

Ghana

TRAVEL GUIDE

Tripomatic



Overview

Ghana is a coastal country in West Africa and one of the easiest places in the region for a first visit. English is the official language, and the country has a long record of peaceful elections. In 1957 it became one of the first African colonies to win independence, led by *Kwame Nkrumah*.

Most trips combine three areas. The Atlantic coast has sandy beaches, fishing villages and the old European forts and castles linked to the **transatlantic slave trade**. The forest belt around Kumasi is the home of the Ashanti kingdom, with its crafts, markets and royal traditions. The drier north offers savannah wildlife in Mole National Park and a quieter, more rural way of life. Ghana suits travelers interested in history, culture and nature who are comfortable with basic infrastructure outside the big cities.

Money & payments

Ghana is still largely a **cash economy**. You will need cedis for markets, trotros (shared minibuses), taxis, street food and most small restaurants. Card payment works mainly in larger hotels, supermarkets, malls and upscale restaurants in Accra and Kumasi.

- **ATMs** are common in cities and larger towns but scarce in rural areas and national parks. Carry a second card as a backup. Withdraw enough before heading north or into the countryside.
- **Exchange**: forex bureaus give better rates than banks. Bring clean, undamaged US dollar or euro notes; older or torn notes are often refused.
- **Mobile money** (MoMo) is how many Ghanaians pay. With a local SIM you can use it for taxis, shops and even market stalls.

A budget traveler can manage on around 400–700 cedis a day with guesthouses, local food and public transport. Mid-range travel with private drivers, air-conditioned hotels and guided tours costs several times more.

Currency

CURRENCY	1 GHS	1 GHS
GHS	**0.0763 EUR**	**0.0857 USD**
	1 EUR = 13.105 GHS	1 USD = 11.672 GHS

Cash preferred

Typical costs

Rough prices in touristic areas, per person

Hotel (double room, per night) mid-range hotel, double room	600 – 1,500 GHS €46 – €114
Dinner (mid-range restaurant) mid-range restaurant, two people	250 – 600 GHS €19 – €46
Inexpensive meal chop bar or street food	40 – 90 GHS €3 – €7
Local beer local lager, large bottle	20 – 40 GHS €2 – €3
Coffee café in Accra	30 – 60 GHS €2 – €5
Water 1.5 l bottle	6 – 12 GHS €0 – €1
Transit ticket trotro ride within a city	5 – 15 GHS €0 – €1
Taxi (per km)	5 – 10 GHS €0 – €1

Tipping

Tipping is not a strict rule in Ghana, but it is appreciated, especially in the tourism sector.

- **Restaurants**: check the bill first, since some places add a service charge. If not, around 10% is a kind gesture in sit-down restaurants. Street food and chop bars do not expect tips.
- **Taxis**: agree on the fare before the ride; no tip is expected.
- **Hotels**: a few cedis for porters and housekeeping is welcome.
- **Guides and drivers**: a tip is expected at the end of a tour, for example after a castle tour, a guided walk in Kakum National Park or a day with a private driver.

Restaurant about 10 % if no service charge	Optional
Hotel a few cedis for porters and housekeeping	Optional
Taxi	Not customary
Tour guide at the end of a tour	Expected
Bar	Not customary

Electricity

Ghana uses the British-style Type G plug at 230 V / 50 Hz, so most travelers from outside the UK need an adapter. Power cuts still happen, so carry a power bank.

ELECTRICITY



Type G

230 V · 50 Hz

Language

English is the official language and is used in government, business, schools and signage. English is understood almost everywhere, though in rural areas some older people speak only local languages. Ghanaian English has its own expressions, and people often speak fast, so ask them to repeat if needed.

Around 80 local languages are spoken. Twi, a form of Akan, is the most widely understood across the south and centre. Ga is common in Accra, Ewe in the Volta Region, Fante on the central coast and Dagbani in the north. A few words of Twi, such as *medaase* (thank you), are always warmly received.

Useful phrases

Welcome	Akwaaba ah-KWAH-bah
Good Morning	Maakye mah-CHEH
Thank you	Medaase meh-DAH-seh
Please	Mepa wo kyɛw meh-pah woh CHEW
Yes	Aane AH-neh
No	Daabi DAH-bee
Sorry	Kafra KAH-frah
How much?	Ɛyɛ sɛn? eh-YEH sen
Goodbye	Nante yie nahn-teh YEH

Staying connected

- **SIM cards**: the main networks are MTN, Telecel and AT. MTN has the best coverage, especially outside the cities. **SIM registration is mandatory** — foreigners need their passport, and it is easiest at an official network shop rather than a street vendor.
- **Coverage**: 4G is good in cities and along main roads. Signal can be weak or absent in national parks and remote northern areas.

Safety & emergencies

Ghana is one of the safer countries in West Africa for visitors, and violent crime against tourists is uncommon. Normal city precautions are enough in most places.

- **Petty theft**: pickpocketing and bag snatching happen in crowded markets, bus stations and on busy beaches. Keep your phone out of sight on the street and avoid walking alone on beaches at night.
- **Scams**: be careful with online romance or business offers, fake "officials", and strangers asking for donations at tourist sites.
- **Roads**: road accidents are the biggest real risk. Avoid long-distance travel after dark, and choose reputable bus companies or drivers.
- **Swimming**: the Atlantic has strong currents and rip tides. Swim only at beaches where locals say it is safe.
- **Northern border areas**: parts of the far north near the Burkina Faso and Togo borders, including the Bawku area, have security issues. Check your government's travel advice before going there.
- **Laws**: same-sex sexual activity is illegal and attitudes are conservative. Drug penalties are severe.

Emergency numbers

GENERAL EMERGENCY	POLICE	AMBULANCE	FIRE BRIGADE
999	191	193	192

Health

- **Yellow fever**: a vaccination certificate is **required for entry** and is checked on arrival.
- **Malaria**: the risk is high all year across the whole country. Take antimalarial tablets as advised by your doctor, and use repellent and a mosquito net.
- **Other vaccines**: doctors usually recommend hepatitis A, typhoid and routine vaccines. Ask a travel clinic about meningitis and rabies, especially for the dry season in the north.
- **Water**: do not drink tap water. Bottled water and sealed "pure water" sachets are cheap and sold everywhere.
- **Pharmacies**: easy to find in cities and towns, with many basic medicines available without a prescription. Bring your own supply of any regular medication.
- **Medical care**: good private hospitals and clinics exist mainly in Accra. Care is more limited elsewhere, so travel insurance with medical evacuation is strongly advised.
- **Heat**: it is hot and humid year-round. Drink plenty of water and use sun protection.

Visas & entry

Since May 2026, Ghana no longer offers visas on arrival. Most visitors must now arrange entry online before they travel.

- **ECOWAS citizens** (from West African states) can enter visa-free with a valid passport and usually stay up to 90 days.
- **Other African Union citizens** and travelers from countries that used to be visa-exempt need a free **Electronic Travel Authorization (ETA)** before departure.
- **Most other nationalities**, including EU, UK and US passport holders, need an **eVisa**. Apply online and allow at least several working days for processing.

Apply through the official portal: Ghana eVisa portal. Carry your yellow fever certificate with your passport, as it is checked at the airport.

> Visa and entry requirements change frequently. Verify current requirements with the official immigration authority or your country's embassy before travel.

Etiquette

- **Greetings matter**: always greet people before asking a question or starting business. A handshake is common, and a simple "good morning" is always appreciated.
- **Use your right hand**: give, receive, eat and wave with your right hand. Using the left hand is considered rude.
- **Dress**: casual clothes are fine, but cover shoulders and knees in villages, churches, mosques and at traditional sites. Beachwear is for the beach.
- **Photos**: ask before photographing people, markets or shrines. Some people will ask for a small payment. Do not photograph military sites, police or airports.
- **Chiefs and elders**: when visiting a village or palace, you may be expected to greet the chief and bring a small gift, such as a bottle of schnapps or some money. Your guide will advise.
- **Bargaining**: normal in markets and with taxis. Stay friendly and patient.
- **Slave castles**: these are places of memory for many visitors of African descent. Behave respectfully during tours.

Holidays & opening hours

On public holidays, government offices, banks and many shops close, and roads out of the cities can be busy. Christmas and Easter are major travel periods.

Public holidays

Jan 1	New Year's Day
Jan 7	Constitution Day
Mar 6	Independence Day
May 1	May Day
Jul 1	Republic Day
Sep 21	Founders Day
Dec 25	Christmas Day
Dec 26	Boxing Day
movable — Mar/Apr	Easter Monday
movable — Dec	Farmers' Day
movable — Mar/Apr	Good Friday

Most shops and offices open Monday to Saturday, from about 8:00 to 17:00 or 18:00. Sunday is a church day, so many businesses stay closed or open only in the afternoon. Markets start early, and street food is easiest to find in the morning and evening. Muslim communities, mainly in the north, may keep shorter hours on Friday afternoons.

Getting around

Distances in Ghana look short on the map, but road journeys are slow. Plan fewer places and more time.

- **By air**: domestic flights connect Accra with Kumasi, Tamale and Sekondi-Takoradi. The flight to Tamale saves a very long day by road if you are heading to Mole National Park.
- **By bus**: large air-conditioned coaches from companies such as STC and VIP link the main cities. Book a day ahead for popular routes.
- **By trotro**: shared minibuses go almost everywhere and are very cheap, but they are crowded and leave only when full.
- **By taxi**: taxis have no meters, so agree on the price before you get in. Outside Accra and Kumasi, ride-hailing apps are rare.
- **By private driver**: hiring a car with a driver is a common and comfortable way to cover several regions.

Rail travel is not a practical option for visitors.

Driving

Most visitors hire a car with a driver rather than drive themselves. Roads between big cities are mostly paved, but traffic is chaotic and rural roads can be in poor condition.

- **Documents**: carry your national licence and an International Driving Permit.
- **Hazards**: expect potholes, overloaded trucks, livestock and pedestrians on the road. Avoid driving at night, when unlit vehicles are a serious danger.
- **Police checkpoints**: common on main roads. Stay polite and keep your documents ready.
- **Traffic**: Accra and Kumasi have heavy congestion at rush hour. There are no low-emission zones.
- **Tolls**: road tolls have not been collected since late 2021. An electronic toll system has been approved but is not yet running.
- **Parking**: usually informal, with attendants who expect a small fee. Hotels and malls often have guarded parking.
- **Fuel**: stations are attended, and staff fill the tank for you. Pay in cash or mobile money; cards are not always accepted.
- **Electric vehicles**: public charging is very limited. An EV is not practical for touring.

URBAN	RURAL	MOTORWAY
50 km/h	80 km/h	100 km/h

PETROL	DIESEL
Super, Petrol	Diesel, Gasoil

Drive on the right

No motorway vignette needed

Road tolls have not been collected since late 2021. An electronic toll system on main highways has been approved and is expected to start in the coming years.

Food & drink

Ghanaian food is filling, starchy and often spicy. Meals are built around a starch, such as fufu, banku, kenkey or rice, served with a soup or stew of fish, chicken, goat or beef. Breakfast is often porridge, such as spicy millet *hausa koko*, with bread or fried dough. Lunch is usually the main meal, and many people eat with their right hand.

Try **jollof rice**, a tomato rice that Ghanaians proudly compare with Nigeria's version. Other favourites are *waakye* (rice and beans), red red (bean stew with fried plantain), banku with grilled tilapia, and fufu with light soup or groundnut soup. For snacks, look for *kelewele* (spicy fried plantain), *chichinga* kebabs and fresh coconuts from street sellers.

Locals eat at "chop bars" (simple local restaurants), roadside stalls and markets, which are cheap and often the best places to try traditional food. Popular drinks include *sobolo* (hibiscus drink), fresh palm wine in the villages, and local lager beers. Ghana is one of the world's biggest cocoa producers, so local chocolate is worth buying.

What to eat & drink

BREAKFAST

Hausa koko
Spiced millet porridge, often eaten with bean fritters (koose).

LUNCH

Waakye
Rice and beans cooked together, served with stew, spaghetti, egg and shito pepper sauce.

Kenkey with fried fish · kenkey
Steamed fermented corn dough with fried fish and hot pepper.

DINNER

Banku with tilapia · banku
Fermented corn and cassava dough served with grilled tilapia and pepper sauce.

SNACKS & STREET FOOD

Kelewele
Ripe plantain cubes spiced with ginger and chili, then fried.

Chichinga
Spicy grilled meat kebabs sold at roadside stalls in the evening.

SWEETS & DESSERTS

Bofrot · puff-puff
Sweet fried dough balls.

DRINKS

Sobolo
Chilled hibiscus drink flavoured with ginger.

Palm wine
Mildly alcoholic sap from palm trees, drunk fresh in villages.

SIGNATURE DISHES

Jollof rice
Rice cooked in a spicy tomato sauce, often served with chicken.

Fufu with light soup · fufu
Pounded cassava and plantain eaten by hand with a spicy tomato-based soup.

Red red
Black-eyed bean stew in palm oil, served with fried plantain.

Ghana – Plan Your Trip
Turn the places from this guide into a real itinerary, with smart routing, time estimates, and everything you need for a perfect trip.
3M+ downloads · 4.6 stars · 15 years of trip planning
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Where to explore

Cities

- Accra is the capital and main entry point, with independence monuments, museums, markets and beaches.
- Kumasi is the historic capital of the Ashanti kingdom, known for its royal palace, crafts and huge markets.
- Tamale is the largest city in the north and the gateway to Mole National Park.
- Bolgatanga in the far north is known for basket weaving and traditional mud-built villages.

The coast

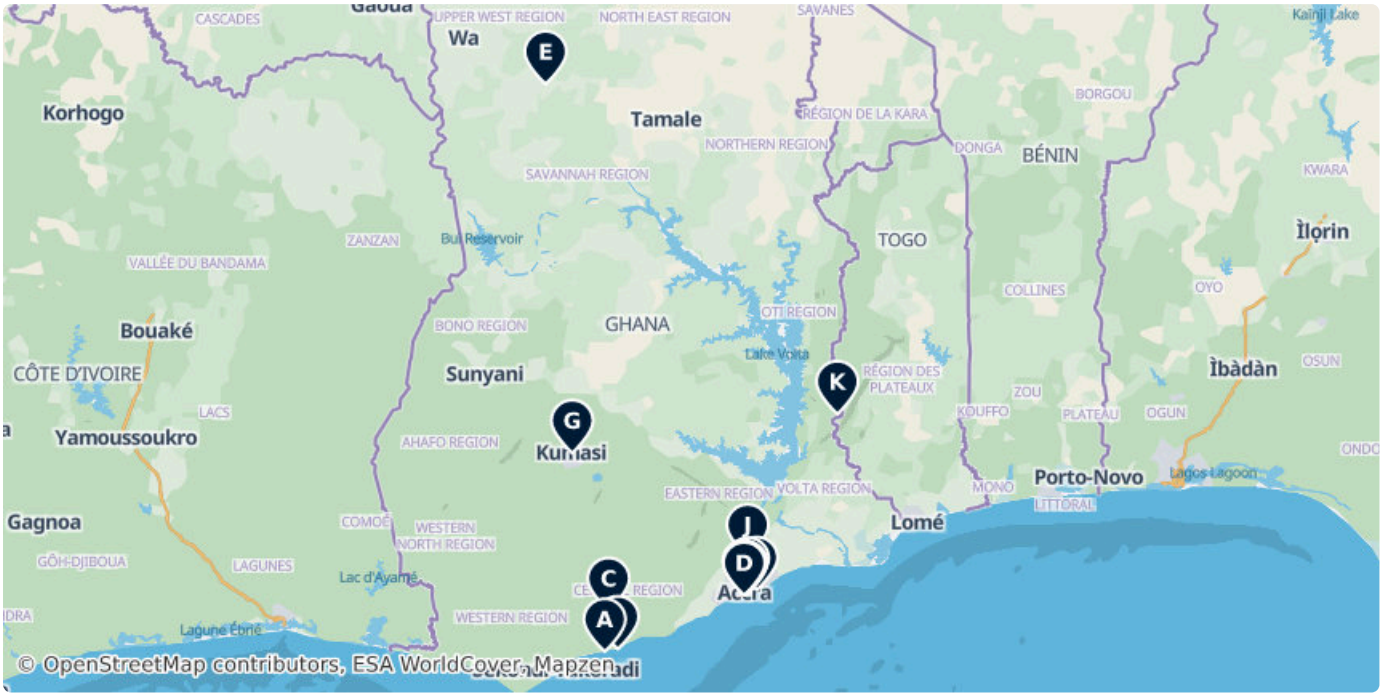
- Cape Coast has the most visited slave castle and is close to Elmina Castle and Kakum National Park, famous for its canopy walkway.
- Sekondi-Takoradi is the base for the western beaches and old forts, and for Ankasa Conservation Area rainforest.
- Keta sits on a lagoon in the east, with a quiet beach and a Danish-built fort.

Nature and the Volta Region

- Hohoe is the base for Wli Falls and hikes in the green hills of the Volta Region, while Ho is the regional capital.
- Lake Volta is one of the largest artificial lakes in the world.
- Lake Bosomtwe is a crater lake near Kumasi, good for a relaxing day trip.
- Boabeng-Fiema Monkey Sanctuary protects monkeys that local villages consider sacred.
- Kintampo is a stop for its waterfalls on the road north.
- Shai Hills is an easy wildlife trip from Accra, with baboons, antelopes and caves.

Ghana Essentials

Ghana's landmarks span from the tragic history of the Atlantic slave trade at the UNESCO-listed Elmina and Cape Coast Castles to the modern political center at Independence Square. The Ashanti Kingdom's legacy is preserved at Manhyia Palace, while the National Museum and Kwame Nkrumah Mausoleum detail the country's journey to independence. Natural highlights include the canopy walkway of Kakum National Park and the wildlife of Mole National Park. From the bustling commerce of Makola Market to the world-renowned artistry of fantasy coffins, these sites represent Ghana's cultural and historical core.





A Saint George's Castle

Elmina Castle was erected by the Portuguese in 1482 as Castelo de São Jorge da Mina, also known as Castelo da Mina or simply Mina, in...

Bantoma, Ghana (5.08272, -1.34803)

pbs.org/wonders/Episodes/Epi3/elmina.htm



B Cape Coast Castle

Cape Coast Castle is one of about forty "slave castles", or large commercial forts, built on the Gold Coast of West Africa by European...

(Unnamed Road), Cape Coast, Ghana (5.10369, -1.24095)

capecoastcastlemuseum.com



C Kakum Nature Reserve

Kakum National Park, located in the coastal environs of the Central Region of Ghana, covers an area of 375 square kilometres.

Ghana (5.41667, -1.31667)

kakumnationalpark.info



D Kwame Nkrumah Mausoleum

The Kwame Nkrumah Mausoleum and Memorial Park is located in downtown Accra, the capital of Ghana.

(Unnamed Road), Accra, Ghana (5.54435, -0.20268)

touringghana.com/kwame-nkrumah-mausoleum/



E Mole National Park

Mole National Park, one of Ghana's seven national parks, is the country's largest wildlife refuge.

Ghana (9.70000, -1.83333)



F Black Star Square

Black Star Square, also known as Independence Square, is a public square in Accra, Ghana, bordered by the Accra Sports Stadium and the...

Ghana (5.54766, -0.19281)

G Manhyia Palace

The Manhyia Palace is the seat of the Asantehene of Asanteman, as well as his official residence.

(Unnamed Road), Kumasi, Ghana (6.70425, -1.61578)



H National Museum

The National Museum of Ghana is in the Ghanaian capital, Accra. It is the largest and oldest of the six museums under the administration of...

2 Barnes Road, Central Accra, Ghana (5.56070, -0.20649)

nationalmuseum.ghana-net.com, +233 30 222 1633



I Independence Arch

The Independence Arch in Accra, Ghana, is part of the Independence Square which contains monuments to Ghana's independence struggle,...

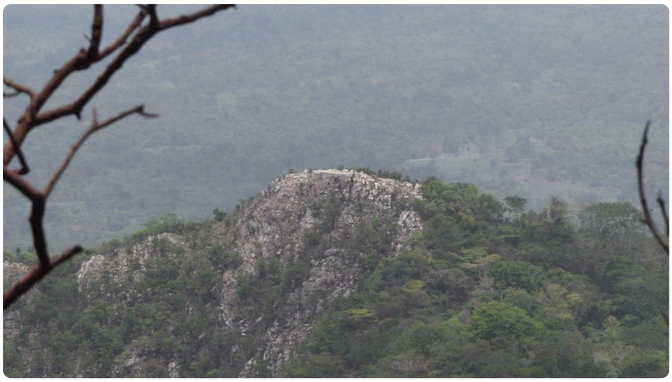
Independece Arch, Accra, Ghana (5.54902, -0.19287)



J Aburi Botanic Gardens

Aburi Botanical Gardens is a garden in Aburi in the Eastern Region of Ghana.

Ghana (5.85338, -0.17386)



K Mount Afadja

Mount Afadja, known as Afadjato to the Ewe people of Ghana and Togo, is the highest mountain in Ghana.

Ghana (7.02225, 0.56195)



L W.E.B Du Bois Center

William Edward Burghardt Du Bois was an American sociologist, socialist, historian, and Pan-Africanist civil rights activist.

Accra (5.58221, -0.17100)

webduboiscentreaccra.ghana-net.com



M Fantasy Coffins

Fantasy coffins or figurative coffins, also called “FAVs” and custom, fantastic, or proverbial coffins, are functional coffins made by...

Accra Tema Beach Road, Accra, Ghana (5.58752, -0.09992)



N Osu Castle

Osu Castle is a castle located in Osu, Ghana on the coast of the Gulf of Guinea in Africa.

Castle Drive, Accra, Ghana (5.54684, -0.18418)



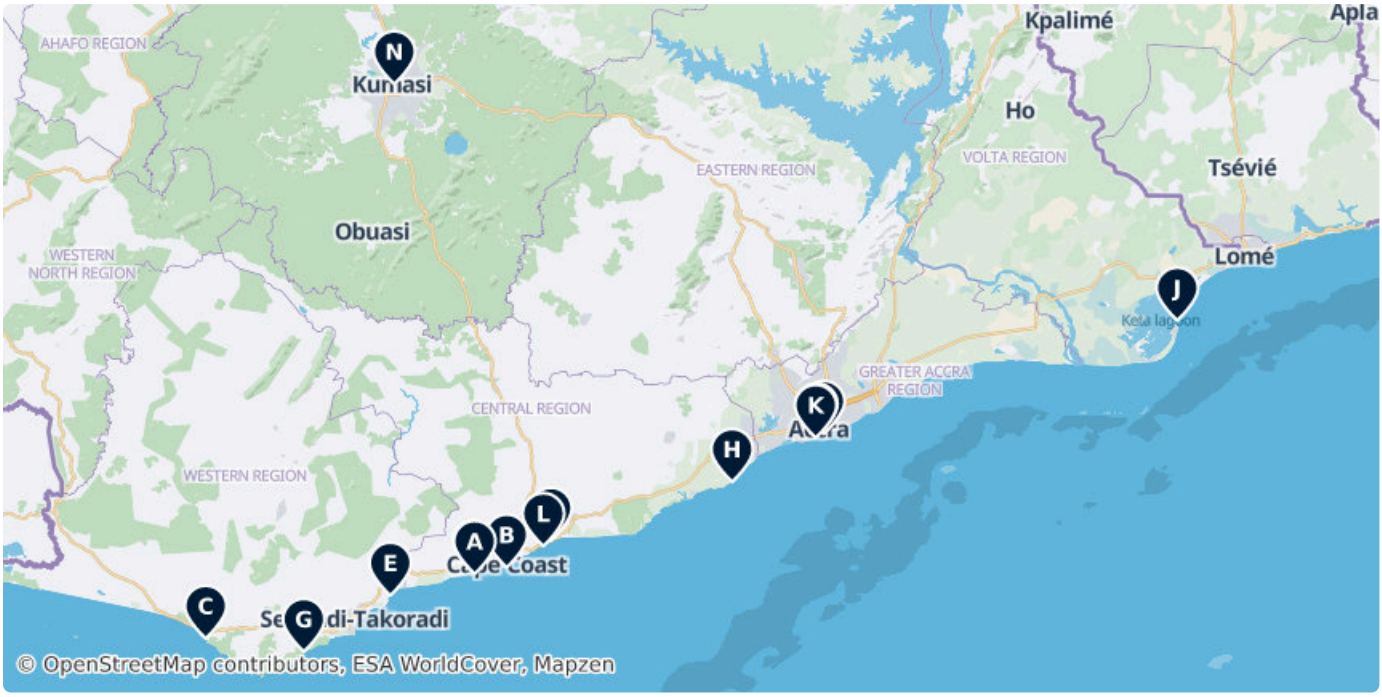
Makola Shoping Mail

Makola Market is a renowned market place and shopping district in the centre of the city of Accra, the capital of Ghana.

Kojo Thompson Rd, Accra, Ghana (5.54682, -0.20625)

Historic Forts and Castles

Ghana's coastline is home to a dense concentration of fortified structures built between 1482 and 1784 by European powers, including the Portuguese, Dutch, British, and Danes. This collection features UNESCO World Heritage sites such as Saint George's Castle in Elmina and Cape Coast Castle, which functioned as central hubs for the transatlantic slave trade. The list also includes inland landmarks like the Manhyia Palace, the official residence of the Asantehene. These sites document the region's transition from gold trading to the slave trade and eventual colonial administration.





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Elmina Castle was erected by the Portuguese in 1482 as Castelo de São Jorge da Mina, also known as Castelo da Mina or simply Mina, in...

Bantoma, Ghana (5.08272, -1.34803)

pbs.org/wonders/Episodes/Epi3/elmina.htm



B Cape Coast Castle

Cape Coast Castle is one of about forty "slave castles", or large commercial forts, built on the Gold Coast of West Africa by European...

(Unnamed Road), Cape Coast, Ghana (5.10369, -1.24095)

capecoastcastlemuseum.com



C Fort Santo Antonio

Fort Saint Anthony was a fort built by the Portuguese in 1515 near the town of Axim, in what is now Ghana.

Axim, Ghana (4.86791, -2.24433)



D Fort Coenraadsburg

Fort Coenraadsburg or Conraadsburg, also Fort São Tiago da Mina, is a small Portuguese chapel built in honor of Saint Jago and it is...

(Unnamed Road), Elmina, Ghana (5.08482, -1.35077)

E Fort San Sebastian

Fort San Sebastian located in Shama, Ghana is the third oldest fortification in Ghana.

(Unnamed Road), Shama, Ghana (5.01078, -1.62920)

F Fort Amsterdam

Fort Amsterdam, a World Heritage Site is a former slave fort in Kormantin, Central region, Ghana.

(Unnamed Road), Saltpond, Ghana (5.19244, -1.09315)

G Fort Batenstein

Fort Batenstein was a fort and trading post established by the Dutch on the Gold Coast in 1656. It was situated near Butre.

Ghana (4.82425, -1.91727)



H Fort Goede Hoop

Fort de Goede Hoop or Fort Good Hope was a fort on the Dutch Gold Coast, established in 1667 near Senya Beraku.

(Unnamed Road), Senya Beraku, Ghana (5.38755, -0.48979)



I Osu Castle

Osu Castle is a castle located in Osu, Ghana on the coast of the Gulf of Guinea in Africa.

Castle Drive, Accra, Ghana (5.54684, -0.18418)



J Fort Prinzenstein

Fort Prinzenstein is a fort located at Keta, Ghana, which was used in the slave trade.

(Unnamed Road), Keta, Ghana (5.92190, 0.99355)



K James Fort

Fort James is a fort located in Accra, Ghana. It was built by the Royal African Company of England as a trading post for both gold and...

(Unnamed Road), Accra, Ghana (5.53375, -0.21114)



L Fort William

Fort William is a fort in Anomabu, Central Region, Ghana, originally known as Fort Anomabo and renamed Fort William in the nineteenth...

(Unnamed Road), Ghana (5.17424, -1.11901)



M Ussher Fort

Ussher Fort is a fort in Accra, Ghana. It was built by the Dutch in 1649 as Fort Crèvecœur, and is two days' march from Elmina and to the...

Cleland Road, Accra, Ghana (5.53850, -0.20820)

N Manhyia Palace

The Manhyia Palace is the seat of the Asantehene of Asanteman, as well as his official residence.

(Unnamed Road), Kumasi, Ghana (6.70425, -1.61578)

Sacred Spaces & Shrines

Explore Ghana's spiritual landscape through this collection of significant religious sites. The list features UNESCO-listed Asante Traditional Buildings, such as the Besease Shrine with its traditional earthen architecture, alongside modern landmarks like the Ghana National Mosque, the second largest in West Africa. From historic Presbyterian churches in Koforidua to the grand Roman Catholic cathedrals in Kumasi and Ho, these sites reflect the country's diverse architectural heritage and long-standing religious traditions.



A Besease Traditional Shrine

A UNESCO World Heritage site representing traditional Asante architecture, featuring earthen walls, thatched roofs, and intricate decorative bas-reliefs.

Besease (6.72372, -1.44962)

B Atia Kusia Kwame Shrine

One of the last remaining Asante Traditional Buildings protected by UNESCO, showcasing indigenous construction methods using wood, bamboo, and mud plaster.

Edwenase (6.68857, -1.43489)



C Ghana National Mosque

The Ghana National Mosque is a mosque in Ghana. It is the second largest mosque in West Africa.The mosque was built at a cost of $10 million.

(5.59061, -0.18965)

D Presbyterian Church of Ghana

A prominent Protestant place of worship serving the Presbyterian community in the Volta Region.

(Unnamed Road), Ghana (5.89688, 0.51867)

F Francis Xavier Catholic Church

The primary cathedral for the Roman Catholic Diocese of Wiawso.

Sixth Road, Prestea, Ghana (5.43434, -2.14464)

E Victory Christian Centre

A modern Christian worship center located in the Hohoe district.

Ghana (6.85254, 0.43309)

G Gaddiel Acquaah Methodist Cathedral

A major Methodist landmark in Tarkwa, named in honor of the first African head of the Methodist Church in Ghana.

(Unnamed Road), Tarkwa, Ghana (5.30249, -1.99014)

H St. Joseph's Cathedral

The seat of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Kumasi, serving as a major center for liturgical celebrations in the Ashanti Region.

(Unnamed Road), Kumasi, Ghana (6.72601, -1.63908)

I St Dominic Catholic Church

A significant Roman Catholic cathedral and parish located in the town of Akwatia.

(Unnamed Road), Koforidua, Ghana (6.07132, -0.25592)

J Ascension Presby Hall

A large assembly hall and event space belonging to the historic Ascension Presbyterian Church.

Starlet 91 Street, Koforidua, Ghana (6.08696, -0.26112)

K Ascension Presby Church

A historic Presbyterian church in Koforidua known for its central role in the city's religious history.

Starlet 91 Street, Koforidua, Ghana (6.08709, -0.26059)

L Christ the King Cathedral

The cathedral seat of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Sunyani.

(7.33026, -2.32331)

M Sacred Heart Catholic Cathedral

The principal cathedral of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Ho, serving as a spiritual hub for the Volta Region.

Civic Commercial Road, Ho, Ghana (6.61193, 0.46958)

N St. Michael Co-Cathedral

A Roman Catholic co-cathedral located in the coastal town of Keta.

Kalamazoo Street, Keta, Ghana (5.91328, 0.99129)

O Catholic Church

A Roman Catholic place of worship serving the community of Dunkwa-on-Offin.

(5.45627, -1.15783)

DATA SOURCES

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- Osu Castle — "A view of the Osu Castle from the lighthouse in Jamestown, Accra" by Kwameghana, CC BY-SA 4.0
- Fort Prinzenstein — "A view of the ruins of an ancient European fort in Keta. The devastation of the..." by Gameli Adzaho, CC BY-SA 3.0
- James Fort — "Once a slave prison and then a state prison , this area is where the prison..." by Sathyan Velumani, CC BY-SA 3.0
- Fort William — "Section of fort William" by Akonu-Atta William, CC BY-SA 3.0
- Ussher Fort — "Ussher Fort, the front of the fort." by RoySST, CC BY-SA 3.0
- Ghana National Mosque — "After the commissioning of the Ghana National Mosque" by daSupremo, CC BY-SA 4.0
- Presbyterian Church of Ghana — "Hyatt Place Kansas City Airport" by booking.com
- Victory Christian Centre — "'Utu' One - Christian B&B" by booking.com

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