

TEMA WEST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY



ANNUAL ACTION PLAN 2021 OF THE MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2018-2021

October, 2020

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENT	1
LIST OF FIGURES	1
ACRONYMS	2
CHAPTER ONE	
GENERAL INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Introduction	3
1.2 Objectives of the Annual Action Plan	3
1.3 Rationale	4
CHAPTER TWO	
GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY	
2.1 Introduction	5
2.2 Municipal Profile	5
2.3 Policy Objectives	8
2.4 Key Development Problems/Issues/Gaps	9
2.5 Vision, Mission and Core Functions	9
CHAPTER THREE	
3.1 Implementation of Annual Action Plan Linked to The PBB	11
CHAPTER FOUR	
MONITORING AND EVALUATION	
4.1 Introduction	30
4.2 Monitoring	30
4.3 Evaluation	30
4.4 Conclusion	31
LIST OF FIGURES	
Table 2.1 TWMA in Regional Context	6
Table 2.2 Population Distribution Map	7

ACRONYMS

AC	Area Council
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AM	Assembly Member
APR	Annual Progress Report
CSF	Capacity Support Fund
DA	District Assembly
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
GETFUND	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
HIV	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
IGF	Internally Generated Funds
JHS	Junior High School
M and E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRD	No Reliable Data
NYEP	National Youth Employment Programme
RCC	Regional Coordinating Council
RPCU	Regional Planning and Coordinating Unit
SHS	Senior High School

CHAPTER ONE

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR 2021

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Annual Action Plan is prepared from the Medium Term Development Plan and indicates the programmes or projects to be implemented as well as the cost for executing those activities within a year. It informs the preparation of the District budget and expected to serve as guide funds disbursement on development projects.

As a Short-Term Plan, it enhances the achievement of projects with short gestation period. Since most District budgets are prepared annually it is imperative to annualize the Medium-Term and Perspective Plans in order to determine the cost of programmes and projects in a year.

The 2021 Annual Action Plan is the third development plan year of the Four-Year Plan 2018-2021 of the Tema West Municipal Assembly. The plan seeks to achieve all uncompleted projects and programmes roll over from 2020 and projects identified for implementation within the third year of the Medium Term Development Plan. The Annual Plan also includes Projects and programmes whose implementation would facilitate the accomplishment of consequent projects in the coming years of the Four-Year Development Plan. In addition, some projects or programmes runs through the Four-Year Plan, thus, the 2021 Action Plan captures those project and programmes. The Annual Plan is further divided into quarters to enhance implementation reporting, monitoring and evaluation.

1.2 OBJECTIVE OF THE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

The 2021 Action Plan seeks to achieve the aims of the Municipality by ensuring a successful implementation of projects and programmes for that development year and consequently the district goal in the Medium-Term Development Plan 2018-2021. The sub-objectives are as follows:

- Identify activities under the respective projects or programmes as well as the institutions or agencies responsible for their implementation.
- Determine the total cost of the plan and the sources of fund.
- Determine the time frame or phases of the action plan.

1.3 RATIONALE

Ghana, under the Local Government Act, Act 462 and currently Act 936, has devolved power to District Assemblies for effective and efficient service delivery for local development. Thus, Metropolitan Municipal District Assemblies (MMDAs) are given the mandate to plan, monitor, provide basic infrastructure, support productive activities, and act as the overall development

agent of the district. Hence, Tema West Municipal Assembly (TWMA) prepared the Municipal Annual Action Plan based on the 2018-2021 Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) as the fundamental instrument for development in the context of the National Medium Term Development Framework (NMTDPF) - **an Agenda for Jobs: creating prosperity and equal opportunity for all** - document under the following thematic goals:

- Build prosperous society
- Create opportunities for all
- Safeguard the natural environment and ensure resilient built environment
- Maintain a stable, united and safe society
- Strengthening Ghana's role in international affairs

The 2021 Action Plan is therefore a prerequisite guide for development action as to what, where, when, a project or programme should be accomplish and by who. The underlying factor for the preparation of the action plan includes:

- The need to plan for projects and programmes based on on-going work in the district
- Uncompleted projects rolled over to 2021
- Plan for projects or programmes whose implementation facilitates the realisation of the objective of the Medium Term Development Plan
- Identifying projects with short duration or gestation period
- Match developmental physical and non-physical project with annual budget.
- Prepare plans to meet and satisfy urgent needs of the local people.

CHAPTER TWO

GOAL, OBJECTIVE AND STRATEGY

GOAL, OBJECTIVE AND STRATEGY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The 2021 Annual Action Plan for Tema West Municipal Assembly was prepared based on identified key priorities derived from development problem and situational analysis gap in the Medium Term Development Plan. These priorities captured under the Agenda for Jobs, determine the development focus for the district which reflects the need and aspiration of the people within the municipality.

The district goal, objectives and strategies which were obtained after a series of stakeholder meetings was based on the development focus of the district in line with the nation goal of creating prosperity and equal opportunity for all within a decentralized democratic environment. Although the district goal and objectives are long-term, they apply to the annual plans since the realisation of the annual action plan lead to the achievement of the perspective plan.

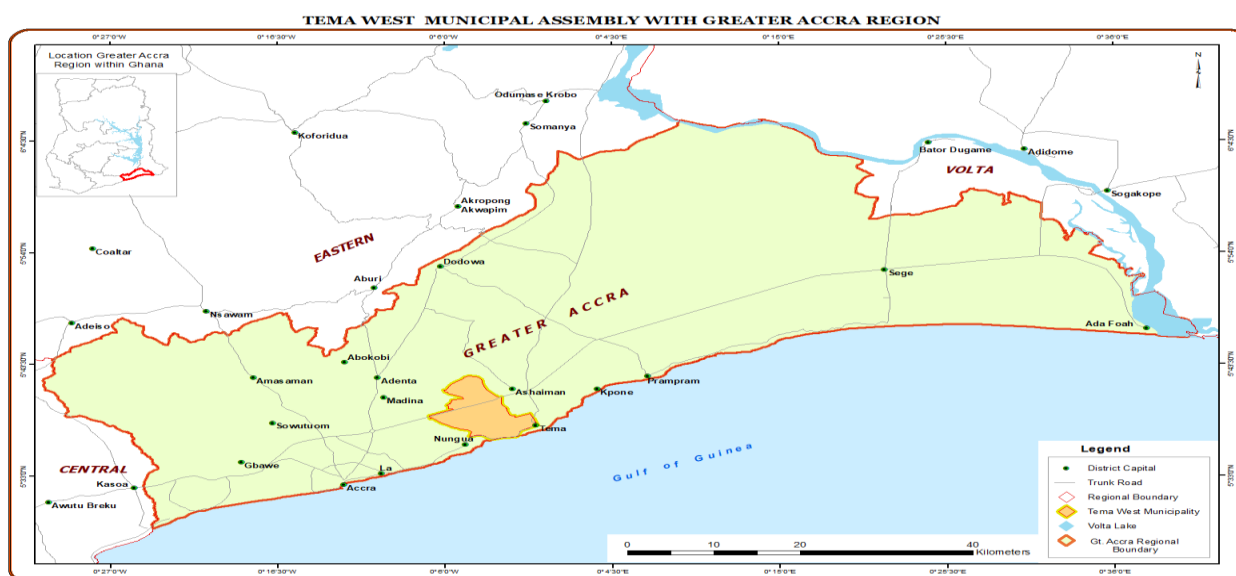
2.2 MUNICIPAL PROFILE

The Tema West Municipal Assembly (TWMA) is one of the 10 newly created MMDAs in the Greater Region of Ghana situated in the South Eastern and diagonally located between Latitudes 5°42'00' N and Longitudes 0°00'30' W and Latitudes 5°36'20' S and Longitudes 0°7'10' W. It has a total land area of about 66.8 square km, which represents almost 2.1 percent of the total land size of the Greater Accra Region. The Municipal Assembly was carved from the Tema Metropolitan Assembly and was inaugurated on 15th March, 2018. The Assembly was established with Legislative Instrument (LI) 2317.

The Municipal Assembly shares boundaries with Krowor Municipality to the West, Adentan to the North –West, Kpone to the North, Ashaiman Municipality to the North - East, and the Tema to the East, with the Gulf of Guinea sharing the south-eastern boundaries.

Community 2 is the District capital of the Tema West Municipal Assembly and is located at the south eastern part of the Municipality, and lies close to the coast. The location of the Municipality makes it economically viable in relation to the many Companies and Industries existing in the area. Figure 1 shows Tema West Municipal Assembly in Regional context.

Figure 2.1 TWMA in Regional Context



Source: CERSGIS, 2018

2.2.1 Climate

The Municipality lies in the Coastal Savannah zone. There are two rainy seasons. The average annual rainfall is about 730mm to 790mm. The first season begins in May and ends in mid-July while the second season begins in mid-August and ends in November. Rain usually falls in intensive short storms and gives rise to flooding where drainage channels are obstructed.

As the area is close to the equator, the daylight hours are practically uniform throughout the year. Temperatures are high all year round with significant daily and seasonal variations. The annual average temperatures range between 25°C and 30 °C in the major rainy season while in the minor season temperatures range between 34 °C and 40 °C. Humidity varies from 60% - 80% (or more) in the wet season to less than 30% in the dry season. Winds, generally of low velocity, blow over the area from the South during the day and evening and from the West in the night and early morning.

2.2.2 Vegetation

The vegetation zones in the Municipality comprises of the following: shrub land, grassland and few patches semi-deciduous forests. The vegetation zone in the Metropolis comprises of the following; shrub land, grassland. However, some parts of the shrub land and the semi-deciduous forests are not part of the Tema West Municipality but with the Spatial interactions that exist between both assemblies these areas still benefit the Assembly.

2.2.3 Soils and Minerals

Soils in Tema West Municipality are composed of sand, clay, humus, gravel and stone. The sandy and humus nature of the soil support the cultivation of vegetables as onion, okro, tomatoes, pepper and the exotic vegetables while the clayey nature though support the production of brick could also have adverse effects on general construction activities.

2.2.4 Geology

The geology of the Municipality consists of Precambrian rocks of the Dahomeyan formation: metamorphic rocks mainly consisting of granite, gneiss and schist have been probably derived from sedimentary layers. These rocky formations are weathered or decomposed at the surface with a thickness not exceeding 12m in the area.

2.2.5 The Built Environment

The built-up area of the Municipality is made up of both the well-planned communities and inadvertent communities. The residential areas (both well planned and squatter settlements) form about 60% of the total land area with industrial and commercial areas making up the remaining 40% of land cover. The squatter settlements are usually found in areas such as Klagon, parts of Community 2, and the Adjei Kojo areas. With rapid population increase, the built-up areas continue to increase and this has compounded the environmental and sanitation problems and challenges that faces the Municipality.

Some houses have been constructed in waterways, and this together with the proliferation of other unauthorised structures contributes to flooding. This is especially a problem in communities such as Lashibi and part of Community 5. Vegetation cover also continues to reduce by the creation of new housing estates. Land that was used for agricultural purposes has been lost to housing development. This situation not only has implication for the environment, but also the livelihoods of farmers in the Municipality.

2.2.6 Biodiversity, Climate Change, Green Economy and Environment in General

According the 2010 population and housing census, Tema being an industrial hub, some areas have been demarcated to serve as green belts as a result of the absence of forest reserves to control the micro climate of the area. However, the number of industries and waste generated

have been increasing in the Metropolis without corresponding increase in afforestation to absorb excess carbon mono-oxide generated by factories. Also areas reserved as green belts are being encroached upon. This led to changes in weather conditions with its associated effects, such as, loss of biodiversity and erratic rainfall pattern. Tema West Municipality is no different from that problem, since it was carved out from Tema Metropolis.

2.2.7 Natural and Man Made Disasters

The possible cause of man made disasters in the Municipality is the citing of unauthorized/temporal structures on unapproved locations. These unauthorized structures are sometimes placed on water ways causing floods at the slightest rains. Drainage in the Municipality is inadequate causing more floods in the waterlogged areas. Areas that are frequently affected in the Municipality are Adjei – Kojo, Klagon and Sakumono.

There is the need to increase public awareness on the need to stop putting structures on water ways and demolish all unauthorized structures to curb these threats.

2.2.8 Natural Resource Utilization

Though most of the arable lands have been taken over by the construction of residential and other commercial structures and majority of the people are in the industrial and the service sector, agriculture also employs about 9.0 percent of the population. The agricultural system in the Municipality is largely on subsistence basis, where farmers cultivate with the use of simple farm tools and for consumption purposes. The agricultural sector includes food crops farming, fishing and livestock farming.

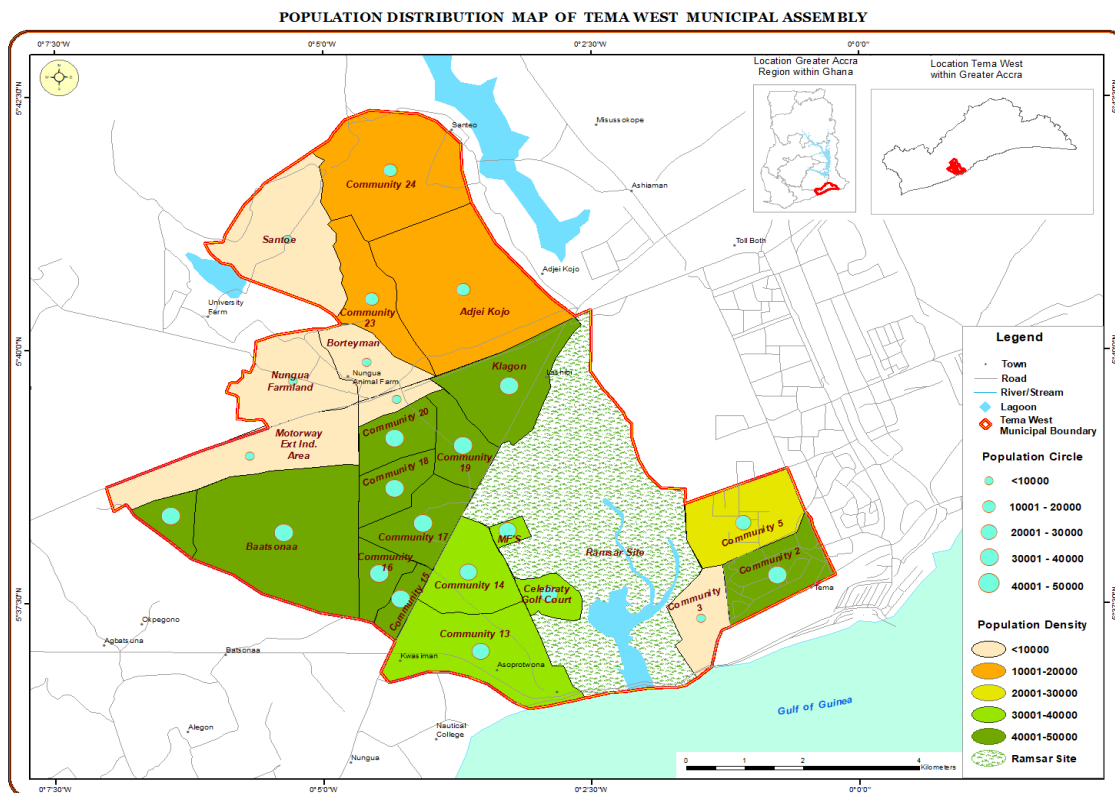
Farming activities in the Metropolis are mainly done around the Ramsar site and inner city gardening. Some of the crops cultivated include onion, okro, cassava, maize, tomato and pepper.

2.2.9 Population and Demographic Characteristics

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the total population of the Tema West Municipal Assembly was 125,046. This consists of 60,331 males representing 48.2% and 64,715 females representing 51.8%. The 2017 projected population of the Municipality is 150,007. This population is expected to grow up to 166,448 by 2021 based on the year 2017 growth rate of 2.6%. The distribution of the population of Tema West Municipality shows that the age group 25-29 recorded the highest population with 11.8 percent while age groups 90-94 and 95-99 had the least share of the population which represents 0.1 percent each respectively. The total age dependency ratio for Tema

West municipality for both sexes is 50%. The male age dependency ratio is 51.3 percent while that of the female is 48.7 percent. Tema West municipality has a youthful population with the age cohorts 0-4, 20-24 and 25-29 having the highest share in the distribution. The age-sex structure is broad based, indicating a high concentration of people with younger age.

Figure 2.2: Population Distribution Map of TWMA



2.2.10 Migration

Migration may be defined as a spatial movement involving a temporary or permanent change in one’s usual place of residence from one geographical area to the other within a specified period of time. Migration trends in the Municipality shows that, in-migration is high due to the fact that many people come from other parts of the country in search of jobs in the industries/factories. This to some extent has increase the migration figures for the area. Considering the fact that a sizeable proportion of the population is therefore youthful (between 10 – 16 years) because of job unavailability, these youths can be seen parading as shoeshine boys, truck pushers, school drop outs, etc. This trend does not only expose the youth to dangerous practices, but also puts a strain on the limited available socio-economic facilities such as toilets, water, housing and so on. Hence, the phenomenon of street children, which was unknown in the Municipality, is now a major

problem facing the Municipal authorities as well as other agencies involved in ensuring the well-being of the youth.

2.2.11 Household Size Characteristics

The 2010 Population and Housing Census indicate that the Tema Metropolis has an average household size of 4.1 percent. This is a little above the regional average of 3.8 percent and not so different from the national average of 4.4 percent. With regards to the composition of household heads for the Metropolis, the 2010 Population and Housing Census shows that 22.4 percent of household members are Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children) households, with about 24 percent of males being heads and 21 percent of females. Again, 19.4 percent of households members in the Metropolis are Extended family with both male and female being heads of households recording 19.4 percent respectively.

The above information is taken directly from the Tema Metropolitan Assembly because there has not been any data on Tema West Municipal since it was part of the TMA as at 2010 when the data was collected.

2.2.12 Culture and Ethnic Diversity

Tema was created out of a cluster of small fishing villages. History has it that “Torman”, as it was originally called was founded by migrating people called the ‘Kpeshie’s’ who were Gas. They brought along seeds of the gourd plant, which they planted at their new-found site. The seeds thrived very well producing lots of gourds and the area was referred to as “Torman”, meaning a town of gourds, which stood at where the defunct Meridian Hotel is located. The traditional people were later relocated to their present location at Tema Manhean in 1961 when the Tema Harbour was constructed. Tema West is no different since it was carved out of Tema.

Currently, there are two major traditional areas in the Tema Metropolitan Area, namely Tema (Newtown) and Nungua. The traditional festivals celebrated by the people are namely Kpledzoo and Homowo. “Kpledzoo” is celebrated between March and April whiles “Homowo”, which literally means Hooting at hunger is celebrated from August

to September every year. During these festivals people from all walks of life in the traditional area are brought together for the celebration. The indigenous occupation of the people is fishing and is forbidden for fishermen to go to sea on Tuesdays. This deprives fishmongers and others engaged in fishing activities of their income for the day, and as such some form of revenue is lost to the Assembly.

The original settlers of Tema are the Ga-Dangme's. However, because it is a popular destination of migrants, several ethnic groups can be found here. The dominant ethnic groups are the Akan, Ga-Dangme and Ewe. Other fairly well represented groups are the Mole-Dagbani and the Guans. The diverse nature of the inhabitants fosters interethnic tolerance and social solidarity that has promoted peace and harmony in the district. This has also reduced ethnocentrism.

The religious composition of the Metropolis is diverse in nature since the inhabitants are of varied backgrounds. The prominent amongst them are Christians, Moslems and Traditional religion. Against this background, the churches and mosques are known to be a good mobilization grounds for information dissemination for development.

2.2.13 Governance

TWMA has eleven Electoral Areas with a representation each from these areas making up the Assembly and five members who were duly appointment by the President. These electoral areas are Halcrow, Dzata-Bu, Kassadjan, Railways, Kaiser, Wolei, Sakumono, Baatsonaa, Lashibi, Klagon and Adjei-Kojo. Each electoral area has a five-member Unit Committee who are also elected and work hand in hand with the Assembly Members and the Traditional Authorities.

The Unit Committees are at the lowest level and form the basic unit of the Local Government Structure. The General Assembly is headed by a Presiding Member. The Municipality has one constituency called the Tema West Constituency.

The Assembly is headed by the Municipal Chief Executive (MCE) who is nominated by the President and approved by two-thirds majority of the Assembly. The MCE is also the head of the Executive Committee of the Assembly which reviews the sub-committee reports. The Municipal Coordinating Director (MCD) coordinates all the activities of the various departments and is also the Secretary to the General House.

2.2.14 Security

TWMA has a Municipal Security Committee (MUSEC) which is in-charge of security and human safety issues. In the Tema West Municipality, there is a Municipal Security Committee (MUSEC) of which the Municipal Chief Executive is the Chairman. It draws its membership from the various Security Agencies in the Municipality, the Police, Army, Navy, BNI, CEPS, Immigration and Fire Service. This body is responsible for all matters relating to security in the Municipality.

Almost all the Communities within Tema West Municipality have access to Police stations except the peri-urban communities. The implications are that the strategic locations of these Police stations have reduced or curbed general crime. Coordination of the Police intra stations has relatively reduced armed robbery giving sound and safe environment of the Municipality.

2.2.15 Role of NGOs and Civil Society Organizations

Three NGO were registered during the year under review (2018). These NGO's are involved in Road Safety, STMIE, Malaria Control Programmes, HIV and AIDS intervention activities and Women Empowerment. These NGO's includes Dr. Amponsah Road Protection, Kotek and Magma. The Social Welfare and Community Department is still making efforts to locate all NGOs within the Tema West Municipality for registration and also sensitise them on how best they can help with enhancing the socio-economic status of the people with the Municipality.

There are also Civil Society Organizations such as the Association of Ghana Industries (AGI), the Ghana Private Road Transport Union, Freight Forwarders Association, Ghana Shippers' Authority, Ghana Maritime Association, Residents' Associations, Private Contractors Association, Consultants among others. These civil societies contribute immensely in the decision making process and policy formulation at the Assembly.

2.2.16 Local Economic Development

The local economy of Tema West Municipality is made up of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce/Services. The industrial and the service sectors form the backbone of the local economy as it employs majority of the labour force. The service activities are in the form of banking, tourism and hospitality and related activities, energy and communication. A significant number of the people are also engaged in agriculture. It is worth noting that the service sector is growing at a faster rate and employs more women than men. This can be attributed to low skills and education required before getting into the sector. Though Local Economic Development has more to do with using local resources by local enterprises to create jobs with an enabling environment by the public sector, one can conclude that unlike other rural assemblies with natural resources, TWMA can only boast of the Sea. There is the

Department of Trade represented by Cooperatives and also high access to the financial services due to the presence of several banks in the Municipality.

Utilities such as electricity, water, roads and telecommunication facilities also exist in the municipality to facilitate job creation. Majority of the gainfully employed persons are into wholesaling, retailing, petty-trading, and repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles and other service-related jobs. Thus, the presence of these economic opportunities attracts more banks to the enclave.

2.2.17 Banking, Financial and Non-Financial Institutions

Financial services aid economic growth and development. Savings and investment, insurance, debt and equity financing help individuals, guard against uncertainty and build credit, while enabling businesses to start up, expand, increase efficiency and compete in local and international markets. For the poor, these services reduce vulnerability, generate income and create paths out of poverty. Despite their potentials, the impact of financial services on expanding economic opportunity has remained limited, due to insufficient information, inappropriate products and inflexible regulatory systems limit access to the high and middle income earners.

A number of financial institutions operate and offer financial services to the industries as well as commercial ventures in the Municipality. The category of customers of the financial institutions ranges from salary workers, farmers, industrialists, transport owners, traders, artisans, and corporate institutions. Some of the financial services provided by these institutions are Current Account, Savings, Deposits, Domestic and foreign money Transfers, granting loans, telegraphic transfers. The location of these financial institutions shows high accessibility to most of the communities and its surrounding areas.

2.2.18 Economy of the Municipality

The economy of Tema Municipality is made up of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce/Services. The service sector forms the backbone of the economy as it employs majority of the labour force. The service activities are in the form of banking, tourism and hospitality and related activities, energy and communication. A significant number of the people are also engaged in agriculture. It is worth noting that the service sector is growing at a faster rate and employs more women than men. This can be attributed to low skills and education required before getting into the sector. Most of the people are into wholesale and retail businesses because of the nearness of the Port to the Municipality.

The numerous factories located in the Municipality have registered and pay their business operation permit fee to the Assembly. The payment of the Business Operating Fee contributes to the generation of internal revenue to the Assembly.

The service sector in the Municipality covers a wide range of tertiary activities. These include hairdressing, driving, selling and petty trading; tailoring and dressmaking. Most of these activities are carried out usually on a small scale.

2.2.19 Tourism

Tourism development is increasingly viewed as an important tool in promoting economic growth and alleviating poverty. The growth of hospitality industries with other tourism related activities are the key areas of promoting tourism in the Municipality. The Municipality is naturally endowed with some opportunities for tourism which have been harnessed to create employment and generate income.

The Tema West Municipality has a number of tourist attraction sites like the Ramsar Site and the Sakumono beach. In addition to that, the Municipality can also boast of major hotels and restaurants that serves both local and continental dishes to tourists. Tourism in the Municipality has the potential of diversifying the district economy if the sector is given the needed attention, as well as generating employment and revenue for the district.

The Municipality is also endowed with the rich festival which attracts foreign investors and the international community into the country. Most of these tourists are interested in the rich display of traditional culture amidst traditional dancing, drumming, the pouring of libations and the firing of musketry. Some of these tourists are also interested in the rich display of beads and traditional African dressing.

2.2.20 Food Security and Nutrition

The significance of agriculture to the national and regional economies cannot be over emphasized and this is not different in the case of Tema West. Although majority of the people are in the industrial and the service sector, agriculture also employs about 9.0 percent of the population. The agricultural system in the Municipality is largely on subsistence basis, where farmers cultivate with the use of simple farm tools and for consumption purposes. The agricultural sector includes food crops farming, and fishing with a little of livestock farming.

Farming activities in the Municipality are mainly done around the Ramsar site and inner city gardening. Some of the crops cultivated include onion, okro, cassava, maize, tomato and pepper. The total area under cultivation in 2016 is 289.9, decreasing from 360 hectares for

2012. This can be attributed to a number of factors but prominent among them is urbanization. Other factors are outlined below:

- Poor rainfall pattern;
- Urbanization taking over most farm lands;
- High interest rates on loans;
- Marketing difficulties especially with perishables during harvest seasons;
- Lack of interest shown by the youth in farming; □ Farmers not practicing mechanized farming;
- Land tenure problems.

2.2.21 Livestock Production

Livestock production in the Municipality focuses mainly on both hybrid and local poultry, guinea fowls and turkeys, small ruminants (sheep, goats and pigs), non-traditional livestock like grass cutter and rabbits. Rearing of grass cutter has also reduced in the metropolis with average holdings reducing from 1,982 to 524 in 2017. It can be noted that the total production levels of the various livestock products in the Metropolis have been decreasing over the years. For poultry production, there are few commercial farms in operation with holdings above 53,000 birds. Other factors responsible for the decrease in total production include difficulty in accessing loans to purchase improved breeds, high cost of inputs, urbanization, seasonal outbreaks of influenzas, and large scale importation of frozen meat and poultry products.

The Municipality has one functional abattoir that is located in Community 20. Animals are slaughtered under hygienic conditions and supervised by meat inspectors from the Department of Agriculture. On the average about 9,751 cattle, 176 sheep and 766 goats are slaughtered per quarter. Slaughtering of pigs is not carried out at the abattoirs because of the religious beliefs of butchers that operate at the facility. There is therefore the need for the setting up of slaughter slabs outside these facilities to take care of pig slaughter to prevent individuals to operate without inspection from the Environmental Health Department of the Assembly.

2.2.22 Social Services

1. *Education*

Ghana Education Service has into five circuits in the Municipality for effective supervision and improved teaching and learning. These are; Community 2, Community 5, Sakumono, Adjei Kojo/Lashibi and Baatsona/Kotobabi. In TWMA, the educational subsector has performed

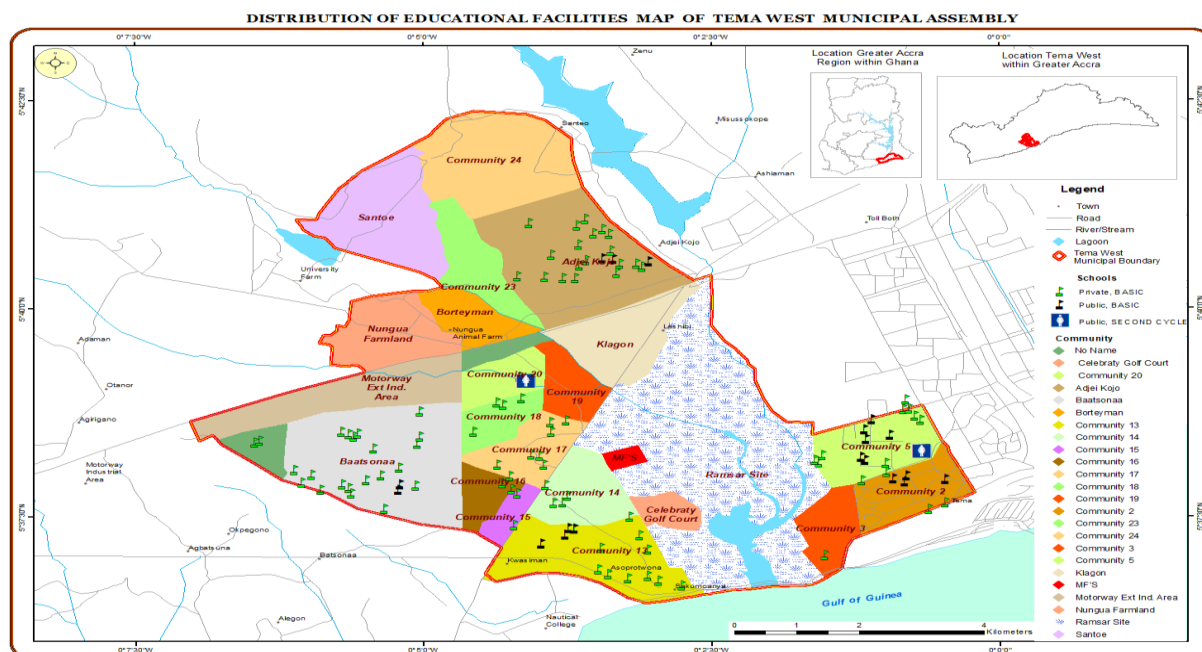
tremendously well over the years. As a result of urbanisation coupled with other unrelenting factors of population growth, the provision of educational infrastructure has become a major preoccupation of the Municipality.

At the public KG level, the enrolment was 53.5 percent and 46.5 percent for boys and girls respectively. Those at the primary level were 47 percent for boys and 53 percent for girls. At the JHS, while male were 46 percent, female were 54 percent. At the SHS level, males were 51.7 percent and females, 48.3 percent. More females dropped out than males.

The percentage distribution at the private school sector is slightly different from that in the public school level. The enrolment at the KG level was 49.5 percent for boys and 50.5 percent for girls. At the primary level, it was approximately 50 percent for both males and females. Those at the JHS were 49 percent for boys and 51 percent for girls. At the SHS level, males were 42.6 percent while female were 57.4 percent. In this case, one could conclude that more males dropped out than the females in the private schools.

The Municipality can boast of 1 university (Data link in community 5) but no vocational and special schools within the area. The Municipality has a teacher population of 574 in the public basic schools. There were 52 teachers in the KG, 252 in the primary, 270 in the JHS and the SHS have 123 teachers.

Figure 2.3: Education Facilities in TWMA



Source: CERGIS, 2017

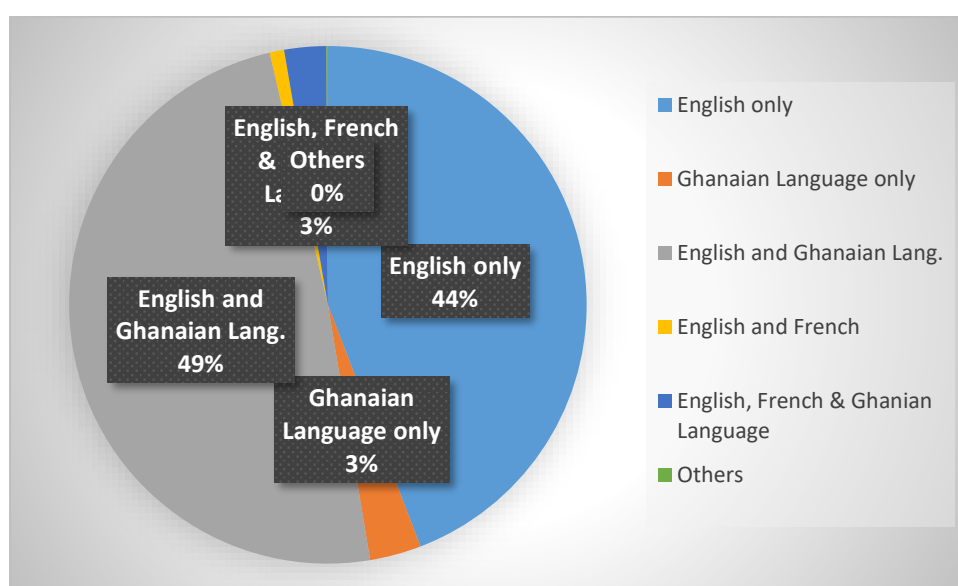
Almost all the teachers in the public sector at various levels in the Municipality are trained teachers except 4. The Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) for KG is 18:1 that of primary is 24:1 while that of the JHS is 16:1. At the SHS level, Student Teacher Ratio is 22:1.

The net enrolment ratio of the KG level is 62.3 that of the primary is 106.0 while at the JHS level is 69.3.

The pupil to furniture status is 90 percent at the KG level, at the primary level is 93 percent and JHS is 98.9 percent. Though the toilet facilities at the basic schools are not at its best, the GAMA water and Sanitation program is constructing and renovating some facilities in some selected schools to augment the existing ones.

Levels of education for those 6 years and above in the Municipality have been shown in figure 1.5. From the figure, it can be seen that 38.3 percent have been to the primary school while those with a degree or higher are 10.2 percent.

Figure 2.4: Levels of Education in TWMA

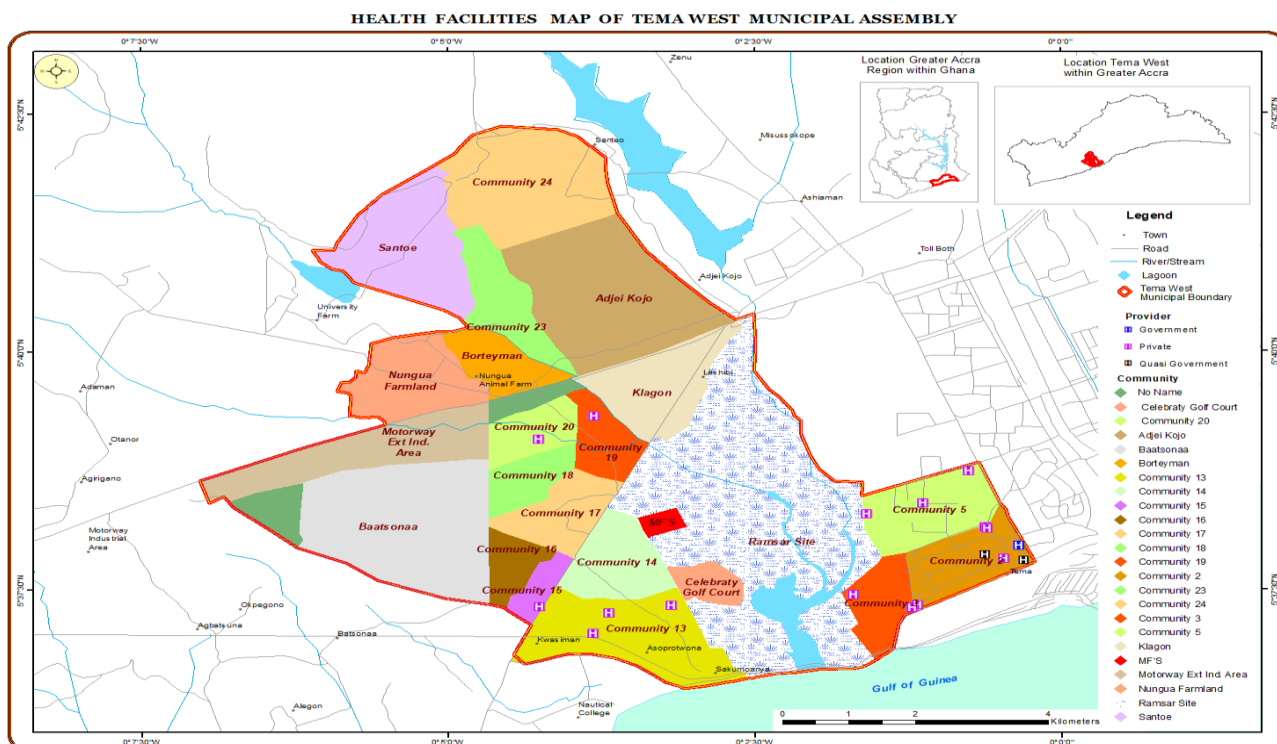


Source: MPCU – TWMA 2018

2. *Health Care*

Governments over the years have strived to provide adequate health care. A growing majority of the populace have now understood the importance of healthcare and the need to continue to live in a complete state of mental and physical well-being. The health facilities within the District are classified as follows: Public, Quasi-Government and Private Hospitals. In all, there are two (2) Quasi-government clinic, one Government and fourteen (14) Private Clinics and Health Centres in the Municipality.

Figure 2.5: Health Facilities in TWMA



Source: CERGIS, 2017

3. *Water and Sanitation*

According to the Ghana Water Company Limited and the PHC, 2010, all communities in TWMA are connected to pipe borne water for domestic use with the main supply from the Kpone water works. Occasional break down of activities at the water works however causes a night mare in terms of water supply to the people in the Municipality.

More than half of the population have toilet facilities in their homes, the remaining use public toilets in the area. Only a few in the Municipality have no access to toilet facility and therefore use either the bush or beaches.

To address this trend, the Assembly is collaborating with the GAMA Project to provide subsidized household toilets to beneficiaries in the Municipality.

The Assembly is using a private sector participation in the collection, transportation and disposal of solid waste. Currently the collection of solid waste in the Municipality has expanded due to the involvement of the private waste contractors. In this case contractors (Service providers) are required to collect solid waste and associated approved fees directly from the households.

4. *Information and Communication Technology*

Information and Communication Technology refers to technologies that provide access to information through telecommunications. This includes the internet, wireless networks, cell phones and other communication mediums.

Postal Services

In the area of communication, postal services help people to easily communicate with other people either within or outside the region. This helps in business transaction in the area. Tema being a business and industrial hub, Ghana Post has 3 branches in the Municipality. There is currently no private postal agency in the Municipality. However, with the increase use of phones and electronic mail service, postal services are not patronized like before. There are 3 postal offices located at Tema Community 2, Sakumono, and Spintex

Media and Communication

The media plays an important role as to access to information. The people in the metropolis have access to more than 14 major TV stations: TV3, GTV, Metro TV, Net 2, Kwese TV, Crystal TV, UTV, ETV and TV Africa etc. These stations are however not situated in the Municipality.

Internet Services

The internet and email services in Tema West enable businesses to improve communications, access information and cut costs. Many businesses in the Metropolis have created websites to market their product and services. The use of the internet has also helped to improve efficiency of work, find new business opportunities and work more closely with customers and suppliers thereby increasing customer growth and this can promote business growth in the Metropolis. Busy and surflin are some of the companies that provide data services in addition to the mainstream ones.

Telephone Services

There are six major Telecommunication Companies operating in the Municipality. These are Espresso, MTN, Tigo & Airtel, Glo and Vodafone. Vodafone is the only Telecommunication Company owned partly by the Government and operates fixed lines in the Municipality. The other network companies concentrate mainly on cellular phone service although some provide fixed line service. These private network operators have created job opportunities especially to the youth and also improve communication for businesses in the metropolis.

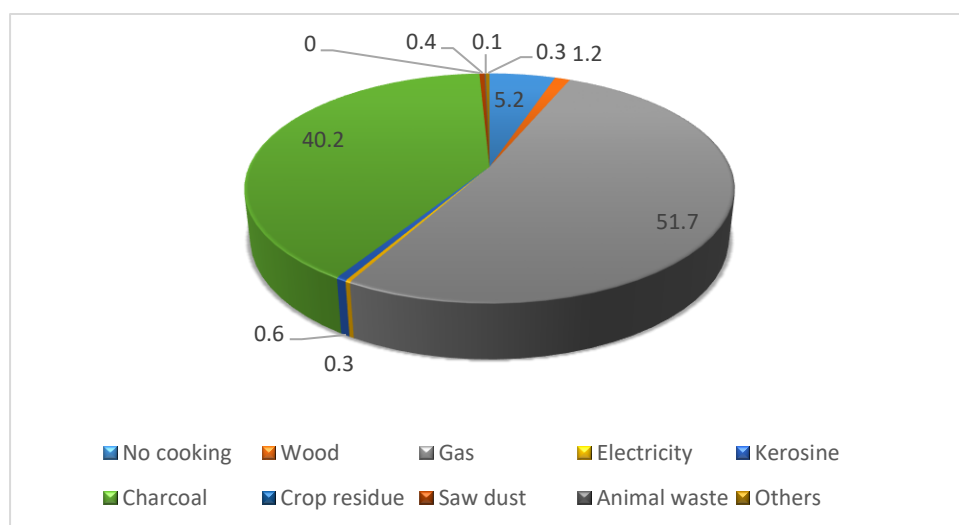
5. *Housing*

The PHC, 2010 indicate that there were 19,200 houses in the Municipality with a total number of households standing at 30,744 and an average household size of 1.6 persons, a figure which is smaller than both the regional and national figures of 3.9 percent and 4.5 percent respectively. Other forms of house ownership in TWMA are those being purchased, those owned by relatives, employers or Public Private Ownership. One can conveniently conclude that TWMA has the majority of beautiful houses across the country.

6. *Energy*

The main source of energy in the Municipality is electricity. The entire population has access to electricity. A small proportion of the Municipality uses private generators during the normal power outages and the rest of the households use other alternatives like flash lights, candles, solar etc. In terms of cooking, gas is the main source of energy in the Municipality representing 51.7 percent followed by charcoal of 40.2 percent. A significant proportion of 5.2 percent of households do not cook. Only 0.1 percent of households used animal waste as source of cooking fuel. Figure 1.7 has a representation of that.

Figure 6 Sources of Energy for Cooking in TWMA



Source: MPCU – TWMA 2018

2.2.23 Poverty, Inequality, Social Protection and Vulnerability

A vulnerable person can be defined as someone who belongs to a group within society that is either oppressed or more susceptible to harm. These vulnerable persons may belong to populations such as children, senior citizens, low income workers, persons with disabilities and asylum seekers. These group of people are in particularly dangerous positions and as a result are a lot less capable of protecting or defending themselves. Eagly also identifies a vulnerable person as someone who is unlawfully present in a territory (Eagly, 2010). In every society, it

is imperative to conduct a vulnerability analysis to identify such groups and safeguard their interests or implement policies or interventions that protect them. The analysis so far was done on the basis of gender, age, disability, geographical location and economic livelihoods.

The Tema West Municipality has a high vibrant youthful population. It can be described more as a cosmopolitan area having people from diverse backgrounds and ethnic groups. Though the area looks organised, there are pockets of settlements which could be equated to slums. These are the places where you find residents living in kiosks or shacks lacking properly situated basic amenities. Some of these groups of people can be located around areas like Cambodia, Railways, Coca-Cola enclave close to the motorway, Adjei Kojo, Anlo Kofe in Klagon and the abandoned Sakumono market. Field work is still on-going to locate more such areas possibly those that may have sprung up recently. The future of the youth is rendered insecure making them more vulnerable due to their continued involvement in vices such as drug abuse, streetism, prostitution and gambling.

Being a new Assembly, Tema West is still gathering data. So far one hundred and twenty-seven persons with disabilities have been identified within Tema West. This population consists of Twenty-two (22) Hearing impaired, nine (9) Visually impaired, seven (7) Multiple Disabilities, Eighty-two (82) Physically Challenged, and thirteen (13) Mentally challenged. As part of measures to mitigate the issue of vulnerability in the Municipality, social protection programmes such as the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP), NHIS registration for the vulnerable, social and community development programmes, and a few other interventions are being championed with all seriousness and urgency. The Assembly supports persons with all forms of disability with funds from the three percent (3%) common fund for persons with disabilities after application and registering. Identified excluded groups especially women would have their capacities built on their rights and also provide opportunities for improving their situations.

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN OF TWMA -2021 LINKED TO THE PBB

ADOPTED: GOAL(S): BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY

NO.	PROGRAMMES SUB- PROGRAMMES OF TWMA	ACTIVITIES (OPERATIONS)	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTATION		PBB PROGRAMME AREAS
						1	2	3	4	GHC GOG	GHC IGF	GHC DONOR	LEAD	COLLAB.	
1.	Economic Dev't (SP4.3: Agric Development)	Register and provide inputs for 150 farmers in the Municipality under the Planting for food and Jobs programme	Municipal wide		150 farmers registered and inputs provided						15,000		Agric Direct orate	Central Admin.	Economic Development
2.	Economic Development (Agric Development)	Organize 6 farmer field days on best practices in crop production	Municipal wide		6 farmer field days on best practices in crop production organized					10,000			Agric Direct orate	Central Admin.	Economic Development
3.	Economic Development (Agric Development)	Organize Technical Education Department for Modernized Agriculture in Ghana (TEDMAG) training	TWMA		TEDMAG training organized						15,000		Agric Direct orate	Central Admin.	Economic Development
4.	Environmental & Sanitation Management (Climate change adaptability)	Organize Sensitization on Climate Smart Agriculture	Municipal Wide		Sensitization on Climate Smart Agriculture organized					25,000			Agric Directorate	Central Admin.	Economic Development
5.	Economic Development (Agric Development)	Training on propagation of mango and yam	Municipal wide		Trained farmers on propagation of mango and yam					2,000			Agric Directorate	Central Admin.	Economic Development
6.	Economic Development (Agric Development)	Organize zonal demonstrations and train 100 (processors & market women) on utilization of local foods to reduce malnutrition (balanced diet) and value addition	Municipal wide		8 zonal demonstrations and train 100 on utilization of local foods to reduce malnutrition and value addition						15,000		Agric. Dept.	Central Admin.	Economic Development
7.	Economic Development (Agric Development)	Carry out anti-rabies campaigns, and vaccinations of (dogs, cats & poultry) in the Municipality	Municipal wide		8 anti-rabies campaigns, & vaccinations in the Municipality organized					25,000			Agric Directorate	Central Admin.	Economic Development
8.	Economic Development (Agric Development)	Training on bird flu & swine flu to sensitize farmers	Municipal wide		8 anti-rabies campaigns, bird flu & swine flu sensitization for 100 farmers in the Municipality organized					5,000			Agric Directorate	Central Admin.	Economic Development

ADOPTED: GOAL(S): BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY

NO.	PROGRAMMES SUB- PROGRAMMES OF TWMA	ACTIVITIES (OPERATIONS)	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTATION		PBB PROGRAMME AREAS
						1	2	3	4	GHC GOG	GHC IGF	GHC DONOR	LEAD	COLLAB.	
9.	Economic Development (Agric Development)	Organize farmers day celebration	Municipal wide		Farmers day celebration Organized					50,000			Agric. Dept.	Central Admin.	Economic Development
10.	Tourism Devt (Support for Tourism Devt)	Promote tourism development through awareness creation	Municipal wide		Tourism devt through awareness creation and follow up programmes promoted										Economic Dev't (Trade, Tourism & Indus Dev't)
11.	Tourism Devt (Support for Tourism Devt)	Support and promote traditional festival celebration	Municipal wide		Traditional festivals supported					15,000			Central Admin	Central Admin.	Economic Dev't (Trade, Tourism & Indus Dev't)
12.	Transparency & accountability (public sensitization)	Conduct Civic Education Programmes (Media Publication, radio programme, sensitizations) on development and policies	Municipal wide		Civic Education Programmes conducted					45,000			NCCE Info Service Unit	Central Admin.	Management & Administration
13.	Management & Administration (General Adm)	Develop the capacity of Staff, Assembly members and Unit Committee members	TWMA		Capacity of Staff and Assembly members (Internal and External) developed					150,000			HR Unit	Central Admin.	Management & Administration
14.	Social Service Delivery (Education Youth and Sports)	Organize SHEP activities	TWMA		SHEP activities organized					15,000	12,000		Education Directorate	Central Admin.	Social Service Delivery
15.	Social Service Delivery (Child protection)	Organize quarterly inspection and supervision of Day Care Centers	TWMA		Quarterly inspection and supervision of Day Care Centers organize					8,700			SWCD	Central Admin.	Social Service Delivery
16.	Social Service Delivery (child protection)	Adjudicate /Arbitrate cases relating to Child / Family Welfare/ Gender based violence	Municipal Wide		Adjudicated /Arbitrated cases relating to Child / Family Welfare/ Gender based violence					2,300			SWCD	Central Admin.	Social Service Delivery
17.	Social Service Delivery	Organize Global Hand Washing day to sensitize general public to wash hands properly with soap & water to prevent communicable diseases	Municipal Wide		Global Hand washing day organized					4,000			SWCD	Central Admin.	Social Service Delivery

ADOPTED: GOAL(S): CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

NO.	PROGRAMMES SUB- PROGRAMMES OF TWMA	ACTIVITIES (OPERATIONS)	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTATION		PBB PROGRAMM E AREAS
						1	2	3	4	GHC GOG	GHC IGF	GHC DONOR	LEAD	COLLAB.	
18.	Social Service Delivery	World Child Labour Day to sensitize the public on effect of child labour	Municipal Wide		Child Labour Day organized						4,500		SWCD	Central Admin.	
19.	Social Service Delivery (<i>Social protection</i>)	Organize and train 120 women in Liquid soap, Bleach and powder soap	Municipal Wide		120 women trained in Liquid soap, Bleach and powder soap						4,000	30,000	SWCD	Central Admin.	Social Service Delivery
20.	Social Service Delivery (<i>Social Protection</i>)	Three days' Workshop on Entrepreneurial Skills for 100 SMEs	Municipal Wide		Three days Workshop on Entrepreneurial Skills for 100 SMEs organized					5,500			SWCD	Central Admin.	Social Service Delivery
21.	Social Service Delivery	Provide funds for the implementation of LEAP projects	Municipal Wide		Funds for the implementation of LEAP projects provided					7,500			SWCD	Central Admin.	Social Service Delivery
22.	Social Service Delivery (<i>protection for vulnerable</i>)	Sensitization on the rights and responsibilities of Persons with disabilities	Municipal Wide		Disabled persons sensitized						10,000		SWCD	Central Admin.	Social Service Delivery
23.	Social Service Delivery (<i>protection for vulnerable</i>)	Update database of persons with disability Disbursement of Three percent (3%) common fund for persons with disabilities	Municipal Wide		Disability funds disbursed					1,000,000			SWCD	Central Admin.	Social Service Delivery
24.	Social Service Delivery (<i>protection for vulnerable</i>)	Assist SMEs owned by persons with disability to improve their businesses (cash support)	Municipal Wide		SMEs owned by persons with disability to improve their businesses assisted						35,000		SWCD	Central Admin.	Social Service Delivery
25.	Social Service Delivery (<i>Gender mainstreaming</i>)	Facilitate the celebration of International Women's Day. Organize a seminar on "Breast Awareness and Screening"			Facilitated the celebration of International Women's Day.					2,600	4,000		SWCD	Central Admin.	Social Service Delivery
26.	Infrastructure Delivery & Management	Construction of 3-Unit Classroom at Ibaadu Rahman Islamic Center	Lashibi		3-Unit Classroom at Ibaadu Rahman Islamic Center constructed					484,008.25			Works Dep't	Municipal Education Directorate	Infrastructure Delivery & Management
27.	Infrastructure Delivery & Management	Construction of 3-Unit classroom block at Star Basic School	Community 5		3-Unit classroom block at Star School constructed					1185,198.74			Works Dep't	Municipal Education Directorate	Infrastructure Delivery & Management
28.	Infrastructure Delivery & Management	Construction of 4-Unit KG Classroom Block with ancillary facilities at Adjei Kojo Basic School Complex	Adjei Kojo		4-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities at Adjei Kojo Basic School Complex Constructed					547,483.17			Works Dep't	Municipal Education Directorate	Infrastructure Delivery & Management

ADOPTED: GOAL(S): CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

NO.	PROGRAMMES SUB- PROGRAMMES OF TWMA	ACTIVITIES (OPERATIONS)	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTATION		PBB PROGRAMM E AREAS
						1	2	3	4	GHC GOG	GHC IGF	GHC DONOR	LEAD	COLLAB.	
29.	Infrastructure Delivery & Management	Pavement of compound at Tetteh Ocloo School for the Death Dinning Hall at Adjei Kojo	Adjei Kojo		Compound at Tetteh Ocloo School for the Death Dinning Hall at Adjei Kojo paved					365,170.34			Works Dep't	Municipal Education Directorate	Infrastructure Delivery & Management
30.	Infrastructure Delivery & Management	Furnishing, landscaping and Pavement of Mangoese Daycare Centre at Community 2	Community 2		Mangoese Daycare Centre at Community 2 Furnished, landscaped and paved					218,593.60			Works Dep't	Municipal Education Directorate	Infrastructure Delivery & Management
31.	Infrastructure Delivery & Management	Construction of 1No. Gender friendly institutional toilet facilities including Girl's changing room, water supply and solid waste interventions at Adjei Kojo TWMA school	Adjei Kojo		1No. Gender friendly institution toilet facilities including Girl's changing room, water supply and solid waste constructed					120,000			Works Dept.	Central Admin.	Infrastructure Delivery & Management
32.	Infrastructure Delivery & Management	Construction of 1No. Gender friendly institutional toilet facilities including Girl's changing room, water supply and solid waste interventions at Klagon TWMA school	Klagon		1No. Gender friendly institution toilet facilities including Girl's changing room, water supply and solid waste constructed					120,000			Works Dept.	Central Admin.	Infrastructure Delivery & Management
33.	Infrastructure Delivery & Management	Provision, Replacement and Repairs of Streetlight in the Municipality	Sakumono		Streetlight in the Municipality Provided, Replaced and Repaired					449,037.00			Works Dep't	Municipal Education Directorate	Infrastructure Delivery & Management
34.	Social Service Delivery (Health Services)	Sensitization programme on Covid 19 Pandemic	TWMA		Sensitization Programme on Covid 19					40,000			Health Directorate	Central Admin.	Social Service Delivery
35.	Social Service Delivery (Health Services)	Support Immunization Services	Municipal Wide		Immunization Services Supported					8,500	7,000		Health Directorate	Central Admin.	Social Service Delivery
36.	Social Service Delivery (Health Services)	Provide IE&C on Maternal health, FP at Radio station, OPDs in all Public Health facilities and outreaches	Municipal Wide		IE&C on maternal health, FP at radio station, OPDs in all public health facilities and outreaches Provided					25,000			Health Directorate	Central Admin.	Social Service Delivery

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN OF TWMA -2021 LINKED TO THE PBB
ADOPTED: GOAL(S): SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT

NO.	PROGRAMMES SUB- PROGRAMMES OF TWMA	ACTIVITIES (OPERATIONS)	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTATION		PBB PROGRAMM E AREAS
						1	2	3	4	GHC GOG	GHC IGF	GHC DONOR	LEAD	COLLAB.	
37.	Social Service Delivery (Health Services)	Conduct home visit to pregnant women & postnatal mothers	Municipal Wide		Home visit to pregnant women & postnatal mothers conducted						10,000		Health Directorate	Central Admin.	Social Service Delivery
38.	Social Service Delivery (Health Services)	Undertake Education Programme on HIV/AIDS, STIs & TB	Municipal Wide		Undertook Edu. prog on HIV/AIDS, STIs & TB					15,000	10,000		Health Directorate	Central Admin.	Social Service Delivery
39.	Infrastructure Delivery & Management (Urban Roads Mgt)	Construction of U-drains along Comm. 19 Annex Roads	Community 19 Annex Road-RHS		U-drains along Comm. 19 annex road-lot 1 constructed						299,394.00		DUR	Central Admin.	Infrastructure Delivery & Management
40.	Infrastructure Delivery & Management (Urban Roads Mgt)	Gravelling and Spot improvement of main roads leading in to Adjei Kojo	Kanewu Taxi Rank Road, Adjei kojo		Gravelling and Spot improvement of main roads leading in to Adjei Kojo done						197,985.00		DUR	Central Admin.	Infrastructure Delivery & Management
41.	Infrastructure Delivery & Management	Dredging of Stream from Adjei Kojo to motorway to Klagon	Adjei kojo – Motorway and Klagon		Stream from Adjei Kojo to motorway dredged						150,440.25		DUR	Central Admin.	Infrastructure Delivery & Management
42.	Infrastructure Delivery & Management (urban Roads Mgt)	Construction of Box Culverts at selected locations at Kanewu and Batsonaa	Kanewu and Batsonaa		Box Culverts constructed in selected locations						198,562.00		DUR	Central Admin.	Infrastructure Delivery & Management
43.	Infrastructure Delivery & Management (urban Roads Mgt)	Construction of Speed Humps and Road Line Markings on selected Roads within the Municipality	Municipal Wide		Speed Humps constructed and Road Lines done at selected Roads						198,657.00		DUR	Central Admin.	Infrastructure Delivery & Management
44.	Infrastructure Delivery & Management (urban Roads Mgt)	Gravelling and Spot improvement and reshaping of Adjei Kojo to Promise Land-Santoe Roads	Adjei kojo to Promise Land-Santoe Road		Gravelling and Spot improvement done						199,842.00		DUR	Central Admin.	Infrastructure Delivery & Management
45.	Infrastructure Delivery & Management (urban Roads Mgt)	Dredging of Stream from Adjei Kojo to Motorway and to Klagon	Adjei Kojo		Stream dredged						199,842.00		DUR	Central Admin.	Infrastructure Delivery & Management
46.	Infrastructure Delivery & Management (Public Works Service)	Removal of Temporary structures from unauthorized locations and protect the environment from pollution	Municipal Wide		Temporary structures from unauthorized locations Removed and prevent pollution						150,000		Works Dep't	Central Admin.	Infrastructure Delivery & Management

ADOPTED: GOAL(S): SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT

NO.	PROGRAMMES SUB- PROGRAMMES OF TWMA	ACTIVITIES (OPERATIONS)	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTATION		PBB PROGRAMM E AREAS
						1	2	3	4	GHC GOG	GHC IGF	GHC DONOR	LEAD	COLLAB.	
47.	Land Use Management (Proper settlement planning)	Coordinate and enforce development permitting procedures (Planning committee meetings, Public education on permitting laws and procedures and field inspection)	Municipal Wide		Coordinated and enforced development permitting procedures					53,300	120,000		MPPD	Works Dep't	Budget & Finance
48.	Land Use Management (Street Address System)	Street Naming & Property Addressing	Municipal Wide		Facilitated the preparation of Street Address Map and Data Base					99,075			MPPD	MDPU	Budget & Finance
49.	Land Use Management (Street Address System)	Revision/ preparation of local plans	Municipal Wide		Local plans prepared						253,250		MPPD	MDPU	Budget & Finance
50.	Disaster Prevention & Management (Public Sensitization)	Organize sensitization programmes on Disaster Risk Reduction in communities and markets (fire, disease epidemics, flood etc)	Municipal Wide		Disaster Risk Reduction Education and Sensitization organized						10,000		NADMO	Central Admin	Env'tal Sani Mgt (Disaster Prev. & Mgt.)
51.	Disaster Prevention & Management (Beach safety)	Awareness creation and sensitization exercise on First Aid Treatment at the 2 beaches.	Municipal Wide		Beach Safety and Drown Prevention Programme organized					7,000	5,000		NADMO	Central Admin	Env'tal Sani Mgt (Disaster Prev. & Mgt.)
52.	Disaster Prevention & Management (Capacity Building)	Monitor and Conduct Periodic inspection and identify man-made hazards and report to management	Municipal Wide		Monitored and Conducted Periodic inspection and identify man-made hazards and reported to management						6,000		NADMO	Central Admin	Env'tal Sani Mgt (Disaster Prev. & Mgt.)
53.	Disaster Prevention & Management (Public Sensitization)	Embark on Climate Change Project, Plant Trees and improve on sanitation, disaster preparedness and risk reduction	Municipal Wide		Climate Change Project, Plant Trees and improve on sanitation, disaster preparedness and risk embarked upon						10,000		NADMO	Central Admin	Env'tal Sani Mgt (Disaster Prev. & Mgt.)

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NO.	PROGRAMMES SUB-PROGRAMMES OF TWMA	ACTIVITIES (OPERATIONS)	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTATION		PBB PROGRAMM E AREAS
						1	2	3	4	GHC GOG	GHC IGF	GHC DONOR	LEAD	COLLAB.	
54.	Disaster Prevention & Management (Public Sensitization)	Organize Public Awareness and early flood warning sensitization, dredge storm drains and demolish structures on water ways in disaster prone areas	Municipal Wide		Public Awareness and early flood warning sensitization organized						5,000		NADMO	Central Admin	Env'tal Sani Mgt (Disaster Prev. & Mgt.)
55.	Environmental & Sanitation Management	Arrest sanitary offenders, arrest stray animals prosecution of sanitary offenders/ rate defaulters conduct premises inspection	Municipal Wide		Law enforced					25,000	80,000		Environmental Health Unit	Central Admin.	Environmental & Sanitation Management
56.	Environmental & Sanitation Management (Env'tal Protection & waste Mgt.)	Cleansing of Lorry parks, Streets, Markets and Drains and Environmental Enhancement Programs (Afforestation, Air Quality, Noise Pollution)	Municipal Wide		Markets, lorry parks streets and drains especially at CBDs cleaned					114,000			Environmental Health Unit	Env. Health Unit	Environmental & Sanitation Management
57.	Environmental & Sanitation Management (Environmental Protection and Waste Mgt)	Educate and medically screen food vendors and school caterers	Municipal Wide		Food vendors and school caterers educated and screened					25,000	45,000		Env. Health Unit	Central Admin.	Environmental & Sanitation Management
58.	Environmental & Sanitation Management (Fumigation)	Control pests and vectors, Fumigate sanitary sites and derating of markets.	Municipal wide		Pest and vectors controlled. Sanitary sites and cholera prone areas Fumigated and markets					450,000			Environmental Health Unit	Central Admin.	Environmental & Sanitation Management
59.	Environmental & Sanitation Management	Support clean-up exercise in communities, sensitize the public on climate change and operation clean your frontage	Municipal wide		Monthly clean-up exercise done and public educated on the environment protection					130,000	300,000		Environmental Health Unit	Central Admin.	Environmental & Sanitation Management
60.	Environmental & Sanitation Management	Facilitate efficient Management of liquid waste.	Municipal wide		Facilitated efficient Management of liquid waste.					900,000	300,000		Environmental Health Unit	Central Admin.	Environmental & Sanitation Management
61.	Environmental & Sanitation Management	Facilitate efficient management of solid waste	Municipal wide		Facilitated efficient management of solid waste					120,000	500,000		Environmental Health Unit	Central Admin.	Environmental & Sanitation Management
62.	Environmental & Sanitation Management	Burying of paupers in the Municipality	Municipal wide		Paupers buried.						12,000		Environmental Health Unit	Central Admin.	Environmental & Sanitation Management

ADOPTED: GOAL(S): SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT

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						1	2	3	4	GHC GOG	GHC IGF	GHC DONOR	LEAD	COLLAB.	
63.	Budget & Finance (<i>Revenue Mobilization and Mgt</i>)	Preparation of 2021 Budget, Review 2018 to 2021 MTDP and prepare Annual Action Plans (2022)	TWMA		2021 Budget prepared, 2018 to 2021 MTDP reviewed and Annual Action Plans (2021) prepared						150,000		Budget & Rating	Central Admin.	Budget & Finance
64.	Management & Administration (<i>Planning and Coordinating</i>)	Carry out PFM/Town hall meetings to engage stakeholders in the community	Municipal wide		Carried out PFM/Town hall meetings to engage stakeholders in the					70,000			Public Relation Unit	Dev't planning Unit	Management & Admin.
65.	Budget & Finance (<i>Revenue Mobilization and Mgt</i>)	Organize joint stakeholder Mid-year Review meetings for Year 2021 Action Plan and Budget (SOEs, Dept./Units, public corp, etc.) and Planning for year 2022 to ensure coordinated development	TWMA		Joint stakeholder Mid-year Review meeting for Year 2021 Action Plan and Budget (SOEs, Dept./Units, public corp, etc.) and Planning for year 2022 organized						30,000		Budget & Rating	Central Admin.	Budget & Finance
66.	Management & Administration (<i>General Adm.</i>)	Support operation and maintenance activities in the Municipality	TWMA		Operation and maintenance activities in the Municipality Supported					70,000			Central Admin.	Central Admin.	Management & Administration
67.	Management & Administration (<i>Planning and Coordinating</i>)	Improve stakeholder involvement through the regular update of official website, radio discussions and feedback ('Time With TWMA' at Obonu FM), media briefing/ press releases, etc.	TWMA		Official website updated, radio discussions and feedback ('Time With TWMA' at Obonu FM), media briefing/ press releases, etc. organized						100,000		Central Admin.	Central Admin.	Management & Administration
68.	Transparency & accountability (<i>Statutory meetings</i>)	Organize all mandatory & statutory meetings in the Assembly	Municipal wide		All meetings organized						500,000		Central Admin.	Central Admin.	Management & Administration

CHAPTER FOUR

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Monitoring and evaluation intend to ensure that the implementation process conforms to identifiable indicators and the expected target are achieved.

4.2 MONITORING

Monitoring seeks to ensure that at each stage of the implementation process the set target are achieved. It also helps in identifying deviations and causes of such deviation.

At the municipal level, monitoring and evaluation of development programmes and project is the sole responsibility of the Municipal Planning and Co-ordinating Unit (MPCU), which is the technical secretariat of the Municipal Assembly. The Units/Departments submit monitoring and evaluation reports on all project to the Assembly for consideration

The MPCU starts monitoring as soon as the actual implementation of project begins. The Unit therefore, particularly, look for the following in the process of monitoring:

- Whether the progress of the project is on schedule
- Whether the quality of work is done up to the prescribed standard, and
- Whether input arrive on the site at the appropriate time and in the right quantities.

4.3 EVALUATION

Most evaluation at the municipal level is usually ex-posto facto and often conducted to ascertain whether the resources provided are producing the expected output and benefit and whether these benefits reach the target population

For reliable results, the MPCU should conduct ex-posto facto evaluation at end of the action plan period. It is assumed that one year is a period long enough for the impact of the project on the beneficiaries to be evident.

4.4 CONCLUSION

The 2021 Annual Action plan has captured all the necessary projects and programmes for the third development year of the district Four-Year Development Plan that would lead to the attainment of the district goal and objectives. It also shows how funds would be mobilized to accomplish those projects and programmes by linking annual budget with the programme of action.

It is expected that the successful implementation of the Action Plan would lead to the realisation of the district goal of creating prosperity and equal opportunity for all in order to create wealth for the people in the Municipality.