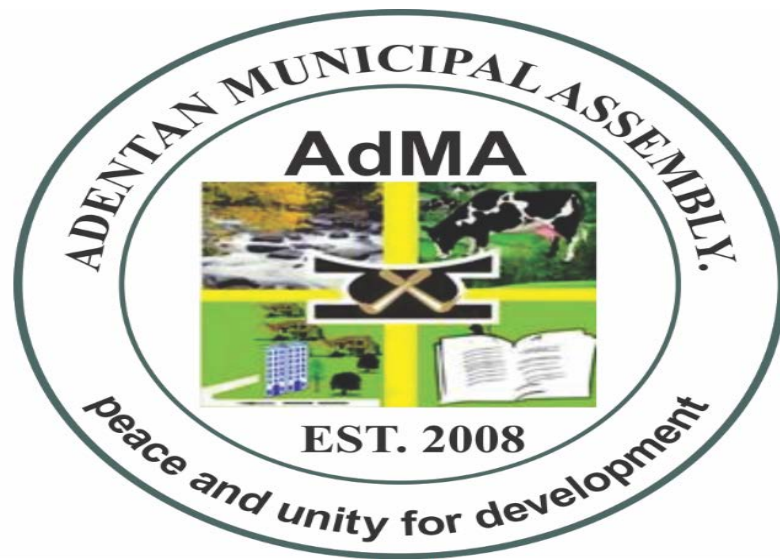


ADENTAN MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY



DRAFT NII ASHALLEY ZONAL PLAN

2018-2021

CHAPTER ONE

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The preparation of this Medium-Term Zonal Plan for Nii Ashale Zonal area is to further deepen the decentralization process by bringing Governance to the door-steps of the people through involving them in the Planning Process which affects their own lives. The main functions of the Council include the mobilization of revenue, implementation of policies at the local level and also mobilize community to participate in decision making. As part of activities to help the Zonal Council properly plan and implement activities for development, the Zonal Council was assisted to come out with an a four (4) years (2018-2021) Medium Term Development Plan which will guide the implementation of envisioned development projects and programmes in the zonal area.

A series of meetings were held with the Zonal Council members and other stakeholders in order to come up with this document. The participants were expected to lead and assist in identifying the problems/needs, goals and objectives of their Zonal Council and to harmonize these into a Zonal Council plan, hence the making of the this document.

This document is made up of Chapters, from Chapter one (1) to Chapter five (5).Chapter one talks about the profile of the area, the problems and suggested solutions in Chapter two (2).Chapter three (3) talks about the goals and strategies, the composite programmes of action in the fourth chapter and the detailed projects and activities for the various years in the last chapter.

It is hoped that Stakeholders and development partners will support the efforts of the people of Nii Ashale Zonal Area to bring development to the Zonal area and thereby improve the living conditions of the people of the Zone.

1.2 Brief History of Zonal Council Area

Nii Ashale Zonal Council is among the four Zonal Councils in the Adentan Municipality. The Zonal Council has three (3) electoral areas namely Ogbojo, Nii Ashale and Man-Hee, The Zone has three (3) Assembly members and five(5) Unit Committee members. Nii Ashale Zonal Area shares boundary with Gbentanaa and Sutsurunaa Zonal Councils. The Zonal Council is made of twelve (12) Communities which are: Ogbojo, Ashale Botwe Old Town, Dzenayor, Ashale Botwe New Town, Third Gate, Little Roses, Sraha, Part of Nmai Djor, Nanakrom (New Nmai Djor), Lake Side, Japan Motors and Arap Adjei.

1.3 Physical and Natural Environment

This section discusses the location, climate, vegetation, soils, ethnicity, religion and population of Nii Ashale Zonal Council.

1.3.1 Location and size

Nii Ashale Zonal Council is one of four Zonal Councils within the Adentan Municipality in the Greater Accra Region. It shares boundaries with Gbentanaa and Sutsurunaa Zonal Councils. Nii Ashale zonal council is made up of three (3) electoral areas namely; Ogbojo, Nii Ashale, and Man-Hee.

1.3.2 Climate and vegetation

Temperatures in Nii Ashale Zonal Council area are generally high throughout the year. The high temperatures warms up the air, which rises to condense contributing to the second type of precipitation called Conventional rainfall for the area. March–April is usually the hottest period with temperatures reaching 32°C during the day and 27°C at night. Cooler temperatures occur from May–September with a high of 27–29°C during the day and 22–24°C in the night. The area experiences two types of rainy seasons. The first and the major season start from April to July while the second but minor season is from September to November each year. The general vegetation that covers some parts of the community have changed to grassland as well as bare lands for estate developers to build their houses for sale.

1.3.3 Relief

Nii Ashale lies at the bottom, windward side and south of the Akuapim Range. It is a low land area with an undulating terrain, which barely rises above 50 meters above sea level.

1.4 Culture

This aspect of the profile contains issues such as ethnic diversity, religious composition, and the cultural practices (positive and negative) of the zone.

1.4.1 Ethnic Diversity

The Gas are dominant in the Zonal Area with a percentage of about 65%. About 25% of the population are Damgbes, Northerners, Kotokoli, and with the remaining 10% Ewes and Akans.

Traditionally, Nii Ashale land belongs to the La and Teshie stools. The two main Paramountcies do not own the land rather the various families within the Paramount areas own the lands. The Paramount Chiefs only preside over the various family lands. The dominant ethnic group in the area is the Gas. Other ethnic affiliations in the area include: Damgbes, Ewes, Fulanis, Kotokoli, Northerners and Akans.

1.4.2 Cultural Practices

Homowo (Hooting at Hunger) is the main festival in the Zonal Council. The Homowo festival is a well-known rite in the zone since it is practiced by a reputable number of people in the zonal area. It is a positive practice because it promotes development by exposing the area to foreigners and investors who come around during festivities. During such festivals, families sit down to resolve disputes among its members and also find ways of developing the potentials of its members.

Naming Ceremonies, Marriage Ceremonies and Funeral Rites are also performed within the Zone.

1.4.3 Religious Composition

The predominant religion in Nii Ashale is Christianity contributes 60% of the population. Sizeable numbers of the populace also practice Islamic religion constituting about 30% of the population of the Zonal area. The remaining 10% practice traditional and other religions.

1.5 Economic

This aspect of the Zonal profile contains issues such as industries, employment, energy, tourism, marketing, transport communication and Financial Institutions in the zone.

1.5.1 Industries

The industrial activities in the zone are small scale in nature which includes carpentry, masonry, tailoring, hair-dressing, and fitting.

Industries in the Nii Ashale Zone can be classified into two main types which include Processing and Service industries. The Zonal area can boast of only a number of industrial activities which serve as productive and employment base for the youth of the Zonal area.

Processing Industries: In the Zone, one can find a lot of processing industries which operate on a small scale such as fruit juice operators, corn mill factories, soap making industries. Some of these industries are Sun Fruit, Provost Experts Ghana Limited First Light enterprise, Peace and Love enterprise, Easy Price enterprise, God is wonderful, Shalom, Eye Onyame Adom Store and Power Packed enterprise. Block molding factories also exist in the area.

Service Industries: The Zone can boast of a number of hospitality industries which provide services to all kinds of people. There are some a number of filling stations in the Zone which include Star Oil Company, AIDEC Holding Limited, Gawugawu Filling Station, Sky Oil Company, Senelloyd Company Limited

There are also a number of hotels and restaurants in the zone as shown in Table 1.1 where people relax and spend their nights and holidays.

Table 1.1 Lists of Hotels and Restaurants within the Zonal Council

Name of Hotels and Restaurants	Location
--------------------------------	----------

Oye Hotel	Ashale Botwe
Benelacott Hotel	Ashale Botwe
Skyline Hotel	Botwe 3 RD Gate
A & J Hotel	NmaiDjor
Hotel Filadei	Ashale Botwe
Manfranco Hotel	NmaiDjor
Rhema Hotel	Ashale Botwe
Abaka's Restaurant	Ashale Botwe
Chinese Restaurant	Ashale Botwe
White House Guest house	Ashale Botwe
Ex Touch Hotel	Ashale Botwe
Fivestar Palace	Lakeside
Victoria Piazza	Little Roses
Hotel Sevista	Nanakrom
Mawuli Restaurant	Ogbojo

1.5.2 Financial Institutions

A few financial institutions operate in the Nii Ashale zonal area to offer financial services. The financial institutions are;

Mabia Micro Finance
 Stal Wart Micro Finance Co.
 Gracy Banks Beauty Palor
 Ausbuild Investment Ltd.
 Emerge Micro Finance
 Whyls Micro Finance
 Grands Investment
 Ecobank ATM
 Barne Investment
 ASA Savings & Loans Ltd.

1.5.3 Employment

The unemployment situation in the Zonal Council is very high. There are few civil and public servants and some few self-employed workers in the Zonal council. Few inhabitants also work with private companies and contractors.

The Zonal council has human resources such as teachers, engineers, doctors, nurses, drivers, fashion designers, traders, draughtsmen, artisans, surveyors, contractors etc.

Majority of the women engage in commercial activities and trade in farm products, soft and hard wares.

1.5.4 Market

The Zonal area can boast of a Market located at Ogbojo. The upgrading of the Ogbojo market with facilities such as a lorry station, public toilet, urinal and bathhouses has made the market attractive but not in full operation. Due to the young nature of the market, residents have to travel to Madina and other markets to shop. Nevertheless, the Assembly would upgrade the market into a modernized (One-Stop-Shop) market. Even though, People have patronized the market and it is hoped that after the upgrade of the market the shed owners will be retained in the market whiles more people will be enrolled into it, thereby decongesting the madina market.

1.5.5 Transport and Communication

The Metro Mass Transport has organized busses that ply through Nii Ashale zonal area to Accra. These buses very often get so full that the children have to stand throughout their journey to school and back. Pupils who do not get access to the buses have to get other means of transport and are therefore denied of the Free Ride. There is inadequate public transport and facilities to cater for the transportation needs of the people of Nii Ashale thereby making accessibility very difficult. Currently, there is no Trotro linking Nii Ashale to the other suburbs in the Adentan Municipal Assembly. This makes residence to go to Madina before they can get a Trotro to Nii Ashale.

1.5.6 Energy

Nii Ashale Zonal Council has high number of its getting access to electricity. About 95% of the communities have access to electricity since they are connected to the National Electricity Grid, the only problem is the low voltage and frequent power cuts.

Liquefied Petroleum and Charcoal remain the main source of energy for cooking, but firewood is sometimes use as an alternative source of energy although it is mostly used by a few inhabitants in the poor communities within the zone.

1.5.7 Housing Situation

About 96% of houses in the zone are mainly built with sandcrete blocks with only 4% mud houses. Most of the houses are roofed with aluminium (galvanized) roofing sheets and also tiles. Most of the people live in compound houses which have not got facilities such as toilets and pipe borne water. They therefore use the public toilets and public stand pipes. The average household size is about 6 persons per house.

1.5.8 Tourism Potentials

Nii Ashale Zonal Council has one (1) site of touristic value. The Zone can boast of spectacular natural and man-made dam located at the university farms.

The University Farms Dam as its name suggests was constructed by the University of Ghana to aid practical work at its faculty of Agriculture. The farm itself covers an area of 1800 acres and is made up of crops, livestock and the dam. The entire land area belongs to University of Ghana. The dam is used for irrigation and fish farming, mainly tilapia and other species of fish. It is however facing challenges in recent times. The dam has become silted, which has caused the water level to rise. The increased levels of water, increase the pressure on the spill-gate, and have contributed to its breakage. Any heavy downpour of rain will see a flooding of the communities downstream.

This site has however not been given any serious attention in terms of developing it into viable tourist site.

The Japan Motors Dam was built in the 1960's by Japan Motors (an automobile) for their cattle ranch. Currently, the area around the dam has been used for the development of residential housing units (Lakeside Estates) and a recreational park (Lakeside Marina Park).

Patronage is high during holidays, but quite low on the average. Bookings are sometimes made for parties and other private ceremonies.

The other banks of the lake are undeveloped but have the potential to become viable attractions if the right investments are made in that regard. The land and the lake are owned by the Lakeside Estate and Marina Park Company who see the potential for the area around the lake to become a huge area of waterfront resorts and hotels. In this regard, they are willing to partner with any investor for the development of the area.

The Zonal Council stands the chance of getting revenue from the site should it be developed into a world class standard. There is therefore the need for the Zonal Council to liase with the management of the Marina Park to partner with any investor in expanding the facility.

1.6 Governance

There are two (2) Paramount Chiefs who preside over the various family lands in the Zone and a number of caretakers. There are also three (3) Assembly members and six (6) Unit Committee members from the three electoral areas of the Zonal Council who together with the Chiefs assist to govern the communities. Despite the ethnic diversity, there is good neighbourliness which reflects on communal labour when the need arises. The Honourable Assembly members spearhead most of the communal work. All these members listed above are responsible for the major Developmental Policy that will bring about change in this Zonal Council.

1.7 Social Services

1.7.1 Education

The Zonal Council has twenty-eight (28) Public Basic Schools and one hundred and fourteen (114) Private Basic Schools. The zonal area has three (3) S.H.S. and two (2) Tertiary institutions which are private. Basic Schools in the private sector constitute 80.69% of the total number of schools with 19.31% being public in the zonal area. This has resulted in overcrowding in the public schools. There is therefore the need to build additional schools and also expand the existing schools in the zone to reduce for the high class sizes.

Table 1.2: Number of Schools in Nii Ashale Zone

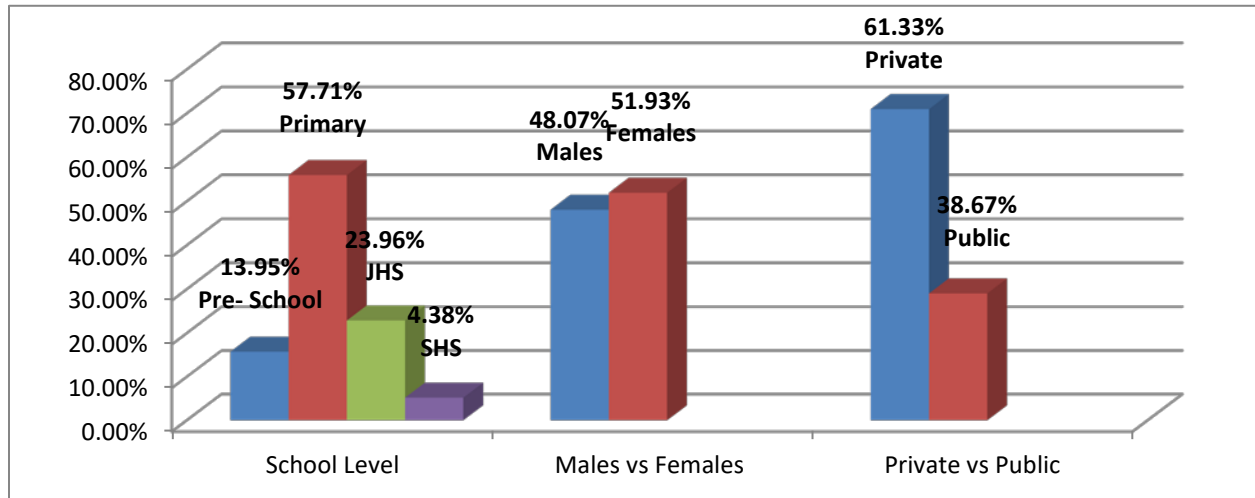
CATEGORY	NUMBER (NO.)		
	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	TOTAL
KG	9	44	53
PRIMARY	10	42	52
JHS	9	28	37
SHS	-	3	3
TERTIARY	-	2	2

Table 1.3: Enrolment Figures for Students in Nii Ashale Zone

NII ASHALE (ENROLMENT)							Grand Total
	PUBLIC			PRIVATE			
	M	F	T	M	F	T	
PRE SCHOOL	409	413	822	522	893	1,415	
PRIMARY	1,843	1,971	3,814	2,741	2,698	5,439	
JHS	717	848	1565	1,137	1,140	2,277	
SHS	0	0	0	361	342	703	
TECH/VOC							
TERTIARY							
TOTAL	2,969	3,232	6,201	4,761	5,073	9,834	16,035

It can be seen from Figure 1.1, that out of a total Population of 16,035 Pupil in the Nii Ashale Zone 13.95% are in the pre-school level, 57.71% are in the Primary School level, 23.96% are in the JHS and then 4.38% are in the SHS level. There are more pupils in the primary school level than the other levels which are expected because there are six classes in the primary level whereas the other levels only have three classes. The male enrolment in the Zone is less than that of the female in the Zone. One hundred and fourteen (114) private schools in the Zone enrolled 51.79 % of the pupils since the Zone whereas the twenty eight (28) public schools enrolled 48.21% of the pupils in the Zone.

Figure1.1



The total number of teachers in the private schools in the Zone as shown in table 1.4 is 641 out of which 59.90% are males whilst 41.65% are females. The total number of untrained teachers is 564 representing 87.98% of the total number of private school teachers. This implies that the private schools in the area depend more on untrained teachers.

Table 1.4: Staffing Population in Schools within Nii Ashale Zone

		KG1				PRIM				JHS				SHS				Total
		TRAINED		UNTRAINED		TRAINED		UNTRAINED		TRAINED		UNTRAINED		TRAINED		UNTRAINED		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
PRIVATE	NII ASHALE	0	7	4	83	12	16	146	120	30	3	154	23	9	0	29	5	641
PUBLIC	NII ASHALE	0	22	0	1	14	82	1	1	34	52	4	6					217
TOTAL		0	29	4	84	26	98	147	121	64	55	158	29	9	0	29	5	858

The total number of teachers in the public schools in the zone is 217 out of which 75.58% are females whilst only 24.42% are males. The total numbers of trained teachers are 204 representing 94.01% of the total number of public school teachers. This implies that the public schools in the area depend more on trained teachers which is very good.

The total number of private school teachers is more than the total number of public school teachers because there are more private schools than public schools; and the private schools have the tendency of employing more untrained teachers which is more affordable than the trained teachers.

Table 1.5: 2016 BECE Results, School Positions and Percentages Passed

S/N	2016 BECE RANKING OF SCHOOLS IN NII ASHALE ZONAL COUNCIL			
	TYPE	NAME OF SCHOOL	POSITION	TOTAL PASSED %
1	PR	HILL SIDE SCHOOL	4	100.00
2	PR	ST. PETER'S MISSION SCHOOL	5	99.19
3	PR	ONWARD NT. SCH	8	100.00
4	PR	ACHIMEDES INT. SCHOOL	7	99.21
5	PR	THE LIGHT ACADEMY	9	100.00
6	PR	HARVEST TIME INT.	11	100.00
7	PR	SACRED HEART SCHOOL COMP	15	100.00
8	PR	STAR ROYAL COMPLEX	16	100.00
9	PR	DOXA GENERATION ACADEMY	18	100.00
10	PR	ICON INTERNATIONAL SCH	29	100.00
11	PR	MOUNT EYE INT.	20	100.00
12	PR	ST. CECILIA INT. SCHOOL	22	100.00
13	PR	BELKO ISLAMIC SCHOOL	25	100.00
14	PR	OUR HERITAGE SCHOOL	27	100.00
15	PR	UNIQUE CARE SCHOOL	30	100.00
16	PUB	ST. FRANCIS R/C JHS	31	95.65
17	PR	BROOKS ACADEMY	34	100.00
18	PR	ST. PAUL SCHOOL	35	86.84
19	PR	BIG FAMILY INT. SCH.	37	96.15
20	PR	MOUNT OLIVES BAPTIST	39	100.00
21	PR	THE POR'S INT. SCH	38	100.00
22	PR	PEACE ACADEMY HOME FOUND.	41	100.00
23	PUB	ABUBAKAR SIDIQ ISLAMIC	42	100.00
24	PR	ALL FOR CHRIST ACADEMY	43	84.00
25	PUB	NII SOWA DIN '1' JHS	44	92.65
26	PUB	ICODEHS ISLAMIC JHS	46	90.32
28	PR	PEARL PETRA INT. SCHOOL	53	92.86
29	PUB	NII SOWA DIN '2' JHS	55	81.43
30	PR	MIGHTY ROCK BILINGUAL SCH	63	61.90
31	PR	SPRING OF LIFE SCHOOL	66	63.16
32	PUB	OGBOJO PRESBY JHS	67	57.75
33	PUB	KNOWLEDGE & FAITH	70	50.00
34	PR	VICTORY INTERNATIONAL SCH	71	77.78
35	PR	TRUST ACADEMY	77	56.67
36	PUB	MERCY ISLAMIC JHS	79	46.67
37	PR	APOSTLES INT. SCHOOL	84	17.31

38	PR	PEACE ACADEMY JHS	86	23.53
39	PR	GLOBAL MISSION SCH	87	8.70

1.7.2 Health

There are five (5) Private Health Facilities; four (4) clinics and one (1) Maternity Home. Ten (10) Public Health Facilities; eight (8) CHPS compound, one (1) Health Centre and one (1) polyclinic in the Zone. With regard to Health care, the major priorities for the Nii Ashaley Zonal Council are to provide quality Health Service Delivery and also provide an enabling environment to promote Private Sector Participation in Health Delivery for the Zonal Council.

Table 1.6 Health facilities in Nii Ashale zone

No	Name of facility	Facility type	Ownership	Location
1	Aben woha CHPS zone	CHPS Zone	Public	Aben woha
2	Fasemche CHPS zone	CHPS Zone	Public	
3	Transformer CHPS zone	CHPS Zone	Public	Lakeside
4	New Nmai Djor CHPS zone	CHPS Zone	Public	New Nmai Djor
5	Holy Bridge area CHPS Zone	CHPS Zone	Public	Holy Bridge area
6	Adaman chps Zones	CHPS Zone	Public	Ogbojo
7	Ashale Botwe Health Centre	Health Center	Public	Ashale Botwe
8	Japan Down	CHPS Zone	Public	Japan Down
9	Nanakrom chps zone	CHPS Zone	Public	Nanakrom
10	New Nmai Dzor chps zone	CHPS Zone	Public	Ashale Botwe
11	Nii Ashale Township CHPS	CHPS Zone	Public	Ashale Botwe
12	Nsuo Anu CHPS	CHPS Zone	Public	Lake side
13	Ogbojo chps zone	CHPS Zone	Public	Ogbojo
14	Ogbojo Polyclinic	Polyclinic	Public	Ogbojo
15	Peace Be Consultancy Clinic	Clinic	Private	Ashale Botwe
16	Tree of Life Clinic	Clinic	Private	Ashale Botwe
17	Universal Bethesda Clinic	Clinic	Private	Ashale Botwe

18	Liberty Maternity Home	Maternity Home	Private	Ashale Botwe
19	Nana Yaa Memorial Maternity Home	Clinic	Private	Ashale Botwe

The table 1.7 below shows HIV/AIDS incidence in Nii Ashale Zonal area. The total number of people tested was 330, out of this number; eleven (7) people are infected representing 2.12%.The remaining 97.88% are not infected. This implies that HIV/AIDS incidence recorded in the Zone is very low.

Table 1.7: 2016 HIV/AIDS Incidence Figures in Nii Ashale

Indicator	Number of People	
	Male	Female
Tested	115	220
Positive	7	13

1.8 Water and Sanitation

The primary aim of Nii Ashale Zonal Council is to ensure access to water and equity in the provision of distribution of safe potable water in the Zonal Council. The residences in this Zonal Council buy water from the private water operators and some residents drill bore holes. The area has four (4) boreholes located in the zonal area (see Table 1.8). There is Pipe borne water at Peacebee, Botwe part and Dzenayor part of 3rd gate. Communities that do not have pipe borne water include ogbojo, part of 3rd Gate, Botwe old and New town, Sraha and Little Roses

Table 1.8 Lists of Bore-Holes in Nii Ashale

Ogbojo Market	Nanakrom
Ogbojo Market Public Toilet	Nmai Djorn New Town
Ogbojo Township	Ashale Botwe Old Town
Ogbojo Presby School	Sraha School

Also on Sanitation, the goal is to Improve Sanitary Conditions within the Zonal Area through effective solid and liquid waste collection. The Waste generated in the area is collected by Zoomlion Amanee waste and Jamoki. There are two Public toilets in the Zone and a number of Private toilets built by the individuals.

1.9 Population

The Nii Ashale Zonal Area has projected population of about Forty-eight thousand, seven hundred and ninety five (48,795) for 2020 based on the 2010 Housing and Population Census population. The zonal area has approximately 40.29 percent of the entire population of the Adentan Municipality. This does not however reflect the true situation on the ground due to the fast developing nature of the Zonal Council. Table 1.6 below shows the various communities in Nii Ashale Zonal Council Area and their respective population as at the year 2010 and projected figures 2010 to 2021.

Table 1.9 Population Size and Growth of Nii Ashale Zone

No.	Community Names	2010 Census	Projecte d 2014	Projected 2017	Projected 2018	Projected 2019	Projected 2020	Projected 2021
1.	Ashale Botwe	18,615	22,197	25,329	26,443	27,606	28,821	30,089
2.	Nmai Djorn	4,187	4,993	5,697	5,948	6,210	6,483	6,768
3.	Dzenayor	2,794	3,332	3,802	3,969	4,144	4,326	4,516
4.	Ogbojo	5,920	7,059	8,055	8,409	8,779	9165	9568
Total		31,516	37,581	42,883	44,769	46,739	48,795	50,941

The steady increases in population can be attributed to the fact that Nii Ashale serves as a dormitory town for most people who have migrated from all over the country to seek employment in the service sector, industries and government institutions within the Tema-Accra region. The situation has put a lot of pressure on the existing socio-economic infrastructure and utilities. This calls for good developmental policies and programmes to alleviate the social problems that have emerged as a result.

1.10 Governance

There are two Chiefs who are also aided by some caretakers. There are also three Assembly members and six Unit Committees members from the three electoral areas of the Zonal Council who together with the Chiefs assist to govern the communities

2.0 SUMMARY OF KEY DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS

The summary of problems identified from the analysis on the current state of development in the Zonal area based on the pillars of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (I) document are as follows:

2.1 Human Development, Productivity and Employment

- Difficulty in Accessing Health Care
- Inadequate potable water
- High Rate of Armed Robbery
- Health Hazards due to filth
- High rate of Unemployment

2.2 Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements

- Bad Road Network & Unmotorable Roads
- Poor Drainage System
- Low Voltage in some Communities
- Slum Development/Unauthorized Structures

2.3 Transport and Accountable Governance

- Encroached Lorry Park
- Land disputes
- Inadequate speed bumps on existing roads

2.4 LIST OF ZONAL NEEDS

- Street Lights
- Communal waste bins
- Street Naming
- Water

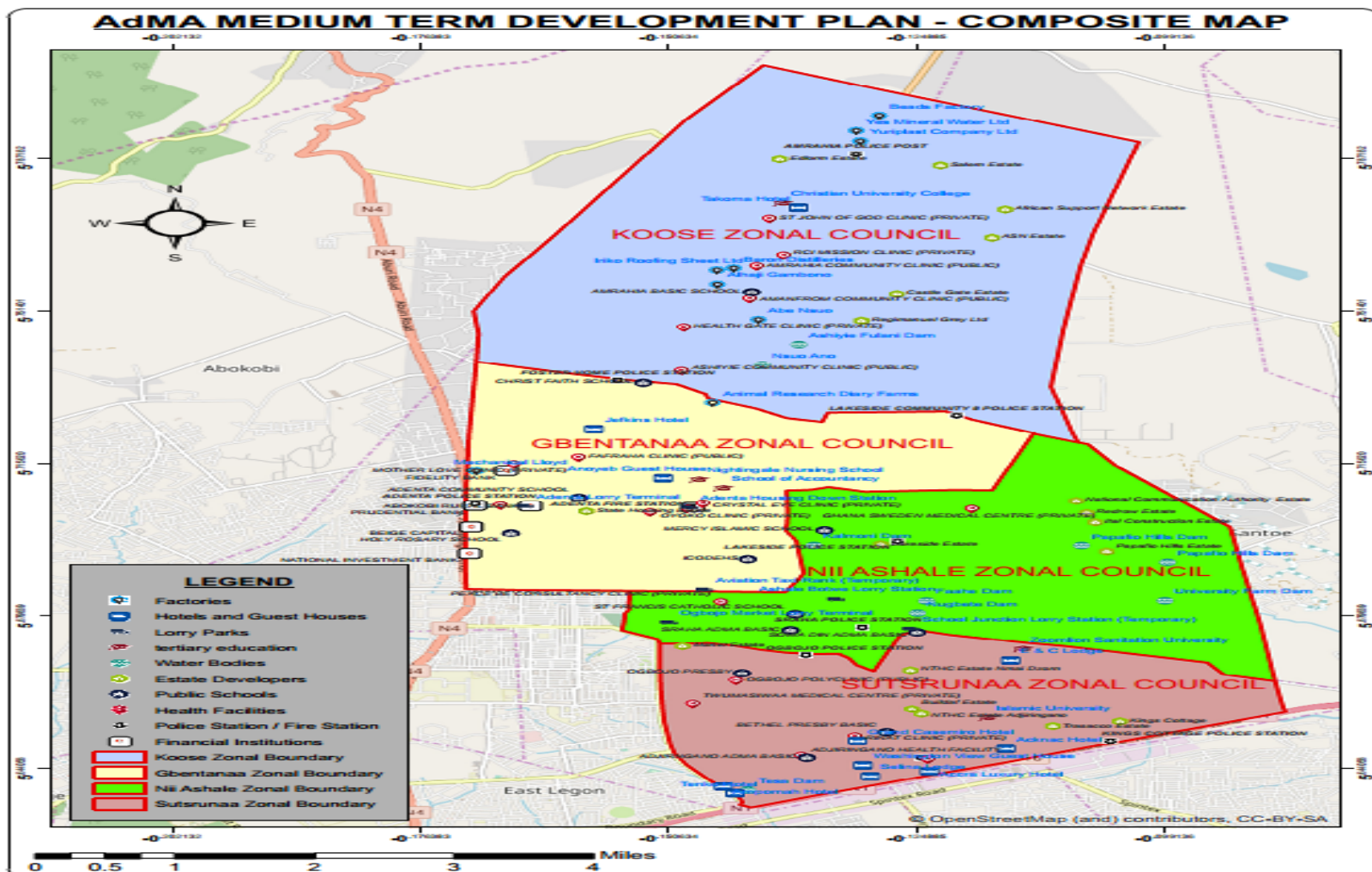
- Clinics/Hospital
- Grading & Tarring of Roads
- Drains
- Transformers
- Bridge
- Removal of Unauthorized Structures
- Speed rumps
- Employment
- Lorry park
-

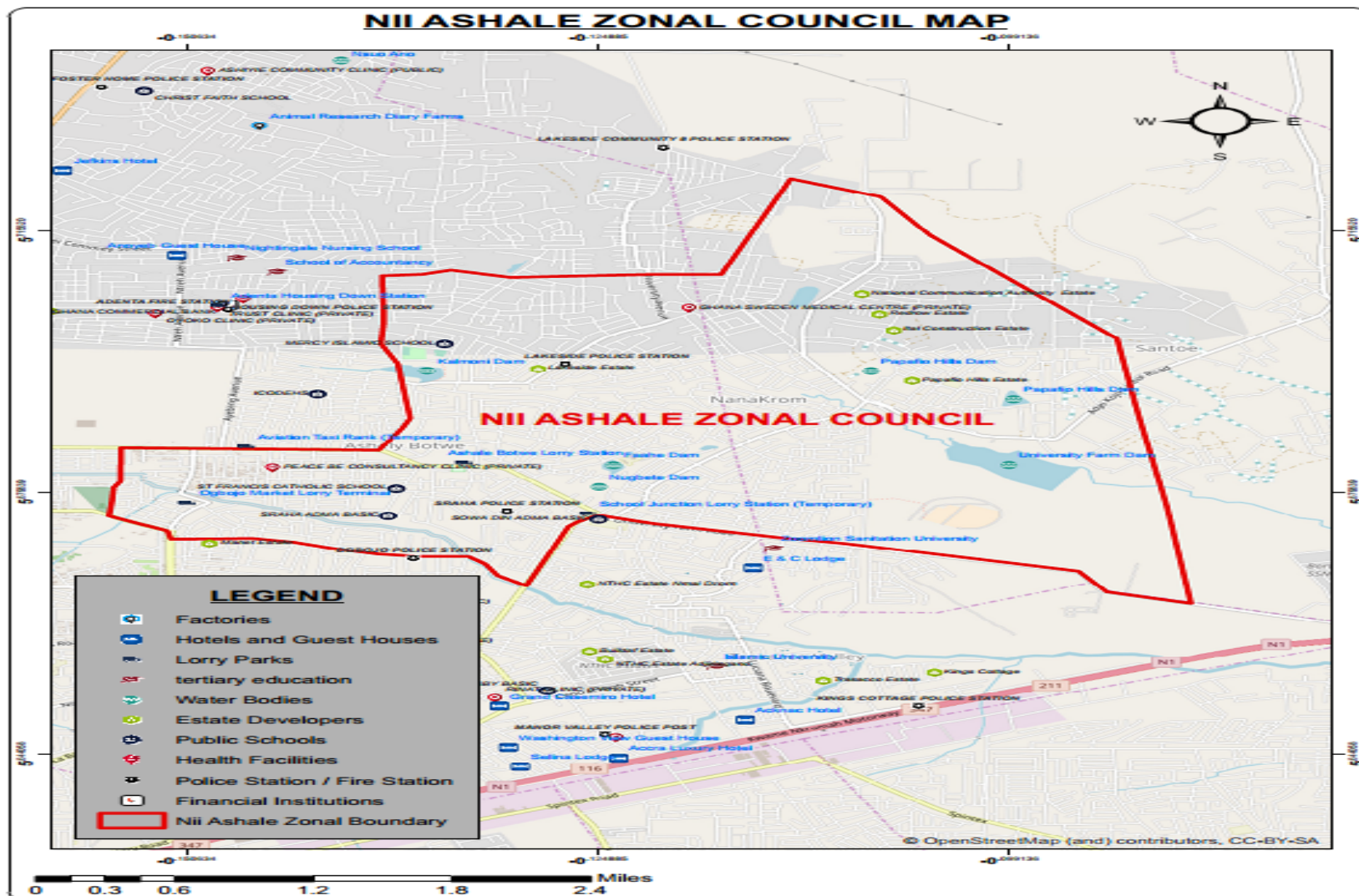
2.5 PRIORITIZED NEEDS IN THE ZONAL AREA

Using the Simple ranking method, the Zonal Council prioritized the needs of the various communities. The tables below shows the ranking system used based on which the prioritized needs were derived:

The prioritized needs as suggested by the people include:

1. Drains
2. Bridge
3. Communal Waste Bins
4. Street Light
5. Employment
6. Water
7. Speed rumps
8. Lorry park
9. Removal of unauthorized Structures
10. Clinic/Hospital





CHAPTER TWO

Table...Summary of Key Development Issues of the GSGDA II

Thematic Areas of GSGDA II	Key Identified issues (as harmonised with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations)
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Difficulty in accessing health care• Inadequate potable water• High rate of armed robbery• Health hazards due to filth• High rate of unemployment
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bad road network & unmotorable roads• Poor drainage system• Low voltage in some communities• Slum development/ unauthorized structures
Transparency and accountable governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Encroached lorry park• Land disputes• Inadequate speed bumps on existing roads

Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and NMTDPF 2018-2021

GSGDA II 2014-2017		NMTDPF 2018-2021	
Thematic Areas	Issues	Goal	Issues

Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty in accessing health care • Inadequate potable water • High rate of armed robbery • Health hazards due to filth • High rate of unemployment 	Create an Equitable, Healthy and Discipline Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor planning for water at MMDA • Inadequate structures for the security service • Poor sanitation and waste management • Inadequate waste management facilities • Indiscriminate dumping • Low levels of material re-use and recycling • Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable diseases • Inadequate waste management infrastructure and services. • Poor entrepreneurship culture • Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment
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Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bad road network & unmotorable roads • Poor drainage system • Low voltage in some communities • Slum development/ unauthorized structures 	Build safe and well planned communities while protecting the natural environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks • Poor drainage system • Unreliable power supply • Poor urban settlement planning • Poor land use and spatial planning
Transparency and accountable governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encroached lorry park • Land disputes. • Inadequate speed rumps on existing roads 	Build Effective, Efficient and Dynamic Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate enforcement of existing regulations

Table ...Adopted Goals and Issues of DMTDP

DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021	DMTDP SUB-GOALS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES

Create an Equitable, Healthy and Disciplined Society	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor planning for water at MMDA • Poor sanitation and waste management • Inadequate waste management facilities • Indiscriminate dumping • Low levels of material re-use and recycling • Inadequate waste management infrastructure and services.
	<p>Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive</p> <p>Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate structures for the security service • Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable diseases
	Create ample opportunities for employment and decent work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor entrepreneurship culture • Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment

Build safe and well planned communities while protecting the natural environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks • Poor drainage system • Unreliable power supply • Poor urban settlement planning • Poor land use and spatial planning
Build Effective, Efficient and Dynamic Institutions	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate enforcement of existing regulations

Table 1.1: Pair-Wise Ranking of Nii Ashalley Zonal Needs

	1 Drains	2 Bridge	3 Sanitation	4 Street Light	5 Employment	6 Water	7 Speed rumps	8 Lorry park	9 Unauthorized Structures
Drains	x	Drains	Drains	Street Light	Employment	Water	Speed rumps	Drains	Sanitation
Bridge		X	Bridge	Street Light	Employment	Water	Speed rumps	Lorry park	Bridge
Sanitation			X	Street Light	Employment	Water	Speed rumps	Lorry park	Sanitation
Street Light				x	Street Light	Street	Drains	Drains	Drains

						Light			
Employment					x	Water	Water	Water	Water
Water						x	Street Light	Street Light	Street Light
Speed rumps							x	Drain	Drain
Lorry park								x	Lorry park
Unauthorized Structures									x

2.6 DEVELOPMENT POTENTIALS, OPPORTUNITIES, CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES

POCC ANALYSIS – HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

KEY DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Difficulty in Accessing Health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existing Health Posts - Polyclinic 	DHMT GHS	No Health Personnel to manage health facilities	Delay in Posting Health Personnel
Conclusion: Difficulty in Accessing Healthcare can be positively addressed since significant Potentials and Opportunities exist. The Constraints can be addressed through availability of Health Personnel to manage health facilities. Challenges can be managed through posting of Health Personnel on time.				
Inadequate Potable Water	Existence of WATSAN committees and Small scheme water board	DANIDA Project CWSA GWCL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Saline nature of water - Low water pressure 	Not regulating water supply through impoundments.
Conclusion: Inadequate Potable Water can be positively addressed since significant Potentials and Opportunities exist. The Constraints can be addressed through				
High Rate of Armed Robbery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of Police Post - MUSEC 	Competent Police Service	Inadequate Police Post.	Unavailability of the Police Service and lack of street Lights
Conclusion: High Rate of Armed Robbery can be positively addressed since significant Potentials and Opportunities exist. The Constraints can be addressed through existence of adequate Police Posts. Challenges can be managed through availability of the Police Service and also provision of Street Lights.				
Health Hazards due to filth	EHSU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supply of containers from Waste Management Unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of awareness of the negative impact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unavailability of Health Personnel to create

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Education on sanitation by the Waste Management Officer - Waste Contractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> of improper disposal of waste - lack of motivation among sanitation workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> awareness. - Community members are used to throwing rubbish anyhow.
Overcrowded classrooms and no Public SHS	Existence of Education Directorate	GET Fund DACF DDF UDG	Delay in release of funds Lack of land	Unavailability of Land
Conclusion: Health Hazards due to filth can be positively addressed since significant Potentials and Opportunities exist. The Constraints can be addressed through creating awareness of the negative impact of improper disposal of waste and also motivating sanitation workers. Challenges can be managed through availability of Health Personnel to create awareness and also educating Community members on how to keep their Community clean.				

2.7 POCC ANALYSIS – INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

KEY DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Bad Road Network & Unmotorable Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gravel and Stones - Existence of Urban Roads. - Feeder Road 	Road Fund	High Transport Fares	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unskilled labour - Lack of funds
Conclusion: Bad Road Network & Unmotorable Roads can be positively addressed since significant Potentials and Opportunities exist. The Constraints can be addressed through minimizing transport fares. Challenges can be managed through the employment of skilled labour and also the availability of funds.				
Poor Drainage System	Availability of Contractors. Availability of water channels (Gutters) for drainage. Availability of cheap labour for constructing drains	Road Fund	Unavailability of competent Contractors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of funds - Dumping of refuse into Gutters thereby making them choked. - Frequent Rainfalls
Conclusion: Poor Drainage System can be positively addressed since significant Potentials and Opportunities exist. The Constraints can be addressed through availability of competent Contractors. Challenges can be managed through availability of funds and also educating members on the negative impacts of dumping refuse in choked gutters.				
Low Voltage in some Communities	Availability of Electricians	Electricity Company of Ghana	Pressure on voltage.	Weak wiring of Cables.

Conclusion: Low Voltage in some Communities can be positively addressed since significant Potentials and Opportunities exist. The Constraints can be addressed through employing competent Electricians and also reducing pressure on voltage. Challenges can be managed through proper wiring of cables.

Slum Development/Unauthorized Structures	Chiefs, Land owners, opinion leaders	Traditional arbitration committees Land commission Works Dept	Delay of documents from Lands Commission.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improper demarcations - Absence of documentation of lands in the community - Putting up structures anyhow
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Conclusion: Slum Development/Unauthorized Structures can be positively addressed since significant Potentials and Opportunities exist. The Constraints can be addressed through provision of documents from Lands Commission on time. Challenges can be managed through proper demarcations, and also providing documentation of lands.

2.8 POCC ANALYSIS- TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

KEY DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Land Disputes	Presence of Chiefs who can aid assist the Assembly to resolve land disputes.	Easy access to courts to assist in solving problems of land disputes	Indiscriminate selling of lands by Chiefs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Offenders are not strictly punished by the courts.- Inability of the Town and Country Planning to effectively allocate the varied land uses.
Conclusion: Land Disputes can be positively addressed since significant Potentials and Opportunities exist. The Constraints can be addressed through proper selling of lands by Chiefs. Challenges can be managed through strict punishment of offenders by the court and also the ability of Town and Country Planning to effectively allocate the varied land uses.				

CHAPTER THREE

DEVELOPMENT FOCUS, GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This Chapter seeks to develop strategies that will help achieve objectives that will enable the Assembly attain goals for the Zonal Council as a whole. The main aim of this process is to enhance the Living Standard of the people within the Zonal Council. In order to achieve this goal, there is the need to provide essential Services and Infrastructure for the people.

3.1 DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

This aspect of the plan contains all the development goals meant to help solve all the development issues of the zone. Since the goals are very broad and can be achieved in the long term, objectives are formulated to help in the achievement of the goals in the short term. The strategies that can be seen in Table 3.1 are ways, methods and means by which the objectives can be met.

3.1 DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

Goal: Build a Prosperous Society

FOCUS AREA	ISSUE	KEY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES	GROBAL/REGIONAL LINGEGIES
STRONG AND RESILIENT ECONOMY	Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Eliminate revenue collection leakages	Bank of Ghana (BOG) Ministry of Finance Ghana Revenue Authority National Insurance Commission Ministry of Trade and Industry Ministry of Business Development Security and Exchange Commission Economic Management Team Office of Senior Minister Ghana Stock Exchange National Pension	SDG 1,8,17 AU 1,4,9,20

GOAL: Create opportunities for all

FOCUS AREA	ISSUE	KEY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES	GROBAL/REGIONAL LINGEGIES
FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY	Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable diseases	Ensure food and nutrition security	Promote healthy diets and lifestyles	MOH, MMDAs, CSIR-FRI, CSOs, MoFA, Academia, NGOs, GSA, FDA, MOTI, Private Sector, Development Partners, GHS, MoYS, MoE,	SDG 1,2,3,,9,12,17 AU 1,2,3,4,5
WATER AND SANITATION	Poor sanitation and waste management	Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Provide public education on solid waste management	Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources, GWCL, Water Resources Commission, MLGRD, CWSA	SDG 6, 9, 11, 12, 15,17 AU 1, 4, 7, 10, 19,20
CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE	Low awareness of child protection laws and policies	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Increase awareness on child protection	MoGCSP, DoC, MOC, MoE, MLGRD, MMDAs, LGS, NDPC, DSW, LGS, Academia,CSOs, MoF, DCD, Traditional Authorities, Religious Institutions, CSOs, NCCE	SDG 1, 2, 3,4 AU 1,18

GOAL: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

FOCUS AREA	ISSUE	KEY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES	GLOBAL/REGIONAL LINKAGES
ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION	Concerns of air and noise pollution especially in urban areas	Reduce environmental pollution	Intensify enforcement of regulations on noise and air pollution including open burning	MESTI, DVLA, EPA, MC, LC, Chamber of Mines, AGI, MMDAs, CSOs, Academia, PEF, Energy Commission, Fisheries Commission	SDG 3, 6, 11, 13, 15, 16,17 AU 7, 11,12

GOAL: Maintain a stable, united and safe society

FOCUS AREA	ISSUE	KEY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES	GLOBAL/REGIONAL LINKAGES
DISASTER MANAGEMENT	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction	NADMO,EPA, MLNR, MESTI,MRH, MLGRD, MMDAS, CSOs	SDG 1, 2, 11, 13, 16,17 AU 5, 7, 11,12

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALIZATION	Ineffective sub-district structures	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures	MLGRD, NALAG Institute of Local Government Studies Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration District Assembly Common Fund, Local Government Service, NCCE	SDG 16,17 AU 11, 12,13
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Development Goal: To enhance upon the standard of living of the people.

Development Issue	Objectives	Strategies	Projects/Programmes
1. Difficulty in Accessing Health Care	Improve access and strengthen efficiency and effectiveness in health service delivery	1. Increase access to health service. 2. Provide Sign Posts to give directions. Improve financial management in the health sector.	1. Construction of one Public Clinic in the Zone. 2. Establishment of three (3) more CHPS compounds in the Zone.

		3. Strengthen the health system to deliver quality services.	
2. Inadequate Potable Water	Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water for 75% of people within the Zonal Council by the end of 2015.	1. Access and identify ground water resources to enhance water availability 2. Promote climate change adaptation in water resources management.	1. Connect 80 households to the main piping systems in the Zone. 2. Drilling of three (3) more boreholes in each of the electoral areas in the Zone.
3. High Rate of Armed Robbery	Improve the capacity of security agencies to provide internal security for human safety and protection.	1. Improve institutional capacity of the security agencies including the Police. 2. Sensitize the public on the exiting legislative provisions including sanctions and the dangers of drug use and small arms. 3. Monitor private sector involvement in the provision of internal security.	1. Construct one (1) Police Post in the zone 2. Form one (1) watchdog committee in every electoral area.

4. Health Hazards due to filth	Prevent and control the spread of health hazards.	<p>1. Provide Refuse Containers at vantage points.</p> <p>2. Organize sensitization Programmes to educate the people about cleanliness in the Zone.</p>	<p>1. Organize a sensitization programme in each of the electoral areas to educate landlords on the building of toilets in their homes</p> <p>2. Provide four (4) refuse containers in each Zone.</p> <p>3. Organize a Sensitization Programme in each of the electoral areas to educate Zonal Members on the risks or hazards associated with filthy environment.</p>
5. Overcrowded classrooms/SHS	Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels	<p>i. Accelerate the rehabilitation/development of basic school infrastructure</p> <p>ii. Promote the achievement of basic school infrastructure</p>	<p>i. Construct additional classrooms</p> <p>ii. Construct SHS</p> <p>iii. Construct a library in the zone</p> <p>iv. Provision of dual desks</p>
Development Issue	Objectives	Strategies	Projects/Programmes

1.Bad Road Network & Unmotorable Road.	To improve access to good road networks by 60% by the end of 2014	1.Construction of new roads in the zone 2. Ensure the patching of all the roads with potholes 3.Ensure the surfacing of all roads that has been graded	1. Surface of 5km of road in the Zone. 2. Patch of 5m ³ /km pothole each year. 3. Construct 2 km of road in the zone each year.
2. Poor Drainage System.	To improve the drainage system in the Zone by 85% by the end of 2016.	1.De-silting of all choked drains in the zone 2.Construction of new drains in the zone	1.Construct 6km drains in the Zone each year 2. Conduct monthly clean-up exercise to help de-silt the drains in the Zone.
3. Low Voltage of electricity in some Communities.	Enhance Voltage of electricity by the year 2015.	Improve wiring of Electrical cables.	Proper wiring of electrical cables.
4. Difficulty in locating places & directions	85%of Houses numbered by the year 2015.	Mount Sign posts to direct places.	Street naming exercise across the Zone
5. Slum Development/Unauthorized	Urban centres incorporate	1. Promote Integrated	Undertake a series of capacity

Structures	the concept of open spaces, and the creation of green belts or green ways in and around Zonal communities.	development planning and strengthen capacity and coordination in the Zonal Council. 2. Demolish Unauthorized Structures. 3. Undertake series of capacity building enactment measures to upgrade human settlements and land use planning competences across the Zone.	building enactment measures to upgrade human settlements and land use planning across the Zone.
TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE			
6.Land Disputes	To help minimize 75% of land dispute by the end of 2016.	Organize capacity training seminars to upgrade the skills of personnel who engage in the demarcation of lands in the zone.	Organize a sensitization programme to educate people on land issues.
7.Weak internal revenue mobilization	Ensure efficient internal revenue generation and transparency in local resource management.	1.Revisit IGF Sources 2.Strengthen mechanisms for Accountability 3.Strengthen the revenue bases of the Zonal Council	Identify new sources of generating external revenue for instance through N.G.O's
8.Limited Exploitation of Potentials in the	Diversify and expand the	i. Market Nii Ashale as a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner with Lakeside-

Tourism Sector	tourism industry for revenue generation	<p>competitive tourist destination</p> <p>ii. Develop new, high-value options in the leisure market, culture, heritage and eco-tourism components of the tourism sector while enhancing the attractiveness of the existing products</p> <p>iii. Design programmes to reduce the credit constraint of operators in the tourism sector</p>	<p>Marina Park to expand facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invest into the festivities of the local people to make it attractive to foreigners and the wealthy in and outside the zone.
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Programmes and Sub-Programmes of MMDAs

MMDA's adopted goal:

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES

Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	Eliminate revenue collection leakages	Management and Administration	Finance
Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable diseases	Promote healthy diets and lifestyles	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services
Poor sanitation and waste management	Provide public education on solid waste management	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and sanitation services
Concerns of air and noise pollution especially in urban areas	Intensify enforcement of regulations on noise and air pollution including open burning	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and sanitation services
Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and management

Ineffective sub-district structures	Strengthen sub-district structures	Management and Administration	General Administration
Low awareness of child protection laws and policies	Increase awareness on child protection	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services

CHAPTER FOUR

COMPOSITE PROGRAMMES OF ACTION (POA)

4.1 Introduction

In this chapter broad Composite Programme of Action (PoA) are drawn to cover the plan period of (2014 to 2017). The PoA's consist of prioritized set of projects and activities as well as their cost for the achievement of the goal and objectives as outlined under the NMTDPF thematic areas. For the purpose effective monitoring and evaluation, the location, indicators, the schedule, indicative budgets, and implementing agencies and their roles have indicated as below:

PROGRAMMES OF ACTION (POA)

Thematic Area														
Adopted Zonal Goal: Create an Equitable, Healthy and Disciplined Society														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact indicators	2014	2015	2016	2017	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
						0	0	0	0					
						1	1	2	2					
						8	9	0	1					

Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	Eliminate revenue collection leakages	Management and Administration	Finance	Organizes sensitization programmes for both revenue collectors and rate payers	Twelve(12 no.Sensitization Programmes Organized						20,000.00		Finance Dpt	Zonal Council
Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable disease	Promote healthy diets and lifestyles	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	Creating awareness to women groups and associations	Sixteen (16) no. education programmes organized						20,000.00		Social Development	Zonal Council /AdMa

Poor sanitation and waste management	Provide public education on solid waste management	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and sanitation services	Public Education on solid waste management	Twenty-four (24) no. public education organized						20,000.00		Environmental Health Dept.	Zonal Council /AdMA
Low awareness of child protection laws and policies	Increase awareness on child protection	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	Creating awareness to women groups and associations	Four (16) no. education programmes organized						20,000.00		Social Dev,t Dept	Zonal Council /AdMA

Concerns of air and noise pollution especially in urban areas	Intensify enforcement of regulations on noise and air pollution including open burning	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and sanitation services	Awareness creation	Eight (8) no. education programmes organized						14,000.00		Environmental Health Dept.	Zonal Council /AdMA
Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and management	Public Education	Eight (8) no. public education programmes organized						20,000.00		NADMO	Zonal Council /AdMA

	reduction													
Ineffective sub-district structures	Strengthen sub-district structures	Management and Administration	General Administration	General council meetings Finance and Administration sub-committee meetings Social Dev't sub-committee meetings	Six (6) no. meetings Four (4) no. meetings Four (4) no. meetings						198,000.00		General Administration	Zonal Council /AdMA

CHAPTER FIVE

Annual Action Plan 2018

<u>Adopted MDAs Goal(s):</u>													
<u>MDA</u> <u>Programmes and</u> <u>Sub-programmes</u>	<u>Activities</u> <u>(Operations)</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>Output</u> <u>Indicators</u>	<u>Quarterly</u> <u>Time schedule</u>				<u>Indicative Budget</u>			<u>Implementing Agencies</u>	
					<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	<u>Go</u> <u>G</u>	<u>IGF</u>	<u>Don</u> <u>or</u>	<u>Lead</u>	<u>Collaborating</u>
Management and Administration General Administration	Organise General Council Meetings	AdMA	Twelve (12)	Six (6) no.meetings Organized						32,002.00		Administration.	<u>Zonal Council/AdMA</u>
Management and Administration General Administration	Organize Stakeholder meetings	AdMA	-	Two(2) no. meetings organized						1,708.00		Administration	.Zonal Council/AdMA

Management and Administration Finance	Travel and transport expenses	AdMA	-	Four (4) no.						6,300.00		Administration/Finance	.Zonal Council/AdMA
Management and Administration General Administration/Finance/Works Dept	Field trip (revenue mobilization)	AdMA	Four (4)	Four (4) no.						3,872.00		Administration/Finance/Works Dept	.Zonal Council/AdMA
Management and Administration General Administration	General cleaning	AdMA	Two (2)	Two (2) no.						2,000		NADMO	Zonal Council/AdMA
Management and Administration General	Emergency services	AdMA	-	Efficient and effective sub-						1,000.00		Administyraton	Zonal Council/AdMA

Administration				structure									
Management and Administration Finance	Bank charges	AdMA	Twenty four (24)	Twelve (12)						180.00		Finance	AdMA/Zonal Council
Management and Administration General Administration	Repairs and maintenance	AdMA	-	One (1)						4,200.00		Administration	AdMA/Zonal Council
Management and Administration General Administration and Finance	Public education and sensitization	AdMA	-	Two 2 no.						4,000.00		Administration/ Finance	AdMA/Zonal Council
Management and Administration General Administration	Commission	AdMA	Thirty six (36)	Twelve 12						4,800.00		Administration	AdMA/Zonal Council

Management and Administration General Administration	Utilities	AdMA	One (1)	Four (4)						8,300.00		Administration	AdMA/Zonal Council
Management and Administration General Administration	Procurement of office furniture	AdMA	-	One (1)						11,000.00		Administration	AdMA/Zonal Council
Management and Administration General Administration	Procurement of office equipment	AdMA	-	One (1) no.						13,900.00		Administration	AdMA/Zonal Council
Management and Administration General Administration	Social Development sub-committee meeting	AdMA	Four (4)	Four (4) no. meetings organized						3,000.00		Administration	AdMA/Zonal Council
Management and Administration General	Finance and Administra	AdMA	Four (4)	Four (4) no. meetings organize						3,000.00		Administration	AdMA/Zonal Council

Administration	tion sub-committee meeting			d									
Management and Administration General Administration	ADHOC committee meetings	AdMA	Two (2)	Two (2) no. meetings organized						2,000.00		Administration	AdMA/Zonal Council
Management and Administration General Administration	Construction of speed humps	AdMA	-	One 1 no.						8,000.00		Administration	AdMA/Zonal Council
Management and Administration General Administration	Imprest	AdMA	-	One (1) no.						6,000.00		Administration	AdMA/Zonal Council
Management and Administration General Administration	Unit Committee meetings	AdMA	-	Twelve (12) no.						14,400.00		Administration	AdMA/Zonal Council

Management and Administration General Administration	Air conditioner s	AdMA	-	Three (3) no.						4,500.00		Administration	AdMA/Zonal Council
Management and Administration General Administration	Office filing cabinet	AdMA	-	Two (2) no.						6,000.00		Administration	AdMA/Zonal Council
Management and Administration General Administration	Big safe cabinet	AdMA	-	One (1) no.						2,500.00		Administration	AdMA/Zonal Council

Annual Action Plan 2019

Adopted MDAs Goal(s):

<u>MDA</u> <u>Programmes and</u> <u>Sub-programmes</u>	<u>Activities</u> <u>(Operations)</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>Output</u> <u>Indicators</u>	<u>Quarterly</u> <u>Time schedule</u>				<u>Indicative Budget</u>			<u>Implementing Agencies</u>	
					<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	<u>Go</u> <u>G</u>	<u>IGF</u>	<u>Donor</u>	<u>Lead</u>	<u>Collaborating</u>
Management and Administration General Administration	Organise General Council Meetings	AdMA	Twelve (12)	Six (6) no.meetings Organized						37,002.50		Administration.	<u>Zonal</u> <u>Council/</u> <u>AdMA</u>
Management and Administration GeneralAdministration	Organize Stakeholder meetings	AdMA	-	Two(2) no. meetings organized						2,562.00		Administration	.Zonal Council/Ad MA
Management and Administration Finance	Travel and transport expenses	AdMA	-	Four (4) no.						7,875.00		Administration/Finance	.Zonal Council/Ad MA

Management and Administration General Administration/Finance/Works Dept	Field trip (revenue mobilization)	AdMA	Four (4)	Four (4) no.						4,842.00		Administration/Finance/Works Dept	Zonal Council/AdMA
Management and Administration General Administration	General cleaning	AdMA	Two (2)	Two (2) no.						2,500.00		NADMO	Zonal Council/AdMA
Management and Administration General Administration	Emergency services	AdMA	-	Efficient and effective sub-structure						1,500.00		Administration	Zonal Council/AdMA
Management and Administration Finance	Bank charges	AdMA	Twenty four (24)	Twelve (12)						180.00		Finance	AdMA/Zonal Council
Management and Administration General	Repairs and maintenance	AdMA	-	One (1)						4,200.00		Administration	AdMA/Zonal Council

Administration	ce												
Management and Administration General Administration and Finance	Public education and sensitization	AdMA	-	Two 2 no.						5,000.00		Administration/ Finance	AdMA/Zonal Council
Management and Administration General Administration	Commission	AdMA	Thirty six (36)	Twelve 12						6,800.00		Administration	AdMA/Zonal Council
Management and Administration General Administration	Utilities	AdMA	One (1)	Four (4)						10,000.00		Administration	AdMA/Zonal Council
Management and Administration General Administration/Works	Construction of Footbridge	AdMA	-	One (1) no.							4,500.00	Administration	AdMA/Zonal Council

Dept.													
Management and Administration General Administration	Social Developm ent sub- committee meeting	AdM A	Four (4)	Four (4) no. meetings organize d							3,500. 00	Administration	AdMA/Zo nal Council
Management and Administration General Administration	Finance and Administra tion sub- committee meeting	AdM A	Four (4)	Four (4) no. meetings organize d							3,500. 00	Administration	AdMA/Zo nal Council
Management and Administration General Administration	ADHOC committee meetings	AdM A	Two (2)	Two (2) no. meetings organize d							2,500. 00	Administration	AdMA/Zo nal Council
Management and Administration General Administration	Constructi on of speed humps	AdM A	-	One 1 no.						10,000. 00		Administration	AdMA/Zo nal Council

Management and Administration General Administration	Imprest	AdMA	-	One (1) no.					7,200.00		Administration	AdMA/Zonal Council
Management and Administration General Administration	Unit Committee meetings	AdMA	-	Twelve (12) no.					16,200.00		Administration	AdMA/Zonal Council
Management and Administration General Administration	Provision of street lights	AdMA	-	Seventy-five (75) no.					37,500.00		Administration/Works	AdMA/Zonal Council
Management and Administration General Administration	Provision of community waste bins	AdMA	-	Nine(9) no.					90,000.00		Administration/Finance	AdMA/Zonal Council
Management and Administration General	Provision of water and	AdMA	-						150,000.00		Administration	AdMA/Zonal Council

Administration	facilitation of pipe borne water to homes												
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Annual Action Plan 2020

Adopted MDAs Goal(s):

<u>MDA</u> <u>Programmes and</u> <u>Sub-programmes</u>	<u>Activities</u> <u>(Operations)</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>Output</u> <u>Indicators</u>	<u>Quarterly</u> <u>Time schedule</u>				<u>Indicative Budget</u>			<u>Implementing Agencies</u>	
					<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	<u>Go</u> <u>G</u>	<u>IGF</u>	<u>Don</u> <u>or</u>	<u>Lead</u>	<u>Collaborating</u>
Management and Administration General Administration	Organise General Council Meetings	AdMA	Twelve (12)	Six (6) no.meetings Organized						38,500.00		Administration.	<u>Zonal</u> <u>Council/</u> <u>AdMA</u>
Management and Administration General Administration	Organize Stakeholder meetings	AdMA	-	Two(2) no. meetings organized						3,000.00		Administration	.Zonal Council/Ad MA

Management and Administration Finance	Travel and transport expenses	AdMA	-	Four (4) no.						8,000.00		Administration/Finance	.Zonal Council/AdMA
Management and Administration General Administration/Finance/Works Dept	Field trip (revenue mobilization)	AdMA	Four (4)	Four (4) no.						4,500.00		Administration/Finance/Works Dept	.Zonal Council/AdMA
Management and Administration General Administration	General cleaning	AdMA	Two (2)	Two(2) no.						4,500.00		NADMO	Zonal Council/AdMA
Management and Administration General Administration	Emergency services	AdMA	-	Efficient and effective sub-structure						2,000.00		Administyration	Zonal Council/AdMA

Management and Administration Finance	Bank charges	AdMA	Twenty four (24)	Twelve (12)						200.00		Finance	AdMA/Zonal Council
Management and Administration General Administration	Repairs and maintenance	AdMA	-	One (1)						4,500.00		Administration	AdMA/Zonal Council
Management and Administration General Administration and Finance	Public education and sensitization	AdMA	-	Two 2 no.						5,600.00		Administration/ Finance	AdMA/Zonal Council
Management and Administration General Administration	Commission	AdMA	Thirty six (36)	Twelve 12						8,800.00		Administration	AdMA/Zonal Council
Management and Administration General	Utilities	AdMA	One (1)	Four (4)						1,500.00		Administration	AdMA/Zonal Council

Administration													
Management and Administration General Administration	Imprest	AdMA	-	One (1) no.						8,400.00		Administration	AdMA/Zonal Council
Management and Administration General Administration	Social Development sub-committee meeting	AdMA	Four (4)	Four (4) no. meetings organized						4,000.00		Administration	AdMA/Zonal Council
Management and Administration General Administration	Finance and Administration sub-committee meeting	AdMA	Four (4)	Four (4) no. meetings organized						4,000.00		Administration	AdMA/Zonal Council

Management and Administration General Administration	ADHOC committee meetings	AdMA	Two (2)	Two (2) no. meetings organize d						3,000.0 0		Administration	AdMA/Zon al Council
Management and Administration General Administration	Constructi on of speed humps	AdMA	-	One 1 no.						12,000. 00		Administration	AdMA/Zon al Council
Management and Administration General Administration	Unit Committee meetings	AdMA	-	Twelve (12) no.						18,000. 00		Administration	AdMA/Zon al Council
Management and Administration General Administration	Grading and tarring of roads	AdMA								82,000. 00		Administration/Works	AdMA/Zon al Council
Management and Administration General Administration	Constructi on of drains	AdMA								60,000. 00		Administration/Works	AdMA/Zon al Council

Management and Administration General Administration	Skills Training (Employment)	AdMA	-							150,000.00		Administration	AdMA/Zonal Council
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Annual Action Plan 2021

Adopted MDAs Goal(s):

<u>MDA</u> <u>Programmes and Sub-programmes</u>	<u>Activities (Operations)</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>Output Indicators</u>	<u>Quarterly Time schedule</u>				<u>Indicative Budget</u>			<u>Implementing Agencies</u>	
					<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	<u>GoG</u>	<u>IGF</u>	<u>Donor</u>	<u>Lead</u>	<u>Collaborating</u>
Management and Administration General Administration	Organise General Council Meetings	AdMA	Twelve (12)	Four (4) no.meetings Organized						40,200.00		Administration.	<u>Zonal Council/AdMA</u>

Management and Administration General Administration	Organize Stakeholder meetings	AdMA	-	Two(2) no. meetings organized					3,500.00		Administration	.Zonal Council/AdMA
Management and Administration Finance	Travel and transport expenses	AdMA	-	Four (4) no.					10,000.00		Administration/Finance	.Zonal Council/AdMA
Management and Administration General Administration/Finance/Works Dept	Field trip (revenue mobilization)	AdMA	Four (4)	Four (4) no.					5,000.00		Administration/Finance/Works Dept	.Zonal Council/AdMA
Management and Administration General Administration	General cleaning	AdMA	Two (2)	Two (2) no.					5,000.00		NADMO	Zonal Council/AdMA

Management and Administration General Administration	Emergency services	AdMA	-	Efficient and effective sub-structure						2,500.00		Administration	Zonal Council/AdMA
Management and Administration Finance	Bank charges	AdMA	Twenty four (24)	Twelve (12)						250.00		Finance	AdMA/Zonal Council
Management and Administration General Administration	Repairs and maintenance	AdMA	-	One (1)						5,000.00		Administration	AdMA/Zonal Council
Management and Administration General Administration and Finance	Public education and sensitization	AdMA	-	Two 2 no.						6,000.00		Administration/Finance	AdMA/Zonal Council
Management and Administration General	Commission	AdMA	Thirty six (36)	Twelve 12						10,000.00		Administration	AdMA/Zonal Council

Administration													
Management and Administration General Administration	Utilities	AdMA	One (1)	Four (4)						2,000.00		Administration	AdMA/Zonal Council
Management and Administration General Administration	Social Development sub-committee meeting	AdMA	Four (4)	Four (4) no. meetings organized						4,500.00		Administration	AdMA/Zonal Council
Management and Administration General Administration	Finance and Administration sub-committee meeting	AdMA	Four (4)	Four (4) no. meetings organized						4,500.00		Administration	AdMA/Zonal Council

Management and Administration General Administration	ADHOC committee meetings	AdMA	Two (2)	Two (2) no. meetings organized						3,500.00		Administration	AdMA/Zonal Council
Management and Administration General Administration	Construction of speed humps	AdMA	-	One 1 no.						14,000.00		Administration	AdMA/Zonal Council
Management and Administration General Administration	Imprest	AdMA	-	One 1 no.						9,600.00		Administration	AdMA/Zonal Council
Management and Administration General Administration	Unit Committee meetings	AdMA	-	Twelve (12) no.						19,800.00		Administration	AdMA/Zonal Council
Management and Administration General Administration	Construction of clinic/hospital	AdMA	-							435,382.00		Administration/Works	AdMA/Zonal Council

Management and Administration General Administration	Constructi on of lorry park	AdMA	-							200,000 .00		Administration/Works	AdMA/Zon al Council
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CHAPTER SIX

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.1 Introduction

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) play a very important role in the implementation of Development Plans. The extent to which the Zonal Development Plan will achieve its set goals and objectives depends, to a very large extent, on a well-structured M&E framework that tracks the use of resources and ensures a high level of efficiency.

The purpose of the M&E plan is to serve as a check and guide in the implementation of the Zonal Development Plan by;

- Tracking the use of resources in order to ensure prudent management and accountability so as to sustain the interest of all stakeholders in the plan.
- Ensuring effective and efficient delivery of services to meet the intended needs of beneficiaries.
- Evaluating the level of progress made in implementing the Plan and its goals, objectives and targets.

6.1.1 M&E conditions and capacities

M&E assesses the capacity of the Municipal Assembly in terms of its ability to prepare and implement the Zonal Development Plan. It is one thing preparing a plan, and another implementing it. It requires a well-trained, equipped and motivated team to carry out all the activities in the plan. This section therefore examines the status, needs and M&E capacity of the Assembly.

The capacity of the Zonal Council and Assembly to prepare and manage the M&E arrangements has been assessed against conditions such as educational qualification of key staff, skills in preparing M&E plans, the database system of the Assembly, availability and access to funds for purposes of monitoring from the Assembly, as well as the equipments and facilities at the disposal of the staff to facilitate their operations.

Overall, the M&E condition of the Adentan Municipal Assembly is quite commendable. All members of the core staff are also very dynamic and hinges on teamwork and transparency for the overall success of the plan. This will help the Zonal council in its M&E activities.

6.1.2 Data Framework (Data collection, Collation, Analysis and Usage)

A very crucial exercise to undertake in order to assess whether stated targets are being achieved is data collection. It is the data collected from the field that will indicate the extent of progress made in implementing the Zonal Development Plan. Specific information that will be collected from the field includes project start-time and expected completion, contract sum of project and amount disbursed so far as well as the status of the project implementation.

The MPCU also recognizes the importance of data validation in the overall process of monitoring. It involves review of data collected with all stakeholders to ensure that the data collected is the right type and is devoid of errors. Fig 1 below provides a framework for data collection, data validation and collation.

Fig 6.1: Framework for Data Collection

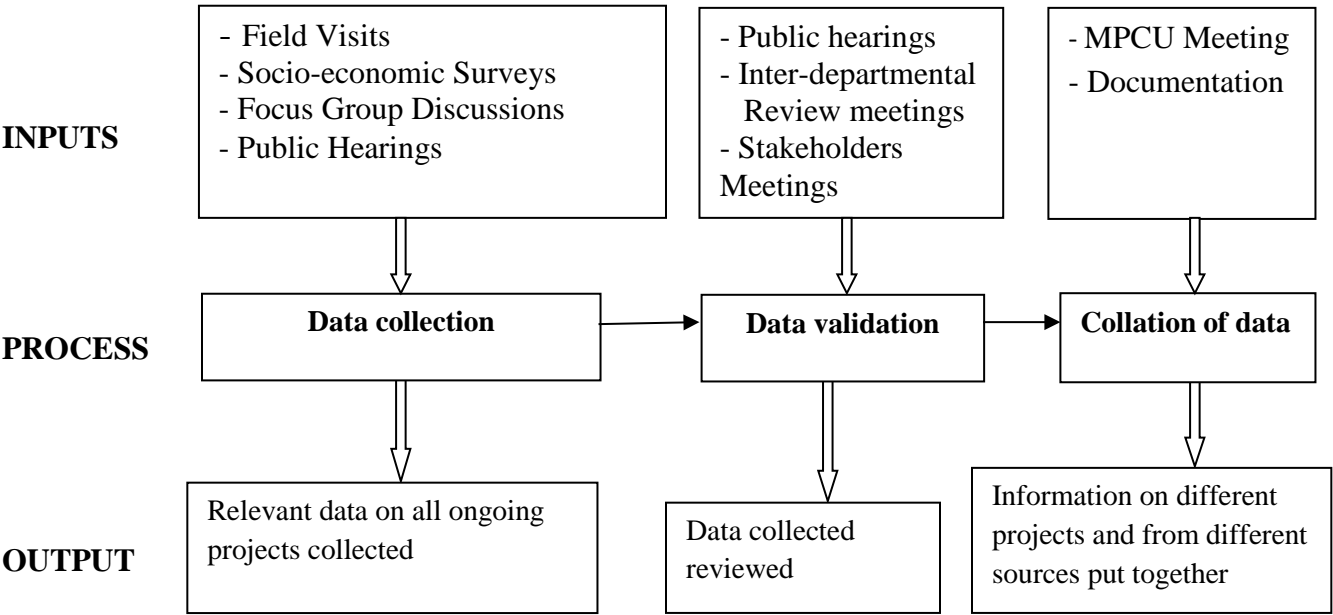


Figure one provides a framework that will guide the collection, validation and collation of data for purposes of monitoring the Adentan Municipal Medium Term Development Plan. It details out the activities/inputs that will go into the process and the expected output at the end of each process.

6.1.3 How and when to report on Findings

A well developed reporting system built into an M&E arrangement is very important in ensuring the overall success of the plan. The Adentan Municipal Assembly recognizes the importance of carrying all key observations and findings to the respective stakeholders and therefore documentation in this process is very crucial.

The Monitoring Team will document in a report format, all major findings and observations identified during routine monitoring activities. Quarterly reports will then be written to sum up the findings for each quarter. Also on an annual basis, Annual Progress Report (APR) comprising the activities of the Assembly and other key stakeholders throughout the year will be prepared and submitted to the appropriate institutions.

6.1.4 Which Evaluations will be done?

Evaluation and Monitoring share some similarities; they are entirely two different activities. They differ in terms of their scope and content. Evaluation is a more detailed or rigorous activity meant to assess the impacts of goals and objectives implemented. It looks at the social, economic and the environmental impacts of goals and objectives.

Mid-way through plan implementation, the monitoring team intends undertaking an evaluation exercise to assess the effects of the interventions implemented so far. Even though the plan period may not have to end, it is important to conduct a mid-term evaluation to assess whether impact indicators set for the mid-term have been achieved. This exercise will be undertaken in 2019. Some other activities to be undertaking include

- Review of all quarterly and Annual Progress Reports
- Focus group discussions with beneficiary communities
- Data collection on completed projects to assess their short-term effects on the local communities.

A final evaluation will be undertaken at the end of the plan period. This exercise will be undertaken in December 2021. The essence of this exercise will be to assess the overall impact of the Zonal Development Plan after its implementation. It will assess the performance of specific projects and their impacts in the projects areas.

6.1.5 Participatory M&E

Participatory M&E is a tool used to capture perceptions and assess whether interventions have met expectations, especially of the poor and vulnerable in society. It is broad-based and encourages the participation of the beneficiary communities and other stakeholders such as CBOs, NGOs, CSOs, beneficiary groups, Zonal Council members etc.

The Zonal Council with the support of the MPCU plans to adopt the following steps below to ensure a very successful Participatory M&E process.

- Identification, selection and training of local NGO's and CBO's. These are organizations that are already on the ground and understand the communities. Their identification and involvement in the entire process is therefore very important.
- Provision of the necessary logistics to facilitate the operations of the CBO's and NGO's. The MPCU believes that these organizations can only function properly when they are equipped and motivated enough.
- Educate the local communities in Participatory M&E methods. It is also important to explain to the local communities what their roles will be in the entire process. This training programme will be facilitated by the NGO's and CBO's and monitored by MPCU.
- The use of focus group discussions will create the avenue for data collection which will make it easier to measure poverty levels by interacting with the local people.

6.1 Communication Strategy

This section looks at the dissemination of the Zonal development plan (2018-2021) to the relevant stakeholders and decision makers. This is very important as knowing and sharing the contents with the key stakeholders—Traditional Authority, Opinion Leaders, Religious Leaders, Unit Committees and Civil Society—would ensure accountability and transparency. The tendency is that once accountability and transparency become the bedrock of governance. It would stimulate their support and commitment towards the implementation of the interventions contained in the Plan.

The dissemination strategies adopted by the Council includes all the outlined indications in the table shown below.

Table 6.1: Community Matrix

ACTIVITY	PURPOSE	AUDIENCE	METHOD/TOOL	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBILITY
Zonal Council Stakeholder meeting to conduct Needs	To collect needs and development issues of citizens	Assembly members ,Unit Committee Members NGO's and CSO's, Resident	Interaction between the People of the Zone and the MPO	June-July, 2017	Municipal Planning Officer

Assessment		Associations, Chiefs and Elders, Opinion leaders, Departmental Heads of the Decentralized Units of the Assembly and all other members of the municipality			
Announcement at. Town Hall Meetings& other stakeholder meeting	To inform all key stakeholders on the preparation of Plan to enable them make relevant inputs	Assembly members ,Unit Committee Members NGO's and CSO's, Resident Associations, Chiefs and Elders, Opinion leaders, Departmental Heads of the Decentralized Units of the Assembly and all other members of the municipality	Statements by presenters at these meetings	May-Dec,2017	Senior Development Planning Officer and Public Relations Officer
Posting information on notice Boards	To all Stakeholders and general public to solicit development issues/ needs assessment at the community level and also inform them of all development interventions	All stakeholders and General Public	Pasting needed information on the notice boards,	May-Dec,2017	Development Planning Officer and Estates Officer
ACTIVITY	PURPOSE	AUDIENCE	METHOD/TOOL	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBILITY
Organise Zonal Public Hearing	Present draft Zonal Development plan	Assembly members ,Unit Committee Members NGO's and CSO's, Resident Associations, Chiefs	Public Fora.	May-Dec 2017	Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit

	for final inputs	and Elders, Opinion leaders, Media, Departmental Heads of the Decentralized Units of the Assembly and all other members of the municipality			
Adoption of Plan by Zonal Council	To enable Zonal Council own the plan to guide development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zonal Council 	Zonal Council Meeting	Oct-Dec 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zonal Council Chairman • Zonal Council Secretary

