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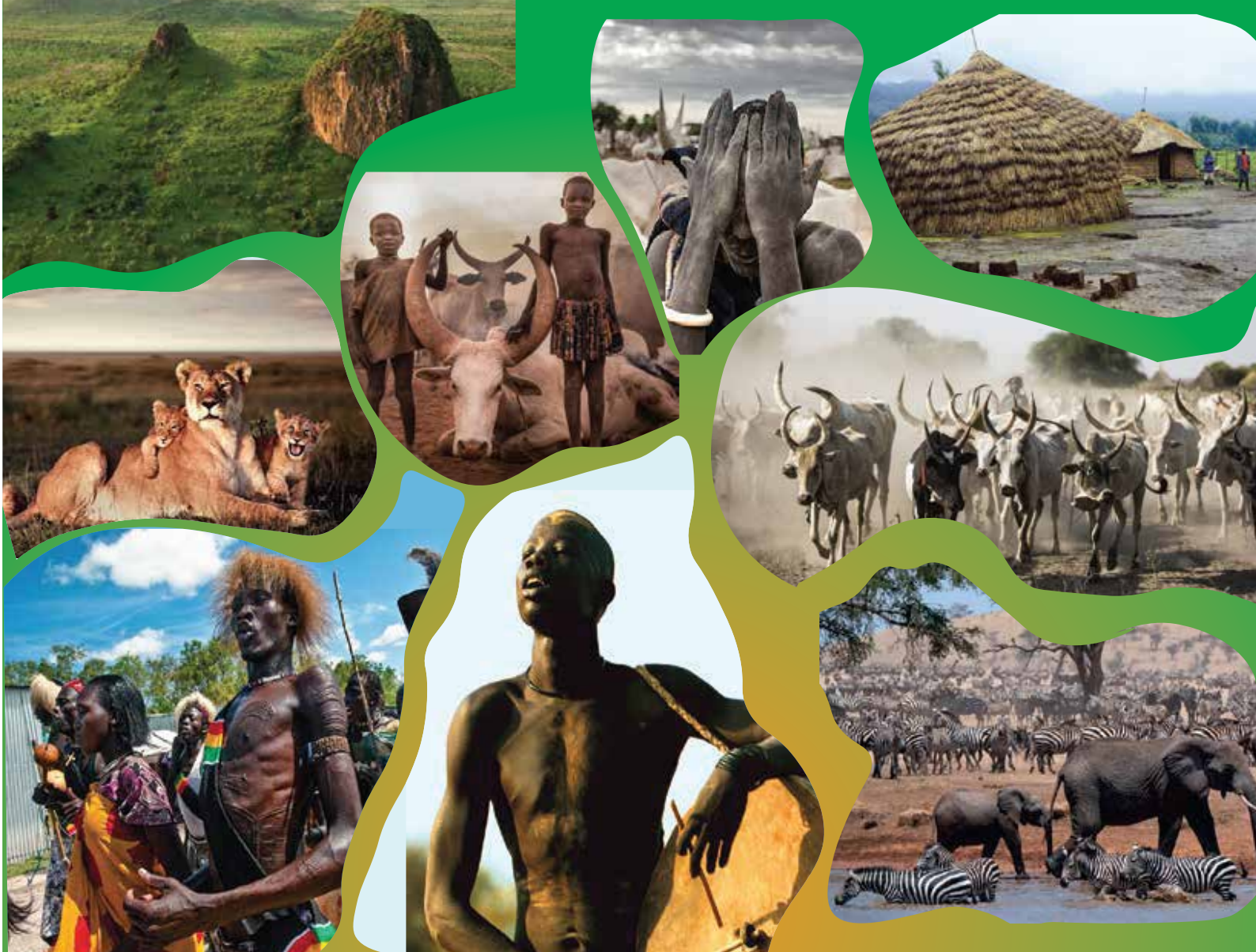
**TRAVEL WITH US & EXPERIENCE THE
BEST IDEAL DESTINATIONS EVER**



**LAND OF GREAT
ABUNDANCE**
أرض الوفرة العظيمة



COMPANY PROFILE



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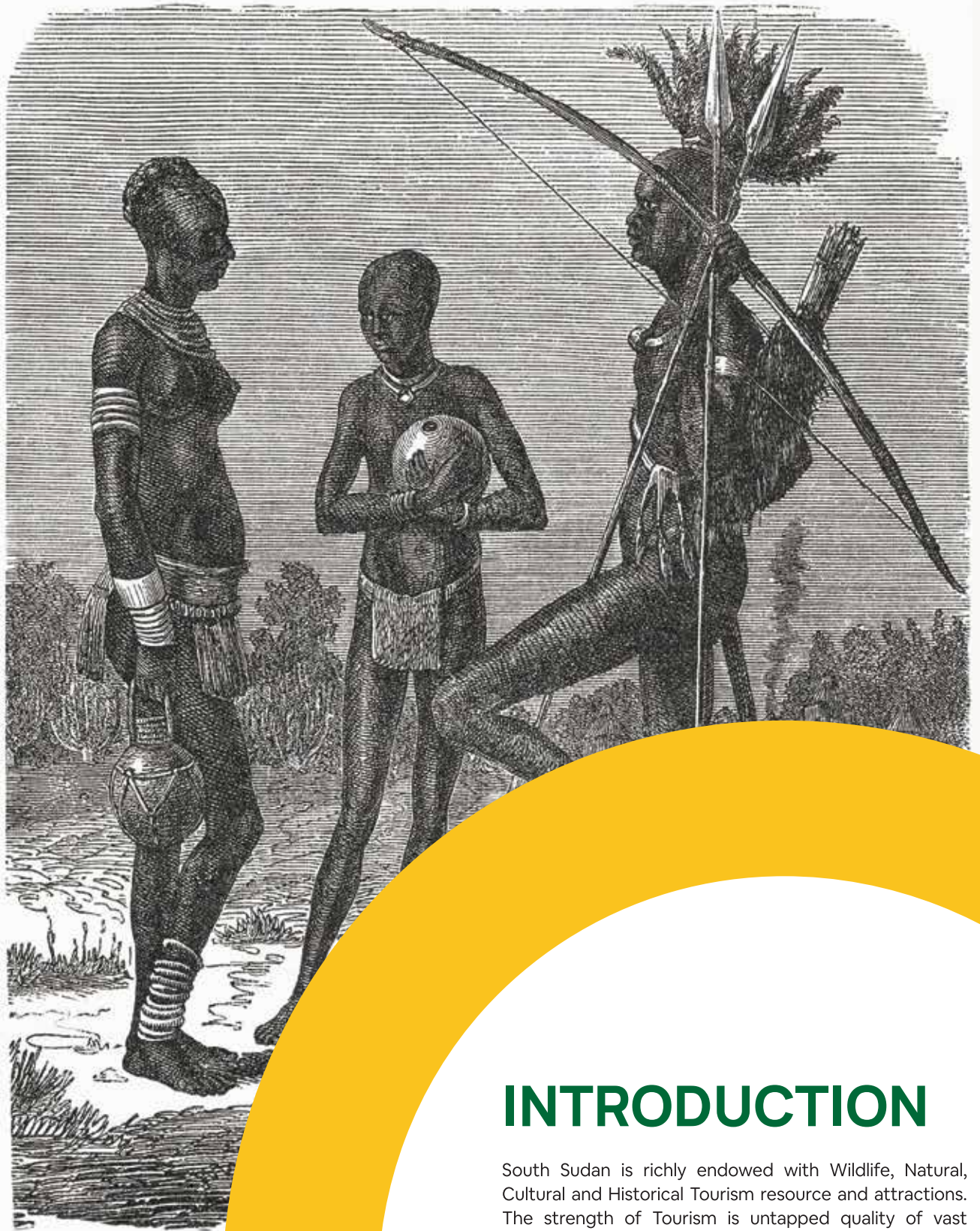


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INTRODUCTION

South Sudan is richly endowed with Wildlife, Natural, Cultural and Historical Tourism resource and attractions. The strength of Tourism is untapped quality of vast wilderness areas, the massive Wildlife Migration at Boma and Badingilo National Parks; the great rapids and water falls, the well documented cultures of known South Sudanese Tribes and unique combinations of Nature, Heritage and Culture. These attractions are valued by international visitors as exemplified by growth of tourism investment throughout other Eastern African Countries.

Therefore, the Government of the Republic of South Sudan recognizes that Tourism and Hospitality Industry has potential to contribute to economic growth.

COUNTRY PROFILE

Location: A landlocked country in Eastern Africa.

Country's Brand: Land of Great Abundance

Neighboring Countries: Central Africa Republic, Democratic Republic Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda.

Demography: With an area of 644,329 Km² and an estimated population of 12.2 million, the country has a low population density- at 19 people per Km². Population growth is estimated at 3.2 per cent per year, one of the highest rates of demographic expansion in the world.

Capital: Juba

Regional: Economic Community Membership(s): EAC, COMESA, IGAD.

Official Language(s): English, Public Language - Arabic and Others.

Religion: Christianity, Islam and Traditional Beliefs.

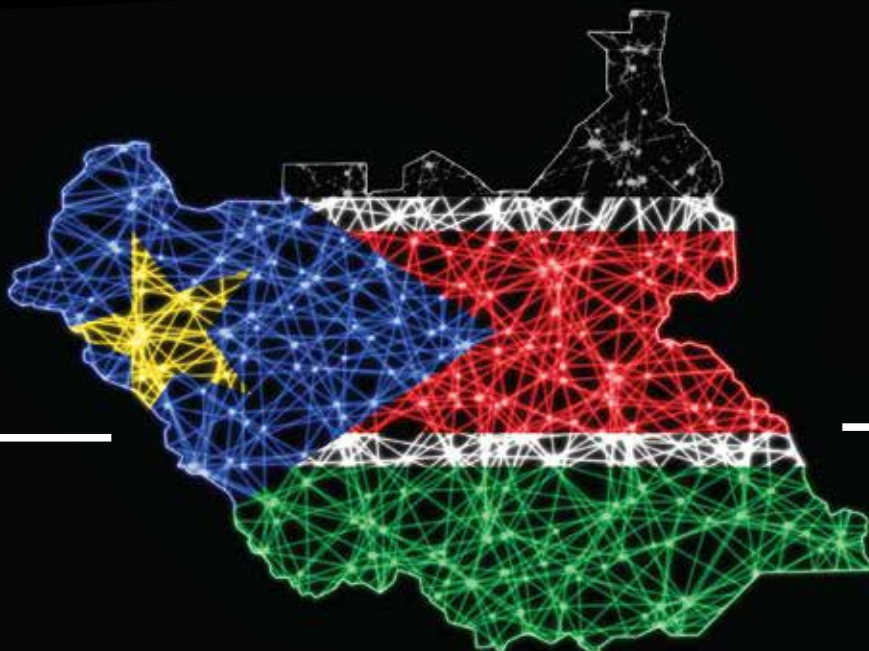
Main Exports: Crude Oil, Timber, Gold, Gum Arabic, etc.

Currency: South Sudanese Pound (SSP)

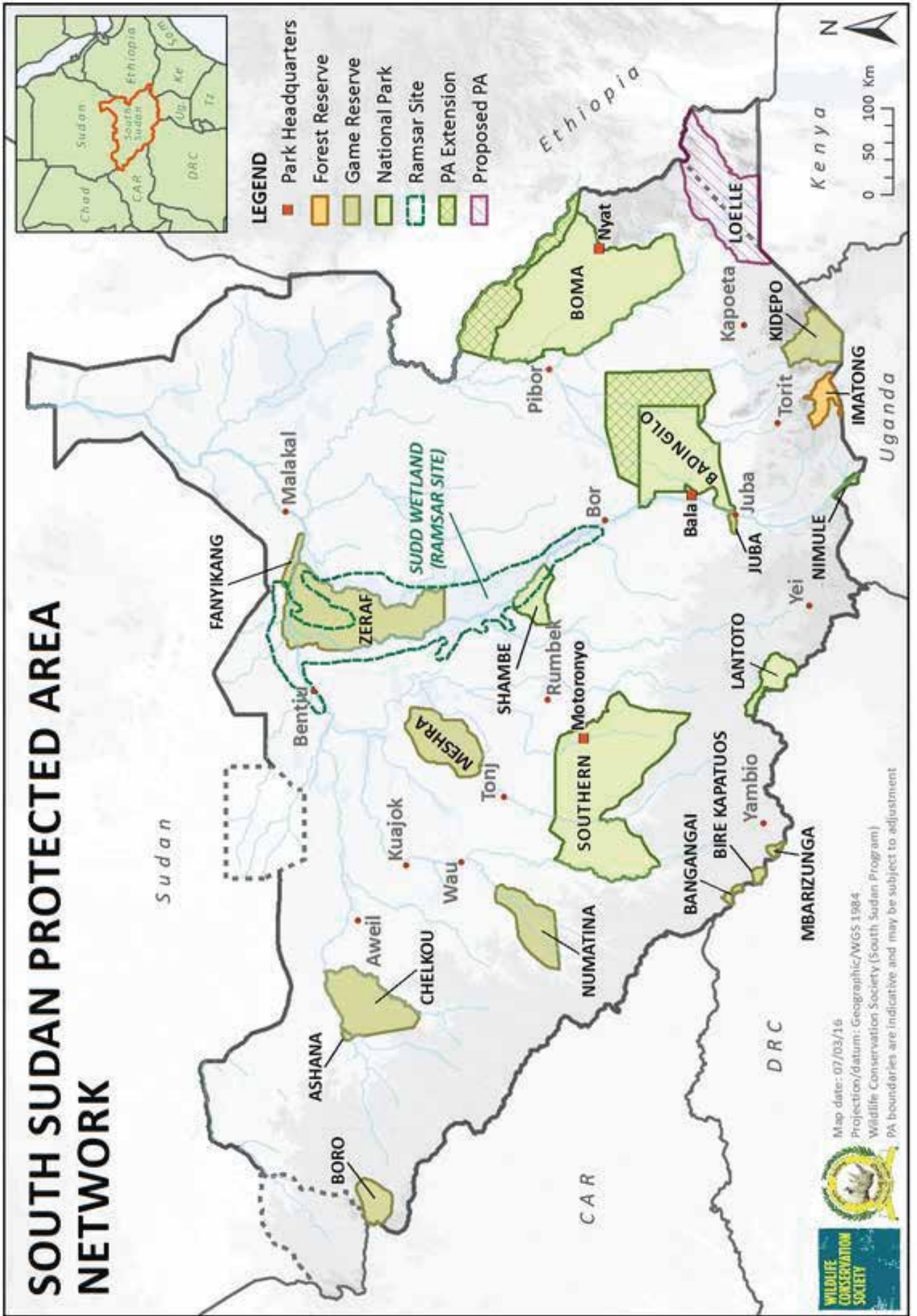
International Dialing Code: +211

Major National Sports: Football, Athletics, Tennis, Basketball, Wrestling, etc

Climate: South Sudan has tropical type of climate, with high humidity and significant rainfall. Though there is regional variation due to altitude and terrain the rainy season affects all parts of the Country and occurs from April through November annually. While the dry season is from December to March.



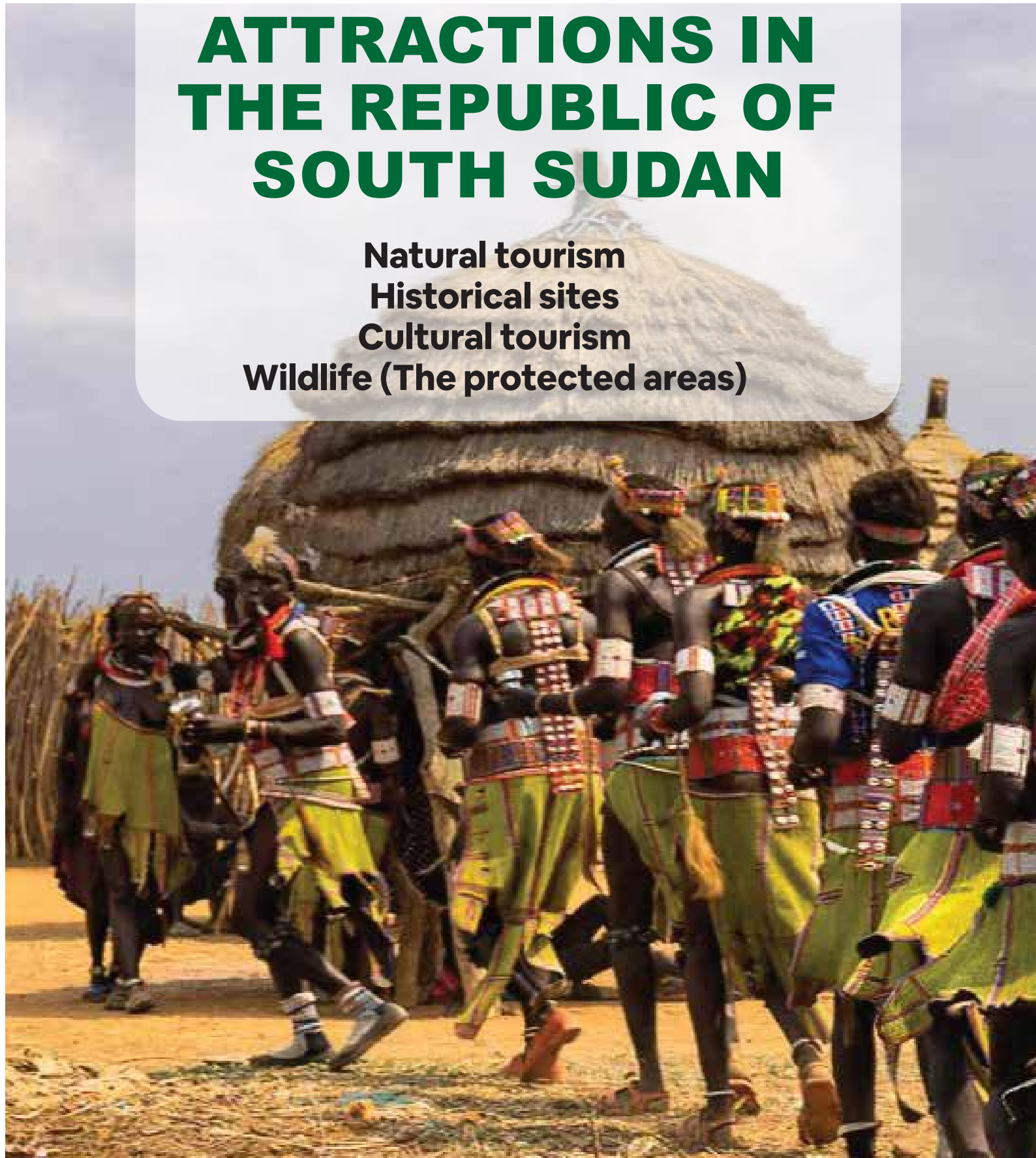
SOUTH SUDAN PROTECTED AREA NETWORK



TYPES OF TOURISM

ATTRACTIONS IN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN

Natural tourism
Historical sites
Cultural tourism
Wildlife (The protected areas)



A close-up portrait of a woman with dark skin and short hair, smiling slightly. She has a large gold hoop earring and a matching nose ring. She is wearing a colorful beaded necklace and several colorful bangles on her right wrist. Her left arm is crossed over her chest, and she has a large, intricate scar on her right shoulder. The background is a blurred natural setting with dry grass and trees.

**SOUTH
SUDAN**

***Natural and Authentic Tour
Areas***





NATURAL TOURISM ATTRACTIONS

Natural Tourism Attractions are geographical or biological features that have a specific appeal to the tourism Market, Natural attractions includes Deserts, Polar Regions, Rainforest, Alpine Areas, Woodlands, Grasslands, Mountains, Beaches, Swamps, Caves, Cliffs, Falls, and Rivers as well as the unique life forms that inhabits those environments (animals, birds, insects and plants).

1

LOWLAND FOREST

South Sudan's tropical lowland moist forest is confined to a few scattered small localities in the southwest near its borders with the Central African Republic (CAR), the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Uganda as well as the foothills of the Imotong Mountains. This habitat represents the very northernmost of the Congo Basin forests including small areas on the A Plateau in Yei County, Azza Forest in Maridi County, and the Yambio area. With its Congo B biogeographic affinity, this habitat type has some fauna and flora similar to that of Central Africa. It is home to threatened species like the eastern chimpanzee, both forest and savannah elephants as well as diverse forest communities. The lowland bongo, forest buffalo, giant hog, red river hog, and a number of forest monkeys exists in these areas. Other lowland for also occur in the Loti, Talanga and Lobone areas in Eastern Equatoria State.

3

GRASSLAND SAVANNAH

The grassland savannah habitat is a contiguous area covering northern, eastern southeastern parts of South Sudan's floodplains habitat. This area is characterized by open short grasslands with scattered trees and shrubs. Dominant woody vegetation here includes spec of Acacia, Balanites and Combretum. Dominant perennial grasses include Hypermet Andropogon, Panicum and several other species. Various species of mammals inhabiting this region include some globally threatened ones such as the cheetah (*Acynonix Jubatus*), wild dog (*Lycaon pictus*), lion (*Panthera leo*), elephant and leopard (*Panthera pardus*). Some of South Sudan's ungulate migrations also, at least partially, occur here. This includes the white-eared kob (*Kobus kob leucotis*) and the tiang (*Damaliscus lunatus tiang*) migrations which cover of the grasslands and floodplains habitats. Protected Areas (PAS) in this habitat type incli Boma National Park, Badingilo National Park and Kidepo Game Reserve.

2

SAVANNAH WOODLAND

South Sudan's savannah woodland forms the largest ecological region in South Sudan where it stretches diagonally from the north-western borders of South Sudan with Northern Sudan along the CAR, DRC and Ugandan borders in Western and Central Equatoria States to Magwi County in Eastern Equatoria State. This region forms ecotones between the patches of lowland forest to the west and grassland savannah and floodplains to the east, and sits primarily on the Iron-stone Plateau of South Sudan. Common large mammals of the wooded savannah include the elephant hippopotamus, waterbuck, bushbuck, Oribi, duikers, Uganda Kob, warthogs, hartebeest covering northern, eastern and south-eastern parts of South Sudan's floodplains habitat. This area is characterized by open short grasslands with scattered trees and shrubs. Dominant woody vegetation here includes species of Acacia, Balanites and Combretum. Dominant perennial grasses include Hyperrhenia, Andropogon, Panicum and several other species. Various species of mammals inhabiting this region include some globally threatened ones such as the cheetah (*Acynonixjubatus*), wild dog (*Lycaon pictus*), lion (*Panthera leo*), elephant and leopard (*Panthera pardus*). Some of South Sudan's ungulate migrations also, at least partially, occur here. This includes the white-eared kob (*Kobus kob leucotis*) and the tiang (*Damaliscus lunatus tiang*) migrations which cover part of the grasslands and floodplains habitats. Protected Areas (PAS) this habitat type includes Boma National Park, Badingilo National Park and Kidepo Game Reserve.



***Travel makes one modest,
you see what a tiny place
you occupy in the world.”***

Gustave Flaubert

4

FLOODPLAIN

The floodplain ecological region covering an estimated area of 112,700 Km² in central So Sudan is made up of seasonally flooded plains which extend around the Sudd swamps and both sides of the White Nile. Among the most abundant species of large mammals found are the tiang, Nile lechwe and Mongalla gazelle (*Gazella rufifrons albonotata*). These antelc species use the relatively undisturbed habitat of the floodplains, the grasslands and the St swamps. Areas designated for protection within the floodplain ecological region include Sharr National Park and Mushra Game Reserve.

SUDD SWAMPS AND OTHER WETLANDS

5

The Sudd is the largest wetlands in the world with an estimated area of approximately 57,000 Km², and present the largest fresh water ecosystems in the world. It was designated as a RAMSAR Site in 2006 and therefore, falls under internationally recognized framework that mandates its conservation and wise use.

There are four protected Areas located in the Sudd region, Shambe National Park, Zeraf, Meshra and Fanyikang game reserves, all of which are home to globally endangered or threatened wildlife and birds' species such as the African elephants, endemic Nile Lechwe, White-eared kob, Buffalos and Tiang. Birds such as Shoebill and some migratory birds' species such as White Stork, the Great Pelican, Black Crowned Crane and Black Tern.

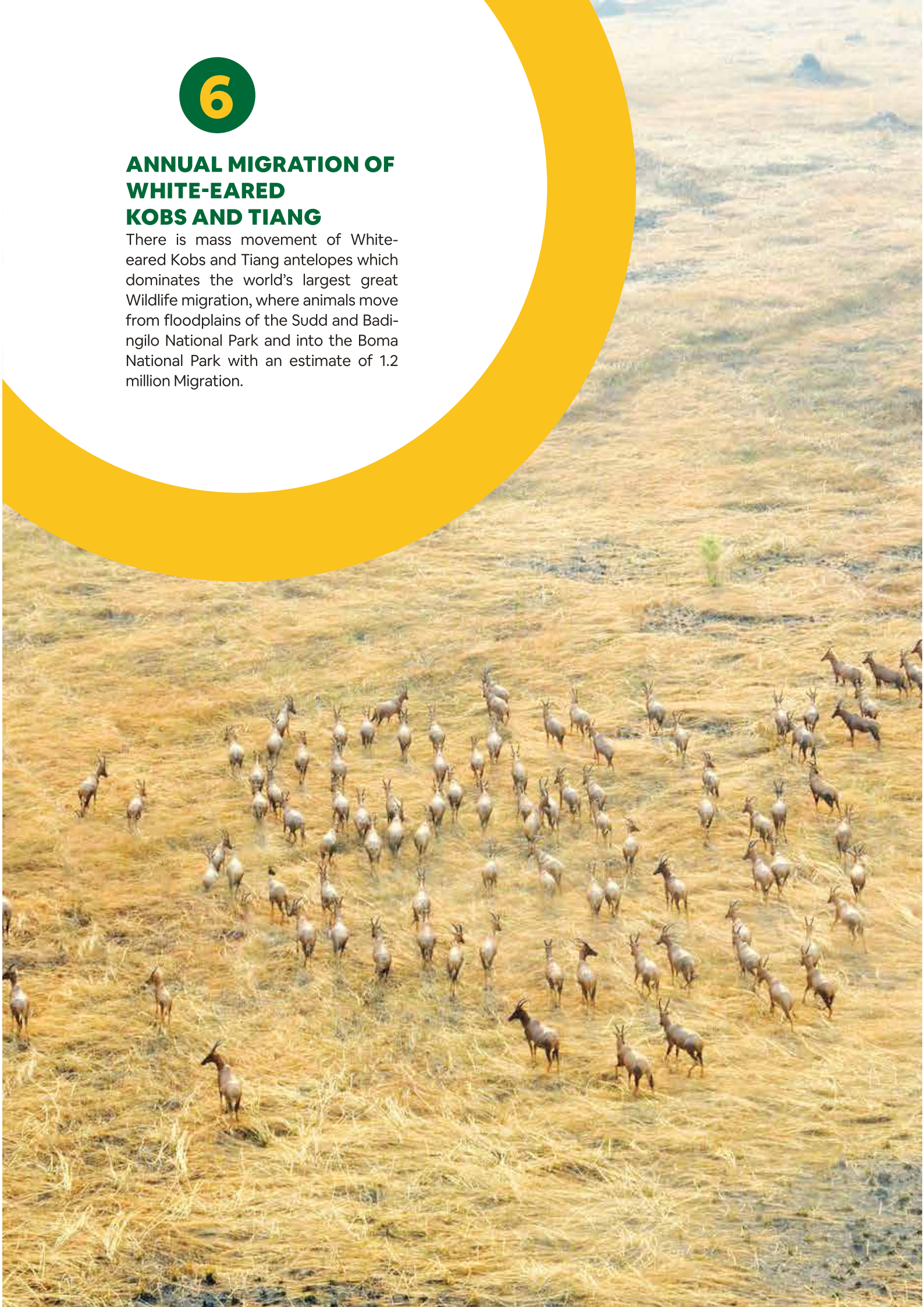
The central core of the Sudd swamps is formed by *Cyperus papyrus*. This is bordered by *dominguensis*, the dominant vegetation which covers about three quarters of the total sv, The Sudd swamps have been shown to support a wealth of small and juvenile fish (Hickle Bailey, 1986) with rich and diverse macro-invertebrate fauna.



6

ANNUAL MIGRATION OF WHITE-EARED KOB AND TIANG

There is mass movement of White-eared Kobs and Tiang antelopes which dominates the world's largest great Wildlife migration, where animals move from floodplains of the Sudd and Badingilo National Park and into the Boma National Park with an estimate of 1.2 million Migration.



MOUNTAIN FOREST

South Sudan's montane forests occur in the Imotong mountains of Eastern Equatoria areas where mountain forests are found in South Sudan include the Didinga and Dong mountains (Simon et al, 1990). This ecological region is about 960 km²

Rainfall increases with altitude reaching about 2,500 mm per annum at 2,600 meters above level. The montane vegetation is dominated by species of *Vernonia*, *Hagenia*, *Podocarpus* and *Erica* forming zones from the grasslands (Afro-Montane), to the Afro* dominated by *Erica* shrub thicket (Sommerlatte and Sommerlatte, 1990). Common mammals include forest ungulates such as bushpig (*Potamochoerus larvatus*), bush Harvey's duiker (*Cephalophus harveyi*), blue duiker (*Cephalophus monticola*), buffalo, prairie like black and white colobus (*Colobus guereza*) and others also occur.

The Imotong Mountains have very rich birdlife including a number of species not found elsewhere in South Sudan (Nikolaus, 1989, Grossmann et al., 2009) some of which are endemic to habitat type. It is known that there is a large diversity of plant life, several of which are endemic to the region. More than 50% of recorded plant species of South Sudan occur in this region (Caldecott and Miles, 2005). Because of its bio-geographical isolation from similar African montane forests, the Imotong Mountains present an opportunity for plant and animal endemism. The only PA in this habitat type is the Imotong Forest Reserve.

SEMI-ARID REGION

The Semi-arid region occupies the extreme south-eastern parts of Eastern Equatoria in and around the Eleme Triangle and around Renk in the north where the average annual rainfall ranges from 300 mm to 500 mm and the soils are generally shallow and infertile. The vegetation of this area is characterized by patches of open short grasslands and *Acacia* bushland (Nikolaus, 1989). Depending on the annual rainfall, which is unpredictable, the groundcover is generally poor.

The area, being an extension of the north-eastern Kenyan semi arid zone, shares the same bio-geographical affinities in reference to its fauna and flora. Large mammals of the area include Beisa oryx (*Oryx beisa*), Grant's gazelle (*Gazella granti*), Dik-dik (*Madoqua guentheri*), Lesser kudu (*Tragelaphus imberbis*), Ostrich and seasonal elephant visitation (Grossmann et al., 2008). The Loelle area has been proposed for the creation of a new protected area to conserve these unique species.

FALLS

Fulla Falls are located about 4 miles from Nimule Town most Southern Towns of the Republic of South Sudan. This is found in the Eastern Equatoria State I which covers the Southern and Southeastern parts of the Country.

At the site, a large Island divides the River Nile into two and the Easter arm carries more water and eventually erupts into rapids as it races across the rugged landscape.

As the river bends around the south-end of the Island, it enters into a (2) two mile long stretch of rapids with steep landscape causing a heavy fall. The water then rushes through a narrow gorge more than 90 meters long, falling into a deep cavity less than 12 meters across and passes over rapids that extend far to the northern side. Other similar phenomenon in the country along a river are; -

Kinyeti Rapids from the source of the River Kinyeti at Gilo.

CAVES

Cave or cavern is a natural void in the ground specifically a space large enough for human to enter. Caves are very essential for Tourism, which if properly harnessed, they can improve the social and economic wellbeing of the host community and conservation of the biodiversity and environment.

SPRINGS

- This is an all-natural body of water that is warmed geothermally. Hot springs contain important minerals.
- South Sudan has several Hot springs namely, Moyo Sukun and Liyu, others are found Latuke, Kajo Keji and Labonok etc.



a sight. The cruise is spiced up with an adulating landscape that leaves one in awe of the nature untouched wild and enchanting.

There are also numerous Human activities that can be witnessed along the boat cruise. There is a rich variety of Fauna and Flora which is quite breathtaking and very eye watering for one who has not been around nature.

The Nile which by some remains the longest river in the world is stacked with various species of aquatic life and reefs.

The Nile is very important to every country that it

passes as an investment catchment.

It offers investment opportunities for activities that include providing spectacular settings for recreation facilities, means of river transport, sport fishing, show of heritage and adventure and links with the environment and natural world.

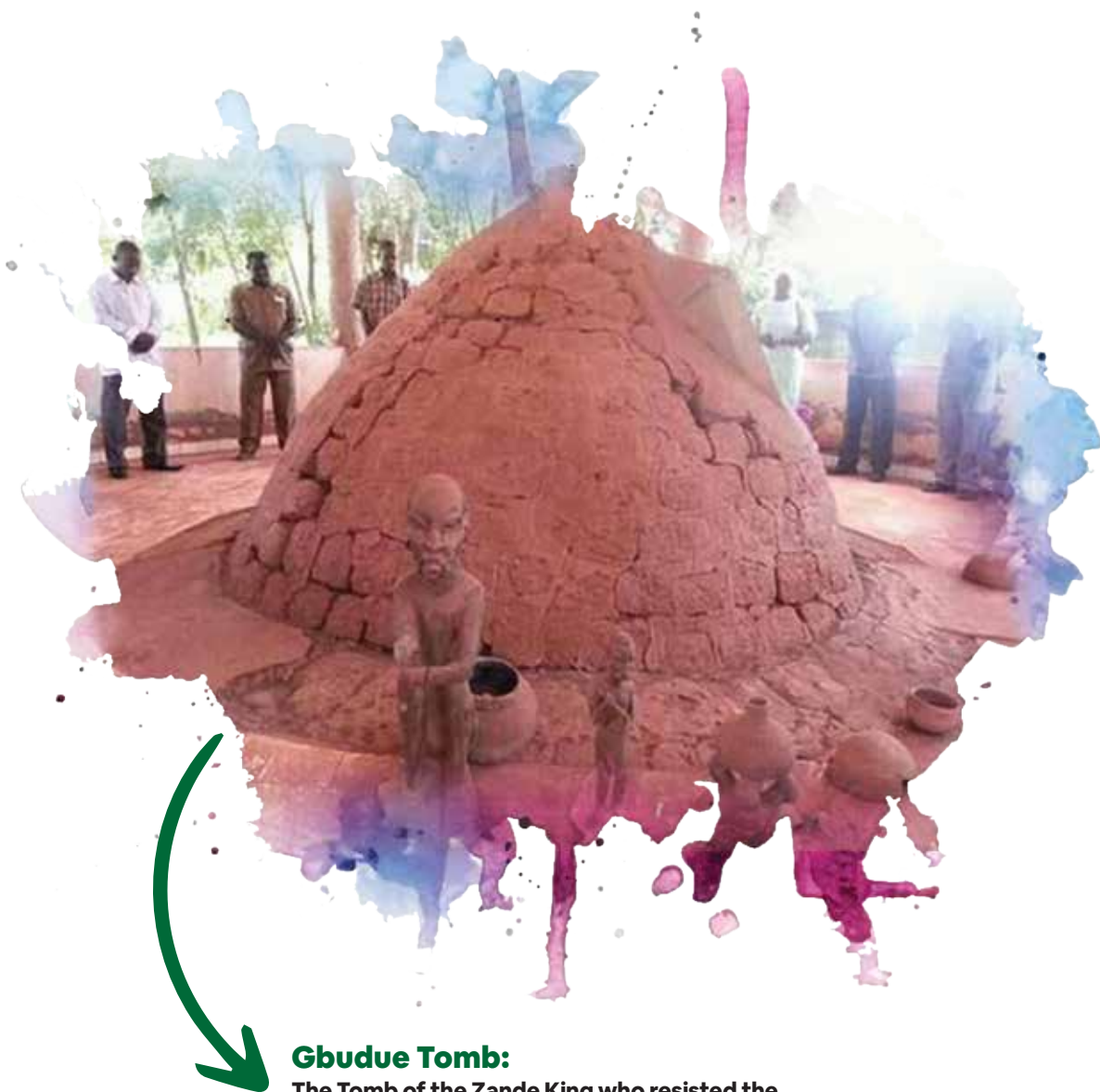
With the river Nile spreading whole length of the Republic of South Sudan, surely there are numerous spots and areas of Tourist Value.

Therefore, this is a wonderful investment with a clear line of positive rewards when properly funded.

HISTORICAL SITES

The historical events that have occurred in South Sudan left a lot of sites some of which are connected with the colonial rule, while others are linked to the struggle of the people of South Sudan beginning from 1880s to 2005.

These historical sites include British garrisons, the execution and burial sites, old missionary centersr explorers' trails, slave trade markets, monuments, among sites of SPLA General Commands and Operations (Late Dr. John Garang de Mabior).



Gbudue Tomb:

The Tomb of the Zande King who resisted the colonial rule. He was buried in Yambio with a number of beautiful ladies.

King George's House

The house was at Nagishot, which the British King used during the Second World War.

The Famous Tamarind Tree

Sir, Samuel Baker Stop over point at Obbo-Lobeca in Nimule while exploring the source of the Nile in 1869.

The Shrine of Late Rev. (Father) Saturetino Ohure

The great Catholic Priest who deserve not only the title but a martyr, a hero and revolutionarj He played a very great role in supporting the struggle of the people of Southern Sudan. He killed in Uganda.

Ariith Makuei Site

In Aweil

Diem Zubair

Was the largest Slave Trade Market Centre in Western Bahr el Ghazal State.

Torit Mutiny

The town where the first struggle of the people of South Sudan started in 1955, led by a group of Southern Sudanese military officers in 1955.

The Mausoleum of Late Dr. John Garang de Mabior

This is the burial ground for Late Dr. John Garang de Mabior the liberator of South Sudan.

Fashoda Incident:

The Fashoda Incident of 1898 was the climax of French and British imperial struggles for territory in East Africa.

Mausoleum of Ali Abdelatif and Abdel Fadil Almaz in Wau

Leaders of Liwa Abiad Revolution in 1924, buried in Wau Town.

Commando Operational HQs (SPLA)

Was the former Command Post of Commander-in-Chief of SPLA - late Dr. John Garang de Mabior during Operation Jungle Storm around Aswa River in mid 1990s.

Gondokoro

The first Missionaries arrived in 1918 to establish the Catholic Church then later moved to Rejaf where All Saints Cathedral was built.

Ngundeng Shrine

The Nuer Spiritual Leader.

Himodonge

The Mass Grave burial site of 1955 of Torit rebellion martyrs, about 6 Kms south east of Torit Town.

CULTURAL TOURISM **ATTRACTIONS**



Karo is a group of Nilotic tribes that straddles the Nile in the Republic of South Sudan and is predominantly found in Central Equatoria State, and as far South as Uganda and South-West as Democratic Republic of the Congo. Karo comprises Yangwara, Bari, Pojulu, Kuku (or BaKuku in Uganda), Mundari and Kakwa.

Cultural tourism is a type of tourism activity in which the visitor's essential motivation is to learn, discover, experience and consume the tangible and intangible cultural attractions/products in a tourism destination. These attractions/products relate to a set of distinctive material, intellectual, spiritual and emotional features of a society that encompasses arts and architecture, historical and cultural heritage, culinary heritage, literature, music, creative industries and the living cultures with their lifestyles, value systems, beliefs and traditions

According to the United Nations World Tourism Organization, cultural tourism is "Movements of persons for essentially cultural motivation such as study tours, performing arts and cultural tours, travel to festivals and other cultural events, visits to sites and monuments, travel to study nature, folklore or art, and pilgrimages."

We expand this definition to encompass the participation of visitors in cultural activities whether those activities are the primary purpose of their travel or not.

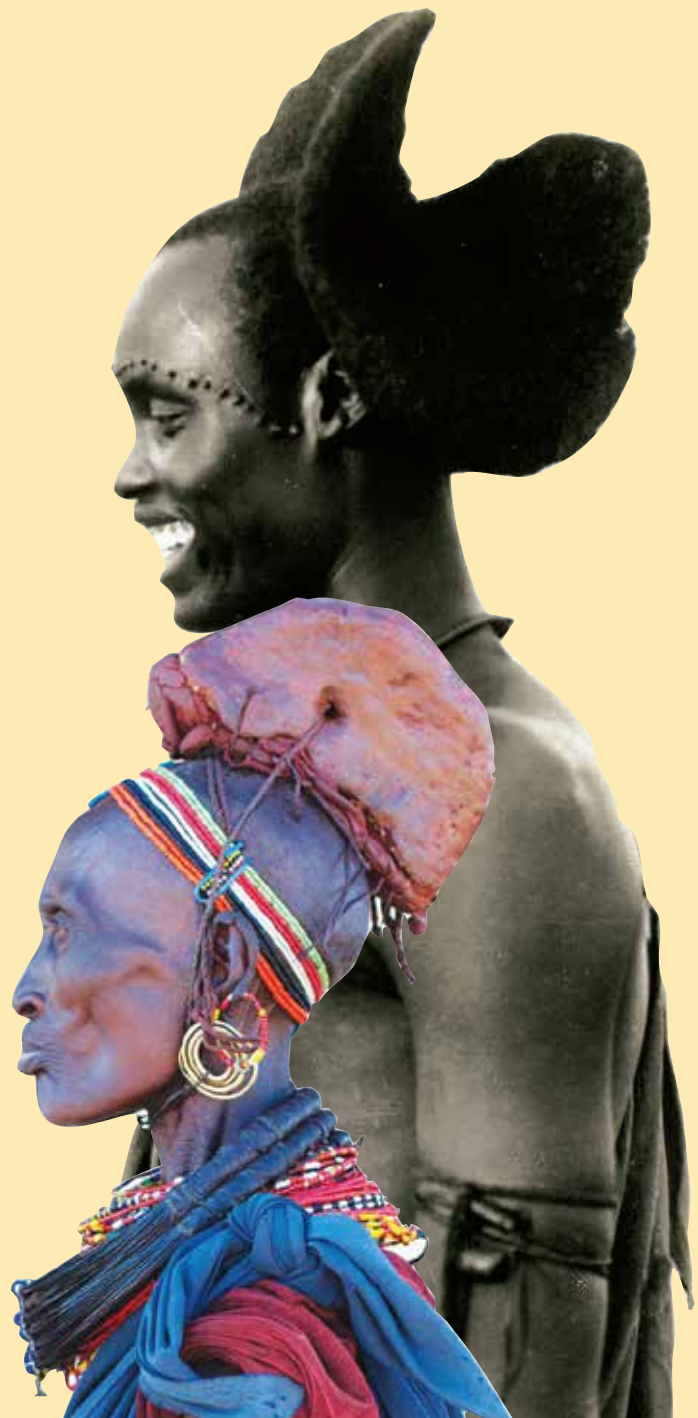
DESTINATIONS

One type of cultural tourism destination is living cultural areas. Visiting any culture other than one's own such as traveling to a foreign country. Other destinations include historical sites, modern urban districts, "ethnic pockets" of town, fairs/festivals, theme parks, and natural ecosystems. It has been shown that cultural attractions and events are particularly strong magnets for tourism. The term cultural tourism is used for journeys that include visits to cultural resources, regardless of whether it is tangible or intangible cultural resources, and regardless of the primary motivation. In order to understand properly the concept of cultural tourism, it's necessary to know the definitions of a number of terms such as culture, tourism, cultural economy, cultural and tourism potentials, cultural and tourist offer, and others.

TRIBES AND ACTIVITIES

The term tribe is used in many different contexts to refer to a category of human social group. The predominant usage of the term is in the discipline of anthropology. The definition is contested, in part due to conflicting theoretical understandings of social and kinship structures, and also reflecting the problematic application of this concept to extremely diverse human societies. The concept is often contrasted by anthropologists with other social and kinship groups, being hierarchically larger than a lineage or clan, but smaller than a chiefdom, nation or state. These terms are equally disputed. In some cases, tribes have legal recognition and some degree of political autonomy from national or federal government, but this legalistic usage of the term may conflict with anthropological definitions.

The ethnicity of South Sudan is richly diverse. There are more than 70 tribes and ethnic groups. Many of these ethnic groups share common culture, very closely-linked cultural traits with intelligible languages which form distinct larger family units. The groups are briefly explained.

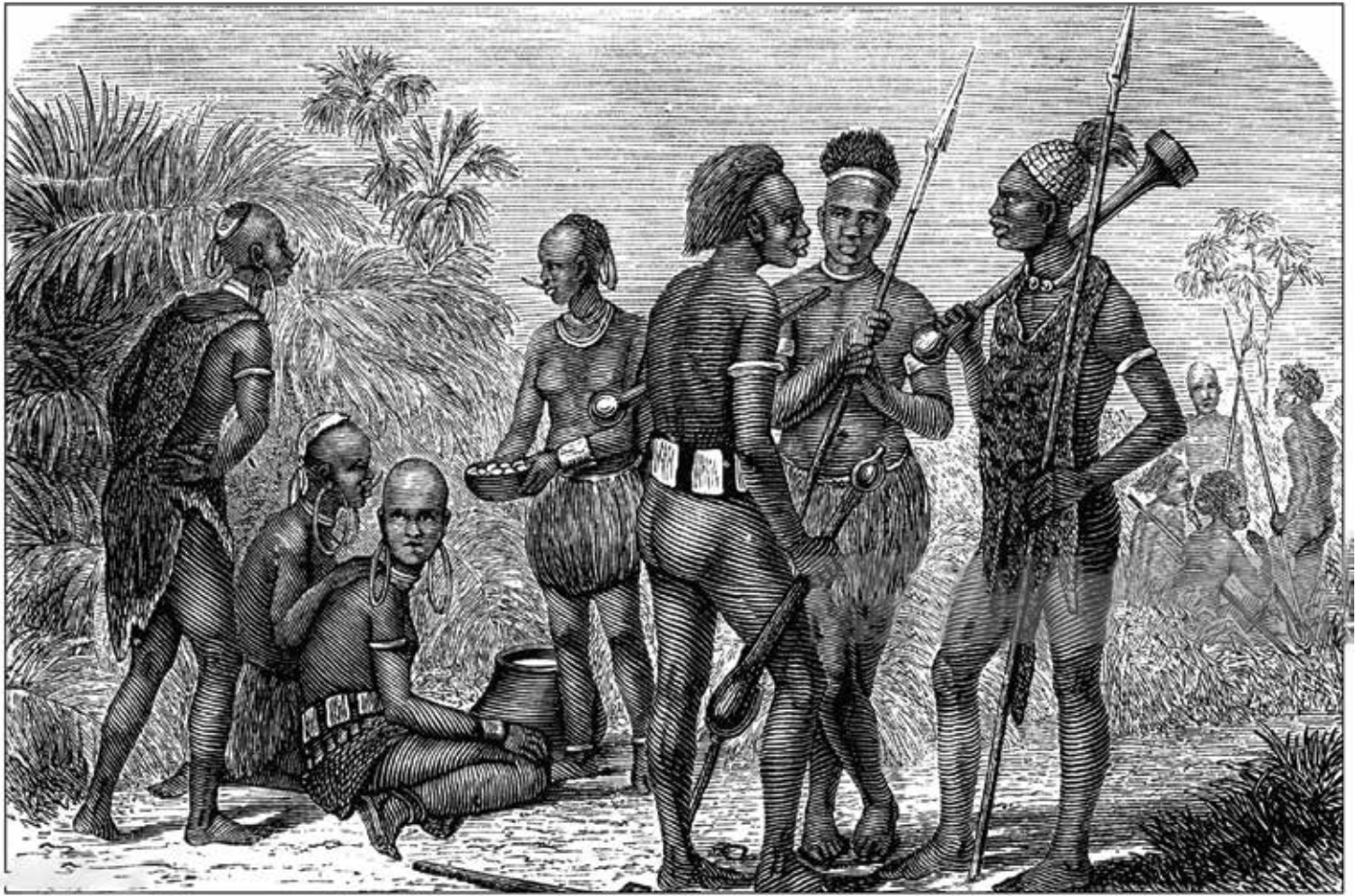


CATTLE CAMPS

In many parts of the country, cattle are significant part of politics and the economy. People rely on their milk or their sale for food, school fees and medicine. Leaders build their authority through cattle ownership and gifts of cattle. The person with the highest number of cattle in the community has the privilege of being appointed as a community leader. Whenever the community needs an asset for a social or economic transaction, like a cow or bull, the appointed leader will offer his cow or bull voluntary on behalf of his people (it is always a man). Most importantly, for the people of South Sudan, cow is paid as dowry. Some Societies are so conservative that no cows mean no wife.

The majority of these cattle are cared for in camps. In South Sudan these camps often number a few thousand herds and are inhabited by a broad demographic formation from children to grandparents. The cattle are owned by an even broader swathe of society, including the most senior politicians in Juba. For those living in the camp, they can act as a welfare system providing abundant milk for weaning children, or for older children during months of severe starvation.





CULTURAL ITEMS

The culture of South Sudan encompasses the religions, languages, ethnic groups, foods, and other traditions of people of the modern state of South Sudan, as well as of the inhabitants of the historical regions of Southern Sudan.

LANGUAGES

Each tribe speaks their own mother tongue language. The official language of South Sudan is English. While several people use dialect forms of Arabic, like Juba Arabic and others.

RELIGION CONVENTIONAL/ TRADITIONAL

The people of South Sudan are predominantly Christians, followed by Muslims and Africa (Traditional Believes).

ETHNIC GROUPS

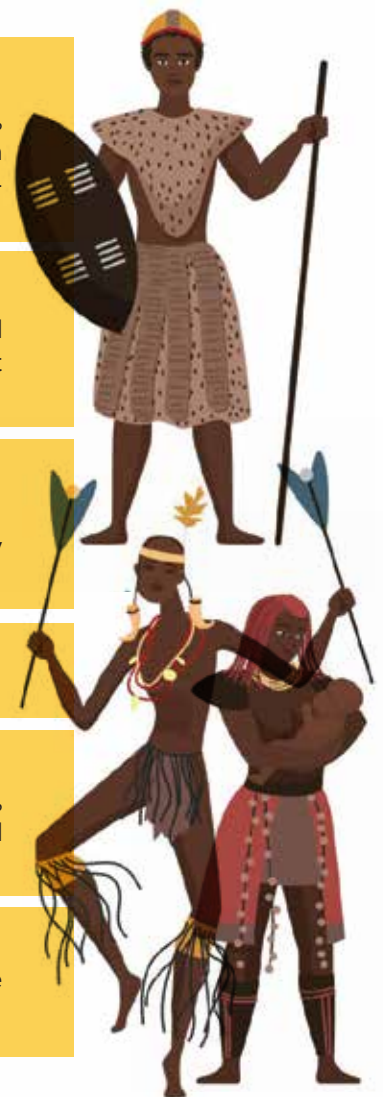
Includes the Nilotics, Nilo-Hamid's, Sudanic, and the Bantus.

SOCIETY

Most South Sudanese kept up the core of their different Cultures, even while in exile or diaspora. Traditional culture is highly upheld and a great focus is given to knowing one's ethnic origins and language.

INDIGENOUS MUSIC

South Sudan has a rich tradition of folk music that reflects its diverse indigenous cultures.



SOUTH SUDAN WILDLIFE AND THE **PROTECTED AREAS (PAS)**

Southern Sudan was one of the best kept wilderness zones of Northern Africa until 1983's civil war. The protected areas in present day South Sudan as a country are home to many endangered Wildlife Species. The population of Wildlife in these areas is the second largest in the world with important migratory routes crossing through the Parks.

There are six (6) National Parks and twelve (12) Game Reserves,
National Parks: Badingilo, Boma, Lantoto, Nimule, Shambe and Southern National Parks.



NIMULE NATIONAL PARK

The Park was established as a Game Reserve in 1935 and proclaimed as a National Park in 1954. The Park is about 256 Km² and the buffer zone is about 154 Km²

Location:

The park is located at the extreme southern border with Uganda at the entrance of the River Nile to South Sudan.

Fauna:

The main wildlife are elephants, Uganda Kob, crocodiles, hippos, baboons, vervet monkey bushbucks and variety of bird species.

Habitat:

The park lies within Savannah Woodland.

Investment Opportunities in Nimule NP:

- Establishment of the park infrastructure (patrol and tourist roads) to enable accessible and management of the park.
- Construction of four (4) outposts in the park.
- Construction of two (2) Eco-lodges and two (2) Camping Sites (at Fulla Falls & Gordon Hills).
- Construction of three (3) Observation Towers at Fulla 1, 2 & 3
- Purchase of Ferry for crossing to Western part of the park.
- Use of canoes/boats for Game Viewing & Rafting along R. Nile

BADINGILO NATIONAL PARK

Badingilo National Park lies between Central and Eastern Equatoria States and encompasses the old Mongalla and Badingilo Game Reserves and a large area extending east to the Veveno River Drainage. Badingilo covers an area of 8,935 Km². The proposed extension, extends into Eastern Equatoria and Jonglei States and covers additional 7,724 Km²

Location:

The park lies to the east of Juba-Bor Road and Nile River, which provides an important source of water for wildlife, particularly during the dry season).

Habitat:

It's located in the grassland savannah habitat.

Fauna:

It is a home to the migration of White-eared kob and Tiang in the rainy season. Other species found in the park include: Mongalla Gazelle, Giraffe, elephants, elands, spotted and striped hyena, ostrich, etc. It is one of the internationally recognized important birds' areas.

Habitat:

Grassland Savannah

Investment Opportunities in Badingilo NP:

- Rehabilitation and construction of the park infrastructure (patrol and tourist roads to enable accessibility and management of the park.
- Construction of four (4) Outposts in the park and two (2) Airstrips.
- Construction of four (4) Eco-lodges, three (3) Camping Sites and four (4) observation towers.
- Use of Balloons for viewing the migration of Tiang, White-eared kobs, Mongalia Gazelle, Reedbucks and other wildlife species.



BOMA NATIONAL PARK

Boma National Park (BNP) covers an area of about 22,000 Km². The park boundaries were proposed in 1977 and it was officially opened in 1979.

Fauna:

The park is home to migration of White-eared Kob that stays in the park during dry season (November-April). Other animals found in the park are: elephant, zebra, buffalo, lion, cheetah, wild dog, hyena, hartebeest, Beisa Oryx, grants gazelle, roan antelope, ostrich and variety bird species.

Location:

The park covers a large portion of Greater Pibor Administrative Area (GPAA) extending up Boma plateau and Ethiopian border in the east.

Habitat:

The park lies within Grassland Savannah habitat.

Investment Opportunities in Boma NP:

- Rehabilitation and construction of the park infrastructure (patrol and tourist roads enable accessibility and management of the park).
- Construction of eight (8) outposts in the park.
- Construction of Six (6) Eco-lodges, four (4) Camping Sites and five (5) Observation (towers.)
- Use of Balloons for viewing the spectacular migration of White-eared kobs, elephant and other wildlife species.

SOUTHERN NATIONAL PARK

Southern National Park (SNP) was established in 1939. It covers around 23,000 km².

Location:

The park is located in Western Equatoria, Western Bahr El Ghazal, Lakes and Warrap State. The Park is drained by three rivers: the Sue River to the west, a well-defined channel that joined the Nile, which forms the western boundary of the park; the Giel River to the east; and the Ibba River (Tonj River) in the Centre of the park.

The Gel and Ibba Rivers, after flowing through the park, formed a flood plain which made the habitat swampy.

Fauna:

The park is home to the big five - Elephants (2 species of forest and savanna Elephants, Rhinos, Buffalo, Lion and Leopard.

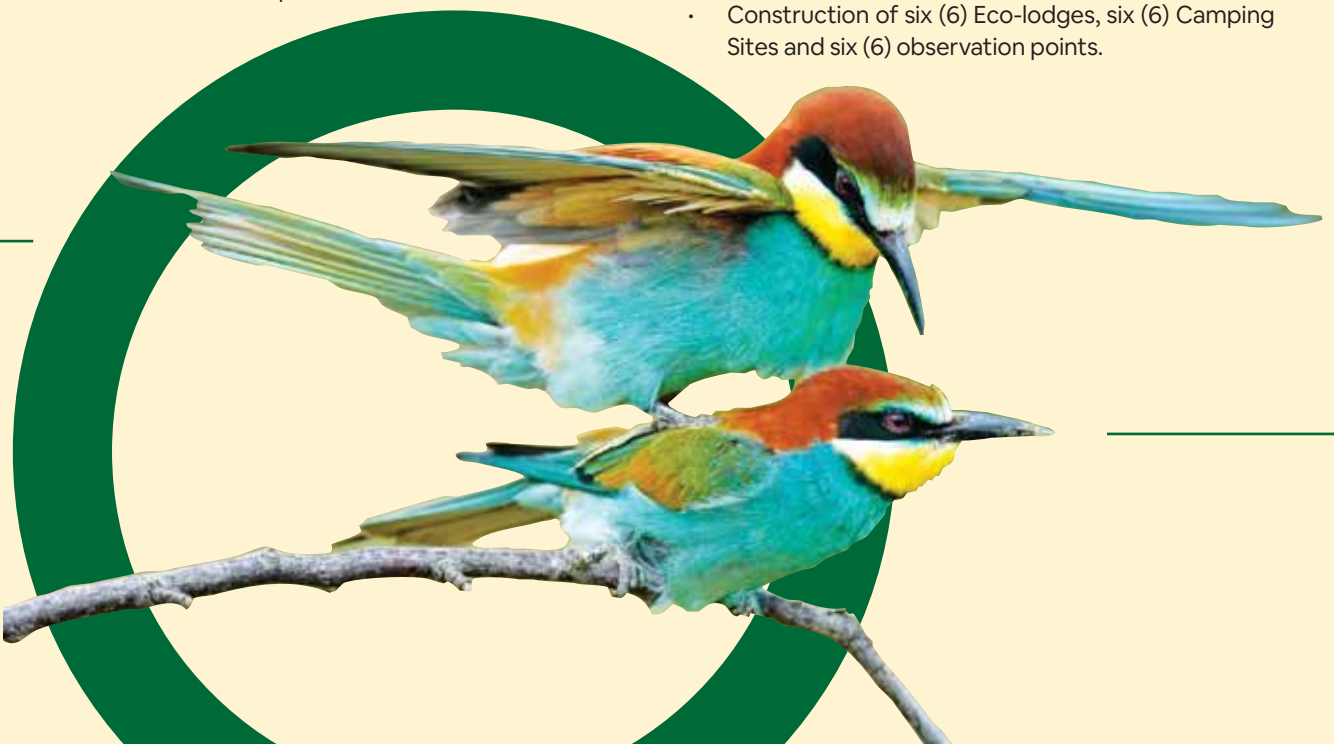
Other major wildlife species found in the park include: the Bongo (one of the rare species the country), Giant eland, hartebeest, chimpanzee, baboons, patas monkey, vervet monkey, roan antelope, lesser kudu, Uganda kob, giraffe, warthog, giant forest hog, bush pig, a variety of bird species, etc.

Habitat:

The park lies within Savannah Woodland habitat.

Investment Opportunities in Southern NP:

- Rehabilitation and construction of the park infrastructure (patrol and tourist roads enable accessibility and management of the park).
- Construction of eight (8) outposts in the park.
- Construction of six (6) Eco-lodges, six (6) Camping Sites and six (6) observation points.



SHAMBE NATIONAL PARK

The park was Gazetted in 1986. It covers an area of 620 km²

Location:

The borders of the park lies within the Lakes and Unity States.

The coordinates of the park lie within the following borders:

North - Latitude 700 10' N; East - Bahr El Jebel; West-
Latitude 3000 43' South
- Latitude 70 N.

Fauna:

The park is a home to elephants, Nile Lechwe, rhinos, Uganda kob, waterbuck, buffalos, e elephants.

Habitat:

The park is located in the Flood Plains ecological zone within the Lakes State.

Investment Opportunities:

- Rehabilitation and construction of the park infrastructure (patrol and tourist roads enable accessibility and management of the park).
- Construction of four (4) outposts in the park.
- Construction of three (3) Eco-lodges and two (2) Camping Sites
- Use of Balloons for game viewing.

LANTOTO NATIONAL PARK

The park was Gazetted in 1986 covering an area of 760 Km²

Location:

It lies between latitude 400 30' N and longitude 2900 54'E on the western side of Yei-Maridi Ra and bordering Garamba National Park of Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

Fauna:

Important wildlife species include elephant, buffalo, giraffe, chimpanzee, bushbuck and duiker

Habitat:

The vegetation of the park is predominantly Savannah Woodland, forest and open glades.

Investment Opportunities in Lantoto NP:

- Rehabilitation and construction of the park infrastructure (patrol and tourist roads enable accessibility and management of the park).
- Construction of four (4) outposts in the park.
- Construction of three (3) Eco-lodges and two (2) Camping Sites.



BIRDS SPECIES OF SOUTH SUDAN

Common Names of South Sudan's Birds		
Secretary Bird	Black Crowned Crane	Ibis
African Fish Eagle	Pelican	Spoonbill
Ostrich	Heron	Storks
Water Birds	Egret	Flamingo
Birds of Prey	Bittern	Ducks
Grebe	Hammerkop	Geese
Cormorant	Shoebill	Swans
Darter	Spurfowls	Osprey
Kites	Tragopans	Hawks
Caracaras	Monals	Eagles
Falcons	Peaf owls	Gallinules
Pheasants	Jungle fowls	Sun Grebe
Grouse	Partridges	Fin foots
Quails	Guinea fowls	Bustards
Snowcocks	Cranes	Button quails
Francolin	Fluff tails	Jecanas
Coots	Rails	Painted-Snipe
Thick-knees	Terns	Avocets
Egyptian plover	Skimmers	Stilts
Pratincoles	Pigeons	Typical Owls
Courasers	Doves	Nightjars
Plovers	Parrots	Swifts
Lapwings	Turacos	Mouse birds
Sanpipers	Cuckoos	Trogons
Gulls	Anis	Quetzals
Hornbills	Barn Owls	Kingfishers
Ground-hornbills	Phylloscopid warblers	Bee-eaters
African barbets	Crows	Typical Rollers
Honey guides	Fairy Flycatchers	Hoopoes
Woodpeckers	Monarch Flycatchers	Wood hoopoes
African broadbills	Ground babblers	Titmice
Larks	Laughing thrushes	Tree creepers
Swallows	Chickadees	Penduline tits
Wagtails	Hylotids warblers	Sunbirds
Orioles	Sylviid warblers	Bushshrikes
Shrikes	Parrot bills	Fly catchers
Vangas	Wattle-eyes	Spider hunters
Helmetshrikes	Crows	White-eyes
Drongos	Jays	Finches
Oxpeckers	Ravens	Euphonies
Weavers	Magpies	Sparrows
Waxbills	Starlings	Buntings

LIST OF WILDLIFE SPECIES

S/No.	Common Names	Location or Distribution over the Country
1	Elephant	All over
2	Buffalos	All over
3	Lions	All over
4	African Leopard	All over
5	Hippopotamus	All over
6	Rhinos	Boma NP, Jonglei plains, Sudd area, Badingilo and parts of Western Equatoria
7	Bongo	Bangangai Game Reserve and around River Yei
8	Greater Kudu	Boma NP, Loelle and the surroundings, Eastern Bahr Al Ghazal
9	Lesser Kudu	Loelle area in Boma
10	Sitatunga	Fanyikang, Zeraf GRs, the Sudd area and some patches in Western Equatoria
11	Bushbuck	All over
12	Oryx	Loelle area in Boma
13	Roan Antelope	All over
14	Waterbuck	All over except the extreme northern borders with Sudan
15	Common Kob	Western side of the River Nile, in the areas of Southern NP, Lantoto NP
17	Nile Lechwe	Fanyikang GR and Sudd area.
18	Reedbuck	All over
19	Lelwel hartebeest	All over except in Upper Nile, Unity state
20	Tiang	All over except in the extreme southern borders of the country.
21	Grant's gazelle	Loelle area
22	Mongalla gazelle	Boma, Badingilo, and Jonglei plains
23	Yellow-backed duiker	Western Equatoria at the border with DRC
24	Red flanked duiker	Lantoto, Southern NPs in Western Equatoria
25	Bushbuck	All over
26	Oryx	Loelle area in Boma
27	Roan Antelope	All over
28	Waterbuck	All over except the extreme northern borders with Sudan
29	White eared Kob	Boma NP, Jonglei plains, Sudd area, Badingilo and parts of Western Equatoria
30	Nile Lechwe	Fanyikang GR and Sudd area.
31	Reedbuck	All over
32	Lelwel hartebeest	All over except in Upper Nile, Unity state
33	Tiang	All over except in the extreme southern borders of the country.
34	Grant's gazelle	Loelle area
35	Mongalla gazelle	Boma, Badingilo and Jonglei plains



ABOUT US

Adior Tours marketing is a private Company duly incorporated in March 2011 in accordance to the Laws of Republic of South Sudan and it is legally allowed to operate in East and Central Africa.

Adior is specialized in the tourism & travel industry. Our rich network of partners across the region and globally enables you to benefit from our services in the regions and overseas destinations Adior Tours is recognized as one of the top travel industry performers in South Sudan, both in terms of business volume and services. Adior's is a one stop enterprise that offers a complete range of travel related services superior knowledge, efficient planning and the ability to anticipate and resolve potential problems along the way are the reason behind our success.

MISSION

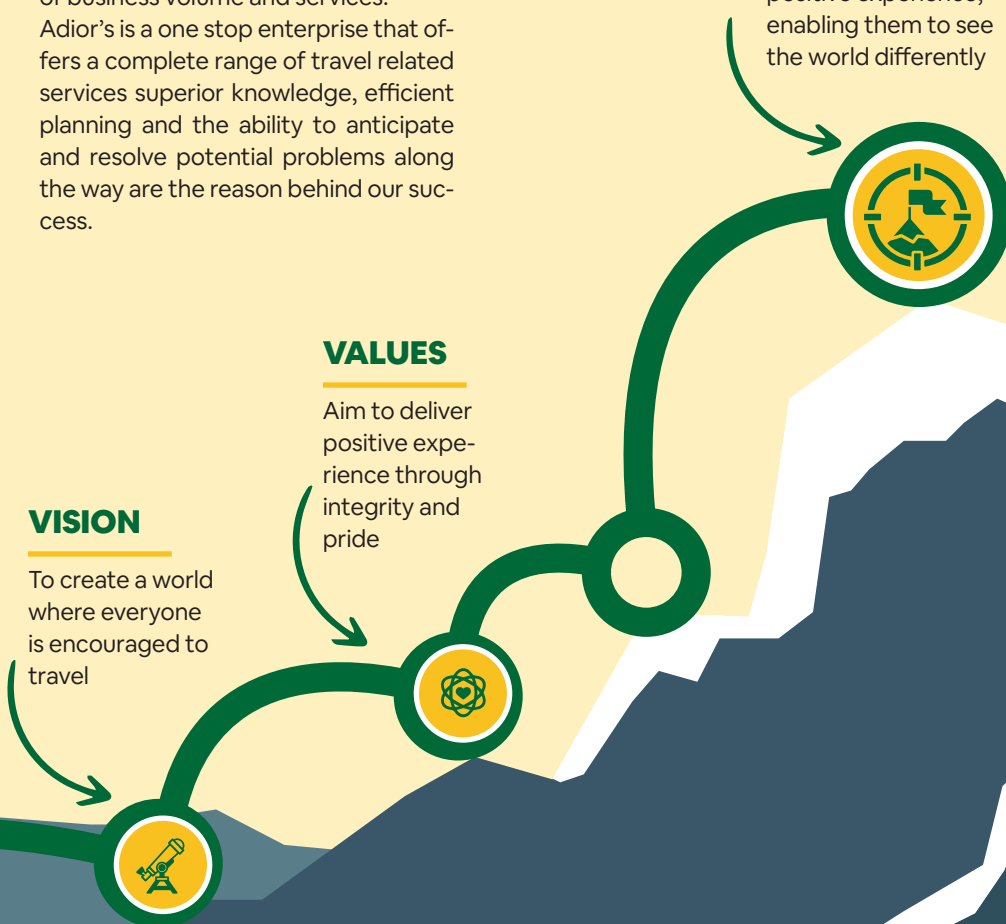
Through travel, we connect people to positive experience, enabling them to see the world differently

VALUES

Aim to deliver positive experience through integrity and pride

VISION

To create a world where everyone is encouraged to travel



OUR SERVICES

Our company is manned with experienced, knowledgeable, multilingual and highly qualified team based on considerable experience and a creative spirit, in depth knowledge of the products combined with youthful enthusiasm and services. We offer and commit to all aspects of Tours and Travel Management practices to our customers with the best possible quality services available.

- Tours & Safaris Packages
- Airline Ticketing
- Meetings and Conferences.
- Automotive Tracking
- Visa Advisory
- Hotel Reservation
- Airport Transfer
- Vehicle rental
- Travel Safety & Insurance
- Work permit Assessment

TOURS AND TRAVEL PACKAGES

CORPORATE TRAVEL

Our corporate travel specialists with a wealth of experience in delivering comprehensive travel solutions catering to your travel needs

INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL

An extensive range of holiday packages or tailor-made holidays to ensure an unforgettable experience on each occasion

BUSINESS TRAVEL

Includes all travel business reasons such as meetings, conferences and exhibitions

LEISURE TRAVEL

Includes all travel for holidays, cultural events, recreation and sports

SOUTH SUDAN TRIBES CULTURE & EXHIBITION TOUR'S

Sport tourism

Medical

Family vacations

Honey Moon

Religious

Educational

Research

Beaches

Wildlife Safaris Packages (Games parks)





AIRLINE TICKETING

Adior Tours & Travel provides comprehensive travel services such as air ticketing and international flights.

We make air travel simple, stress free, and cost effective by utilizing professional proactive travel consultants who are eager to provide personalized service.

Galileo International and Amadeus have fully automated us, and we have all of the latest travel systems and facilities in place to book and issue air tickets from our offices. As a result, we can monitor all of our reservations and perform air ticketing and change any reservation on short notice.

We have excellent working relationships with major airlines such as KLM, Emirates Air, Ethiopia Airline, Kenya Airways, Turkish Airline, Gulf Air, Qatar Airways, Brussels Airline, Sudan Airways, Fly Dubai, Egypt Airways and others, ensuring that you receive the best service possible.

VISA ADVISORY AND APPLICATION SERVICES

We provide visa application services to expatriates and travellers visiting East Africa, which includes Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, and Rwanda.

We offer a variety of services such as visa application processing, visa consultation, travel advisories, and other related services.





SPORTS TOURISM

We offer sports tourism services to the public. We ensure sports team have their visa application and hotel accommodation correct and on-time, ensuring that their experience is as smooth as possible

JOBS ABROAD

Our External Recruitment Department is dedicated to providing suitable, secure, and empowering job opportunities in other countries.

We are registered with the Ministry of Gender, Labour, and Social Development and are members of the South Sudan Association of External Recruitment Agencies (SSAERA).

To provide a diverse range of job opportunities for South Sudanese interested in working abroad, the External Recruitment section is further subdivided into two sub-sections: Domestic & Non Domestic Jobs (DUBAI, QATAR, SAUDI ARABIA & ABU DHABI).

OUR PARTNERS



African
Tourism
Board



OUR CONTACTS

South Sudan (Juba) Head Office
P.O Box 477, GPO
+211 929 000 003
info.ss@adiortours.com

Kenya (Nairobi) Branch
P.O Box 45543-00100, GPO
+254 722508 136
info.ke@adiortours.com

Uganda (Kampala) Branch
P.O Box 10163, GPO
+256 780 666 602
info.ug@adiortours.com



www.adiortours.com

Adior Tours and Travel



**LAND OF GREAT
ABUNDANCE**

أرض الـهجرة العظيمة