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In 1960, Greater Accra Region, then referred to as Accra Capital District, was geographically and legally part of the Eastern Region. It was, however, administered separately by the Minister responsible for local government. On 23 July 1982, Greater Accra Region, then referred to as Accra Region Law (PNDCL 26) as a legally separate region to include the Ada local council area. The region is administration is through an intricate network of local governance dealing with purely traditional affairs concerning customs and land administration, while there is along the lines of law and order and decentralized government machinery. The operation of the region is through the local government system that derives its authority from the 1992 Constitution of Ghana and the Local Government Act 1993 (Act 462). Under this administration, the region is divided into five areas/districts with their capitals. READ ALSO: District and Municipal Assemblies in Eastern Region, their District Capital and LI number The population of the region according to 2010 Population and Housing Census stands at 4,010,054 with 1,938,225 male and 2,071,829 female. Currently, there are twenty-nine (29) administrative Districts/Municipals/Metropolitans. The Regional Coordinating Council is located in Accra as it Regional Capital. READ MORE: Districts/Municipals/Metropolitans, their respective District Capital and LI number GREATER ACCRA REGION DISTRICT NAME DISTRICT CAPITAL DISTRICT LI NUMBER GA SOUTH MUNICIPAL NGLESHIE AMANFRO 2316 WEIJA GBAWE MUNICIPAL WEIJA 2316 GA CENTRAL MUNICIPAL SOWUTUOM 2036 ABLEKUMA WEST MUNICIPAL DARKUMAN 2309 ABLEKUMA CENTRAL LARTEBOIKORSHIE ACCRA METROPOLITAN ACCRA 2034 KORLE KLORTEY MUNICIPAL OSU AYAWASO CENTRAL KOKOMLEMLE AYAWASO EAST MUNICIPAL ACCRA NEW TOWN 2315 LA DADE KOTOPON MUNICIPAL ACCRA NEW TOWN 2316 ADENTA MUNICIPAL ACCRA NEW TOWN 2317 LA DADE KOTOPON MUNICIPAL DZORWULU 2312 OKAIKWEI NORTH MUNICIPAL TESANO 2307 GA WEST MUNICIPAL AMASAMAN 1858 GA NORTH MUNICIPAL MEDINA 2030 KPONE KATAMANSO MUNICIPAL KPONE 2031 ASHAIMAN MUNICIPAL ASHAIMAN 1889 TEMA WEST MUNICIPAL TEMA COMMUNITY 18 2317 TEMA METROPOLITAN TEMA 2033 NINGO PRAMPRAM DISTRICT PRAMPRAM DISTRICT SEGE 2028 ADA EAST DISTRICT ADA FOAH 2029 SOURCE: Coverghana.com.gh Description: Author: Ontheworldmap.com About Ghana Ghana, officially the Republic of Ghana, is a country located in West Africa. It borders Cote d'Ivoire to the west, Burkina Faso to the east, and the Gulf of Guinea to the south. The capital and largest city is Accra. With a population of approximately 35 million people, Ghana is the second-most populous country in West Africa. The official language is English, though numerous indigenous languages are also spoken, including Akan, Ewe, and Ga. Ghana gained independence from British colonial rule on March 6, 1957, becoming the first sub-Saharan African nation to achieve independence from British colonial rule on March 6, 1957, becoming the first sub-Saharan African nation to achieve independence from British colonial rule on March 6, 1957, becoming the first sub-Saharan African nation to achieve independence from British colonial rule on March 6, 1957, becoming the first sub-Saharan African nation to achieve independence from British colonial rule on March 6, 1957, becoming the first sub-Saharan African nation to achieve independence from British colonial rule on March 6, 1957, becoming the first sub-Saharan African nation to achieve independence from British colonial rule on March 6, 1957, becoming the first sub-Saharan African nation to achieve independence from British colonial rule on March 6, 1957, becoming the first sub-Saharan African nation for achieve independence from British colonial rule on March 6, 1957, becoming the first sub-Saharan African nation for achieve independence from British colonial rule on March 6, 1957, becoming the first sub-Saharan African nation for achieve independence from British colonial rule on March 6, 1957, becoming the first sub-Saharan African nation for achieve independence from British the world's second-largest cocoa producer after Côte d'Ivoire. The country's economy is one of the fastest-growing in Africa. The currency is the Ghanaian cedi. Ghana's political system is a presidential democracy, and it is often referred to as one of Africa's most stable democracies. The country is divided into 16 administrative regions. Ghana's climate is tropical, characterized by warm temperatures throughout the year and distinct wet and dry seasons. The country's landscape varies from coastal savannas to tropical rainforests. Lake Volta, created by the Akosombo Dam, is the largest artificial lake by surface area in the world. The Facts: Capital: Accra. Area: 92,100 sq mi (238,540 sq km). Population: ~ 35,000,000. Largest Cities: Accra, Kumasi, Tamale, Sekondi-Takoradi, Ashaiman, Sunyani, Cape Coast, Obuasi, Teshie, Tema, Madina, Koforidua, Wa, Techiman, Ho, Nungua, Lashibi, Dome, Tema New Town, Gbawe, Oduponkpehe, Ejura, Taifa, Bawku, Aflao, Agona Swedru, Bolgatanga, Tafo, Berekum, Nkawkaw, Akim Oda, Winneba, Hohoe, Yendi, Suhum. Official language: English. Currency: Cedi (GHS). Regions of Ghana: Ahafo, Ashanti, Bono, Bono East, Central, Eastern, Western, Western award to accommodations, attractions and restaurants that consistently earn great reviews from travelers and are ranked within the top 10% of properties on Tripadvisor. About Always worthy Music and Snacks are very good and super close to Oxford Street which is known as the central of Osu Accra, everything happens arround. A safe place! By Edi CerimovicRead moreA conducive and comfortable relaxation experience to Ghana []. Can i get a job offer from your lounge? AIM AND OBJECTIVES **To promote the company business with my little business exposure **To give the best service ever to guests and every other customers By Oluwatope IRead more Review snippets are selected by AI for relevance and recency and represent the opinions of Tripadvisor LLC. Suggest edits to improve what we show. 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Its a great hang out spot but you have to get there early if you want to secure a table. This review is the subjective opinion of a Tripadvisor member and not of Tripadvisor LLC. Tripadvisor performs checks on reviews as part of our industry-leading trust & safety standards. Read our transparency report to learn more.yomna.elgendyCairo, Egypt18 contributionsNice place for a hangout.. food is nice and the drinks.. the hibisicus juice has ginger in it which I didn't care for but others liked.Written September 15, 2019This review is the subjective opinion of a Tripadvisor member and not of Tripadvisor LLC. Tripadvisor performs checks on reviews as part of our industry-leading trust & safety standards. Read our transparency report to learn more. Vialey LKobe, Japan 130 contributions Republic is open almost everyday. It is however lively from Wednesday all through the weekend so if you are in town, make it a point to stop by. This review is the subjective opinion of a Tripadvisor member and not of Tripadvisor performs checks on reviews as part of our industry-leading trust & safety standards. Read our transparency report to learn more. Sandy Bailly-Romainvilliers, France 24 contributions Yeye goat is the best dish Whenever I come to Accra, I need to go at least two times in this bar. They have very good drinks and dish. Especially the Yeye Goat plate! This is the best dish of the menu I want the receipe:) Written February 25, 2019This review is the subjective opinion of a Tripadvisor member and not of Tripadvisor LLC. Tripadvisor performs checks on reviews as part of our industry-leading trust & safety standards. Read our transparency report to learn more. Mark PBeaconsfield, UK207 contributions retty average service. For first 10 mins every thing ordered was "off" or misordered. Eventually got food and drink which was okay. Good music, friendly staff but totally lacks management. This review is the subjective opinion of a Tripadvisor member and not of Tripadvisor performs checks on reviews as part of our industry-leading trust & safety standards. Read our transparency report to learn more. Jacob ZumaCape Town, South Africa321 contributionsLaid back street bar that plays cool music and is frequented by cooler people. Nice place to chill outside in the bar and street. Ghanaian rum is recommended This review as part of our industry-leading trust & safety standards. Read our transparency report to learn more. Kenneth BLos Angeles, CA90 contributions The Republic of Shenanigans The service here is underwhelming, as are the food and drinks. Be warned, despite what you are told - this is a cash only establishment. Situated on a side street (read alley), this spot is popular with locals and visitors alike for its large outdoor flat-screen featuring sporting events. Worth a visit for the photoop, but keep it moving afterwards. This review is the subjective opinion of a Tripadvisor member and not of Tripadvisor performs checks on reviews as part of our industry-leading trust & safety standards. Read our transparency report to learn more. Stephen WTokyo, Japan 174 contributions Good drinks menu and good music. Good location just off Oxford Street. Seems to attract a young international crowd an gets very busy on a Thursday night. The palm wine is lethal! Written December 10, 2017This review as part of our industry-leading trust & safety standards. Read our transparency report to learn more. Showing data and information from the past 30 days, it seems likely this experience will sell out through Viator, a Tripadvisor company. Home About Structure Sessions Special Mechanisms Communications States News & Media Resources About Structure Sessions Special Mechanisms Communications States News & Media Resources Do you know there are more Republic Bank branches in the Greater Accra Region that you re not know. HFC Bank rebranded and changed its name to Republic Bank has many offices in Accra. We are not saying the Republic Bank branches in other parts of Ghana are not affected by the rebrand. Far from that. The truth is that Republic Bank has many offices in Accra. than any region in the country. Because of that, we are going to list all the Republic Bank branches in Accra, including where to locate these HFC Bank branches, their contact numbers as well as addresses to the branch locations in Accra, including where to locate these HFC Bank branches, their contact numbers as well as addresses to the branch locations in Accra, including where to locate these HFC Bank branches, their contact numbers as well as addresses to the branch locations in Accra, including where to locate these HFC Bank branches, their contact numbers as well as addresses to the branch locations in Accra, including where to locate these HFC Bank branches, their contact numbers as well as addresses to the branch locations in Accra, including where to locate these HFC Bank branches, their contact numbers as well as addresses to the branch locations in Accra, including where to locate these HFC Bank branches, their contact numbers as well as addresses to the branches, their contact numbers are not accra, including where to locate these HFC Bank branches, their contact numbers are not accra, including where to locate these HFC Bank branches, the properties are not account numbers as well as addresses to the branches, the properties are not account numbers as a contact numbers are not account numbers. You can visit any of the branches listed below for your personal and business banking and financial services. One thing that you may not know is t than where you opened your account. Also, the good news is that Republic Bank Ghana has other banking, Internet Banking, Republic Bank Head Office North Ridge Branch 2. Republic Bank Achimota Branch 3. Republic Bank Achimota Branch 4. Republic Bank Ridge Branch 5. Republic Bank Tudu Branch 9. Republic Bank Baatsona Branch 10. Republic Bank Private Bank Branch 11. Republic Bank Accra Post office Square Branch 12. Republic Bank Adabraka Branch 14. Republic Bank Adjiriganor Branch 15. Republic Bank Adjiriganor Branch 15. Republic Bank Adjiriganor Branch 16. Republic Bank Adjiriganor Branch 17. Republic Bank Adjiriganor Branch 18. Republic Bank Adjiriganor Branch 18. Republic Bank Adjiriganor Branch 19. Republic Bank Branch 19. Republic Bank Adjiriganor Branch 19. Republic Bank Branch Greater Accra Region. Republic Bank Ghana Saturday Banking Are you wondering which Republic Bank branches offer Saturdays? Most Republic Bank branches offer Saturdays? get on weekdays. Thus you can access your savings account, current account, ATM services, and more on Saturdays. You must, however, note that the Saturdays to Fridays). That is a fair deal. It is not only Republic Bank that does that because all other banks that work on Saturdays close earlier than the usual banking hours. Recommended reading: CBG Saturday Banking Branches In Ghana. Does Republic Bank Branches In Accra Offer Internet Banking Services? Republic Bank Branches In Ghana Limited offers internet banking Services. It is important to note that this service is not limited to only those Republic Bank customers in Accra alone. Anyone can register for the digital banking platform (mobile banking and internet banking). Should you encounter any problems, you can contact the Republic Bank customer service through their contact numbers, and they will be happy to assist you. Now you have seen all the Republic Bank Branches in Accra; it is time to take your personal and business banking to the next level. Read this also: Ghana Commercial Bank Branches in Accra; it is time to take your personal and business banking to the next level. Read this also: Ghana Commercial Bank Branches In Volta Region. Here are other guides you need to read: Check our related articles below: Perfume, Indian Shop, HP, Bakery, Veterinary, Nivea, Bicycle, Computer, Floral, Mothercare, Watch, Nokia, Wine, Toy Shops, Sports, Stationery, Infinix, Woodin, Shoe, Herbal, Furniture, Ring, Huawei, iPhone, Phone, Flower, Electrical, Cosmetics, Bridal, Wig, Tecno, LG, Yah Restaurant, Jewellery, Book, Cake, Ice Cream, First Atlantic, OmniBank, NHIS, Enterprise Insurance, Fidelity Bank, Prudential Bank, Stanbic Bank, Stanbic Bank, Stanbic Bank, Insurance, Fidelity Bank, Prudential Bank, Stanbic Bank, Stan UMB Bank, ADB, NIB Bank, Access Bank, Samsung, Absa, Zenith, Cal Bank, GTBank, Consolidated Bank, Consolidat the list of our latest Branch Locator articles: iPhone Shops In Accra, Find Best IPhone Stores Near YouUptical Stores Near YouUptical Stores Near YouCptical Sto Shops In Accra, Find Best Souvenir Stores Near YouCurtain Shops In Accra, Find Best Curtain Store Near YouAccra, Find Best Car Repair Store Near YouAccra, the capital and largest city of Ghana, is situated on the Gulf of Guinea, an arm of the Atlantic Ocean. The city extends northward over the undulating Accra plains, partly perched on a 25 to 40-foot (8 to 12-meter-high cliff. The region's susceptibility to faulting occasionally results in earthquakes. In 1482, when the Portuguese first settled on the coast of present-day Ghana, the area occupied by Accra was home to several villages of the Ga tribe, governed from a central settlement called Ayaso (Ayawaso), located approximately 15 miles (24 km) to the north. Between 1650 and 1680, European settlers erected three fortified trading posts—Fort James (English), Fort Crevecoeur (Dutch), and Christiansborg Castle (Danish)—along the coastal area. During the construction of these European posts, Ayaso was destroyed in a tribal war. Consequently, its population, along with that of other major Ga towns on the Accra plains, migrated to the emergence of three coastal villages—Osu (Christiansborg), Dutch Accra (later known as Ussher Town), and James Town—which became the core of what is now Accra. The name "Accra" itself is derived from the Akan word "inkran," referring to the black ants prevalent in the vicinity. Over time, it came to represent the inhabitants of this region on the Accra plains. ID52149 NameAccra State ID54 State CodeAA State NameGreater Accra Country ID83 Country CodeGH Country NameGhana Latitude5.55602000 Longitude-0.19690000 WikiData IDQ3761 Accra (; Ga: Ga or Gaga; Twi: Nkran; Ewe: Gε; Dagbani: Ankara) is the capital and largest city of Ghana, located on the southern coast at the Gulf of Guinea, which is part of the Atlantic Ocean. As of 2021 census the Accra Metropolitan District, 20.4 km2 (7.9 sq mi), had a population of 284,124, and the larger Greater Accra Region, 3,245 km2 (1,253 sq mi), had a population of 5.46 million. In common usage, the name "Accra" often refers to the territory of the Accra Metropolitan District as it existed before 2008, when it covered 199.4 km2 (77.0 sq mi). This territory has since been split into 13 local government districts: 12 independent municipal districts (total area: 179.0 km2) and the reduced Accra Metropolitan District (20.4 km2), which is the only district within the capital to be granted city status. This territory of 199.4 km2 contained 1,782,150 inhabitants at the 2021 census, and serves as the capital of Ghana, while the district under the jurisdiction of the Accra Metropolitan Assembly proper (20.4 km2) is distinguished from the rest of the capital as the "City of Accra". Formed from the merger of distinct settlements around British Fort James, Dutch Fort Crêvecoeur (Ussher Fort), and Danish Fort Christiansborg as Jamestown, Usshertown and Christiansborg respectively, Accra served as the capital of the British Gold Coast between 1877 and 1957 and has since transitioned into a modern metropolis. The capital's architecture to modern skyscrapers and apartment blocks. Accra is the Greater Accra Region's economic and administrative hub, and serves as the anchor of the larger Greater Accra Metropolitan Area (GAMA), which is inhabited by about 4 million people, making it the thirteenth-largest metropolitan area in Africa. In 2020, the Globalization and World Cities Research Network think tank designated Accra as a "Gamma -" level global city, indicating a growing level of international influence and connectedness. Etymology The word Accra is derived from the Akan word Nkran meaning "ants", a reference to the numerous anthills seen in the countryside around Accra in the countryside around Accra in the countryside around Accra in the name of Accra in the name of Accra in the countryside around Accra in the countryside around Accra in the countryside around Accra in the name of A the local Ga language is Ga or Gaga, the same name as that of the Ga people and a cognate with Nkran. The word is sometimes rendered with the nasalised vowels as Gã or Gaga, the same name as that of the Ga people and a cognate with Nkran. The word is sometimes rendered with the nasalised vowels as Gã or Gaga, the same name as that of the Ga people and a cognate with Nkran. The word is sometimes rendered with the nasalised vowels as Gã or Gaga, the same name as that of the Ga people and a cognate with Nkran. people. The link between the ethnonym and ants was explicitly reflected in the recognition of anthills as sacred places. Often ringed by sacred fences (aklabatsa), the tall red mounds dotting Accra's hinterland were seen as microcosms of human community and as nodal points between the known world and the world of the dead. The Gas used the reference to the invasive species of dark-red swarming ants to connote the military prowess of the Gas and their ancient conquest of Guang speakers residing in the Accra Plains. The name Ga is actually a cognate of the name Akan, one of a few words in which [g] corresponds to [k] in Akan. Ga also gave its name to the Ga districts surrounding Accra. The spelling Accra was given to Nkran by Europeans. An earlier spelling used by the Danes was Akra. The main Ga group known as the Tumgwa Were led by Ayi Kushie arrived by sea. Due to the large number of the Ga immigrants, the indigenous Lartehs relocated to the Akuapem ridge. By the late 15th century, the kingdom of Accra ruled the area from the capital at Ayawaso. Initially, Accra was not the most prominent trading centre; the trading hubs were the ports at Ada and Prampram, along with the inland centres of Dodowa and Akuse. An early Portuguese fort was destroyed by the local inhabitants in 1576; trader afterwards was conducted on the beaches. The Dutch later built the nearby Fort Crèvecœur while the British and the Swedes built James Fort and Christiansborg castles, respectively, in the mid-17th century. By 1646 the kingdom was a regional power, bolstered by European trade. Nevertheless, it depended on the goodwill of the rising Akwamu Kingdom, which controlled the trade routes in the interior. A dispute in 1646 escalated to war when Accra invaded Larteh. At the same time, Accra was weakened by a civil war. In 1677 Akwamuhene Ansa Sasraku, using the circumcision of a visiting Akwamu prince as pretext, attacked Accra. He sacked Ayawaso and beheaded the king, Okai Koi. The king's son, Ofori, retreated to 'Small Accra', the town that had grown up under the walls of Fort Crèvecœur. Ansa Sasraku's attempts to finish off the Accrans were defeated by the guns of the Danish garrison, and the fort was turned over to the Portuguese. Ansa Sasraku returned in 1681, burning Osu town and Small Accra and chasing Ofori to exile in Fetu. As Akwamu continued to expand, strips of land east and west were added to the Accra province. When Akwamu was defeated by the Akwamu was defeated by in 1851, when Denmark sold Christiansborg (which they had acquired from the Swedes) and their other forts to the British and Ashantis, the British captured Kumasi, destroying portions of the city. The British then captured Accra in 1874, and in Coast's administrative functions were moved to Accra (1877), an influx of British colonial administrators and European settlers grew around the christiansborg (modern Osu, Ministries, Ridge, Labone, and Cantonments) began, and the city began to expand to accommodate the new residents. Victoriaborg was formed in the late 19th century as an exclusively European residential neighbourhood, located to the east of the city limits of the time. The boundaries of Accra were further stretched in 1908, after a bubonic plague epidemic. This expansion entailed the creation of a native-only neighbourhood, intended to accommodate members of the native population as a means of relieving congestion problems in the overcrowded city centre. Adabraka was thus established to the north of the city. One of the most influential decisions in the history of the city was that time, with Ghana's main cocoa-producing regions. In 1923, the railway was completed, and by 1924, cocoa was Ghana's largest export. The colonial era heavily influenced the shape that Accra took during this period. For example, the segregation of European and African neighbourhoods was mandated by law until 1923, and all new buildings were required to be built out of stone or concrete. Despite these regulations, European settlers in the Gold Coast were very hesitant to invest any large amount of money into the city to maintain its infrastructure or improve public works. This did not change until the governorship of Sir Frederick Gordon Guggisberg during which period the three separate settlements (Osu, La and Jamestown) merged to become modern Accra Guggisberg's administration laid out the present grid networked neighbourhoods of Tudu, Adabraka and Asylum Down. Among the achievement at Korle Bu, Korle Gonno and Chokor, to the west of the lagoon. Guggisberg also oversaw the building of a major hospital (Korle-Bu) and secondary school (Achimota). Such improvements led to an increase in Accra's population due to the migration of rural dwellers into the city, and the immigration of Ridge and Cantonments were planned as low-density developments for Europeans, while many rural migrants settled in neighbourhoods which had not yet been incorporated into Accra's municipal boundary, such as Nima and surrounding areas. Thus, the development of these neighbourhoods was unregulated by the government, creating a crowded and jumbled shanty-town landscape. Another area of Accra that took shape at this time was the central business district (CBD). More administrative buildings were built on High Street, forming a massive judicial/administrative complex. Additionally, the expansion of the economy led to many more commercial buildings being built in the CBD. In 1944, Accra's city planner Maxwell Fry devised a town plan, which was revised in 1958 by B.D.W. Treavallion and Alan Flood. Although the Fry/Trevallion plan was never followed through, it illustrated the British vision of how Accra should develop. In 1948, Ghana remained a colony of Great Britain following World War II. The chief of Osu Alata, Nii Kobina Bonney III, had set up a boycott of European goods across the country due to the rise of prices for essential commodities. At the same time, veterans of the war were fighting for their benefits and promised pay. Unarmed ex-servicemen organized a march on Christiansborg Castle, Accra, on 28 February 1948. Their plan was to hand a petition to the colonial governor demanding they receive their pay and benefits. Before reaching the castle, the veterans were fired upon, after being ordered by the colonial police chief to disperse. Three of the leaders of the demonstration were killed, including Sergeant Nii Adjetey, who now has a memorial in Accra, leading to the 1948 Accra riots. Fry/Treavallion plan In the Fry/Treavallion plan, a reorganization of the CBD was called for, as well as the development of the coastal region of the city. To reorganize the CBD, the planners hoped to preserve a broad, open space for a restaurant, country club, and polo and cricket fields. Additionally, the British planners intended to build large numbers of public squares, fountains, and ornamental pools and statues throughout the city, as well as a vast Parliament Complex in the city centre. Lastly, the Fry/Treavallion plan included plans to make the coastal region an extension of the exclusive European neighbourhood of Victoriaborg, and to create a recreational preserve for the elite. However, the British Gold Coast ended before the Fry/Treavallion plan was enacted. After Kwame Nkrumah proposed creating spaces to inspire pride and nationalism in his people and people throughout Africa. Rather than creating ornamental fountains and a large Parliament complex, Nkrumah decided to build landmarks such as Independence Square, the State House, and the Organisation of African Unity building, and to refurbish Christianborg Castle. Nkrumah decided to leave the Atlantic overcrowding of neighbourhoods bordering the CBD, the Nkrumah plan allowed for continued compression of commercial establishments into the CBD, as well as increased migration into Jamestown near the British James Fort Osu near the Danish fort of Christiansborg (now Osu Castle), and Ussherstown near the Dutch Ussher fort. Tourist attractions include the National Museum of Ghana, the Ghana Academy of Arts and Sciences, the National Museum of Ghana, the Ghana Academy of Arts and Sciences, the National Museum of Ghana, the Ghana Academy of Arts and Sciences, the National Museum of Ghana, the Ghana Academy of Arts and Sciences, the National Museum of Ghana, the Ghana Academy of Arts and Sciences, the National Museum of Ghana, the Ghana Academy of Arts and Sciences, the National Museum of Ghana, the Ghana Academy of Arts and Sciences, the National Museum of Ghana, the Ghana Academy of Arts and Sciences, the National Museum of Ghana, the Ghana Academy of Arts and Sciences, the National Museum of Ghana, the Ghana Academy of Arts and Sciences, the National Museum of Ghana, the Ghana Academy of Arts and Sciences, the National Museum of Ghana, the Ghana Academy of Arts and Sciences, the National Museum of Ghana, the Ghana Academy of Arts and Sciences, the National Museum of Ghana, the Ghana Academy of Arts and Sciences, the National Museum of Ghana, the Ghana Academy of Arts and Sciences, the National Museum of Ghana, the Ghana Academy of Arts and Sciences, the National Museum of Ghana, the Ghana Academy of Arts and Sciences, the National Museum of Ghana, the Ghana Academy of Arts and Sciences, the National Museum of Ghana, the Ghana Academy of Arts and Sciences, the National Museum of Ghana, the Ghana Academy of Arts and Sciences, the National Museum of Ghana, the National Museum of Ghana, the Ghana Academy of Arts and Sciences, the National Museum of Ghana, the National Museum of Ghana, the National Museum of Ghana, the Ghana Academy of Arts and Sciences, the National Museum of Ghana, the National Lighthouse. The Parliament, Supreme Court of Ghana, Black Star Square and the Bank of Ghana are also located in Accra. The city is also a transportation hub, home to the Kotoka International Airport, and railway links to Tema, Sekondi-Takoradi and Kumasi. Accra has become a location for national and international business conferences, such as the BarCamp Ghana series, organised by GhanaThink Foundation. Owing to its location in the Dahomey Gap, where the Gulf of Guinea and the Atlantic Ocean coast runs parallel to the prevailing moist monsoonal winds, Accra features a very marginal tropical wet and dry climate (Köppen climate classification: Aw) that borders on a hot semi-arid climate (Köppen climate classification: BSh). The average annual rainfall is about 730 mm, which falls primarily during Ghana's two rainy seasons. The chief rainy seasons begins in April and ends in mid-July, whilst a weaker second rainy seasons. The chief rainy season begins in April and ends in mid-July, whilst a weaker second rainy seasons. channels are obstructed. Very little variation in temperature occurs throughout the year. The mean monthly temperature ranges from 25.9 °C (81.7 °F). The "cooler" months, which are summer months tend to be more humid than the warmen months, which are winter and spring months. As a result, during the warmer months and particularly during the warmer months and particularly during the windy harmattan season, the city experiences a breezy "dry heat" that feels less warm than the "cooler" but more humid rainy season. As a coastal city, Accra is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and sea level rise, with population growth putting increasing pressure on the coastal areas. Drainage infrastructure is particularly at risk, which has profound implications for people's livelihoods, especially in informal settlements. Inadequate planning regulation and law enforcement, as well as perceived corruption in government processes, lack of communication across government departments and lack of concern or government co-ordination with respect to building codes are major impediments to progressing the development Knowledge Network. As Accra is close to the equator, the daylight hours are practically uniform during the year. Relative humidity is generally high, varying from 65% in the midafternoon to 95% at night. The predominant wind direction in Accra is from the WSW to NNE sectors. Wind speeds normally range between 8 and 16 km/h. High wind gusts occur with thunderstorms, which generally pass in squalls along the coast. The maximum wind speed record in Accra is 107.4 km/h (58 knots). Strong winds associated with thunderstorm activity often cause damage to property by removing roofing material. Several areas of Accra experience microclimatic effects. Low-profile drainage basins with a north-south orientation are not as well ventilated as those oriented east-west. Air is often trapped in pockets over the city, and an insulation effect can give rise to a local increase in air temperature of several degrees. This occurs most notably in the Accra Newtown sports complex areas. The administration of Accra occurs at two levels. Strategic initiatives, such as the urban transportation project, are coordinated between district authorities, while local administration is carried out by local government authorities, which are responsible for most local services, such as local planning, local roads and refuse collection within their area of jurisdiction. The former territory of the Accra Metropolitan District, 199.4 km2 (77.0 sq mi), as it existed before 2008, is now divided into 13 separate local government districts, all governed as municipal assemblies with their own town hall and a municipal executive appointed by the president of the republic. Each municipal assembly is responsible for most local services, such as local planning and refuse collection. The reduced Accra Metropolitan District (also referred to as City of Accra), 20.4 km2 (7.9 sq mi) once comprised the entirety of Accra until the Ledzokuku, Krowor, La Dadekotopon, Ablekuma North, Ayawaso East, Ayawaso East, Ayawaso North, Ayawaso Central, Ayawaso North, Ayawaso North, Ayawaso East, Ayawaso East, Ayawaso North, Aya District (City of Accra) The Accra Metropolitan District is one of the 13 local government districts that contains the historic centre and the primary central business district (CBD) of Accra. To promote efficiency in the administrative machinery and also meet the ever-pressing demands for amenities and essential services, the district is divided into the Ashiedu Keteke, Okaikoi South, and Ablekuma South sub-metropolitan Districts. The Accra Metropolitan District, is led by a Metropolitan District, is led by a Metropolitan District, is led by a Metropolitan District of Chana. The Mayor of Accra Metropolitan District, is led by a Metropolitan District of Chana. Sowah, who was appointed by President Nana Akufo-Addo and approved unanimously by the AMA on 23 March 2017. The Ablekuma North Municipal Assemblies, and the Ashiedu Keteke sub-metropolitan district. It includes 5 electoral areas: Korle Gonno, Korlebu, Chorkor, Mamprobi, and New Mamprobi, Communities within the Okaikoi South sub-metropolitan district include Darkuman, New Fadama, Kaneshie, Bubuashie, Bubuashie, Bubui, Avenor and Kaneshie. The Ashiedu Keteke sub-metropolitan district covers the Central Business District (CBD) and as such the hub of major commercial activities within the Metropolis. Major markets include Makola, Agbogbloshie, and Kwasiodwaso. There are 8 electoral areas namely Ngleshie, Mudor, Kinka, Nmlitsagonno, Amamomo, Korle Wonkon, and Korle Dudor. Ledzekuku Municipal District The Ledzekuku Municipal District, with its administrative capital at Teshie, covers an estimated area of 31.3 km2 (12.1 sq mi). Krowor Municipal District The Ladzekuku Municipal D Dadekotopon Municipal District, with its administrative capital at La, was carved out of the Accra Metropolitan District in 2012. The Kotoka International Airport, Airport City, Accra Mall, and the US Embassy are located within the district, which covers an area of 32 km2 (12 sq mi). Other communities within this district include Cantonments, Labone, and Burma Camp. Ablekuma North Municipal District The Ablekuma North Municipal District was carved out of the Accra Metropolitan District The Ablekuma Central Municipal District covers a total land area of 8.8 km2 (3.4 sq mi). Its administrative capital is Lartebiokorshie. Ablekuma West Municipal District The Ayawaso East Municipal District was carved out of the Accra Metropolitan District in 2018 and its administrative capital is Nima. Ayawaso North Municipal District The Ayawaso North Municipal District was carved out of the Accra Metropolitan District with an administrative capital is Nima. Ayawaso North Municipal District was carved out of the Accra Metropolitan District with an administrative capital is Nima. administrative capital being Kokomlemle. Ayawaso West Municipal District The Ayawaso West Municipal District was carved out of the Accra Metropolitan District The Korley Klottey Municipal District was carved out of the Accra Metropolitan District in 2019 and covers an area of 10 km2 (3.9 sq mi) Some of the communities within the district include Osu, Ringway Estates, Asylum Down, North Adabraka, and Tudu. There are 9 electoral areas namely Osu Doku, Ringway Estates, Kinkawe, Osu Alata, Asylum Down, North Adabraka, Tudu, Odorna/Sahara, and Official Town. Cityscape Accra Central The Ring Road, extending from the Korle Lagoon in the west, north to Kwame Nkrumah Circle, following east to the juncture of Independence Avenue, and continuing on to Osu, forms a ring around the oldest districts of Accra, and separates central Accra from the outlying suburbs. Central Accra includes the CBD, which consists of the historic districts of Usshertown, Tudu, Victoriaborg, West Ridge, and East Ridge, and East Ridge, as well as the historic residential districts of Usshertown, Adabraka, Asylum Down, North Ridge and Christiansborg/Osu. Although satellite business districts such as the Airport City have been established across the city, Central Accra remains the administrative and cultural centre of Accra, hosting government ministries, hotels, businesses, and financial institutions. Central Accra remains the administrative and cultural centre of Accra, hosting government ministries, hotels, businesses, and financial institutions. Central Accra remains the administrative and cultural centre of Accra, hosting government ministries, hotels, businesses, and financial institutions. Central Accra remains the administrative and cultural centre of Accra, hosting government ministries, hotels, businesses, and financial institutions. North Northern Accra is a residential and business district. The area contains the "37" Military Hospital, The Flagstaff House, several foreign embassies, Achimota School, Achimota Golf Park, and the University of Ghana's Legon campus, which serves as Accra's northern boundary. Geographically, the areas north of Ring Road West and Central, east of Winneba/Graphic Road, west of Liberation Road, and the districts just north and south of the Kwame Nkrumah motorway are regarded as Northern Accra East Eastern Accra is largely residential and geographically north of Ring Road East stretching as far north as Kwame Nkrumah Motorway; the district is bordered to the west by Liberation Road. Accra Western Accra is largely a residential and business area. Whilst geographically less expansive than the northern and eastern reaches of the city as a result of the large saltponds of Tettegu and Aplaku, it nonetheless boasts one of Accra's most important landmarks, the Korle Bu Teaching Hospital. Geographically, the areas west of Ring Road West, extending as far west as the saltponds and 1970 saw rapid industrialization and expansion in Accra's manufacturing and commercial sectors. This contributed to high rural-urban migration to the city, and consequently a high population growth rate of the 1970-1984 intercensal years. Later, however, the decline in agriculture in rural communitie in Ghana and rising industrialization in urban regions, coupled with the late-1980s boom in the service sector, once again propelled immigration to Accra. The primacy of the Accra Metropolitan Area as the Greater Accra region's administrative, educational, industrial and commercial centre continues to be the major force for its population growth, with immigration contributing to over 35% of the Accra's population growth. Distribution and density The gross density of population for the Accra Metropolitan Area in 2000 was 10.03 persons per hectare, compared to 6.23 per hectare in 1970. The highest densities were recorded in the Accra Metropolitan Assembly, with an overall average of 69.3 persons per hectare. At the community level, densities exceeding 250 persons per hectare occurred mostly in the immigrant and depressed areas in the oldest parts of Accra, such as Accra New Town, Nima, Jamestown and Usshertown. In higher-income areas, densities ranged between 17.5 and 40 persons per hectare. Accra's population is a very youthful one, with 56% of the population being under 24 years of age. This predominance of young people is not expected to decline in the foreseeable future. Fifty-one percent (51%) of the population are females, and the remaining 49% males. This gives a males-to-females ratio of 1:1.04. The greater number of females is a reflection of the nationwide trend, where the estimated ratio of males to females is 1:1.03. Migration Decentralization is expected to reduce the migration rates in Accra. An assessment of the extent of migration to Accra, based on present locality and gender, reveals that 45% of residents in Accra are African immigrants from countries across the African continent Housing Parts of Central Accra comprise a mixture of very low-density development with under-used services on the one hand, high-density development and overstretched infrastructure services on the one hand, high-density development and overstretched infrastructure services on the one hand, high-density development and overstretched infrastructure services on the one hand, high-density development and overstretched infrastructure services on the one hand, high-density development and overstretched infrastructure services on the one hand, high-density development and overstretched infrastructure services on the one hand, high-density development and overstretched infrastructure services on the one hand, high-density development and overstretched infrastructure services on the other. developing suburban areas with services and infrastructure to cater for the needs of the middle-income earners. Peripheral residential development in Accra barely has sufficient infrastructure to support it. There are also large numbers of uncompleted houses, interspersed with pockets of undeveloped land, which are often subject of litigation, due to the inability of organisations and individuals who own them to complete or develop them due to lack of funds. Housing can be grouped into three broad categories: the low-income and high-income areas. The low-income areas comprise Osu, Jamestown, Adedenkpo, Chorkor, La, Teshie, Nungua, Sukura, Kwashieman, Odorkor, La, Teshie, Nungua, Sukura, Nungua, Sukura, Nungua, Sukura, Nungua, Bubiashie, Abeka, Nima, Maamobi and Chorkor. Altogether, these areas accommodate about 58% of Accra's informal businesses are located in low-income areas are built up with little room for expansion. This is particularly so in the areas of the inner city. The middle-income areas of Accra's informal businesses are located in low-income areas are built up with little room for expansion. This is particularly so in the areas of the inner city. The middle-income areas of Accra's informal businesses are located in low-income areas. are predominantly populated by Ghanaian citizens and business, administrative and professional families. Much of the housing in these areas has been provided by state, parastatal and private sector organisations and individuals. The middle-income areas include Dansoman Estates, Asylum Down, Kanda Estates, Abelempke, Achimota, Adenta and Tesano. Usually, these areas, unlike the low-income group comprises 32% of the city's population of which are Ghanaian citizens make up. The high-income areas provide housing for the remaining 10% of the population of which Ghanaian citizens also make up. They include areas like North Ridge, Ringway Estates, north Labone Estates, north Labone Estates, north Labone Estates, north Ridge and West Ridge, Ringway Estates, north Labone Estates, north Ridge and West Ridge, Ringway Estates, north Labone Estates, north Labone Estates, north Ridge, Ringway Estates, north Ridge, Ridge, Ringway Estates, north Ridge, ground in sharp contrast with, particularly, the low-income areas. Buildings are usually built with sandcrete blocks, and have walls and roofed with aluminium, or asbestos roofing sheets. There are also high-income peripheral areas like Haatso, Kwabenya, Pokuase, Adenta, Taifa, Mallam, where development of engineering infrastructure is not yet complete. These areas developed ahead of infrastructure, however the Achimota-Ofankor controlled-access highway was scheduled to open in May 2012, dual carriageway road construction was also due to be completed in 2012. In total, 84.4% of all houses in the Accra Metropolitan Area have their outside walls made up of cement. Similarly, houses found within Accra have 99.2% of their floor materials made up of cement. Economy In 2008, the World Bank estimated that Accra's economy only constituted around US\$3 billion of Ghana's total gross domestic product (GDP). The economically active population of Accra is estimated to be 823,327. Accra is a centre for manufacturing, marketing, finance, insurance, and transportation. Its financial sector incorporates a central bank, nine commercial banks (with 81 branches), four development banks (with 19 branches), four merchant banks (with seven branches), four development banks (with 19 branches), four merchant banks (with 81 branches), four development banks (with 19 branches), four merchant banks (with 19 branches), four merchant banks (with 81 branches), four merchant banks (with 81 branches), four merchant banks (with 81 branches), four merchant banks (with 19 branches), four merchant banks (with 81 branches), four merchant banks (w bureaus, finance houses, insurance companies, insurance companies, insurance brokerage firms, two savings and loans companies, and numerous real estate developers, with industrial sites and residential developments. The road network in the Accra Metropolitan Area totals 1,117 kilometres (694 mi) in length. There are over 50,506 identified residential properties in Accra, and about 4,054 commercial/industrial/mixed properties, with a total rateable value of GH¢13,849,014. There are also supermarkets, 36 facilities for sports and recreation. Sectors of the economy The sectors of Accra's economy consist of the primary, secondary (manufacturing, electricity, gas, water, construction) and tertiary sectors (supermarkets, shopping malls, hotel, restaurant, transportation, education, health and other social services). The tertiary service sector is the city's largest, employing about 531,670 people. The second-largest, the secondary sector, employs 22.34% of the labour force, or around 183,934 people. Accra's smallest economic sector, the primary sector, employs approximately 91,556 people. The predominant economic activities are fishery and urban agriculture, with fishery accounting for 78% of production labour. Urban agriculture in Accra centres on the growth of vegetables, several crops and poultry. The fishery industry is characterised by extreme seasonableness, operating primarily between June and September. Although most deep-water Atlantic fishing around Accra takes place in the June-September period, fishery operations take place close to the shore throughout the year, and there are clear indications of the depletion of fish stocks in the near future. Fishing operations are most prominent at the Jamestown, La, Teshie, Nungua and Chorkor fishing shores. Education Pre-school Pre Social Welfare, and are mostly privately owned and operated. In 2001, there were 62 government-owned pre-schools in the Accra metropolis. Primary school level was 95%. The Junior High School is part of Ghana's basic education program. Its nationwide implementation began on 29 September 1987. In the 2001/2002 academic year, 61,080 pupils had enrolled in Accra, representing 57.17% of the 129,467 school-age 12-to-14-year-olds. In 2010, the enrolment rate at Junior high school level was 95%. The ratio of girls is also higher at this level. Senior high school (SHS) The transition rate between junior high and senior high school increased from 30 per cent in 1990 to 50 per cent in 2001. The number of students grew by 23,102 between 1990 and 2005, an increase of about 2,310 a year, since 2010 the senior high school enrolment rate has been 95%. Ghana International School (GIS), a private non-profit A-Level school founded in 1955 for children from ages 3-18, is located in Accra's Cantonments. Abelemkpe is the home of Lincoln Community School, a private, non-profit International Baccalaureate (IB) school for students aged 3-18, established in 1968. Some other International Baccalaureate (IB) school for students aged 3-18, established in 1968. International School (AIS), and American International School (AIS). These schools were established in 2003, 1963, and 2006, respectively. A number of notable public secondary schools lie on the outskirts of Accra. Academy, known as "Accra Aca"; the Presbyterian Boys' Secondary School in Legon, commonly known as "Presec"; Wesley Grammar School - WESS-G Dansoman, St. Thomas Aquinas Senior High School, commonly known as "Quinas"; Accra High School known as "Ahisco"; West Africa Secondary School, commonly known as "WASS"; the Accra Girls' Senior High School, commonly known as "Agiss"; Kaneshie Secondary Technical School, commonly known kilometres (8.1 mi) north of the city centre at Legon. A number of other public and private universities and tertiary institutions have since been founded in Accra, some of which are listed below. French Institute of Ghana See List of hospitals in the Greater Accra Region. Environment Water As a growing city, Accra has a water supply and scarcity challenge. Water access uses a patchwork of different delivery processes. Pollution Accra as a rapidly growing city, with lots of vehicles and other urban pollution sources, has also an increasing amount of air pollution and plastic pollution. suburb known for its highly toxic e-waste recycling sites, and the Kantamanto Market as handling an overwhelming flow of used fast fashion from other parts of the world. Both sites are sources of pollution and trash for other parts of the world. Both sites are sources of pollution and trash for other parts of the world. Both sites are sources of pollution and trash for other parts of the world. Both sites are sources of pollution and trash for other parts of the world. Both sites are sources of pollution and trash for other parts of the world. Both sites are sources of pollution and trash for other parts of the world. Both sites are sources of pollution and trash for other parts of the world. Both sites are sources of pollution and trash for other parts of the world. Both sites are sources of pollution and trash for other parts of the world. Both sites are sources of pollution and trash for other parts of the world. Both sites are sources of pollution and trash for other parts of the world. Both sites are sources of pollution and trash for other parts of the world. Both sites are sources of pollution and trash for other parts of the world. Both sites are sources of pollution and trash for other parts of the world. Both sites are sources of pollution and trash for other parts of the world. Both sites are sources of pollution and trash for other parts of the world. µg/m3. Live monitoring of air pollution is done at three sites in the city of Accra. A 2021 review by the Environmental Protection Agency in Ghana found that the levels were well exceeding both national and international standards for health. Plastic management is also an increasing challenge. Use of plastic water bottles water sachets and other packaging for food safety, as well as the use of plastic during events like COVID-19 have significantly increased plastic pollution. The beaches around Accra have significantly impacted by plastics. Multiple non-profit organizations have been formed to collect the plastic and an increasingly growing network of recyclers and informal waste recovery networks. However, activists and researchers largely attribute the issue to upstream use of plastics. There's been numerous Decongestion exercises carried out by successive mayors in the city to help solve hawking menace, flood issues and ensure road safety in the city despite the challenge of lack of adherence.[3] Green spaces Rapidly growing population and construction within the city has been resulting in a reduction in Urban green space. A 2021 study of low income communities in the city found increasing concern and desire among these communities for urban green spaces for recreation and health. A 2018 study of greenspaces in the city, found the ones that do exist are important for mammal biodiversity in the city. Transportation Accra is on the Atlantic coast, was developed for deepwater shipping to and from Ghana as it can accommodate larger ships; the port opened in 1961. Tema is part of the metropolitan area of Accra. Transport within Accra includes roads and rails, and an international airport Rapid transit Public transports exist between Accra and major cities such as Kumasi; Tamale, Mim, Ahafo; Cape Coast, Sunyani; Takoradi; Tema; Ho; Wa; Bolgatanga; Elubo; Aflao, Techiman; In 2003, the Metro Mass Transit Service, was inaugurated in Accra as a more comfortable and cheaper alternative to the trotro. Accra is served by the Aayalolo bus system, which was inaugurated in November 2016. It was initially planned as a bus rapid transit with dedicated lanes, but because these lanes were not provided it was renamed Quality Bus System (QBS). An agreement was signed in 2019 to build a five line, 194 km (121 mi), automated, elevated light railway metro system called Accra Skytrain. As of 2021 construction has not commenced on the \$2.6 billion project. The government said in February 2021 it intends to proceed with the project which will developed under a build-own-operate concession by private South African firm. Accra is connected by railway line to Kumasi and Takoradi. There is a suburban railway line from Accra (9.7 kilometres) from downtown Accra, the airport handles all of the city's scheduled passenger services. There are plans to build a second airport to relieve the aviation pressure on the Kotoka International Airport Civil Constructed by China Airport Civil Construct an alternative to a new international airport. Taxis Accra has an extensive taxi network and numerous taxi ranks, but most taxis lack a meter system, so price negotiation is required between the passenger and driver. Metered taxis do operate in the city, but tend to be more expensive. Taxis in Ghana are painted in two colours: the four bumpers fenders are yellow/orange, and the rest of the car is in a colour of the operator's choice. These taxis usually function on a shared ride model, where several passengers share one vehicle and the fare is calculated based on the distance traveled. Recently, modern taxi services such as Uber, Taxify, and Yango have joined the market, providing a more advanced and comfortable alternative. Some taxi drivers might charge extra for luggage or late-night trips while some also offer fixed prices and allow for advance bookings, offering a more reliable and secure option. Tro tros and buses By far the most common form of transport in Accra, tro tros (minibuses or cargo vans modified for passenger transport) is the third biggest, and second most efficient and cost-effective way of getting around the city. The buses are typically minibuses or vans. Some of the most popular models used as tro tros are Nissan Urvan 15-seaters and Mercedes Benz Sprinter or D 309 vans. Trotros are typically decorated with decals such as flags of various countries or (local and international) soccer teams, popular sayings, proverbs (in English or local languages) or Bible verses. Trotros pick up and offload at undesignated bus stops along the route, by passenger request. Most routes commence and terminate at large urban transport terminals such as the Neoplan station or the Achimota Transport Terminal. Football is the most famous football clubs in the city are Accra Great Olympics F.C. and Accra Hearts of Oak, whose main rival is Asante Kotoko of Kumasi. The Accra Sports Stadium is home to Accra Great Olympics and the Hearts of Oak, and a host venue of the Black Stars, the national football team of Ghana. In 2008, the Accra Sports Stadium, Accra is home to the Right to Dream Academy, which gives young Ghanaians a chance at a career in professional football. Many of the academy's alumni, including Chicago Fire's David Accam, Helsingborg's Ema Boateng, Halmstad's King Gyan and Manchester City's Godsway Donyoh and Enock Kwakwa, as well as Ghana national team players, Brimah Razak, Harrison Afful, John Boye, Jonathan Mensah, Mohamed Awal, Yaw Frimpong, Mohammed Rabiu, Paul de Vries, Seidu Bancey, Mahatma Otoo, Asamoah Gyan, Latif Mohammed, Yahaya Mohamed, Theophilus Annorbaah, Michael Essien, Yussif Raman Chibsah, Kwadwo Asamoah, Joshua Otoo, Nuru Sulley, David Addy, Jerry Akaminko, Daniel Opare and Foli Adade, were also born in Accra. Boxing is also popular, with many former world champions coming out of Ghana, including Azumah Nelson, Joshua Clottey, and Ike Quartey. Accra hosted the 2023 African Games. Places of worship, they are predominantly Christian church of Ghana, including Azumah Nelson, Joshua Clottey, and Ike Quartey. Accra hosted the 2023 African Games. Places of worship, they are predominantly Christian churches and temples: Evangelical Presbyterian Church, Ghana (World Communion of Reformed Church), Church of Pentecost, Assemblies of God, Roman Catholic Church), Church of Pentecost, Assemblies of God, Roman Catholic Church), Church of Pentecost, Assemblies of God, Roman Catholic Church), Church of Pentecost, Assemblies of God, Roman Catholic Church), Church of Pentecost, Assemblies of God, Roman Catholic Church), Church of Pentecost, Assemblies of God, Roman Catholic Church), Church of Pentecost, Assemblies of God, Roman Catholic Church), Church of Pentecost, Assemblies of God, Roman Catholic Church), Church of Pentecost, Assemblies of God, Roman Catholic Church), Church of Pentecost, Assemblies of God, Roman Catholic Church), Church of Pentecost, Assemblies of God, Roman Catholic Church), Church of Pentecost, Assemblies of God, Roman Catholic Church), Church of Pentecost, Assemblies of God, Roman Catholic Church), Church of Pentecost, Assemblies of God, Roman Catholic Church), Church of Pentecost, Assemblies of God, Roman Catholic Church), Church of Pentecost, Assemblies of God, Roman Catholic Church), Church of Pentecost, Assemblies of God, Roman Catholic Church), Church of Pentecost, Assemblies of God, Roman Catholic Church), Church of Pentecost, Assemblies of God, Roman Catholic Church of Pentecost, Assemblies of God, Roman C Holy Trinity Cathedral, Wesley Methodist Cathedral, Ebenezer Presbyterian Church, Osu, Holy Spirit Cathedral, Ebenezer Presbyterian Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Culture Tourism in Ghana accounted for 1,087,000 international tourist arrivals in 2011. Accra is the Greater Accra region's tourist hub, sporting a wide variety of hotels, monuments, museums and nightclubs. The city has three five-star hotels: the Labadi Beach Hotel and Novotel Accra, located in Accra's central business district, are both ranked four stars. There are numerous three-star hotels, including the Hotel Wangara, Hotel Shangri-La and Erata Hotel, as well as the graves of its namesake, the scholar W.E.B. Du Bois, and his wife Shirley Graham Du Bois. The Kwame Nkrumah Mausoleum is the resting place of Ghana's first President, Kwame Nkrumah, who oversaw the Gold Coast's independence from Britain and was a leading exponent of Pan-Africanism. The National Theatre in Accra, home of the National Symphony Orchestra Ghana Accra furthermore hosts the National Museum, National Muse include the Jubilee House (the office of the Government of Ghana and the President of Ghana, the Parliament House of Ghana, the Ghana and the President of Ghana and the President of Ghana, the Ghana and the President of Ghana and T industry, especially the fashion industry in Ghana. Accra has an Atlantic beachfront and the most popular of the city's beaches is Labadi Beach, along with Kokrobite Beach, which is located 25 kilometres (16 miles) west of Accra. The beachfront area also houses the Academy of African Music and Arts. Ghana's film industry is growing. Its first documentary addressing the impacts of climate change premiered in Accra on 14 October 2022. The Ghana Youth Film Program is a compilation film of 12 documentary short films made youth from across Ghana aged 18 to 30. It participated in the United Nations climate summit, COP27, on 9 November 2022. Accra has four official sister cities, as recognised by Sister Cities International: UNESCO World Book In October 2022, Accra was named by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as World Book In October 2022, Accra was named by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as World Book In October 2022, Accra was named by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as World Book In October 2022, Accra was named by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as World Book In October 2022, Accra was named by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as World Book In October 2022, Accra was named by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as World Book In October 2022, Accra was named by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as World Book In October 2022, Accra was named by the United Nations Education (UNESCO) as World Book In October 2022, Accra was named by the United Nations Education (UNESCO) as World Book In October 2022, Accra was named by the United Nations Education (UNESCO) as World Book In October 2022, Accra was named by the United Nations Education (UNESCO) as World Book In October 2022, Accra was named by the United Nations Education (UNESCO) as World Book In October 2022, Accra was named by the United Nations Education (UNESCO) as World Book In October 2022, Accra was named by the United Nations Education (UNESCO) as World Book In October 2022, Accra was named by the United Nations Education (UNESCO) as World Book In October 2022, Accra was named by the United Nations Education (UNESCO) as World Book In October 2022, Accra was named by the United Nations Education (UNESCO) as World Book In October 2022, Accra was named by the United Nations Education (UNESCO) as World Book In October 2022, Accra was named by the United Nations Education (UNESCO) as World Book In October 2022, Accra was named "The Rise of The Akwamu Empire, 1650-1710". Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana. 3 (2): 25-62. JSTOR 41405705. External links "Accra Night Life Still Dey Pap" (archived). Afrosages.com. 22 January 2020.References The Republic Bar & Grill is a lively hotspot located in the heart of Osu, Accra. Known for its inspiring atmosphere, this bar and grill offers a unique blend of Ghanaian culture and modern flair. The venue features bright red walls adorned with black-and-white photos and vintage postcards, creating a nostalgic yet lively ambiance. The outdoor wooden deck is perfect for enjoying the warm Accra evenings while sipping on one of their innovative cocktails made from local ingredients like palm wine. The menu at Republic Bar & Grill is a delightful fusion of Ghanaian and international cuisines. From classic burgers and fries to traditional dishes like jollof rice and grilled tilapia, cooked to perfection and served with a spicy salsa. Vegetarian options, such as grilled vegetable skewers, are also available. The bar is renowned for its creative cocktails, featuring fresh ingredients and unique flavour combinations. Popular choices include the "Garden of Eden" cocktail, made with gin, cucumber, mint, and lime. The extensive drink menu also includes local and international beers, wines, and spirits. Republic Bar & Grill is not just about food and drinks; it's a hub for connection and entertainment. The venue hosts live music performances by local artists on Wednesdays, quiz nights on Thursdays, and DJ sets on weekends, ensuring there's always something exciting happening. Whether you're looking for a place to unwind after a long day, enjoy a night out with friends, or experience the vibrant nightlife of Accra, Republic Bar & Grill is the perfect destination. Its lively atmosphere, delicious food, and creative drinks make it a must-visit spot in Accra.

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