This paper examines phonological phrasing in Akan, a two-tone Kwa language spoken in Ghana. Regressive [+ATR] vowel harmony between words (RVH) serves as a hitherto not reported diagnostic of phonological phrasing. Discussed in this paper are VP-internal and DP-internal structures as well as SVO and serial verb constructions. RVH is a general process in Akan grammar, though certain contexts block this harmony process. The analysis of phonological phrasing relies on universal syntax-phonology mapping constraints where lexically headed syntactic phrases are mapped into phonological phrases. Blocking contexts call for a domain-sensitive analysis of RVH assuming recursive prosodic structure, which makes reference to maximal and non-maximal phonological phrases. The proposal of this paper is that (i) phonological phrase structure is isomorph to syntactic structure in Akan, and (ii) that the process of RVH is blocked at a right edge of a maximal phonological phrase formulated in terms of a CRISPEDGE constraint.