional security analysts.
- ASU Study Abroad Health and Safety Committee - Representatives from the Office of the Provost, General Counsel, and Risk and Emergency Management regularly review study abroad programs in locations of concern, advising CLI on issues related to travel in risky locations.
- PULSE – ASU coordinates with this consortium of security professionals from more than 50 other institutions.

#### Student Safety Precautions

- Prior to your departure, register for the state department [Smart Traveler Enrollment Program \(STEP\)](#). This free service is specifically geared toward students living or traveling in



a foreign country. STEP allows you to enter information about any upcoming trips abroad so that the Department of State can better assist you in an emergency. Also, by providing your email address, you will be added to a consular listserv to receive local security updates related to road closures, transportation strikes, civil unrest, etc.

- Review travel websites, consular reports, and the [Department of State Country Information](#) before traveling. Be mindful that a normally peaceful place can erupt in violence due to protests, elections, or other current events. Public opinion about Americans can change quickly around the world depending on current events and U.S. actions, so keep up on what is going on around your region of the world and back home in the U.S.
- Inquire with the U.S. Consulate before you leave home or as you enter a large city about any local unrest or for advice about areas to avoid.
- If you have the opportunity to travel during your program, e-mail your travel itinerary and details to your Faculty Director and to your Study Abroad Office International Coordinator. If you realize that you will not be back at the time stated on your itinerary or if you get stuck somewhere, contact your Faculty Director and, if applicable, your host family, and inform them of the situation. If necessary, call the Study Abroad Office or the Study Abroad Emergency Hotline.

## Your Travel Safety

ASU takes all reasonable steps to help students be safe during their study abroad program. However, the most important person responsible for keeping safe is you, the student.

- You are responsible for reviewing the safety information provided to you by ASU and your program leaders, providers, and host institutions.
- You are responsible for managing the advice provided by local staff about how to stay safe abroad, particularly when on your own.
- You are responsible for any poor choices you make that may jeopardize your health or safety, or the health and safety of those around you.

## While You Are Abroad

It is important to be cognizant of your surroundings and to understand that your host culture might be drastically different than your own. Both before you leave and once you arrive in your program's location, your program leaders will facilitate an orientation, which will offer tips and suggestions for staying safe in your particular location. Though you will often be traveling as part of a group, we hope that you will find time to travel independently, whether that be before, during, or after the official program dates. In this section, we include general safety advice to prepare you in advance for your time abroad.

## Personal Safety

- Be informed. Watch and learn what the locals are doing, and follow their lead. If you have questions pertaining to safety issues in your host country, ask your Faculty Director or Program Assistant.
- Learn the local equivalent to "911" in your host country.
- Exercise extreme caution when swimming abroad, particularly in developing countries where emergency services may not be readily available. In locations that experience heavy seasonal rains, currents can rapidly change in strength and speed. Swim only at designated

beaches with clear warning systems, and never swim alone. Swim between the flags only where a lifeguard is present and heed all warning signs/flags. Never consume alcohol before or during swimming activities.

- Each ASU study abroad program will be a little different, but in all cases, keep your passport, credit cards, and travel documents in a safe place. Depending on the situation and your program leader's advice, this might mean keeping these items in a money belt or inside pouch. In other situations, it may be safer to keep these items in a hotel safe and carry copies of these documents instead. If you are unsure, ask your program leaders.
- When traveling on your own, try not to arrive at an unknown town late at night, especially if you haven't made arrangements for spending the night. Make sure you have a reservation before arriving at a hotel or hostel because space can be limited.
- Avoid demonstrations. In many countries around the world, demonstrations occur frequently (sometimes without warning) and can escalate into violence. You are best advised to avoid any demonstration that you may come across while traveling abroad – better to be safe than to be caught in a violent protest (or a violent response from local authorities).
- If traveling on your own before or after your program, be sure to reference the [CLI website](#) for tips on safe housing abroad.

## Safety Tips

- Be aware of your surroundings at all times! Anything that could distract your attention (someone asking the time, asking directions, spilling something on you, etc.) is an opportunity for theft.
- Always have everything of value (passport, money, important documents, etc.) on your person in a money belt or inside pouch, and never leave your bags unattended. *Do not carry your passport or large amounts of money in your purse or backpack.*
- When sleeping on a train, keep your backpack by you and wrap the strap around your arm or leg.
- Be especially careful in crowds where pickpockets are likely to gather.
- Leave any expensive or irreplaceable jewelry at home (USA) as well as any other items you would be devastated to lose. Avoid wearing expensive jewelry or clothing, and try not to provide any overt indication of wealth (including a visible smart phone).
- Be cautious of anyone asking you for money. Giving money is a personal decision, but use common sense. If you are in an uncomfortable situation, say “no” forcefully and leave.
- Follow the advice of local and international authorities.
- Avoid the vicinity of any public demonstrations.
- Avoid overnight travel by road.
- Avoid travel to any location where the U.S. government has restricted or forbidden U.S. government personnel from visiting.
- Walk with a purpose; try to avoid using maps while walking around – prepare your route before you begin your journey.
- Do not be tied/chained to your smart phone – Look up from your phone, make eye contact, note driver, car, be aware of the logistics, people meeting you, where you are going etc.;

- Do not accept rides or drinks from strangers.
- Travel with someone, whenever possible – avoid walking around alone in an unfamiliar environment, especially after dark.
- Do not be complacent (even if you have been there before, know everyone etc.) - treat each trip as if your first, be aware of surroundings, know your plans for logistics, etc.;
- Consider removing any banking apps from your smart phone (consider also removing any passwords or other sensitive information stored on your phone).
- Consider editing your contact list in your phone (if using personal phone) in case of a lost or stolen phone.

## Road Safety

Traffic accidents are a leading cause of death of Americans abroad, particularly among college students. Contrary to popular belief, this is not just a risk of the developing world

- 85% of fatal crashes occur in industrialized countries, according to the Association of Safe International Road Travel (ASIRT). Travelers can minimize their risk by assessing the road culture in travel areas and implementing safety precautions before traveling by road.

ASIRT suggests that travelers:

- Select the safest form of transportation in the travel area
- Avoid late-night road travel in countries with poor safety records and/or mountainous terrain
- Understand how seasonal hazards affect road conditions
- Know the dates of local holidays (when road accident rates rise) Additional

Suggestions for pedestrians are:

- Be aware of traffic patterns in the travel area (they may be very different from those in the U.S.)
- Be especially alert at intersections
- Wear reflective clothing if jogging at dusk or dawn (especially in locales where jogging may be uncommon)
- Do not walk where pedestrians cannot easily be seen
- Remember that most road fatalities are pedestrians
- Avoid hitchhiking

Additional suggestions for passengers are:

- Avoid riding with a driver who appears intoxicated, irrational, or over-tired
- Always ride in the back seat of a taxicab
- Wear seat belts whenever possible

While many travelers may be tempted to rent cars, mopeds, or motorbikes during their time abroad, they often do so without regard to the risks of driving in a country whose rules of the road are unfamiliar.

Although it may seem fun or convenient to travel this way, ASU strongly recommends against students renting or driving any kind of motorized vehicle abroad.

Rest assured that your program leaders carefully consider road safety when determining modes of transportation to/from any program activities. Road travel in some developing countries poses additional road risks. Public transportation in some areas may consist of overcrowded, overweight, and top-heavy minivans or buses. Taxis may not appear to be in good condition, and drivers may or may not be licensed. Sidewalks may or may not be lit, or exist at all.

More information about safe road travel is available on the [ASU website](#).

## Water Safety<sup>i</sup>

River and ocean currents have the potential to be swift and dangerous. There may be no lifeguards or signs warning of dangerous beaches. It is critical that you exercise extreme caution when swimming abroad, particularly in developing countries where emergency services may not be readily available. In locations that experience heavy seasonal rains, currents can rapidly change in strength and speed. Oftentimes individuals from non-coastal areas lack experience in assessing ocean currents for riptides and other water hazards related to coastal life. When possible, swim at designated beaches with clear warning systems. Swim between the flags only where a lifeguard is present, and never swim alone. You should not consume alcohol before or during swimming activities. If you are unsure which locations you should avoid, ask your program leaders.

Consider the following in order to keep safe:

- Be clear about your swimming abilities
- Stay in areas designated by program leaders
- Heed all warning signs/flags
- Do not swim in unfamiliar bodies of water or at isolated beaches
- Never swim alone
- Never swim while under the influence of alcohol or drugs
- Never dive head-first
- Check local information for details of tides, currents, and pollution
- Rip currents and undertows can be very common at many beaches
- Do not swim where there are no lifeguards present, whenever possible.
- Check for possible hazards from jellyfish, sea urchins, coral, sea snakes, sharks, and venomous fish. Saltwater crocodiles live in coastal estuaries in many countries.
- Human sewage and animal feces make some beaches no-go areas for swimming or even wading
- If you find yourself unable to reach shore, wave your arms and yell for assistance

**How to Avoid and Survive Rip Currents<sup>ii</sup>:** Rip currents are particularly dangerous for weak or non-swimmers. Rip current speeds are typically 1-2 feet per second. However, speeds as high as 8 feet per second have been measured; this is faster than an Olympic swimmer. Thus, rip currents can sweep even the strongest swimmer out to sea. The following tips will help you swim safely.

When at the beach:



- Whenever possible, swim at a lifeguard-protected beach
- Never swim alone
- Learn how to swim in the surf. It is not the same as swimming in a pool or lake
- Be cautious at all times, especially when swimming at unguarded beaches. If in doubt, do not go out!
- Obey all instructions and orders from lifeguards. Lifeguards are trained to identify potential hazards. Ask a lifeguard about the conditions before entering the water. This is part of their job.
- Stay at least 100 feet away from piers and jetties. Permanent rip currents often exist alongside these structures.
- Consider using polarized sunglasses when at the beach. They will help you to spot signatures of rip currents by cutting down glare and reflected sunlight off the ocean's surface.
- Pay especially close attention to children and the elderly when at the beach. Even in shallow water, wave action can cause loss of footing.

If caught in a rip current:

- Remain calm to conserve energy and think clearly
- Never fight the current
- Think of it like a treadmill that cannot be turned off; instead, you need to step to the side
- Swim out of the current in a direction following the shoreline. When out of the current, swim at an angle -- away from the current -- towards shore.
- If you are unable to swim out of the rip current, float or calmly tread water. When out of the current, swim towards shore.
- If you are still unable to reach shore, draw attention to yourself by waving your arm and yelling for help

If you see someone in trouble, do not become a victim too:

- Get help from a lifeguard.
- If a lifeguard is not available, have someone call 9-1-1 or the local emergency number
- Throw the rip current victim something that floats -- a lifejacket, a cooler, an inflatable ball
- Yell instructions on how to escape
- Remember, many people drown while trying to save someone else from a rip current

## Safety and Diversity

The CLI is proud to send a diverse population of ASU student ambassadors abroad, but we want you to recognize that certain groups of people may be treated much differently in a foreign culture than in the US. Be aware of how you identify yourself or are identified (women, religious affiliation, LGBTQIA, race, etc.), and educate yourself as to appropriate behaviors in your host country. Find out what non-verbal messages (eye contact, tone, gestures, dress) to avoid, and strive to blend in and be discreet.

Always socialize in pairs or groups, be aware of your surroundings, and have the phone number and enough money for a taxi home.

If you are verbally hassled on the street, doing anything but ignoring it may provoke the situation. If you feel harassed and ignoring does not help, if you are touched, or if your safety is threatened, it may be appropriate to yell out, defend yourself, and inform the local authorities and your program leaders. Again, your program leaders will cover issues relating to safety and diversity at both your pre-departure and on-site orientations.

Additional advice for various diverse populations is available on the [CLI website](#).

## Compliance with Local and National Laws Abroad

Students must comply with local rules and expectations as with national laws. Most host countries have laws similar to the laws governing the U.S., and law-abiding students need have no fears. However, law enforcement and court procedures may differ sharply, and students should not assume that offenses largely ignored in the U.S. are also taken lightly abroad. Some laws (often drug laws) are more strictly enforced for foreigners than they are for locals, and harsh penalties often govern drug possession and trade. American students may be particularly vulnerable to accusations. Those who sell drugs to Americans are often those who inform. Punishment for drug offenses that may be considered minor by U.S. law may be as severe abroad as life in prison or death!

## Make Copies of Important Documents

One more way to help protect your security prior to departure is to make copies of your important documents including your passport, visa (if applicable), credit and debit cards, your CISI insurance card, and any other necessary travel documents. Leave one set of these copies at home with a loved one, and take one set with you in case you lose one of your important documents.

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i Water Safety information from Northwestern University and the University of California Education Abroad Program. ii Additional Water Safety information from [http://www.weather.com/activities/recreation/boatandbeach/ripcurrents\\_avoid.html](http://www.weather.com/activities/recreation/boatandbeach/ripcurrents_avoid.html)