

Catholic Church in Ghana wikipedia

The Catholic Church in Ghana is part of the worldwide Catholic Church, under the spiritual leadership of the pope in Rome.[1]

According to the 2021 census, approximately 10% of the population is Catholic.[2] The country is divided into 20 dioceses including four archdioceses and 1 Vicariate.[3]

The Roman Catholic Church in Ghana (West Africa) is composed solely of a Latin hierarchy, joint in the national Episcopal Conference of Ghana, comprising a single pre-diocesan (exempt) apostolic vicariate and four ecclesiastical provinces, each headed by a Metropolitan Archdiocese, with a total of 15 suffragan dioceses.

The Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Accra covers the Greater Accra Region and parts of the Volta Region. There are 62 parishes and rectories. The Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Accra (Latin: Accra?n(sis)) is the Metropolitan See for the ecclesiastical province of Accra in Ghana which includes the suffragan dioceses of Ho, Koforidua, Jasikan and Keta-Akatsi. The Latin title of the archdiocese is Archidioecesis Accra?nsis, and the corporate title is Archdiocese of Accra. The cathedral parish for the archdiocese is the Holy Spirit Cathedral.

The metropolitan Archdiocese has four suffragans. In 1992, the Roman Catholic Diocese of Koforidua was carved out of Accra by John Paul II. Accra was elevated to a metropolitan see and Bishop Andoh was made the metropolitan archbishop. While the Ho, Jasikan, and Keta-Akatsi Dioceses cover the Volta Region of Ghana, the Koforidua Diocese spans a vast area of the Eastern Region.

There are eight deaneries in the Archdiocese of Accra. Originally termed vicariates or districts in the 1983 Code of Canon Law, deaneries exist "to foster pastoral care through common action". Each deanery is headed by a dean whose duty of promotion and coordination chiefly pertains to his responsibility to oversee and assist in uniting the other presbyters or priests in his vicariate in a common pastoral activity. The eight deaneries in Accra Archdiocese are:

In January 1931, the first school was opened on the Sacred Heart Church grounds. With an enrollment of fifteen boys and six girls, the school opened and by August it was recognized by the Government Educational Director and placed on the Assisted List (which meant that government would pay an agreed percentage of the teachers' salaries depending on the quality of the school as determined by the inspectors). Today, Accra Archdiocese has over seventy basic schools, several second-cycle schools three seminaries and formation houses, and a university.

The Catholic Church is "the Catholic Communion of Churches, both Roman and Eastern, or Oriental, that are

in full communion with the Bishop of Rome ." The church is also known by members as the People of God, the Body of Christ, the "Temple of the Holy Spirit", among other names. According to Vatican II's Gaudium et spes, the "church has but one sole purpose–that the kingdom of God may come and the salvation of the human race may be accomplished."

Christianity is the religion of 6% of the population of Djibouti. Christians are mostly of Ethiopian and European ancestry. Most Christians are Ethiopian Orthodox or Roman Catholic. The constitution of Djibouti includes freedom of religion, although Islam is the state religion. There is a tolerant attitude between religions in general. Proselytizing by any faith in public is not allowed.

Qatar has a population of approximately 3 million people. About 13.7% are Christian. This includes a large number of migrant workers who follow Catholic, Orthodox or Protestant beliefs. In 2000, the number of Protestants was estimated at 1% of the population and the Anglicans (being classified otherwise there) at 1.4% for the same year.

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