

# South Sudan

## Medical Summary

The health risk information presented here is summarized from Shoreland Travax<sup>®</sup>, a decision-support tool used by health care providers to perform a detailed health risk analysis based on specific locations, individual travel styles, and traveler risk behaviors. Travax provides practitioners current, independently researched malaria risk and prevention recommendations in a map-based format that goes beyond the annual WHO and CDC statements included here. Not included here are current reports from Travax of disease outbreaks or environmental events that may pose elevated risks to travelers' health and safety. The Providers section of this site offers a directory of health care providers who utilize Shoreland Travax for travel health counseling. Learn more about the detailed reports and maps available from these practitioners (includes links to samples).

## General Information

South Sudan (Republic of South Sudan) is a developing nation classified as low income. Located in eastern Africa (south of Sudan and west of Ethiopia), the climate is classified as humid equatorial (short dry season) in the south and dry (semi arid) in the north.

## Immunizations

### Yellow Fever

- | **Requirement:** A vaccination certificate is required for all travelers aged  $\geq 9$  months.
- | **Official Status:** listed by WHO as a country where YF transmission risk is present.

### Other Vaccines

Depending on your itinerary, your personal risk factors, and the length of your visit, your health care provider may offer you vaccination against cholera, hepatitis A, hepatitis B, influenza, measles, mumps, rubella, meningococcal meningitis, rabies, or typhoid fever. Routine immunizations, such as those that prevent tetanus/diphtheria or "childhood" diseases, should be reviewed and updated as needed.

## Malaria

The following is current information as reported by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC):

### WHO—*International Travel and Health* (current online update, Country List)

(2018) Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the entire country.

- | **Recommended prevention:** **C** – Risk of *P. falciparum* malaria, in combination with reported chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine resistance. Mosquito bite prevention plus atovaquone–proguanil or doxycycline or mefloquine chemoprophylaxis (select according to reported side effects and contraindications) <sup>a</sup>
- | <sup>a</sup>Alternatively, for travel to rural areas with low risk of malaria infection, mosquito bite prevention can be combined with stand-by emergency treatment (SBET).

WHO Country List footnote: When available, the date of the most recent update or confirmation is indicated in parentheses in the country list. If no date is indicated, the most recent update or confirmation was provided before 2013.

### CDC—*Health Information for International Travel* (current online edition)

Areas with malaria: All.

- | Estimated relative risk of malaria for US travelers: High.
- | Drug resistance<sup>4</sup>: Chloroquine.
- | Malaria species: *P. falciparum* 90%, *P. vivax* 5%-10%, *P. malariae* and *P. ovale* rare.
- | Recommended chemoprophylaxis: Atovaquone-proguanil, doxycycline, or mefloquine.

<sup>4</sup> Refers to *P. falciparum* malaria unless otherwise noted.

## Other Concerns

### Travelers' Diarrhea

High risk exists throughout the country, including in deluxe accommodations. Food and beverage precautions may reduce the likelihood of illness.

Travelers should carry loperamide for self-treatment of diarrhea and, if risk is moderate to high, an antibiotic to add if diarrhea is severe. Consult a knowledgeable health care provider regarding which antibiotic is appropriate for you and most effective for your destination.

### Insect- and Arthropod-Borne Diseases

African trypanosomiasis, dengue, leishmaniasis, loiasis, onchocerciasis, Rift Valley fever, West Nile virus, Zika may pose a risk. Personal protective measures are important.

### Other Disease and Health Risks

Additional concerns include Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever, Ebola virus disease, helminths, monkeypox, schistosomiasis, sexually transmitted infections, snakebites, tuberculosis.

## Consular Advice

*The material below includes information from the U.S. Department of State (DOS), U.K. Foreign & Commonwealth Office (FCO), Global Affairs Canada (GAC), and Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), as well as from additional open-source material. Standard safety precautions that apply to all international travel can be found in the Library article Safety and Security.*

### Consular Travel Advice

Due to military conflict, ethnic tensions, and other ongoing security concerns, U.S. (DOS), U.K. (FCO), Canada (GAC), and Australia (DFAT) advise avoiding all travel to this country.

### Terrorism Risk

Risk of attack by transnational terrorist groups exists throughout the country. Targets may include domestic and international organizations and businesses; public places and events, including those frequented by tourists; and transportation systems.

### Crime

High risk of violent crime (armed robbery, home invasion, sexual assault, carjacking, and murder) and high risk of petty crime exist throughout the country, especially in Juba and particularly around the Christmas holidays.

Kidnappings by criminal groups may occur throughout the country, especially in remote areas. Targets may include foreigners (especially Westerners and those working for oil companies), journalists, nongovernmental organization workers, missionaries, and aid workers.

### Civil Unrest

Protests and demonstrations occur throughout the country and have the potential to turn violent without warning. Bystanders are at risk of harm from violence or from the response by authorities. Disruption to transportation, free movement, or the ability to carry out daily activities may occur.

### Unsafe Areas

Armed conflict occurs, a dangerous security environment may exist, and ethnic tensions may be present throughout the country, especially in border areas.

Landmines and other unexploded ordnance are present throughout the country.

Territorial disputes occur in the Abyei Disputed Area.

### Transportation Safety

National incidence data on traffic-related injury or death are not available.

Traffic flows on the right-hand side of the road. Travelers (including drivers and pedestrians) accustomed to traffic moving on the opposite side should be vigilant when navigating traffic.

Public buses, public vans, and mototaxis do not meet international safety standards (due to unsafe vehicles, poor maintenance, and hazardous driving).

### Airline Safety

According to U.S. Federal Aviation Administration, there is a high risk to civil aviation in this country. The government of South Sudan has publicly stated the intent to shoot down any improperly identified aircraft.

### Natural Disasters

The rainy season is from April through November. Floods, mudslides, and landslides may occur.

### Consular Information

Selected Embassies or Consulates in South Sudan

- | United States: [+211] 912-105-188; [ss.usembassy.gov](http://ss.usembassy.gov)
- | Canada: [+211] 955-196-936; [www.canadainternational.gc.ca/south\\_sudan-soudan\\_du\\_sud](http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/south_sudan-soudan_du_sud)
- | United Kingdom: [+211] 912-323712; [www.gov.uk/world/organisations/british-embassy-juba](http://www.gov.uk/world/organisations/british-embassy-juba)
- | Australia: Australia does not have an embassy or consulate in South Sudan.

South Sudan's Embassies or Consulates in Selected Countries

- | In the U.S.: [www.southsudanembassyusa.org](http://www.southsudanembassyusa.org)
- | In Canada: South Sudan does not have an embassy or consulate in Canada.
- | In the U.K.: [www.embrss.org.uk](http://www.embrss.org.uk)
- | In Australia: South Sudan does not have an embassy or consulate in Australia.

### Visa/HIV Testing

HIV testing is not required to obtain a tourist, work, or residence visa.

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