

El Salvador Immersion Experience - May 2013

Background and Security Report

February 21, 2013

The Country

El Salvador borders the Pacific Ocean between Guatemala and Honduras. With a population of approximately 5.8 million people, it is the most densely populated nation in Central America and is undergoing rapid industrialization. The annual income of an average Salvadoran household is \$5,800 and underemployment is a significant problem.



El Salvador has a complex history of civil war (1977-1992) that pitted the right wing military government against the FMLN, a coalition of four leftist and one Communist guerilla group. The Catholic Church found itself caught in the middle. Archbishop Oscar Romero was vocal in his criticism of the government and, as a result, Romero and numerous other church leaders were assassinated by the Salvadoran military which was supported by the United States. This history has permanently shaped the culture of the Salvadoran people and it is impossible to visit there without feeling the impact these events have made.

Safety

In recent years, there have been increased concerns about the safety and security of El Salvador as well as several other Central American countries. Indeed, recent statistics show that El Salvador has an annual murder rate of 69.2 per 100,000, the second highest rate in the world. For the sake of comparison, here is a short list of other countries with their corresponding annual homicide rates per 100,000 people: Honduras – 91.6, Jamaica – 52.2, South Africa – 31.8, Mexico – 22.7, United States – 4.8 (New Orleans – 57.6, Cleveland 18.6).

On January 23, 2013, The U.S. State Department issued a “Travel Warning” for El Salvador. According to the State Department website, “Travel Warnings are issued when long-term, protracted conditions that make a country dangerous or unstable lead the State Department to recommend that Americans avoid or consider the risk of travel to that country.” While most State Department warnings recommend that U.S. citizens “avoid non-essential travel” to a country, the recent warning about El Salvador DOES NOT include this directive. Rather, the State Department recommends that U.S. citizens be aware of the prevalence of crime and think carefully about how to minimize this risk while traveling. (The warning is included at the end of this report.)

Security Analysis

It is important to look for balance in the media stories, the crime data, and insights from recent visitors to El Salvador. In order to determine the actual security situation for those visiting El Salvador as tourists and volunteers, the following points should be considered:

- From the reports we have obtained from our partner COAR, other organizations that bring visitors to El Salvador, and individuals who have visited El Salvador recently, the security situation has not changed or worsened from recent years that we have visited the country.
- We had a conversation with the Chief Consul in the American Citizens Service Unit in the U.S. Embassy in El Salvador. The Consul indicated that:
 - The travel warning was not triggered by any recent events. Crime in the cities has been pervasive for several years and this warning has been coming for some time.
 - Relationships with local people, group travel, and increased security greatly reduce the risk of crime.
 - The violence that does take place in El Salvador is largely a product of drug trafficking and gang activity. It is prudent for travelers to stay clear of areas with heavy gang activity.
- From many reports, it seems that the homicide rate is actually declining. "In 2011, the country registered a homicide rate of 69.2 per 100,000, according to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. A controversial gang truce, brokered in March 2012, has been credited with bringing a 40 percent drop in the homicide rate in 2012." (<http://www.miamiherald.com/2013/02/12/3230226/us-crime-reduction-program-comes.html#storylink=cpy>)

Community Partner

Over the past few years, John Carroll has had a relationship with the COAR (Comunidad de Oscar Arnulfo Romero) Children's Village which was founded in 1980 by Fr. Ken Myers, a Catholic priest from Cleveland, Ohio. The civil war created large numbers of refugees and orphans. On his visits to the crowded refugee camps in San Salvador in late 1979, Fr. Ken saw children with no supervision, no one to make sure they were fed, no one to make sure they had a safe place to sleep in the camps. Fr. Ken solicited funds to build houses for the children, a school, and a clinic and the "Children's Village" was born.

Over the years COAR has received groups of visitors from U.S. churches, high schools, and colleges to interact with the children and learn about the people and history of El Salvador. John Carroll has had a productive relationship with COAR over the past several years. However, because of the recent travel warning COAR has had to reevaluate their position on bringing groups to visit. This year, COAR was scheduled to receive 4 groups. On Friday, February 8th, we were sent the following e-mail from the director of COAR:

Dear Ted,

In light of the US State Department's Travel Warning to El Salvador issued on January 23, 2013, COAR must cancel your trip planned for May 2013. As we have discussed, despite the Travel Warning, security conditions for groups that would visit COAR in 2013 do not seem to be any different than conditions in years past. However, we think that the most prudent action for COAR to take is to observe conditions in El Salvador for six months. If there seems to be no increased security threats to service and solidarity groups like ours, we plan to resume hosting visitors COAR in 2014. We know that this may cause great inconvenience to you. We will work with you to find alternate travel partners within El Salvador. We appreciate the hard work, courage, and generosity of spirit that go into organizing these types of groups. We are fully committed to supporting solidarity between the COAR community and El

Salvador and North Americans. We hope that as conditions in El Salvador continue to evolve you will continue to consider COAR as a partner in your solidarity work.

Sincerely,

Mary K. Stevenson

Executive Director, COAR Peace Mission, Inc.

After several conversations with other organizations that bring student groups to El Salvador (including CRISPAZ, The Center for Global Education at Augsburg College, and International Partners in Mission), it was discovered that these organizations did not see any problem with continuing to bring groups into the country, regardless of the travel warning. They all expressed the same sentiment that the situation in El Salvador is no worse than it has been in the past several years, and, in fact, it may be better. Please see the CRISPAZ statement of safety attached at the end of this report.

As a result, we have decided to work with a new partner who would be willing to facilitate our group visit to El Salvador.

New Community Partner

Our new partner is CRISPAZ, an organization with offices in El Salvador and Cincinnati, Ohio. CRISPAZ was founded in 1984 and has hosted hundreds of delegations to the country since that time. The following is information from their website (<http://www.crispaz.org/index.html>):

Mission Statement:

CRISPAZ is a faith-based organization dedicated to building bridges of solidarity between the Church of the poor and marginalized communities in El Salvador and communities in the US and other countries through mutual accompaniment, striving together for peace, justice, sustainability, and human liberation.

CRISPAZ is politically non-partisan, committed to nonviolence and supportive of the faith journeys of one another.

Vision:

CRISPAZ will realize its mission by facilitating global relationships and South-North learning opportunities that promote personal, spiritual and social transformation through solidarity and mutual accompaniment with the people of El Salvador.

Our Values:

Accompaniment, Empowerment, Justice, Liberation, Mutuality, Nonviolence, Peace, Solidarity

“El Salvador Encounter” is a faith-based delegation experience where participants learn from the Salvadoran people about their lives, histories and hopes for the future. Encounters are 7 to 10 days long and offer the opportunity to explore a different reality while focusing on a theme chosen by the group. Participants learn directly from the Salvadorans about issues such as the impact of war, neo-liberal economics, U.S. foreign policy and a tradition of liberating faith.

The focus of the El Salvador Encounter program is not only to develop a greater knowledge of El Salvador as a whole, but also to develop an understanding of the people and to build relationships. The El Salvador Encounter program is sponsored by CRISPAZ. We have been leading tours and seminars to El Salvador since 1985. Our in-country staff can organize a delegation to meet the needs and interests of your group.

CRISPAZ was chosen because of their long history in El Salvador, their integration into the communities they visit, and positive reviews from others who have worked with the organization. They also seemed to be most able to facilitate an experience which would be similar to the experience we had planned at COAR. We will be able to work with them extensively to plan a new itinerary for the group. A tentative itinerary, provided by CRISPAZ, is attached at the end of this report.

Security Precautions

At John Carroll, we want to provide the safest experience possible for our students during immersion experiences. We realize that the media attention given to violence in El Salvador can easily cause concern for participants and family members. John Carroll groups travelling to El Salvador will follow a number of safety precautions in order to maximize the security of our students. These precautions are as follows:

1. During our stay, we are under the leadership and supervision of CRISPAZ, founded in 1984. We will do no activities apart from their guidance and supervision. A CRISPAZ representative is with the group at all times. Participants will always remain together as a group. At no time will participants be taken into a known dangerous area. Exploring the streets will not be part of the itinerary.
2. CRISPAZ has hosted hundreds of delegations to El Salvador since 1984. CRISPAZ has already had close to 115 delegates in 9 groups come to El Salvador in 2013 without any security issues. In 2010 and 2011 they hosted 32 delegations and had no safety issues whatsoever.
3. Our group will fly into the San Salvador airport and will be met by the trip facilitators. We will travel immediately to our location by a chartered bus.
4. CRISPAZ uses only one company for transportation, which is properly certified every year, for this service. They have well maintained up to date micro buses so as to avoid breakdown anywhere. They are all air-conditioned to avoid having the windows open at any time while driving anywhere.
5. In San Salvador, participants stay at a gated guesthouse that has a CRISPAZ representative present, whose contact information is provided prior to the trip. For the rural portion of the immersion, our group will stay in Arcatao, a community that CRISPAZ has had a relationship with for many years and has been free from violence. Arcatao is a three hour drive from San Salvador, which will be conducted during daylight hours with a CRISPAZ representative. We will be residing at a Jesuit retreat house in Arcatao.
6. If the security condition of El Salvador deteriorates before the immersion experience and/or the US State Department issues a different travel warning recommending against travel, we will reevaluate if the group should travel to El Salvador. In addition, if a security situation were to develop during our trip, we would take the appropriate action to remove the group from the country.



Conclusion

We hope that this report will give a rationale for our confidence about the safety of the El Salvador immersion experience. As with any travel, there are always risks and it is impossible for John Carroll to guarantee absolute safety. Each participant must decide if he/she is comfortable with the level of risk. Please feel free to contact us if you have any questions about the program or the security situation.

Submitted by:

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CRISPAZ *El Salvador Encounter*

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Dear CRISPAZ participants,

On January 23, 2013, the US State Department issued a travel warning for El Salvador. It is important to note that this is unfortunately nothing new and it is only a warning not a prohibition. Having said that, the CRISPAZ staff in El Salvador along with many other organizations is frankly miffed as to the timing of this release. There has been no specific incident or any negative change in the situation to trigger its release. On the contrary, 2012 was a year in which we had a significant decrease in the levels of violence, particularly in homicides. To not mention this we feel is very irresponsible. Using the data from 2010 and 2011, which by the way is correct, to justify the warning for 2013 does not represent the current reality of El Salvador at all.

In CRISPAZ's assessment, we do agree with the US State Department that the violence that does occur is in no way targeted towards US citizens. The warning, however, fails to mention or elaborate on that as well as the fact that the 22 US citizens who are mentioned and who have unfortunately lost their lives since 2010 are in fact Salvadorans who also have US citizenship. We commend the US State department for not differentiating in this case.

Crispaz has already had close to 115 delegates come to El Salvador through 9 delegations in 2013 without any security issues. In fact, Crispaz has been blessed with little more than camera theft over close to 30 years of hosting groups in El Salvador. While no program can guarantee the safety of their participants, CRISPAZ has always placed participant's safety as its top priority. Thanks be to God, our track record speaks for itself in 2010 and 2011 we hosted 32 delegations and had no issues of safety whatsoever. This is in large part due to our taking each participants safety very seriously and having taken a number of steps to ensure everyone's safety.

CRISPAZ provides the following safety measures:

Housing: Participants stay at an enclosed guesthouse with a CRISPAZ representatives present, whose contact information is provided prior to the trip. Rural stays are arranged in communities that we have related to for many years and have been free from violence.

Office: So as to avoid attracting attention, CRISPAZ's office is in a residential neighborhood where there are other offices. This area is not isolated and there is coincidentally a police station a few blocks away.

Transportation: CRISPAZ uses only one company, which is properly certified every year, for this service. They have well maintained up to date micro buses so as to avoid breakdown anywhere. They are all air conditioned to avoid having the windows open at any time while driving anywhere.

Program: A CRISPAZ representative is with the group at all times. Participants will always remain together as a group. At no time will participants be taken into a known dangerous area.

The Executive Director is in constant contact with the CRISPAZ delegation leader throughout the time the group is in El Salvador and accompanies the group at times during its visit.

Several members of the board of the directors of CRISPAZ led delegation during these years and would be willing to provide you with any additional verification that you would need to confirm that your visit to El Salvador will be a safe one.

I have personally accompanied a delegation from my Parish St. John the Baptist Church in Harrison, Ohio to El Salvador through CRISPAZ every year over the past 10 years and have never encountered any safety concerns. This is because the safety of all delegations is the primary focus of our staff in El Salvador.

The following delegations traveled to El Salvador and returned home safely in 2010, 2011 and 2012. As well as 9 delegations in January of 2013

2010	2011	2012	2013
University of San Diego	Fordham University	Fordham University	Fordham University
Villa Angela St. Joseph Hig	University of Virginia	U of Dayton	Dominican University of California
Spring Hill College	Holy Names University	U of San Diego	U of Dayton
Boston College STM	University of Dayton	St. John the Baptist	Union Theological Seminary
University of Dayton	University of San Diego	Luther College	U of San Diego
Brebeuf Preparatory Scho	Equal Exchange	Spring Hill	University of Scranton, Staff & Faculty
St. John the Baptist	St. John the Baptist Church	Boston College STM	St. Catherine University (all women)
Santa Clara Business Scho	Spring Hill College	Brebeuf College Prep.	Luther College high School Regina, Canada
Seattle University	Boston College STM	United Church of Christ, Elyria OH	St. John the Baptist Church
Xavier University	Our Lady of the Good Council	Loyola Maryland	
Loyola Maryland Universit	UCC Church	Saint Ignatius Prep. College	
Pontifical North American	Xavier University	Equal Exchange	
St. Ignatius Preparatory Sc	Loyola Maryland	SCU	
Covenant United Method	Saint Ignatius preparatory Sc	30th Anniversary Sanctuary delegation	
Santa Clara University	Santa Clara University		
	St. Michaels Fort Loramie		
	Villa Angela Saint Joseph Hig		

Thank you for continuing the work with CRISPAZ in planning your visit to El Salvador.



Donald J. Meyer J.

Chair, CRISPAZ board



John Carroll University

May 22-29, 2013

Delegation Leader:

Delegation Organizers:

Participants: 12 - Guesthouse: (Near the University of El Salvador)

Wednesday, May 22

- 12:06pm Welcome to El Salvador!!!! UA1660 flight arrives
1:00pm Leave for Santiago Nonualco
1:30pm Arrive at Santiago Nonualco and visit the place where the four U.S. church women were assassinated in 1980
Lunch at Santiago Nonualco with food prepared by the guesthouse
3:30pm Arrive at the guesthouse, settle in
- Down time
5:00pm Orientation with CRISPAZ Delegation Facilitator
6:00pm Dinner at the guesthouse
7:00pm Learn about CRISPAZ mission with Executive Director Francisco Mena,
8:00pm Short reflection about first impressions of El Salvador

Thursday, May 23

- 8:00am Breakfast at the guesthouse
9:00am Learn about the issue of emigration with the organization [COFAMIDE](#) the Committee of Family Members of Migrants who have Died or Disappeared, at the guesthouse
10:30am Meeting with the artisans of El Salvador Craft. Learn about their struggle as artisans
Chance to buy fairly-traded crafts, at CRISPAZ office
12:30pm Lunch at CRISPAZ office with some of the artisans and staff
- Down time
3:30pm Visit [Fe y Alegría School](#) in la Chacra to speak with teachers and students about their work the youth in risk in this marginalized urban community work with youth at risk and talk to students
6:30pm Dinner at guesthouse
7:00pm Group reflection and **campo orientation**

Friday, May 24

- 8:00am Breakfast at the guesthouse
9:00am Visit the Divine Providence (*Hospitalito*), place where Mons. Romero lived during his time as Archbishop, and where he was shot and killed
10:30am Leave for the Arcatao community in the province of Chalatenango (drive for 2 hours)
12:30pm Lunch at Bety's, a local eatery, in Guarjila (rural town)
1:30pm Leave for Arcatao
2:30pm Arrive at Arcatao, welcome by member of the community!
Settle in the retreat center
Tour of the community, visit the sanctuary dedicated to the martyrs of the community
6:00pm Dinner at the retreat center

"We will be spending the nights of the 24th, 25th & 26th in the retreat center at the community of Arcatao"

CRISPAZ

El Salvador Encounter 2013



Saturday, May 25

- 6:30am Breakfast with at the center
- 7:00am Leave for a hike to the Tatus (this is an all morning hike!), with members of the community
- 12:30pm Lunch at the retreat center with members of the community
- 2:30pm Visit the artisans shop
- 4:00pm Soccer game!
- 6:30pm Dinner at the retreat center
- 7:30pm Conversation with youth group from the Catholic parish

Sunday, May 26

- 7:00am Breakfast at the retreat center
- 8:00am Attend to Mass at the Catholic church
- 9:30am Conversation with the Community Council at Casa Parroquial
- 12:30pm Lunch at the retreat center
- Spend the afternoon with a family (in groups of 2 or 3)
- 6:00pm Dinner with the host family at their home
- Return to the retreat center
- 8:00pm Group reflection

Monday, May 27

- 7:30am Breakfast at the retreat center
- 8:30am Visit a rural public school, etc.
- 10:00am Leave for San Salvador
- 1:00pm Arrive in San Salvador
- Lunch at the guesthouse
- Down time
- 4:00pm Visit the UCA 's Centro Monseñor Romero museum and Rose garden dedicated to the Jesuit Martyrs and their two women collaborators (mother and daughter)
- Time to go to the bookstore and/or souvenir store afterwards
- 6:00pm Dinner at guesthouse
- 7:30pm Group reflection

Tuesday, May 28

- 8:00am Breakfast at the guesthouse
- 9:00am Visit [CoMadres](#), Committee of the Mothers of the Disappeared, to learn about the history of the organization, their struggle for human rights and justice, before during the war
- 11:00am Visit the Monument to the Truth and Memory at the Cuscatlán Park, dedicated to the civilian victims of the civil war
- Time for personal or group reflection at the park
- 12:00pm Lunch at Nelly's eatery
- 2:30pm Meeting with members of Women Transforming -*Mujeres Transformando*, an organization that does outreach to report abuse experienced by those employed at *Maquilas* in Export Processing Zones (EPZ)
- 4:00pm Return to guesthouse
- 6:00pm Dinner at guesthouse
- 7:00pm Group final reflection

CRISPAZ El Salvador Encounter 2013



Wednesday, May 29

8:00am Breakfast at guesthouse
10:00am Leave for the Airport
1:01pm UA flight 352 departs

Safe travels

****Please remember that the activities may slightly change during the week, but with just a little bit of flexibility and patience you will have a great time!!!!****

Contact Information

- Alexis Parker (503) 7885-9554
(Delegations Coordinator)
- Francisco Mena Ugarte (503) 7039-5323
(Executive Director) (503) 7797-7701
- CRISPAZ (503) 2256-1275
- Alexa's guesthouse (503) 7885-1951

Travel Warning

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Bureau of Consular Affairs

El Salvador

January 23, 2013

The Department of State has issued this Travel Warning to inform U.S. citizens about the security situation in El Salvador.

Tens of thousands of U.S. citizens safely visit El Salvador each year for study, tourism, business, and volunteer work. However, crime and violence are serious problems throughout the country. In 2011, El Salvador had the second highest murder rate in the world: 71 per 100,000 people (by comparison, the murder rate in Massachusetts, with a similar geographical area and population, was 2.6 per 100,000). In 2012, a truce between El Salvador's two principal street gangs contributed to a decline in the homicide rate. However, the sustainability of the decline is unclear, and the truce had little impact on robbery, assaults, and other violent crimes. Most of these crimes go unsolved. In March 2012, as a result of an administrative review of the security situation, Peace Corps El Salvador substantially reduced the number of its volunteers in country.

U.S. citizens do not appear to be targeted based on their nationality. However, 22 U.S. citizens have been murdered in El Salvador since January 2010. During the same time period, 230 U.S. citizens reported having their passports stolen. Armed robberies of climbers and hikers in El Salvador's national parks are common, and the Embassy strongly recommends engaging the services of a local guide certified by the national or local tourist authority when hiking in back country areas, even within the national parks. In 2000, the National Civilian Police (PNC) established a special tourist police force (POLITUR) to provide security and assistance to tourists, as well as protection for the cultural heritage of El Salvador. It has officers located in 19 tourist destinations.

A majority of serious crimes are never solved; only five of the 22 murders committed against U.S. citizens since January 2010 have resulted in convictions. The Government of El Salvador lacks sufficient resources to properly investigate and prosecute cases and to deter violent crime. The PNC is still developing into a modern and effective police force that can protect the public. While several of the PNC's investigative units have shown great promise, routine street level patrol techniques, anti-gang, and crime suppression efforts are limited.

Transnational criminal organizations conduct narcotics, arms trafficking, and other unlawful activities throughout the country and use violence to control drug trafficking routes and carry out other criminal activity. Other criminals, acting both individually and in gangs, commit crimes

such as murder-for-hire, carjacking, extortion, armed robbery, rapes, and other aggravated assaults. El Salvador, a country of roughly six million people, has hundreds of known street gangs totaling more than 20,000 members. Gangs and other criminal elements roam freely day and night, targeting affluent areas for burglaries, and gang members are quick to engage in violence if resisted.

Extortion is a particularly serious and common crime in El Salvador. Many extortion attempts are no more than random cold calls that originate from imprisoned gang members using cellular telephones, and the subsequent threats against the victim are made through social engineering and/or through information obtained about the victim's family. U.S. citizens who are visiting El Salvador for extended periods may be at higher risk for extortion demands. Hitting its peak a few years ago, extortion has dropped in the last two years; however, recent reports show that there is an increase in the level of violence associated with extortion cases, including media reports of extortion victims and witnesses being killed. Extortion attempts can be transnational in nature and can include kidnapping of victims. For example, in 2011, a 2 year old U.S. citizen was kidnapped from the home of his grandparents in El Salvador by 8 to 10 armed men. Ransom demands made to family members in both El Salvador and the United States were traced back to a local prison used exclusively to incarcerate gang members.

U.S. citizens should be vigilant of their surroundings at all times, especially when entering or exiting their homes or hotels, cars, garages, schools, and workplaces. Whenever possible, travel in groups of two or more persons. Avoid wearing jewelry, and do not carry large sums of money or display cash, ATM/credit cards, or other valuables. Avoid walking at night in most areas of El Salvador, and do not walk alone near beaches, historic ruins, or trails. Incidents of crime along roads, including carjacking, are common in El Salvador. Motorists should avoid traveling at night and always drive with their doors locked to deter potential robberies at traffic lights and on congested downtown streets. Travel on public transportation, especially buses, both within and outside the capital, is risky and not recommended. The Embassy advises official visitors and personnel to avoid using mini-buses and regular buses and to use only radio-dispatched taxis or those stationed in front of major hotels.

The location and timing of criminal activity is unpredictable. We recommend that all travelers exercise caution when traveling anywhere in El Salvador. However, certain areas of the country demonstrate higher levels of criminal activity than others. Salvadoran "departments" (a geographic designation similar to U.S. states) with homicide rates higher than the national average include:

La Paz

La Union

Santa Ana

San Miguel

San Salvador

San Vicente

Sonsonate

In addition, the following municipalities are experiencing chronic high levels of reported criminal activity:

Acajutla/Metalio
Apopa
Ilopango
La Libertad
La Union/Tamarindo Beaches
Lourdes-Colon
Mejicanos
San Francisco Gotera
San Miguel
Santa Rosa de Lima
Soyopango

For more detailed information regarding personal security, please see the State Department's Country Specific Information for El Salvador. For the latest security information, U.S. citizens traveling abroad should regularly monitor the Bureau of Consular Affairs' Web site, where the Worldwide Caution, Travel Warnings, and Travel Alerts can be found. U.S. citizens living or traveling in El Salvador are strongly encouraged to sign up for the State Department's Smart Traveler Enrollment Program (STEP) to obtain updated information on travel and security within El Salvador.

The Embassy is located on Final Boulevard Santa Elena Sur, Urbanización Santa Elena, Antiguo Cuscatlán, La Libertad, and can be reached by telephone at 011-503-2501-2999 or by fax at 011-503-2278-5522. For after-hours emergencies, please call 011-503-2501-2253. The Embassy's American Citizen Services (ACS) Unit can be reached directly by fax at 011-503-2501-6020 or by e-mail at ACSSanSal@state.gov. Travelers may register with the Consular Section of the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador through the Smart Traveler Enrollment Program (STEP). Travelers may obtain up-to-date information on security conditions by calling 1-888-407-4747 toll-free in the United States or outside the U.S. and Canada on a regular toll line at 1-202-501-4444. For information on general crime and security issues, U.S. citizens should also consult the U.S. Embassy in El Salvador. Stay up to date by bookmarking our Bureau of Consular Affairs Web site, which contains Travel Warnings and Travel Alerts as well as the Worldwide Caution. Follow us on [Twitter](#) and the [Bureau of Consular Affairs page on Facebook](#) as well. You can also download our free [Smart Traveler App](#), available through [iTunes](#) and the [Android market](#), to have travel information at your fingertips.