



TEFL Jobs in Ecuador



Country Overview

The following section provides useful, practical information about your destination country. Here you'll find tips on things like food and drink, travel safety and places to visit. This section will help prepare you for your time abroad and enable you to really get the most from your travels.

Straddling both the Northern and Southern hemispheres, Ecuador borders Peru, Colombia, and the Pacific Ocean. The country is split into four geographic regions: the Amazon, the Highlands, the Pacific Coast and the Galapagos Islands; and 22 political provinces including Pichincha, Napo, and Esmeraldas.

While Ecuador's main exports are petroleum, bananas, roses, shrimp, tuna, and cacao, the second or third largest income for the country is the money sent back by Ecuadorians who have left and are now working in Europe or North America.

Ecuador's history is far too complicated to do justice to in this guide, but it is safe to say that, with ancient artefacts going back as far as 9000 BC, this is a country with a fascinating past.

Undoubtedly one of the most important periods in the country's history started in 1526, when the Inca king Huayna Capac died and divided the Inca Empire for the first time, by leaving it to not just one, but both of his sons. In the same year the first Spaniards arrived in Ecuador, on exploratory missions under Francisco Pizarro. The two Inca brothers spent the next few years at war with each other, with Atahualpa finally claiming victory of the weakened and still-divided empire in 1532.

Pizarro was by now ready to make his move and his conquistadors spread terror among the Indian people, who believed the armour wearing, gun firing Spaniards to be almost godlike. Prepared to negotiate, Atahualpa attended a meeting as agreed with Pizarro. However, he was then captured and held to ransom for vast

amounts of gold and silver. Although this ransom was met by his people, it turned out to be a trick: he was charged with various crimes including worship of false gods and incest, and was sentenced to death. His execution on 29th August 1533 effectively brought an end to the Inca Empire and saw the start of the cross-cultural Ecuador than exists today. Quito itself was once the centre of the Inca Empire.

Basic Facts

Official Name: Republic of Ecuador

Area: 283,560 sq km (109,000 sq miles) including the Galapagos Islands

Population: 12.65 million (2001)

Capital City: Quito (population: 1.8 million)

People: Mestizo (60%), Indigenous (20%), Caucasian (15%), Black (5%)

Language(s): Spanish (official), Amerindian languages (especially Quichua/Kichwa)

Religion: Roman Catholic (95%)

Currency: US Dollar (since September 2000)

Major political parties: Partido Social Cristiano (PSC), Partido Sociedad Patriótica (PSP), PRIAN (Alvaro Noboa's party), Democrática Popular (DP), Partido Roldista Ecuatoriano (PRE), Izquierda Democrática (ID), Pachakutik.

Government: Presidential system of democracy with presidential elections held every four years.

Food and drink

The food on offer in Ecuador is as varied as its climate and geography. From the vast array of exotic fruit and vegetables, to the fresh supply of seafood from the coast, there is surely something for everyone. Buen provecho!

A couple of traditional dishes...

Ceviche: Raw or lightly cooked seafood with lemon

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Humitas: Corn batter steamed and served in corn husks
Encebollado: Soup of yellow tuna and yucca. Great for a hangover!
Locro: Soup of potatoes, cheese and milk, served with avocado
Fritada: Deep fried pork accompanied with corn, potatoes and avocado

Society and culture

The nation's cities and towns are predominately populated by people of mixed race, white, and afro-Ecuadorians, although large numbers of indigenous migrants have moved into the cities from the country. This has led to a number of typical problems such as slum areas, lack of housing and schools, unemployment and crime.

As well as the official language, Spanish, several other languages are spoken in areas with large indigenous populations. Although the primary religion is Catholicism, many communities do still practise their ancient beliefs in worshipping the earth, mountains and sun.

Due to the financial crisis of 2000, a growing number of Ecuadorians have left the country, and there are now considerably sized communities in the USA, Spain, and even Italy.

The majority of Ecuadorians are friendly, courteous and welcoming people, who are proud of their country and simply want you to enjoy it as much as they do.

Climate

Due to its many geographic differences – altitude, longitude, latitude, as well as the climatic effects of the Pacific Ocean, the Amazon basin, and the Andes – the various regions of Ecuador have extremely different climates. Therefore it is also difficult to generalise about seasons in Ecuador.

The Pacific coast has a rainy season between December and May, and a dry season from June to November, with temperatures between 23-26 degrees centigrade.

The Highlands have a cold, rainy climate from November to April and dry from May to October, with temperature between 13-18 degrees centigrade.

The Amazon region is rainy and humid between January and September, and dry October to December, with temperatures between 23-36 degrees centigrade.

The Galapagos Islands have a temperate climate with temperatures from 22 to 32 degrees centigrade.

Minor roads may become impassable in the rains.

Communications

Almost all of Ecuador, including the Galapagos, is covered by its telephone network. Calling both in and outside of the country is not complicated at all, and you can find public phones in most public buildings in the main cities. There are also call centres in the cities and smaller towns that offer a phone service at a cheaper rate, and often include fax and internet services. It is also common to find payphones in grocery stores across the country.

Public Telephone

There are three companies that provide the public phone services in Ecuador: Andinatel, Bellsouth, and Porta. Andinatel is a public company with telephone booths and 'shops' across the country, and accepts either phone cards or cash.

Bellsouth and Porta are both private companies and also have booths across the country. To use either of these services, you will need to buy a brand specific card which can be found in shops and grocery stores. As they are cellular lines, it is necessary to dial the city area code to make a call to a landline number, as listed below:

Pichincha (Quito) 02
Napo (Tena) 06
Tungurahua (Banos) 03
Imbabura (Otavalo) 06
Manabi (Canoa) 05

Internet

Internet cafés can be found all over Ecuador – the main problem will be deciding which one you prefer! Prices do vary depending both on the season and the location, with the latter factor also affecting the quality of service. For example, connection in Tena tends to be both slower and more expensive than in Quito.

Mail

Ecuador has a good postal service, although you should give at least two weeks for mail from Europe or the US to arrive. Try to wait until you are in a main city before posting mail from in country, as the service will tend to be more efficient than in the smaller towns. You may notice a lack of mail boxes in Ecuador – because of

this you will usually need to visit the post office. Always make sure they stamp your letter in front of you, to be sure that it will be sent.

Transportation

You must carry your passport (or a copy) with you at all times while travelling. Bus routes are often subject to police stops and if you don't have the correct ID they can fine you and hold you until you prove your identification.

Quito city buses

There are three types of standard bus in Quito: Especial (red) seated only, US\$0.25; Popular (light blue) seated & standing, US\$0.18; and Bus Tipo (blue) seating and standing, more comfortable, US\$0.25.

Buses usually run between 05.30am to 21.00pm. Bus drivers do not always adhere to the bus stops, stopping where they like, and are often late. They also try not to stop where you want them to, but do this calling out "Gracias" when you wish to get off. It's best not to get off the bus until it has completely stopped! Do be careful of your belongings on buses.

There's also the Trolley (Trolebus) and the Ecovay (Ecovia), the most modern and efficient services in the country. The Trole crosses Quito from north to south and back again along 10 de Agosto Avenue, while the Ecovia runs along 6 de Diciembre Avenue. These two services run from 6.00am to 10.00pm weekdays and until 12am on the weekend.

Taxis

The taxi service is generally good: the majority of cars are new and well kept, and the drivers are genuinely pleased to help tourists. Although it is illegal not to, some drivers will not have their meter on, so ensure that you ask them to put it on: "por favor, ponga el taxímetro". If they do not have one, then be sure to negotiate and agree the price prior to starting the journey. Taxis run 24 hrs and you can't miss them – they're bright yellow. Taxis in Tena are not cars, but small white pick-up trucks.

National bus services

Easy to use and the cheapest method by far, you can get to anywhere in the country using just a couple of buses. Costs will vary due to distance and quality of the service, but a fair average is \$1 per hour of travel. The main bus station in Quito, Terminal Terrestre Cumanda, is in the old town and is best reached by taxi.

Although not dangerous, it is still best to be careful with your belongings here.

Water transport

There are several places throughout the country which can only be reached in a boat; be it by sea or river. In such places you will find appropriate transport on offer, with costs varying depending on location and distance. You may find some locals who are happy to take you for free – if so, be sure to be polite and show your gratitude with a tip.

Trains

The train system in Ecuador is used more as a tourist attraction than a transport system. The route, established in the early 1900s, is one of the most difficult to operate in the world due to the huge cliffs, canyons and rivers of the Andes that it runs through. It can be hard to determine the exact departure and arrival schedules of the train and so it is important to be clear on which lines are working.

Flights

Local air companies serve airports in 12 cities across the country, with the longest internal mainland flight being up to 45 minutes. (Galapagos flights can take anywhere from an hour to three, depending how direct the route is).

Money and Budgeting

Since the economic crisis of 2000, Ecuador's traditional currency of the Sucre has been replaced by the US dollar, which is represented in US notes, and US and Ecuadorian coins.

As with many other developing countries it is best to ensure you have lots of small denomination notes (\$1 and \$5) as day to day costs will be low, especially outside the main cities, and locals won't appreciate being asked to change large notes.

12% tax is added in hostels, restaurants, supermarkets, shops etc. This tax is sometimes included in the price shown and sometimes not, so be sure to check before paying. 10% service charge is added in most restaurants and hostels. Again, be sure to check if this has been added in the price shown or not.

It is not customary to tip taxi drivers.

Travel Safety

Nowhere in the world can be described as completely safe, and Ecuador is no exception. So, it is important for you to have your wits about you and not do things abroad that you wouldn't do at home. Caught up in new and exciting surroundings, it's easy for travellers to let their guard slip, which is when most thefts occur. Try not to appear vulnerable and lost, even if you may be!

Use a hidden money belt or body pouch to carry your money, and carry a reasonable proportion of your funds in travellers' cheques, which can be refunded if necessary. When on day excursions, it is best to carry as little cash / as few cards / bags with you as possible. Think – do I really need to take all this with me? Try to avoid walking around with large sums of cash - try to take what you believe you will need and no more.

Be careful about obvious shows of wealth such as expensive jewellery, which can sometimes be easily ripped away from the body. Also be aware of scams involving groups of thieves where one might try to distract you whilst another steals, and always try to carry your rucksack on your chest where you can see it clearly. The kind of tricks thieves will use can be very elaborate so it is important that you are alert and know what can happen before you go.

The Postcards section of the online Lonely Planet guide contains very useful information on travel safety and common scams. It is important to keep these kinds of matters in perspective though and to realise that preparation matched with vigilance goes a long way towards increasing your safety whilst travelling.

Write down your travellers' cheques' serial numbers, plane ticket numbers, and important telephone numbers, bank account info etc. and leave one copy at home. Take another copy with you to use in emergencies. Do this with your passport as well. You may also want to leave these details in an email that you can access through your internet email account. i-to-i does not run projects in areas that are considered unsafe by the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

Special notes for women

Women can expect to be stared at, whistled at, or honked at by passing cars, but rarely anything more than that. You will not usually receive such attention when walking with a man. Just as Ecuadorian women have learned to completely ignore these signs of

unwanted attention, you should not answer such men – simply keep on walking as though nothing has happened.

Places to visit

Despite its small size, Ecuador has a vast array of different, interesting places to visit:

- Cotopaxi – the highest active volcano in the world!
- Montanita – a surf town on the South West coast with a lovely beach.
- Otovalo market – big market selling Ecuadorian goods.
- Mitad del Mundo – meaning the middle of the world, you are literally on the equator and can put one foot in the southern and one foot in the northern hemispheres.
- Galapagos Islands – expensive, but if you can afford it, worth the trip.
- La Isla del Plata – the poor man’s Galapagos, a lot cheaper but you can see some fantastic birds, animals and mammals here too.
- El Nariz del Diablo – this dramatic train line runs down the near vertical wall of rock known as The Devil’s Nose. Ride on the roof, watch out for the steam and soot, and wear clothes you don’t mind getting dirty!
- Cuenca – colonial city.
- Papallacta - hot springs.
- Banos – hot pools, mountain biking, waterfalls etc. NOTE: Due to the potential threat from the nearby active volcano, please check current safety recommendations.

Language

With over 425 million speakers, Spanish is the fourth most spoken language in the world, but is generally accepted as the second most useful after English.

While not essential to learn, the local people would be very impressed if you arrived able to speak a few phrases!

English	Español Kichwa
Good morning / Good day	Buenos días Alli puncha
Good afternoon	Buenas tardes Alli chisi
Good evening / Good night	Buenas noches Alli tuta
See you later / See you then	Hasta luego
See you tomorrow	Hasta mañana
Goodbye	Chao / Adiós
Please	Por favor
Many thanks	Muchas gracias Kupaychani
It’s nothing / You’re welcome	De nada

I'm sorry	Lo siento
What is your name?	Como te llamas?
	Ima shutita kanki?
My name is...	Me llamo...
	Nuka shutimi kan...
How are you?	Como esta?
I'm very good	Estoy muy bien Sumakta
Pleased to meet you	Mucho gusto
I am from...	Yo soy de...
I am a volunteer	Yo soy un voluntario
Do you speak English?	Habla Ingles?
I don't understand	No entiendo
Help me!	Ayúdenme!
Go away!	Váyase!
Thief!	Ladrón!
Yes	Si
No	No
You	Tu (Informal) / Usted (Formal)
Us	Nosotros
Here	Aquí
There	Ahí
Now	Ahora
Yesterday	Ayer
Today	Hoy
Tomorrow	Mañana
More or less	Mas o menos
I would like...	Me gustaría...
Food	Comida
Juice	Jugo
I'm a vegetarian	Soy vegetariano/a
Monday	Lunes
Tuesday	Martes
Wednesday	Miércoles
Thursday	Jueves
Friday	Viernes
Saturday	Sábado
Sunday	Domingo

Special points

Handshaking and kisses are frequent in Ecuador, usually in the following manner: man/man – shake hands; man/woman or woman/woman – normally kiss on right cheek, although just handshaking if more formal. Ecuadorians will usually greet each other, even if it is not the first time they have seen each other that day. Personal space in Ecuador can be more restricted than you

may be used to, so you may feel your space is being invaded. However, it is important to try and open yourself up to more group experiences.

Festivals and holidays

January 1* New Year's Day

January 6* Three Kings Day (a.k.a. Epiphany)

February 12 Anniversary of the Discovery of the Amazon River

Province Day (Galápagos)

February 27 National Community Spirit Day

March /April Carnival celebrated just before Lent.

Carnival is the ultimate party in the Catholic nations of Latin American. While not as extravagant in Ecuador as in other Latin American countries, celebrations here include water fights and lavish parades. In Ecuador, Carnival can best be enjoyed from Ambato, where the famous fruit and flower parade takes place, or, due to the water fights, from anywhere warm. Although the dates change annually according to the religious calendar, Carnival is always celebrated as an extended weekend prior to Ash Wednesday.

NATIONAL HOLIDAY MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

Easter and Holy Week*

Religious processions and an endless supply of fanesca (a delicious, typical stew eaten throughout the week) mark Palm Sunday, Holy Thursday, Good Friday, Holy Saturday, and Easter Sunday. While Holy Saturday is technically the only official holiday during which stores ought to be closed, which businesses are open for much of this week depends on the individual merchant. Please be advised that beaches can get packed during Holy Week.

NATIONAL HOLIDAY GOOD FRIDAY

May 1* Labour Day

Typical parades and processions fill the streets of Ecuador as workers worldwide are honoured

May 24 * Battle of Pichincha

Military and civilian parades show the nation's pride of the day in 1822 when the country's most important battle in the war for independence from Spain was fought June Corpus Cristi.

Usually celebrated on the 9th Thursday after Easter, this religious holiday/traditional harvest celebration of the highlands includes ceremonies and dancing.

June 24 Saint John the Baptist

Celebrations in Otavalo and the surrounding highland communities.

June 29 Saints Peter and Paul

Celebrations in Otavalo and the surrounding highland communities.

July 24* Simón Bolívar's Birthday

A nationwide celebration of the birthday of South America's greatest liberator.

July 25 Founder's Day, Guayaquil

Guayaquil's biggest party is underway as the city shuts down for two days to celebrate Simón Bolívar's birthday and the foundation of Ecuador's most populous city.

August 10* Quito Independence Day

September Various harvest festivals throughout the country

September 23-24 Our Lady of Mercy Festival (Latacunga)

Parades and parties follow religious processions.

October 9* Guayaquil Independence Day

Once again, Guayaquil combines holidays (Independence Day and Columbus Day) to ensure a multi-day festival.

October 12* Columbus Day

Also known as "Día de la Raza" (Day of the Race), Columbus Day celebrates the day in 1492 on which Christopher Columbus (Cristobal Colón) first set foot on American soil in what is now known as the Dominican Republic.

September 1-15 Fiesta del Yamor, an annual festival in the highland town of Otavalo.

November 1* All Saints Day

November 2* All Souls Day (a.k.a. "Day of the Dead")

All Souls Day is a day during which families visit cemeteries to dance, drink, eat, and leave flowers and other offerings for deceased friends and relatives in a convivial ceremony designed to celebrate the lives of those who have past on.

November 3* Cuenca Independence Day*

The culmination of three days of festivities, this is the final day of Cuenca's biggest annual celebration.

November 11 Latacunga Independence Day

December 6 Founder's Day, Quito

The air in Quito takes on a more festive spirit throughout the first week of December as Quiteños take in bullfights, watch parades, attend street dances, and ride around Quito atop Chivas (open-air party buses complete with live music and drinks). Also known as "Días de Quito" (Quito Days), this week, in reality, is just the opening act to a month-long gala for many.

Holiday in Quito only

December 24* Christmas Eve

December 25* Christmas Day

December 28-31 Year's End Celebrations

Starting with the Day of the Innocents, the entire nation symbolically prepares to enter a new year by burning human figurines in the streets as Quiteños end a nearly month-long party

*NATIONAL HOLIDAY

Useful websites and information resources

Websites

Foreign and Commonwealth Office www.fco.gov.uk

Ecuador Explorer www.ecuadorexplorer.com

Lonely Planet www.lonelyplanet.com

El Comercio www.elcomercio.com

Travcor www.travcour.com

Inoculations and malaria medication

We strongly recommend that you visit your GP or specialist travel clinic before you start your course of inoculations. They will give you professional advice particular to your circumstances and the latest health recommendations. You should also arrange a general health check-up before you go.

Inoculations

The following list of inoculations is based on information from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and should be used in conjunction with your doctor or travel clinic.

- Yellow Fever (recommended)
- Tetanus (recommended)
- Typhoid (recommended)
- Hepatitis A (recommended)
- Hepatitis B (sometimes recommended)
- Rabies (sometimes recommended)
- Diphtheria (sometimes recommended)

Malaria

Malaria is present in areas below 1500m. We strongly recommend that you take a course covering your entire stay. Chloroquine-resistant malaria is prevalent in the Esmeraldas province. Consult your doctor for advice.

What can you expect in Ecuador?

Salary: Approximately US\$600 per month / £300 / €440 / CAD\$640 / AU\$720 / NZ\$820 based on 8 hours per day, 5 days per week in a city, or 2 weeks working followed by 2 weeks off in the Oriente.

Accommodation: During your first week, accommodation will be provided for you in a hostel. For those working in a city school, the school will then assist you in finding an apartment for the remainder of your stay. For those working in the Oriente, accommodation and food will be provided as well as a transfer to the oil company camp.

Arrival: You will be met at the Airport and taken to your accommodation. The next day you will have an orientation to

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Ecuador and then you will be taken to the centre for training. The practical training lasts for 2 weeks.

Locations: The majority of schools are in Quito and at oil company camps in the Oriente (jungle). However there are also schools in other cities such as Cuenca, Ambato, Manta, Loja and Cayambe.

Contract lengths: 1 year

Departure dates: July or early August

Requirements for Ecuador

Native English speaker with British, Irish, American, Canadian, Australian or New Zealand nationality.

TEFL qualification (Online TEFL 60 included).

University degree

Aged 25+ (mature 23 / 24 year olds may be considered for the positions in Quito)

Some knowledge of Spanish - give details on your CV

Frequently asked questions about teaching in Ecuador

1. What age and level of students will I be teaching?

Students range in age from 14 year olds upwards (all adults in the Oriente), at a range of levels from beginner to advanced.

2. How many students will there be in each class?

Most classes will have 6 – 10 students in them. However, the social club classes (e.g. movie nights, cocktail classes etc.) have no size limit.

3. How long are the classes?

Classes are generally 1 hour long except for the social classes which will depend on the activity.

4. Are there any teaching resources?

Yes, teaching resources are provided. Teachers will receive a binder with activities and books for workshops.

5. Will I be teaching alone or team teaching?

Teachers will generally teach alone, although in the social clubs teachers may work together.

6. What kind of school will I be teaching in?

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A private language school.

Frequently asked questions about employment in Ecuador

1. How much will I be paid?

Approximately US\$600 per month / £300 / €440 / CAD\$640 / AU\$720 / NZ\$820 based on 8 hours per day, 5 days per week in city schools, or 2 weeks working followed by 2 weeks off in the Oriente.

Accommodation costs vary depending on where and what style of apartment you choose to rent. A usual cost would be around US\$120 – 150 per month.

Accommodation and meals are provided as part of your contract at the oil camps in the Oriente. After accommodation you can expect the cost of living to come to around US\$200 per month, although this is only a guideline and will depend on your lifestyle. As an example, a basic lunch in a local restaurant might cost US\$1.50-2 while lunch in a more expensive place (e.g. Friday's) may cost around US\$10. The fare for a bus/trolleybus in Quito is 25cents. A beer costs around 65cents per bottle, or around US\$1.20 in a pub.

2. Do I receive a bonus or flight re-imbusement?

Your return flight will be reimbursed if you complete your 1 year contract.

3. How many holiday days will I receive per year?

Holidays will be in line with school closing dates for national holidays (and those working on the oil camps have 2 weeks off for every 2 weeks worked).

4. What are my working hours?

In city schools the working hours are 8 hours per day, Monday to Friday.

In the Oriente you will work 2 weeks, followed by 2 weeks off. Your working hours during your working weeks could be any time from the morning to the evening, depending on the schedule of the workers.

5. Can I renew my contract?

Your contract may be extendable; you would need to discuss this with your school.

6. What happens if I need to break my contract?

If you do not complete your full 1 year contract you will lose your flight reimbursement and your working visa will be cancelled as will your health care.

TEFL certification

All our TEFL Jobs include the 40 hour Online TEFL course and the 20 hour Grammar and Language Awareness Module. These courses will give you the skills you need to teach English as a foreign language, so you can walk into your first TEFL classroom with the utmost confidence.

You'll be sent details of how to access your courses via email. You will have six months to complete the 40 hour course and extra time after that to complete the Grammar and Language Awareness Module. Both courses must be complete by the time you start your placement.

It's also an idea to take your TEFL certificate with you when you go. Some placements request it – and even if they don't it's always handy to have it with you.

It's not uncommon for applicants to desire extra qualifications to supplement their Online TEFL certification and further develop their skills. That's why we offer a range of specialist certificates that will help you tailor your skills towards a specific area of the TEFL business. As an i-to-i tutee you are entitled to 10% off any of these certificates.

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Surviving culture shock

Almost everyone experiences some degree of culture shock when they first arrive at their destination - even if they're a seasoned traveller. It may be felt as stress, frustration, anxiety or homesickness and is a perfectly natural reaction to encountering a new culture that looks sounds and feels different to what you're used to.

Try not to worry if you feel overwhelmed at the start of your placement – just go with the flow and before you know it you'll start to settle in. The following advice will help you to overcome culture shock as quickly as possible.

Doing as much research as possible into your destination will help to reduce culture shock, as you'll be prepared for many of the differences you will encounter. The Lonely Planet and Culture Shock! Guides are good resources to use for this.

Try to arrive at your destination as fresh as possible. Avoid alcohol and caffeine on your flight, eat a light meal and rest as much as possible. This will give you the energy to get through your first day in-country. If you're exhausted when you arrive, everything will seem a lot more challenging.

Take it easy on your first few days, to give yourself time to adjust to your new environment and get over your journey. You don't have to see and do everything in the first few days – that's just the adrenaline talking!

A good tip is to observe the locals and do as they do. They are used to the heat, humidity and altitude and know how best to cope. Watch what they do and adopt their ways.

Remember that if you're finding things difficult at your placement, it may be due to culture shock. Try to keep an open mind and avoid making comparisons with how things are done in your own country – if you wanted everything to stay the same you wouldn't have gone overseas in the first place!

If you're going away for several months, budget for a well-deserved break halfway through your placement. Treat yourself to a night in a comfy hotel and a good meal, then return to your placement feeling refreshed. Its okay to want a few home comforts while you're away – something as simple as watching a movie in English in an air-conditioned cinema can make you feel much better!

Checklist for Paid Teaching Placements

We send you:

- Confirmation email of PTP placement
- Confirmation/login details email of Online TEFL course
- DVD and GAM for TEFL course

What you need to do:

- Send relevant documents to complete application:
- CV/Resume
- Cover letter
- Scanned copy of your University degree certificate or a letter from your university confirming your expected graduation (English translation required).
- Scanned copy of the information page of your passport
- Arrange suitable travel insurance.

Documents will be sent to the in-country representative who will contact you about the application. Remember to complete your TEFL course!

Once accepted we send you:

- Terms and conditions to be signed.

In-country representative sends:

- Confirmation of placement contract

Next Steps:

- Once your visa has been accepted and returned, book flights

Enjoy your trip!