Ghana

Rockfowl & Upper Guinea Specials

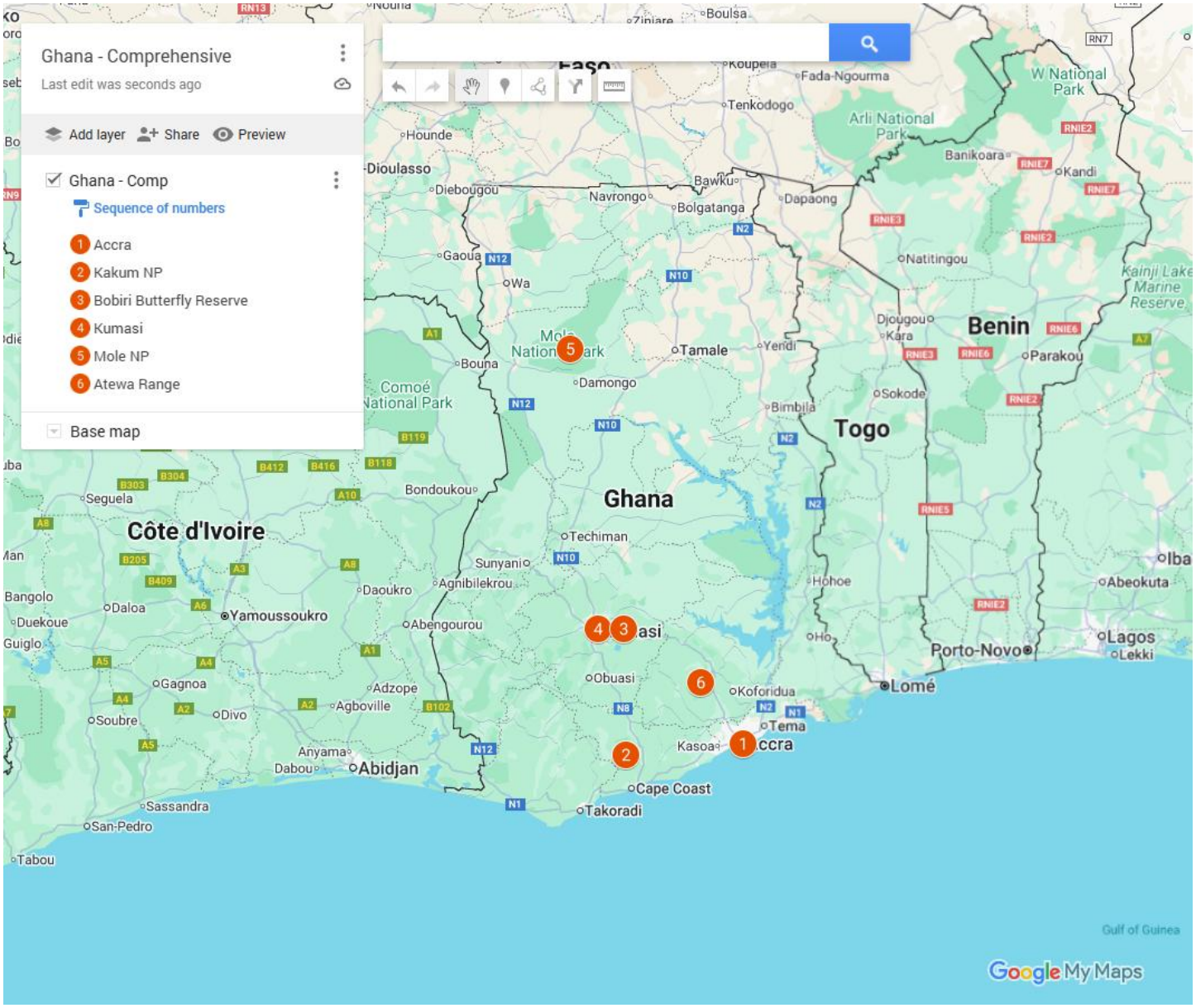


White-necked Rockfowl by Greg de Klerk

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 or scanning for canopy species from a fabulous walkway and exploring vast tracts of deciduous Guinea Savanna woodlands. Typical African families such as turacos, barbets, sunbirds, bee-eaters, hornbills, weavers and greenbuls are particularly well represented, yielding a colourful and interesting bounty of species. Ghana is also an excellent destination to encounter some of Africa's trickier or iconic bird families such as Egyptian Plover, crombecs, African broadbills, Hyliotas, Wattle-eyes, Hylias, Wood Hoopoes and Hamerkop. Furthermore, we have the chance to see one of Africa's most highly sought-after birds – the fabled White-necked Rockfowl that is placed in the truly unique Rockfowl/Picathartes family!

Itinerary & Map

Day 1	**Arrival into Accra**
Day 2	**Accra to Kakum National Park**
Days 3 to 6	**Kakum National Park & surrounds**
Day 7	**Kakum to Bonkro Forest & Rockfowl colony**
Day 8	**Bonkro Forest to Kumasi via Bobiri Butterfly Reserve**
Day 9	**Kumasi to Mole National Park**
Days 10 to 12	**Mole National Park**
Day 13	**Mole National Park to Kumasi**
Day 14	**Kumasi to Atewa via Bobiri Butterfly Reserve**
Day 15	**Atewa farm bush to Accra & final departure**



Birding sites in detail

Kakum National Park. This 607 km² (234 mi²) 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, as well as a selection of nearby habitats.



Black Bee-eater by David Hoddinott

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 350m long (over 1 000ft), 40m (132ft) high and is suspended between 7 emergent forest trees, which 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, 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, Green and Tit Hylias, Grey Longbill, Red-headed and Crested Malimbes, Grey-headed, White-breasted and Chestnut-breasted Nigritas and Melancholy and Little Green Woodpeckers. Other species we hope to see include the elusive canopy-dwelling West African Batis, Yellow-billed Turaco, the indescribably beautiful Black Bee-eater, Yellow-spotted and Hairy-breasted Barbets, family flocks of the striking Red-billed Helmetshrike, Chestnut-capped Flycatcher, which also travel in small family groups, the strange-looking Naked-faced and Bristle-nosed Barbets, Red-rumped Tinkerbird, Sabine's Puffback and Maxwell's Black Weaver.



West African Potto by Nigel Redman

The tree platforms provide a fabulous vista over the forest and forest edge, thereby providing a unique opportunity for spotting passing birds. Raptor

watching is particularly productive and previous trips have produced unbeatable views of the rarely seen Congo Serpent Eagle, 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 Wattled, Yellow-casqued Wattled 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, Tiny, Superb, Yellow-chinned and sought-after Johanna's.



Sharpe's Apalis by Greg de Klerk

We will also walk a few 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, Swamp Palm, Icterine, Red-tailed and Western Bearded Greenbuls, as well as Grey-headed, Green-tailed and Red-tailed Bristlebills and Western Nicator. Further species of the forest interior include Red-chested Goshawk, White-spotted Flufftail, Blue-headed Wood Dove, Olive Long-tailed Cuckoo, Black-throated Coucal, Red-billed Dwarf, Western Dwarf and the bizarre Western Long-tailed Hornbills, 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 special species.



Blue Cuckooshrike by Adam Riley

We will also be ever alert for Safari Ant activity, not only in order to avoid their painful bites, but also (and more importantly!) because they provide us with our best opportunity for viewing shy ant-attending birds such as the three species of Bristlebill, White-tailed and rare Brown-chested Alethes, Forest Robin and White-tailed Rufous Thrush. Rarities, which we will be on the constant lookout for, include Forest Francolin and Red-fronted Antpecker and while these both occur in Kakum we would be extremely fortunate to find them!



Long-tailed Hawk by Glen Valentine

The forest edge is also extremely productive and supports a different cast of species including Ahanta Francolin, the seldom seen Yellow-throated Cuckoo, low-density Long-tailed Hawk, Western Yellow-billed Barbet, Yellow-rumped, Speckled and Yellow-throated Tinkerbirds, Buff-spotted, Brown-eared, Melancholy and Fire-bellied Woodpeckers, the rare Kemp's Longbill, Yellow-browed and Olive-green Camaropteras, Green Crombec, Dusky-blue Flycatcher, Splendid, Copper-tailed and Chestnut-winged Starlings, Blue-billed and Red-vented Malimbes Black-and-white Shrike-flycatcher, Red-cheeked Wattle-eye, Lowland Sooty Boubou, Brown and Puvell's Illadopsis and Black-winged Oriole.

We will also undertake several nocturnal excursions in the hope of finding Fraser's and Akun Eagle-Owls, Red-chested Owlet, African Wood Owl and the very rare and aberrant Brown Nightjar. During the nocturnal excursion, we may well hear Nkulengu Rail, a near impossible rail to see! These large forest rallids roost high in trees and emit their loud "Congo-drum" duets after dusk and in the pre-dawn.

Rainforest mammals are scarce and inconspicuous but we should see several species of primates, which may include Spot-nosed and Mona (Lowe's) Monkeys and Olive and Western Pied Colobus. A night walk will provide the opportunity of finding West African Potto, a slow moving and primitive primate that subsists largely on tree-gum, as well as the impressive Pel's Anomalure, a kind of ginat flying squirrel endemic to West Africa. The fast-moving Demidoff's Dwarf Galago will almost certainly be heard in the dense thickets at the forest-edge but we'd be fortunate to lay eyes on this tiny, fast-moving nocturnal "bushbaby". Many other mammals occur in Kakum but most are very seldom seen; these include Forest Elephant, Giant Forest Hog, Leopard, Water Chevrotain (a primitive antelope that is largely aquatic and often feeds on meat), 5 species of duiker, Bongo, 3 species of pangolin, and the arboreal Brush-tailed Porcupine. We can, however, count on seeing several species of squirrel, including African Giant Squirrel.



Red-billed Helmetshrike by Adam Riley

If time allows and depending on how we do with the rainforest species, we hope to be able to take a drive back south towards the Cape Coast area along the Brenu Beach Road where we stand a chance of seeing a

few tricky species such as Pied-winged Swallow, the rarely encountered Baumann's Greenbul, Marsh Tchagra and Guinea Turaco among many other species.

While we are in the vicinity, we may have take time to visit one of Ghana's most notorious edifices, the Cape Coast Castle. Originally built by the Swedish in 1653, 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!



Chestnut-and-black Weaver by Glen Valentine

Kakum to Bonkro. Along the drive between Kakum National Park and Bonkro Forest we will cross the Pra River where we'll scan for White-bibbed Swallow, while Preuss's Cliff Swallows often nest under the small bridges in the area.

Bonkro Forest. In the early afternoon we'll set off on a hike into the Bonkro Forest, making our way towards some isolated rock domes. Here we will wait patiently for the bizarre and pre-historic looking White-necked Rockfowl to appear at its nesting colony. Although the birds will not be nesting, they regularly roost at the nest site we stand an excellent chance of seeing this near-mythical species. How long we need to wait varies, but can be for several hours.



Blue-breasted Kingfisher by Glen Valentine

Other species of interest that we'll be searching for during our stay include Western Long-tailed and Western Dwarf Hornbills, Grey-headed and Red-tailed Bristlebills, Rufous-sided Broadbill, Fire-bellied Woodpecker, Yellow-throated and Thick-billed Cuckoos, Forest Wood Hoopoe and 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 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.



Congo Serpent Eagle by Glen Valentine

Bobiri Butterfly Reserve. This small forest sanctuary close to town is renowned for its diversity and abundance of butterflies. The bird community here is similar to that of Kakum and we therefore have a further opportunity to search for any species we may have missed. We'll spend the afternoon working our way through this beautiful forest for Olive-green Camaroptera, Western Nicator, Puvel's and Brown Illadopsis, Tit Hylia, the rare Yellow-footed Honeyguide, Kemp's Longbill, Blue-headed Crested Flycatcher and Western Bronze-naped Pigeon.

Other scarce and desirable possibilities include Congo Serpent Eagle, Long-tailed Hawk, Red-thighed Sparrowhawk, Forest Wood Hoopoe, Latham's Francolin, the now rare Grey and Brown-necked Parrots whose numbers have been decimated throughout Ghana, Purple-throated Cuckooshrike, Afep Pigeon, Western Dwarf and Western Long-tailed Hornbills, Dusky Tit, Forest Penduline Tit, Lemon-bellied Crombec, Tessmann's, Little Grey and Fraser's Forest Flycatchers, West African Batis, Johanna's Sunbird, Red-billed Helmetshrike, African Piculet, Black-throated Coucal and Magpie Mannikin.

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 very low density and are therefore seldom encountered.



Preuss's Cliff Swallow by Glen Valentine

Kumasi to Mole National Park. This is mostly a travel day as we head into a new biome, the Guinea Savanna belt. As we travel north we will keep a lookout for the beautiful Blue-bellied, Purple 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.

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.



Bearded Barbet by Nigel Redman

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, Western Violet-backed, Green-headed, Pygmy, Beautiful and Splendid Sunbirds, Orange-breasted and Grey-headed Bushshrikes, Greater and Lesser Blue-eared Starlings, Purple and Long-tailed Glossy Starlings and Bearded Barbet are just some of the possible species on offer!



Red-throated Bee-eater by Nigel Redman

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, the inexplicably rare Emin's Shrike, White-shouldered Black Tit, Blue-bellied and Purple Rollers, African Spotted Creeper, the rare Gambaga Flycatcher, Black-faced and Black-bellied Firefinches, the 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, the ubiquitous Sahel Bush Sparrow, Vinaceous Dove, Greater and Lesser Honeyguides, Red-shouldered Cuckooshrike and Brown Babbler



Violet Turaco by Nigel Redman

The more densely wooded regions of the park are often good areas to find Violet Turaco, Swamp Flycatcher, White-crowned and Snowy-crowned Robin-Chats, Blackcap and Brown Babblers, Yellow-gorgeted Greenbul 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 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.



Pygmy Sunbird by Glen Valentine

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

White Volta River. 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. Other noteworthy species we might encounter around the river-edge and during the drive to and from the main

road to the river include White-rumped Seedeater, African Wattled Lapwing, Beaudouin's Snake Eagle, Fox Kestrel, Blue-bellied Roller, Grasshopper Buzzard and Namaqua Dove.



Egyptian Plover by Glen Valentine

Atewa Range. We have an afternoon and full morning to explore the extremely bird-rich and productive 'farm bush' habitat that still remains around the base of the Atewa Mountain Range and nearby town of Bunso.

Birdlife is abundant here and we hope to encounter the likes of Double-toothed, Bristle-nosed and Vieillot's Barbets, Speckled, Yellow-throated and Red-rumped Tinkerbirds, the shy, scarce and rarely seen Ahanta Spurfowl, Lowland Sooty Boubou, Black-bellied Seedcracker, Western Bluebill, Red-headed Quelea, Black-and-white Shrike-flycatcher, Dusky-blue Flycatcher, Cassin's Honeybird, Marsh Tchagra, Compact Weaver, Black-winged Red Bishop, Orange-cheeked Waxbill, the nomadic Black-and-white and Magpie Mannikins, African Hobby, Grey Kestrel, Tambourine and Blue-spotted Wood Doves, Western Plantain-eater, Blue-headed Coucal, Mottled Spinetail, African Cuckoo-Hawk, Red-necked Buzzard, White-throated and Little Bee-eaters, Blue-breasted Kingfisher, Rufous-crowned Eremomela, Red-faced and Whistling Cisticolas, Swamp Palm Bulbul, Plain, Simple, Little and Little Grey Greenbuls, the migratory Wood Warbler, Little Green, Buff-throated and Olive-bellied Sunbirds, Chestnut-and-black and Olive-naped Weavers, Chestnut-breasted and Grey-headed Nigritas, West African Pied Hornbill, Blue-throated and Broad-billed Rollers, Green Crombec, Yellow-browed Camaroptera, Copper-tailed and Splendid Starlings, Crested and Blue-billed Malimbes and African Firefinch. Denser thickets at the forest edge support Red-cheeked and West African Wattle-eyes, Western Long-tailed Hornbill and Brown and Puvel's Illadopsis.



Grasshopper Buzzard by Glen Valentine

Tour Grading & Key

Overall Ease		Birding can be challenging in the southern lowland forests as well as slow & low-density in the broad-leaved woodlands. Some long travel days, low food diversity, high heat & humidity. Some accommodations are fairly simple.
Birding Ease		Moderate. Primarily forest birding with several low-density species. Bird density & diversity is high at the forest-edge, of which many species will be scoped. Savanna, thickets & riparian woodland is also extremely bird-rich, offering easy, rewarding birding. Several species, especially many of the Upper Guinea endemics require patience & persistence to find.
Accommodation		Variable. Very comfortable to simple but adequate
Walking / Trails		Canopy tower/walkway, forest trails, roadside birding. Trail to Rockfowl site has one short but fairly steep section.
Vehicles / Roads		Small coach/coaster bus for the entire tour. Several long drives. Roads are generally reasonable but can be dusty & bumpy, traffic very congested in Accra & Kumasi.
Photography		Worthwhile to good. No dedicated hides. Typical forest orientated lighting difficulties & skulking species. Many species show well in binoculars or telescope but can often be a bit distant for good photos.
Annoyances		Food diversity is a little limited but is generally tasty & adequate with plenty of rice dishes, vegetables, fruit, fish & chicken. High heat & humidity levels. Active deforestation is highly probable. Quite dusty in certain areas. Tsetse flies and stingless/sweat bees can be annoying & abundant in some areas, depending on conditions at the time. A fly hat is recommended.

Financial Arrangements and Important Notes

Tour dates, prices, single supplement, approximate flight costs and tour spaces are displayed on our website.

Tour inclusions:

- All meals from dinner on day 1 to lunch on day 15;
- Bottled drinking water;
- All lodgings;
- All ground transportation during the tour;
- All reserve & site entrance fees;
- All guiding services,
- Tips for local guides, drivers and services

Tour exclusions:

- Visa fees;
- ANY flights;
- Any beverages (including mini-bar charges at hotels);
- Optional excursions;
- Special gratuities;
- Telephone calls, laundry and other 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 currently. Guests will have to share. All rooms have a wooden pull-out divider for some privacy when sleeping if required.

Tipping: As noted above, gratuities (drivers, hotel staff, restaurants etc.) are included on this tour. However, this does NOT include your Rockjumper leader/s. If you feel that they have given you excellent service, it is entirely appropriate to tip them at your discretion.

- **Due to constantly fluctuating exchange rates, we quote our tours in 4 currencies. The tour price is 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. The same applies to approximate flight and single supplement rates.**
- **Rates are based upon group tariffs; if the tour does not have sufficient registrations, a small group supplement will be offered to confirm the tour.**
- **Tour prices are subject to unforeseen increases in tour related costs and may have to be adjusted as a result.**
- **The designated tour leader/s may be changed at short due to unforeseen circumstances.**
- **The itinerary is indicative only. Changes made need to be made to the order in which the tour is conducted, or some of the venues we visit closer to departure. We will attempt to adhere as close to the original program as possible.**

- A good deal of our time is spent on the bus as we do have to cover long distances to get to the best areas for birds. The drive between Kumasi and Mole NP is around 8 to 10 hours and the return drive is a similar length but could potentially be longer if we detour to the Egyptian Plover site that morning. Returning into Kumasi can be slow with traffic, which means the Mole NP to Kumasi day could be as long as a 12 hour drive. Some of the roads are in poor condition and the going will be slow and potentially frustrating at times. Traffic in certain urban areas can be congested.

- 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.
- Accommodation is generally of a good to adequate 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. Sometimes there are problems providing hot water for showers or air-conditioning issues, but we'll try our best to sort these out if or when encountered.
- Should you wish to have a day room on the last day of the tour at Accra, this can be arranged at an extra cost.

Arrival and Departure Details

Day 1 of the tour is set aside as an arrival day, and you may arrive at any time. The tour will conclude in Accra in the late afternoon of day 15.

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.

Katoka International Airport, Accra (IATA: ACC) is the main port of entry and departure for international flights for this tour and is well serviced by most of the world's major airlines.

Visa requirements differ by country, nationality of the traveller and duration and purpose of your intended stay. It may be necessary to obtain a visa or an electronic travel authorization in advance of your travel. It is therefore vitally important that you check with your travel agent/consulate/embassy for exact visa requirements.

DO NOT book any flights until the Rockjumper Team have officially confirmed the tour.