Technical Mission in Addis Ababa – Ethiopia
From 25th of November to 2nd of December 2017
Green and blue frame : Workshop#1
La mission qui s’est déroulée du 25 novembre au 2 décembre a été l’occasion d’échanges et de travail en commun formateurs. C’est une première qui était initiée avec le format workshop. De l’avis de tous, le format participatif, bien qu’intense, est extrêmement enrichissant.

Il a permis aux participants d’échanger autant sur des connaissances théoriques que sur les questions de conception entre acteurs de divers horizons : décideurs, techniciens, chefs de projet et experts français.

Le sujet de la mise en oeuvre de la trame verte et bleue a permis d’aborder des questions de fond telles que la planification d’un développement urbain rapide, la santé, le climat, le bien-être, le paysage, l’identité de la ville, l’économie et l’espace public en général (constitué pour sa grande majorité par les voiries)

Nous remercions tous les participants et notamment les intervenants : Mr Haile Fisela, City Manager, Mr Ignace Monkam Daverat, Regional Direction AFD, Mrs Almaz Beautification and parks creation Department, Mr Kassa Woldesenbet, International affairs, Mr Lealem Deputy Planning commission, Mr Walelegn, Rivers and riversides development and climate change, Mr Hiyab Gebretsadik, Entoto and Surrounding Tourist Destination Development Project, Mr Habtamu, ACCRA, Mr Bayrue and Mr Zelalem, AWASSA, Mr Fentaye, University and Mr Zegeye, EIABC.

La délégation française était composée de :

Mrs Anaïs Prevel, architecte et paysagiste, Agence d’Urbanisme de l’aire métropolitaine lyonnaise,

Mr Pascal Goubier, directeur adjoint des espaces verts, Métropole de Lyon

Mr Frédéric Segur, expert espaces verts, Métropole de Lyon

Mr. Pascal L’Huillier, relations internationales Métropole de Lyon
The mission that took place from the 25th of November to 2nd of December 2017 was very fruitful and allowed a lot of meaningful exchanges and cooperative work to take place. It was the first time that the cooperation experienced a workshop frame and, according to all participants, it was a success.

Indeed, although very dense, the workshop allowed everyone to participate and share theoretical knowledge as well as design issues between officials, technicians, projects managers and French experts.

The theme of the green and blue frame implementation allowed to discuss many important issues such as urban growth, health, global warming, landscape, city identity, public space, economy, living environment ...”

Many thanks go to all participants and especially the speakers : Mr Haile Fisela, City Manager, Mr Ignace Monkam Daverat, Regional Direction AFD, Mrs Almaz Beautification and parks creation Department, Mr Kassa Woldeisenbet, International affairs, Mr Lealem Deputy Planning commission, Mr Walelegn, Rivers and riversides development and climate change, Mr Hiyab Gebretsadik, Entoto and Surrounding Tourist Destination Development Project, Mr Habtamu, ACCRA, Mrs Bayrue and Mr Zelalem, AWASSA, Mr Fentaye, University and Mr Zegeye, EIABC

The French delegation was made up of:
Mrs. Anaïs Prevel – Architect and landscaper - Lyon Town Planning Agency,
Mr. Pascal Goubier – Deputy Manager – Green spaces – Lyon Métropole,
Mr. Frederic Segur – Green spaces expert – Lyon Métropole,
Mr. Pascal L’Huillier – International Affairs – Lyon Métropole
Summary

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1 - Introduction

1.1 - Abstract

This workshop was the first of its kind among many technical missions and it focused on landscape. It took place in Addis Ababa from the 28th of November to the 30th of December 2017.

A bit different from previous cooperation work, the 3 day workshop gathered many participants from different city departments and organizations.

The workshop will be addressed as «the 1st green workshop» in the document.

The mission was dedicated to the workshop organization:

• finalization of the workshop program and organization
• attendance and management of the workshop itself
• debriefing and follow-up of all cooperation themes.
GUIDELINES

1... Start from what's already there: identify existing assets to protect them (do not demolish all) and emphasize them: reveal the land's identity, it's less costly.

2... Design according to geography and hydrographic specificities: there are the main guidelines of the land we build on and live on (levels, flood zones, slopes, river buffers and flooding areas are all necessary for every scale planning map).

3... Building goes with landscaping. Landscaping is a project in itself: efficient urban design and planning needs just as much landscape design as building design. There should be a balance between urban functions and green spaces.

4... The more dense and vertical the city grows, the more open public space it needs: always ensure that at least one green space per 1,000 people is implemented. And keep in mind the landscape need related to transport infrastructure.

5... Very high verticality should be limited to some areas and considered as a privilege.

6... Connectivity is the key: think landscape framework, green network, vegetal links at every scale.

7... Promote diversity: a city needs different kinds of ambiance in different areas, different kind of architecture as well as different kinds of landscape so as to meet everybody's needs and uses and to keep being alive and vibrant.

8... Go for simple design: diversity doesn't rhyme with complexity. Underline and ensure what's most important, the rest is flexibility. Only simplicity and main guidelines can overcome decades. It's easy to read, effective, way easier to manage and maintain once created (at every scale: for street furniture as well as urban design and structure plan).

9... Promote pedestrian friendly city: to make the city attractive and competitive, promote the quality of living environment.

10... Diversify open public spaces: open squares, closed squares, mall...

11... Promote street urban patterns that can create a red line over the districts and give cohesion and harmony to a rich and multiple architecture.

12... Share analysis and guidelines and make sure of coherence between different teams and work as well as with implementers, investors and engineers.

Main conclusions of previous work, November 2015
1.2 - Context

This workshop followed the finalization of Addis Ababa new Master Plan in 2017 and was dedicated to the implementation of its blue and green frame.

A ten-years strategic plan was set up by the Planning Commission. It included the landuse regulation, a description of the development projects and lead to the creation of different offices in charge of the development of Addis Ababa quality as a world class resilient city, including the themes of health, natural parks, Rivers, “greenery” and “beautification”.

Among the main guidelines were:

- the preservation of natural areas, such as natural parks (located in Entoto Mountain and in the south of the airport) and the preservation and rehabilitation of the riverbanks, considered as the bone structure of the greenframe for the city
- the creation of new major green public spaces : in the different subcenters (citycore, Kality…), and in important transmport hubs
- the implementation of better local public spaces such as green spaces in each district and streetwalk

One of the workshop purposes was thus to contribute to the implementation of the Master Plan with practical answers: the challenge ahead as far as Addis Ababa urbanism is concerned. It is therefore one of an important step in the city planification.

In the cooperation storytelling, Addis Ababa and Lyon being partners for more than 15 years, the landscape issue has been apprehended for quite an amount of time and led to different type of works.

The importance of landscape in planification was especially developed during year 2014 : technical support and work with the planification team during the master plan finalization (focuses such as river and riversides integration and protection, slope urbanism, green interaction, uses and design of public spaces, etc.).

A booklet was issued at the end of the iterative work, synthetizing ideas and proposals for Addis Ababa landscape at 3 scales :

- The wide landscape (territory, masterplan scale)
- The cityscape (district or mengele, LdP’s scale)
- The streetscape (public space detailed design).

The planing commission then detailed the implementation project within two manuals, for wich the cooperation gave support and advices:

- open and green space planning design guideline
- open space development and protection design standard.

The guidelines and standarts needed to be shared and debated and completed with the different stakeholders in order to be implemented when the 1st «green workshop» took place.

1.3 - Objectives of the workshop

The goals of the workshop were:

- To gather all stakeholders and professionals (decision makers, technical experts, field workers, landscape companies….) concerned by the green and blue frame who contribute to create Addis Ababa landscape ;
- To share knowledge and opinions between all stakeholders involved : decisions makers, engineers, technicians… Ethiopians and French…;
- To build a shared vision (goals and means) and a methodology to implement the green and blue frame, which will have many aspects;
- To provide support, asked by many partners, for the improvement of skills (drawing and conception) of open spaces and technical integration, and for the implementation of green and blue frame;
- To provide specific “exemplary” study cases (programmation, technical and theoretical content) in order to communicate on discussed matters and to facilitate an operational implementation.
1.4 - Organization of the workshop

The organization of workshops regarding the blue and green frame of Addis Ababa is part of the new 2 years cooperation agreement between Addis Ababa City, LTPA and AFD that was signed in May 2017. As such a pre-program for the green workshop was submitted -and agreed on- by the 3 parties.

A detailed pre-program was then proposed by LTPA to all parties and send to all speakers and main participants. The organization combined theoretical content and exchanges, field visits and design work in groups in order to integrate knowledge, urban diagnosis and practical challenges. The workshop aimed at different scales work to highlight the implementation course. The importance of previous studies for example was one major point of attention. To follow previous work rythm and link the masterplan guidelines to open spaces implementation, each day was dedicated to a specific scale: from the Land scale (Masterplan) to City scale (LDP design) and Street scale (small open space design and street section).

To answer partners wishes and needs, the program was established in close collaboration with the different partners. It was finally the result of a common work between main city departments, with a dedicated involvement of the beautification and Park creation, the planning commission and and foreign experts for out of the box input and perspective.

The organization was finalized in Addis Ababa as followed, for each day:
- Plenary sessions and debate time
- Key ideas and presentations of main stakeholders
- Field visits of study cases that were connected to the master plan, targeted as future projects but not yet designed for each scale. (Each study case was selected in order to address different city departments and professional experts at the same time).
- Work group sessions
- Inputs and conclusions

The organization also provided for ontime adjustments in order to address the participants concerns as close as possible and to answer their oncoming questions with live examples. The coordination thus experienced some last minute changes to allow a smooth unfold of the program and overlapping adjustments to be made.
1.5 - Previous field visits, program finalization

The days before the workshop were crucial for:
- Finalization of the program of the workshop
- Finalization of the different presentations
- Field visits to select study case areas
- Gathering maps and materials

Selected sites for study cases

Non selected sites for study cases
2 - Green and blue frame workshop

2.1 - Participants

The workshop aimed at gathering all stakeholders involved: decisions makers (especially during opening and closing sessions), engineers, technicians… Ethiopians and French…

Were invited to participate:

- City manager, decision makers, and cabinet members
- Concerned departments of Addis Ababa City Government: Beautification department, Entoto project office, Riverbanks project office, AACRA, ACCPO..
- Researchers and scholars: Addis University, CIFOR, EIABC
- Professional workers: Tree nursery, Botanical garden, riverside technical engineers, architects and landscapers
- AFD, Embassy of France in Ethiopia
- Lyon cooperation delegation: Lyon town Planning Agency, wLyon Metropole experts

The workshop was attended by around a hundred persons (around 120 during opening sessions and then 80 participants during group work sessions)
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tr>
<td>List1</td>
<td>Officer</td>
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<td>Project Manager</td>
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<td>Architect</td>
<td>Addis Ababa General Manager</td>
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**Workshop n°1 - mission November 2017**

- Green and Blue Frame: Landscape for Addis Ababa
# 2.2 - Provisional program

## Workshop on IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW CITY DEVELOPMENT

### PLAN OF ADDIS ABABA

Organized by: Addis Ababa city Administration  
Date: November 28-30/2017  
Venue: Hilton Hotel, Addis Ababa

Theme: the Green and Blue frame Implementation in Addis Ababa

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<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Day 1</td>
<td>2:30-3:00</td>
<td>Registration</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3:00-3:50</td>
<td>Welcoming and Introductory speech (15min)</td>
<td>Mrs. Almaz</td>
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<td>Contextual Remark on the Cooperation Agreement of Lyon and Addis Ababa speech (15min)</td>
<td>MONKAM DAVERAT – AFD Regional Director</td>
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|       |         | Opening Speech  
✓ The Importance subject and the role of each and every one in the long term sister ship b/w Addis and Lyon ( 20min) | Mr. Hale, City Manager |
|       | 4:00-4:30 | Refreshment/Coffee |       |
|       | 4:30-6:30 | Stock taking: How the Green and Blue frame takes place in the master plan, and summary of previous work with LTPA (15 min) | Mr. Mathewos, Mrs. Anais |
|       |         | Feedback: Lesson learnt from success and flows of strategic actions for the implementation of Lyon Green and Blue Frame (15 min) | Mr. Pascal, Mrs. Anais |
|       |         | Strategic Areas: Natural sites to preserve and enhance in the following years: Natural parks, the specificities of Entoto mountain and airplane area (15min) | Dr. Hyab, Mr. lealem |
|       |         | Strategy links: River banks to preserve and enhance in the following years: (River and river side Dev’t and climate adaptation project office), RRD (15 min) | Mr. Walelign, Mr. zelalem |
|       |         | Debate, question and reactions group (1 hour) | Mr. Matewos |

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<td>6:30-8:00</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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<td>8:00-9:30</td>
<td>1\textsuperscript{st} Work groups session</td>
<td>Mr. Pascal</td>
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<td>Organization: Meeting of participants, animation for cohesion and creation of 6 working groups(20min)</td>
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<td>Presentation: Themes, methodology and goals of</td>
<td>Mrs. Anais and</td>
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<td>Time</td>
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<td>9:30-9:45</td>
<td>Refreshment/coffee</td>
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<td>9:45-11:00</td>
<td>Conclusions: presentations of the results (1 hour)</td>
<td>group speakers</td>
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<td>Debate, Questions and reactions (15 min)</td>
<td>Mediator and Dr. Fentaye</td>
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<td>Summary: key ideas and messages (15 min)</td>
<td>Expert team</td>
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<td><strong>Day 2</strong></td>
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<td>3:00-4:30</td>
<td>The Green and Blue frame at the cityscape</td>
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<td>Stocktaking: Major city parks to develop in the following years: localization, goals, means (15 min)</td>
<td>Mrs. Almaz Mekonnen and Mr. Lealem</td>
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<td>Feedback 1: Inputs and feedbacks from Lyon examples: water resource management in landscape planning ... (15 min)</td>
<td>Mr. Pascal and Mr. Frederic Lyon metropole</td>
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<td>Feedback 2: Operating water resources management, blue and green infrastructures, ecosystem ... (15 min)</td>
<td>Mr. Bayrue and Mr. Zelem</td>
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<td>Large perspective, like churchil road ... (15 min)</td>
<td>Mr. H Abitamu, Mrs. Anias</td>
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<td>Debate: uses, population needs, green land management, economic value of green and blue frame (all together) ... (30 min)</td>
<td>Mediator and Dr. Fentaye</td>
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<td>4:30-4:45</td>
<td>Refreshment/Coffee</td>
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<td>4:45-6:30</td>
<td>Field visit</td>
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<td>• Field commented visit (shiro meda bank river) 1:45</td>
<td>Mrs. Almaz</td>
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<tr>
<td>6:30-8:00</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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<td>8:00-9:30</td>
<td><strong>2nd Group Session</strong></td>
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<td>Presentation: Themes, methodology and goals of the work (10 min)</td>
<td>Mediator and Mrs. Anias LTPA</td>
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<td>Work Group session: Design on the case study space</td>
<td>French experts (all)</td>
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<td>(including highlights on water management and park implementation) ... (50 min)</td>
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<td>Conclusions: Presentations of the results (30 )</td>
<td>(Group speakers)</td>
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<td>9:30-9:45</td>
<td>Refreshment/Coffee</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:45-11:00</td>
<td>Debate: Questions and reactions [45 min]</td>
<td>Dr. Fentaye</td>
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<td>Summary: Key ideas and messages [30 min]</td>
<td>Expert team</td>
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<td><strong>Day 3</strong></td>
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<td>3:00-4:30</td>
<td>The Green and Blue frame at the street scape</td>
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<td>Stocktaking:</td>
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<td>Work previously done on Addis’ public space vocabulary and leading</td>
<td>Mr. Lealem</td>
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<td>(streets included) and implementation of</td>
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<td>Work groups session (5-6 groups): design on the study case of green and blue frame (including highlights on: a. River side (Aficho ber Area b. Natural park: Entoto c. South of Airport (1 hours)</td>
<td>French experts (all)</td>
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This program was adapted to the participants needs and some last minute changes and adjustments were made during the workshop.
2.3 - 1st Day : The green and blue frame at the landscape scale (masterplan)

PLENARY SESSIONS

Themes: Green and blue frame definition, components, links and interactions, level of ambitions, strategic localization, actors, work on means to protect and implement, picture of the key players, financial issues and supports, strengths and weaknesses of Addis Ababa....

After the morning start and registration of participants, the city manager Mr Haile gave an opening speech, explaining the importance of the subject and role of everyone. Then Mr Ignace Monkam-Daverat, regional director of AFD, gave details on the context of the workshop in the scope of the cooperation between France and Addis Ababa.

Mrs Almaz Mekonnen, head of the beautification and park creation department, introduced the workshop itself as an important event for all concerned stakeholders.
After a short break, the content and pace of the workshop was detailed by Mrs Anaïs. She also gave an introduction on stocktaking, reminding previous works on the subject, such as creation of an EAIBC landscape diploma.

The stocktaking then was precised by deputy manager of planing commission Mr Lealem with an overview on how the green and blue frame takes place in the masterplan.

Mr Pascal G., brought feedback and lessons learnt from strategic actions for the implementation of Lyon Green and Blue Frame.

The focus was then set on strategic areas for Addis Ababa: Natural sites to preserve and enhance in the following years with a presentation of the specificites of Entoto mountain, a future natural park, by Dr Hiyab.

Strategic links were also developed with the presentation about riverbanks to preserve and enhance in the following years by Mr Walelegn.

Morning session then led to a debate lead by Dr Fentaye, with questions and reactions about previous presentations.
Regional Park: raised question

Rivers and riverbanks: the green and blue frame major links
GROUP WORK SESSIONS

The afternoon of the 1st day was the first of group work. To begin, an animation was proposed for the creation of 6 mixed groups of work that developed cohesion and put participants at ease.

Mrs Anaïs explained the goals and means of this session of work at the land scale, providing examples and raising questions to address during group work.

The group work then unfolded, each group chose a group speaker and work on tracing paper at the master plan scale. The conclusions were presented by each group speaker and followed by a time of question and answers.
Example of group work
CONCLUSIONS

A lot of ideas and raising points were presented. The main comments can be dispatched in 3 large categories:

STRATEGY/POLICY:
- Rivers and green areas are natural resources. Small streams are highly polluted
  - Addis Ababa being a capital, raising money is now possible: it should be taken advantage of.
- Ecotourism (for every inhabitants, not only tourists) could be developed to help the green creation
- All is connected: the treatment of waste has an effect on rivers and river vegetation: Addis Ababa needs waste management at the right spots
- The legal frame is a major issue (for example: a lot of industries -such as copper treatment all along rivers- contribute to pollution but there's no legal tool to relocate or even avoid new ones)
- The land value is a major component: how to preserve natural land facing housing, industry, malls... and their promises of money
- Green can be linked to housing development: in each district with more than 5000 people a park should be created
- Mass transportation and urban design should include walking promotion
- Parks should be developed at 3 scales: city, districts, neighborhood
- Informal settling is an important matter which also come with interesting characteristics such as agriculture
- An effective green frame needs to be developed in many ways (parks, green streets, rooftops...)

Greenframe is part of large and complex issues such as global warming. Sustainables indicators could be used, policy measures employed to reduce consumption

Once the «green» policy set, the city needs law enforcement tools and community engagement. This issue is really an emergency and not only a «beautification»

LANDSCAPING AND DESIGN:
- Each natural areas has its characteristics (for example, some of the natural areas are in reality submitted to deforestation, an issue to adress)
- Rivers works as connectors, veins that irrigate central parks and riversides, as green areas, can contribute to the green network and link parks
- The geography is a key component in green frame, be careful to include the accessibility factor
- Wetland can not only be rehabilitate but also developed
- Vertical development can be an answer to the limited resources of the city
- River landscape should be considered in urban planning as well as mountain horizon

PROCESS:
- The social and economical context shouldn't be ignored: natural and social economic data have to be considered together
- Working together but in an integrated way is a key to success
- The responsibility is shared (for example: the location of malls has a tremendous effect, generating road traffic for example)
- Regulation and implementation should be completed with evaluation

Example of group work: main green links
2.4 - 2nd Day : The green and blue frame at the cityscape (LdP’s; Block design)

PLENARY SESSIONS

Themes: The landscape approach in planning, place of nature in the city, permeable cities and rain gardens, beautification means, charter and terms of reference, eco systemic services...

After a short reminder of key ideas of the previous day, the stocktaking for 2nd session was exposed by Mrs Almaz who presented the major city parks to be developed in the following years (localization, goals, means...)

Then Mr Frederic gave inputs and feedback from Lyon examples of water resource management in landscape planning, designated tools to promote and enhance green in the city (Tree charter, Canopy plan...)

The feedback was completed by an Addis Ababa specific stand point about operating water resources management, blue and green infrastructure and ecosystem by Mr Bayrue

The greenframe was also considered at the street angle: large avenues can be developed as major links and offer horizon like Churchill road. The street design pattern and the place of greenery was developed by Mr Habtamu

A place was then made for debate about uses, population needs, green land management economic value of green and blue frame, led by Dr Zegeye.
One of the latest realisation: nation and nation cities park

Existing green and green to protect in CBD, Planning commission maps
Conceptual sketch of linked Rivers and open spaces in Addis Ababa

Large avenue rehabilitation example in Lyon

Av Allende Vaulx en Velin
Before....

Av Allende Vaulx en Velin
....after

Large avenue planned evolution in Addis Ababa (ACCRA)
FIELD VISITS

The second part of the morning was devoted to a Field visit to CMC Park, which was also the study case of the afternoon. Data about the land was presented by Beautification department as well as a pre-program during the visit.
GROUP WORK

The afternoon was devoted to group work on the same pattern as the day before, with a short introduction of main subject of interest and expectations by Mrs Anais.
GREEN AND BLUE FRAME: LANDSCAPE FOR ADDIS ABABA, Workshop n°1 - mission November 2017

- Clearing the existing Eucalyptus trees
- Establishing water canals
- Plantation indigenous flora
- Children playgrounds
- Sanitary facilities
- Jogging areas
- Garden lamps
- Seating areas (benches)
- Ramp for disabled
- Cafe
- Pond
- Watching tower
- Camping site
CONCLUSIONS

Group were the same but this time the spokesmen and women presented in reverted order : beginning by group n°6.

Here are the main points raised by presentation :

PROGRAM :
- Access road, connection with neighborhood street, big roundabout and public transport and chamber of commerce nearby
- Panoramic views addressed with view point, sightseeing towers or preservation
- Different types of green areas
- Maintain as much as possible the natural landscape
- 3 green corridors from the large green area
- Solution design for water management (well and proposal of Kosso tree)
- Environmental friendly material for furnitures
- Belonging of the park to a natural area

FACILITIES :
- Fences
- Recreational areas and facilities such as playgrounds, picnic areas or small zoo, rock garden, library, tourist attraction, internal network (some of which proposed because of the luxurious private appartments being built next door)
- Public toilets
- A lot of proposals involved sports areas, some because of the topography, which was seen as a potential for athletics : walking tracks, volley ball or tennis ball fields

DESIGN :
- Large green area such as inside green belt
- Inside paths such as many pedestrian walk to inter in the park or such as large green spaces with bicycle routes

Conclusions :
The expert feedback emphasized the need to work on a hierarchy once solutions were found and a need for guidelines to be kept. The landscape approach gives design tools very efficient when confronted to slope.
2.5 - 3rd Day: The green and blue frame at the street scape (street sections, small open spaces design)

PLENARY SESSIONS

Themes: Blue, green and brown vocabulary, endemic and adaptable vegetation, maintenance, design to last...

After the welcoming of participants, the 3rd day also focused on theoretical inputs on the morning.

Was presented as stocktaking by Mrs Selamwit the work previously done on Addis Ababa' public space vocabulary and leading to a manual(streets included) and implementation of sidewalks, and their issues: financial, maintenance, standards...

Then was presented a feedback from Lyon experience on plantations plans, choices of essence and tree charter.

Dr Fantaye exposed the results of an ongoing study about climate, soil specificities for an endemic vegetation in Addis Ababa

As usual, questions and answers and a debate allowed to discuss uses, maintenance, blue brown and green vocabulary and minimum sizing...
Lyon Metropole political commitments in favour of an urban greening strategy

- qualitative point of view:
  - Respect for the charter principle
  - Implication of various services of Lyon Metropolis

- quantitative point of view:
  - Doubling of the number of trees between 1990 and 2017
  - 42 000 → 100 000 street trees
  - 20 000 trees replaced

Extracts from presentation about public space in Lyon and Addis Ababa

Problems regarding sidewalks in Addis Ababa

Around wele sefer

Around stadium

Some are planted wrongly
Two Field visits completed the morning program: EABC Park and Arat kilo street, also commeted by Beautification department. Both example were good spots to continue the debate.
The afternoon was dedicated to group work: each group came with inputs and solutions on the detailed flows of the EABC Park.
CONCLUSIONS

The main proposals were:

PROGRAM:
- The link to the river which need to be depolluted, cleaned and visible
- The entrances and access points to reach the church, the train and allow people nearby to come
- The fence issues: is it a need, if so, trees could be used to close
- The link to the CEA park just next door: could it be opened or at least use for visibility?
- The issue of informal settlement: could people be offered jobs inside the park or be part of the maintenance?
- The waste disposal in the river: how to address it: cleaning, special zone?
- The need to create an Ethiopian park with natural features (Sofomar was talked about)
- Different functions for the buildings: maintenance, coffee place, ...
- A proposal of dividing space for 3 people categories: elderly people, young and middle aged
- An analysis of existing features: Artificial lake not functional, bad public light, risky neighborhood

GREENERY:
- The lack of adequate plantation for shadow and appropriate growth
- Fauna and flora endemic or climate-adapted
- Rain garden and specific plantations inside humid zones
- The interest of the forest as a special green area with shadow, special landscape..

URBAN FURNITURES:
- The problem of the false river without water, and just near to a real river: what to make of it? For example: Pounds with fish or aquatic plants, fountains, solar pumps to put water, paths, mini golf...
- The lightning inside and around the park
- Public amenities (toilets, strollers access...)
- Additional uses permitted such as cinema inside the empty swimming pool, shows during the day, events...
- The opportunity to develop sports fields: athletic path, bicycle, basketball ground, training fields...
CLOSING SESSIONS

The workshop ended with a summary and key ideas as a wrap up of exchanges. Dr Zegeye’s intervention exposed:

• The need of a strong leadership to be able to have significant actions, preservations of land and to be able to gather all stakeholders,
• The importance of a common and collaborative work to be able to reach the goals,
• The specific ways to consider and develop nature inside the city,
• The importance of exchanges : within body structures and foreign countries
• An open minded disposition to learn from foreign «knox-how» who often experienced the same difficulties
• The beauty of the city and the importance of working to preserve it within all urban changes
• The number of parties involved and concerned by the green issue : a strenght !
• The need to breathe (space and pollution) and the importance of green spaces to allow it
• The specific difficulties met with implementation
• The politic and the people comitment regarding this issue
• The city as «our own house» to build together
3 - Conclusions and inputs

3.1 - Results : reached points and ways of progress

The workshop was attended by around a hundred of persons (120 for opening and theoretical content, to 80 during work sessions) . Moreover, the attendance level didn’t drop during last sessions even though thursday 30th of November was a vacation day. It is therefore possible to conclude that the workshop was of interest for all participants and stakeholders, even though a lot of diverses actors were involved.

The diligent attendance was also true during work sessions, during which each and everyone was at ease, coud found his place and could interact with co-workers: all of the group were equally involved in their porposals during and after the 3 work sessions. Inside each group, all 6 members were involved (either in drawing, ideas presentation or inputs). Moreover, group speakers varied (a lot of participants chose to endorse the role).

There was a important amount of feedback and reactions : debates were animated, there was a lot of room for exchanges (almost all had a say at one point) and there was parity in public speaking (between men and women and between hierarchy).

One of the key was to successfully gather all parties involved even though they could feel less concerned by the subject or were called elsewhere. But the workshop organization allowed to bring all stakeholders concerned together and actually put to work together the different city departments concerned by the extensive topic : as well as in many organizations, people tend to operate in silo because of the lack of time and apparent complexity of a collaborating process. A large scope of professionals (landscapers, architects, ingeneers, searchers, teachers, maintenance workers, botanists, ecologists...) collaborated. To keep the link,enthousiasm and interaction is a challenge ahead.

Even though there was a lot of informations at a steady pace, during 3 whole days, the rythm was kept and focus didn’t lessen thanks to carefully placed break and the mix of activities (conference, field visit, debate, design work, etc.). Participants kept a high level of active participation, all the more as the green and blue frame is a complex topic, involving a lot of different knowledge and scope of interest.

The workshop indeed adressed difficult but current shared and international issues such as global warming, water resource, pollution, urban amenities, living environment...

The stakes are high in a booming city where the urban landscape changes every month or so : there is a lack of reflexion time and a need of fast easy solutions. Hopefully, the subject involve everyone, and everyone felt concerned because they could experience it in everyday life (as an meaningful anecdote the ceremony master who work more in communication field than urbanism, raised important questions and made quite a few enlighten conclusions).

However, this is also one of the difficulties arisen: the political context that among other hurdles makes it nearly impossible to directly involve citizens eventhough they are the more concerned and equally competent - deploying different skills- on the matter : they should be part of the changes, being complementary. Although social aspects of a project are too oftenly neglected, the lack of collaboration with inhabitants is a share weakness with many countries, including France.

The workshop also highlighted a few other flaws such as a difficulty to use 3D representation and various design tool, for which the landscape approach (using sections, transects, block diagram...) could be of help providing that more technical and dedicated sessions could happen. Indeed, the design skills improvment need all in all a lot of time and a specific work configuration. That is also true regarding technical answers and adequation of proposals.

An other major issue seems to be the programming skills and lack of dedicated phase (proposals of uses were not always adequate, there was a urge to have everything everywhere, without concern to the site characteristics or feasiability). Group work showed a lot of appeal and wishes but few inputs on how to make it happen. The tendency to work fast
and get immediately to the construction point in order to prove oneself with realizations is understandable, especially in the booming city context exposed before. Nevertheless, preliminary diagnosis and feasibility studies are overlooked: a cause for inadequated solutions and major project flaws, and evidence that there is still a gap from objectives to design and to realization: different steps that need to be connected.

Some of design skills were indeed lacking in presentations which too often made proposals focused on the site only, forgetting the context and very specific topography. The proposals mainly developed elements of program for which the wishes were many but not always compatible with the location.

However, the technical level of expertise was very high: presentations were insightful and precise, they met participants concerns. We learned a lot. Now the practical side can be developed. It could for example address the lack of public plant nursery or contract with nurserymen. And the work with decision makers and the interaction between political and technical can be strengthen.

But all in all, the workshop reached and exceeded people’s expectations. From the practical insight, the political involvement, the previous coordination and finalization days of work, the presence of a third party (ceremony master) and level of chosen mediators, the importance of French delegation, the work and dedication of Beautification department and coordination help of International Affairs department were mandatory to make it happen.
3.2 - Next steps

The next step in the scope of the cooperation is a second workshop on the same issue, as planned during the 50/50 agreement between Lyon and Addis Ababa cities.

1st session lead to a need for practice that could be met, giving the time frame, with 2 kinds of workshop:
- a study case of an open space design that needs different skills (ideally near a river), focusing on the different phases of a project (preliminary studies, diagnosis, feasibility studies, design...)
- A work to enhance professional skills and contractors, for example in a definition of a tree nursery project based on a share green vocabulary

The goals of the 2nd workshop could be:
- Practical share of knowledge and experience
- Dissemination of a referential of dimensions and green species to be successfully implemented validation of the selected green and open public spaces to be created, phasing, technical and financial feasibility.
- Validation by all concerned implementers of their respective assignments.
- Common work with private investors and professionals to be

The 2nd workshop could be organized for the end of 2018 according to the political agenda.

In addition, a study tour in France on green management could be thought of, and organized later in 2019. If possible, this moment could be an opportunity to reverse the angle and benefit from Ethiopian inputs and perspective on Lyon's projects. A workshop could be organized in that purpose.

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