

WANZA

BOTANICAL GARDEN ANNUAL

EDITION 01 2026

FORTY YEARS GROWING

From a family-grown landscape to a public-serving botanical institution



WANZA
BOTANICAL GARDEN

**A garden is an agreement
between generations.**

WANZA BOTANICAL GARDEN

Forty Years Growing

The first annual of a living landscape



About this first editorial draft

A complete prototype for stakeholder review, reporting and design development.

Publisher Wanza Botanical Garden

Editorial concept and first-draft writing Prepared from Wanza's supplied visual archive, project feasibility material and Jaja Riverside concept documents

Purpose To establish the narrative, evidence discipline, content architecture and visual character of Wanza's first annual publication

Status This edition is a first editorial draft. Names, quotations, dates, plant identifications, partner status, site measurements and financial claims require final source review before public printing.

Editorial principle Existing conditions are separated from sponsor-reported history, feasibility assumptions, strategic targets and future concepts.

Photography Wanza Botanical Garden visual archive. Final credits, dates, locations and permissions to be completed before publication.

Copyright Wanza Botanical Garden. Draft text and layouts are for review and development.



LETTER FROM WANZA

A living asset enters its next chapter

A garden is one of the few institutions whose most valuable work cannot be hurried. Buildings may rise in months. A mature canopy asks for years. Horticultural knowledge is accumulated season by season, through observation, failure, patience and care. Wanza begins its next chapter with this slow work already visible in the landscape.

This first annual presents Wanza as it is, as it intends to become and as it must still prove. It is not a catalogue of perfect images and it is not a disguised financial prospectus. It is an invitation to look carefully at a living asset created over decades, and to consider the public, scientific and commercial institution that can now be built around it.

The photographs in these pages record an established garden and working nursery. Plans and architectural images are future concepts. Financial figures are feasibility assumptions rather than promises. Potential collaborators are described as opportunities, not announced as partners. That distinction is part of the institution Wanza wants to become: ambitious enough to imagine a larger role, and disciplined enough to say what is known.

The task ahead is not to replace the garden with development. It is to use limited, well-governed development to finance the care, access, research, education and restoration that allow a botanical garden to endure.

Ambition gains power when evidence is visible

Five labels keep the publication truthful while the project continues to develop.



EXISTING TODAY

Visible, documented conditions that can be photographed or inspected now.



SPONSOR-REPORTED

History or project status described by management and awaiting independent confirmation.



FEASIBILITY ASSUMPTION

A planning input used to test viability. It is not a forecast or guarantee.



STRATEGIC TARGET

A measurable future outcome Wanza intends to pursue, subject to resources and approvals.



FUTURE CONCEPT

A proposed building, programme or relationship that is not yet an existing condition.

BEFORE FINAL PRINT

Confirm the 1986 founding record, legal site area, collection inventory, approvals, partners and current cost plan.

One garden Five lenses

The issue moves from inheritance to institution, and from observation to invitation.

01	Roots	11
	How time, family stewardship and an established landscape created Wanza's defining asset	
02	The Living Garden	19
	Nursery, collection, plant records and the knowledge carried in daily care	
03	People	33
	Skills, education and the human institution behind the landscape	
04	Garden and City	40
	Public value, urban ecology and the relationship with the Jaja river	
05	The Institution Ahead	48
	Master plan, science, sustainability, enterprise and phased growth	
06	Partnership	60
	Eight practical ways to help build the next chapter	

What we can say and how strongly

The strongest first edition will make qualification part of its visual language.

ESTABLISHED

1986

Sponsor-documented; primary confirmation required

SITE

about 3 ha

Management reference; 2022 map records 2.61 ha

LANDSCAPE

mature

Visible existing asset with canopy, gardens, nursery and circulation

COMMERCIAL FOOTPRINT

about 15-20%

Development principle; exact legal metric to be defined

STRATEGIC EQUITY

ETB 30-40m

Immediate mobilisation objective; not total project cost

YEAR 3 REVENUE CASE

ETB 201m

Feasibility assumption, not a forecast



WANZA
BOTANICAL GARDEN

Existing today Evening light across the garden



WANZA
BOTANICAL GARDEN

Existing today The established garden and nursery landscape from above

10 OPENING

01

SECTION

Roots

Time is not background to Wanza's story. Time is the first investor.



LONG READ

The path is the first argument

Before the entrance buildings, before the event programme, before the research partnerships and the language of investment, there is a path. It moves between palms and clipped hedges, over stone shaped by use, beneath plants that have had time to claim their space. The path is Wanza's first argument.

It says that this project does not begin with an empty site. The living landscape is already here. Mature trees structure the garden. Terraces, lawns and formal plantings give it rhythm. Nursery beds show that Wanza is not only a place where plants are displayed; it is a place where plants are propagated, watched and moved into the world.

That difference matters. A new leisure development can purchase plants, install irrigation and reproduce the appearance of a garden. It cannot purchase forty seasons of memory at once. Biological maturity is an asset with its own clock. It gives shade, atmosphere and identity, but it also carries responsibilities: trees must be inventoried, roots protected, collections documented and construction adapted to what is alive.

Wanza's future therefore begins with an act of restraint. New buildings should serve the garden rather than compete with it. Visitor facilities should make the landscape easier to enter and understand. Commercial uses should help fund maintenance, education and science. Every intervention should answer one question: does this make the living institution stronger?

A history that must be recorded

The final story should pair personal memory with documents, dates and the evidence held in the landscape.

Project documents place Wanza's beginning in 1986. The date gives this first edition its editorial frame: four decades of cultivation before the proposed institutional and commercial expansion. The final publication should anchor that date with primary evidence - registrations, correspondence, dated photographs and the recollections of those who were present.

What can already be read in the landscape is continuity. The garden is not the product of a single planting campaign. It contains different ages, densities and horticultural decisions. Some areas feel formal and composed; others carry the productive logic of a nursery; still others reveal the unfinished edges of a place that has continued to adapt.

The family story belongs here, but it should be reported rather than mythologised. The final article will ask who first imagined the garden, what existed on the land, which plants arrived first, how the nursery developed, what was lost, what survived and which decisions demanded the most patience. Oral history should be paired with documents and images so personal memory becomes a credible public record.

The result will not be a monument to one person. It will be a study of stewardship: how private commitment can create an ecological asset, and how that asset can move toward broader public purpose without losing the care that formed it.



WANZA
BOTANICAL GARDEN

Existing today A mature landscape cannot be recreated on a construction timetable

Four decades in formation

1986

Sponsor records identify the establishment of Wanza. Primary documentary confirmation is required before final publication.

1986-2000

Landscape formation, planting and nursery knowledge accumulate over time. Final milestones will be reconstructed through oral history and dated archives.

2000-2021

The garden and nursery continue to mature while Addis Ababa expands around them.

2022

A submission map records a site area of 2.61 hectares and documents a development concept.

2024

An initial feasibility study frames conservation, recreation, education and revenue opportunities, but contains financial inconsistencies later revised.

2026

Re-feasibility and external investment studies introduce phased finance, evidence labels, governance, public-benefit targets and scientific development.

2027-2032

Proposed sequence: early visitor and nursery activation, commercial anchors, recreation, Jaja demonstration and expanded botanical capacity.

Time is the first investor

Wanza's most important capital is visible but difficult to place neatly on a conventional balance sheet. It lives in canopy, soil improvement, established circulation, nursery stock, accumulated skill and the ability of a mature landscape to create an immediate sense of arrival.

Historic expenditure is not the same as present value. Nor does age automatically create value. The defensible case rests on present condition, legal control, replacement cost, biological maturity and the income or public benefit that the asset can support. These elements require independent verification. But the strategic asymmetry is clear: a future partner would enter after much of the slow biological risk has already been absorbed, while commercial and institutional performance has yet to be stabilised.

This is why Wanza should not be described as a real-estate project decorated with plants. The landscape is the underlying platform. Buildings, hospitality, events and retail are supporting layers. If that order is reversed, Wanza becomes easier to copy and harder to trust. If it is protected, the garden can build a distinct visitor economy around something that cannot be manufactured quickly.





WANZA
BOTANICAL GARDEN

Existing today Biological maturity is both an asset and a duty of care



02

SECTION



The Living Garden

A collection begins in the soil, but becomes an institution through knowledge.



WANZA
BOTANICAL GARDEN

Existing today Nursery production provides a bridge between conservation, commerce and restoration





THE WORKING NURSERY

The nursery is the engine

A botanical garden looks outward through its visitors, but it grows from a quieter interior system: propagation. The nursery is where possibility becomes stock, where plant knowledge becomes repeatable and where the garden can create value beyond its boundary.

Wanza's nursery can serve several roles at once. It can supply the evolving garden, sell ornamental and selected native plants, support landscape contracts, provide material for river and habitat restoration, and become a practical classroom for horticultural training. These are related activities, but each needs its own standards for provenance, plant health, pricing, inventory and customer service.

The final institution should know every priority accession it holds and every plant it distributes for a scientific or restoration purpose. A simple record begins with an identifier, scientific and local names, source, arrival date, location, health and propagation history. Over time, those records form the bridge between a beautiful nursery and a credible botanical collection.

Commercial discipline is equally important. Production planning, survival rates, input costs and sales history will reveal which parts of the nursery can reliably support the institution. The strongest model does not force every plant to carry a scientific mission or every scientific plant to produce revenue. It makes the relationship between the two visible and well governed.



Existing today Plant knowledge becomes valuable when it can be repeated, taught and traced

From a beautiful collection to a botanical record

Verification is not a threat to the story. It is the next chapter of the story.

Earlier Wanza documents describe a collection of more than 2,000 plant species. That number should be treated as a legacy claim until a modern inventory confirms what is present, how specimens are identified and which are unique accessions rather than repeated nursery stock.

Verification is not a threat to the story. It is the next chapter of the story. A collection becomes more valuable when it can be found, named, traced and studied. The first inventory can begin with the most important mature trees and priority plant groups. Each record should connect a number in a database to a labelled plant in the landscape and a point on a map.

The work will inevitably uncover uncertainty: missing provenance, changing names, plants that require expert identification and specimens in poor condition. Recording uncertainty is part of scientific integrity. The objective is not to produce a perfect number for publicity. It is to establish a living system that becomes more accurate each year.

By 2029, the revised feasibility study proposes complete verified records for the priority collection. That target can become one of Wanza's clearest partnership opportunities: a finite, measurable programme combining fieldwork, taxonomy, GIS, labelling and digital interpretation.

What one plant should be able to tell us

A simple system creates the foundation for research, interpretation and responsible exchange.

- Accession identifier
- Scientific name
- Local name
- Plant family
- Source and provenance
- Date received or propagated
- Mapped location
- Health and condition
- Propagation history
- Conservation relevance



WANZA
BOTANICAL GARDEN

Field note Identity must be confirmed before scientific names are published

A magazine can become part of the collection system

Each annual edition should select a small number of plants for careful reporting. The final profile will combine a commissioned portrait, verified scientific and local names, provenance where known, horticultural notes, cultural context and the plant's role within Wanza.

The profile should never force certainty. If identification is still under review, the page can show the process: which characteristics are being compared, which specialist is advising and what evidence would resolve the question. That approach teaches scientific practice while protecting credibility.

Over successive editions, these portraits can form a public archive. The magazine then does more than describe the institution; it helps build it.





Existing today A rose in the visual archive final identification and cultivar information pending



Existing today Nursery specimen provenance and accession status to be recorded



Existing today Flowering stock in the nursery



Existing today Vertical growth and layered planting create intimate spaces

**A collection becomes more
valuable when it can be
found, named, traced and
studied.**

EDITORIAL PRINCIPLE

The final edition will publish only verified plant identifications.

03

SECTION

People

A garden does not maintain itself. Knowledge lives first in observation and practice.



THE HUMAN INSTITUTION

The knowledge behind the landscape

Gardens are often photographed as if people interrupt them. Wanza should tell the opposite story. Every clipped edge, propagated plant, repaired path and surviving tree carries human knowledge.

The final edition will introduce the people who know where water gathers after heavy rain, which beds respond first to a change in season, how a specimen recovered from stress and what visitors fail to notice when they walk too quickly. These accounts should preserve technical detail as well as personality. A gardener's observation may be as important as an architectural rendering because it describes how the place behaves.

Wanza's future staffing model extends this knowledge into new disciplines: collections and research, nursery production, education, visitor services, events, facilities, safety, finance and environmental monitoring. The feasibility study estimates a mature direct workforce of roughly 98 to 157 people, excluding tenant, contractor and seasonal roles. That is an operating scenario, not a current employment figure.

Growth should not erase the practical culture that made the garden possible. Training, documented procedures and clear advancement routes can convert individual experience into institutional capacity. The most convincing employment story will be told through named roles, skills gained and work completed - not a large headline number alone.

Six voices the final edition must include

These stories require interviews and new portraits. They are not invented in this draft.

The founder or founding family

Origins, risks, first plantings and the meaning of stewardship

The longest-serving gardener

Seasonal knowledge, losses, recoveries and how the site behaves

The nursery lead

Propagation, plant health, customers and restoration potential

A young trainee

What green skills can make possible

A botanist or taxonomist

How the inventory becomes scientifically credible

A neighbouring community voice

Access, employment, traffic, noise and public value



WANZA
BOTANICAL GARDEN

Existing today Work continues through changing weather and seasons

The garden as a field classroom

The aim is not to add classroom language around recreation. It is to make the living landscape legible.

Public value becomes real when a child, student, researcher or neighbour can use the garden in a way that would otherwise be unavailable. Wanza's proposed public-service charter reserves at least fifteen per cent of annual capacity for free or subsidised school, research and community access after stabilisation.

The strongest education programme will begin with the garden itself. Lessons can follow water through the site, compare leaf strategies under drought, observe propagation, map pollinators, examine soil or document seasonal change. The aim is not to add classroom language around recreation. It is to make the living landscape legible.

Universities and technical institutions can support identification, research design, internships and monitoring. Schools need dependable booking, age-appropriate material, safe circulation and trained guides. Public programmes need accessible routes, places to rest and content in languages visitors actually use.

The target of 12,000 learners and 24 public workshops a year belongs to the stabilised future programme. The first-year magazine should report a smaller truth: what can be piloted now, with whom, at what cost and with what evidence of learning.

One visit six ways of seeing

A model itinerary for a future school programme.

09:00 **Arrival and orientation**

09:30 **Follow water through the garden**

10:15 **Observe leaf and bark strategies**

11:00 **Propagation demonstration**

12:00 **Lunch and quiet observation**

13:00 **Map, label and share findings**



04

SECTION

Garden and City

Wanza's public value begins at its boundary and extends toward the river.



WANZA
BOTANICAL GARDEN



A specialist green institution for Addis Ababa

Addis Ababa is growing through pressure on land, infrastructure and attention. In that context, an established green landscape is more than visual relief. It can hold cooler microclimates, offer habitat, absorb water, create work, support learning and give urban residents a place where time behaves differently.

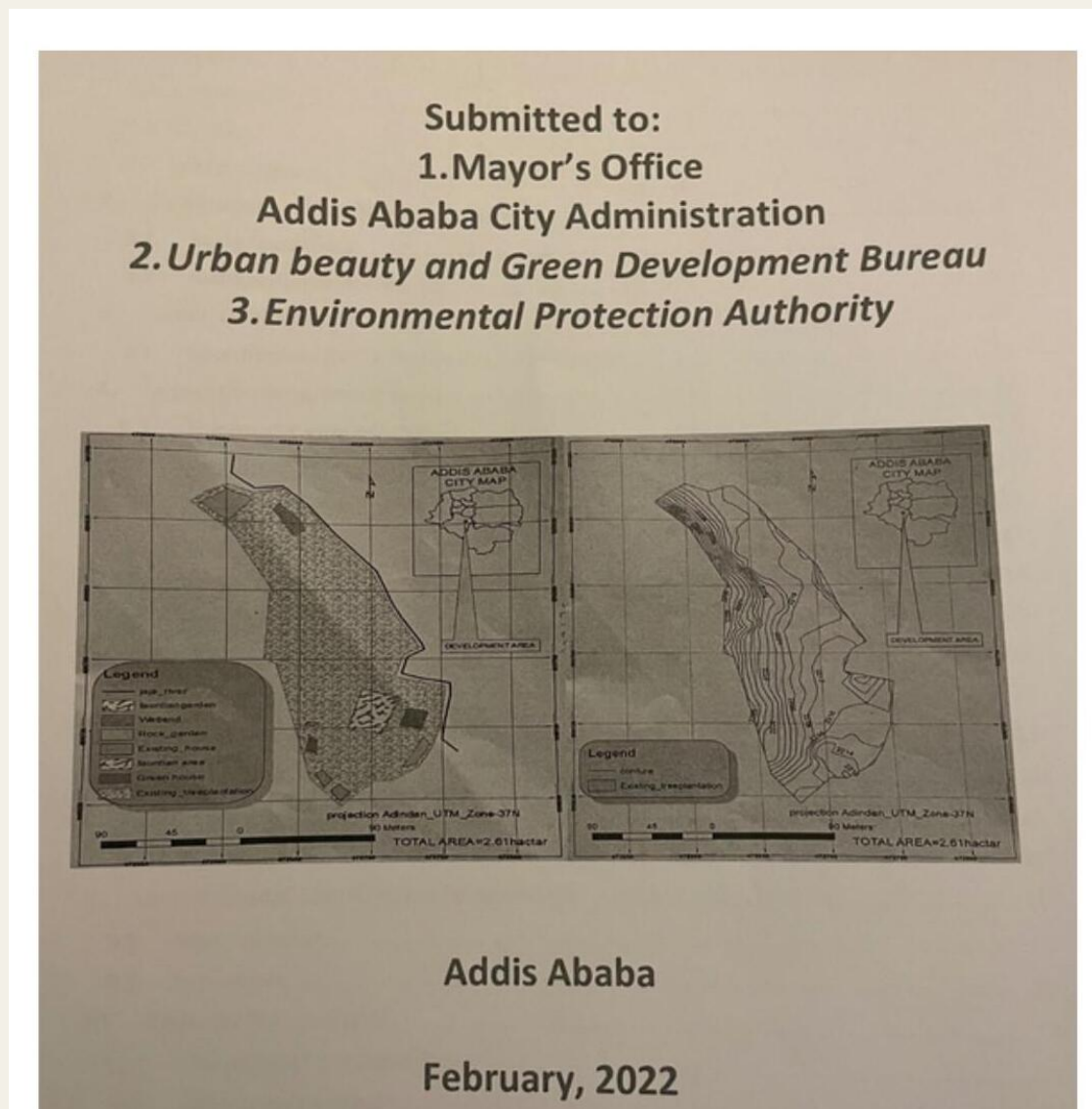
Wanza's scale is described in two ways across its records: approximately 30,000 square metres in management documents and 2.61 hectares on a February 2022 submission map. A current cadastral and topographic survey should resolve the final legal and planning figure. For the reader, the important point is not a rounded number but the intensity of use that the site must balance.

The garden has to welcome families, plant buyers, schools, researchers, event guests and international visitors without allowing every activity to occupy every place. Quiet botanical zones, productive nursery areas, event circulation and service access require boundaries. Capacity is an ecological and operational question, not merely a ticketing opportunity.

The ambition is a particular kind of urban institution: locally useful, scientifically serious and financially resilient. Wanza does not need to imitate a vast public park. It can specialise in the experience and knowledge that emerge from a mature, carefully managed botanical landscape.

One landscape several obligations

The final legal area and boundaries must be resolved through current survey and rights documentation.



Source image February 2022 submission map shown as documentary evidence, not a current cadastral certificate



WANZA
BOTANICAL GARDEN

Existing today The garden offers urban residents a landscape shaped at walking speed

Begin with the river as it is

The appropriate first intervention is a monitored demonstration rather than a sweeping claim of restoration.

At Wanza's edge, the Jaja river introduces a second landscape and a different scale of responsibility. Project material imagines a wider riverside with paths, planting, recreation and connections to Addis Ababa's broader river-development ambition. The opportunity is substantial, but the sequence matters.

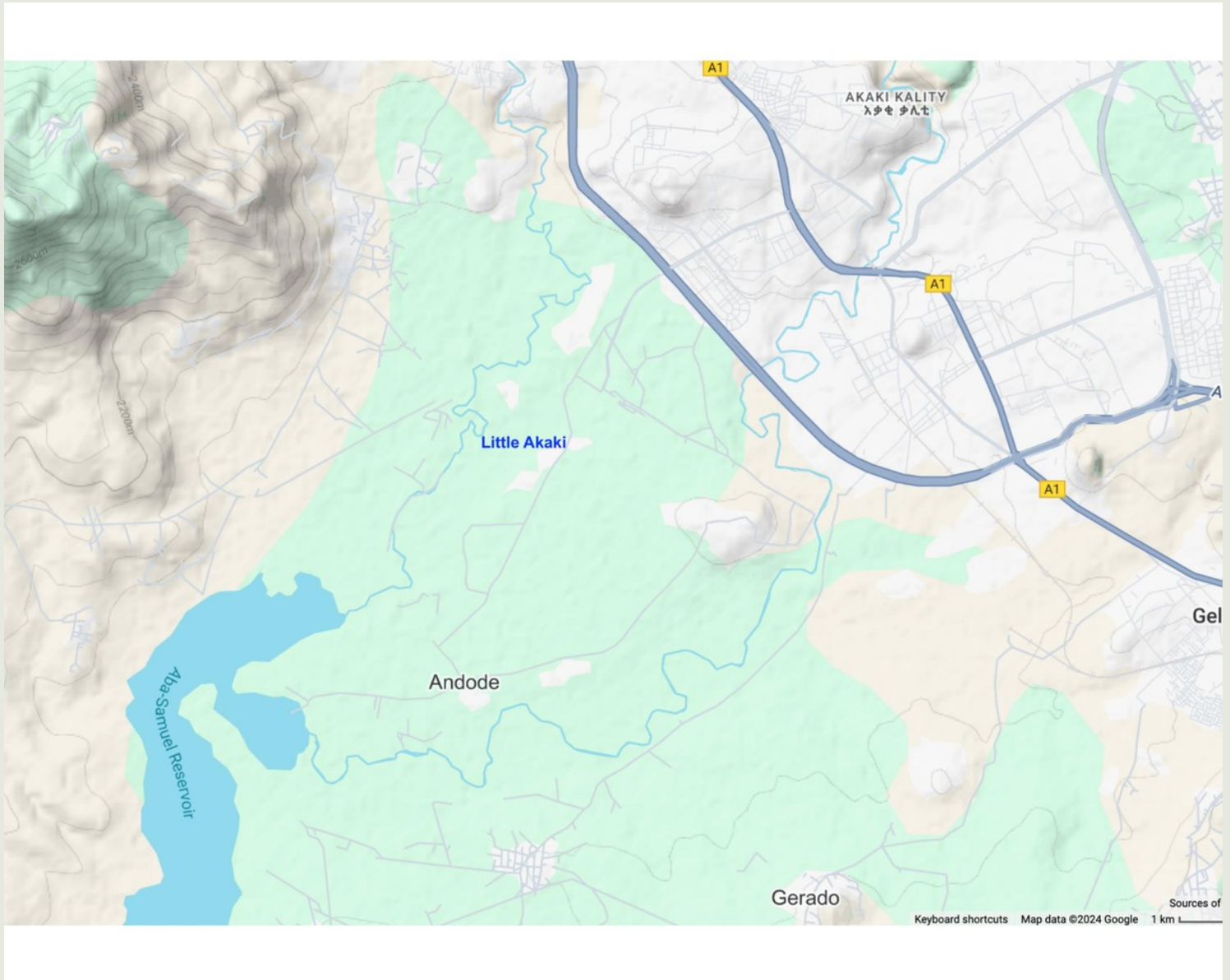
Before a boardwalk or public realm can be promised, the river requires baseline knowledge: topography, cross-sections, water quality, flood levels, erosion, outfalls and habitat. On-site wastewater, pool backwash, grease and stormwater must be prevented from worsening the system. Public authorities must address conditions beyond Wanza's boundary.

The appropriate first intervention is therefore a monitored demonstration rather than a sweeping claim of restoration. Within its controllable area, Wanza can protect a riparian buffer, test bioengineering, propagate suitable plants, monitor water and habitat and explain results publicly. A university or environmental institution could help establish credible protocols.

The river initiative should also be legally and financially distinct from the botanical destination. A separate ecological-corridor vehicle can hold river-specific rights, risks, grants and obligations. The two programmes can share nursery capacity, research and education by written agreement. This separation protects both missions while allowing each to strengthen the other.

A relationship larger than the property

The Jaja is connected to wider urban water and waste systems. Wanza can control only part of the risk.



Concept source Jaja Riverside presentation geographic and engineering details require validation

Five things to prove before promising a corridor

01 **Baseline**

Topography, water quality, flooding, erosion, outfalls and ecology

02 **Control**

Separate wastewater, grease, pool backwash and stormwater

03 **Stabilise**

Protect buffers and test native planting and bioengineering

04 **Connect**

Design safe access only after hydrology and approvals

05 **Report**

Publish repeated water and habitat monitoring





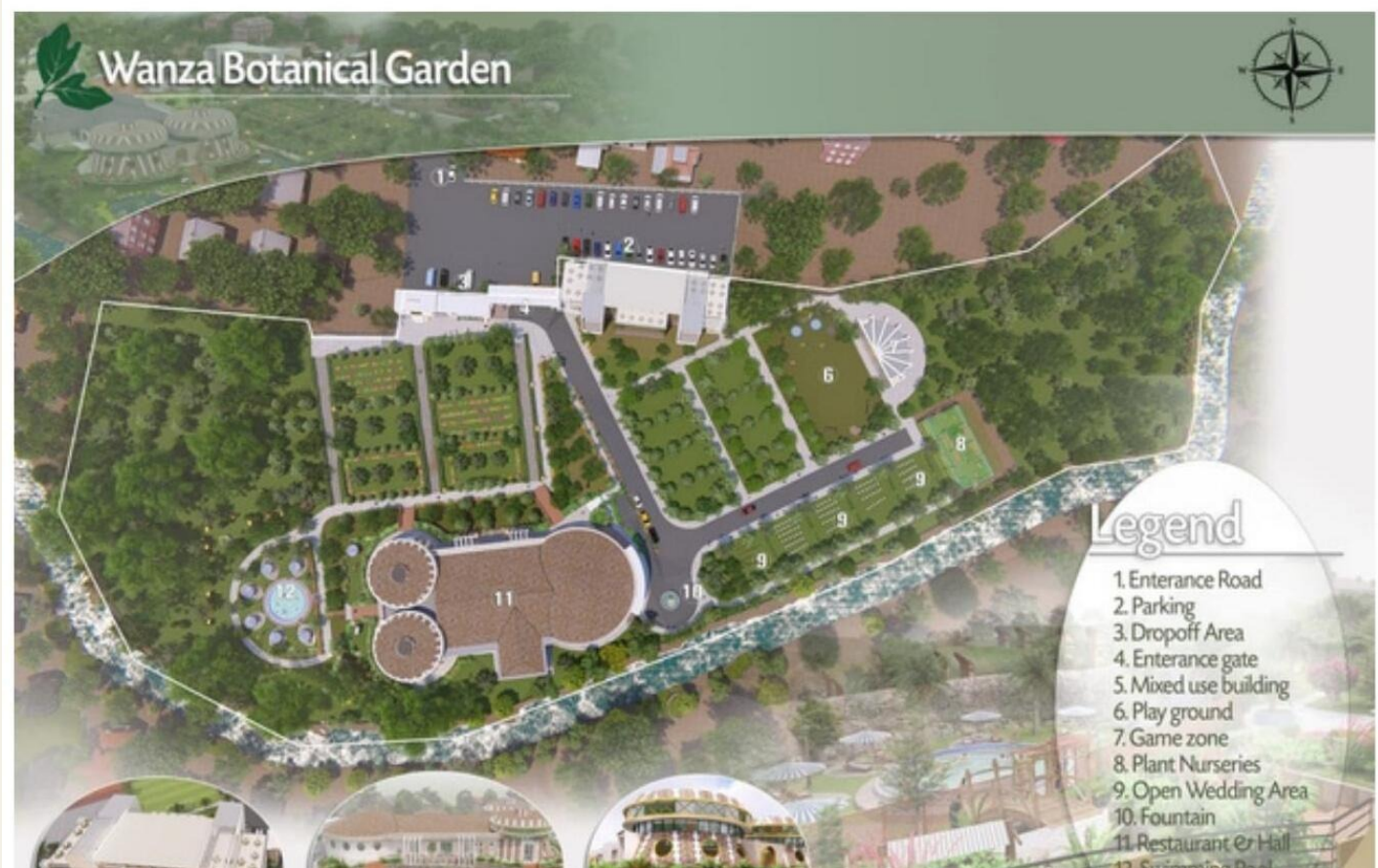
05

SECTION



The Institution Ahead

Build only what helps the garden endure, teach and serve.



FUTURE CONCEPT

A master plan that serves the landscape

The future master plan introduces arrival infrastructure, parking, a mixed-use visitor centre, nursery retail, food and event facilities, recreation and improved services. Its success will not be measured by how much can be built, but by how precisely construction supports the landscape.

The development principle in the external feasibility study protects the botanical asset and limits the commercial and revenue-supporting footprint to roughly fifteen to twenty per cent, subject to legal definition and an authoritative area schedule. That ratio should become a design discipline, not a marketing statistic.

Phase One should make Wanza safer, clearer and economically active before every major building is complete: entrance, essential utilities, accessible paths, visitor systems, nursery retail, selected events, temporary food service, toilets, signage and initial public programmes. Later phases can add event and hospitality anchors, recreation, river work and the expanded scientific institution when demand, finance and environmental evidence support them.

This sequencing allows each investment to earn the right to the next. It protects the garden from a single large construction programme, gives operators time to learn and lets partners fund public-benefit components without carrying the entire commercial plan.

CONCEPT IMAGE NOT AN EXISTING CONDITION



Future concept Architectural imagery communicates intent, not an existing condition

Open the minimum viable destination first

Each phase proceeds only when its legal, financial, environmental and operating gate is satisfied.

- | | | |
|---|---------|--|
| 0 | 2026-27 | Rights, structure, survey, design, BOQ, environmental work and finance close |
| 1 | 2027-28 | Arrival, utilities, visitor core, nursery retail, accessible paths and early public programmes |
| 2 | 2028-29 | Food, hall, wedding and service infrastructure with pre-leasing and operators |
| 3 | 2029 | Recreation only after demand, water and safety evidence |
| 4 | 2028-30 | Jaja demonstration with environmental approval and blended funding |
| 5 | 2030-32 | Expanded seed, herbarium, research and international collaboration |

Recognition begins with records

A respected botanical institution is built through records, policies, people and repeated public practice.

A respected botanical institution is not created by changing the name on the gate. It is built through records, policies, people and repeated public practice.

Wanza's proposed path begins with an inventory and accession system. Interpretation follows: labels, maps, local and scientific names, Ethiopian plant narratives and a digital guide. Research protocols, partnerships and ethical rules for plant collection and donation create the next layer. A compact conservation centre can eventually support seed reference, herbarium work, propagation, training and field collaboration.

International affiliation should come after these foundations, not before them. Botanical networks can help Wanza benchmark its work, but recognition will depend on demonstrable collections management, conservation purpose, qualified staff, public education and data integrity.

The institutional pathway is also a governance pathway. A scientific advisory council should protect collection policy and research quality. A public-benefit council can represent schools, communities, public agencies and programme partners. Their authority must be written clearly enough to influence decisions rather than decorate an organisation chart.

From inventory to international connection

A sequence designed to make capability precede recognition.



Sustainability must be measured

Sustainability at Wanza must be an operating system. It begins with a site-wide water balance separating potable, irrigation, fire, pool and recycled systems. It continues through smart irrigation, drought-responsive planting, passive building design, efficient pumps, solar-ready roofs, organic-waste recovery, safe material choices and data that can be reviewed.

The re-feasibility study proposes direction-of-travel targets: fifty per cent non-potable irrigation by 2029 and seventy per cent by 2031, recovery of at least ninety per cent of suitable green waste, and thirty per cent of controllable electricity from on-site renewables by 2031. These are targets subject to engineering, finance and measured baselines; they are not current achievements.

The most important landscape rule is more immediate: no net loss of high-value mature trees without approved mitigation. A tree inventory and root-protection plan should precede construction. Whole-life cost and maintainability should outweigh decorative complexity.

An annual impact page can then report what changed: plant survival, irrigation sources, waste recovered, energy generated, school access, jobs, research activity, river indicators and the level of reserves dedicated to conservation.



Targets for the institution Wanza intends to become

These are strategic targets subject to baselines, engineering, finance and annual verification.

70%

irrigation from rainwater or treated non-potable sources by 2031

90%

of suitable green waste composted or reused

30%

of controllable electricity from on-site renewables by 2031

15%

of annual capacity free or subsidised for defined public-benefit access

1.25x

minimum debt-service coverage before dividends

A commercial layer with a public purpose

Wanza is not a resort with plants. Its strongest model is a botanical institution whose enterprise finances care, access and science.

A public-serving garden still has to pay for maintenance, safety, staff and renewal. Wanza's proposed model spreads revenue across admissions and membership, nursery and landscape services, events, food concessions, limited commercial leases, recreation, education, sponsorship and smaller visitor services.

The revised Year Three feasibility case totals ETB 201 million in revenue and ETB 90 million in EBITDA before depreciation, tax, financing fees and extraordinary items. It assumes approximately 120,000 to 140,000 paid-equivalent visits and a diversified mix in which no single unrestricted stream should dominate. These figures are planning assumptions, not forecasts or guarantees.

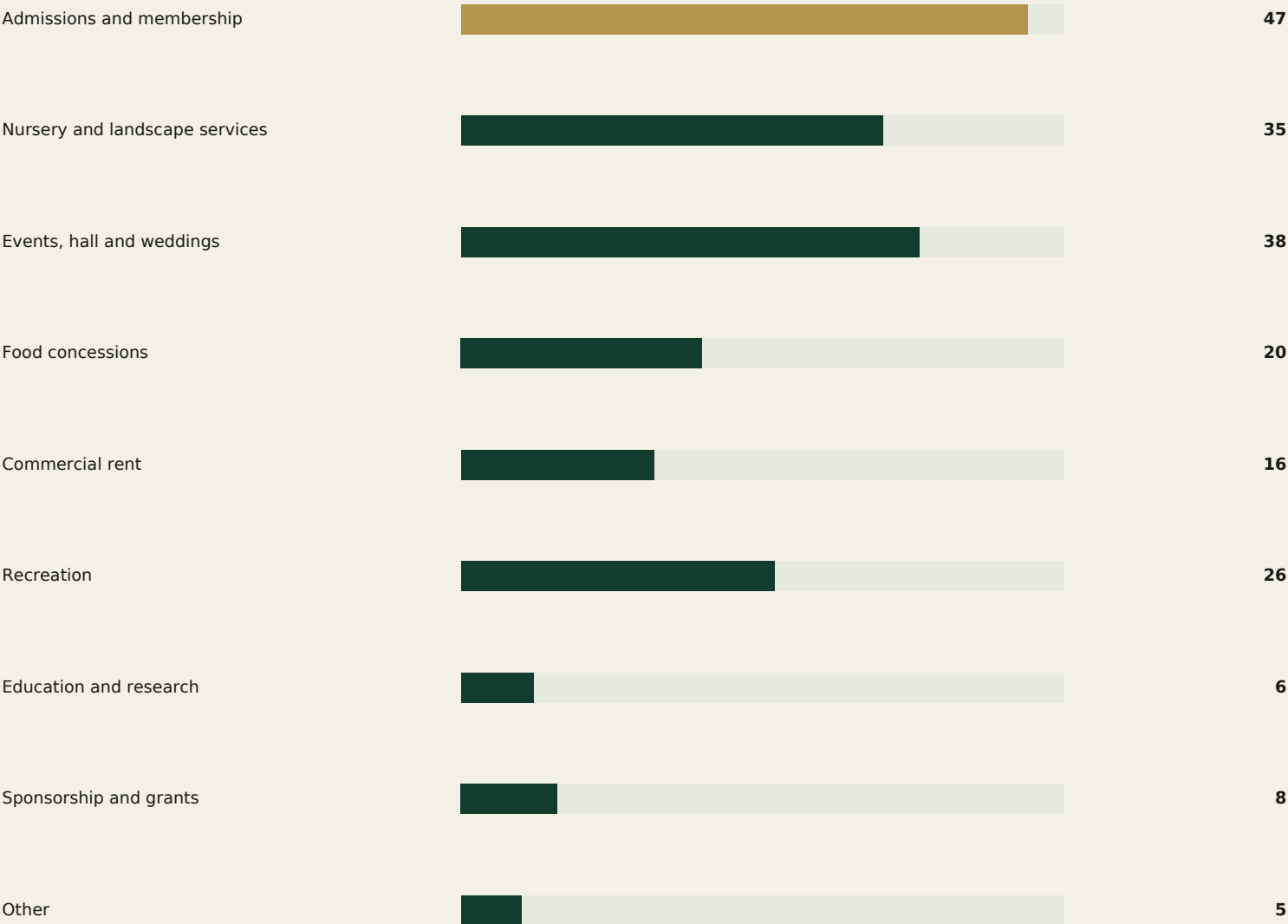
The distinction between revenue and mission is not a choice between two sides. The operating model should make the relationship contractual.

Concessionaires pay rent or revenue share under environmental and service standards. Events operate within noise, capacity and landscape rules. Restricted grants fund their designated purpose. A botanical and public-benefit reserve receives a defined share before dividends.

The final investment proposition should be built from current legal rights, independent valuation, a measured cost plan, operator evidence and a lender-tested model. The immediate ETB 30 to 40 million strategic-equity objective is mobilisation capital, not the total funding requirement.

A diversified revenue architecture

All values are ETB millions and remain feasibility assumptions.



ETB 201m total

Planning case before VAT, tax and detailed accounting treatment

The proposed revenue waterfall

Maintenance and public value are protected before distributions.

- 1 Taxes and statutory obligations**
- 2 Operating and maintenance cost**
- 3 Government or concession obligations**
- 4 Senior debt service**
- 5 Debt-service, maintenance and working-capital reserves**
- 6 Conservation and public-benefit reserve**
- 7 Approved shareholder distributions**

Completion is a sequence of proof

The strongest case is built by reducing uncertainty in the right order.

Rights

Confirmed site rights, approvals, assignment and change-of-control conditions

Scope

One authoritative plan, area schedule and protected-tree strategy

Cost

Current measured BOQ, quotations, contingency and procurement plan

Demand

Visitor testing, nursery accounts, event evidence and operator interest

Governance

Ring-fenced company, reserved matters, related-party controls and reporting

Finance

Independent valuation, lender terms, downside cases and reserve policy

06

SECTION

Partnership

A serious invitation defines the work, the evidence and the responsibility.



WANZA
BOTANICAL GARDEN

Eight ways to build the next chapter

Wanza is not looking for a single organisation to fund every ambition. It is building a portfolio in which each partner has a defined role, a measurable output and an appropriate form of recognition. The most credible partnership begins with a specific problem: identify the priority collection, transport public-school groups, equip a propagation unit, monitor the river, train young horticulturists, operate a restaurant responsibly or provide capital under transparent governance. The agreement should state what each party contributes, who owns data and assets, how performance is reported and what happens when the programme ends. Names in the feasibility studies - universities, public agencies, international gardens, botanical networks, embassies and development organisations - are proposed relationships unless supported by signed agreements. This annual will recognise confirmed partners only.

01 Living Collection

Work Inventory, identify, geolocate and label priority plants; establish accession and data standards.
Best fit Botanical institute, university, technology or equipment partner
Evidence Verified priority accessions and a public collection map

02 School Access

Work Fund transport, guides, learning materials and meals for public-school visits.
Best fit Embassy, company, foundation or development partner
Evidence Learners served, sessions completed and learning feedback

03 Green Skills

Work Train young people in propagation, nursery operations, arboriculture, visitor service and landscape care.
Best fit TVET, employer, donor or specialist training partner
Evidence Trainees completing practical modules and moving into work

04 River Evidence

Work Establish hydrology, water-quality, habitat and pollution baselines for the Wanza-Jaja demonstration area.
Best fit University, environmental agency, laboratory or climate fund
Evidence Published baseline and repeated monitoring results

05 Restoration Nursery

Work Develop appropriate native and riparian planting stock for property-scale and future corridor restoration.
Best fit Restoration organisation, city programme or corporate sponsor
Evidence Traceable plants propagated, planted and surviving

06 Visitor Hospitality

Work Operate food, event or selected recreation services under landscape, waste, safety and service standards.
Best fit Qualified operator or concessionaire
Evidence Service quality, environmental compliance and transparent revenue share

07 Digital Garden

Work Create ticketing, membership, plant records, interpretation and public impact reporting systems.
Best fit Technology, mapping or creative partner
Evidence Usable systems, trained staff and governed data

08 Strategic Capital

Work Provide mobilisation equity and governance capacity for the ring-fenced development company.
Best fit Values-aligned strategic investor
Evidence Capital deployed against milestones, controls and verified project rights

Come with a defined contribution. Leave with a defined next step.

A garden asks each generation to accept work whose full value may be seen by someone else. Wanza's first decades created the living foundation. The next chapter is to document it, open it carefully, build around it responsibly and give it the institutional strength to outlast its founders. The invitation is simple: help turn an established landscape into an enduring botanical institution.

WANZA

A LIVING LEGACY AN OPEN FUTURE

Addis Ababa Ethiopia



WANZA
BOTANICAL GARDEN