



COLLEGE OF LAW AND GOVERNANCE STUDIES

MASTER OF LAWS IN URBAN PROPERTY AND LAND LAW

**Structural Plan of Addis Ababa City: The Law and Practice in
Relation to Urban Green Space**

Roman Yemanebirhan

Id No. GSR/0557/12

Submitted to: Assoc. Prof. Mekete Bekele

Approval

We the undersigned, Members of the Board of Examiners of the final open defence by Roman Yemanebirhan, have read and evaluated this thesis entitled **Structural Plan of Addis Ababa City: The Law and Practice in Relation to Urban Green Space**. This is therefore to certify that the thesis has been accepted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of MASTER OF LAWS in Urban Property and Land Law.

By: Roman Yemanebirhan

Board of Examiners

Advisor

Name:Signature:Date:

Internal Examiner

Name:Signature:Date:

External Examiner:

Name:Signature:Date:

Chair Person:

Name:Signature:Date:

Graduate Office Director:

Name:Signature:Date:

Declaration

I, Roman Yemanebirhan, declare that this thesis entitled, “Structural Plan of Addis Ababa City: The Law and Practice in Relation to Urban Green Space” and the works presented in the thesis are my original work. I carried out this study independently with the guidance and support of my Research Advisor, Assoc. Prof. Mekete Bekele. I confirm that the accessed published data of others are clearly attributed in the thesis and the thesis has not been published or submitted to another examination board to obtain any other diploma or degree.

Acknowledgement

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to my supervisor, Associate Professor Mekete Bekele, for his invaluable scientific guidance, constructive criticism, and unwavering support throughout this thesis journey. His mentorship has been a cornerstone in making this work meaningful and successful.

I extend my heartfelt appreciation to Kiya Tsegaye (LLB, LLM,) for his insightful advice and constant encouragement during my fieldwork and the thesis writing process. His expertise and support were instrumental in overcoming challenges and achieving the goals of this research.

My sincere thanks also go to the key informant interviewees from various institutions in Addis Ababa, whose participation and insights enriched this study significantly. Their contributions were vital to the depth and relevance of this research.

Finally, I would like to express my profound gratitude to my family, colleagues, and friends for their unwavering support, encouragement, and understanding throughout my academic journey. Your belief in me has been my greatest motivation, and I am forever grateful for your presence in this endeavor.

Abstract

Urban green spaces play a vital role in achieving the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals, particularly in making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, and resilient. However, urban forestry and green spaces often receive limited attention in urban planning and administration.

The primary objective of the study is to analyze the planning, policy, laws, and implementation strategies for urban green spaces in Addis Ababa, as well as the obstacles faced in the implementation process. The research incorporates both primary and secondary data sources. Primary data were gathered through key informant interviews and field observations. Secondary data were obtained from Google Maps, satellite imagery, and a review of relevant literature, laws, policies, and Addis Ababa's structural plan.

Existing policies and proclamations must be reinforced with legislative regulations and comprehensive implementation frameworks to establish a foundation for actionable plans. Although stakeholders are engaged in similar green space development initiatives, they often operate within separate organizational structures. The city's structural plan incorporates several principles for green space development, yet challenges persist in execution. Key informants have identified weak communication, rapid population growth, urbanization, and inadequate planning as significant obstacles to implementing green space projects. However, opportunities exist, including political commitment, advancements in technology, and the potential of existing green spaces, which can be further leveraged.

Key Words: Structural Plan, Green Spaces, Proclamations, Green corridors, Parks.

Contents

Acknowledgement	4
Abstract.....	5
Acronyms.....	9
CHAPTER ONE	1
Introduction	1
1.1. Background	1
1.2. Objectives	2
1.3. Research Question	2
1.4. Literature Review	3
B. Urbanization and Green Space Degradation.....	3
C. Legal and Policy Frameworks.....	3
1.5. Methodology	5
1.6. Scope of the Paper	6
1.7. Significance of the Study:	7
1.8. Organization of the Paper	7
Chapter Two	8
Literature Review	8
2.1. Structural Plan	8
2.2 Green Space /Area	9
A. Street Greenspace.....	11
B. Special Public Greenspaces.....	11
C. Privately Run Public Greenspaces.....	11
D. Simple Private Greenspaces.....	11
E. Complex Private Greenspaces.....	12
F. Privately Owned Collective Greenspaces.....	12
2.3. Best Practices and Innovative Solutions for enhancing Green Space in Urban Area	12
A. Rooftop Gardens and Green Roofs.....	13
B. Urban Parks and Pocket Parks.....	14
C. Green Infrastructure.....	14
D. Community Involvement and Engagement.....	15
E. Public-Private Partnerships.....	16

2.4. Overview of Addis Ababa's Structural Plan Pertaining to Greenspace Area.....	17
CHAPTER THREE	18
Research Methodology	18
3.1 Study Area Description	18
3.1.1. Location	18
3.2. Vegetation and Green Areas in Addis Ababa.....	19
3.3. Design of the Research.....	21
3.4. Data Type and Sources	22
3.5. Data Collection Technique	22
3.6. Data Analysis.....	25
CHAPTER FOUR.....	26
4. Legal, Institutional Framework, and Initiatives Taken Related to Green Space in Addis Ababa City	26
4.1 Legislation, Policy Assessment and Structural Plan.....	26
A. Urban Planning Proclamation 574/2008	26
B. Environmental Protection Organs Establishment Proclamation No. 295/2002	28
C. Council of Ministers Regulation to Provide for the Establishment of the Ethiopian Environment and Forest Research Institute No. 327/2014	30
E. A proclamation No. 1263/2021, enacted to provide for the definitions of the power and duties of the executive organs of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.....	31
F. Ethiopian Environmental Policy of 1997.....	32
E. Structural Plan of Addis Ababa (2002-12) and (2017 – 2027, Page 1-317).....	33
F. Addis Ababa City Urban Beautification and Greenery Bureau's Directive No.1/2016	35
G. Ethiopia National Urban Green Infrastructure Standard of 2014	37
4.2. Institutional Framework Dedicated for Enhancement of Green Spaces and Their Respective Roles	38
4.3. Compliance and Enforcement Initiatives Related To Greenspaces Development in Addis Ababa and Existing Greenspaces	39
CHAPTER FIVE	42
5. Urban Greenspace Practices and Challenges on Implementation in Addis Ababa City.....	42
5.1. Urban Greenspace Practices in Addis Ababa	42
5.2. Challenges to Proper Implementation of Greenspaces Policies and Laws in Addis Ababa....	44
a. Social Challenges.....	44

b. Economic Challenges	45
c. Institutional Challenges	46
d. Political and Natural Challenges	47
5.3. Balancing Development and Green Space in Addis Ababa.....	48
CHAPTER SIX	52
6. Conclusion and Recommendation	52
6.1. Conclusion	52
6.2. Recommendations	53
Bibliography	55
Annex I	58
Annex II	59
ጠቅላላ ድንጋጌዎች	61

Acronyms

CRGE: Climate Resilient Green Economy

EEFRI: Ethiopian Environment and Forest Research Institute

EIA: Environmental Impact Assessment

EEP: Ethiopian Environmental Policy

GTPI: Growth Transformation Plan I

GTPII: Growth Transformation Plan II

PPP: Private Public Partnership

SIP: Suzhou Industrial Park

UK: United Kingdom

CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

1.1. Background

The city of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia's capital, stands at the nexus of rapid urbanization and population growth, placing immense pressure on its infrastructure and green spaces. Green spaces, comprising parks, gardens, forests, and other natural areas, play a pivotal role in fostering environmental sustainability, social cohesion, and public health within urban environments.

Against this backdrop, this research aims to undertake a comprehensive examination of Addis Ababa's structural plan concerning green spaces, focusing on the interplay between existing laws and regulations, their implementation, and potential avenues for enhancement. By delving into the complexities of green space management and conservation in Addis Ababa, this study seeks to answer the critical challenges and opportunities, paving the way for evidence-based policy interventions and sustainable urban development strategies.¹(Haaland & van den Bosch, 2015, p.760-771).

As urban centers like Addis Ababa grapple with escalating urbanization rates and burgeoning populations, the preservation and augmentation of green spaces emerge as imperative endeavors. Not only do green spaces serve as vital reservoirs of biodiversity and ecosystems services, but they also serve as essential havens for recreation, relaxation, and cultural activities for residents.

This research undertakes a thorough investigation of Addis Ababa's structural plan for green spaces, aiming to clarify the complex dynamics that influence urban landscape management in the city. The study seeks to identify opportunities for policy initiatives that promote evidence-based decision-making and transformative actions, with the goal of protecting green spaces and improving urban livability in Addis Ababa and beyond.²(Bush, J., Ashley, G., Foster, B., & Hall, G. 2021, p.20-31).

¹Haaland, C., & van Den Bosch, C. K. (2015). Challenges and strategies for urban green-space planning in cities undergoing densification: A review. *Urban forestry & urban greening*, 14(4), 760-771

²Bush, J., Ashley, G., Foster, B., & Hall, G. (2021). Integrating green infrastructure into urban planning: Developing Melbourne's green factor tool. *Urban Planning*, 6(1), 20-31.

1.2. Objectives

A. General Objectives

The general objectives of this thesis is to analyze and evaluate the existing structural plan of Addis Ababa City with a specific focus on its provisions, regulations, and implementation related to urban green spaces.

B. Specific Objectives

This paper also aims to achieve the following specific objectives:

- To analyze the current structural plan of Addis Ababa concerning green spaces.
- To assess the legal frameworks governing green space management and conservation in Addis Ababa.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of implementation practices related to green space development and maintenance.
- To identify challenges and barriers hindering the enhancement of green spaces in Addis Ababa.
- To propose recommendations for improving the structural plan, legal frameworks, and implementation practices to promote green space sustainability in the city.
- Identification of key challenges and opportunities in the structural plan of Addis Ababa regarding green space.
- Insights into the strengths and weaknesses of existing legal frameworks and implementation practices.
- Recommendations for policy reforms, institutional strengthening, and community engagement strategies to enhance green space sustainability in Addis Ababa.

1.3. Research Question

1. Which organizations are involved, and what is the structure of the organogram for the design and execution of green spaces?
2. What are the policies pertaining to urban greenspace, and to what extent is the green pace plan and policy being carried out in Addis Ababa?

3. Which urban green space planning concepts are considered and included in the Addis Ababa masterplan, and how much do these ideas show up in the actual execution of the plan?
4. What hurdles must be overcome to implement greenspace, and what prospects exist for the future that will support the growth of the city's green space?

1.4. Literature Review

The literature review will delve into a wide range of studies, policies, and documents related to urban planning, green space management, and sustainable development in Addis Ababa. It will also explore international best practices and comparative case studies to provide insights into effective approaches for integrating green spaces into urban planning frameworks.³

A. Urban Green Space Benefits

Numerous studies highlight the multifaceted benefits of urban green spaces, including their role in improving air quality, mitigating urban heat island effects, enhancing biodiversity, promoting physical and mental well-being, and fostering social cohesion. Research indicates that access to green spaces is associated with reduced stress levels, increased physical activity, and improved overall quality of life for urban residents.⁴

B. Urbanization and Green Space Degradation

Rapid urbanization and population growth in cities like Addis Ababa have led to the encroachment and degradation of green spaces. Studies document the loss of natural habitats, fragmentation of ecosystems, and declining biodiversity due to urban expansion and infrastructure development. There is a growing recognition of the need to preserve and enhance green spaces as essential components of sustainable urban development.⁵

C. Legal and Policy Frameworks

Analysis of legal and policy frameworks governing green space management in Addis Ababa reveals a complex landscape characterized by overlapping mandates, unclear jurisdictional boundaries, and inadequate enforcement mechanisms. While national laws

³ Eshetu, S. B., Yeshitela, K., & Sieber, S. (2021). Urban green space planning, policy implementation, and challenges: The case of Addis Ababa. *Sustainability*, 13(20), 11344.

⁴ Zhang, F., & Qian, H. (2024). A comprehensive review of the environmental benefits of urban green spaces. *Environmental Research*, 118837.

⁵ Assaye, R., Suryabhagavan, K. V., Balakrishnan, M., & Hameed, S. (2017). Geo-spatial approach for urban green space and environmental quality assessment: a case study in Addis Ababa City. *Journal of Geographic Information System*, 9(2), 191-206.

and municipal regulations provide some protection for green spaces, implementation gaps, institutional challenges, and competing interests often undermine conservation efforts.⁶

D. Community Engagement and Participation

Research underscores the importance of community engagement and participation in green space planning and management. Case studies demonstrate how grassroots initiatives, participatory approaches, and collaborative governance models can empower local communities, build social capital, and enhance the stewardship of green spaces. However, challenges such as unequal access, power imbalances, and conflicting priorities need to be addressed to ensure inclusive decision-making processes.⁷

E. Best Practices and Innovative Solutions

International best practices offer valuable lessons and innovative solutions for enhancing green spaces in urban environments. Examples include green infrastructure projects, urban forestry programs, green roof initiatives, and sustainable landscaping techniques. Comparative case studies from cities around the world showcase successful strategies for integrating green spaces into urban planning frameworks, leveraging public-private partnerships, and fostering community-led conservation efforts.⁸

F. Policy Recommendations and Future Directions:

Drawing on insights from the literature, this section will propose policy recommendations and future directions for enhancing green space sustainability in Addis Ababa. These recommendations may include strengthening legal frameworks, improving institutional coordination, enhancing public awareness and education, promoting participatory planning processes, incentivizing green infrastructure investments, and fostering multi-stakeholder collaborations. By synthesizing and critically evaluating existing research, policies, and practices, the literature review will provide a solid foundation for

⁶ Lidmo, J., Bogason, Á., & Turunen, E. (2020). The legal framework and national policies for urban greenery and green values in urban areas. A study of legislation and policy documents in the five Nordic countries and two European outlooks. Nordregio Report, 3.

⁷ Adjei Mensah, C., Andres, L., Baidoo, P., Eshun, J. K., & Antwi, K. B. (2017, June). Community participation in urban planning: the case of managing green spaces in Kumasi, Ghana. In *Urban Forum* (Vol. 28, pp. 125-141). Springer Netherlands.

⁸ Buizer, I. M., Elands, B. H., Mattijssen, T. J. M., Jagt, A. P. N., Ambrose, B., Gerohazi, E., & Santos, E. (2015). The governance of urban green spaces in selected EU-cities: policies, practices, actors, topics (No. D6. 1 EU FP7). EU.

understanding the structural plan of Addis Ababa concerning green spaces and identifying key areas for further investigation and intervention.

1.5. Methodology

- **Data Collection:**

The research will utilize a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative and qualitative techniques to gather comprehensive data. Quantitative data will be collected through surveys and spatial analysis to assess the availability, distribution, and accessibility of green spaces within Addis Ababa. Spatial analysis will involve Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to map green spaces, analyze their spatial distribution, and calculate metrics such as green space per capita and proximity to residential areas.

- Qualitative data will be gathered through semi-structured interviews, focus group discussions, and document analysis. Key stakeholders including representatives from the Addis Ababa City Administration, Ministry of Urban Development and Construction, Environmental Protection Authority, Addis Ababa Parks and Recreation Bureau, NGOs, civil society organizations, and community leaders will be interviewed to gain insights into their perspectives, experiences, and challenges related to green space planning, management, and conservation. Document analysis will involve reviewing relevant policies, regulations, plans, and reports to understand the legal and institutional frameworks governing green space management.

- **Sample Selection:**

A purposive sampling strategy will be employed to select participants who have expertise, experience, or a vested interest in green space planning and management. This will include urban planners, policymakers, environmentalists, community representatives, and residents from different socio-economic backgrounds and geographic locations within Addis Ababa. The sample size will be determined based on the principle of saturation, where data collection continues until no new information or themes emerge.

- **Data Analysis:**

Collected data will be analyzed using a combination of quantitative and qualitative analysis techniques. Quantitative data from surveys and spatial analysis will be analyzed using statistical software to calculate descriptive statistics, correlation coefficients, and

spatial indices. Qualitative data from interviews, focus group discussions, and document analysis will be analyzed thematically to identify patterns, themes, and relationships. Triangulation will be used to cross-validate findings from different data sources and methods. The integration of quantitative and qualitative findings will provide a comprehensive understanding of the structural plan of Addis Ababa concerning green spaces, legal frameworks, implementation practices, challenges, and opportunities.

- **Key Performance Indicators (KPIs):**

- Percentage of green space coverage per capita.
- Compliance with zoning regulations and land use plans regarding green space allocation.
- Number of policies and regulations governing green space management and conservation.
- Implementation effectiveness of green space development projects.
- Stakeholder satisfaction and participation levels in green space planning and management.
- Biodiversity indices and ecological health indicators of green spaces.
- Economic benefits derived from green space investments (e.g., tourism revenue, property values)

1.6. Scope of the Paper

The research will develop a comprehensive framework for analyzing the structural plan of Addis Ababa city in relation to green space. This framework will encompass the following dimensions:

- A. **Urban Planning:** Assessment of zoning regulations, land use plans, and spatial strategies for integrating green spaces into the urban landscape.
- B. **Legal Frameworks:** Evaluation of existing laws, policies, and regulations governing green space conservation, land tenure, and property rights.
- C. **Implementation Practices:** Examination of the institutional arrangements, capacity-building efforts, and stakeholder engagement mechanisms for green space development and maintenance.
- D. **Environmental Impact:** Analysis of the ecological significance, biodiversity, and ecosystem services provided by green spaces in Addis Ababa.

1. **Concerned Stakeholders:**

- Addis Ababa City Administration: Responsible for urban planning, policy formulation, and implementation.
- Ministry of Urban Development and Construction: Oversees national urban development strategies and policies.
- Environmental Protection Authority: Responsible for environmental conservation and management.
- Addis Ababa Parks and Recreation Bureau: Manages public parks and green spaces within the city.
- NGOs and Civil Society Organizations: Engaged in advocacy, community mobilization, and environmental conservation efforts.
- Community Representatives and Residents: Users and beneficiaries of green spaces, whose input is vital for effective planning and management.

1.7. Significance of the Study:

The study's findings will contribute to the body of knowledge on urban green space management, providing valuable insights for policymakers, urban planners, researchers, and practitioners. By addressing the gaps in the current structural plan and legal frameworks, the research aims to support sustainable urban development and improve the quality of life for residents in Addis Ababa.

1.8. Organization of the Paper

The background information and introduction to Addis Ababa's and urban green spaces generally are given in the first chapter of this study. The problem statement of the study is expanded, based on the introduction leading statements, which leads to the research goals. The latter portion of chapter one discusses the study's scope and importance. The literature review that covers the types, purposes, and fundamental concept of urban green spaces is discussed in the second chapter. This chapter presents policies and regulations with a respected governance structure in general and Addis Ababa's instance in particular.

The study methodology was discussed in the third chapter, which also included an explanation of the data type, data gathering method, and data analysis. The study's findings are given in the fourth chapter. The results are shown below in the order that they appear in the study's aim and research question sections. The outcome is discussed together with other results from the

literature in the fifth chapter. In the last chapter, chapter six, the study's conclusion is provided, along with recommendations for additional research subjects and findings that relevant institutions and policy makers should consider while planning and implementing Addis Ababa's urban green space growth.

Chapter Two

Literature Review

2.1. Structural Plan

Structure Plan is a legally binding technical, institutional, and regulatory framework that directs city's and its environs' long-term social, economic, environmental, and geographical development. Structure Plan is backed by regulations that protect its execution and location-specific standards that direct future design and implementation.⁹The phrase "city structure" refers to the arrangement of key elements that constitute a city's structural framework and operate as its main thoroughfares, green spaces, and transportation hubs. They are important structural components that affect both people's mobility and spatial expansion.¹⁰

There are ample driving factors for formation of structural plan, notable, for urban structural Plan. Among others, historical factors, such as: the age and origin of a urbans, cultural influences including traditions, values, and architectural styles, physical Geography, transportation and infrastructure networks, social factors, and Planning and Zoning Policies are factors influencing shape of structural formation.¹¹ Empirical evidence indicates that structural formation is an ongoing process, with novel urban (economic, social, and political) factors impacting the development of structural plan. Lately, Environment has received more focus of structural

⁹ Addis Ababa City Structure Plan , DRAFT FINAL SUMMARY REPORT

¹⁰ Robson, B.T., 1969. Urban analysis: a study of city structure with special reference to Sunderland (No. 1). CUP Archive.

¹¹ Salvati, L., Ferrara, A. and Chelli, F., 2018. Long-term growth and metropolitan spatial structures: An analysis of factors influencing urban patch size under different economic cycles. *Geografisk Tidsskrift-Danish Journal of Geography*, 118(1), pp.56-71.

formation and is seen to be a crucial component of structural plan with attention to detail given to Green Spaces Area.¹²

Structural Plan strives for proper and efficient land use. Structural plans serve as essential for optimal land use in that they encourage effective land use, assist sustainable development, direct the planning of infrastructure, tackle social justice, and stimulate economic growth. It offers a planned framework for urban growth, guaranteeing inclusive, orderly, and ecologically responsible communities.¹³ By allocating certain areas for various land uses, such as residential, commercial, industrial, recreational, and green spaces, structural plans aid in the efficiency of land uses. Urban structural plans play a role steer clear of haphazard growth or development, drop land waste, and encourage effective land use patterns by defining optimum sites for each land use category.¹⁴ By including the concepts of sustainable development, resilience, and environmental conservation, Structural Plan can promote sustainable development. Proper land use planning through structural plans can support economic development by designating areas for commercial and industrial activities.

2.2 Green Space /Area

There is currently no universally accepted definition of urban green spaces, despite decades of debate about what constitutes green space. Most industrialized nations define urban green areas differently.¹⁵

Urban green spaces can be defined as vegetated areas which are found in urban environments and named as semi natural areas in a city. These areas can be covered with natural or man-made vegetation but are present in built-up areas.¹⁶ In addition to formal and informal green spaces, "open spaces" with the ability to serve ecological purposes are often referred to as "urban green spaces" (such sports clubs, playing fields, open barren land, etc).¹⁷ In certain instances, green

¹²Ibid 13.

¹³ Lourenço, I.B., Guimarães, L.F., Alves, M.B. and Miguez, M.G., 2020. Land as a sustainable resource in city planning: The use of open spaces and drainage systems to structure environmental and urban needs. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 276, p.123096.

¹⁴ Stein, L., 2017. Comparative urban land use planning: Best practice. Sydney University Press.

¹⁵ Taylor, L. and Hochuli, D.F., 2017. Defining greenspace: Multiple uses across multiple disciplines. *Landscape and urban planning*, 158, pp.25-38.

¹⁶ Li, L. and Pussella, P.G.R.N.I., 2017. Is Colombo city, Sri Lanka secured for urban green space standards?. *Applied Ecology & Environmental Research*, 15(3).

¹⁷ Qureshi, S., Breuste, J.H. and Lindley, S.J., 2010. Green space functionality along an urban gradient in Karachi, Pakistan: a socio-ecological study. *Human Ecology*, 38, pp.283-294.

space has taken on an aesthetic purpose beautifying urban green space and occasionally it has taken on a recreational role.

Cities are being developed that deal with a variety of issues because of the recent increase in urbanization. To maintain and balance the urban environment and control air pollution, urban green space is essential. In addition to its ecological advantages and favorable impact on human health, green spaces serve to link disparate portions of metropolitan environments.

Despite high recognition of public and private classification of urban greenspace, some authors have find this very challenging due to boundaries of these two spheres are shifting and permeable. Many factors may be used to create this line between the public and private spheres, including usage, access, administration, ownership, appearance, and morphology, to name a few.¹⁸ Property is one of the most important of them as it establishes the origin, the character, and the rights of control over who can enter an area. The power to decide who may and cannot enter a space as well as what can and cannot be done there is the core of property. Many authors shared same understating that due to intricacies revolve around property ownership, the public-private dichotomy is insufficient to fully capture the range of spaces seen in contemporary urban environments, as well as the many accessibility modalities that distinguish them.

Against these backdrops, recently scholars have been trying hard to reshape public-private dichotomy in a workable manner. They propose segmenting the public-private dichotomy into six property regimes, each of which accounts for the unique way that the place is managed and controlled.¹⁹ Three of these property regimes refer to public property, and three to private property. Together, these categories compose a general typology of spaces in light of which the urban spaces most common in Western countries can be read and classified.²⁰ For convenience types of urban greenspaces according to suggested mechanisms are separately listed and discussed.

¹⁸Carmona, M., 2010. Contemporary public space, part two: Classification. *Journal of urban design*, 15(2), pp.157-173.

¹⁹Moroni, S. and Chiodelli, F., 2014. Public spaces, private spaces, and the right to the city. *International Journal of E-Planning Research (IJEPR)*, 3(1), pp.51-65.

²⁰Barchetta, L. and Chiodelli, F., 2015. The variety of urban green spaces and their diverse accessibility. Gran Sasso Science Institute.

A. Street Greenspace

This is known as, “*stricto sensu*” public green spaces and are areas that are owned by the government and meant for public use; they are mostly associated with connection features. Take streets or public spaces as examples. These kinds of places often have limited fruition limitations, with the sole goal being to maintain the public nature of the area in issue.²¹ Street trees create a microclimate and shade that lowers the energy used by nearby buildings' air conditioning systems, which in turn lowers the price of air conditioning in households, particularly those on lower levels. Urban areas that are rapidly growing benefit greatly from street trees, which also preserve nearby watersheds, enhance storm water management, lower air pollution, and enhance visual appeal.

B. Special Public Greenspaces

This is public greenspaces designated for a certain (public) purpose.²² Take a school or a house of worship, for example. Compared to the preceding category, these locations have additional limitations on the fruition, which are primarily related to the purpose given to the area in question. This relates to access as well because, typically, only particular groups of individuals are allowed entry inside schools, such as instructors and pupils.

C. Privately Run Public Greenspaces

Thirdly, public areas that are temporarily administered (on a leasehold basis) by a private business, even if they are owned by a public subject.²³ Think about beach resorts, for example, where a private management leases a publicly owned beach. Like the preceding instance, limits are related to the particular task carried out, although access is occasionally more restricted due to the private administration of the space: for example, entry to the beach resort is subject to payment of an admission charge.

D. Simple Private Greenspaces

Simple private spaces are, mainly for individual use. The paradigmatic case is a private residential flat. In this case, many restrictions (almost every restriction) can be applied by the owner on access to the Greenspace.

²¹ Ibid,

²² Ibid,

²³ Ibid,

E. Complex Private Greenspaces

Second, intricate private areas, are those areas which belong to a particular community. Think of a sports club where entry is only permitted to club members and is governed by private regulations.²⁴ Homeowners associations, like the previously stated cohousing complexes, provide a comparable situation.

F. Privately Owned Collective Greenspaces

These are private spaces which are open to 'public' fruition. This is the case of a restaurant, or a theme park, for instance. The owner of such a place can enforce various rules limiting access to the space. Most of them relate to the activity carried out in space; in several cases, there is also a charge for the service offered. Note that, despite these rules, in practice the majority of privately owned collective spaces are 'open access' places which apply no explicit restrictions on access by specific groups. In fact, given their commercial purpose, they try to attract as many people as possible.

2.3. Best Practices and Innovative Solutions for enhancing Green Space in Urban Area

In broader networks of ecological reserves, urban green areas function as small-scale nodes that sustain and offer important ecosystem services including pollination, water retention and infiltration, and sustainable food production. Many social and ecological elements work together in an urban mosaic to organize and manage land in a way that either maintains or improves the flow of ecosystem services connected to green areas. Urban green spaces, such as vacant lots, are being repurposed for a variety of purposes. These include reducing the effects of urban heat islands, capturing urban runoff that lessens the strain on aging wastewater systems and other civic infrastructure, and providing habitat for biodiversity, including arthropods that pollinate other green areas.

Among the multiple significances of green spaces, enhancing the natural beauty of cities and improving the health and well-being of residents are major ones. In addition, increasing biodiversity in urban areas can reduce smog and air pollution, retain rainwater, and trap CO₂. In enhancing greenspaces, countries adopt a variety of practices and innovative solutions, such as, Rooftop Gardens and Green Roofs, Urban Parks and Pocket Parks, Green Infrastructure,

²⁴ Ibid,

Community Involvement and Engagement, and Public-Private Partnerships. These mentioned best practices and innovative solutions towards enhancing greenspaces are discussed thoroughly and separately for conveniences.

A. Rooftop Gardens and Green Roofs

The phrases "green roof" and "rooftop garden" refer to vegetated areas made on building rooftops. These are components of green areas that support environmental sustainability and urban greening. A garden or green area that is purposefully planned and maintained on a building's roof is referred to as a rooftop garden. It entails applying a variety of methods to build a visually beautiful and useful garden atop a building. Small, ornamental plants to bigger, more expansive gardens with trees, bushes, and even food beds are all possible in rooftop gardens.²⁵

However, a green roof often referred to as a living roof or a vegetated roof is when a layer of plants and growth media is placed directly on a building's roof surface. Depending on the sorts of plants utilized and the depth of the growth material, green roofs can be either vast or intense. Usually shallow, extensive green roofs are home to low-maintenance, drought-tolerant plants like grasses and sedums.²⁶

Germany, Switzerland, Singapore, and France are among countries that have made significant progress in the implementation and success of rooftop gardens and green roofs. Germany is a leader in green roof technology and has a long history of installing green roofs; the country has also introduced policies and incentives, such as tax benefits and subsidies, to encourage the adoption of green roofs. The city of Stuttgart has been especially proactive in promoting green roofs, with estimates placing its roof count at 25%.²⁷ Another nation that has adopted green roofs is Switzerland. For instance, the city of Basel has set a goal to green 20% of its roof area and has made considerable efforts to encourage green roofs. For building owners who are interested in adding green roofs, the city offers financial incentives as well as technical help.²⁸ Green roofs are only one example of the creative methods for urban greening that Singapore is renowned for. The nation has put in place a comprehensive plan to build a "City in a Garden," one that involves

²⁵ Liu, K.K.Y., 2002. Energy efficiency and environmental benefits of rooftop gardens. *Construction Canada*, 44(2), p.17.

²⁶ Vijayaraghavan, K., 2016. Green roofs: A critical review on the role of components, benefits, limitations and trends. *Renewable and sustainable energy reviews*, 57, pp.740-752.

²⁷ Herman, R., 2003. Green roofs in Germany: yesterday, today and tomorrow.

²⁸ Brenneisen, S., 2006. Space for urban wildlife: designing green roofs as habitats in Switzerland. *Urban habitats*, 4.

installing a lot of green roofs. Singapore has emerged as a global leader in rooftop and vertical greening because to the government's incentives and regulations encouraging the installation of green roofs.²⁹

B. Urban Parks and Pocket Parks

Urban and Pocket Parks are types of greenspaces found in urban areas that serve as recreational and community gathering spaces.

There are notable distinctions in their size and design, even though they both provide green space for communal and recreational uses. Urban parks, often referred to as city parks or municipal parks are usually bigger green areas created for leisure and public use. These parks can range in size from a few acres to large expanses spanning several hectares, and they are frequently found in central locations. Urban parks are made to support a range of activities, including sports, concerts, strolling, running, and picnics. In addition to playgrounds, sports fields, walking trails, benches, and occasionally even ponds, fountains, and botanical gardens, they frequently have other facilities.³⁰ Retiro Park in Madrid, Hyde Park in London, and Central Park in New York City are a few examples of famous urban parks.

C. Green Infrastructure

The network of natural and semi-natural features that enhances the urban or suburban landscape and offers several advantages to both the environment and the community is referred to as "green infrastructure." To solve different environmental, social, and economic concerns, it entails deliberately planning, developing, and maintaining natural systems, such as parks, open spaces, urban forests, wetlands, green roofs, green walls, and street trees.³¹

Among other notable countries, United States of America and Australia have significantly benefited from Greenspace infrastructure. To improve urban surroundings, several American communities have adopted green infrastructure. To manage storm water and enhance water quality, for instance, New York City has put into practice the "Green Infrastructure Plan," which

²⁹Wong, N.H., Tay, S.F., Wong, R., Ong, C.L. and Sia, A., 2003. Life cycle cost analysis of rooftop gardens in Singapore. *Building and environment*, 38(3), pp.499-509.

³⁰ Nordh, H. and Østby, K., 2013. Pocket parks for people—A study of park design and use. *Urban forestry & urban greening*, 12(1), pp.12-17.

³¹Cameron, R.W., Blanuša, T., Taylor, J.E., Salisbury, A., Halstead, A.J., Henricot, B. and Thompson, K., 2012. The domestic garden—Its contribution to urban green infrastructure. *Urban forestry & urban greening*, 11(2), pp.129-137.

makes use of natural systems like bios wales, green roofs, and permeable pavements. The city has also made investments in the creation of urban parks and green spaces, which have many positive social and environmental effects. Examples of these include Manhattan's High Line and the restoration of waterfront neighborhoods.³²Green infrastructure has been extensively advocated in Australia to solve environmental issues such urban heat, water shortages, and habitat loss. Cities such as Melbourne have put plans into place to cover more ground with trees, provide green spaces for corridors, and integrate green walls and roofs into their overall urban design. Australia's efforts to create green infrastructure also improve the quality of life and livability of its cities.³³

D. Community Involvement and Engagement

Community involvement and engagement play a crucial role in enhancing urban greenspaces. When community members actively participate in the planning, development, and maintenance of these spaces, they become more vibrant, inclusive, and sustainable. Involving local communities in the planning, design, and maintenance of green spaces highly encourages enhancement of urban greenhouses and it is also can be seen considered as effective innovative and best practices countries exercising. Encourage community-led initiatives, such as community gardens, tree planting programs, and neighborhood cleanup projects.³⁴Promote educational programs and events to raise awareness about the importance of green spaces and environmental stewardship.

Community gardens are a great way to get people involved in gardening, food production, and environmental education inside urban greenspaces. Urban greenspaces can benefit from incorporating art and culture to build a feeling of place and encourage community involvement. Install artwork in public spaces, plan performances, or hold cultural gatherings to promote community engagement and diversity celebration.³⁵

³²Young, R.F. and McPherson, E.G., 2013. Governing metropolitan green infrastructure in the United States. *Landscape and urban planning*, 109(1), pp.67-75.

³³ Lin, B.B., Meyers, J.A. and Barnett, G.B., 2019. Establishing priorities for urban green infrastructure research in Australia. *Urban policy and research*, 37(1), pp.30-44.

³⁴ Hassen, N. and Kaufman, P., 2016. Examining the role of urban street design in enhancing community engagement: A literature review. *Health & place*, 41, pp.119-132.

³⁵ Ibid,

Canada and Brazil have demonstrated the positive impact of community involvement and engagement in enhancing urban greenspaces. In Brazil, derelict urban areas have been turned into green spaces thanks in large part to citizen engagement. Participatory budgeting has been used in cities such as São Paulo, where citizens can choose to donate money for park construction and rehabilitation initiatives. Urban greenspaces in Canadian cities like Toronto and Vancouver have been actively enhanced by community involvement. Underutilized areas have been transformed into vibrant parks and gardens thanks in large part to community-led projects, volunteer programs, and alliances with nearby groups³⁶

E. Public-Private Partnerships

Public-private partnerships (PPPs), which combine the assets and capabilities of both sectors, may play a significant role in improving urban greenspaces.³⁷ PPPs have the potential to combine the community-focused approach and regulatory authority of the public sector with the experience, capital, and inventiveness of the private sector.

Significant financial resources for the creation and upkeep of urban greenspaces might come from the private sector. Direct investment, sponsorship, grants, and in-kind donations are a few examples of this. Urban greenspaces can benefit from the creative design methods and new views that the private sector can provide. Public agencies can work with landscape architects, urban planners, and developers to design and build sustainable parks, gardens, and leisure spaces. The construction and project management experience of the private sector can contribute to the timely and effective execution of projects.³⁸ PPPs may guarantee continuous upkeep and administration of city green areas. It is possible for the private sector to handle duties including programming, security, garbage disposal, and landscaping. In addition to keeping the green areas available to the community and well-maintained, this lessens the workload for governmental authorities.

The UK has witnessed successful PPPs in enhancing urban greenspaces. The Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park in London, developed for the 2012 Summer Olympics, is an example of a successful partnership between public agencies, private developers, and community

³⁶ Ibid,

³⁷ Stan, M.I., 2014. Public-Private Partnership-a solution for sustainable urban development of cities. *Curentul Juridic*, (1), pp.139-147.

³⁸ Ibid.

organizations. The park now serves as a recreational and cultural hub, blending ecological considerations with sports and leisure facilities. China has also implemented PPPs to enhance its urban greenspaces in rapidly growing cities.³⁹ The Suzhou Industrial Park (SIP) in Suzhou is a successful example of a collaborative effort between the government and private developers. The SIP has incorporated extensive green spaces, water features, and ecological elements, making it an attractive place to live, work, and visit.

2.4. Overview of Addis Ababa's Structural Plan Pertaining to Greenspace Area

Addis Ababa, the capital city of Ethiopia, has recognized the importance of greenspaces in enhancing the urban environment and the quality of life for its residents. The city has started a number of programs and initiatives to support the growth and maintenance of green spaces. The Addis Ababa City structural and master Plan is one important document that describes Addis Ababa's structural layout.

The Addis Ababa City Structural and Master Plan, which is set to govern the city's development until 2030, provides a definitive framework for sustainable and organized growth. While the plan addresses various aspects of urban development, it also emphasizes the importance of green spaces and open areas. The master plan specifically notes that to improve the urban microclimate, offer recreational possibilities, and make the city more livable overall, parks, gardens, and open spaces must be created and preserved. To make green areas accessible to citizens and promote a more sustainable and healthier environment, it stresses their integration into the urban fabric.

In the Structural plan, specific areas are designated as green areas, open spaces, and parks. These spaces are meant to offer chances for sports, cultural events, and leisure pursuits. The plan also promotes the creation of green spaces, urban woods, and community gardens as ways to lessen the effects of urbanization, enhance biodiversity, and improve air quality. It recognizes the ecological value of these natural elements and aims to protect and restore them where possible.

³⁹ Hiemstra, J.A. and Spijker, J.H., 2017. The Green Agenda; a public private partnership approach to the realisation of ecosystem services (ESS) by urban green infrastructure. In Book of abstract: Green Infrastructure: Nature Based Solutions for Sustainable and Resilient Cities (pp. 188-188).

CHAPTER THREE

Research Methodology

3.1 Study Area Description

3.1.1. Location

Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia, is located in the center of the country, between 8o 45' North and 9o 49' South. The tallest peak of Entoto is 3200 meters above sea level (m.a.s.l.), whereas the lower southern portion of the Akaki plains is 2200 meters above sea level. According to the 2007 census, there are 3,384,569 people living in the city.⁴⁰ The city's expected population in 2019 was 7.8236 million. The population density is calculated as 5,165 people per square kilometer available. The following figure 1 locates the capital city of Ethiopia, Addis Ababa.

Historically, Addis Ababa was adorned with indigenous flora from Afro-montane forests and woods. At almost 3000 meters above sea level, the natural forest was dominated by indigenous tree species such as *Juniperus procera*, *Olea europaea* subsp *cuspidata*, *Podocarpus falcatus*, *Hygnia abyssinica*, and *Erica arborea*. In the early 1900s, the city's population and expansion led to the removal of woody vegetation.⁴¹

⁴⁰https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Addis_Ababa accessed on April 29, 2024

⁴¹Kahsay, T. Urban Environment and Ecosystem Services of Addis Ababa: Implications for Urban Greenspace Planning. Ph.D. Dissertation, Addis Ababa University, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 2016.

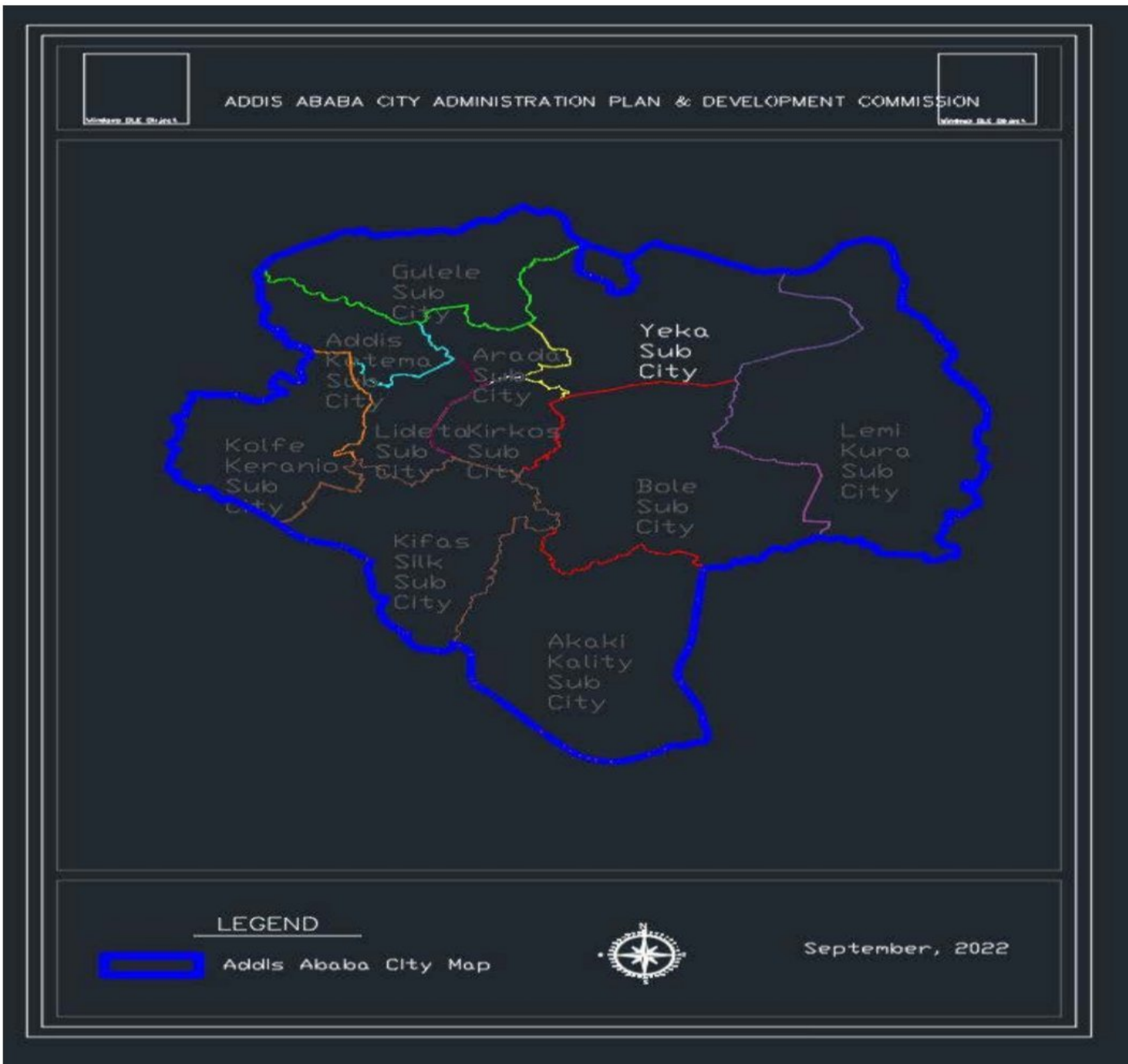


Figure 1: Addis Ababa City Map (Source: Addis Ababa City Administration Plan & Development Commission)

3.2. Vegetation and Green Areas in Addis Ababa

Ethiopia's capital city, Addis Ababa, is known for its lush flora and natural parks. The city has a very comfortable environment and a height of around 2,400 meters (7,900 feet) above sea level, which provides ideal circumstances for the growth of a wide range of plant species.

The natural forest was dominated by indigenous tree species such as *Juniperus procera*, *Olea europaea* subsp *cuspidata*, *Podocarpus falcatus*, *Hygnia abyssinica*, and *Erica arborea* at roughly

3,000 meters above sea level. During the twentieth century, urbanization and population growth resulted in a major decrease in woodland vegetation. Woody vegetation was extensively utilized by city people and nearby farms for fuel wood consumption and construction purposes. Currently, only a few sections of native forest exist, as invasive species, particularly Eucalyptus, have spread rapidly. In addition to the peri-urban forest on Addis Ababa's outskirts, the city has a few urban parks, riverfront vegetation, and street trees that are designated green areas.⁴² Green spaces largely covered with grasses are found in military compounds, golf field, church compounds, and airports. During the rainy season, grasses develop on barelands, changing the morphology of the landscape.⁴³

Recently, aimed at creating more environmentally greenspaces in Addis Ababa, the federal government is taking anchor greenspace program. Beautifying Shagger along with the recent comprehensive corridor development project, which is reshaping the outlook of Addis Ababa can be seen as notable fierce government commitment.

Addis Ababa has some public parks that serve as important recreational areas and contribute to the city's greenery. The most prominent among them is the Entoto Natural Park, situated on the hills of Mount Entoto. This park offers breathtaking views of the city and is home to various tree species, including eucalyptus and juniper. Another popular park is Sheger Park, located along the banks of the Addis Ababa River. It spans several kilometers and provides a green oasis for residents and visitors. Many institutions in Addis Ababa maintain beautiful gardens and green spaces. For example, the National Palace, the residence of the Ethiopian President, features extensive gardens with well-manicured lawns and colorful flower beds. The Addis Ababa University also has several campuses with lush green areas, botanical gardens, and arboretums, promoting biodiversity and serving as educational resources.

With objectives of aligning with government greenspace program, the city authorities have made efforts to beautify the streets of Addis Ababa by incorporating landscaping and planting trees along the roadways. This initiative not only enhances the aesthetic appeal of the city but also provides shade and helps mitigate the urban heat island effect. Addis Ababa is intersected by

⁴²Herslund, L., Lund, D. H., Jørgensen, G., Mguni, P., Kombe, W. J., & Yeshitela, K. (2015). Towards climate change resilient cities in Africa—Initiating adaptation in Dar es Salaam and Addis Ababa. *Urban vulnerability and climate change in Africa: a multidisciplinary approach*, 319-348.

⁴³ Ibid,

several rivers and lakes, which provide additional greenspaces. The banks of the rivers, such as the Addis Ababa River, are often lined with vegetation, including trees and shrubs.

3.3. Design of the Research

Case study research is a qualitative research method that involves in-depth exploration and analysis of a specific case or multiple cases within a bounded context. It is commonly used in social sciences, psychology, business, and other fields where researchers aim to gain a comprehensive understanding of a complex phenomenon. The research is designed to analyze the current status of the city's green space and the policies and laws behind green space planning and implementation in the city. Major multifaceted challenges and causes of challenges hindering proper implementation of greenspace planning will also be carefully analyzed. The graphic below depicts the sequential and connected research approach used to fulfill the study objectives. The twin lines in the graphic scheme represent consecutive data links derived from theoretical frameworks and empirical findings.

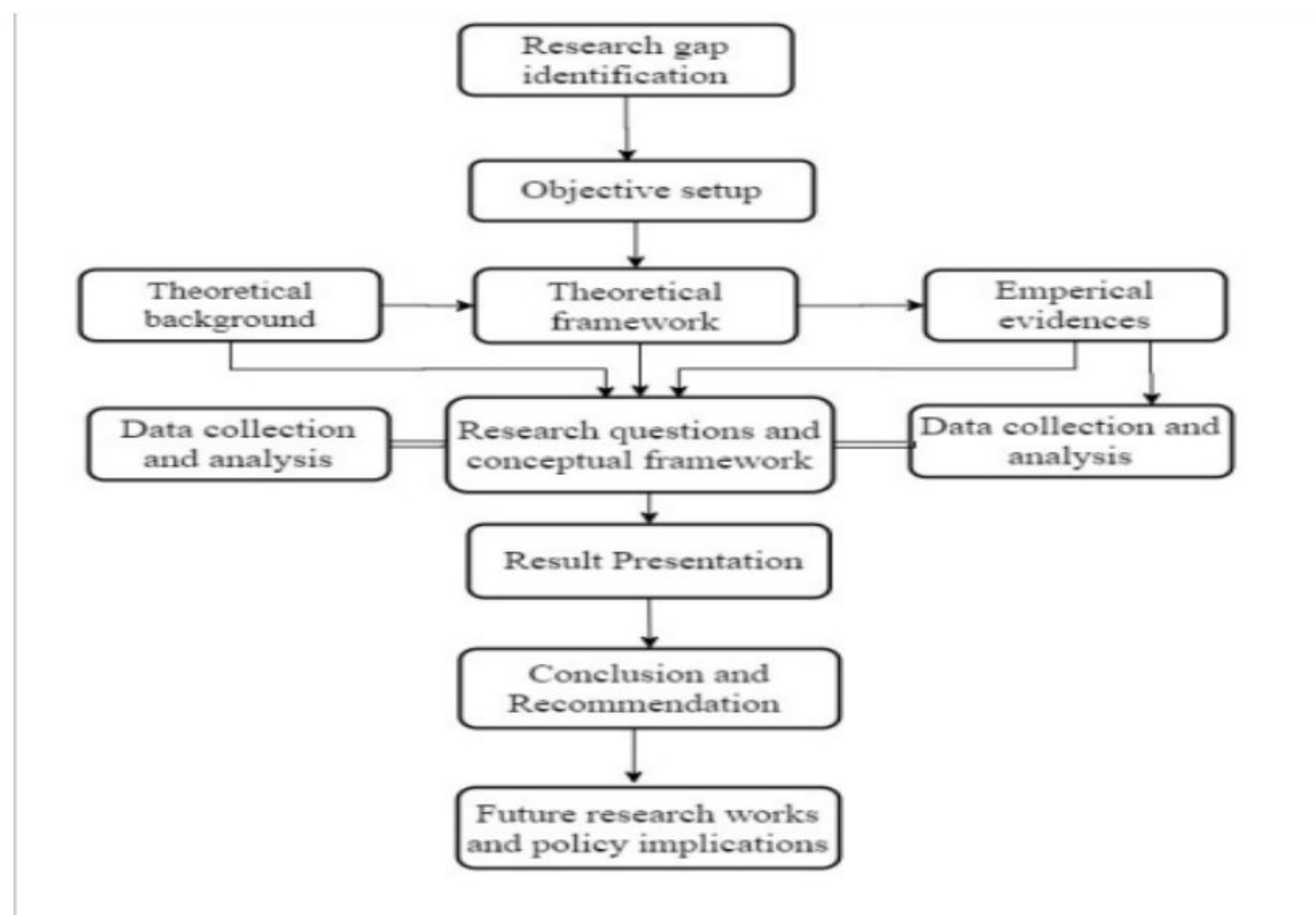


Figure 2: Design of the research

Source: Adapted from Aung (2012).

3.4. Data Type and Sources

This study included both primary and secondary data. Primary data was gathered through key informant interviews, focus group discussions, and field observations. Secondary data was evaluated using Google Maps, satellite imagery, literature study, and policy and masterplan analysis for Addis Ababa. We designed structured and semi-structured questions to explore the institutional and governance structures that drive green space growth in the city. Key informants from various government organizations engaged in a focus group discussion to address concerns presented by them. A semi-structured question catalogue was offered for debate, and the results were reported qualitatively.

3.5. Data Collection Technique

Relevant documents such as governmental reports, urban planning policies, legal frameworks, and any other existing structural plans related to Addis Ababa City are carefully analyzed to get insights into the existing laws, regulations, and practices regarding green spaces.

Design and administer surveys were also employed to collect data from urban planners, government officials, and other stakeholders. The survey includes questions about their perceptions, attitudes, and experiences regarding green spaces in Addis Ababa. Particularly, data was collected through key informant interviews with urban greenspace agencies at both the federal and city levels in Addis Ababa. The institutions were chosen using a purposive sample approach, and they include regulatory agencies and implementers of greenspace initiatives in the city. The interview was held in semi-structured questions raised and the conversation was open for related concerns made by the responder.

The researcher has extensively undertaken interviews with pertinent organizations related to the topic. Accordingly, Addis Ababa City Government Environmental Protection and Green Development Commission was among the organizations that the research gathered input in completing this term paper. This organ is responsible for overseeing environmental protection and promoting sustainable development in Addis Ababa and it is a regulatory institution. The commission is primarily focused on implementing policies, strategies, and programs aimed at preserving and enhancing the city's natural environment, ensuring the sustainable use of resources, and promoting green development practices. It works towards creating a clean, healthy, and sustainable city for its residents. The researcher has also collected relevant data

from Environmental Protection Authority (previously known as, Environment, Forest, and Climate Change Commission). This organ is a governmental institution in Ethiopia responsible for environmental protection, forestry management, and climate change mitigation and adaptation. The Environmental Protection Authority was established to address the challenges related to environmental degradation, deforestation, and climate change in Ethiopia.⁴⁴

Addis Ababa City Government Plan and Development Commission is also another institution that the researcher has collected relevant data. This is a governmental body responsible for urban planning, development, and management in Addis Ababa. The commission plays a crucial role in shaping the physical, social, and economic growth of the city. It is also commissioned to carry out the city's structural planning, monitoring, and evaluation in accordance with the city's local development plans. It also executes greenspace plans created by the planning commission.

Finally, the researcher has also taken highly critical input from Addis Ababa River Basin and Green Area Development and Administration Agency. This agency is a governmental organization in Ethiopia responsible for the management and development of the river basin and green areas in and around the city of Addis Ababa. The agency's primary objective is to ensure the sustainable use of water resources and the preservation of green areas within the Addis Ababa region. It focuses on various aspects such as water management, environmental conservation, and the promotion of green spaces for recreational activities. It is also responsible for the implementation of policies prepared by the Addis Ababa City Government's Environmental Protection and Green Development Commission, with support at the sub-city level. It also executes greenspace plans created by the planning commission.

Direct field observation of different greenspaces in the city; Gullele Botanical Garden, peacock Park, Addis-Ethio-Africa Park (ECA park), Entoto Park, Friendship Park, Unity Park Street trees, riverside vegetation and urban agriculture at different parts of the city has been used as triangulation of what has been implemented in greenspace development of the city.

⁴⁴Federal Negarit Gazeta of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, a Proclamation to Provide for the Definition of the Powers and Duties of the Executive Organs of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia No. 1263/2021, article 106 sub 37.

To complete this paper, the research has comprehensively consulted several pertinent documents which include proclamations, regulations, policies, strategies, and plans. The lists of consulted documents and their brief are discussed in the subsequent sections.

Urban Planning Proclamation No 574/2008 is carefully reviewed. This is a legal framework established by the Ethiopian government to regulate urban planning and development in the country. The proclamation provides guidelines and procedures for urban planning, land use, and construction activities in urban areas. The law, inter-alia, aims to regulate the carrying out of development undertakings in urban centers, contemplated both by public and private actors so that they will not be detrimental to the general wellbeing of the community as well as the protection of natural environment.

Environmental Protection Organs Establishment proclamation, Proclamation No. 295/2002 is another law that the researcher extensively consulted. This law has been enacted, among other, with the purpose of establishing a system that fosters coordinated but differentiated responsibilities among environmental protection agencies at federal and regional levels. The proclamation has stood with the believe that assigning responsibilities to separate organizations for environmental development and management activities on the one hand, and environmental protection, regulations and monitoring on the other is instrumental for the sustainable use of environmental resource, thereby avoiding possible conflicts of interests and duplication of effort.

Forest Regulation no 327/2014 is also referred to by the researcher. This regulation aims to give due attention to activities of environmental protection and, forest development, protection and utilization activities by linking forest research with environmental protection research at an institutional level for the attainment of the objectives of the Government which initiated establishment of the then Ministry of Environment and Forest.

Proclamaition No. 1263/2021 is encated to provide for the definitions of the power and duties of the executive organs of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia is also briefly discussed. This proclamation, somehow, delineates the responsibilities of federal executive bodies, including those pertinent to urban green space development and management in Addis Ababa.

Ethiopian Environmental Policy has also added into list of documents consulted and reviewed while undertaking this thesis. The overall policy goal is to improve and enhance the health and

quality of life of all Ethiopians, as well as to promote sustainable social and economic development through the sound management and use of natural, human-made, and cultural resources, as well as the environment as a whole, to meet the needs of the current generation without jeopardizing future generations' ability to meet their own needs. On the top of laws indicated in previous section, Structural plan of Addis Ababa (2017 – 2027), Structural plan of Addis Ababa (2002-12), and Urban Greenery and Beautification Strategy of 2015 are meticulously consulted. The researcher has also attempted to consult the Ethiopian National Urban Green Infrastructure Standard of 2014 document inlight of this theisis prespectives.

In this research, the practice and implementation of urban green spaces in Addis Ababa has been reviewed based on the practicability of the structural plan of Addis Ababa for the green space development and to what degree the plans have been accomplished. The urban greenery status indicators that have been analyzed include the ecological distribution and social inclusion of the greenspaces in Addis Ababa.

3.6. Data Analysis

The acquired data was analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively using descriptive statistics in Excel. Data and evaluated papers were presented using tables, graphs, and descriptive text. The mapping of stakeholders and institutional arrangements was studied through multi-criteria analysis and communication with various stakeholders. This paper examines the governance of green spaces in Addis Ababa, a major challenge in planning execution. The researcher analyses policy documents as inputs, greenspace development as output, and processes with institutions and stakeholders.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. Legal, Institutional Framework, and Initiatives Taken Related to Green Space in Addis Ababa City

4.1 Legislation, Policy Assessment and Structural Plan

A. Urban Planning Proclamation 574/2008

This Proclamation was enacted to provide a legal framework for urban planning in the country. Urban planning is a critical aspect of managing urban areas and ensuring sustainable development, efficient land use, and improved quality of life for urban residents. This proclamation aims to establish a comprehensive system for urban planning, including the preparation, approval, implementation, and enforcement of urban plans and seeks to build a legislative framework for promoting planned and well-developed urban areas.

The proclamation oversees urban areas in Ethiopia, including their planning and development. It addresses several areas of urban planning, including land use, infrastructure, housing, and environmental factors and the Urban Planning Proclamation 547/2008 applies to all urban centers in the nation.

Urban Planning Proclamation No. 547/2008 applies to all urban centers across Ethiopia. It aims to establish a legal framework that fosters planned and well-developed urban areas. One of the key plans recognized under this proclamation is the structural plan, which addresses critical issues, including principal land use categories and environmental considerations, within which green spaces are incorporated. Structural plan is among the acknowledged plans under this law.

The structural plan (2017–2027) provides an assessment of existing green spaces and proposes the development of additional green spaces as well as the creation of new parks. However, some urban green space projects currently being implemented fall outside the scope of the 2017–2027 master plans, highlighting a gap between planned initiatives and on-the-ground projects.

The structural plan must incorporate land use and ecological issues, notably greenspaces. Article 9 of the proclamation provides for definitions and content of structural plan. Accordingly, sub article 1 of article 9, defines a structure plan as a legally binding plan along with its explanatory texts formulated and drawn at the level of an entire urban boundary that sets out the basic

requirements regarding physical development the fulfillment of which could produce a coherent urban development in social, economic and spatial spheres.

Structural Plan shall indicate the magnitude and direction of growth of the urban center, principal land use classes, housing development, the layout and organization of major physical and social infrastructure, urban redevelopment intervention areas of the urban center, environmental aspects, and industry zone.⁴⁵

This law also requires the required level of institutional setup and resources for proper implementation of this scheme. It is self-evident that the requirement for any process of urban plan initiation and preparation to adhere to specific basic principles is necessary to ensure effective and sustainable urban development. These principles serve as guidelines and frameworks that help shape urban planning processes and outcomes in a way that promotes the well-being of residents, protects the environment, and supports the overall goals of urbanization. It is with this objective that this law outlines basic principles, among other, such as promotion of balanced and mixed population distribution, safeguarding the community and environment, ensuring sustainable development, and delineation of spatial frame for urban centers in view of efficient land utilization as is defined under Article 5 of the proclamation. The law emphasizes land use planning as an important aspect of urban planning. It defines methods for land use categorization, zoning, and allocation. It also seeks to promote efficient land use, restrict uncontrolled development, and safeguard ecologically sensitive regions.

According to this law, the structure plan shall have an implementation scheme, which comprises the institutional setup, resource and legal framework. Interestingly, the law encourages public participation in the urban planning process. It highlights the need to include local communities, stakeholders, and appropriate government agencies in the development and assessment of urban plans. Article 15 outlines public hearings and consultations are important mechanisms for gathering input and feedback from the public.

Proclamation No. 574/2008 has an immense effect on Ethiopia's urban development. It creates a legislative framework for urban planning, emphasizing the value of comprehensive planning,

⁴⁵ Federal Negarit Gazeta of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, A Proclamation to Provide for Urban Plans No. 574/2008, Article 9 sub-2.

public engagement, and sustainable development methods. By efficiently executing this proclamation, Ethiopian authorities may seek to create well-planned and livable metropolitan areas that satisfy the demands of their rising population while protecting the natural environment, where greenspaces are at the center.

B. Environmental Protection Organs Establishment Proclamation No. 295/2002

The aim is assigning roles to institutions in environmental protection that promotes efficiency, specialization, collaboration, and accountability. In the context of green spaces, this law contributes to the protection and management of these vital areas within urban and rural environments. As can be read from preamble⁴⁶, this law aims to promote environmental conservation, sustainable development, and the protection of natural resources. The law has recognized the significance of assigning responsibilities to separate organizations for environmental development and management activities on the one hand, and environmental protection, regulations and monitoring on the other is instrumental for the sustainable use of environmental resource, thereby avoiding possible conflicts of interests and duplication of efforts.

The proclamation establishes environmental protection organs at different levels, including the federal, regional, and district levels. These organs are responsible for the implementation and enforcement of environmental laws and regulations within their respective jurisdictions. These organizations established by this law will have roles in proper protection of environment in general and greenspaces implementation in particular.

Article 3, of the proclamation re-established Environmental Protection Agency. The objective of the Authority is to formulate policies, strategies, laws and standards, which foster social and economic development in a manner that enhance the welfare of humans and the safety of the environment sustainable, and to spearhead in ensuring the effectiveness of the process of their implementation.⁴⁷ Under Article 6, the roles and responsibilities of this organ are outlined in detail. These include conducting environmental impact assessments, monitoring and enforcing

⁴⁶WHEREAS, assigning responsibilities to separate organizations for environmental development and management activities on the one hand, and environmental protection, regulations and monitoring on the other is instrumental for the sustainable use of environmental resource, thereby avoiding possible conflicts of interests and duplication of effort.

⁴⁷ Federal Negarit Gazeta of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Environmental Protection Organs Establishment Proclamation No. 295/2002, Article 5,

environmental standards, promoting environmental education and awareness, and coordinating with relevant stakeholders. The proclamation emphasizes the importance of conducting environmental impact assessments for development projects that are likely to have significant environmental effects including greenspaces protection and implementation. It requires developers to obtain an environmental clearance certificate before commencing such projects. Under Article 6 of the proclamation, the environmental protection organs play a key role in reviewing and approving EIAs. This includes the preservation and management of green spaces to ensure their ecological integrity and sustainability. Environmental protection organs located at different administrative jurisdictions are responsible for monitoring and enforcing regulations to prevent encroachment, illegal logging, and unsustainable activities in green spaces.

Article 6 (2) of the proclamation empowers environmental protection organs to set environmental standards and regulations. These standards may contain guidelines for the preservation and maintenance of green spaces. Regulations can handle concerns such as trash management, pollution control, and sustainable land use practices within green spaces. Interestingly, the proclamation recognizes the importance of environmental education and awareness. As is mandated under Article 6 sub 26 of this proclamation, Environmental protection organs are required to conduct awareness campaigns and provide information about environmental issues, including the significance of green spaces. They work to educate the public, communities, and other stakeholders about the benefits of green spaces and the importance of their preservation.

Moreover, it emphasizes the need for collaboration and coordination among various government bodies, NGOs, and other stakeholders involved in environmental protection, that consists of urban greenspace protection and implementation. Environmental protection organs are required to cooperate with other institutions to address environmental challenges, share information, and develop joint initiatives for environmental conservation, protection and implementation.

To wrap up analysis of this law, environmental protection organs mentioned under this law can help create and maintain green areas by successfully executing Proclamation No. 295/2002. These organs play an important role in assuring the long-term management of these places, safeguarding biodiversity, and promoting their numerous environmental and social advantages.

The declaration contributes to the integration of green areas into urban and rural development, promoting a healthy balance between human activities and the natural environment.

C. Council of Ministers Regulation to Provide for the Establishment of the Ethiopian Environment and Forest Research Institute No. 327/2014

Council of Ministers Regulation No. 327/2014, titled "Regulation to provide for the Establishment of the Ethiopian Environment and Forest Research Institute," is a significant legal instrument in Ethiopia that pertains to the establishment and functioning of the Ethiopian Environment and Forest Research Institute (EEFRI) (Council of Ministers Regulation No.327/2014, Article 3). While this regulation focuses on research and scientific activities, it indirectly supports the protection and conservation of greenspaces through its provisions. In subsequent sections to come, the researcher has discussed key aspects of this law that relates to protection and enhancement of greenspaces.

The law established the Ethiopian Environment and Forest Research Institute as the primary entity in charge of environmental and forest resource research and studies. Greenspaces, including forests, parks, and other natural areas, are crucial subjects for research and studies conducted by the institute. These activities contribute to a better understanding of greenspaces, their ecological significance, and the potential threats they face.

The law highlights the significance of biodiversity conservation, which is inextricably related to greenspace protection. As is clearly enumerated under Article 5 of the regulation, The Ethiopian Environment and Forest Research Institute is an important research organization that conducts biodiversity studies and research, especially in greenspaces. This law can contribute to the identification and documentation of the flora, animals, and ecosystems found in greenspaces, as well as initiatives to safeguard and conserve their distinctive biodiversity. Furthermore, under article five of the regulation, the legislation recognizes the need of environmental impact studies for development initiatives. These evaluations are critical for detecting possible impacts on greenspaces and developing suitable mitigation strategies. The Ethiopian Environment and Forest Research Institute, through its research capabilities, may help to the environmental impact assessment process by offering scientific expertise, data, and analysis on greenspace protection.

The regulation also promotes collaboration and partnership with the Ethiopian Environment and Forest Research Institute and other stakeholders, including as governmental and non-governmental organizations. Such alliances can assist to speed up research and knowledge exchange on greenspace conservation. By collaborating with appropriate institutions, the institute may help design and implement policies, strategies, and action plans to protect greenspaces. On top of high level of collaboration, the regulation underscores the need for capacity building and awareness-raising activities in the field of environmental research. As provided under Article 6 of the regulation, this includes disseminating research findings and promoting public awareness of environmental issues, including greenspace protection. The Ethiopian Environment and Forest Research Institute can play a vital role in generating and sharing knowledge about greenspaces, their benefits, and the importance of their conservation.

As we wrap up analysis of this law, it is worth noting that, while Council of Ministers Regulation No. 327/2014 primarily concerns the establishment and functioning of the Ethiopian Environment and Forest Research Institute, its underlying objectives and research activities contribute to the protection and conservation of greenspaces. The institution advances knowledge and understanding of greenspaces by conducting research, offering scientific expertise, and partnering with stakeholders, therefore promoting effective management and preservation for the benefit of current and future generations.

E. A proclamation No. 1263/2021, enacted to provide for the definitions of the power and duties of the executive organs of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

Along with other legal instruments, this law constitutes a core component of the regulatory framework that directly or indirectly establishes substantive mechanisms to enhance the development of green spaces, including in the case of Addis Ababa. This proclamation is critical for understanding how the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia assigns powers and responsibilities to its executive organs concerning urban development, with particular emphasis on green spaces.

While the matter of greenery is the mandate of numerous organizations and recognized that it requires a collective action for its development, the proclamation, among other provisions, establishes and mandates institutions such as the Ethiopian Environmental Protection Authority, the Ethiopian Forestry Development, the Ministry of Urban and Infrastructure, and the Ministry of Planning and Development (Article 28). These institutions are tasked with initiating policies, strategies, and laws related to

development, national statistics, population, climate change, and environmental protection. Additionally, they are responsible for preparing detailed programs aligned with the national development plan and implementing them upon approval. Furthermore, these institutions, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, are charged with preparing a spatial development framework that ensures equitable development and effective land use, as well as monitoring its implementation.

Article 31, explicitly assigns the Ministry of Urban and Infrastructure a broad range of responsibilities, including matters related to urban greenery. Sub-article (k) specifically empowers the ministry to establish standards for the categorization and role definition of urban centers, set criteria for urban sanitation, beautification, and greenery development, and provide support and oversight for their implementation.

As a federal enactment, the proclamation applies nationwide, ensuring uniformity in its mandates. Given Addis Ababa's status as the nation's capital and a focal point of all attention, it can be reasonably inferred that the implementation of these provisions often begins in Addis Ababa and subsequently extends to other urban centers across the country.

F. Ethiopian Environmental Policy of 1997

The Ethiopian Environmental Policy of 1997 is a significant document that outlines the country's approach to environmental conservation and sustainable development. Ethiopia's Environmental Policy (1997) outlines a sectoral policy framework for forest, woodland, and tree resources. While the policy does not specifically address greenspace protection, it encompasses principles and objectives that indirectly support the preservation and management of greenspaces. The Human Settlements, Urban Environment, and Environmental Health policy outlines the creation of greenspaces in urban areas, including community forests and woodlands for fuel wood and recreational purposes. These areas also provide habitat for plants and animals and improve urban microclimates.

The policy recognizes the importance of conserving natural resources, including forests, wildlife, and ecosystems.⁴⁸ Greenspaces, such as forests, parks, and protected areas, are essential components of natural resource conservation. The policy's focus on sustainable management and conservation aligns with the protection and preservation of greenspaces. Furthermore, the Ethiopian Environmental Policy places a strong emphasis on biodiversity conservation, which is

⁴⁸ Environmental Policy of Ethiopia, Page 1-3. This policy particularly under page 3 section of overall policy goal illuminated the objectives of this policy which includes improving and enhancing the health and quality of life of all Ethiopian and to promote sustainable social and economic development.

strongly tied to greenspace protection. Greenspaces provide home for a varied range of plant and animal species. The policy under section 2.2 a, and all of 3.3., policy's dedication to biodiversity conservation indirectly promotes the maintenance of greenspaces and their ecological integrity.

The policy encourages sustainable land use methods that reduce soil erosion, deforestation, and land degradation. These behaviors are critical for sustaining healthy green places. By promoting sustainable land use, the policy indirectly helps to the maintenance and restoration of green places and the policy recognizes the importance of environmental impact evaluations in development initiatives. EIAs assist in identifying possible impacts on greenspaces and guiding proper mitigation strategies. The policy's emphasis on incorporating environmental factors into decision-making processes indirectly helps to safeguard greenspaces from negative development consequences.

Finally, this Policy also emphasizes the value of public engagement through available modalities and environmental knowledge.⁴⁹ The policy highlights the importance of mobilizing public support for green space conservation projects. The strategy fosters green space conservation by engaging communities and raising awareness about their ecological and socioeconomic significance. While the Ethiopian Environmental Policy of 1997 does not explicitly address greenspace protection, its overarching principles and objectives align with the preservation and management of greenspaces. The emphasis on natural resource conservation, biodiversity conservation, sustainable land use, environmental assessments, public participation, and collaboration sets a foundation for addressing greenspace protection within the broader context of environmental conservation and sustainable development.

Moreover, according to informants, Ms.Sintayehu Mengistu, Head at Urban Beautification and Green Development Bureau, the policy lacks regulation and criteria to ensure their execution.⁵⁰

E. Structural Plan of Addis Ababa (2002-12) and (2017 – 2027, Page 1-317)

Addis Ababa has seen substantial growth and urbanization throughout the years. The Addis Ababa Structural Plan (2002-2012) and the Addis Ababa Structural Plan (2017-2027) are two

⁴⁹ Ibid, section 3.7 e, 3.8 k, 4.5 b and 4.9 whole. The document under these sections thoroughly attempted to stipulate the critical mandate communities can play in having a sustainable environment around where greenspaces protection, management, and development are focused on for their advancements.

⁵⁰ Interview with Mr. Sintayehu Mengistu, Head at Urban Beautification and Green Development Bureau, Addis Ababa, March 12th, 2024.

major structural plans that have influenced the city's progress. These plans addressed a variety of elements of urban growth, including the preservation of green spaces.

The Addis Ababa Structural Plan (2002-2012) sought to steer the city's expansion and development throughout that time. While the plan did not expressly address greenspaces, it acknowledged the value of open spaces and advocated their incorporation into the urban fabric. The plan stressed the importance of public spaces, parks, and recreational places in improving the quality of life for citizens. However, because of the massive urbanization that occurred at this time, conserving existing greenspaces proved difficult. As per this plan, farming is the primary source of income for 51,000 people in the city. The plan suggests promoting urban and peri-urban agriculture, particularly in the south-east region. 13.82% of the city's total area (7,175 hectares) was designated as agricultural land. Despite this mention, according to information from Addis Ababa City Government plan and Development Commission, urban agriculture was not included in the planning instruments for controlling the plan's execution. On this note, the recent establishment of Sheger City around Addis Ababa has, however, led to slight modifications to the plan's execution. The application of this plan has become only confined to Addis Ababa City, excluding the prior Addis Ababa demarcated land, which has now been incorporated under Sheger City.

The subsequent Addis Ababa Structural Plan (2017-2027) placed a greater emphasis on greenspaces and environmental sustainability. The plan acknowledged the ecological, social, and economic benefits of greenspaces and sought to maintain and grow them (Addis Ababa City Structure Plan DRAFT FINAL SUMMARY REPORT (2017-2027)). It underlined the need to expand parks, gardens, and green corridors to increase biodiversity, improve air quality, and offer citizens leisure possibilities.

The 2017-2027 master plans have included several actions to safeguard greenspaces. These programs involved both the creation of new parks and the renovation of existing ones. Entoto Park, the city's largest park, was established to protect natural woods while also providing leisure opportunities. Another major endeavor was the creation of green corridors along rivers and streams to retain their natural functions while also providing green space for inhabitants.

To ensure the long-term conservation of greenspaces, the plan also included provisions for sustainable land-use practices. It promoted the inclusion of green infrastructure in urban planning and development procedures. This included adding green roofs, vertical gardens, and urban farming into building designs, as well as advocating for sustainable transportation solutions to lessen the environmental effect of commuting.

Furthermore, the 2017-2027 strategy prioritized community involvement in greenspace conservation. It emphasized the significance of incorporating communities in decision-making processes, raising knowledge of the advantages of greenspaces, and encouraging active engagement in conservation initiatives.

While both structural plans addressed the conservation of green spaces in Addis Ababa, the 2017-2027 plan takes a more comprehensive and proactive approach. It represents a growing appreciation for the value of greenspaces in maintaining ecological balance, public health, and overall city livability. However, as expected to be discussed in other sections of this thesis, successful implementation and long-term conservation of greenspaces rely on effective enforcement, monitoring, and community participation to ensure that plans are translated into concrete activities on the ground.

F. Addis Ababa City Urban Beautification and Greenery Bureau's Directive No.1/2016

Addis Ababa City Urban Beautification and Greenery Bureau's has issued directive No.1/2016 captioned, “አረንጓዴ ቦታዎችን በውል ኮንትራት ለግል አልሚዎች ስለመስጠት” or roughly translated as, “giving green spaces to private developers under contract”. This directive has aimed for significant green spaces development in Addis Ababa City. The directive highly encourages non-government entities involvement in development of Green Spaces in the City Administration through developing road dividers, squares, roadsides, festival areas, plazas, local parks and other areas designated for green development.

This directive under its page 6, among other things, focuses on parks and as such it classifies parks as: recreational park and purposive parks. The directive defines Recreational Parks as a place where people from children to adults can have fun and get various social services with a high vegetation cover and various recreational facilities. This park is further classified into four

major groups: City Wide Park, Sub-city Park, Woreda Park, and Local Village Park. These classifications are made considering factors: Land Coverage, Plants Coverages, and on-site Buildings Size.

Accordingly, in order to classify a park as city Wide Park, it should cover more than 10 hectares of land and provide services to the residents of the city. 70-80% of the total area should be covered with plants, the rest of the area should be used for small constructions related to park services /walks, fountains, statues, shelters, etc. Buildings with roofs covering only 5-10% of the property can be built. These include offices, restrooms, and warehouses for storing various materials, food stalls and preparation areas, guard houses, ticket counters, indoor games rooms, hospitality cottages, islands and small gymnasiums as well.

Sub-city Park, whereas is a park that provides services to residents up to 5000 meters and has a mixed landscape and includes a sports field and various play equipment. Most of the parks in Addis Ababa city are in this category and they should cover 1-10 hectares of land. 80% of the total area should be covered with plants, and the rest of the area should be used for small constructions related to park services /walks, fountains, statues, shelters, etc. In this park, it is possible to construct buildings with a roof that covers only 5–10% of the land. These consist of miniature gymnasiums, guard houses, ticket counters, hospitality cottages, indoor game rooms, food booths and preparation facilities, offices, bathrooms, and warehouses for storing various goods.

Woreda Park on the other hand is a park that provides services to residents up to 1500 meters from the park, needs to be equipped with various facilities including sports and play materials. This park is expected to cover 0.3 hectares of land out of which 70-80% should be covered with natural greens. Structures with roofs covering only 5-10% of the property can be built. These include offices, restrooms, warehouses for various materials, convenience stores and public areas, guardhouses, ticket counters, indoor games rooms, guest houses, islands and small gymnasiums, as well as a small car park near the entrance of the park.

Finally, under the category of recreational parks, we have Local Village Park. This is a multi-purpose village park includes open green spaces in the village, and in villages and planning-led expansion areas, mostly for the elderly and children's accommodation and play, as well as places

set aside for social services at the choice of the community, and open spaces that are not allowed for construction are planted as green spaces and included in the local development plan. It is managed as a local community. As per the directive, this park should be able to provide services to residents within 300 meters of the park from 0.3 ha/remains with 100% covered with plants of different types.

The other type of park that this directive has identified is purposive parks. This is classification of parks in accordance with the initial purpose and objectives they are created for. Children Park, Zoological Park, Sport Park, Scenic Park, and Cultural and Historical Park are parks classified under purposive park as per the directive.

This directive, as previously mentioned, has been issued with the purpose of encouraging non-governmental entities to develop green spaces in Addis Ababa. It further encourages private developers' involvement in the growth of green spaces. The directive, therefore, is of the opinion that having a well-operated and effective agreement with a private developer of green spaces is necessary. With this objective in mind, the directive has provided a format for the agreement to be entered into with any interested private developer of green spaces in Addis Ababa.

This agreement format typically includes several key elements to ensure the proper planning, development, and maintenance of the green spaces. Project scope, responsibilities, compliance with regulations, timeframe, funding and financing, maintenance and management, environmental sustainability, and dispute resolution.

G. Ethiopia National Urban Green Infrastructure Standard of 2014

The Ethiopia National Urban Green Infrastructure Standard of 2014 plays a significant role in guiding the development and management of green spaces in Addis Ababa by providing a framework for sustainable urban planning. This document incorporates the famous principles of 30%, 40%, and 30% in urban planning where urban planning framework includes guidelines that allocate land use in urban areas according to specific proportions: 30% for roads and infrastructure, 40% for green areas, and 30% for shared spaces. These allocations are outlined in the National Urban Green Infrastructure Standard of 2014, which stipulates that 30% of urban land should be designated for roads and infrastructure, 40% for green areas, and 30% for shared spaces.

This standard aims to promote sustainable urban development by ensuring a balanced distribution of land uses that support environmental health, social well-being, and economic vitality. The 40% allocation for green areas underscores the importance of urban greenery in enhancing the quality of life for residents, providing recreational spaces, and contributing to ecological stability.

Implementing these standards can be challenging due to factors such as rapid urbanization, resource constraints, and enforcement issues. However, they serve as a crucial framework for urban planners and policymakers striving to create livable and sustainable cities in Ethiopia. It is also worth mentioning the fact that Addis Ababa's structural plan incorporates the principles set out in the National Urban Green Infrastructure Standard by assessing existing green spaces, proposing the development of new parks and green corridors to meet the 40% standard, and moreover, highlighting specific areas within the city for green space expansion and urban beautification.

Interestingly, this standard emphasizes the role of green spaces in improving urban environments, reducing air pollution, managing stormwater, and providing recreational spaces. In Addis Ababa, this has translated into projects like Unity Park and Entoto Park, which reflect the city's efforts to align with the national green infrastructure goals.

4.2. Institutional Framework Dedicated for Enhancement of Green Spaces and Their Respective Roles

Upcoming sections, the researcher illustrates how the local administration organizes the sectors responsible for green space planning and execution. All information and directions are overseen by the City Mayor. This organizational hierarchy is based on the mayor's organizational structure, which can be seen on the municipal administration's webpage. The Environmental Protection Authority Federal institutes report directly to the Prime Minister, whereas greenspace planning and execution in Addis Ababa are overseen by the City Mayor.

The key informant interviews were conducted with the Farmers and Urban Agriculture Commission, Addis Ababa City Environmental Protection Authority (Addis Ababa City Environmental Protection and Green Development Commission), and City Government Plan and

Development Commission, Addis Ababa Parks and Natural Resource Development Agency, Addis Ababa City Roads Authority, Beauty, Parks And Sustainable Resort Development And Management Agency, and Addis Ababa City Culture, Arts and Tourism Bureau, Addis Ababa City Urban G. These organs are responsible for policy development, planning, and implementation of greenspace development in the city, Addis Ababa City Urban Beautification and Greenery Bureau's. The River Basin and Green Development and Administration Agency is answerable to the Addis Ababa City Environmental Protection Authority which is established with purpose of creating pollution free and green Addis Ababa and syndicate development with environmental works that are researched, evaluated and monitored with the collaborative efforts of the community to ensure the right of the society to live in a clean and healthy environment with sustainable development and wise use of natural resources.

It implements greenspace programs like parks, riverfront greening, street trees, and city squares. The River Basin and Green Development and Administration Agency oversees greenspace development at the sub-city and Woreda levels. Sub-cities report directly to the mayor, thereby complicating communication and collaboration. The federal entities, including Environmental Protection Authority and the Addis Ababa Environment Protection Authority, both focus on the environment and greenspaces. However, their cooperation and organizational structure are weak.

The organizational hierarchy was presented differently due to explicit communication throughout institutional reshuffling, as reported by key informants during interviews and conversations. The organogram was created by triangulating the city administration's current organizational structure. The organogram targets institutions that play a key role in greenspace development in Addis Ababa based on their established institutions and accountability lines. The Federal Institute, Environmental Protection Authority, is not included in the following organogram due to its federal status and direct accountability to the Prime Minister's office. Although it plays a significant regulatory function for the country and city, its relationship with the city's institutions is shaky. As a result, it is not included in the city's institutional framework.

4.3. Compliance and Enforcement Initiatives Related To Greenspaces Development in Addis Ababa and Existing Greenspaces

In recent years, Addis Ababa, the capital city of Ethiopia, has been focusing on the development and preservation of greenspaces to enhance the quality of life for its residents. To ensure

compliance with regulations and enforce the initiatives related to greenspace development, the city has implemented various measures. These measures have been shown in various forms including but not limited to political commitments, implementation of new technologies, identification of potential and peri-urban agriculture area.

Addis Media Network's coverage of the city's green infrastructure provides a chance to raise awareness about protecting and managing the city's built green areas.⁵¹TV shows help expand and manage individual and communal green spaces. Interviewees saw this as a promising possibility for developing green spaces and raising environmental awareness. The Prime Minister and City Mayor have expressed their commitment to improving riverside vegetation and developing green infrastructure. The riverbank project is one of Addis Ababa's major greenspace development initiatives. The project intends to improve the well-being of city people by reducing river flooding and creating public spaces, parks, cycling lanes, and walks along riverfront areas. The project will span 51 kilometers from Entoto Mountain to Akaki River, connecting the city's two main waterways. The goal is to enhance residents' well-being and contribute to the country's green economy by expanding green areas and transforming solid waste into useable products. This project will provide public parks with bike lanes, clean water, solar electricity, and recreation places. Ethiopia's Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed (Ph.D) initiated the Addis Ababa River Side Project (Addis Ababa project). The goal is to improve the city's image and maximize the capital's potential.

The riverside development project in Addis Ababa will extend between 23.8 and 27.5 kilometers, stretching from the Entoto highlands to the Akaki River. The project aims to enhance the city's image and potential. According to Mrs. Sintayehu Mengistu, Head of the Urban Beautification and Green Development Bureau, the initiative is designed to create jobs, boost riverbank economies, improve urban tourism, and provide recreational areas for residents.⁵²

Moreover, throughout addition to waterfront development, the prime minister's office has used new technology for transplanting large trees throughout the city that dominantly encompasses uprooting trees and planting them somewhere else.

⁵¹Addis Media Network, Gullele Botanic Garden, Addis Ababa City Green Infrastructure, Eyob Mulgeta, June 06, 2023, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VPdejLH8nGI>.

⁵² Interview with Ms. Sintayehu Mengistu, Head at Urban Beautification and Green Development Bureau, Addis Ababa, March 12th, 2024.



Figure 2: Uprooted and Planted Trees around Piazza, Beside Adawa 00KM Museum.

Photo By: Roman Yemanebirhan, 2024

According to the Addis Ababa City Development Plan (2002-2012), farming is the primary source of income for 51,000 people in the city. The article suggests promoting urban and peri-urban agriculture, particularly in Addis Ababa's south-east region. The proposal included horticultural development along riverbanks and animal rearing on the outskirts. 13.82% of the city's total area (7,175 hectares) was designated as agricultural land.

However, UPA was not included in the planning mechanisms for implementing the plan, such as the Strategic Development Framework, Strategic Development Action Plans, and Local Development Plans.

The city has existing greenspaces that can serve as a foundation for future development. Local administration, woreda, and community efforts play a key role in maintaining open spaces and transforming abandoned land into green areas.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. Urban Greenspace Practices and Challenges on Implementation in Addis Ababa City

5.1. Urban Greenspace Practices in Addis Ababa

Urban greenspace practices in Addis Ababa, the capital city of Ethiopia, play a crucial role in enhancing the quality of life for residents and promoting sustainable development. Greenspaces are areas within the city that are dedicated to nature, such as parks, gardens, and other open spaces. These spaces provide numerous benefits, including improved air quality, increased biodiversity, recreational opportunities, and social cohesion.

Addis Ababa has become home to several parks and gardens that serve as important greenspaces within the city, said Ms. Sintayehu the largest and most well-known park is Entoto Park, located on the outskirts of the city.⁵³ It offers a vast area of greenery, walking trails, and panoramic views of the city. Other notable parks include Sheger Park, Gullele Botanic Garden, and Unity Park, which was recently opened and showcases the city's history and culture. On top of this, she explained the greenspaces policies have made Addis Ababa to actively engage in urban forestry practices to increase the tree cover and combat environmental challenges.⁵⁴ The city has implemented tree planting campaigns and initiatives to increase the number of trees within the urban landscape. These efforts aim to improve air quality, reduce heat island effect, and enhance the overall aesthetics of the city. As key informants provided information, the city has been investing in green infrastructure projects such as green roofs, rain gardens, and permeable pavements. These initiatives help manage storm water runoff, reduce flooding, and improve water quality. Green roofs are particularly beneficial in densely populated areas where land for traditional parks may be limited.

Gratitude to the recent initiatives being shown and taken from Offices of the Prime Minister and office of the City Mayor, Mr. Abinet Negash, Environmental Expert at Environmental Authority, explicate community gardens have gained popularity in Addis Ababa to promote urban

⁵³ Interview with Ms. Sintayehu Mengistu, Head at Urban Beautification and Green Development Bureau, Addis Ababa, March 12th, 2024.

⁵⁴ Interview with Mr. Tages Gebrekristos, Planning Expert at Urban Beautification and Green Development Bureau, Addis Ababa, March 12th, 2024

agriculture, food security, and community engagement. These gardens provide spaces for residents to grow their own food, learn about sustainable agriculture practices, and foster social connections within the community.

The researcher has also reviewed existing literature and assessed the recent political commitments made by the government regarding green space development, particularly in Addis Ababa. Notably, the following excerpt, taken directly from an online publication by FANA Television Broadcasting on July 8, 2024, highlights the government's strong dedication to advancing and managing green spaces within the city.

“Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed has actively championed transformative initiatives that enhance urban aesthetics and promote sustainability, such as the expansion of eco-friendly parks and the development of green corridors in Addis Ababa and other major cities across Ethiopia.

One standout effort is the “Dine for Nation” project, which has been successfully launched in key tourist destinations like Gorgora, Wonchi, and Koysha. This initiative has not only propelled environmental conservation but has also reinvigorated the country's tourism sector. Building on previous successes, including the “Dine for Sheger” project, which turned Addis Ababa into a premier tourist hub with landmarks such as Unity Park, Entoto Park, and Friendship Park, the Prime Minister's vision continues to bear fruit.

With the momentum created by the Green Legacy Initiative and the “Dine for Nation” program, Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed (PhD) has initiated vital corridor development projects across Addis Ababa and other cities to foster greener, cleaner, and more livable environments. Key corridors like Piassa-Arat Kilo, Mexico-Sar Bet, and Arat Kilo–Kebena–Kenya Embassy have been revitalized, significantly elevating Addis Ababa's status on the global stage.

In a recent video message celebrating the completion of the Arat Kilo–Kebena–Kenya Embassy corridor, the Prime Minister emphasized that this project carries forward the progress made in Piassa-Arat Kilo and Mexico-Sar Bet. These corridor developments not only enhance traffic

capacity but also integrate essential amenities, including parking facilities, pedestrian pathways, and children's play areas, making our cities more vibrant and family-friendly.''.⁵⁵

On this course, Informants further elucidated the recent comprehensive first phase corridor development program executed has resulted in drastically bringing due attention to the city's greenspace development.

The key informant further mentioned that Addis Ababa is incorporating sustainable urban design principles to maximize greenspace within the city. This includes integrating pocket parks, green corridors, and pedestrian-friendly pathways into urban planning. These design elements aim to create a more livable and sustainable city for residents and visitors alike.

However, it is equally important to note that challenges still exist in maintaining and expanding urban greenspaces in Addis Ababa. These include rapid urbanization, limited land availability, and competing land-use demands. Efforts should continue to focus on sustainable urban planning, public-private partnerships, and community engagement to overcome these challenges and create a greener and more sustainable Addis Ababa.

5.2. Challenges to Proper Implementation of Greenspaces Policies and Laws in Addis Ababa

The primary informants were requested to enumerate the difficulties facing greenspace design and execution as well as any potential successes in the Addis Ababa greenspace project. Thus, the following problems and chances are listed under this heading. For convenience purposes, these challenges are categorized as discussed under upcoming sections. This subject is discussed under separate section in upcoming part of this paper.

a. Social Challenges

Mr. Tages Gebrekristos, planning expert at Urban Beautification and Green Development Bureau, stated that community's engagement regards to greenspace is limited which he explicated that this mainly stem from communities priorities being on another subject, such as shelter, food, and other related basic goods over greenspaces development.⁵⁶ He expanded that it is crucial to

⁵⁵ "PM Abiy Ahmed pledges strengthened greenery, beautification drive nationwide". FANA TV, 10 Jan. 2025, <https://www.fanabc.com/english/pm-abiy-ahmed-pledges-strengthened-greenery-beautification-drive-nationwide/>. Accessed on December 25, 2024.

⁵⁶ Interview with Mr. Abinet Negash, Environmental Expert at Environmental Authority, Addis Ababa, March 14th, 2024.

aggressively work on addressing community's basic lacks and then subsequently, educate and involve residents, local communities, and stakeholders to foster a sense of ownership, appreciation, and participation in the preservation and enhancement of greenspaces.

With the interview with Mr. Tages Gebrekristos, the planning expert, communities are invading green spaces due to a combination of factors including increased urbanization and a lack of understanding among civilizations respecting these areas. As people relocate to the periphery at the price of losing the green spaces (peri-urban forest regions), the urban population settlement drastically diminishes the amount of green space that is now there. Over the past thirty years, Addis Ababa has experienced significant growth, which has resulted in the loss of green lands surrounding the city.

Informal settlements and encroachments on greenspaces pose a significant challenge to their maintenance and expansion. Unplanned urban growth can lead to the illegal occupation of greenspaces, reducing their size and compromising their ecological value

b. Economic Challenges

The city's green areas are impacted both directly and indirectly by the economic prosperity of its citizens, said Ms. Sintayehu.⁵⁷ According to the main informants' debate, the impoverished in Addis Ababa are unlawfully encroaching on the riverbank, and the financial circumstances of the city's citizens provide a challenge to the development of river buffers. According to Mr. Tages, this issue affects Addis Ababa residents who gather fuelwood from the city's green areas, particularly the plantation in the northern section of the city. He expanded Addis Ababa is experiencing rapid population growth and urbanization, leading to increased pressure on land and limited availability of suitable spaces for greenspaces.⁵⁸ The demand for housing, infrastructure development, and commercial activities often competes with the need for greenspaces.

According to key informants adequate funding for the creation, maintenance, and management of greenspaces is often a constraint. Budgetary limitations can restrict the implementation of comprehensive management plans, regular maintenance activities, and the provision of necessary

⁵⁷ Interview with Ms. Sintayehu Mengistu, Head at Urban Beautification and Green Development Bureau, Addis Ababa, March 12th, 2024.

⁵⁸ Interview with Mr. Tages Gebrekristos, Planning Expert at Urban Beautification and Green Development Bureau, Addis Ababa, March 12th, 2024.

amenities and facilities in greenspaces. The need for infrastructural development, such as roads, housing, and utilities, can often result in the conversion of greenspaces into built-up areas. This can lead to the loss of valuable greenspaces and a reduction in their overall quality and quantity.

It is equally important to discuss the impacts of a city's sudden and speedy development. The Environment Protection Authority of the city provided the data, which shows that the city is expanding horizontally because of new housing developments and population expansion as per interview made with Mr. Abinet Negash. The key informant interview revealed that there has been talk of the metropolis encroaching on peri-urban forests and natural places. Deforestation and changes in the area's land usage have resulted from this combined with the rapidly increasing urbanization, the inability to implement structural plans in accordance with the planning, and the lack of institutional harmony. The enormous housing developments seized open spaces and agricultural land that were planned for Jemo and several other metropolitan outskirts. Disconnect between planning and execution presented another difficulty.

c. Institutional Challenges

Key interviewees indicate that the main obstacle to putting green space policies and plans into practice is institutional obstacles. Institutions must be included in the greenspace plan planning process, even though their direct involvement in its execution is strictly prohibited. Mr. Abinet Negash during interview briefed city's greenspace development plan and its execution have faced challenges due to the lack of holistic institutional collaboration during the plan's creation. The milestone reached by other institutions conducting implementation on the same site will not be realized by segregated plans by various institutions implementing the city's master plan. The shaky communication between institutions on the activity is observed in practice. As an example, the Ethiopian Road Authority demolished street trees and green areas that had been constructed on several roundabouts. Seven (7) roundabouts have been removed following green area development, according to River Basin and Green Areas Development Agency. This demonstrates that there are 51 weeks of contact across organizations with different functions that are carrying out their plans in the same region.

Furthermore, Mr. Abinet Negash stated, the Ethiopian Electric Power Corporation's management of the roadside trees is inadequate, leading to the destruction of street trees without prior notification to the relevant institution. According to the conversation with all the important

informants, the main obstacle to the city's growth of green spaces is a lack of communication between institutions.

One of the issues that might lead to conflicting duties amongst organizations is frequent institutional reorganization. Role conflicts across institutions are the other issue included under institutional challenge. No inquiries will be consulted with the relevant institutions throughout the execution of green space development. One of the most crucial and significant aspects of implementing green spaces is species selection. Research institutes must be involved in these activities, although these consultations are rarely conducted; instead, fast-growing species and the availability of seedlings at planting time are selected.

d. Political and Natural Challenges

As per interviews' conducted with key informants, urban forestry needs to be planned long-term and executed based on studies. Politicizing forestry, particularly in urban settings, has the potential to damage the layout of the city and long-term municipal strategy.⁵⁹ The prime Minister initiatives being ongoing since the last 5 years has sown more than tens of billions of seedlings during wet season of 2019-2024 has resulted in more river basins and greenspaces provided Addis Ababa City with more than tens of million seedlings and also ended up creating couple of agencies responsible for development in areas. This campaign is a challenge but also a beneficial endeavor. Ms. Sintayehu Mengistu during interview indicated a long-term strategy is necessary for urban forestry; instead, the rainy season tree campaign aims to plant more than billion seedlings, which were prepared months in advance.⁶⁰ Urban forestry tree campaigns like this one must be carried out in accordance with carefully thought-out plans, with a focus on preparing the necessary species and seedlings and matching them with the right locations.

The management of urban forestry, which is a significant concern in cities like Addis Ababa where street merchants are killing the seedlings, was also overlooked in the planning as per interview with Mr. Abinet Negash. Furthermore, as the image below illustrates, the seedlings are not spaced according to a predetermined pattern; rather, they are randomly planted according to the species that are available, which will eliminate the street trees' aesthetic value in an urban scene.

⁵⁹ Interview with Ms. Sintayehu Mengistu, Head at Urban Beautification and Green Development Bureau, Addis Ababa, March 12th, 2024.

⁶⁰ Ibid,

The key informants are indicated that natural forces are also among factors having considerable challenges upon proper enforcement and implementation of greenspaces policies and laws in Addis Ababa.⁶¹ The availability of large, contiguous land parcels for creating new greenspaces is limited within the city. The existing land may be fragmented and scattered, making it challenging to establish sizable parks or gardens. This fragmentation can hinder the creation of cohesive and interconnected greenspace networks. Furthermore, they have noted that Addis Ababa faces challenges related to climate change, including increased temperatures, water scarcity, and unpredictable rainfall patterns. These factors can impact the health and sustainability of greenspaces, affecting the growth of vegetation and the availability of water resources for irrigation.

Addressing these challenges requires a multi-faceted approach, including strategic urban planning, policy interventions, community involvement, public-private partnerships, and sustainable financing mechanisms. By promoting sustainable development practices and prioritizing the preservation and expansion of greenspaces, Addis Ababa can enhance its urban environment and improve the quality of life for its residents.

5.3. Balancing Development and Green Space in Addis Ababa

❖ Environmental Impact

One of the primary issues is the loss of biodiversity. Many green spaces in Addis Ababa host diverse plant and animal species, some of which are endemic. The destruction of these areas disrupts local ecosystems and reduces the city's overall ecological resilience. Additionally, the reduction of vegetation exacerbates air pollution, a growing concern in urban centers. Trees and plants play a crucial role in filtering harmful pollutants and providing oxygen, and their removal can lead to deteriorating air quality. Furthermore, green spaces act as carbon sinks, mitigating the effects of climate change by absorbing carbon dioxide. Their disappearance contributes to increased greenhouse gas emissions, compounding the city's vulnerability to global warming. The urban heat island effect, where cities experience higher temperatures than surrounding rural

⁶¹ Interview with Mr. Abinet Negash, Environmental Expert at Environmental Authority, Addis Ababa, March 14th, 2024.

areas, is also intensified by the loss of vegetation and the proliferation of heat-absorbing concrete and asphalt surfaces.

❖ Social Implications

The social implications of diminishing green spaces are equally concerning. In Addis Ababa, parks and open areas provide essential recreational opportunities, especially for low-income residents who may not have access to private leisure facilities. The loss of these spaces limits opportunities for physical activity and social interaction, negatively affecting the community's quality of life. Additionally, green spaces often have cultural and historical significance, and their destruction can lead to a loss of local heritage and identity.

❖ Legal Considerations in Road Construction

The legality of road construction in Addis Ababa is governed by national and municipal laws, as well as the provisions outlined in the 2017-2027 Structural Plan. Ethiopian environmental and urban planning laws mandate the integration of environmental impact assessments (EIAs) before initiating large-scale construction projects. These assessments are intended to ensure that projects minimize harm to natural ecosystems, including green spaces. The Structural Plan also emphasizes the need for public consultation in urban development projects. Engaging communities in the planning process is a legal requirement that ensures transparency and accountability. However, in practice, limited community involvement has been observed in several road construction projects, leading to public dissatisfaction and protests against the encroachment on vital green spaces. Public participation is not just a procedural requirement but a cornerstone of sustainable urban development. Ensuring that affected communities have a voice in planning processes allows for the identification of alternative solutions that balance infrastructure needs with environmental preservation. Currently, the lack of inclusive forums and mechanisms to incorporate public feedback poses a significant legal and ethical challenge. Establishing robust platforms for community engagement could enhance trust and lead to better decision-making. However, enforcement of these legal frameworks has been inconsistent. Instances of road construction encroaching on protected or designated green areas highlight gaps in regulatory oversight. Additionally, zoning regulations designed to preserve urban greenery are often overlooked or inadequately enforced during the implementation of infrastructure projects.

This lack of adherence undermines efforts to maintain a balance between development and environmental conservation. The Structural Plan also emphasizes the need for public consultation in urban development projects. Engaging communities in the planning process is a legal requirement that ensures transparency and accountability. However, in practice, limited community involvement has been observed in several road construction projects, leading to public dissatisfaction and protests against the encroachment on vital green spaces. Another legal challenge is the ambiguity in land ownership and use rights in certain parts of Addis Ababa. Disputes over land allocation for road construction versus green space preservation often delay projects and create tension among stakeholders. Strengthening legal clarity on land use priorities and ensuring that road construction projects comply with these regulations are crucial for sustainable urban growth

❖ **Infrastructure vs. Ecosystem Services**

The trade-off between infrastructure development and ecosystem services is particularly stark in Addis Ababa. As road networks expand, the city risks losing critical ecosystem services provided by green spaces, including flood prevention and urban cooling. Urban sprawl driven by road construction often leads to fragmented habitats, making it difficult for wildlife to thrive and reducing the overall ecological connectivity of the city. Moreover, unchecked construction projects can lead to soil erosion and water runoff issues. Without sufficient vegetation to anchor the soil and absorb rainfall, the city may face an increased risk of flooding, particularly during the rainy season. This could compound existing drainage problems, further straining the city's infrastructure.

❖ **Aligning Development with the 2017-2027 Structural Plan**

The 2017-2027 Structural Plan of Addis Ababa presents an ambitious vision for sustainable urban development, aiming to balance economic growth with environmental preservation. This plan emphasizes the need to protect and expand the city's green spaces, integrating them into the broader urban landscape. It highlights the creation of green corridors, the restoration of degraded areas, and the inclusion of parks and urban forests in high-density zones. Incorporating these strategies into road construction projects is critical to achieving the plan's goals. For example, the structural plan advocates for mixed-use development, which combines residential,

commercial, and recreational spaces. By embedding green areas within these zones, planners can reduce urban sprawl and maintain ecological integrity. Moreover, the plan underscores the importance of community participation in urban design. Engaging residents in the planning and maintenance of green spaces ensures their long-term sustainability and fosters a sense of ownership. The plan also calls for strategic land-use policies to ensure that urban expansion does not come at the expense of critical ecosystems. Enforcing zoning laws that prioritize green space preservation can help mitigate the negative impacts of construction.

• **Toward Sustainable Urban Development**

To address these challenges, it is imperative that urban planners and policymakers in Addis Ababa adopt a balanced approach to development. Integrating green infrastructure into road construction projects can help mitigate environmental impacts. For instance, designing roads with green medians, planting trees along sidewalks, and creating green corridors can preserve biodiversity and enhance urban aesthetics. Additionally, investing in vertical gardens and rooftop greenery can compensate for the loss of horizontal green spaces. Furthermore, aligning road construction with the structural plan's vision requires effective coordination between stakeholders, including government agencies, private developers, and local communities. Transparent decision-making and robust environmental impact assessments are essential to ensuring that development does not come at the expense of green spaces. In conclusion, While Addis Ababa's Road construction projects are vital for improving transportation and supporting economic growth, their impact on green spaces cannot be overlooked. By aligning infrastructure development with the 2017-2027 Structural Plan and prioritizing sustainable practices, the City can achieve a harmonious balance between progress and environmental preservation. Recognizing the multifaceted benefits of green spaces and integrating them into urban planning will ensure that Addis Ababa remains livable, resilient, and vibrant for future generations.

CHAPTER SIX

6. Conclusion and Recommendation

6.1. Conclusion

The Ethiopian Constitution establishes a robust foundation for policies related to the development of urban green spaces. While existing frameworks primarily focus on general forest development and conservation, they lack specific provisions for urban forest development and implementation plans. However, strategies such as the Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE), Growth and Transformation Plan I (GTPI), and Growth and Transformation Plan II (GTPII) have indirectly supported the advancement of green spaces in Addis Ababa.

This study underscores the necessity for well-coordinated and clearly defined urban green space policies, strategies, and sectoral engagements to achieve shared objectives. Overlapping responsibilities between federal and cities' government entities have been identified as a significant challenge, often leading to delays in implementation, inadequate monitoring, and ineffective assessment processes. Moreover, frequent organizational restructuring further hampers the execution of planned green space initiatives and disrupts activity tracking and continuity.

Despite these challenges, the ongoing projects in Addis Ababa, such as the large-scale corridor developments, including the recent completed first round corridor development, the Entoto Park initiative, the Riverside Project, and numerous neighborhood recreational parks, demonstrate alignment with planning principles. These projects are expected to significantly contribute to the enhancement of urban green spaces in the city. By integrating these efforts with robust implementation frameworks, clear regulations, and best practices, Addis Ababa is well-positioned to emerge as a leading city in green space development, setting an example for sustainable urban planning and environmental management

6.2. Recommendations

Based on the findings of this research the following set of recommendations are forwarded:

Strengthen Land-Use Regulations: Enforce stringent land-use laws to prevent unauthorized settlements and encroachment onto already-existing green spaces. Enact zoning laws and rules that give priority to the establishment and protection of green spaces, making sure that new construction projects include green spaces and set aside a specific portion of land for public open spaces.

Green Infrastructure Requirements: Include provisions for green infrastructure in building regulations and development standards. This can entail making it mandatory for newly constructed buildings to have permeable pavement, rain gardens, and green roofs. Requirements of this kind can support sustainable storm water management and optimize green space within the built environment.

Public-Private Partnerships: To increase and preserve green areas, cultivate alliances with businesses, non-governmental organizations, and neighborhood associations. Urge private developers to include greenspace development in their projects by donating land, making financial contributions, or implementing public-private management schemes.

Community Engagement and Participation: Involve stakeholders and the local community in greenspace's administration, design, and planning. Create forums or committees that are centered on the community to promote involvement, get feedback, and foster community stewardship. Residents may take on a greater feeling of accountability and ownership as a result, which might improve greenspace preservation and upkeep.

Sustainable Funding Mechanisms: Identify other sustainable financing sources to guarantee sufficient funds for the creation and upkeep of green areas. A special greenspace fund, impact fees on new construction, grants, sponsorships, and public-private partnerships are a few examples of this. Additionally, look into ways that greenspaces might be used to make money through concessions, festivals, and leisure pursuits.

Education and Awareness Campaigns: Run educational programs to increase public knowledge of the advantages of green places and the necessity of preserving them. Emphasize the importance of biodiversity, environmental sustainability, and the benefits that green areas provide for the wellbeing of communities. Encourage educational institutions, colleges, and neighborhood associations to include green space education in their curricula and programs.

Green Corridors and Connectivity: Maintain and promote the development of green corridors that link already-existing green spaces, thus establishing a network of linked green spaces around the city. This encourages recreational possibilities, ecological connection, and biodiversity. Determine possible paths for green corridors and include them in the construction of transportation infrastructure and urban planning.

Adaptive Design and Climate Resilience: To improve climate resilience, integrate ideas of adaptable design into the planning and development of green spaces. This entails choosing native plant species that are compatible with the temperature of the area, putting in place water-efficient irrigation systems, and creating green areas that can endure the effects of climate change, such as heat waves and water scarcity.

Bibliography

A. Books/Articles/Reports

Adjei Mensah, C., Andres, L., Baidoo, P., Eshun, J. K., & Antwi, K. B., "Community participation in urban planning: the case of managing green spaces in Kumasi, Ghana" In Urban Forum. Springer Netherlands.

Assaye, R., Suryabhadgavan, K. V., Balakrishnan, M., & Hameed, S. (2017), "Geo-spatial approach for urban green space and environmental quality assessment: a case study in Addis Ababa City," *Journal of Geographic Information System*, 9(2), 191-206.

Addis Media Network, Gullele Botanic Garden, Addis Ababa City Green Infrastructure, Eyob Mulgeta, June 06, 2023, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VPdejLH8nGI>.

Bush, J., Ashley, G., Foster, B., & Hall, G. (2021), "Integrating green infrastructure into urban planning: Developing Melbourne's green factor tool. *Urban Planning*, 6(1), 20-31".

Buizer, I. M., Elands, B. H., Mattijssen, T. J. M., Jagt, A. P. N., Ambrose, B., Gerohazi, E., & Santos, E. (2015), "The governance of urban green spaces in selected EU-cities: policies, practices, actors, topics (No. D6. 1 EU FP7).EU."

Carmona, M., 2010, "Contemporary public space, part two: Classification." *Journal of urban design*, 15(2), pp.157-173.

Eshetu, S. B., Yeshitela, K., & Sieber, S. (2021), "Urban green space planning, policy implementation, and challenges: The case of Addis Ababa. Sustainability".

Darkhani, F., Tahir, O. M., & Ibrahi, R. (2019), "Comparison on Sustainable Urban Landscape Management: Insight from Urban Green Space Governance in England, Malaysia and Singapore", In *MATEC Web of Conferences (Vol. 266, p. 06006)*. EDP Sciences.

Addis Ababa City Structure Plan DRAFT FINAL SUMMARY REPORT

Haaland, C., & van Den Bosch, C. K. (2015), "Challenges and strategies for urban green-space planning in cities undergoing densification: A review. *Urban forestry & urban greening*, 14(4), 760-771,".

Herslund, L., Lund, D. H., Jørgensen, G., Mguni, P., Kombe, W. J., & Yeshitela, K. (2015), "Towards climate change resilient cities in Africa—Initiating adaptation in Dar es Salaam and Addis Ababa. *Urban vulnerability and climate change in Africa: a multidisciplinary approach*, 319-348,".

Kahsay, T, "Urban Environment and Ecosystem Services of Addis Ababa: Implications for Urban Greenspace Planning. Ph.D. Dissertation, Addis Ababa University, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 2016."

Lidmo, J., Bogason, Á., & Turunen, E. (2020), "The legal framework and national policies for urban greenery and green values in urban areas. A study of legislation and policy documents in the five Nordic countries and two European outlooks" *Nordregio Report*,

Li, L. and Pussella, P.G.R.N.I., 2017, "Is Colombo city, Sri Lanka secured for urban green space standards? *Applied Ecology & Environmental Research*, 15(3)".

Liu, K.K.Y., 2002, "Energy efficiency and environmental benefits of rooftop gardens. *Construction Canada*, 44(2), p.17, "

Lourenço, I.B., Guimarães, L.F., Alves, M.B. and Miguez, M.G., 2020, "Land as a sustainable resource in city planning: The use of open spaces and drainage systems to structure environmental and urban needs. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 276, p.123096".

Moroni, S. and Chiodelli, F., 2014, "Public spaces, private spaces, and the right to the city. *International Journal of E-Planning Research (IJEPR)*, 3(1), pp.51-65".

Peck, Steven W., Chris Callaghan, Monica E. Kuhn, and Brad Bass. "Greenbacks from green roofs: forging a new industry in Canada." (1999).

Qureshi, S., Breuste, J.H. and Lindley, S.J., 2010, "Green space functionality along an urban gradient in Karachi, Pakistan: a socio-ecological study. *Human Ecology*, 38, pp.283-294".

Robson, B.T., 1969, "urban analysis: a study of city structure with special reference to Sunderland (No. 1). CUP Archive. Peck, Steven W., Chris Callaghan, Monica E. Kuhn, and Brad Bass. "Greenbacks from green roofs: forging a new industry in Canada." (1999).

Salvati, L., Ferrara, A. and Chelli, F., 2018, "Long-term growth and metropolitan spatial structures: An analysis of factors influencing urban patch size under different economic cycles," *Geografisk Tidsskrift-Danish Journal of Geography*, 118(1), pp.56-71.

Stein, L., 2017, "Comparative urban land use planning: Best practice" *Sydney University Press*.

Taylor, L. and Hochuli, D.F., 2017, "Defining greenspace: Multiple uses across multiple disciplines. *Landscape and urban planning*, 158, pp.25-38".

Vijayaraghavan, K., 2016, "Green roofs: A critical review on the role of components, benefits, limitations and trends. *Renewable and sustainable energy reviews*, 57, pp.740-752,"

Wong, N.H., Tay, S.F., Wong, R., Ong, C.L. and Sia, A., 2003, "Life cycle cost analysis of rooftop gardens in Singapore. *Building and environment*, 38(3), pp.499-509".

Zhang, F., & Qian, H. (2024), "A comprehensive review of the environmental benefits of urban green spaces. *Environmental Research*".

B. Legislations

FDRE Constitution

A Proclamation to Provide for Urban Plans No. 574/2008

A proclamation No. 1263/2021, enacted to provide for the definitions of the power and duties of the executive organs of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

Environmental Protection Organs Establishment Proclamation No. 295/2002

Council Of Ministers Regulation to Provide for the Establishment of the Ethiopian Environment and Forest Research Institute No. 327/2014

Structural Plan of Addis Ababa (2002-12) and (2017 – 2027)

Ethiopian Environmental Policy of 1997

Addis Ababa City Urban Beautification and Greenery Bureau's Directive No.1/2016

Ethiopia National Urban Green Infrastructure Standard of 2014

Annex I

Question catalogue for Key informants

1. Which entity is engaged in the planning and implementation of urban green policies?
2. What does the institutional setup look like, and what is your role? Policy maker, decider, implementer, or supporter?
3. Have you ever encountered difficulties as a result of institutional arrangements and their complexities? Who has the authority to supervise and conduct operations similar to those of your department?
5. What are the primary bottlenecks to the implementation of green space policy?
6. What was intended for Addis Abeba's green space, and how far along is the implementation?
7. Does your organization support the creation, policy, and implementation of urban green spaces? If yes, what are the key issues you are encountering?

Annex II

የከተማ ውበት እና አረንጓዴ ልማት ቢሮ መመሪያ ቁጥር 1/2016 አረንጓዴ ቦታዎችን

በውል ኮንትራት ለግል አልማዎች ስለመስጠት

ማውጫ

ርዕስ	ገጽ
መግቢያ-----	
-----2	
ክፍል አንድ	
ጠቅላላ ድንጋጌዎች-----	
---3	
አጭር ርዕስ-----	
-----3	
ትርጓሜ-----	
-----4-5	
የተፈጻሚነት ወሰን-----	
-----5	
የመመሪያ ዓላማ-----	
-----5	
ክፍል ሁለት	
የመናፈሻዎች ዓይነት በተመሰረቱበት አላማና በሚሰጡት አገልግሎት-----	8
• የመዝናኛ ፓርክ አይነቶች-----	8-11
• በተመሰረቱበት አላማና በሚሰጡት አገልግሎት-----	11-16
መናፈሻዎችን፣ ክፍት አረንጓዴ ቦታዎችን፣ ክብረ በአልና ፕላዛ ቦታዎችን	
በኮንትራት ውል ስለመስጠት-----	16-26
በየደረጃው ባለው መዋቅር የሚኖር አፈጻጸም-----	26-30
መናፈሻ ውስጥ ስለሚደረጉ ግንባታዎች-----	
30	

ልዩ ልዩ ድንጋጌዎች-----
-----33

የመተባበር ግዴታ-----
-----33

መመሪያውን ስለማሻሻል-----
-----33

የተፈጻሚነት ስለማይኖራቸው ህጎች-----
-33

መመሪያ የሚጸናበት ጊዜ-----
-----33

መግቢያ

የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር ኢኮኖሚያዊ፣ ልማትና ማህበራዊ እድገትን ለማፋጠን እንዲሁም የመልካም አስተዳደር አገልግሎት አሰጣጥ ስርዓት ለማጠናከር ዘርፈ ብዙ እንቅስቃሴዎች በማድረግ ላይ ይገኛል። ከነዚህ ዘርፈ ብዙ እንቅስቃሴዎች አንዱ የከተማ ውበት እና አረንጓዴ ልማት ቢሮ የሚያከናውን ተግባር አንዱ ነው። ይህ በእንዲህ እንዳለም አረንጓዴ ቦታዎችን በውል ኮንትራት ለግል አልሚዎች በመስጠት የከተማዋን ኢኮኖሚያዊና ማህበራዊ እንቅስቃሴዎችን ለማሻሻልና በአረንጓዴ ልማትና የውበት ስራው መንግስታዊና መንግስታዊ ያልሆኑ ተቋማትን፣ ልማታዊ አስተሳሰብ ያላቸውን ባለሀብቶችን፣ የህብረተሰብ አደረጃጀትና ነዋሪዎችን በበጎ ፈቃደኛ አልሚነት እንዲሳተፉ በማድረግ የመንገድ አካፋዮችን፣ አደባባዮችን፣ የመንገድ ዳርቻዎችን፣ ክብረ በአል ቦታዎችን፣ ፕላዛ ቦታዎችን፣ የአካባቢ ፓርኮችንና ሌሎች ለአረንጓዴ ልማት በከተማው ማስተር ፕላን የተለዩ ቦታዎችን በማልማት በከተማዋ እድገትና የልማት ስራ የበኩላቸውን ለመወጣትና የከተማው መስተዳደር በአረንጓዴ ልማት ስራው የሚያደርገውን በባለቤትነት ስሜት ማልማት እንዲያስችላቸው የሚያለሙበትን ስርዓት መዘርጋት በማስፈለጉ በአዋጅቁጥር 74/2014 አንቀጽ 35 ለቢሮው በተሰጠው ስልጣን መሠረት ይህንን መመሪያ ማዘጋጀት አስፈላጊ ሆኖ ተገኝቷል።



ክፍል አንድ

ጠቅላላ ድንጋጌዎች

1. አጭር ርዕስ

ይህ መመሪያ «የከተማውበት እና አረንጓዴ ልማት ቢሮ በአዋጅቁጥር74/2014ለማስፈጸም የወጣ መመሪያ ቁጥር 1 /2014 አረንጓዴ ቦታዎች በውል ኮንትራት ለግል አልሚዎች ስለመስጠት ተብሎ ሊጠቀስ ይችላል።

2. ትርጓሜ

የቃሉ አገባብ ሌላ ትርጉም የሚያሰጠው ካልሆነ በስተቀር በዚህ መመሪያ ውስጥ፤

1. "ከተማ" ማለት የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ ነው፤
2. "አስተዳደር" ማለት የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር ነው፤
3. "ቢሮ" ማለት የአዲስ አበባ ከተማአስተዳደር የከተማ ውበት እና አረንጓዴ ልማት ቢሮ ማለት ነው፤
4. "የከተማ ውበት" ማለት የዕዕዋት አተካክልና እንክብካቤ በህንፃዎችና አጥሮች ቀለም አቀባብ፣ በሥነ-ሕንፃ ዲዛይን፣ በኤሌክትሪክ እና በውሀ ሥራዎች ቅንብር እስታንዳርዱን(ደረጃውን) በጠበቀ ዲዛይን የተፈጠረ ማራኪ የከተማ ገጽ ነው፤
5. "አረንጓዴ ቦታ" ማለት በከተማው መዋቅራዊ ኘላን መሰረት በከተማው ውስጥ ለተፈጥሮ አካባቢ ልማት፣ ጥበቃ፣ ውበትና ተፈጥሮአዊ መስህብ አገልግሎት የተመደበ ማናቸውም ስፍራ ሲሆን በጋራ ሕንፃዎች፣ በማህበርና በግል መኖሪያ ቤቶችአካባቢ በዝርዝር የአካባቢ ልማት ኘላን ለዚህ አገልግሎት የተያዘ ቦታንና መናፈሻን ያጠቃልላል፤
6. "መናፈሻ ቦታዎች" ማለት ለደን ለልማት ከተከለለ ውጪ ያሉ ለአካባቢ ልማት፣ ጥበቃ፣ ውበት፣ ተፈጥሮአዊ መስህብና መዝናኛ አገልግሎት ተብሎ በከተማው መሪ ፕላን የተከለለና በተፈጥሮ የበቀሉ ተተክለው የለሙ ዕዕዋት ወይም ዛፎች ያሉበት ሆኖ አደባባዮችን፣ የፕላዛና የፌስቲቫል ቦታዎችን፣ የመንገድ አካፋዮችንና ዳርቻዎችን ያጠቃልላል፤
7. "የሕዝብ መናፈሻዎች" ማለት አብዛኛው ይዘታው በዕዕዋት የተሸፈነ ሆኖ ከበር መግቢያ ተመጣጣኝ ክፍያ ጀምሮዘርፈ ብዙ የሆኑ የመዝናኛ አገልግሎቶች የሚሰጡበት ቦታ ነው፤



8."አረንጓዴ የሕዝብ መናፈሻዎች" ማለት አብዛኛውይዞታ በዕድሜ የተሸፈነና ለክፍት የህዝብ መናፈሻነት የተከለለ ሆኖ በውስጡ የማረፊያ፣ የማንበቢያና የተመረጠ የመዝናኛ አገልግሎት ከክፍያ ነፃ የሚሰጥበት ሲሆን፤

9."መካነ እንስሳት" ማለት በውስጡ የሚኖሩ የተለያዩ የዱር እንስሳትንና የአእዋፍ መኖሪያና የእንስሳቱ የተፈጥሮ አኗኗር ዘይቤ መሰረት ያደረገ የተፈጥሮ ወይም ሰው ሰራሽ የመሬት አቀማመጥና የእጽዋት ሽፋን የያዘ የመዝናኛና የትምህርት የተፈጥሮ ጥበቃ አገልግሎት የሚሰጥበት ቦታ ነው፤

10."የመንገድ መናፈሻ" ማለት፡- በከተማው ውስጥ የሚገኙ ለዕጽዋት መትከያየተተዉ ቦታ ሲሆን የመንገድ አካፋዮች፣ አደባባዮች፣ የእግረኛ መንገዶችና ዳርቻ ቦታዎችን ያጠቃልላል፤

11."የመንገድ አካፋይ" ማለት፡- በሁለት መንገድ መካከል የሚገኝ ሆኖ ለእዕዋት መትከያ የሚያገለግል ክፍት ቦታ ነው፤

12."የመንገድ ጥላ ዛፍ መትከያ ቦታ" ማለት የመንገድ አካል የሆነና አገልግሎቱ ለእግረኛ መሄጃ እንዲሆን በአስፋልት በኩብልስቶን ወይም በሌላ የሚሰራና የጥላ ዛፎች የሚተከልባቸው ቦታዎች ናቸው፤

13."መንገድ ዳርቻ" ማለት የመንገድ አካል ያልሆነ ነገር ግን ከመንገድ ጠርዝና በአጠገቡ ከሚገኝ ህንጻ መካከል የሚገኝ ቦታ ማለት ነው፤

14."አደባባይ" ማለት ከሁለት በላይ የሆኑ መንገዶች የሚገናኙበትና ለተሸከርካሪዎች ፍሰትን ለማላለጥ የሚያግዝ ሆኖ በተለያዩ እዕዋትና አበቦች፣ ቅርፃ ቅርፆች፣ ፋውንቴን ወ.ዘ.ተ የሚለማ ቦታ ነው፤

15. "የክብረ በዓል ቦታ" ማለት በከተማ መሪ ፕላን መሠረት በዓል የሚከበርበት ቦታ ተብሎ የተለየና ህዝባዊና ሃይማኖታዊ ስነ ሥርዓቶች የሚካሄድበት በሣር፣ ዕጽዋትና በሌሎች ማስዋወቢያ የተዋበ ቦታ ነው፤

16. "ፕላዛ ቦታ" ማለት በከተማው መሪ ፕላን መሠረት በህንፃ፣ ቲያትር ቤት፣ የገበያ ሥፍራዎችና የመሳሰሉት አካባቢ ለህዝብ መዝናኛና ማረፊያ የተተዉ ክፍት ቦታ ሆኖ በአርማተ፣ በንጣፍ ድንጋይና በኤሌክትሪክና ኤሌክትሮ መካኒካል የውሀ ኃሥራዎች፣ በጌጣጌጥ፣ በሀውልቶችና በዕጽዋቶች የተዋበ ቦታ ነው፤

17."የልማት ስታንዳርድ" ማለት ከተማዋን ለማስዋብና የሕዝብ መናፈሻ ቦታዎችን ለማልማት የሚያስችል የዝቅተኛ ተፈላጊ መስፈርቶችን ዝርዝር መግለጫ ይዞ በቢሮው ተጠንቶ የሚወጣ ሕጋዊ ሠነድ ነው፤

18."በጎ ፈቃደኛ" ማለት መናፈሻ ቦታዎችን፣ ፕላዛዎችን፣ መኖሪያና ድርጅቶች አካባቢ ያሉ ክፍት አረንጓዴ ቦታዎችን፣ መንገድ አካፋይ ዳርቻና አደባባይ ቦታዎችን በራሱ ወጪ በበጎ ፈቃደኝነት አልምቶ ለህብረተሰቡ አገልግሎት እንዲውል ለማድረግ የሚያለማውን ቦታ ከከተማው አስተዳደር በዉል ተረክቦ በማልማትና በመንከባከብ የሚያስተዳድር ሰው ማለት ነው፤



19. "ዕድዎት" ማለት ማናቸውም ኢኮኖሚያዊ፣ አካባቢያዊ፣ ባህላዊና ማጠቃለያ ጠቀሜታ ያላቸውን ተክሎች የሚያካትት የጥላ፣ የፍራፍሬና የጌጥ ዛፎችን፣ ቁጥቋጦዎችን፣ አበቦችንና ሣሮችን ያጠቃልላል።

20. "ዛፍ"ዛፍ ማለት አንድ ወይም ከዚያ በላይ ጠንካራ ግንድ ያለው ቋሚ ዕጽዋት ሆኖ ቁመቱ 5 ሜትርና ከዚያ በላይ የሆነ ተክል ነው።

21. "የኮንትራት አስተዳደር" ማለት በለሙም ሆነ ባልለሙ መናፈሻዎች ቦታውስጥ አረንጓዴ ልማቱንም ሆነ አገልግሎት መስጫዎችን በግል፣ በማህበር ወይም በአክሲዮን መልክ ተደራጅቶ በኮንትራት ውል ከቢሮው (በስሩ በተዋረድ ባሉ ጽ/ቤቶች) ተረክቦ በተመጣጣኝ ክፍያ ለተጠቃሚዎች ተገቢውን ልማት እና አገልግሎት የሚሰጥ እና የሚያስተዳደር አካል ነው።

23. "ሰው" ማለት የተፈጥሮ ሰው ወይም በህግ ሰውነት የተሰጠው አካል ነው።

3. የመመሪያው ዓላማ

በከተማው ክልል ውስጥ የሚገኙ መናፈሻዎች፣ ጥላዛዎች፣ ክብረ በአል እና አረንጓዴ ቦታዎች እስታንዳርዱን በጠበቀና በዘመነ የአረንጓዴና ውበት ስራዎች በአልሚዎች እንዲሰሩና ለተጠቃሚዎች ምቹ፣ ማራኪና የተሻሻለ አገልግሎት እንዲሰጡ ማድረግ።

4. የተፈጻሚነት ወሰን

ይህ መመሪያ በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር የከተማ ውበት እና አረንጓዴ ልማት ቢሮ በከተማው ክልል ውስጥ በሚያስተዳድሩት መናፈሻዎች፣ ክብረ በአል እና ጥላዛ ቦታዎች፣ አደባባይ፣ መንገድ ዳርቻና አካፋይ ቦታዎች፣ ደኖች እና ወንዝና ወንዝ ዳርቻ ቦታዎች ላይተፈጻሚ ይሆናል።

5. የፆታ አገላለፅ

በዚህ መመሪያ ውስጥ በወንድ ፆታ የተደነገገው የሴትንም ፆታ ያካትታል።

ክፍል ሁለት

6. ስለ መናፈሻዎች ዓይነት (በተመሰረተ በት አላማና በሚሰጡት አገልግሎት)

የፓርክ ዓይነቶች እንደሚከተለው ቀርቦዋል።

6.1 መዝናኛ ፓርክ /Recreational park/



መዝናኛ ፓርክ የሚባለው ከፍተኛ የእጽዋት ሽፋን ያለውና የተለያዩ የመዝናኛ ቁሳቁሶችን ያካተተ ከሕጻን እስከ አዋቂ ያለው የሕብረተሰብ ክፍል የሚዝናናበትና የተለያዩ ማህበራዊ አገልግሎቶች የሚያገኝበት ቦታ ነው። የመዝናኛ ፓርኮች በስፋታቸው በአራት ይከፈላሉ። እነሱም የመንደር ፓርክ፣ የአካባቢ ፓርክ፣ ድስትሪክት ፓርክና ከተማ አቀፍ ፓርክ ናቸው። በተጨማሪም በሚሰጡት አገልግሎትና በሚያስተናግዱት የህብረተሰብ ክፍል አሙይዝመንት ፓርክ፣ የስፖርት ፓርክ፣ የህጻናት ፓርክ፣ የአረጋዊያን ፓርክ በመባል ይጠራሉ። ከነዚህም ውስጥ በከተሞቻችን ደረጃ ሊተገበሩ የሚችሉት እንደሚከተለው ቀርበዋል።

6.1.1 ከተማ አቀፍ-ፓርክ

ሀ. ሊያሟላ የሚገባቸው ጉዳዮች

- ሜትር ፖሊታን ፓርክ የሚባለው ደግሞ ከ 10 ሂ/ር በላይ ስፋት ያለው ሆኖ በከተማው ክልል ውስጥ ላሉት ነዋሪዎች አገልግሎት የሚሰጥ ሲሆን በውስጡ ዘርፈ ብዙ የሆኑ አገልግሎት የሚሰጡ ፋሲሊቲዎች በማሟላት ጎብኚዎችን የሚስብ ፓርክ መሆን ይኖርበታል።
- ከቦታው አጠቃላይ ስፋት 70-80% በፅዕዎት መሸፈን አለበት፣ ቀሪው ቦታ ከመናፈሻ አገልግሎት ጋር ተዛማጅነት ላላቸው አነስተኛ ግንባታዎች /መረማመጃ፣ ፏፏቴ፣ ሃውልቶች፣ መጠለያዎች፣ ወዘተ.../ አገልግሎት የሚውል ነው።
- ከዚህ ቦታ ውስጥ 50% የሚሆን ቦታ በትላልቅና ትናንሽ ዛፎች መሸፈን የሚገባው ሲሆን ቀሪው ከ20-30% ቦታ በሣርና አበቦች ይሸፈናል፤ ከዛፎቹ ሽፋን ውስጥ 30% ሀገር በቀል ዝርያ መሆን አለበት፤
- ከይዘታው ከ5-10% ብቻ የሚሸፍኑ ጣሪያ ያላቸው ግንባታዎች ሊገነቡ ይችላሉ። እነዚህም ቢሮዎች፣ የመጻፍ ቤቶች፣ የተለያዩ ቁሳቁስ ማስቀመጫ መጋዘን፣ የቀላል ምግብ መሸጫና ማዘጋጃ ቦታ፣ የጥበቃ ቤቶች፣ የትኬት መቀረጫ፣ የቤት ውስጥ ጨዋታ የሚደረግባቸው ክፍሎች፣ የመስተንግዶ ጎጆዎች፣ ደሴቶችና አነስተኛ ጅምናዝየም እንዲሁም በፓርኩ መግቢያ አካባቢ አነስተኛ መኪናዎች ማቆሚያ ቦታ ያጠቃልላል፤
- ለሠራተኞች ሥራ ደህንነት መጠበቂያ /ንጎት፣ ቦቲጫማ፣ ማስክ፣ ወዘተ/ ሊሟሉ ይገባል፤
- የሳር ማጭድ እና መቀረጫ፣ ደማ፣ መኮትኮቻ፣ ውሃ ማጠጫ ጎማ፣ አካፋ፣ ጋሪ፣ ወዘተ... ሊሟሉ ይገባል፤
- አቅርቦቱ የማይቋረጥ ውሃና የውሃ ማጠራቀሚያ ገንዳ ሊኖር ይገባል፤
- ቢያንስ ቀይ አሸዋ የለበሰ ወይም የድንጋይ ንጣፍ ያለበት የውስጥ ለውስጥ መንገድ ሊኖረው ይገባል፤
- የቆሻሻ ማስወገጃ ቦታ ሊኖረው ይገባል።



- በተመሳሳይ የከተማ አቀፍ ፓርክ ለመንከባከብ የሚያስፈልገው የሰው ሃይል በሂክታር 4 ሰው ነው።

ለ. የዕዕዎት አተካክል በተመለከተ፡-

- የጥላ ዛፍ አተካክል በተመለከተ አንድ ዛፍ የሚኖረው ርቀት ከ10 ሜትር ያልበለጠነው።
- የቁጥቋጥዕዕዎቶች አተካክል በተመለከተ አንድ የቁጥቋጥዕዕዎት ከሌላው የሚኖረው ርቀት ከ1-3 ሜትር ይሆናል። የሣርና የምንጣፍ አበባ አተካክል በተመለከተ 1 ካሬ ሜትር እዕዎት በ2 ካሬ ሜትር በታላይ መተካል ይኖርበታል።

6.1.2 ክፍለ ከተማ ፓርክ

- ክፍለ ከተማ ፓርክ የሚባለው ከ5000 ሜትር ድረስ ላሉ ነዋሪዎች አገልግሎት የሚሰጥ ሲሆን ቅይጥ የመሬት አቀማመጥ ያለውና የስፖርት ሜዳና የተለያዩ የመጫወቻ ቁሳቁሶች አካቶ የያዘ ነው። በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ የሚገኙ አብዛኞቹ ፓርኮች በዚህ ምድብ ውስጥ ይገኛሉ።
- ክፍለ ከተማ ፓርክ ቦታ 1-10 ሂክታር ስፋት ሊኖረው ይገባል።
- ከቦታው አጠቃላይ ስፋት 80% በዕዕዎት መሸፈን አለበት፣ ቀሪው ቦታ ከመናፈሻ አገልግሎት ጋር ተዛማጅነት ላላቸው አነስተኛ ግንባታዎች /መረጫዎች፣ ፏፏቴ፣ ሃውልቶች፣ መጠለያዎች፣ ወዘተ.../ አገልግሎት የሚውል ነው።
- በዕዕዎት ከሚሸፈነው ቦታ ውስጥ 50% የሚሆን ቦታ በትላልቅና ትናንሽ ዛፎች መሸፈን የሚገባው ሲሆን ቀሪው 30% ቦታ በሣር ይሸፈናል።
- ግንባታዎች አቅራቢያ ያሉት ክፍት ቦታዎች በአበቦች ይሸፈናሉ።
- ከይዘታው ከ5-10% ብቻ የሚሸፍኑ ጣሪያ ያላቸው ግንባታዎች ሊገነቡ ይችላሉ። እነዚህም ቢሮዎች፣ የመጻፍ ቤቶች፣ የተለያዩ ቁሳቁስ ማስቀመጫ መጋዘን፣ የቀላል ምግብ መሸጫና ማዘጋጀት፣ የጥበቃ ቤቶች፣ የትኬት መቀረጫ፣ የቤት ውስጥ ጨዋታ የሚደረግባቸው ክፍሎች፣ የመስተንግዶ ገጽዎች፣ ደሴቶችና አነስተኛ ጅምና ዝየም እንዲሁም በፓርኩ መግቢያ አካባቢ አነስተኛ መኪናዎች ማቆሚያ ቦታ ያጠቃልላል።
- ለሠራተኞች ሥራ ደህንነት መጠበቂያ /ንጎት፣ ቦትጫማ፣ ማስክ ወዘተ/ ሊሟሉ ይገባል፤ የሳር ማጭድ እና መቀረጫ፣ ደማ፣ መኮትኮቻ፣ ውሃ ማጠጫ ጎማ፣ አካፋ፣ ጋሪ፣ ወዘተ... ሊሟሉ ይገባል።
- አቅርቦቱ የማይቋረጥ ውሃና የውሃ ማጠራቀሚያ ገንዳ ሊኖር ይገባል።
- ቢያንስ ቀይ አሸዋ የለበሰ ወይም የድንጋይንጣፍ ያለበት የውስጥ ለውስጥ መንገድ ሊኖረው ይገባል።



- የቆሻሻ ማስወገጃ ቦታ ሊኖረው ይገባል።

6.1.3 የወረዳ ፓርክ

- የወረዳ ፓርክ የሚባለው ከፓርኩ እስከ 1500 ሜትር ድረስ ላሉ ነዋሪዎች አገልግሎት የሚሰጥ፣ በውስጡ የተለያዩ ፋሲሊቲዎች የስፖርትና የመጫወቻ ቁሳቁሶች እንዲሟሉለት ያስፈልጋል።
- ስፋቱ ከ0.3-1ሃ/ር የማይበልጥ ቦታ ሊኖረው ይገባል፤
- ከቦታው አጠቃላይ ስፋት 70-80% በዕቅድ መሸፈን አለበት፤
- ቀሪው ቦታ ከመናፈሻ አገልግሎት ጋር ተዛማጅነት ላላቸው አነስተኛ ግንባታዎች/መረማመጃ፣ ፏፏቴ፣ ሃውልቶች፣ መጠለያዎች፣ ወዘተ.../ አገልግሎት የሚውል ነው።
- ከዚህ ቦታ ውስጥ ከ20-30% የሚሆን ቦታ በትላልቅና ትናንሽ ዛፎች (canopy cover) መሸፈን የሚገባው ሲሆን ቀሪው ቦታ በሣርና አበቦች ይሸፈናል
- ከይዘታው ከ5-10% ብቻ የሚሸፍኑ ጣሪያ ያላቸው ግንባታዎች ሊገነቡ ይችላሉ። እነዚህም ቢሮዎች፣ የመጻጃቤቶች፣ የተለያዩ ቁሳቁስ ማስቀመጫ መጋዘን፣ የቀላል ምግብ መሸጫና ማዘጋጃ ቦታ፣ የጥበቃ ቤቶች፣ የትኬት መቀረጫ፣ የቤት ውስጥ ጨዋታ የሚደረግባቸው ክፍሎች፣ የመስተንግዶ ጎጆዎች፣ ደሴቶችና አነስተኛ ጅምና ዝየም እንዲሁም በፓርኩ መግቢያ አካባቢ አነስተኛ መኪናዎች ማቆሚያ ቦታ ያጠቃልላል፤
- ለሠራተኞች ሥራ ደህንነት መጠበቂያ /ንጎት፣ ቦትጫማ፣ ማስክ፣ ወዘተ/ ሊሟሉ ይገባል፤
- የሳር ማጭድ እና መቀረጫ፣ ደማ፣ መኮትኮቻ፣ ውሃ ማጠጫ ጎማ፣ አካፋ፣ ጋሪ፣ ወዘተ... ሊሟሉ ይገባል፤
- አቅርቦቱ የማይቋረጥ ውሃና የውሃ ማጠራቀሚያ ገንዳ ሊኖር ይገባል፤
- ቢያንስ ቀይ አሸዋ የለበሰ ወይም የድንጋይን ጣፍ ያለበት የውስጥ ለውስጥ መንገድ ሊኖረው ይገባል፤
- የቆሻሻ ማስወገጃ ቦታ ሊኖረው ይገባል፤

6.1.4 የአካባቢ የመንደር ፓርክ

- የሁለገብ መንደር ፓርክ የመንደር ውስጥ ክፍት አረንጓዴ ቦታዎች የሚያጠቃልል ሲሆን በመንደሮችና በፕላን በተመሩ የማስፋፊያ አካባቢዎች በአብዛኛው ለአረጋው ያንና ለሕፃናት ማረፊያና ማጫወቻ እንዲሁም በማጎበረሰቡ ምርጫ ለማህበራዊ አገልግሎቶች እንዲውሉ የተቀመጡ የቦታዎችና ለግንባታ የማይፈቀድ ክፍት ቦታዎች በአረንጓዴ ክፍት ቦታነት ተከልለው በአካባቢ ልማት ፕላን ውስጥ የሚካተቱ ናቸው። የሚተዳደረው በአካባቢው ማህበረሰብ ሆኖ፤
- ከ0.3 ሃ/ር የሚያንስ ከፓርኩ ከ300 ሜትር ክልል ድረስ ላሉ ነዋሪዎች አገልግሎት የሚሰጥ መሆን ይኖርበታል።



- የፓርክቁሳቁሶችበውስጡተሟልተውእንዲገኙአይጠበቅም።
- ከቦታው በአጠቃላይ (100%) በዕድሜ መሰረት አለበት፣ ከዚህ ቦታ ውስጥ ከ20-30% በጥላ ዛፎች መሰረት ሲገባው መሬቱ ሙሉ በሙሉ ሳር መልበስ አለበት።
- አቅርቦቱ የማይቋርጥ ውሃና የውሃ ማጠራቀሚያ ገንዳ ሊኖርይገባል።
- የቆሻሻ ማስወገጃ ደስት ቢን ሊኖረው ይገባል።

የእዕዋት አተካክል በተመለከተ፡-

የጥላ ዛፍ አተካክል በተመለከተ አንድ ዛፍ የሚኖረው ርቀት ቢያንስ 20 ሜትር መሆን አለበት። የሳርና የምንጣፍ አበባ አተካክል በተመለከተ 1 ካሬ ሜትር ሳር በ2 ካሬ ሜትር ቦታ ላይ መተካል ይኖርበታል፡

6.2 በተመሰረቱበት አላማና በሚሰጡት አገልግሎት

6.2.1 የሕፃናት ፓርክ

ለህጻናት መዝናኛ ቦታ ከላይ በተጠቀሱት ፓርኮች ውስጥ ማካተት የሚቻል ሲሆን ለብቻው ለማዘጋጀት የሚፈልጉ ደርጅቶች ወይም ግለሰቦች የሚከተሉትን መስፈርቶች ማካተት አለባቸው።

- የፓርኩ ቦታ ዝቅተኛ 500-2000 ካ.ሜ ስፋት ሊኖረው ይችላል፤
- ፓርኩ ሜዳማና ገላጣ መሆን ይጠበቅበታል፤ የቦታው ተዳፋትነት መጠን ከ5% በላይ መሆን አይገባውም
- ከቦታው አጠቃላይ ስፋት 70% በዕድሜ መሰረት አለበት፣ ከዚህ ውስጥ 60 በመቶው በሳር መሰረት አለበት
- ቢያንስ 5 ዓይነት ለሕፃናት የሚሆኑ መጫወቻዎች መኖር አለባቸው፤
- የቆሻሻ ማስወገጃ ቦታ ሊኖረው ይገባል፤
- አቅርቦቱ የማይቋረጥ ውሃና የውሃ ማጠራቀሚያ ገንዳ ሊኖረው ይገባል፤
- ቢያንስ ቀይ አሸዋ የለበሰ የውስጥ ለውስጥ መንገድ ሊኖረው ይገባል፤
- የይዘታውንከ 20% የሚሸፍኑ ጣሪያ ያላቸው ግንባታዎች ሊገነቡ ይችላሉ። እነዚህም ቢሮዎች፣ የመጻፍ ጽ/ቤቶች፣ የተለያዩ ቁሳቁስ ማስቀመጫ መጋዘን፣ የቀላል ምግብ መሸጫና ማዘጋጃ ቦታ፣ የሕፃናት መጫወቻና ጣፋጭ መሸጫ ሱቆች፣ የጥበቃ ጽ/ቤቶች፣ የትኬት መቀረጫ፣ የቤት ውስጥ ጨዋታ የሚደረግባቸው ክፍሎችና የመጀመሪያ እርዳታ ክፍል እንዲሁም በፓርኩ መግቢያ አካባቢ የአነስተኛ መኪናዎች ማቆሚያ ቦታ እንደይዘታቸው ስፋት ሊኖሩ ይችላሉ፤
- ሕፃናትን አደጋ ላይ የሚጥሉ ነገሮችን አርቆና ጥንቃቄ ተደርጎ መልማት ይኖርበታል፤
- የተፈጥሮ መልክዓምድ ርንክ መጠበቅ አኳያ ደልዳላና ሜዳማ የሆኑ ቦታዎች ለመጫወቻና ለግንባታ መከለል ይኖርበታል። የልጆች መጫወቻ ቁሳቁሶች የተለያዩ ልጆችን ለአደጋ



ከሚዳርጉ ሁኔታዎች የፀዱ፣ በደረጃ መዳቢ ባለስልጣን ተቀባይነት ያገኙና በአንድ ቦታ የቆሙ በመካኒካልና በኤሌክትሪክ ፋይዳ የሚንቀሳቀሱ ሊሆን ይገባል።

የዕዕዋትአተካክልንበተመለከተ፡-

- የጥላ ዛፍ አተካክል በተመለከተ አንዱ ዛፍ ከሌላኛው የሚኖረው ርቀት 10 ሜትርነው።
- የቁጥቋጦ ዕዕዋቶች አተካክል በተመለከተ አንድ የቁጥቋጦ ዕዕዋት ከሌላኛው የሚኖረው ርቀት ከ1-3 ሜትርይሆናል።

ሣርና የምንጣፍ አበባ አተካክል በተመለከተ 1 ካሬ ሜትር እፅዋት በ2 ካሬ ሜትር ቦታ ላይ መተክል ይኖርበታል።

6.2.2 የስፖርት ፓርክ (የወጣቶች ማዘውተሪያ) /Sport Park/

የስፖርት ፓርክ የሚባለው የተለያዩ የስፖርት ማዘውተሪያ ስፍራዎችንና ፋሲሊቲዎችን አካቶ የያዘ ሲሆን ከ5000 እስከ 10,000 ህዝብ ላለበት አካባቢ ቢያንስ አንድ ፓርክ ሊኖርይገባል።

ሀ. በፓርኩ ውስጥ መሟላት የሚገባቸው መስፈርቶች፡-

- የፓርኩ ቦታ ዝቅተኛው 10,000 ካ.ሜስፋትሊኖረውይገባል፤
- ከቦታውአጠቃላይስፋትእስከ50% በዕዕዋትመሸፈንአለበት፣ ቀሪውቦታከፓርኩተዛማጅነትላላቸውአገልግሎቶችየሚውልይሆናል፤
- ቢያንስ 5 የስፖርትአይነቶች /ጅምናዚያም፣ የቴኒስ፣ የመረብኳስ፣ የቅርጫትኳስ፣ የእጅኳስ፣ የዋናገንዳ፣ የሕፃንና የአዋቂመጫወቻ/ ሊኖረውይገባል፤
- ከይዞታው 15% ያህል የሚሸፍኑ ጣሪያ ያላቸው ግንባታዎች ሊኖሩ ይችላሉ። ግንባታው ቢሮዎችን፣ የመፀዳጃና የመታጠቢያ ቤቶች፣ የስፖርትና የምግብ ቁሳቁስ መጋዘን ፣የቀላል ምግቦች ማዘጋጃና መሸጫቦታ፣ የስፖርተኞች የልብስ መቀየሪያ ክፍሎች፣ የጥበቃ ቤቶች፣ የትኬት መቀረጫ፣ ጅምናዚያም እንደ ቦታው ስፋት ሊኖሩ ይችላሉ። እነዚህ ግንባታዎች ቋሚ ወይም ጊዜያዊ /ተገጣጣሚ/ ግንባታዎች ሊሆኑ ይችላሉ፤
- ከይዞታው 10% የማይበልጥ የሚሸፍን ጣሪያ የሌለው ግንባታ መሥራት የሚችል ሲሆን አይነታቸው ሲዘረዘር የመኪና መግቢያና መውጫ መንገድ፣ የመኪና ማቆሚያ ስፍራ፣ የእግረኛ መንገድ፣የመሠረተ ልማት መስመር፣ የውሃ ታንክ፣ መዋኛ ሥፍራ፣ የእግረኛ መንገድ፣ ኃውልቶች፣ መቀመጫዎች እና ኮርዶኖች ያካትታል፤ ለስፖርትማዘውተሪያቦታዎችከ5% በላይተዳፋትመሆንየለበትም፤
- በፓርኩ ላይ የሚኖር 5% ጣሪያያለውየግንባታሆነ 10% ጣሪያ የሌለው ግንባታ በአንድ አካባቢ ተከማችቶ መሠራት የለበትም፤
- የቧንቧ ውሃና የውሃ ማጠራቀሚያ ገንዳ መኖር አለበት፤
- ለሠራተኞች የሥራ ደህንነት መጠበቂያ ሥራ መሣሪያ ሊሟላ ይገባል፤
- በድንጋይ ንጣፍ ወይም በአስፋልት የተሠራ የውስጥ ለውስጥ መንገድ ሊኖረው ይገባል፤



ለ. የዕለት አተካክልን በተመለከተ፡-

- የጥላ ዛፍ አተካክል በተመለከተ አንዱ ዛፍ ከሌላኛው የሚኖረው ርቀት ከ10 ሜትር ያልበለጠ ነው፤
- አነስተኛ ቁጥቋጦዎች የስፓርት ሜዳ የአጥሩን ቁመት ሳይበልጡ ውበት ባለው ፓተርን ጥቅጥቅ ብለው መተካል ይኖርባቸዋል፤
- ሣርና የምንጣፍ አበባ 1 ካሬ ሜትር እፅዋት በ2 ካሬሜትር ቦታ ላይመተካልይኖርበታል።

6.2.3. ዚዮሎጂካል ፓርክ /Zoological Park/ የመካነ እንስሳ ፓርክ

- ዚዮሎጂካል ፓርክ የተለያዩ ዝርያ ያላቸው ብርቅዬ የሆኑ እንስሳትና አእዋፋት የሚኖሩበትና የሚጠበቁበትና ለመዝናኛ፣ ለጥናትና ምርምር እንዲሁም ለብዙ ሃሕይወት ጥበቃ እንዲያገለግል በማሰብ የሚዘጋጅ የፓርክ አይነት ሲሆን ከሌላው በተለየ በከፍተኛ ጥንቃቄ መዘጋጀት ያለበት የፓርክ ዓይነት ነው።
- ለተገልጋዮች ማረፊያ የሚሆን መቀመጫዎች ሊኖሩ ይገባል።

ሀ. በፓርኩ ውስጥ መሟላት የሚገባቸው መስፈርቶች፡-

- የፓርኩ ስፋት ቢያንስ 50,000 ካ.ሜ ስፋት ሊኖረው ይገባል፤
- የቦታው ስፋትና የዕለት ስርጭቱ እንዲሁም ግንባታው በመዝናኛ ፓርክ ላይ የተጠቀሰውን የሚይዝ ሆኖ በውስጡ የተለያዩ አይነት ብርቅዬ የሆኑ እንስሳትና አእዋፋት መኖሪያ ሊኖረው ይገባል፤
- እንስሳቱ በሰው ላይ ጉዳት እንዳያደርሱ ሊከላከል የሚችል ከወፍራም ብረት የተሰራ የመከላከያ አጥር ሊኖራቸው ይገባል፤
- ከ5% የማይበልጥ የፓርኩ ክፍል ጣሪያ ባለው ግንባታ የሚሸፈን ሲሆን ይህም የእንስሳት ሕክምና መስጫ፣ የእንስሳት ምግብ ማደራጃ፣ እንደ አስፈላጊነቱ የእንስሳት መጠለያ፣የቲኬት መሸጫና የእንግዳ መቀበያ፣የመፀዳጃና የመታጠቢያ ቤት ሊኖሩት ይገባል፤

ለ. የዕለት አተካክል በተመለከተ፡-

- የጥላ ዛፍ አተካክል በተመለከተ አንድ ዛፍ ከሌላኛው የሚኖረው ርቀት 10 ሜትር ነው።
- የቁጥቋጦ ዕለት አተካክል በተመለከተ አንድ የቁጥቋጦ ዕለት ከሌላኛው የሚኖረው ርቀት ከ1-3 ሜትር ይሆናል፤
- የሣርና የምንጣፍ አበባ አተካክል በተመለከተ 1 ካሬ ሜትር እፅዋት በ2 ካሬ ሜትር ቦታ ላይ መተካል ይኖርበታል፤

6.2.4 የተፈጥሮ ፓርክ(Scenic Park)

- የፓርኩ ቦታ ቢያንስ 30,000 ካ.ሜ ስፋት ሊኖረው ይገባል።

- ከቦታው ጠቅላላ ስፋት 90% በዕፅዋት መሸፈን አለበት፤ ቀሪው ከፓርክ አገልግሎት ጋር ተዛማጅነት ላላቸው አገልግሎቶች የሚሆን ነው። ከሚተከለው የጥላ ዛፍና የቁጥቋጦ ዛፍ 50% የሚሆነው ሀገር በቀልመሆን አለበት።
- በፓርኩ ውስጥ የተለያዩ ሀውልቶች (ቅርጻቅርጻዎች) ቢሟሉ የሚደገፍ ሲሆን የዕጽዋትን ስርጭት በተመለከተበተራ ቁጥር 1 ላይ ተፈጻሚ ይሆናል።
- ዛፍ መቀረጫ፣ ሳር ማጨጃና መቀረጫ ደማ መኮትኮቻ፣ ውሃ ማጠጫ ጎማ፣ አካፋ፣ ጋሪ፣ ሬክ ወዘተ ሊሟሉ ይገባል።
- የሠራተኞች የስራ ደንንነት መጠበቂያ መሣሪያ ሊሟላ ይገባል።
- በፓርኩ ውስጥ ዘሎጂካል ጋርደን፣ ቦተኒካል ጋርደን መሟላት አለበት። ሆኖም የተፈጥሮም ሆነ ሰው ሰራሽ ወንዝ፣ ሬስቶራንት፣ ሙዚየም፣ እስካይ ሊፍት/Ski Lift/ ቢሟላ የሚደገፍ ነው።
- ውሐና የውሃ ማጠራቀሚያ ገንዳ መኖር አለበት።
- ቢሮ፣ ለሠራተኛ ልብስ መቀየሪያ፣ የትኬት መሸጫ ቤት፣ የጥበቃ ቤትና ሻወር መኖር አለበት።
- የቆሻሻ ማስወገጃ ቦታና ለወንድና ሴት የሚሆን መፀዳጃ ቤት መኖር ይገባል።
- በፓርኩ ለሚዘናኑ የለስላሳና የትኩስ ምግቦች /ስናክ/ አገልግሎት መስጫ ቢኖር ለተገልጋዮች ማረፊያ የሚሆን መቀመጫዎች ሊኖሩ ይገባል።

6.2.5 የባህልና ቦሪክ ፓርክ(Cultural &Historical Park)

- የፓርኩ ቦታ ቢያንስ 1,000,000 ካ.ሜ ስፋት ሊኖረው ይገባል።
- ከቦታው ጠቅላላ ስፋት 50% በዕፅዋት መሸፈን አለበት፤ ቀሪው ከፓርክ አገልግሎት ጋር ተዛማጅነት ላላቸው አገልግሎቶች የሚሆን ነው።
- የባሕል ቁሳቁስ ማሰባሰቢያ፣ ታሪካዊ ቅርስ፣ ባህላዊ የጓሮ አትክልቶችና ቤቶች፣ ባህላዊ ስፖርቶችና ጨዋታዎች የሚካሄዱባቸው የተሟሉ ሜዳዎች ሊኖሩዎቸው ይገባል።
- ቆሻሻ ማስወገጃ ቦታና ለወንድና ሴት መፀዳጃ ቤት ሊኖር ይገባል።
- ቢሮ፣ ለሠራተኛ ልብስ መቀየሪያ ቤት፣ የትኬት መሸጫ ቤት፣ የጥበቃ ቤትና ሻወር መኖር አለበት።
- ሳር ማጨጃና መቀረጫ፣ ደማ፣ መኮትኮቻ፣ ውሃ ማጠጫ ጎማ፣ አካፋ፣ ጋሪ፣ ሬክ ወዘተ ሊሟሉ ይገባል።
- ውሃና የውሃ ማጠራቀሚያ ገንዳ ሊኖረው ይገባል።
- ለሠራተኞች የስራ ደንንነት መጠበቂያ የስራ መሣሪያ ሊሟላ ይገባል።
- በፓርኩ ለሚዘናኑ የለስላሳና የትኩስ ምግቦች /ስናክ/ አገልግሎት መስጫ ቢኖር ይመረጣል
- ለተገልጋዮች ማረፊያ የሚሆን መቀመጫዎች ሊኖሩ ይገባል።



6.2.6. መካነ እንሰሳት /Zoological park/

- በጠቅላላው ቢያንስ 50000 ካሬ ሜትር መሆን ይኖርበታል
- የዕጅብ ስርጭቱ በንዲሁም ግንባታው በተራ ቁጥር1 ላይ የተጠቀሰውን የሚይዝ ሆኖበውስጡ የተለያዩ ዓይነት ብርቅዬ የሆኑ የእንሰሳትና አዋቂት ማኖሪያ ሊኖረው ይገባል።
- በፓርኩ ለሚዘናኑ የለስላሳና የትኩስ ምግቦች /ስናክ/ አገልግሎት መስጫ ቢኖር ይመረጣል።
- ለተገልጋዮች ማረፊያ የሚሆን መቀመጫዎች ሊኖሩ ይገባል።

6.2.7. በባህሪ ጋርደን /Botanical Garden/

- በጠቅላላው ቢያንስ 100000 ካሬ ሜትር መሆን ይኖርበታል።
- የተለያዩ ዓይነት እጠጠሮች የአገር ውስጥና የውጭ ዝርያ ያላቸው መሆን ይኖርባቸዋል።
- ደረጃውን የጠበቀ የችግኝ ማፍያ ቦታ ሊኖረው ይገባል።
- አረንጓዴ ቦታ/Gardens/ ከጠቅላላው የቦታው ስፋት 80% መሆን ይኖርበታል።
- የሣር ቦታ/ኮከብ/ ሠርዶ እና ሌሎች የሣር አይነቶች ተመርጠው የተተከለ መሆን ይኖርበታል።
- የግሪን ሃውስ ቋሚው በብረት ሆኖ ጣሪያና ዙሪያው /ግድግዳው/ ብርሃን አስተላላፊ ማይካ የተሠራ መሆን ይኖርበታል።
- የድንጋይና የቤንች ቴሌስ ላንድ እስኬኝ ጋርደን ሊኖረው ይገባል።
- የአገር በቀል የጥላ ዛፍ የያዘ/ፍራፍሬ አበባ ያለው/ እና ሣር የለበሰ 50-60% ሊሆን ይገባል።
- የቁጥቋጥና የንጣፍ አበቦች 10-20% ሊኖረው ይፋባል
- ቢሮ፣ ለሠራተኞች የልብስ መቀየሪያ ቤት ሊኖረው ይገባል።
- የወንድና የሴት መጻጻጃ ቤትና ሻወር ሊኖረው ይገባል
- የትኩስ መቀረጫ ቤት ሊኖረው ይገባል።
- የውስጥ ለውስጥ መንገድ- በተፈጥሮ ድንጋይ፣ በታይል፣ ሌሎች የተፈጥሮ ቁሳቁሶች የተሰራ ሊኖረው ይገባል።
- ቆሻሻ መጣያ ቦታ/ገንዳ/ ያለው መሆን ይኖርበታል።
- የሠራተኛ የሥራ ደህንነት መጠበቂያ የሥራ መሣሪያ ሊሟላ ይገባል።

- በፓርኩ ለሚዘናኑ የለስላሳና የትኩስ ምግቦች /ስናክ/ አገልግሎት መስጫ ቢኖር ይመረጣል
- ለተገልጋዮች ማረፊያ የሚሆን መቀመጫዎች ሊኖሩ ይገባል

ለ) በመመሪያ 1 /2016 መሰረት ለግል አልሚዎች ለመስጠት የውል ስምምነት ይዘት

አረንጓዴ ቦታዎችን ለአልሚዎች ለተወሰነ ጊዜ ለማስተላለፍ የተደረገ

የውል ስምምነት

ይህ ውል ዛሬ ቀን ----- ዓ.ም በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር የከተማ ውበት እና አረንጓዴ ልማት ቢሮ ማለት /ክፍለ ከተማ/ ወረዳ እንደ ቦታው ስፋት ታይቶ ሁለቱ ተዋዋይ ወገኖች እና እማኞች በተገኙበት በስምምነት ተፈረሟል።

ውል ስጭ:- የከተማ ውበት እና አረንጓዴ ልማት ቢሮ

አድራሻ:- ----- ከአሁን በኋላ ውል ሰጪ ተብሎ በሚጠቀሰው

በውል ተቀባይ:- -----

አድራሻ:- ከተማ አዲስ አበባ ክ/ከተማ ----- ወረዳ ----- የቤት ቁጥር አዲስ የመ.ሣ.ቁጥር ----
----- ኮድ ----- የፋክስ ቁጥር ----- የስልክ ቁጥር -----

አንቀጽ 1

የዉሉ ስምምነት አላማ

ይህ ውል ----- ክፍለ ከተማ ወረዳ ----- እና ----- ልዩ ስሙ -----

የሚገኘውን ----- የሚገኘው ቦታ በግምት ስፋታቸው ----- ካ/ሜ

----- እና ----- ካሬ ሜትር ----- በማልማት /በመንከባከብ / ገጽታ መቀየር የሚደረገውን ጥረት ለማገዝ እና ድርጅቱ የሚያመረታቸውን ምርቶች ለማስተዋወቅ እንዲችል የማድረግ አላማ አለው።

አንቀጽ 2

የውል ተቀባይ ግዴታ

2.1 በውል በተረከበው ላይ በውሉ ከተፈቀደለት የማስዋብና አረንጓዴ ከማድረግ አላማና ተግባር እንዲሁም ለአካባቢው ውበት ሊሰጥ በሚችል ደረጃ በማስዋብና በማልማት ለውል ዘመኑ ብቻ የሚያገለግል ቦታ ላይ 40 በ60 ሴንቲሜትር በየ20ሜትሩ የንግድ ምልክት ከመትከል ውጭ ማንኛውን ተግባርም ሆነ ሌላ ስራ መሰራት አይቻልም። ቦታውንም ሆነ አገልግሎቱን ለሌላ ሰብተኛ ወገን ማስተላለፍ አይቻልም። እንዲሁም ውል ተቀባይ ባቀረበው የፐሮጀክት ፐሮግራም ውስጥ ከተጠቀሱትና በውል ሰጪ ከጸደቁት ተግባራት ውጭ ማከናወን ቢፈልግ በቅድሚያ የውል ስጭ ፈቃድ ማግኘት አለበት።

2.2 የውሉ ታ ጊዜው ለ1 /ለአንድ / አመት ሲሆን፣ በውል ሰጪና ተቀባይ የጋራ ስምምነት እየታየ ሊራዘም ይችላል።



- 2.3 የመናፈሻውን ውበት ለመጨመር ሲያስፈልግ ካፍቴርያና የልጆች መጫወቻ ህንጻውን አገልግሎት ሰጪው ቢሮው በፅሁፍ ሲጠይቅ በሚሰጠው ፍቃድ መነሻ መሠረት የቀለም ለውጥና መለስተኛ ለውጦች ያከናውናል።
- 2.4 ውል ተቀባይ የመናፈሻውን ህንጻ ውስጥ ያሉትን የህንጻውን የግንባታ አካላት ባለበት በመረከብ ይጠብቃል፤ ይንከባከባል፤
- 2.5 ውል ተቀባይ የመናፈሻው-ህንጻ ውስጥ ካፍቴርያና የልጆች መጫወቻ ህንጻው ውስጥ አገልግሎትን ለሚገለገሉ ተጠቃሚዎች በአግባቡ በትህትና እ□□□□□□□□ ያስተናግዳል፤
የመናፈሻውን ካፍቴርያና የልጆች መጫወቻ ህንጻው ለተጠቃሚው አገልግሎቱን በተሟላ ሁኔታ ለተጠቃሚው ለመስጠት የሚያስፈልጉ በቂ ግብአቶችን በቂ የሰው ሃይል ማሸኖችንና የሥራ መሣሪያና ሌሎች አስፈላጊ የሆኑትን ያሟላል።
- 2.6 የመናፈሻውን ህንጻ የካፍቴርያና ፊት-ፊት-ህንጻውን ውበት ለመጨመር የሚረዱ ወቅታዊ ጥገናና ዕድሳት □□□ጋር በመነጋገር ሲፈቀድለት ያከናውናል።
- 2.7 ውል ተቀባይ መናፈሻውን ከተረከበበት ጊዜ አንስቶ የውሃ፣ የመብራትና የስልክ አገልግሎት ክፍያ ይከፍላል፤
- 2.8 ውል ተቀባይ የመናፈሻውን ህንጻካፍቴርያና የልጆች መጫወቻ ህንጻው ውስጥ ለሚሰጠው-አገልግሎቱት ለዘርፉ የተፈቀዱ የመስተንግዶ ዓይቶችንና ከአልኮልነጻመጠጦችን-ብቻ-አገልግሎቱን-መስጠት-አለበት።
- 2.9 በውል ሰጪ ለሚደረግ ቁጥጥርና ክትትል ሥራ ተገቢውን ትብብር ያደርጋል።
- 2.10 በራሱ ጥፋት በውሉ አፈፃፀም በሚደርሰው ጉዳት ውል ሲቋረጥ ከውል ሰጪ የተረከባቸውን ቋሚ ዕቃዎች ሕንፃዎችን፣ ሠነዶችን፣ ውል ሲፈፀም በነበሩበት ወይም መሻሻል የተደረገባቸውንም ጭምር ባለበት ሁኔታታ ያስረክባል። ውል ተቀባይ ለተለያዩ ግንባታዎችና ልማት ላወጣቸው ወጪዎች ማካካሻ አይጠይቅም።
- 2.11 በውል ዘመኑ ውስጥ ከተፈፀመ ተግባር ጋር በተያያዘ የሚነሳ ክስ ካጋጠመ ውል ተቀባይ በራሱ ሀላፊነት ይወጣል።
- 2.12 የውሉ ዘመን ሲያበቃ ውል ተቀባይ ከውል ሰጪ የተረከባቸውን ቋሚ ዕቃዎች፣ ሕንፃዎችን፣ ሠነዶችን፣ ውል ሲፈፀም በነበሩበት ወይም መሻሻል የተደረገባቸውን መለስተኛ ጊዜያዊ ግንባታዎችንና ባሉበት ሁኔታ ያስረክባል
- 2.13 የመናፈሻውን ውበት ለመጨመር ሲያስፈልግ አልሚው ቢሮው በጽሁፍ ሲጠይቅ በሚሰጠው ፍቃድ መነሻ መሰረት የቀለም ለውጥና የእጽዋት ተክላ ያከናውናል፤
- 2.14 ውል ተቀባይ በመናፈሻ ውስጥ ያሉትን ግንባታዎች በመረከብ ይጠብቃል፤ ይንከባከባል፤
- 2.15 ውል ተቀባይ የመናፈሻውን ሳር፣ ቁጥቋጦዎችና ዛፎች በመረከብ፣ ይጠብቃል ይንከባከባል፤
- 2.16 በመናፈሻው ውስጥ የሚገለገሉ ተጠቃሚዎችን በአግባቡ በትህትና ያስተናግዳል፤



- 2.17 የመናፈሻ አገልግሎት በተሟላ ሁኔታ ለተጠቃሚው ለመስጠት የሚያስፈልጉ የሰው ኃይል /ጥበቃና አትክልተኛ/ የስራ መሳሪያና ሌሎች ግብአቶች ያሟላላ፤
- 2.18 የመናፈሻውን ውበት ለመጨመር የሚረዱ ወቅታዊ ጥገናና እድሳት ቢሮው ጋር በመነጋገር ሲፈቀድለት ያከናውናል፤
- 2.19 ውል ተቀባይ መናፈሻውን ከተረከበበት ጊዜ አንስቶ የውሀ የመብራትና የስልክ አገልግሎት ክፍያ ይከፍላል
- 2.20 ውል ተቀባይ በመናፈሻ ውስጥ ለሚሰጠው የተፈቀደ የመስተንግዶ አይነት ተጠቃሚውን አቅም ያገናዘበ የአገልግሎት ክፍያ ይጠይቃል
- 2.21 መናፈሻው ዝግ ፖርክ በመሆኑ ማንኛውም ህብረተሰብ ወደ መናፈሻ ሲመጣ የበር መግቢያ ክፍያ በመክፈል በመናፈሻው ውስጥ ተቀምጦ የመዝናናት መብቱ የተጠበቀ ነው
- 2.22 በውል ሰጪ ለሚደረግ ቁጥጥርና ክትትል ሥራ ተገቢውን ትብብር ያደርጋል፤
- 2.23 በራሱ ጥፋት በውሉ አፈጻጸም በሚደርሰው ጉዳት ውል ሲቋረጥ ከውል ሰጪ የተረከባቸውን ቋሚ እቃዎች ህንጻዎችን፣ ሰነዶችን እጽዋቶችን ውል ሲፈጸም በነበሩበት ወይም መሻሻል ከተደረገባቸው ባለበት ሁኔታ ያስረክባል። በተለያዩ ግንባታዎችና ልማት ላወጣቸው ወጪዎች መካካላቸውን አይጠይቅም።
- 2.24 በውል ዘመኑ ውስጥ ከተፈጸመ ተግባር ጋር በተያያዘ የሚነሳ ክስ ካጋጠመ በራሱ ኃላፊነት ይወጣል።
- 2.25 የውሉ ዘመን ሲያበቃ ውል ተቀባይ ከውል ሰጪ የተረከባቸውን ቋሚ እቃዎች፣ ህንጻዎችን ሰነዶችን እጽዋቶችን ውል ሲፈጸም በነበሩበት ወይም መሻሻል የተደረገባቸውን ቋሚ ግንባታዎችንና የመዝናኛቁሳቁሶችን ባሉበት ሁኔታ ያስረክባል።
- 2.26 በውሉ መሰረት በተረከበው ቦታ ላይ ቦታውን ከተረከበበት ቀን አንስቶ በአንድ ወር ጊዜ ውስጥ በጸደቀ የፕሮጀክት ፕሮፓዛልና ደረጃውን በጠበቀ ዲዛይን የተጠቀሰውን ተግባር መጀመር አለበት።
- 2.27 በውሉ መሰረት ስራው በሚከናወንበት ጊዜ የሌሎችን ጤንነትና ደህንነት በማይጎዳ እናበተፈጥሮአዊና ማህበራዊ አካባቢ ላይ የሚደረስ ጉዳትን ወይም ብክለትን መከላከል በሚያስችል ሁኔታ አካባቢውን መጠበቅና መንከባከብ አለበት
- 2.28 በስራው ሂደት ያጋጠመውን ችግር ድክመቶችና መሻሻሎችን በሚመለከት በወር አንድ ጊዜ ወር በገባ በ5ኛው ቀን ውስጥ ለውል ሰጭ የስራ አፈጻጸም ሪፖርት ማቅረብ አለበት ።
- 2.29 በሀገሪቱ የወጡ ወይም የሚውጡ የውበትና መናፈሻና ዘላቂ ማሪፊያ ልማት አስተዳደር ህጎችን መመሪያዎችንና ልዩ ልዩ ፖሊሲዎችን በማይጥስ መልኩ ተግባሩን ማከናወን አለበት
- 2.30 ውል ተቀባይ የሚያከናውነውን የልማት ስራ ላይ በእጽዋት የሚሸፈነው መሬት /ground cover /ከተረከበው ቦታ ከ80% በታች መሆን የሌለበት ሲሆን በቦታው የሚገነባው ጊዜአዊ ግንባታ መንገድን ጨምሮ ከተረከበው ቦታ ላይ ከ20% በላይ መሆን የለበትም።

2.31 ውል ተቀባይ አካባቢውን ለማልማት የሚተክላቸው ዛፎችና ቁጥቁጦዎች ፤ አበቦች ለአካባቢው ተስማማሚና ምህደሩን የሚጠብቁ ሆነው ብዛታቸውምባደጉ ጊዜ የላይኛውን የእጸዋት ሽፋን /canopy cover/ ከ60% ያላነሰ እንዲሆን የሚደረጉ መሆን አለባቸው።

2.32 ውል ተቀባይ የሚያከናውናቸው የልማት ስራዎች ስራዓተ ምህደሩን የጠበቀ መሆን ሊኖረበት-በሚገባው ሁኔታ እንዲቀጥል የሚያደርግ መሆን አለበት።

2.33 በውል በተሰጠው ቦታ መለያ የሆኑትን የውስን ምልክቶች በማለፍ ማንኛውንም ተግባር ማከናወን የለበትም።

2.34 ውል ተቀባይ ውል ከገባበት ጊዜ ጀምሮ ለቦታው ተሰማሚ የሆኑ እጸዋት ይተክላል፤ ውሃያጠጣል፤ ባለሙያ በመቅጠር የክብካቤ ስራው ወቅቱን የጠበቀና በስታንዳርድ እንዲሆን ያደረጋል ።

2.35 በዚህ ውል በተመለከተው መሰረት በተለያዩ ምክንያት ማለት-በውል ዘመኑ ማለቅ ፤ በውል ሰጭ ወይም ውል ተቀባይ ግዴታን አለመወጣት ምክንያት ወሎ ሲቁረጥ በቦታው የሰፈረው አካባቢውን ለማስዋብ ያሠፈራቸው-ማንኛውም ከውሎ-ጋር ተያያዥነት ያላቸውን ማንሳት አይቻልም።

2.36 ውል ተቀባይ ቦታውን ተንከባካቢ መሆኑን የሚያሳይ የአሽከርካሪን የርቀት እይታ የማይከለክሉ በንፁህ አንቀጽ 3.1 በተጠቀሰው መሰረት ማኖር ይችላል።

2.37 ውል ተቀባይ በተ.ቁ 6.1.1-6.1.3 በተጠቀሱት ምክንያቶች የተረከበውን ቦታ ሲመልስ ለማልማት ያወጣው ወጪ አይመለስለትም

አንቀጽ 3

የውል ተቀባይ መብቶች

3.1. በውሎ ላይ ከተመለከተው ተግባር የሚጻፈር ስራ እስከ አልሰራ ድራስ በቦታው ላይ በውሎ ላይ የተጠቀሱት መብቶች አስከ ውል ዘመኑ ማብቂያ እንደተጠበቁለት ይቆያሉ።

3.2. ውል ተቀባይ ለማልማት-በተረከበው ቦታ ላይ በፕሮፖዛሉ ካቀረበው ስራ ጋር-ተዛማጅነት ያለቸውን ስራዎችን ውል ሰጭን እያስፈቀደ ሊሰራ ይችላል።

አንቀጽ 4

የውል ሰጪ ግዴታ

- 4.1. ውል ተቀባይን በየጊዜው የመከታተልና የመገምገም የመቆጣጠር ሃላፊነት አለበት
- 4.2. ለውል ተቀባይ በውል የሰጠውን አረንጓዴ ቦታ የወሰን ምልክቶች በማስቀመጥ ማስረከብ አለበት።
- 4.3. ውል ተቀባይ በፍቃደኝነት ለማልማት የጠየቀውን ቦታ ውል ተቀባይ ቀና ሁኔታዎችን እንዲፈጠሩለት



በመንግስት ህግና ደንብ መሰረት አስፈላጊውን ትብብር ያደርጋል ።

አንቀጽ 5

ውሉ የሚቋረጥባቸው ምክንያቶች

5.1 .ውል ተቀባይ በውል አንቀጽ 1 እና 2 አላማና ተግባር ውጭ ቦታውን ለሌላ ተግባር ማዋሉ በማስረጃ ሲረጋገጥ እና በአንቀጽ 3 የተጠቀሱ የውል ተቀባይ ግዴታዎች ሳይፈፀሙ ሲቀሩ

ሀ.ለመጀመሪያ ጊዜ ስህተቶችን ሲፈጸም የጽሁፍ ማስጠንቀቂያ ይሰጠዋል

ለ.አሁንም ከስህተቱ መታርም የማይችል ከሆነ ያለምን ተጨማሪ ማስጠንቀቂያ ያለምንም የካሳ ክፍያ

ውል ሰጭ የማቋረጥና ቦታውን የመረከብ መብት አለው ።

5.2.ውል ተቀባይ ስራውን ከመጀመሩ በፊት ሆነ ከጀመረ በኋላ በራሱ ምክንያት ውሉን ለማቋረጥ ከፈለገ ከአንድ ወር በፊት አስቀድሞ በውሉ በተቀመጠው አድረሻ በጽሁፍ በማሳወቅ ውሉን ማቋረጥ ይችላል።

5.3. የውል ዘመኑ ሲያበቃና ውል ሰጭ ውሉን ለማረዘም ፈቃደኛ ካልሆነ ወይም ቦታውን መንግስት ለሌላ አገልግሎት ከፈለገው ውሉ ይቋረጣል።

አንቀጽ 6

ውሉን ስለማሻሻል

ይህ ውል ሁለቱ ተዋዋይ ወገኖች በሚያደረጉት የጋራ ስምምነት በማንኛውም ጊዜ ሊያሻሻሉት ይችላሉ።

አንቀጽ 7

ጠቅላላ ሁኔታዎች

- 1.ይህ ውል በተገቢው ተዘጋጅቶ ለተዋዋይ ወገኖችና ለሚመለከታቸው አካላት እንዲደረስ ይደረጋል።
- 2.በተዋዋይ መካከል አለመግባባት ቢፈጠር በውይይት ለመፍታት ይሞክራሉ በዚህም ሊፈታ ካልቻለ በግልግል ዳኝነት ወይም አደራዳሪ (አማራጭ የግልግል መፍቻ ዘዴዎች በመጠቀም)አለመግባባቶችን ለመፍታት ጥረት ያደርጋሉ።
- 3.ከላይ በተገለፀው አግባብ አለመግባባቶችን ለመፍታት ካተቻለ ግን ጉዳዩን አይቶ ለመወሰን ስልጣን ባለው ፍርድ ቤት ይታያል።



4.ይህ ውል በፍታብሄር ህግ ቁጥር 1731 እና 2005 እንዲሁም በአሰተዳደሩ መ/ቤቶች ውሎች 3131 መሰረት በተዋዋይ ወገኖች ላይ አስገዳጅ ህግ እንዲሆን ተስማምተናል።

አንቀጽ 8

ዉል ዘመን

ይህ ዉል ከዛሬ -----ዓ.ም ጀምሮ እስከ -----ዓ.ም ለ----- አመት የጸና ይሆናል ።

ስለ ዉል ሰጪስለ ዉል ተቀባይ

ስም ----- ስም-----

ፊርማ----- ፊርማ-----

ቀን----- ቀን-----

እማኞች

1.ስም-----

አድራሻ ክ/ከተማ----- ወረዳ-----የቤት ቁጥር-----

ፊርማ-----

2.ስም-----

አድራሻ ክ/ከተማ----- ወረዳ-----የቤት ቁጥር -----

ፊርማ-----

3. ስም -----

አድራሻ ክ/ከተማ----- ወረዳ-----የቤት ቁጥር -----

ፊርማ -----

ሐ) በመመሪያ ቁጥር 1 /2014 ለግል አልሚዎች ለመስጠት የማወዳደሪያ መስፈርቶች

- በበጎ ፈቃደኝነት ለማልማት የፅሁፍ ማመልከቻ በጽሁፍ የሚቀርብ ጥያቄውንና የልማት ዝክረ ሃሳቡን በቅድሚያ ቢሮው፣ ለክ/ከተማ ወይም ለወረዳ ለሚገኘው የከተማ ወብት እና አረንጓዴ ልማት ቢሮ (ጽ/ቤት) ያቀርባል፤
- የልማት ሥራውን በምን መልኩ እንደሚከናወን የሚገልፅበት የልማት ዕቅድ /Proposal/ ከጊዜ ሰሌዳ ጋር አመላክቶ ማቅረብ አለበት፤



- አልሚው እንደሚያለማው ቦታ ስፋት ከ 2-5 ወራት ጊዜ ውስጥ የልማቱን ስራ አጠናቆ ለአገልግሎት ክፍት ማድረግ የሚችል፤
- አልሚው የሚያለማው ለመንገድ ፓርኮች በወጣው የአሰራር ማኑዋል እስታንዳርድ አማካኝነት መሆኑን የተገነዘበ፤
- አልሚው ማልማት የሚችለው በተረከበው ወይም በተሰጠው የላንድ ስኬፕ ዲዛይን ብቻ ነው፤
- የዲዛይን ወይም የስታንዳርድ ለውጥ ያለ ውል ሰጪ ማካሄድ የማይችል፤
- አንድ በጎ አልሚ ለማልማት ቢፈልግ ቢያንስ የመንገድ አካፋይ ከሆነ የጌጥ ብረት አጥር የሚያደርግ ከሆነ በአንድ ጎን ዝቅተኛ መጠን 100 ሜ በካ/ሜ 500 ካ/ሜ፤ መንገድ ዳርቻ ከሆነ በአንድ ጎን 150-250 ሜ እና በካ/ሜ 500 ካ/ሜ በላይ አደባባይ ከ 300 ካ/ሜ በላይ መሆን ይኖርበታል፤
- ውል ተቀባይ በማንኛውም ምክንያት የቦታውን አገልግሎት ለሌላ 3ኛ ወገን አሳልፎ መስጠት አይችልም፤
- ውል ተቀባይ ቦታውን ተንከባካቢ መሆኑን የሚያሳይ የአሽከርካሪን የርቀት እይታ የማይከለክሉ በጣም አነስተኛ የአልሚውን መለያ ምልክቱንና ስያሜውን ማኖር ይችላል ይኸውም፡-
የድርጅቱን ምልክት ማስታወቂያ ስፋት 0.4 ሜ ቁመት 0.6 ሜ በውል መሰረት ይፈጸማል
- የመንገድ አካፋይ/ዳርቻና አደባባይ ዙሪያ አጥር እስታንዳርድ መሰረት በማድረግ በተፈጥሮ አረንጓዴ እጽዋት (ሄጅ እጽዋት) 0.5 ሜ ባለበለጠ ስፋት እንደ የቦታው ስፋት 12 - 25 ሳ/ሜ መትከል
- አስገዳጅ ሁኔታ ከተፈጠረ በብረት አጥር ከመሬት ወለል በላይ ቁመት 0.75 ሴ/ሜ ፣ የአጥር አይነት ከ 2-3 ሚ.ሜ ውፍረት እና ከ 3-4 ኢንች ስፋት ባለው ክብ ብረት ወይም ከ2-3 ሚ/ሜ ውፍረት እና ከ1-2 ኢንች ስፋት ባለው ቱቦላሬ የተሰራ ሆኖ 1 ሜትር 0.8 ሜትር የሆነ በር በአካፋይ መንገድ በማጠራጠሚ በኩል ይሰራል በአደባባይ ከሆነ በ2 በኩል በር ይሰራለታል፤
- በጎ አልሚው ለማልማት በውል የተረከበው ቦታን የስራ እድል ፈጥሮ ለቀጠረው ተንከባካቢ ሰራተኛ ከነሙሉ የስራ መሳሪያ አሟልቶ ማሰራት ይጠበቅበታል፤
- የአጥሩ ቀለም ጥቁር ወይም ጥቁር ሰማያዊ ሙሉውን መቀባት፤
- የድርጅቱ ማስታወቂያ በየ 100 ሜ ርቀት በስብጥር ግራና ቀኝ በመንገድ አካፋይ፣በመንገድ ዳርቻ 200 ካ/ሜ በዳር ቦታ 1 ማስታወቂያ፣በአደባባይ እንደ ስፋቱ ከ 2 ማስታወቂያ ያልበለጠ ማድረግ ይገባዋል
- ለግጭት መከላከያ ለመንገድ አካፋይ የከርብስቶን ክፍታ 30 ሳ/ሜ ስፋት 20 ሳ/ሜ ርዝመት 0.6 ሜ የሆነ 1 ወይም 2 ድርብ ከርብ ስቶን መገንባት፤
- የከርብስቶን ቀለም ከትራፊክ እይታ ጋር በተያያዘ ነጭና ጥቁር መቀባት፤



- የውሃ መስመር ከመሬት በታች ከ 1 ሜትር ባላነሰ ጥልቀት በተቆፈረ ጉድጓድ ውስጥ በመቅበር መዘርጋት ይኖርበታል።
- የኤሌክትሪክ መስመር ከመሬት በታች ከ 1 ሜትር ባላነሰ ጥልቀት በተቆፈረ ጉድጓድ ውስጥ በመቅበር መዘርጋትና በየ 100 ሜ ርቀት ላይት ቦክስ መስራት ይኖርበታል፤
- ውል ተቀባይ ውል ከወሰደ ጊዜ ጀምሮ በተሰጠው የልማት ጊዜ ሰርቶ ባያጠናቅቅ የ 1 ወር ጊዜ ውስጥ የጽሁፍና የቃል ማስጠንቀቂያ ተሰጥቶት ካላጠናቀቀ ውሉ ፈራሽ ይሆናል፤
- ውል ተቀባይ የማልማት ስራውን አጠናቆ ካለማ በኋላ የእንክብካቤ ስራ ቢያገባም የ1 ወር ጊዜ ውስጥ የጽሁፍና የቃል ማስጠንቀቂያ ተሰጥቶት ካላጠናቀቀ ውሉ ፈራሽ ይሆናል፤
- ውል ተቀባይ የውል ዘመኑ ሲጠናቀቅና የተረከበውን ቦታ ሲመልስ ለማልማት ያወጣው ወጪ አይመለስለትም፤
- አንድ በጎ አልሚ እንደሚያለማው ቦታ ስፋት ፣ ዲዛይን ፣ ያወጣው ወጪ ፣ እያደረገ ያለው መልካም እንክብካቤ ፣ ጥራትና ስራ እየታየ እንደየነገሩ ሁኔታ የውል ዘመኑ ከ2-5 አመት ሊሰጥ ይችላል፤
- ለአልሚው በሚፈቀደው ማስታወቂያ ላይ ምርቱን ማስተዋወቅ ይቻላል፤
- በሚለሙት የመንገድ ዛፍ ላይ ምንም አይነት ማስታወቂያ መለጠፍ አይቻልም፤
- ውል ተቀባይ ተረክቦ እያለማ ያለው ቦታ ባልታወቀ ተሸከርካሪ የግጭት አደጋ ከደረሰበት በ7 ቀናት ውስጥ ወደ ነበረበት መመለስ ይኖርበታል፤
- በእግረኛ መንገድ ላይ በሚተከሉ የጥላ ዛፎች በጉዲፈቻ እንዲያለሙ ተክሉ ባለበት ፊት ለፊት ድርጅቶች እንዲያለሙ በደብዳቤ ተጠይቆ ማልማት ካልቻሉ ለሌላ ሊያለማ ጥያቄ ለሚያቀርብ አካል መስጠት ይቻላል፤
- በእግረኛ መንገድ ላይ ለሚተከሉ የጥላ ዛፍ ጊዚያው የአጥር መከለያ አጥር ወጥነት እንዲኖረው ለማድረግ ፤-
 - ✓ ስፋት 0.5 ሜትር
 - ✓ ቁመት 1.5 ሜትር ሆኖ 1.10ሜ ከመሬት በላይ
 - ✓ 0.4 ሜትር ከመሬት በታች በኮንክሪት የሚቀበር
 - ✓ ርዝመት 0.6 ሜትር
 - ✓ ከመሬት በላይና በላሜራው መካከል ያለው ርቀት 0.1 ሜትር
 - ✓ በሁለት ሳይድ 6 ሚሜ ዲያሜትር ወንፊት ሽቦና በሽቦዎቹ መካከል ያለው ርቀት 5 ሳ/ሜ ሲሆን
 - ✓ ለከተማው ውበትን ማስጠበቅ ሲባል በየ 6 ወሩ ማስታወቂያው መታደስ አለበት፤
 - ✓ በችግኝ ላይ የሚደረግ ማስታወቂያ ባነር በየስድስት ወር በአዲስ ባነር የሚቀየር ሲሆን የችግኙ ቁጫት ከ 4 ሜ.በላይ ሲሆን የችግኝ መከለያው ሙሉ በሙሉ በአልሚው አካል መነሳት ይኖርበታል።ካልሆነ ጽ/ቤቱ ማስነሳት ይጠበቅበታል።

- በእግረኛ መንገድ ላይ ለሚተከሉ የጥላ ዛፍ ጊዜያው የአጥር መከለያ አጥር ጊዜው ካበቃ በኋላ ብረቱን ወደ አዲስ የሚተከሉ ቦታዎች ፍቃደኛ ከሆነ ድርጅቱ አዛውሮ በአዲስ ውል ሊያለማ ይችላል፤
- ቀደም ብለው ለበጎ ፈቃደኞች ተሰጥቶ እየለሙ ያሉ ቦታዎች በዚህ የአሰራር ማኑዋል ሊታደሱ ይገባል በዚህ አሰራር መሰረት በ 1 ወር ውስጥ በዚህ መመሪያ ተፈጻሚ ማድረግ ካልቻሉ ውሉ ይመክናል።

መ) በመመሪያ ቁጥር 1 /2014 ለግል አልሚዎች ለመስጠት የሚፈቀዱዋናአገልግሎቶች

- የተለያዩ ለስላሳ፣ እሽግ ውሃ እና የትኩስ መጠጦች አገልግሎት
- የፈጣን ምግብ(fast foods)፣
- የተለያዩ የስፖርት አገልግሎት
- የአዳራሽ ኪራይ
- የመናፈሻ ጉብኝት አገልግሎት
- የፕላዛና ክብረ በዓል ቦታ ኪራይ አገልግሎት
- የህፃናት የመጫወቻ ስፍራ አገልግሎት
- የመኪና ማቆሚያ ቦታ አገልግሎት
- የዋይፋይ ኢንተርኔት አገልግሎት
- የጋላሪ ማሳያ አገልግሎቶች
- የቦታ (ለሰርግ፣ ለልደትና ለተለያዩ ፕሮግራሞች) እንዲሁም ሙሉ የዝግጅትና የመስተንግዶ ፓኬጅ
- ለፊልምና ለዶክመተሪ ቀረጻዎች አገልግሎት
- የዱር እንሰሳት ጉብኝት አገልግሎት
- የችግኝ ሽያጭ አገልግሎት ወ.ዘ.ተ

ክፍል ስምንት

በየደረጃው የሚኖር አፈጻጸም

8.1 በቢሮው ደረጃ

- ❖ ቢሮው በከተማው መሪ ፕላን መሰረት የተከለሉ የአረንጓዴ ቦታዎችን ለአልሚዎችበኮንትራት ውል በመስጠት ልማቱን ይከታተላል፤ በቢሮው ስም የይዘታ ማረጋገጫ (ካርታ) ይረከባል ፤ ለምተው የሚያመነጨትን ትርፍ ለመንግስት ገቢ እንዲሆን ያደርጋል።

- ❖ በቢሮው ደረጃ የሚደረግ ክፍት አረንጓዴ ቦታ ለአልሚ በኮንትራት ውል ማስተላለፍ የሚቻለው በከተማው መሪ ፕላን መሰረት በአረንጓዴነት የተከለለ ቦታ ላይ ብቻ ይሆናል።
- ❖ በቢሮው ደረጃ ለአልሚ በኮንትራት ውል የሚተላለፍ ማንኛውም ክፍት አረንጓዴ ቦታ ከ 5 ሄክታር በላይ መሆን አለበት እንዲሁም በተጨማሪ በከተማ ደረጃ ውስጥ ያሉ አደባባዮች እና ትላልቅ መንገድ አካፋይና ዳርቻዎች ውለታ በቢሮ ደረጃ የሚሰጡ ይሆናል፤
- ❖ በቢሮ ደረጃ ክፍት አረንጓዴ ቦታ ለማልማት የሚመጣ ማንኛውም በጎ አልሚ ለቦታው የሚመጥን ዲዛይንና ዝክረ ሃሳብ (ፕሮፖዛል) ወደ የከተማ ውበትእክናአረንጓዴ ልማት ቢሮ በአካል ይዞ መቅረብ አለበት ።
- ❖ አልሚ ፓርክ ለማልማት ወደ ቢሮው በሚመጣበት ወቅት ማልማት የፈለገው የፓርክ አይነት፤ አጠቃላይ የፓርኩ አላማ፤ ፓርኩ የሚኖረው አጠቃላይ ይዘት፤ ፓርኩ ከስራ ፈጠራ ጋር ያለው ተዛማጅነት፤ በፓርኩ ውስጥ የሚሰጡ አገልግሎቶች፤ አስተዳደራዊ ሁኔታና ሌሎችን በግልጽ ተንትኖ ማቅረብ አለበት።
- ❖ በአልሚ የሚቀርብ ዲዛይንና ፕሮፖዛል በቢሮው አረንጓዴ ልማት ዳይሬክቶሬት እና በእንክብካቤአስተዳደር ዳይሬክቶሬት ቀርቦ ተተችቶ በውበትና እንክብካቤ ዘርፍ (ም/ቢሮ ኃላፊ) መጽደቅ አለበት።
- ❖ ማንኛውም ፕሮፖዛልና ዲዛይን ከተተችና ተቀባይነት ካገኘ በኋላ በ15 ቀናት ውስጥ ውል ሰነድ ተዘጋጅቶ በኮንትራት ውል ሰነድ መሰረት መዋዋል አለበት።
- ❖ የመንገድ አካፋይ፣ አደባባይና ደሴቶች ለማልማት ጥያቄ የሚቀርብ አልሚ ከማስታወቂያ በስተቀር ሌላ አገልግሎት መስጠት አይችልም።
- ❖ ማንኛውም ማስታወቂያ ሲተከል ቢሮው ባስቀመጠው ስታንዳርድ መጠን መሆን አለበት።
- ❖ ውል የወሰደው አልሚ ውል ከወሰደበት ቀን ጀምሮ እስከ 1 ወር ጊዜ ውስጥ ልማት መጀመር አለበት።
- ❖ ውል ሰጪው ለአልሚ የሚያስተላልፈውን አረንጓዴ ቦታ በተጨማሪም በባለሙያ የተረጋገጠ እስከ 3 ሚሊዮን ወጪ አድርጎ ላለማ 3 ዓመት ከ 3 ሚሊዮን በላይ ወጪ አድርጎ ላለማ 5 (አምስት) አመት ድረስ ማዋዋል ይችላል።
- ❖ አልሚ በሚያለማው የመናፈሻ ቦታ የሚገኘውን ገቢ በተመለከተ እንደ በፓርኩ እንደሚሰጠው አገልግሎት አይነት ተጠንቶ 70 በመቶ የፓርኩ ገቢ ለፓርኩ አስተዳደር የሚውል ሲሆን 30 በመቶ ለመንግስት የፋይናንስ ኢኮኖሚ ልማት ቢሮ ገቢ ይደረጋል።
- ❖ አዲስ በለማ ፓርክ አገልግሎት የሚውሉ ልዩ ልዩ ሰነዶችና ቅጾች፣ ትኬቶችና ደረሰኞች በአልሚው እንዲታተሙ ያደርጋል፤ ለተገልጋይ መድረሳቸውን ያረጋግጣል ይከታተላል።
- ❖ የፓርኩን ገቢ በተመለከተ የከተማው-በትእክናአረንጓዴ ልማት ቢሮ ቁጥጥርና ክትትል ያደርጋል፡
- ❖ ማንኛውም በመንግስት አስተዳደር ስር የሚገኝ ስፋቱ ከ 5-10 ሄክታር በላይ የሆነ ፓርክ የከተማ ውበትእክናአረንጓዴ ልማት ቢሮ ማለት በባለቤትነት ያስተዳድራል፤ ገቢ ይከታተላል፤ ቁጥጥር ያደርጋል፤ ይደግፋል።
- ❖ ቢሮው የሚተዳደሩ ፓርኮች ቢሮው የጨረታ ሰነድ ያዘጋጃል፤ ያወዳድራል ፤ በኮንትራት ውል ለአሸናፊው ያስተላልፋል።
- ❖ በመንግስት ለሌላ ልማት አገልግሎት ሲፈለግ ወይም ከአቅም በላይ የሆነ ችግር ሲያጋጥም በቦታው የወጣ ወጪ ሳይመለስ ውሉ-ሊቋረጥ ይችላል።
- ❖ ውል ሰጪው ቦታው ለሌላ አገልግሎት ሲፈለግና ውል ሰጪው ውሉን ለማቋረጥ ቢፈልግ ለ 1 ወር ጊዜ ውስጥ ለውል ተቀባይ የማሳወቅ ግዴታ አለበት፤
- ❖ አልሚው አካል ያለማውን ክፍት አረንጓዴ ቦታ ውል ማደስ አስፈላጊ ሆኖ ከተገኘ በከፍተኛው የውል እርከን በየጊዜው እያደሰ መቀጠል ይችላል።
- ❖ ውል ተቀባይ በማንኛውም ወቅት ውል ማደስ ፍላጎት ካላሳየ ውል አይታደስም/ይቋረጣል/



- ❖ ውል ተቀባይ በውል ሰጪ የተሰጠውን ግዴታ ተግባራዊ ካላደረገ ውሉ ያለ ምንም ቅድመ ሁኔታ ሊሰረዝ ይችላል።
- ❖ ውል ተቀባይ በእድሳት ወቅት የስታንዳርድ ለውጥ ካለ አዲሱን ስታንዳርድ ጠብቆ የማልማት ግዴታ አለበት፤
- ❖ በመጀመሪያ ልማትና እድሳት ወቅት አልሚው አካል የሚያለማውን መናፈሻ በተሻለ አሰራርና የዲዛይን ለውጥ ለማድረግ ካሰበዲዛይኑ አግባብነቱን የጠበቀ መሆኑ በውል ሰጪው ተቀባይነት ሲያገኝ ብቻ ተግባራዊ ያደርጋል።

8.2 በክ/ከተማ ደረጃ

- ❖ የክ/ከተማ የከተማ ውበት እና አረንጓዴ ልማት ጽ/ቤት በከተማው መሪ ፕላን መሰረት የተከለሉ የአረንጓዴ ቦታዎችን ለአልሚዎች በኮንትራት ውል በማስተላለፍ ልማቱን ይከታተላል፤ በጽ/ቤቱ ስም የይዞታ ባለቤትነት (ካርታ) ይረከባል፤ ለምሳሌ የሚያመነጨትን ትርፍ ለመንግስት ገቢ እንዲሆን ያደርጋል።
- ❖ በክ/ከተማ ደረጃ የሚደረግ ክፍት አረንጓዴ ቦታ ለአልሚ በኮንትራት ውል ማስተላለፍ የሚቻለው በከተማው መሪ ፕላን መሰረት በአረንጓዴነት የተከለለ ቦታ ላይ ብቻ ይሆናል።
- ❖ በክ/ከተማ ደረጃ ለአልሚ የሚተላለፍ ማንኛውም ክፍት አረንጓዴ ቦታ ከአደባባዮችና ትላልቅ መንገድ አካፋይና ዳርቻዎች ውጪ ከ **1 ሄክታር በላይ እስከ 5 ሄክታር** የማይበልጥ መሆን አለበት።
- ❖ በክ/ከተማ ደረጃ ክፍት አረንጓዴ ቦታ ለማልማት የሚመጣ ማንኛውም በጎ አልሚ ለቦታው የሚመጥን ዲዛይንና ፕሮፖዛል ለክ/ከተማ የከተማ ውበት እና አረንጓዴ ልማት ጽ/ቤት በአካል ይዞ መቅረብ አለበት።
- ❖ አልሚ ፓርክ ለማልማት ወደ ጽ/ቤት በሚመጣበት ወቅት ማልማት የፈለገው የፓርክ አይነት፣ አጠቃላይ የፓርኩ አላማ፣ ፓርኩ የሚኖረው አጠቃላይ ይዘት፣ ፓርኩ ከስራ ፈጠራ ጋር ያለው ተዛማጅነት፣ በፓርኩ ውስጥ የሚሰጡ አገልግሎቶች፣ አስተዳደራዊ ሁኔታና ሌሎችን በግልጽ ተንትኖ ማቅረብ አለበት።
- ❖ በአልሚ የሚቀርብ ዲዛይንና ፕሮፖዛል በኤጀንሲው ወይም በክፍለ ከተማ የከተማ ውበት እና አረንጓዴ ልማት ጽ/ቤት ቀርቦ በክ/ከተማው ውበት መናፈሻ ልማትና አስተዳደር ስራ ሂደት /ቡድን/ ተተችቶ በጽ/ቤቱ መጽደቅ አለበት።
- ❖ ማንኛውም በአልሚ የሚቀርብ ዲዛይንና ፕሮፖዛል የከተማ ውበት እና አረንጓዴ ልማት ቢሮ ደንብና መመሪያ መጣረስ የለበትም
- ❖ ማንኛውም ፕሮፖዛልና ዲዛይን ከተተችና ተቀባይነት ካገኘ በኋላ በ15 ቀናት ውስጥ ውል ሰነድ ተዘጋጅቶ በኮንትራት ውል ሰነድ መሰረት መዋዋል አለበት።
- ❖ የመንገድ አካፋይ፣ አደባባይና ደሴቶች ለማልማት ጥያቄ የሚቀርብ አልሚ ከማስታወቂያ በስተቀር ሌላ አገልግሎት መስጠት አይችልም።
- ❖ ማንኛውም ማስታወቂያ ሲተከል ኤጀንሲው ባስቀመጠው ስታንዳርድ መጠን መሆን አለበት።
- ❖ ውል የወሰደው አልሚ ውል ከወሰደበት ቀን ጀምሮ እስከ 1 ወር ጊዜ ውስጥ ልማት መጀመር አለበት።
- ❖ ውል ሰጪው ለአልሚ የሚያስተላልፈውን አረንጓዴ ቦታ እስከ 1 (አንድ) አመት ድረስ ማዋዋል ይችላል።
- ❖ አልሚ በሚያለማው የመናፈሻ ቦታ የሚገኘውን ገቢ በተመለከተ እንደ የፓርኩ አይነት ተጠንቶ 80 ፐርሰንት የፓርኩ ገቢ ለፓርኩ አስተዳደር የሚውል ሲሆን 20 ፐርሰንቱን ለመንግስት ፋይናንስና ኢኮኖሚ ጽ/ቤት ገቢ ይደረጋል።
- ❖ የፓርኩን ገቢ በተመለከተ የክ/ከተማው የከተማ ውበት እና አረንጓዴ ልማት ጽ/ቤት ቁጥጥር ያደርጋል።

- ❖ ማንኛውም በመንግስት አስተዳደር ስር የሚገኝ ስፋቱ እስከ 1-5 ሄክታር የሚደርስ ስፋት ያለው ፓርክ ክ/ከተማ የከተማ ውበት እስከረንጓዴ ልማት ጽ/ቤት በባለቤትነት ያስተዳድራል፤ ገቢ ይከታተላል፤ ቁጥጥር ያደርጋል፤ ይደግፋል።
- ❖ በክፍለ ከተማ የሚተዳደሩ ፓርኮች የከተማ ውበት እስከረንጓዴ ልማት ጽ/ቤት ጨረታ ሰነድ ያዘጋጃል፤ ያወዳድራል፤ በኮንትራት ውል ለአሸናፊ ድርጅት ያስተላልፋል።
- ❖ አልሚው አካል ያለማውን ክፍት አረንጓዴ ቦታ ውል ማደስ አስፈላጊ ሆኖ ከተገኘና አፈጻጸሙ የተሸለ ሆኖ በውል ሰጪ ከተረጋገጠ በክፍተኛው የውል እርከን በየጊዜው እያደሰ መቀጠል ይችላል።
- ❖ ውል ተቀባይ በማንኛውም ወቅት ውል ማደስ ፍላጎት ካላሳየ ውል አይታደስም/ይቋረጣል/
- ❖ ውል ተቀባይ በውል ሰጪ የተሰጠውን ግዴታ ተግባራዊ ካላደረገ ውሉ ያለ ምንም ቅድመ ሁኔታ ሊሰረዝ ይችላል
- ❖ ውል ተቀባይ በአድሳት ወቅት የስታንዳርድ ለውጥ ካለ አዲሱን ስታንዳርድ ጠብቆ የማልማት ግዴታ አለበት
- ❖ በመጀመሪያ ልማትና እድሳት ወቅት አልሚው አካል የሚያለማውን መናፈሻ በተሸለ አሰራርና የዲዛይን ለውጥ ለማድረግ ካሰበ ዲዛይኑ አግባብነቱን የጠበቀ መሆኑ በውል ሰጪው ተቀባይነት ሲያገኝ ብቻ ተግባራዊ ያደረጋል።
- ❖ አልሚ በኮንትራት ውል የወሰደው ማንኛውም በክ/ከተማው የሚተዳደር መናፈሻ የመንግስት ፖሊሲ ለውጥ ወይም ከአቅም በላይ የሆነ ችግር ሲያጋጥም ውሉ ሊቋረጥ ይችላል።

8.3 በወረዳ ደረጃ

- ❖ የወረዳ የከተማ ውበት ሰነድ አረንጓዴ ልማት ጽ/ቤት በከተማው መሪ ፕላን መሰረት የተከለሉ የአረንጓዴ ቦታዎችን ለአልሚዎች በኮንትራት ውል በማስተላለፍ ልማቱን ይከታተላል፤
- ❖ በወረዳ ደረጃ የሚደረግ ክፍት አረንጓዴ ቦታ ለአልሚ በኮንትራት ውል ማስተላለፍ የሚቻለው በከተማው መሪ ፕላን መሰረት በአረንጓዴነት የተከለሰ ቦታ ላይ ብቻ ይሆናል።
- ❖ በወረዳ ደረጃ ለአልሚ የሚተላለፍ ማንኛውም ክፍት አረንጓዴ ቦታ ከአደባባዮችና ትላልቅ መንገድ አካፋይና ዳርቻዎች ውጪ እስከ 1 ሄ/ር የማይበልጥ መሆን አለበት።
- ❖ በወረዳ ደረጃ ክፍት አረንጓዴ ቦታ ለማልማት የሚመጣ ማንኛውም በጎ አልሚ ለቦታው የሚመጥን ዲዛይንና ፕሮፖዛል የከተማ ውበት እስከረንጓዴ ልማት ጽ/ቤት በአካል ይዞ መቅረብ አለበት።
- ❖ አልሚ ፓርክ ለማልማት ወደ ጽ/ቤት በሚመጣበት ወቅት ማልማት የፈለገው የፓርክ አይነት፤ አጠቃላይ የፓርኩ አላማ፤ ፓርኩ የሚኖረው አጠቃላይ ይዘት፤ ፓርኩ ከስራ ፈጠራ ጋር ያለው ተዛማጅነት ፤ በፓርኩ ውስጥ የሚሰጡ አገልግሎቶች፤ አስተዳደራዊ ሁኔታና ሌሎችን በግልጽ ተንትኖ ማቅረብ አለበት።
- ❖ በአልሚ የሚቀርብ ዲዛይንና ፕሮፖዛል ወረዳው የከተማ ውበት እስከረንጓዴ ልማት ጽ/ቤት ቀርቦ መጽደቅ አለበት።
- ❖ የመንገድ አካፋይ፤ አደባባይና ደሴቶች ለማልማት ጥያቄ የሚቀርብ አልሚ ከማስታወቂያ በስተቀር ሌላ አገልግሎት መስጠት አይችልም።
- ❖ ማንኛውም ማስታወቂያ ሲተከል ቢሮው ባስቀመጠው ስታንዳርድ መጠን መሆን አለበት።
- ❖ ማንኛውም ፕሮፖዛልና ዲዛይን ከተተኙና ተቀባይነት ካገኘ በኋላ በ15 ቀናት ውስጥ ውል ሰነድ ተዘጋጅቶ በኮንትራት ውል ሰነድ መሰረት መዋዋል አለበት።
- ❖ ውል የወሰደው አልሚ ውል ከወሰደበት ቀን ጀምሮ በ1 ወር ጊዜ ውስጥ ልማት ተጠናቆ ለአገልግሎት ክፍት ማድረግ አለበት።
- ❖ ውል ሰጪው ለአልሚ የሚያስተላልፈውን አረንጓዴ ቦታ ከ 1(አንድ) አመት ድረስ ማዋዋል ይችላል።
- ❖ አልሚው አካል ያለማውን ክፍት አረንጓዴ ቦታ ውል ማደስ አስፈላጊ ሆኖ ከተገኘ በክፍተኛው የውል እርከን በየጊዜው እያደሰ መቀጠል ይችላል።



- ❖ ውል ተቀባይ በማንኛውም ወቅት ውል ማደስ ፍላጎት ካላሳየ ውል አይታደስም/ይቋረጣል/
- ❖ ውል ተቀባይ በውል ሰጪ የተሰጠውን ግዴታ ተግባራዊ ካላደረገ ውሉ ያለምንም ቅድመ ሁኔታ ሊሰረዝ ይችላል።
- ❖ ውል ተቀባይ በእድሳት ወቅት የስታንዳርድ ለውጥ ካለ አዲሱን ስታንዳርድ ጠብቆ የማልማት ግዴታ አለበት
- ❖ በመጀመሪያ ልማትና እድሳት ወቅት አልሚው አካል የሚያለማውን መናፈሻ በተሸለ አሰራርና የዲዛይን ለውጥ ለማድረግ ካሰበ ዲዛይኑ አግባብነቱን የጠበቀ መሆኑ በውል ሰጪው ተቀባይነት ሲያገኝ ብቻ ተግባራዊ ያደረጋል።
- ❖ ፓርኩ አሁን ካለበት ከአጥር ሥራው ጀምሮ በአረንጓዴ ልማትና አለም አቀፍ ደረጃውን በጠበቀ ላንድ ስኬፕና ውበት አንዲሁም ለተገልጋዩ ሕብረተሰብ ተጨማሪ እርካታ የሚሰጥ ዲዛይን መዘጋጀት ይኖርበታል ።
- ❖ በከተማችን የገጽታ ግንባታ አስተዋፅኦ እንዲኖረው በሚያስችል መንገድ ዲዛይን መዘጋጀት ይኖርበታል
- ❖ ፓርኩ ለህብረተሰቡ የሚሰጠው አገልግሎቶች ዘመናዊና ከፍተኛ እርካታ በሚሰጥ መልኩ ለማስተናገድ የሚያስችል በአዲስ መልክ መታደስ ይኖርበታል ።
- ❖ የሚዘጋጀው የላንድ ስኬፕ ዲዛይን በተቻለ መጠን በመናፈሻው ውስጥ የሚገኙትን ነባርና ሀገር በቀል እዕዎቶች ሳይጎዱ ፓርኩ የከተማችንን ገፅታ በመገንባት አስተዋፅኦ በሚያደርግ መንገድ መዘጋጀት ይኖርበታል።

8.4 የመንገድ ፓርኮች (የመንገድ ዳርቻ/ አካፋይና አደባባይ)

- ❖ ማንኛውም የመንገድ አካፋይ፣ዳርቻና አደባባይ ለማልማት የተረከበ ግለሰብ ወይም ድርጅት ከቢሮው በወጣ ስታንዳርድ መሰረት የአፈር ድጋፍ፣የብረት ስራ፣የቀለምቅብ፣ዕጽዋት መትከልና መንከባከብ አለበት
- ❖ በሚያለማው ቦታ ላይ ከተፈቀደው ውጪ ማንኛውም አይነት ግንባታ ማካሄድ አይፈቀድም
- ❖ ለዕጽዋት እንክብካቤ የሚያስፈልጉ መሳሪያዎች ማለትም አካፋ፣ዶማ፣ጋሪ፣መኮትኮቻ፣ማሚላት አለበት ነገር ግን እነዚህን መሳሪያዎች በዘመናዊ የእርሻ መሳሪያዎች (የሳር ማጨጃ ማሽን፣ ከተር፣ስፕሪንክለር፣ወዘተ...) መተካት አለበት።
- ❖ የሚለማው መንገድ አካፋይ ዳርቻ ወይም አደባባይ የድርጅቱን ምልክት ቢሮው ባወጣው ስታንዳርድ መጠን መሆን አለበት።
- ❖ አገልግሎቱ የማይቋረጥ ውሃና የውሃ መስመር መኖር አለበት።
- ❖ የሚተከሉ እጽዋቶች ቢሮው ባወጣው ስታንዳርድብቻመተከል መቻል አለበት።
- ❖ ከላይ በተጠቀሱት ቦታዎች ላይ የሚካሄድ ማንኛውም የልማት ስራዎች በሚከናወኑበት ጊዜ አላስፈላጊ ተረፈ ምርት፣በዋና ዋና የኤሌክትሪክ መስመሮች፣የፍላሽ ማስወገጃ መስመሮች፣ የትራፊክ ፍሰትን የሚያስተጓጉሉ እጽዋቶችን መትከል፣ወዘተ... ግምት ውስጥ ያካተተ መሆን መቻል አለበት።
- ❖ በማንኛውም የአረንጓዴ ልማት ስራዎች ላይ የሚደረጉ ልማቶች የመተላለፊያ መንገዶችን የማያስተጓጉሉ መሆን አለባቸው።
- ❖ በመንገድዳር፣ አካፋይናአደባባይበተተከሉዕጽዋቶችላይመንግስትካስቀመጠውውጪማንኛውምአይነት፣ ማስታወቂያ፣ሚስማር፣አጥርናሌሎችባዕድነገሮችማስቀመጥ /መጠቀም/ፈጽሞየተከለከለነው።
- ❖ ማንኛውም የአረንጓዴ ቦታዎች አጥር አስፈላጊ ሆኖ ሲገኝ ኤጀንሲው ባወጣው አጥር ስታንዳርድ መሰረት ብቻ መሆን አለበት

8.5 መናፈሻ ውስጥ ስለሚደረጉ ግንባታዎች

- ❖ የጥበቃ ቤት
- ❖ ሽንት ቤት (የወንድና ሴት)



- ❖ የአፈር ድጋፍ (ከርብስቶን፣ ብሎኬት፣ ኮንክሪት...)
- ❖ የውስጥ ለውስጥ መንገድ
- ❖ የቆሻሻ ማስወገጃ ቦታ
- ❖ የውሃ ማጠራቀሚያ ገንዳና የውሃ መስመር ዝርጋታ
- ❖ የኤሌክትሪክ መስመር ዝርጋታ
- ❖ የመቀመጫ ወንበሮች
- ❖ የህጻናትና የስፖርት መጫወቻዎች
- ❖ ሮክ ጋርደን
- ❖ እንደ አስፈላጊነቱ የግንባታ ፍቃድህ ግን የተከተለ የመዝናኛና አዳራሾች ግንባታዎች
- ❖ የአጥር ግንባታ

8.6 ዕጽዋት አወጋገድ

- ❖ በበሽታም ሆነ በተለያዩ ምክንያቶች የሚደርቁ ዕጽዋቶች፣ በእርጅና ምክንያት የዘመሙ/ያጋደሉ ዛፎች ለማስወገድ በምትካቸው ሌላ ዕጽዋት/ዛፍ/ መተካላ ይኖርበታል።
- ❖ በመንገድ በፓርክ እና ፓርኮች ማንኛውም አካል ዝርያቸው አገር በቀል የሆኑ ዕጽዋቶች ለማስወገድ የከተማ ውበት በናአረንጓዴ ልማት ጽ/ቤት / ክፍለ ከተማ / ወይም ወረዳ በተዋረድ ፍቃድ ማግኘት አለበት ።
- ❖ በፓርክና በመንገድ ዳር የሚገኙ ውበትን የሚቀንሱና አደጋ ሊያደርሱ የሚችሉ ዛፎች በቀጥታ በጽ/ቤቱ ፕሮሰስ ካውንስል ውሳኔ በድርድር/ በቀጥታ ሽያጭ/ማስወገድ ይቻላል።

8.7 ፓርክ ውስጥ የሚተከሉ የዛፍ አይነቶች

❖ በከተሞቻችን በሚገኙት ፓርኮች ውስጥ የሚተከሉት ዛፎች በአብዛኛው የፈረንጅ ጽድና ባህርዛፍ ሲሆን እንኳን ዝርያዎች የሚተከሉት ከኢኮኖሚ አንጻር ያላቸው ጠቀሜታ ክፍተኛ ቢሆንም ከአካባቢ ጥበቃና ከውበት አንጻር ሲታይ ግን ያላቸው አስተዋጽኦ እምብዛም ነው። ከዚህም የተነሳ በመዲናችን አዲስ አበባም ሆነ በሌሎች ከተሞች ያሉት ፓርኮች ውበት የጎደላቸው ሆነው ይታያሉ። በአጠቃላይ በፓርኮች ውስጥ የሚተከሉ የዛፍ አይነቶች ምርጫ ሲደረግ የሚከተሉትን መስፈርቶች መከተል ያስፈልጋል። የቅጠሉ ዓይነት ቅጠለ ሰፋፊ የሆኑ የዛፍ አይነቶች የፀሐይ ብርሃን ስለማያስተላልፉ ከዛፉ ስር ሳር እንዳይበቅል ያደርጋሉ። በዚህ ምክንያት ከሳር ይልቅ የጥላ አረሞች እንዲበቅሉ ስለሚያደርግ የፓርኩን ውበት ይጎድላል። ስለዚህ የግራር አይነት ቅጠል ያላቸው ዛፎች መተካላ ያስፈልጋል። የቅርንጫፎቹ ሁኔታ ሰፋፊ ቅርንጫፍ ያላቸው የዛፍ ዓይነቶች በቂ የሆነ ጥላ መስጠት ስለሚችሉ ለደን የተከለለ ቦታ፣ በካፍቴሪያና ሌሎች አገልግሎት ሰጪ ግንባታዎች አካባቢ መተካላ ያስፈልጋል። በሳር እንዲሸፈን በሚፈለገው አካባቢ ቅርንጫፎቻቸው አጫጭር የሆኑ ዛፎች ይመረጣሉ። የዛፎቹ የግል ባህሪ ዛፎች የተለያዩ አይነት ባህሪ ያላቸው ሲሆን አንዳንዶች በአፈር ላይ ኬሚካል በመርጨት ሌላ ዛፍ አቅራቢያቸው እንዳይበቅል ያደርጋሉ። ይህም አሌሎፓቲ (allelopathy) ተብሎ ይጠራል። አሌሎፓቲክ ከሆኑ ዝርያዎች ውስጥ የፈረንጅ ጽድ፣ ባህርዛፍና አርዘሊባኖስ ይጠቀሳሉ። ሌሎቹ ደግሞ ውሃን በብዛት ስለሚጠቀሙ መሬቱ እንዲደርቅና ሌሎች እጽዋቶች እንዳያድጉ ያደርጋሉ። በአጠቃላይ ባህር ዛፍና ኮኒፈር (conifers) ዝርያዎችን ፓርክ ውስጥ መተካላ የለብንም



8.8. የዕዕዋት እንክብካቤን በተመለከተ

ሀ. ማንኛውም አገልግሎት ሰጪ ድርጅት፣ ተቃማት እና ግለሰብ በወጣው የፓርክና የመንገድ ፓርክ እስታንዳርድ መሠረት ዕዕዋቶችን መንከባከብ አለበት።

- ውሃ ማጠጣት
- በዕዕዋቱ ዙሪያ የተፈጥሮም ሆነ ሰው-ሰራሽ ማዳበሪያ ማድረግ እንዲሁም እንዳስፈላጊነቱ ጉዝገዝ ማድረግ።
- የዕዕዋቱ ዙሪያ መኮትኮትና ማለስለስ።
- ዕዕዋቱ መግረዝና በቅርፅ ማስተካከል።
- በእርጅና የጠወለጉትን ማስወገድና በአዲስ መልክ ማደስ አለበት።
- ፓርክ ውስጥ የሚተከሉ የዛፍ አይነቶች
- በከተሞቻችን በሚገኙት ፓርኮች ውስጥ የሚተከሉት ዛፎች በአብዛኛው የፈረንጅ ጽድና ባህር ዛፍ ሲሆን እንኳም ዝርያዎች የሚተከሉት ከኢኮኖሚ አንጻር ያላቸው ጠቀሜታ ክፍተኛ ቢሆንም ከአካባቢ ጥበቃና ከውበት አንጻር ሲታይ ግን ያላቸው አስተዋጽኦ እምብዛም ነው።
- ከዚህም የተነሳ በመዲናቶችን አዲስ አበባም ሆነ በሌሎች ከተሞች ያሉት ፓርኮች ውበት የጎደላቸው ሆነው ይታያሉ። በአጠቃላይ በፓርኮች ውስጥ የሚተከሉ የዛፍ አይነቶች ምርጫ ሲደረግ የሚከተሉትን መስፈርቶች መከተል ያስፈልጋል። የቅጠሉ ዓይነት ቅጠለ ሰፋፊ የሆኑ የዛፍ አይነቶች የፀሐይ ብርሃን ስለማያስተላልፉ ከዛፉ ስር ሳር እንዳይበቅል ያደርጋሉ። በዚህ ምክንያት ከሳር ይልቅ የጥላ አረሞች እንዲበቅሉ ስለሚያደርግ የፓርኩን ውበት ይጎድላል። ስለዚህ የግራር አይነት ቅጠል ያላቸው ዛፎች መተከል ያስፈልጋል። የቅርንጫፎቹ ሁኔታ ሰፋፊ ቅርንጫፍ ያላቸው የዛፍ ዓይነቶች በቂ የሆነ ጥላ መስጠት ስለሚችሉ ለደን የተከለለ ቦታ፣ በካፍቴሪያና ሌሎች አገልግሎት ሰጪ ግንባታዎች አካባቢ መተከል ያስፈልጋል። በሳር እንዲሸፈን በሚፈለገው አካባቢ ቅርንጫፎቻቸው አጫጭር የሆኑ ዛፎች ይመረጣሉ። የዛፎቹ የግል ባህሪ ዛፎች የተለያየ የአይነት ባህሪ ያላቸው ሲሆን አንዳንዶች በአፈር ላይ ኬሚካል በመርጨት ሌላ ዛፍ አቅራቢያቸው እንዳይበቅል ያደርጋሉ። ይህም አሌሎፓቲ (allelpathy) ተብሎ ይጠራል። አሌሎፓቲክ ከሆኑ ዝርያዎች ውስጥ የፈረንጅ ጽድ፣ ባህርዛፍና አርዘሊባኖስ ይጠቀሳሉ። ሌሎቹ ደግሞ ውሃን በብዛት ስለሚጠቀሙ መሬቱ እንዲደርቅና ሌሎች እጽዋቶች እንዳያደጉ ያደርጋሉ። በአጠቃላይ ባህር ዛፍና ኮኒፈር (conifers) ዝርያዎችን ፓርክ ውስጥ መተከል የለብንም



8.9. ሌሎች ክልል ስለሆኑ ነገሮች

- ❖ መልካም ስነ-ምግባርና ማህበራዊ ህይወት የሚያበላሹ ሲኒማዎች ወዘተ ... ማሳየት፤
- ❖ ማንኛውም ዓይነት የቀንም ሆነ የለሊት መኝታ፤
- ❖ በመዝናኛ ፓርክ፣ በመንገድ አካፋይ፣ ዳርቻና አደባባይ ክልል ውስጥ የመኖሪያ ቤት ወይንም ሌላ ህገወጥ ግንባታ ማካሄድ፤
- ❖ በመዝናኛ ፓርክ፣ በመንገድ አካፋይ ዳርቻና አደባባይ ክልል ውስጥ አፈር፣ ደረቅ ቆሻሻ፣ ድንጋይ ወይም ፍሳሽ ቆሻሻ መድፋት
- ❖ በፓርክ፣ በመንገድ አካፋይ፣ መንገድ ዳርቻና አደባባይ ክልል ውስጥ እንስሳት ማስገባት ወይም አበባ መቅጠፍ፤
- ❖ በመንገድ አካፋይ፣ ዳርቻና አደባባይ ውስጥ የንግድ ሥራ ማካሄድ
- ❖ በመንገድ አካፋይ ዳርቻና አደባባይ ቦታ ላይ በበጎ ፈቃደኝነት እንዲያለሙና እንዲንከባከቡ ከኤጀንሲው ፈቃድ ከተሰጣቸው ድርጅቶች ሌላ በመንገድ ፓርክ አጥሮች ላይ ወይንም በዕዕዋት ውስጥ የድርጅቱን ማንኛውም ምልክት ወይም ማስታወቂያ ማኖር ወይም ማስቀመጥ መትከል፤

ክፍል ዘጠኝ

ልዩ ልዩ ድንጋጌዎች

9.1 የመተባበር ግዴታ

ለዚህ መመሪያ አፈፃፀም ማንኛውም ሰው ወይም የመንግስት አካል የመተባበር ግዴታ አለበት።

9.2. ልዩ ልዩ ሁኔታዎችና መመሪያ ስለማሻሻል

በዚህ መመሪያ ያልተሸፈኑ ሁኔታዎች ሲያጋጥሙ የቢሮ ኃላፊው አስተያየት አቅርቦ እንዲወሰንና አቅጣጫ እንዲሰጥ ያደርጋል። አስፈላጊ ነው ተብሎ በታመነበት ጊዜ የቢሮ ኃላፊው መመሪያው እንዲሻሻል ያደርጋል።

9.3. ተፈጻሚነት ስለማይኖራቸው ህጎች

ይህንን መመሪያ የሚቃረን ማንኛውም ልማዳዊ አሰራር ወይም መመሪያ በዚህ መመሪያ

የተሸፈኑ ጉዳዮችን በተመለከተ ተፈጻሚነት አይኖረውም።

9.4. መመሪያው የሚጸናበት ጊዜ

ይህ መመሪያ በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር የከተማ ውበት እና አረንጓዴ ልማት ቢሮ ኃላፊዎች ከውጣበት ከ ----- ቀን----- ዓ.ም ጀምሮ የፀና ይሆናል።

ጀማሉ ጀምበሩ(ዶ.ር)
የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር
የከተማ ውበት እና አረንጓዴ ልማት ቢሮ ኃላፊ

