ROCKJUMPER

Worldwide Birding Adventures

Ghana

Comprehensive
Rockfowl & Upper Guinea Specials

13th November to 27th November 2023 (15 days)



White-necked Rockfowl by Adam Riley

Ghana is a West African destination like no other: it is a politically stable, English-speaking nation that is acknowledged as the friendliest country in the region. It is also one of the safest countries in which the Upper Guinea forest block, an internationally recognised Endemic Bird Area, can be accessed, and our birding tour of Ghana allows for a thorough exploration of the most exciting West African birding habitats. From Guinea savanna to lush rainforest, we will see much of what Ghana has to offer, promising a truly impressive bird tally and a thoroughly enjoyable experience. Our days in this wonderful country will be spent ambling forested trails, scanning for canopy species from a fabulous walkway, and exploring vast tracts of deciduous woodland. Typical African families such as turacos, barbets, sunbirds and greenbuls are particularly well represented, yielding a colourful and interesting bounty of species. Furthermore, we also have the opportunity to see one of Africa's most highly sought-after birds – the fabled White-necked Rockfowl!

THE TOUR AT A GLANCE…

THE ITINERARY

Day 1	**Arrival in Accra**
Day 2	**Volta region and Shai Hills**
Day 3	**Accra to Kakum National Park**
Days 4 to 6	**Kakum National Park and surrounding areas**
Day 7	**Kakum to Bonkro Forest and Rockfowl colony**
Day 8	**Bonkro Forest & Bobiri Butterfly Reserve**
Day 9	**Kumasi to Mole National Park**
Days 10 & 11	**Mole National Park**
Day 12	**Mole National Park to Kumasi**
Day 13	**Kumasi to Atewa via Bobiri Butterfly Reserve**
Day 14	**Atewa Range**
Day 15	**Atewa to Accra and depart**

TOUR ROUTE MAP…



THE TOUR IN DETAIL…



Violet Turaco by Adam Riley

Day 1: Arrival in Accra. On arrival at Katoka International Airport in Accra, you will be met and transferred to a hotel at the edge of the capital city.

Day 2: Volta Region and Shai Hills. First thing this morning we head to the Volta Dam. This is one of the largest dams in Africa, and provides us with an excellent introduction to West African birding. Here we'll search for Guinea Turaco, Magpie Mannikin, Red-winged Prinia, Bar-breasted Firefinch, Mangrove Sunbird, African Pygmy Goose and the attractive, and rather localised White-bibbed Swallow.

After lunch, we'll spend the remainder of the day at the nearby Shai Hills Resources Reserve. This sanctuary, situated about an hour outside the capital, is an expanse of grassland and woodland dominated by the steeply rising Shai Hills. The birding here is very good and we are bound to turn up something interesting; this is the best site in Ghana for White-crowned Cliff Chat and an excellent spot for Stone Partridge, African Hobby, Blue-bellied and Purple Rollers, Vinaceous Dove, Double-toothed Barbet, Greater and Lesser Honeyguides, Red-shouldered Cuckooshrike, Violet and Guinea Turacos and Brown Babbler.

In the early evening, we will return to our comfortable hotel in Accra.

Day 3: Accra to Kakum National Park. After an early breakfast, we head west along the coastal highway, passing the organised chaos that so typifies West Africa. Tiny food stands (with hilariously grandiose names like 'Consuming Fire Fast Food'!), repair shops, traditional medicine stalls and taxis all compete for space in this entrepreneurial wonderland.

Further west we will bird a productive grassland reserve on the Winneba Plains. Here we will search for Black-bellied Bustard, Flappet Lark, Red-winged and Moustached Grass Warblers, Short-winged and Croaking Cisticolas, Copper Sunbird, Black-necked Weaver, Northern and Black-winged Red Bishops, Yellow-mantled Widowbird, Orange-cheeked Waxbill and the Black-faced form of Quailfinch (sometimes considered a separate species). We will also try for the rare and nomadic Black-backed Cisticola, represented here by a separate subspecies named after these Winneba Plains where it was discovered during Admiral Lynes' great cisticola expedition of the 1930s.



Kakum Canopy Walkway by David Shackelford



Blue Cuckooshrike by Adam Riley

After lunch, we will then take time out to visit one of Ghana's most notorious edifices, the Cape Coast Castle. Originally built by the Swedish in 1653 and later rebuilt by the British, it is now a World Heritage Site and a chilling reminder of the horrors of the Trans-Atlantic slave trade. In particular, a visit to the dank dungeons and the notorious 'Door of No Return' is a deep and sobering experience. During the height of this abhorrent trade, it is estimated that between 12 and 20 million West Africans were removed to the New World. We then continue on to our well-appointed accommodation close to Kakum National Park.

Days 4 to 6: Kakum National Park and surrounding areas. This 607 km² national park is the jewel in the crown of Ghana's protected reserve system. The park conserves a critically important block of primary and secondary Upper Guinea forest that is surrounded by a sea of humanity and its resultant deforestation. During our days in this area, we will explore several sections of this vast protected area.

Easily accessible from the park headquarters at Abrafo is the world-famous Kakum canopy walkway, the only such structure of this size on the African continent. It is 350 m long, between 40 and 60 m high and is suspended between 7 emergent forest trees, with support platforms stable enough to allow telescope use. We will make special arrangements for the early opening and late closure of the walkway, thereby allowing us patronage during these critical birding hours.

Amongst the many species we hope to see from the walkway are some of West Africa's most sought-after forest jewels. Species that regularly attend the multi-species canopy bird waves include the cotinga-like Blue Cuckooshrike, Violet-backed Hyliota, Sharpe's Apalis (an Upper Guinea endemic), Rufous-crowned Eremomela, African Shrike-flycatcher, Lemon-bellied Crombec, Green Hylia, Yellow-mantled and the beautiful Preuss's Weavers, Cassin's Honeybird, Willcocks's and the extremely rare Yellow-footed Honeyguides, White-headed and Forest Wood Hoopoes, Tit-Hylia, Grey Longbill, Red-headed and Crested Malimbes and Grey-headed, White-breasted and Chestnut-breasted Nigritas. Other species we hope to see include the elusive canopy-dwelling Fernando Po Batis, indescribably beautiful Black Bee-eater, Yellow-spotted and Hairy-breasted Barbets, family flocks of the striking Red-billed Helmetshrike, Chestnut-capped Flycatcher, which also travels in small family groups, the strange-looking Naked-faced and Bristle-nosed Barbets, Sabine's Puffback and Maxwell's Black Weaver.



Red-billed Helmetshrike by David Hoddinott

The tree platforms provide a fabulous vista over the forest and forest edge, thereby providing a unique opportunity for sighting passing birds. Raptor watching is particularly productive and previous trips have produced unbeatable



Sharpe's Apalis by David Hoddinott

views of the rarely seen Cassin's Hawk-Eagle, Red-thighed Sparrowhawk, Red-necked Buzzard, Palm-nut Vulture, African Harrier-Hawk, African Cuckoo-Hawk and African Hobby. Other birds that we might see include Piping, Black-casqued, Yellow-casqued and Brown-cheeked Hornbills, Grey and Red-fronted Parrots, Rosy Bee-eater and mixed flocks of swifts that often include Cassin's and Sabine's Spinetails, and, if we are lucky, Black Spinetail. Velvet-mantled Drongo is in constant attendance, as are a wide variety of sunbirds including Fraser's, Little Green, Collared, Olive, the stunning Buff-throated, Olive-bellied, Superb and sought-after Johanna's.

We will also walk the forest trails, covering both deep interior forest and forest edge at Abrafo and Antwikwaa (various sections of Kakum). This is the realm of greenbuls and there is certainly no shortage of these sociable birds. Species we hope to find include Little, Little Grey, Plain, Slender-billed, Yellow-whiskered, Golden, Honeyguide, Icterine, Red-tailed and Western Bearded Greenbuls, Swamp Palm Bulbul as well as Grey-headed and Red-tailed Bristlebills and Western Nicator. Further birds of the forest interior include Red-chested Goshawk, White-spotted Flufftail, Blue-headed Wood Dove, Yellow-billed Turaco, Olive Long-tailed Cuckoo, Black-throated Coucal, Red-billed Dwarf, Black Dwarf and the bizarre White-crested Hornbills, Red-rumped Tinkerbird, Rufous-sided Broadbill performing its incredible circular dance routine, Finsch's Rufous Thrush, Fraser's Forest Flycatcher, Blue-headed Crested Flycatcher, Red-bellied Paradise Flycatcher, Western Oriole and Shining Drongo. Although the forest interior birding is challenging, hard work and perseverance should net us a good selection of these species.

We will also be ever-alert for Safari Ant activity, not only in order to avoid their painful bites, but also as they provide us with our best opportunity for viewing shy ant-attending birds such as the three species of bristlebill, White-tailed Alethe, Forest Robin and White-tailed Ant Thrush. Rarities that we will be on the constant lookout for include Congo Serpent Eagle, Long-tailed Hawk, Latham's Francolin and Spotted Honeyguide. These all occur in Kakum but we would be extremely fortunate to find any of them.



Akun Eagle-Owl by David Hoddinott

The forest edge is also extremely productive and supports a different cast of species including Ahanta Francolin, the seldom seen Yellow-throated Cuckoo, Yellow-billed Barbet, Yellow-rumped, Speckled and Yellow-throated Tinkerbirds, Buff-spotted, Brown-eared, Gabon and Fire-bellied Woodpeckers, the rare Kemp's Longbill, Yellow-browed and Olive-green Camaropteras, Green Crombec, Dusky-blue and Ussher's Flycatchers, Black-and-



Blue-moustached Bee-eater by David Hoddinott

white Shrike-flycatcher, Black-winged Oriole, Splendid, Copper-tailed and Chestnut-winged Starlings, and Blue-billed Malimbe

We will also undertake several nocturnal excursions in the hope of finding Fraser's and Akun Eagle-Owls, Red-chested Owlet and the very rare and aberrant Brown Nightjar.

Rainforest mammals are not conspicuous but we should see several species of primates that may include Lesser Spot-nosed and Mona Monkeys, and Olive and White-thighed Colobus. Night excursions will provide an opportunity of finding Potto, a slow moving and primitive primate that subsists largely on tree-gum, as well as the fast-moving Demidoff's Dwarf Galago. We can also count on seeing several species of squirrel, including African Giant Squirrel.

Day 7: Kakum to Bonkro Forest and Rockfowl colony. This morning we will more than likely spend a little time at Abrafo Forest searching for any species we may have not yet seen. If the road to the Aboabo area is in decent repair then we will spend some time at this site. Here potential targets include Red-vented Malimbe, Thick-billed Honeyguide, Tessman's Flycatcher, Yellow-billed Barbet, African Piculet (a very rare bird in West Africa), Black-capped Apalis and the elusive Long-tailed Hawk, amongst a multitude of more widespread forest species. In the late morning, we then carry on towards a remote forest patch where we will wait patiently for the bizarre and prehistoric-looking White-necked Rockfowl to appear at its nesting colony in the late afternoon. Although the birds will not be nesting, they regularly roost at the nest site and we, therefore, stand an excellent chance of seeing this near-mythical species.

We'll then head back down the trail, to enjoy a celebratory meal at our lodge in this remote, local community. Up until recently, the nearest accommodation was in the city of Kumasi, which meant many hours of driving to reach the city late in the evening. This new lodge not only removed a lot of late-night travel time, but assists the local community in further protecting this priceless forest. This evening, we will venture out for a night walk to see what nocturnal species we may find.



Oriole Warbler by Ignacio Yufera

Day 8: Bonkro Forest & Bobiri Butterfly Reserve. We have a rather more relaxed beginning to the day, with many sought after species right on our doorstep. We'll head back into the forest in search of White-crested and Black Dwarf Hornbills, Grey-headed and Red-tailed Bristlebill's, Rufous-sided Broadbill, Fire-bellied Woodpecker, Yellow-throated and Thick-billed Cuckoos, Forest Wood Hoopoe and



Blue-breasted Kingfisher by Alasdair Hunter

perhaps Sharpe's Apalis, whilst Western Wattled Cuckooshrike would be a mega find. Indeed, if our luck is in, we could even bump into Long-tailed or Tree Pangolin. We'll enjoy lunch here, before setting off for Bobiri Butterfly Reserve.

We'll spend the afternoon working our way through this beautiful forest for Olive-green Camaroptera, Western Nicator, Puvel's Illadopsis, Tit Hylia, Yellow-footed Barbet, Kemp's Longbill, Blue-headed Crested Flycatcher and Western Bronze-naped Pigeon.

In the late afternoon, we'll head across to Kumasi for the night.

Day 9: Kumasi to Mole National Park. Today will be filled with new birds as we head into a new biome, the Guinea Savanna belt. We do, however, have a considerable journey to get there, and as we progress northwards the habitat begins to change dramatically. We may have time today to visit a small patch of rainforest en route to Mole where we are likely to encounter a host of forest species already seen at Kakum, and perhaps a few new ones.

As we continue further north we will keep a lookout for the beautiful Blue-bellied and Abyssinian Rollers, Dark Chanting Goshawk, Beaudouin's Snake Eagle, Grasshopper Buzzard and, if we are exceptionally lucky, we may encounter the scarce and localised White-throated Francolin. In the late afternoon, we will arrive at the Mole Park Headquarters.

The broad-leaved woodland zone here superficially resembles the Miombo woodlands of south-central Africa and is likewise inhabited by a wonderful assemblage of good-looking species, which in many cases represent northern sister-species of their south-central counterparts.

Days 10 & 11: Mole National Park. The 4,840 km² Mole National Park is Ghana's second most well-visited protected area after Kakum. Our hotel here is scenically situated on a 250 m high escarpment within the National Park and overlooks a seemingly endless vista of broad-leaved woodlands and wetlands. Frolicking pachyderms sometimes populate an elephant-wallow at the base of the escarpment. The elephants of Mole are renowned for their tolerance and on foot it is possible to get very close to them. From the viewing platform at the lodge, we are also able to scan over the marsh and see Common Warthog, Waterbuck, Bushbuck and handsome Kob.



Standard-winged Nightjar by David Shackelford



Yellow-crowned Gonolek by Ignacio Yufera

The woodland surrounding our lodge is a superb place to begin birding. Seedeaters abound and we should find mixed flocks of Lavender Waxbill, Red-cheeked Cordon-bleu, Red-billed and Bar-breasted Firefinches, Pin-tailed and Exclamatory Paradise Whydahs, Chestnut-crowned Sparrow-Weaver, Northern Grey-headed Sparrow and Yellow-fronted Canary. We will also explore the rocky escarpment below the lodge and here we hope to find family groups of Stone Partridge and Double-spurred Francolin.

The moist woodland surrounding the swamp is home to some special birds and in particular, we will search for the highly desirable Oriole Warbler, one of West Africa's most beautiful birds. In fact, colourful birds are the rule here rather than the exception. Bruce's Green Pigeon, Violet Turaco, Rose-ringed Parakeet, Senegal Parrot, Blue-breasted and Grey-headed Kingfishers, Red-throated and Northern Carmine Bee-eaters, Abyssinian, Purple and Broad-billed Rollers, Bearded Barbet, Western Violet-backed, Green-headed, Pygmy, Beautiful and Splendid Sunbirds, Orange-breasted and Grey-headed Bushshrikes and Lesser Blue-eared, Purple and Long-tailed Glossy Starlings are just some of the possible species on offer!

The broad-leaved woodlands offer up a wonderful assortment of targets and these include Black Scimitarbill, Fine-spotted and Brown-backed Woodpeckers, Yellow-bellied Hyliota, Dorst's and Rufous Cisticolas, mega Emin's Shrike, White-shouldered Black Tit, African Spotted Creeper, rare Gambaga Flycatcher, Black-faced and Black-bellied Firefinches, uncommon Togo Paradise Whydah and Brown-rumped and Cabanis's Buntings, while more widespread species include Green Wood Hoopoe, Yellow-fronted Tinkerbird, African Grey Woodpecker, African Thrush, Senegal Eremomela, Northern Crombec, Northern Black, African Blue and European Pied Flycatchers, Brown-throated Wattle-eye, Senegal Batis, African Golden Oriole, Northern Puffback, Yellow-billed Shrike, Brubru, White-crested Helmetshrike (this race topped with an enormous, floppy crest), Red-headed Weaver and the ubiquitous Bush Petronia.



Bruce's Green Pigeon by Markus Lilje

The more densely wooded regions of the park are often good areas to find Swamp Flycatcher, White-crowned and Snowy-crowned Robin-Chats, Blackcap and Brown Babblers, Yellow-throated Leaflove and Red-shouldered Cuckooshrike. Time will also be spent exploring the deeper reaches of Mole NP. Here natural openings in the woodland often get burnt at this time of year attracting some very interesting species such as Forbes's Plover and the scarce Rufous-rumped Lark. Other species



Abyssinian Roller by Alasdair Hunter

associated with these burns include White-fronted Black Chat, Sun Lark, Chestnut-backed Sparrow-Lark and Four-banded Sandgrouse.

Raptors are particularly prolific in Mole and regularly encountered species include White-backed, White-headed and Hooded Vultures, Western Banded and Brown Snake Eagles, Bateleur, Lizard Buzzard, Wahlberg's, Booted and Martial Eagles, Ayres's and African Hawk-Eagles, Lanner Falcon and African Hobby.

We will also venture out on a couple of nocturnal excursions to look for the likes of Greyish Eagle-Owl, Northern White-faced Owl, and Freckled, Long-tailed, Plain and the spectacular Standard-winged Nightjars.

Day 12: Mole National Park to Kumasi. We will depart Mole after an early breakfast en route back to Kumasi. We will make a detour to the White Volta River where we stand an excellent chance of finding the incredible Egyptian Plover, one of the most desirable birds on the continent. We will walk the sandy river banks to track this beautiful species down before spending quality time observing and photographing it. Thereafter, we'll continue south to our accommodation in Kumasi.

Day 13: Kumasi to Atewa via Bobiri Butterfly Reserve. This morning we will visit Bobiri Butterfly Reserve again. We'll have a further opportunity to search for any species that we may have missed earlier in the tour. Interesting species that are possible include Congo Serpent Eagle, Forest Wood Hoopoe, Latham's Francolin, Purple-throated Cuckooshrike, Afep Pigeon, Black Dwarf and White-crested Hornbills, Lemon-bellied Crombec, Red-billed Helmetshrike and African Piculet. One of the factors that make lowland forest birding potentially frustrating is that although the species diversity is huge, many of the individual species occur at a very low density and are therefore seldom encountered. However, they can appear at any moment and the golden rule is hence maximum time in the field for maximum species! In the afternoon we will transfer to our accommodation near the rich Atewa forest.



Egyptian Plover by Alasdair Hunter

Day 14: Atewa Range. We have a full day to explore the infrequently visited forest that cloaks the Atewa Range, situated on the South Volta escarpment and one of the only higher-lying areas in Ghana. Atewa is managed as a logging reserve but is still covered in extensive forest and offers a chance of



Buff-throated Sunbird by Keith Valentine

encountering a range of rarely seen and little-known species. The birding can be extremely productive here and we have our final opportunity to see some of the rarer forest species as well as giving us additional chances of locating more of the Upper Guinea specials.

Today is a long and fairly tiring day as we will be on our legs for a long time. We will begin early in the morning, taking a packed lunch with us and beginning the 6 km (3.75 mi) hike up Atewa. We will initially pass through the secondary farm bush habitat and then begin the gradual ascent up the mountain. On our way up the mountain, we will keep an eye open for Western Bronze-naped Pigeon, the impressive Great Blue Turaco (now a rare bird in Ghana), Little Green Woodpecker, Square-tailed Saw-wing, Black-capped Apalis, Red-cheeked and West African Wattle-eyes, Brown and Puvel's Illadopsises, shy and secretive Black-throated Coucal and Green Twinspot. The top of Atewa will be our main focus of the day and many very special and often difficult species will be searched for up here. These include both Blackcap and the endangered Rufous-winged Illadopsises, rare and localised Nimba and Little Grey Flycatchers, striking but elusive Many-colored Bushshrike, Brown-chested Alethe (a very localised bird in Ghana), Red-tailed, Grey-headed and most notably Green-tailed Bristlebills, Western Bearded and Red-tailed Greenbuls, secretive Forest Scrub Robin, seldom-recorded Red-fronted Antpecker, Fernando Po Batis, African Shrike-flycatcher, Brown-eared Woodpecker, Long-tailed Hawk and if we are very lucky we may even bump into the highly elusive Spot-breasted Ibis. Atewa is the only site in Ghana for the dazzling Blue-moustached Bee-eater and we have a very good chance of seeing this spectacular bee-eater during our day on the mountain. In the mid-afternoon, we shall begin our descent back down the mountain to meet up with our bus that will take us back to our nearby hotel to relax and freshen up before dinner.

Day 15: Atewa to Accra and depart. This morning we should have time to bird the farm bush at Atewa to look for any species that we may have missed. This uniquely West and Central African secondary habitat is usually extremely productive for forest-edge birds. Alternatively, we might also bird the lower parts of Atewa forest if there are any forest inhabitants that we still need.

In the late morning we will return to our hotel to freshen up before enjoying a final celebratory lunch together. In the afternoon we will head back to Accra to catch our international flights home.



Black-capped Apalis by David Hoddinott

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS:

Tour dates, prices, single supplement rates, approximate flight costs and spaces available for this tour are displayed on our website. Please see under IMPORTANT NOTES below.

The tour price includes:

- All meals from dinner on day 1 of the tour to lunch on day 15;
- Bottled drinking water;
- All lodgings as per the itinerary;
- Ground transportation;
- All reserve entrance fees;
- All guiding services; and
- Tips for local guides and services.

The tour price excludes:

- **Any airfares**, taxes and visa costs;
- Any alcoholic beverages;
- Special gratuities; and
- Telephone calls, laundry and items of a personal nature.

Single Supplement: The single supplement cost for this tour will be charged if you wish to have single accommodation. If RBL cannot provide you with a rooming partner for these nights although you choose to share, the single supplement will become applicable. We will make all reasonable efforts to ensure that a rooming partner is found if you do wish to share.

Single Accommodation is NOT available at Bonkro Forest lodge at this time. All guests will have to share. All rooms have a pull a wooden pull-out divider for some privacy when sleeping if required.

IMPORTANT NOTES:

a) Due to constantly fluctuating exchange rates, we quote our tours in 4 currencies. The tour price is however fixed only in the currency printed in bold, and the actual cost in the other currencies listed will be adjusted according to prevailing exchange rates at the time of final invoicing (usually 4 months before the tour.) The same applies to approximate flight and single supplement rates, which are also quoted in the respective fixed currency.

b) Rates are based upon group tariffs; if the tour does not have sufficient registration a small party supplement will have to be charged.

c) Furthermore, these costs are subject to unforeseen increases in tour related costs and may have to be adjusted as a result.

d) Lastly, we may be forced to change or alter the itinerary and / or the designated Rockjumper leader/s at short or no notice due to unforeseen circumstances; please be aware that we will attempt to adhere as close to the original program as possible.

Tipping: As noted above, gratuities (drivers, hotel staff, restaurants etc) are included on this tour. However, this does not include your Rockjumper leader. Therefore, if you feel that he has given you excellent service, it is entirely appropriate to tip him.

PLEASE NOTE:

- A good deal of our time is spent in vehicles as we do have to cover long distances in order to get to the best areas for birds. Some of the roads can be very bad and the going will be slow and potentially frustrating. Traffic in certain urban areas can be terrible too. The more luggage

you pack the less room there is in the vehicle, so it is important for your comfort and that of your fellow travellers that you do not over-pack. Kindly stick to 20 kg (44 lb) for check in luggage and 8 kg (18 lb) for hand luggage.

- In some areas, it may be very hot, especially in Mole. We will thus make good use of the early mornings and will have many early starts to avoid, as far as possible, birding in the middle of the day. Furthermore, in the rainforest areas in the south the humidity will be high and uncomfortable.
- This Ghana tour is designed to be a dedicated birding experience and we will attempt to get good views of as many bird species as possible.
- This tour does require a reasonable level of fitness and participants should be in good general health as much of the forest birding will be done on foot and may require walking for several hours (on mostly flat terrain) at a time. Should you have any physical or medical limitations, please notify us in advance of departure. Please note that for most of this tour we will be far away from modern medical facilities.
- Accommodations are generally of a good standard in Ghana. We will do our utmost to make your stay as comfortable as possible, but at times we may experience maintenance problems that are beyond our control. In the smaller towns, while we always opt for the best available accommodation, the accommodations are basic and below the standard of what you have come to expect from the developed world. Power failures at some locations are not uncommon.
- Please be aware that the hike up Atewa on the penultimate day of the trip is not a very strenuous walk as the gradient is rather gentle. However, since the total distance up and down the mountain is around 12 km (7.5 mi) and we will be on our feet birding for most of the day, you will need to be in reasonably good physical condition to be able to manage well on this day.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE DETAILS:

This tour **does not** include any international airfares. The tour will depart from Katoka International in Accra on day 1, this is an arrival day and you are free to arrive at any time on this day. The tour will conclude in the late afternoon on day 15 at Katoka International in Accra.

The above information in respect of arrivals and departures is a guide only. Precise arrival and departure information will be sent to you in your **Tour Confirmation** package once the tour has been officially confirmed. If you wish to arrive early and/or depart late and would like assistance in this regard, kindly contact the Rockjumper office.

FLIGHTS:

Katoka International Airport, Accra (IATA: ACC) is the main port of entry for international flights in Ghana and is well serviced by several of the world's major airlines. **Please DO NOT book any flights until you have consulted the Rockjumper office for confirmation on the status of the tour.**