Addis Ababa University

College of Development Studies

Center for Environment and Development Studies

ROLE OF ACTORS COLLABORATIONTOWARDS SUSTAINABILITY OF BABOGAYAAND BISHOFTULAKES IN BISHOFTU CITY FOR TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

By

Abraham Ebisa

Advisor: Tamirat Tefera (PhD)

A thesis submitted to

Center for Environment and Development Studies

Presented in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Master Degree in Tourism Development and Management

Addis Ababa University

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This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Abraham Ebisa K., entitled: *The Role of Actors Collaboration Towards Sustainability of Babogaya and BishoftuLakes in Bishoftu City for Tourism Development*and submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for thedegree of Masters of Artsin Master Degree in Tourism Development and Managementcomplies with theregulations of the University and meets the accepted standards with respect tooriginality and quality.

Signed byExamining committee:

Examiner_____ Signature_____ Date_____

Examiner_____ Signature_____ Date_____

Advisor_____ Signature_____ Date_____

_____

Chief of Department or Graduate Programs Coordinator

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my Father **Ebisa Kebede** and to my deceased Mather, ***Tayech Kena'a***, for their lovely and meaningful character, who had relentlessly been doing their very best, at all costs, even performing typically challenging task in rural Ethiopia, to providing me the best possible conducive and an enabling environment with a dream of seeing me always progressing to the next higher level!!

STATEMENT OF DECLARATION

I, ABRAHAM EBISA KEBEDE, hereby declare that this thesis entitled "**Role of Actors Collaboration towards Sustainability of Babogaya and Bishoftu Lakes in Bishoftu City For Tourism Development"** submitted by me for the award of the degree of Master of Tourism Development and Management, Addis Ababa University at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, is my original work and it has never been presented in any university. All sources and materials used for this thesis have been duly acknowledged.

Name: Abraham Ebisa Kebede

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Place: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Date of Submission: June, 2018

This master thesis has been submitted for examination with my approval as thesis.

Advisor Name: Tamirat Tefera (PhD)

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ABSTRACT

The Role of Actors collaboration towards Sustainability of Babogaya and Bishoftu Lakes in Bishoftu City for Tourism Development.

Abraham Ebisa K.

Addis Ababa University, 2018

This study is conducted primarily to identify the roles of actors towards the environmental sustainability of Babogaya and Bishoftu Lakes. To achieve the intended objective of the study both qualitative and quantitative approaches were employed. Purposive and random sampling techniques were employed to determine the sample and sample size. The researcher used a semi structured interview and close ended questionnaire to collect data from 230 households. Face to face interview was conducted with 12 government and private tourism businesses. The purposively selected 6 key informants were from government institutions and 6 key informants were purposively selected from private organizations those who are operating in tourist facilities (resort and hotel owners). Data were also collected from both primary and secondary sources, the primary sources were reports, periodicals and other unpublished materials relate to the topic under study. Additionally one FGD was held at the study area with 8 purposely selected local communities. Primary data was collected using key informant interview, questionnaire and observations. The researcher employed descriptive research design to analyze the quantitative approaches and narrative approach for the qualitative. The data were analyzed and the result of the analysis was presented in descriptive statistics formats including frequency, tables, chart, graphs, and percentages. The findings of this study show that there is poor waste management system, incompatible land use system, lack of EIA and lack of respecting rule and regulations of buffer zone along the watershed of Babogaya & Bishoftu lakes. The study concludes that the existing practices of actors are so fragmented and uncoordinated, which resulted from weak strategic plan, absence of leaders(managers) commitments towards initiating collaboration, unstructured/fragmented involvement of actors, lack of clear awareness, lack of predefined shared responsibility and due to lack of transparency among actors. The researcher would recommend that there should be clearly predefined responsibility among actors; BCAM must work hard to encourage collaboration of actors and there should be actors strategic plan towards sustainability of Babogaya & Bishoftu Lakes. Sustainable Tourism development can be achieved through active collaboration of local community, tourism related private businesses and government institutions.

Key words: Actors, Collaboration, environment, Sustainability, Tourism development.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost, I praise for the Lord God, the source of wisdom and love, who hold me safe throughout the challenges of my work.

I would like to express my sincere appreciation to my advisors, Dr. Tamirat Teferra and Dr. Tesfaye Zeleke for their bighearted assistance, support, suggestions, encouragement during this whole incredible journey. Without their guidance and persistent help this thesis would not have been possible. I have been extremely lucky to have supervisors who cared so much about my work and I am really proud that they are my supervisors.

I am deeply grateful to my friend Mr.Alexander Bestle(German) for his financial support and encouragement throughout this academic journey. Your unconditional love reminds me that my value as a person does not hinge upon my completion of this degree. I never forget your devotion and generous assistant towards my study.

Finally I would like to extend my gratitude to my family support and to all my class mates, as we had spent unforgettable time together. Throughout this work, in all ups and downs, I had never been alone. Thank you once again all.

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ACRONYMS

BCAM Bishoftu City Administration Municipality

BCATA Bishoftu City Administration Transport Authority

BCCTO Bishoftu City Culture and Tourism Office

BCEPFCCA Bishoftu City Environmental Protection Forest and Climate Change Authority

BCOFED Bishoftu City office of Finance and Economic Development

BSDP Bali Sustainable Development Project

DMO Destination Management Organization

EIA Environmental Impact Assessment

EMP Environmental Management Plan

EMTI Ethiopian maritime training Institute

ESZA East Showa Zone Administration

FDRE Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

GDP Gross Domestic Product

GDP Gross Domestic Product

GIS Geographical Information System

GPS Geographical Positioning System

GWP Global Water Partnership

IGAD Intergovernmental Authority on Development

ILEC International Lake Environment Committee

ILICA International Livestock Center for Africa

ILRI International Livestock Research Institute

IUCN International Union for the Conservation of Nature

IWRM Integrated Water Resource Management

JST Journal of Sustainable Tourism

NGO Non Governmental Organizations

NPS Non Point Source

OCTB Oromia Culture and Tourism Bureau

ORSPO Oromia Regional State President Office

OEPFCCA Oromia Environmental Protection Forest and Climate Change Authority

OUPI Oromia Urban Planning Institute,

PB2 Policy Briefing Number 2

SD Standard deviation

SME Small and Medium Enterprises

UNCED United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

UNEWC United Nation Environment World Conservation

UNWTO United Nations World Tourism Organization

USA United States of America

WaSH Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene

WCED World Commission on Environment and Development

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Kyoung Bae, Kim (2014)elaborated the thoughts of the stakeholder that the concept can be traced back to the 1960s when the Stanford Research Institute first proposed a firm should be responsible not only to its stockholder but also to its stakeholders, whose support was considered critical for the existence of the firm . Additionally, it is explained that the term 'stakeholder' has commonly been used since 1980s when Freeman wrote *Strategic Management: A Stakeholder Approach.* Freeman (1984) mentioned that institutions can be characterized by its relationships with the institution's actors and he defines 'an actor in an organization as group or individual who can affect or is affected by the achievement of the organization's objectives' and an organization as characterized by its relationships with various groups and individuals, including shareowners, employers, customers, suppliers, lenders and society.

Donaldson and Preston (1995) stated , within sustainable use of Lakes an actor[1]context can be predefined as an individual, organization, government agency, or anyone else that would be significantly affected by what happens on the Lake and in its watershed. It can be said that opening the way to the key actors in the tourist destination may increase a sense of ownership of the Lake. The authors added thoroughly, developing a sustainable Lake management plan was used and adapted over time means that the whole community needs to have the commitment and determination to actively protect the Lake and its surrounding watershed. In this sense, the Lake association's role in the process of developing a sustainable Lake management plan is to act as a facilitator to actively involve the many diverse interests in the community and develop a plan together. In the end, a plan written with active community involvement was much more effective than a plan written by one organization or person. The environment is essential to all of us, and therefore a shared concern for everyone, which is why it can be argued that everyone must participate in its conservation. The mentioned author added also more recently, it is becoming widely accepted that bringing solutions to the vast range of development problems is immensely complex and that it will require a much broader-based approach if solutions are to be effective. One matter in particular that emerges from the review of sustainable development and tourism literature provided here is that in order to achieve increased sustainability, many advocate greater

[1]the researcher used the term *actors* and *stakeholders* interchangeably

involvement of actor in decision-making about development options and particularly through the formation of partnerships. Sharpley.R(2001) pointed out, what is needed in an actor collaboration is to put into place a collective learning mechanism for the entire environment's different actor, and to create the space necessary for fact-based structured dialogue on what our shared vision is of tomorrow's sustainable society. In that space, all actors must recognize their own individual roles, their interdependency, and their need of partnership, or at least identify platform for a common cause: putting sustainable development into practice.

According to BCCTO(2015)Bishoftu town has eight Lakes. Namely: Babogaya, Bishoftu, Hora-arsedi,Kuriftu,Chelleleka(seasonal Lake), Kilole, Green, and Balbala. Even if the town is rich in its Lake resources, some of the Lakes are deteriorated and vulnerable due to high intervention of human activities and poor waste disposal practices. In order to minimize some threats, the role of actors (stakeholders) is required and very essential. It also needs sufficient planning, collaboration, mutual understanding and community participation among actors. This study is aimed to assess actors' role towards environmental sustainability of Babogaya and Bishoftu Lakes for sustainable tourism development, and this study focuses particularly on: practices of current actors collaboration towards environmental sustainability of Babogaya and Bishoftu Lakes for sustainable tourism, in what ways current actors are participating towards environmental sustainability of Babogaya & Bishoftu Lakes, the impeding factors hindering existing actors not to be collaborated towards environmental sustainability of Babogaya & Bishoftu Lakes and to identify the current major causes depleting Babogaya/Bishoftu Lakes. This study is significance of the study arises from the intended objective of trying to assess the role of actors' collaboration towards environmental sustainability of Babogaya and Bishoftu Lakes for sustainable tourism development and its contribution towards environment benefits. In doing so, the study does shed light on what decision makers in the government, public and private sectors should do to maximize Sustainability of Babogaya & Bishoftu Lakes for sustainable tourism development in destination. The study was limited to conduct research on two major Lakes-Bishoftu and Babogaya among others. The scope of research focused and targeted to study environmental perspectives only. This is due to the intended objective of the study and to investigate the current vulnerability of the study area.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Experts in aspects of the environmental protection and water supply issues are trying to solve the problems of sustainable tourism and protection of Lake Biodiversity in the joint international conferences, such as the International Lake Environment Committee (ILEC). Strong interest in this type of conferences (previously held in Argentina, China, Denmark, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Kenya, and USA)proves that even the most remote geographical location have no barrier in the common search for solutions to the building of optimal methods and conditions for Lake tourism development. Situation resulting from over-exploitation of wetland resources, pollution caused by fuel and plant protection products degrades water quality and pose a serious threat to the surrounding flora and fauna (Spires 1996). These problems stem largely from the impact of human activities such as waste disposal, animal watering, and polluting Lakes side by throwing away trashes (garbage). Water tourism and recreational activity is a threat to the most environmentally sensitive Lakes.

Large areas are subject to settling and soil creep, which negatively affects the entire ecosystem. There are also other risks, mainly related to wastewater discharges from local villages, hotels and lodges. Lack of applicable laws, poor infrastructure, environmental protection and the growing tourism activities usually lead to adverse consequences for the natural reservoir of freshwater. One characteristic of Lake tourism is a high degree of seasonality. This is true particularly for the sensitive ecosystem of Lakes located at high altitude, as well as for Lakes located in wetlands. Often visitor access to these Lakes is limited to summer months, which are also the peak period of biological activity for the local fauna. Camps and activities of tourists is a threat to birds, especially when it concerns their nesting sites (Ranade2007).

Responsibility for Lake Management is divided among so many state and local government agencies that it is extremely difficult to organize an effective and comprehensive Lake management program among the agencies and citizens (Tuohino, 2006). The main problem observed to be addressed in this particular study is- the role actors' collaboration towards sustainability of Babogaya & Bishoftu lakes and the challenges happening in the study area.

Previous academic study have been conducted in Bishoftu city by the following researchers; Assefa Batu (2015), studied how tourism Sector can play in generating employment opportunity and augmenting household income in Bishoftu town. Researcher Assefa's objective of study was

to analyse the employment opportunities created by the tourism enterprises, the income generated from the sector and the impact it has on improving the livelihood of the community.

His central study was to assess job opportunity created by tourism industry and how it improve living standard of host community. Even though the researcher tried to analyse the issue of job opportunity, he didn't focus on the crucial role of actors collaboration towards sustainability of Lakes and their contribution to tourism development. Nigiste Abebe(2015),on the theme of assessing the economic value of protecting Lakes Kuriftu and Babogaya in Bishoftu town. Nigiste's main objective of study was to estimate respondent (i.e. residents and visitors) willingness to pay for protection of Lake Kuriftu and Lake Babogaya. The researcher mostly focused on economic values of the mentioned Lakes and doesn't pay attention to the concerns of roles of actors(stakeholders)towards sustainability of the Lakes and their crucial role for sustainable tourism development.

Fenet Mideksa (2015)also studied on Bishoftu town, which was targeted to assess the pattern and context of local communities' involvement in tourism development; to develop community based tourism. She addressed more about the importance of the involvement of local community in tourism and indicated the role other stakeholders due attention for implementation of some mechanisms to involve the local community from planning up to management in the tourism sector of the town. Therefore, to fill the gaps the current study particularly aimed to address aspects on the role of actors collaboration towards sustainability of Babogaya and Bishoftu Lakes for tourism development, which is believed a blueprint concept and essential to create possible and favorable ground for actors' active collaboration for sustainable tourism development. The reason why this site selected as an area of study is that, Bishoftu City is among the richest towns in tourism potentials in Ethiopia. The city possesses several crater lakes situated throughout the town with breathtaking scenery of mountain chains to welcome tourists. The mentioned cases are a great opportunity for the city to attract tourist from across domestic or international tourist. In recent years, human activities have brought a profound impact up on the lakes environment and are becoming the main agent of degradation of biodiversity because of continuous need of development. Urban centers are the main target area for this development because of the availability of infrastructure and other related services. The need for development is an ongoing activity due to unlimited needs of human population. One of those developments that are needed with the advancement of development is that of tourism industry. Urban

environmental problems become serious particularly where there is a rapid expansion of urbanization with little or no consideration for the environmental problems and their implications. On the other hands, rapid growth of urbanization and industrialization by itself also contributes its own share for these problems.

Thus, it calls for comprehensive and appropriate waste management strategy to improve what is observed in the city. Appropriate regulations, laws and their implementation based on integrated waste management practices especially at community level. Therefore; this study assesses the role of actors collaboration and practices towards sustainability of Babogaya & Bishoftu Lakes and the challenge they are facing while performing their activities and examine the impeding factors hindering existing actors towards environmental sustainability of Babogaya & Bishoftu Lakes. Some actors' failures to accomplish their responsibility discourage the performance of environmental sustainability of Babogaya & Bishoftu Lakes. The mentioned lakes should be preserved and the major threats jeopardizing environment need to be identified. Therefore, comprehensive urban planning in general and, sustainable lakes planning and management in particular is inevitable. Accordingly, it is quite imperative to study the existing complex environmental problems of Babogaya and Bishoftu Lakes found in the city to propose possible sustainability solutions. Finally, depending up on the findings, the study will propose recommendations that the government, communities and private actors should implement to support the sustainability of Babogaya & Bishoftu Lakes.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1.3.1 General Objective

The main objective of the study is to analyze role of actors' collaboration towards sustainability of Babogaya and Bishoftu Lakes for tourism development.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

- To examine practices of current actors collaboration towards environmental sustainability of Babogaya and Bishoftu Lakes for sustainable tourism.
- To identify Ways of Actors Collaboration and their Roles towards Sustainability of Babogaya & Bishoftu Lakes
- To examine the impeding factors hindering existing actors to work towards environmental sustainability of Babogaya & Bishoftu Lakes.
- To describe Factors Endangering Babogaya & Bishoftu Lakes
- To forward possible solutions towards the setbacks of environmental sustainability of Babogaya and Bishoftu Lakes for sustainable tourism.

1.4. Significance of the study

The significance of the study arises from the intended objective of trying to assess the role of actors' collaboration towards environmental sustainability of Babogaya and Bishoftu Lakes for sustainable tourism development and its contribution towards environment benefits. In doing so, the study does shed light on what decision makers in the government, public and private sectors should do to maximize Sustainability of Lakes for sustainable tourism development in destination. This is in line with the government's objective of trying to ensure that the tourism industry is elevated to a giant contributor in both local and national economy by not just realizing high income and job figures but also making sure that the socio-cultural and host community benefits. The study is also believed to be significant to both policy makers and academia due to its attempt of identifying and suggesting ways in which sustainable tourism can be used to contribute towards creating clean and green Bishoftu Lakes environment and improving local livelihood.

Reaching at least the targets set by Ministry of Culture and Tourism which has placed considerable emphasis on developing and managing tourism in a competitive and sustainable way. The Ministry has collaborated with the Eastern Africa member states under the umbrella of IGAD(Intergovernmental Authority on Development)in developing a Regional Sustainable Tourism Master Plan, 2013-2023 , Sustainable Tourism Master Plan for Ethiopia, 2015).

This particular study focuses on comprehensive collaboration of actors in such a way that it will recommend creating innovative tools towards sustainable Lakes management for sustainable tourism development. Hence, this study provides blueprint knowledge for government agencies, actors, policy makers, academicians, researchers, concerned associations (civil societies), and practitioners and others to formulate and implement sustainable tourism in line with Lakes management policies and one key universal message- to succeed in making tourism more sustainable.

1.5. Scope of the Study

The fact that the discourse on sustainable Lakes management for sustainable tourism development issue is broad and multi-dimensional. This study focuses on identifying mainly the role of actors' collaboration towards sustainability of Babogaya &Bishoftu Lakes for tourism development in Bishoftu city. Specifically, the study was limited to conduct research on two major Lakes-Bishoftu and Babogaya among others. This study didn't cover analysis of the rest of sustainable tourism pillars (i.e. socio-cultural and economical aspects). The scope of research focused and targeted to study environmental sustainability perspectives only. This is because of the intended objective of the research and current situation of environmental vulnerability issues observed in the study area. Even though socio-cultural and economic sustainability is essential agenda in current sustainable tourism development scenario, without wise management of the existing environmental sustainability it is nothing.

1.6. Limitations of the study

Due to data and time constraints, the study focused mainly on Babogaya and Bishoftu Lakes and selected government institutions, tourist facility owners(i.e. Resort, lodges and hotel owners), and host communities who are engaged and affected in the tourism value chain activities in Bishoftu city. In addition to that there are limitations related to trustworthy theories working for roles of actors (stakeholders) and issues of tourism sustainability. Methodologically; collecting information and data through interview and questionnaire was difficult due to lack of full transparency to talk and thriftiness to express ideas accurately. Moreover, this study is limited to discuss the current trends, impeding factors hindering actors and actors role towards environmental sustainability of Babogaya & Bishoftu Lakes. The researcher didn't explore details of scientific investigation (i.e. water laboratorial analysis, measurement of the depth of

the Lakes, identification of fishes and other biodiversity found in the Lakes, impact analysis and etc).The reason is that, it needs sufficient time and enough resources to do so.

1.7. Organization of the study

This thesis is divided in to five chapters. The first chapter discusses about Background of the study, statement of the problem, general and specific objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope of the study and limitations of the study. Chapter two presents the review of literature in which the topic of the study is a medium of attention including conceptual frame work. Chapter three deals with: description of the study area, research design, sampling technique and design, data source and collection instruments and method of data analysis. Chapter four covers results and discussions of the study. The final chapter presents conclusion of the research finding and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW

Throughout the literature discussions various written materials-such as published and unpublished books, journal articles, thesis and dissertations, lecture notes, internet sources are reviewed. The issues of various actor (stakeholders) roles for sustainable use of Lakes and cases of Sustainable tourism development theoretical framework were briefly discussed.

2.1 Defining Actors

Bronwen Golder, (2005) predefined an actor as, any individual, group, or institution that has a vested interest in the natural resources of the project area and/or who potentially was affected by activities and have something to gain or lose if conditions change or stay the same. Actors are all those who need to be considered in achieving certain goals and whose participation and support are crucial to its success. Byrd (2009) stressed that determining the level of involvement and 'power' of actor according to certain characteristics, results, adopted knowledge and experience of actor, involvement in tourist offer and perception of the sustainable development in tourism should be important matter. The author categorized actors that affect tourist offer and demand differently, but act in common on a regulatory, economic and social level. The author added thoroughly that the four basic interest and influential groups in tourism are government institutions, local population or community, industry(tourist facility businesses) or entrepreneurs and tourists. The researcher agrees with the authors that it, effective collaboration among actors from top management to low levels should be very strong. Local Communities are the primary promoters of their environment and beneficiaries. Industries operating in tourism business (entrepreneurs) are crucial elements of development. These bodies should have a plan to work towards environmental sustainability.

2.2 Multi-Actor Collaboration in Destination Management Concept& its Bottlenecks

According to Andereck (2005) the implementation of sustainable development in tourism depends on involvement and interest of all actors within a tourism system or a destination, the concept of actor represents a possible presumption for its implementation. The author added that, the purpose of the stakeholder concept in sustainable development is to identify potential interest and influential groups in tourism; to involve key groups and all other interest and influential groups in tourism, and enable their participation in order to provide socio-economic prosperity to everyone. Some of the problems that may occur during collaboration are also: insufficient

support of the government, inclusion of too much politics, too much administration or bureaucracy, exceeding influence of the key interest and influential groups, insufficient inclusion of individual interest groups, insufficient awareness on the need to participate, lack of guidance, wrongly predefined priorities, goals and conduction strategies, etc. The argument of the above theory is critically necessary to be take care of actors collaboration. To come up with fruitful results, it is basically necessary to have strategic plan, regular awareness creations and encouraging the activities of actors collaboration. If and only if there is mutual understanding the sustainability of environment can be realized.

UNEP & UNWTO(2005)also emphasized that effective Multi-stakeholder destination management concept lies in the stakeholder principles concept. The upgrade is manifested through the need of inclusion of all interest and influential groups in destination management system. Such an integrated destination management connects all participants that participate in creation and management of a quality tourism demand independently through the 'power' of their influence and interests, and direct or indirect participation. The need for stakeholder inclusion in tourist offer arises from diversification and fragmentation of tourist offer, respectively of more complex tourism demand.

Hall(2011) argues that management of a large number of actors in tourism system is not simple and it does not happen by itself, which is challenging. Therefore, it is necessary to have a certain organization to coordinate the work and goals of all actors. The writer believes that it can be virtual, profit or non-profit, an association or an entity at the level of regional or local self-government. Very often the role of government, as the key holder of socio-economic development, is emphasized within the concept of sustainable development based on the stakeholder approach. Insufficient or inadequate/ineffective communication between actor represents the biggest problem that as a consequence generates numerous problems. In this particular study, the researcher identified collaboration practices and its bottlenecks towards environmental sustainability. One can understand from the above descriptions involvement and interest of all actors within a tourism system.

2.3 Role of Various Actors for Sustainable Use of Lakes.

According to Global Water Partnership (2009), many different interests can benefit from tourism being made more sustainable: AGP stressed, local communities are seeking increased prosperity but without exploitation or damage to their quality of life. It is generally believed that,

environmentalists are concerned about the harmful impacts of tourism but also see it as a valuable source of income for conservation. It is commonly known tourists are seeking a high quality experience in safe and attractive environments; they are becoming more aware of the impacts of their travelling. In seeking more sustainable tourism, governments must recognize the different positions and motivations of these actors and work with them to achieve common goals. Other authors stressed on the issues of watershed management techniques focus on best management practices and include on-site best management practices, off-site techniques, and non-structural practices. The Lake is fed by its watershed, so it is very important that restoration efforts also address the surrounding land areas. Today, computerized pollution models are available to identify the less obvious but important problems. The potential benefits of actors didn't covered in the above literature are: trainings and awareness creation, monitoring and evaluation, consulting and advising, conducting research, facilitating platforms for local communities, generating creative ideas, producing materials (machines), using indigenous knowledge of local community to protect the environment and through sourcing new concepts, which make complexity of actors collaboration very easy. To sustain environmental quality and tourism industry it required, a substantial long term government support, extensive training, research and planning processes in order to grow and flourish.

2.4. Principles for Sustainable Lake Management

IWRM[2] identified lake is an important part of the drainage basin and must be managed in an integrated manner. A lake, its functions, its water quality and volume are all dependent on land use and other human activities in the drainage basin. The IWRM approach strive to find the delicate balance between water for livelihoods and water for maintaining the resource base, and to ensure coordination of all sector uses so that impacts from one particular use is taken into account when looking at other uses. The International Conference on Water and Environment developed the following guiding principles of sustainable uses of Lakes[3].

[2] Tutoriaö: Basic Principles of Integrated Water Resources Management. (http://www.pacificwater.org/userfiles/file/IWRM/Toolboxes/introduction%20to%20iwrm/Tutorial_text.pdf)

[3]As defined by Technical Advisory Committee of the Global Water Partnership on its Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development-WSSD-in 2002(Rahaman, M.M. & Varis, O. (2005) Integrated Water Resources Management: Evolution, Prospects and Future Challenges, Sustainability: Science, Practice and Policy (USA), Vol.1, Issue 1, pp. 15-21)

Principle 1. A harmonious relationship between humans and nature is essential for the sustainable use of lakes it is necessary that humans respect the natural capacity of lake ecosystems to meet their various needs...

Principle 2. A lake drainage basin is the logical starting point for planning and management actions for sustainable lake use a lake and its drainage basin, including its inflowing and out flowing tributaries, comprise an inseparable system lake management should focus on the scale of the drainage basin, effectively integrating hydrological and ecological processes, as well as socioeconomic realities.

Principle 3. A long term preventative approach directed to preventing the causes of lake degradation is essential a proactive approach that identify and address problems before they happen, including the need for continuing monitoring, assessment and corrective actions, is a key element in managing lakes.

Principle 4.Regardless of Policy development and decision-making for lake management should be based on sound science and the best available information the study and management of lakes requires a multidisciplinary approach. The knowledge of people directly linked to a lake is important &it is essential that systematic, continuous and up-to-date monitoring and evaluation of environmental and socioeconomic conditions be undertaken

Principle 5. The management of lakes for their sustainable use requires the resolution of conflicts among competing users of lake resources, taking into account the needs of present and future generations lake management requires the identification, analysis and reconciliation of competing uses, as well as avoidance of water related conflicts.

Principle 6. Citizens and other actors (stakeholders) should be encouraged to participate meaningfully in identifying and resolving critical lake problems in addition to government agencies, involving citizens and other actors (stakeholders) is essential for managing lakes, cooperative and collaborative arrangements for multiple stakeholders are fundamental.

Principle 7. Good governance, based on fairness, transparency and empowerment of all stakeholders, is essential for sustainable lake use lake management activities must be subject to principles of fairness citizens and other stakeholders must be empowered to play their significant roles. Past failure to recognize the economic value of water has led to wasteful and environmentally damaging uses of the resource. Managing water as an economic good is an important way of

achieving efficient and equitable use, and of encouraging conservation and protection of water resources.

2.5.The Potential Benefits of Collaboration of Actors

Bramwell& Lane (2000) argued that, there may be involvement by a range of actor, all of whom are affected by the multiple issues of tourism development and may be well placed to introduce change and improvement. According to the authors decision-making power and control may diffuse to the multiple actors are affected by the issues, which is favorable for democracy. The authors clearly mentioned, the involvement of several actors may increase the social acceptance of policies, so that implementation and enforcement may be easier to effect. More constructive and less adversarial attitudes might result in consequence of working together. The parties who are directly affected by the issues may bring their knowledge, aptitudes and other capacities to the policy-making process.

Bramwell& Lane (2000) elaborated that; creative synergy may result from working together, perhaps leading to greater innovation and effectiveness. The partnerships can promote learning about the work, skills and potential of the other partners, and also develop the group interaction and negotiation skills that help to make partnerships successful. The researchers agreed up on parties involved in policy-making may have a greater commitment to putting the resulting policies into practice. There may be improved collaboration of the policies and related actions of the multiple actors. It is stressed that there may be greater consideration of the diverse economic, environmental and social issues that affect the sustainable tourism development. There may be a pooling of the resources of actor, which might lead to their more effective use. When multiple actor are engaged in decision-making the resulting policies may be more flexible and also more sensitive to local circumstances and to changing conditions.

United Nations in its Module 4 actor and Conflict Resolution demonstrated that having adequate actor' participation is crucial for the purpose of obtaining the desired outcome. They mentioned in the module, by adequate participation, is meant that all actors are part of the decision (process) where their contributions are incorporated; not merely a discussion to legitimize the decision made and thereby defuse the political opposition. For this, governments at national, regional, zonal and at very local levels (catchment and basin levels) have the responsibility in ensuring that participation is possible. Effective actors participation serves as pavement for better transparency and public accountability in integrated water resource management projects. UN argues transparent participation process, on-going dialogue and advocacy mechanism helps in

ensuring that all voices are heard, that needs and concerns of the actor are recognized and to the possible extent incorporated. The involvement of a variety of decision makers and actor at a multiple levels makes the process of policy development and implementation complex. Accordingly methods and tools of measuring how policies meet actor' interests, identifying potential conflicts and their preventive actions, and public participation have been identified (United Nations, Module 4 Actor and Conflict Resolution in IWRM, April 2005). Cross-sectoral interactions between government departments, National and Regional agencies, local authorities and local communities need to collaborate towards sustainability of the Lakes. Partnerships are believed to have the potential to promote discussion, negotiation, and the building of mutually acceptable proposals about how sustainable tourism should be developed.

2.6 Alternative Development Theory and Tourism

J. Travel Res.(2000) indicated destination sustainability and sustainable development are key concepts in maintaining long-term competitiveness. This idea emerges as an alternative to the traditional neo-classical model of economic development based on economic benefits without taking into account the negative social, cultural, and environmental impacts. Traditionally, tourism destinations grew spontaneously without planning. The consequences were damage to nature and socio-cultural environments, transforming economic development into a loss of both competitiveness and the opportunity to achieve a sustainable performance over time. These circumstances led to the need to change the orientation of tourism destinations, providing integrated objectives designed to obtain the conservation and preservation of natural and cultural resources, quality of life, and long-term economic viability. The alternative paradigm has been adopted recently by tourism researchers and has the greatest potential to inform tourism development as it addresses the concept of sustainability. It is suggested that alternative tourism strategies should stress on the following: 'small scale' locally-owned developments, community participation, ecotourism, community based tourism and cultural and environmental sustainability. Tourism researchers have also explored the tourism industry's efforts to adopt more sustainable practices including environmental audits, codes of conduct and initiatives such as Green Globe Scheme (international environmental awareness programme for the tourism industry) which arose out of the 1992 Rio Conference and was launched in 1994 (Mowforth& Munt, 1998).The researcher will prefer to use alternative development theory, because of its reliability to develop diversified forms of responsible tourism around the study area. Nowadays

there is a paradigm shift to alternative forms tourism, rather than mass tourism and ill managed forms tourism. This study identified the bottlenecks of environmental sustainability and found possible solutions and recommendations. Hence, alternative tourism theory can be considered the best theory to apply.

2.7 Ethiopian Policy on Role of Actors' & Sustainable Tourism.

Ethiopia devised a leading policy which was partly focusing on how actors are integrated. As it is clearly indicated in the policy; there are capacity limitations among tourism actor, and mutual support and coordination of efforts among them have not been strengthened. By forming strong links and creating cooperation and partnership among actors in the sector at destination, regional, national, sub-continental, continental and global levels, foster the practice of working together for common objectives. In particular, encourage small and medium enterprises (SME's) in the sector to create for cultivating a culture of exchanging experiences and best practices, and working in partnership. One of the policy issues to deal with in the realization of Ethiopia's tourism development is the creation of conditions enabling inter-linkages between and coordination among the evidently fragmented activities of many entities participating in the development of the industry at all levels. The main actors in tourism development are government bodies at different levels, the private sector, civil societies directly related to the tourism sector, local communities and the general public as well as visitors. It is essential to coordinate the development activities of these entities, eliminate redundant costs and unnecessary use of resources in order that their efforts can bring enhanced results. Strategies will therefore be applied to create ties and mutual support in many areas among these actors (Ethiopian Tourism Development Policy, 2009)

In addition to Ethiopian Tourism Development Policy, significant attention is also given to Ethiopian sustainable tourism master plan. The master Plan sets out a vision for sustainable tourism development in the country and includes strategic programmes, priority projects, and activities in a 10 years implementation framework. In this sense, it marks an important milestone for the systematic development of Ethiopia. Needless to say, the country recognizes the need for action if tourism is to play its part in Ethiopia's development agenda as envisioned in the (Growth and Transformational Plan, 2015-2020).

Consulting actor perspectives in tourism research has its clear background in sustainable tourism development studies. Tourism does not have one owner; it is controlled by a multitude of owners

(Gunn, 2002). The public, private and non-profit sector stakeholders shape the reality of a tourism industry. Actors and their networks influence each other action and appearance. The assumption of an actor-network theory is the ability of an actor to act. This ability of an actor to act depends on the capacity it has. However, this study is aimed to address the specific roles of actors collaboration towards sustainability of Babogaya and Bishoftu lakes. This study has showed findings regardless of actors collaboration and environmental issues, which might be an ingredient to Ethiopian tourism policy. The researcher tried to investigate lots of sustainability issues including: sustainability of lakes and challenges, the hindering factors and possible solutions and actors collaboration practices. Accordingly, Ethiopian tourism policy should include the wide ranges of roles of actors collaboration. As it was mentioned in the above section, environmental sustainability can be achieved through effective actors collaboration only.

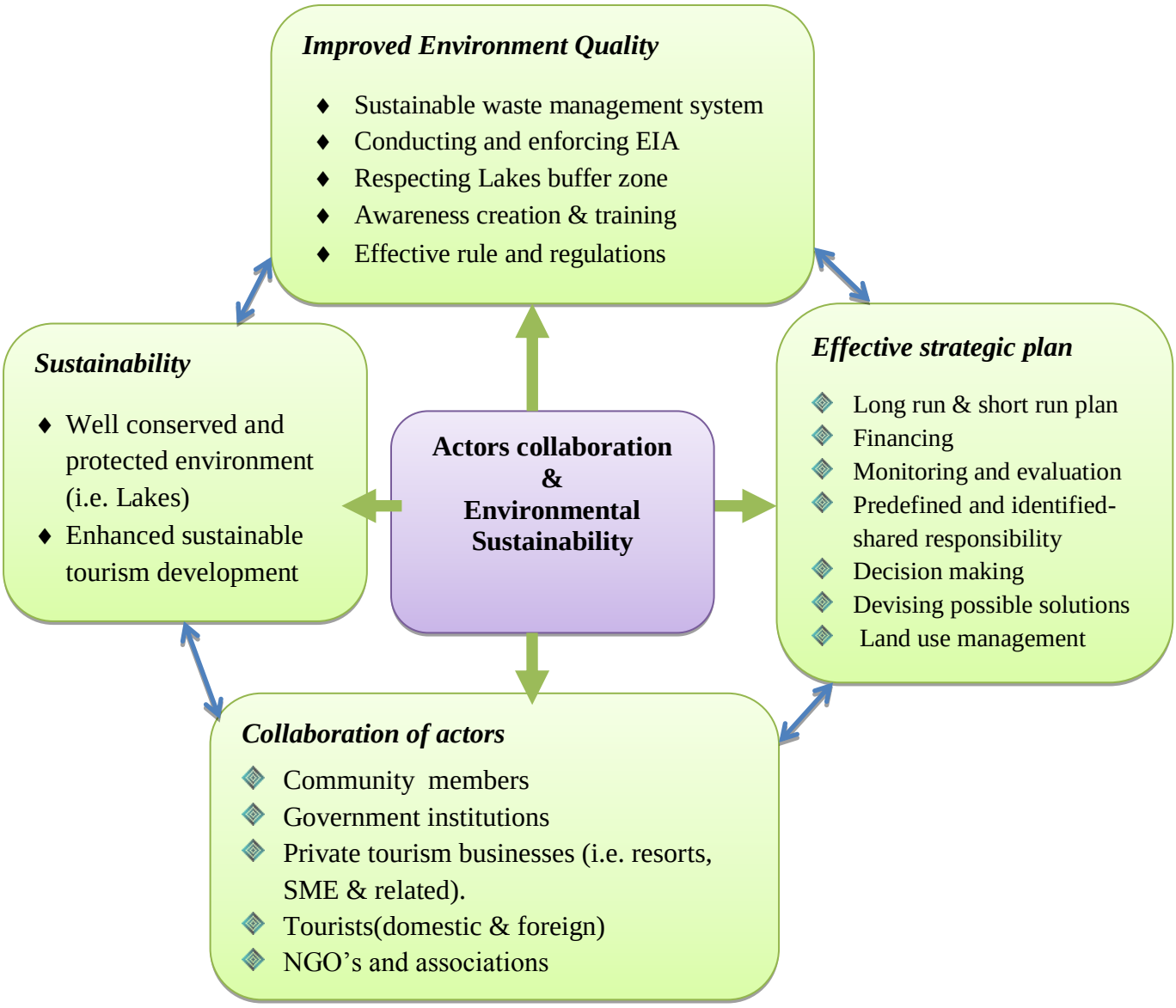


Figure 1:Conceptual framework Model for Actors collaboration for environmental sustainability

Source:Own formulation,2018

The conceptual framework indicated in figure 1 shows that: Tourism development, left unmonitored and uncontrolled, can undermine and destroy the resources that are its foundation. To improve environmental quality the existence of clearly predefined actors is very significant and whereas strategic plan is the backbone of these actors. Government institutions should take a lion share to prevent the Lakes from degradation. Actors active involvement can exist in many forms including environmental sustainability planning, devising rule and regulation, provision and maintenance of infrastructure, financing, building institutional capacity, control of

development and tourist flow. Once strategic plan settled environment quality will become realized. At the end of the day, may be in long run environmental sustainability will be achieved and then the agenda of sustainable tourism development will become real.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Physical Characteristics, Socio-Economic Condition, Topographic Features of Study Area

The secondary data recorded by BCCTO (2015) justifies, the majority of urban centers of East Shewaa zone had emerged late 1880s and early 1889s.The important contributory factors to change the status of urbanization during this period were the development of new system of administration and development of communication and commerce. The most remarkable factor at this period was the completion of Ethio- Djibouti railway. The railway provided an easy and effective means of contact with the outside world. Along the railway a number of small towns were developed: Metahara, Adama, Modjo, Bishoftu, Dukem and Akaki were direct products of the railway line. During 1930 and 1940, towns of east Shewa had grown because of the construction of road that led to the east and southern parts of the country

The secondary records at ESZA also elaborates, result of this event Shashamane, Ziway,Arsi Negele and Meki grew more. Another fundamental factor that was responsible for the origin of new towns and growth of other towns during 1950s in east Shewa zone , it was the establishment of integrated awash valley development program. Because of this program new urban center such as Awash Melkasa, Wenjii agrfersa, sodere, Alemtena, and Koka were emerged liking with the foundation of large-scale state farming. Other towns have access to different facilities and had shown further growth and development. Based on the above details Bishoftu city is found in east Shewaa zonal administration. Some existing documents enlighten that it was established around 1917 with the coming of Ethio –Djibouti railway. The name Bishoftu comes from the Afaan Oromo language called “Bishaan” which refers to “water”. From the existing of volcanic crater Lakes named as, Hora Arsade, Babogaya. Bishoftu, Cheleleka (seasonal Lake), Kilole, Kuriftu and Green Lake(ESZA, 2012).

Though the historical name of the town linked with the fact, post the Italian aggression the monarchy had given the name Debre Zeit to the town by change original name and ignoring the cultural heritage of the society. However, the name Bishoftu had been thriving among Oromos in the place of Debre Zeit . Regarding to its growth from 1935 to 1982 E.C, the city had became the administrative centre of Adea Liban District. Since of, 1983-1994 E.C it was the political centre of Adea District. Beginning from 1995 it was recognized as first level city with Mayor, Municipality Administer, city Council's and city cabinet members. The Municipality of the city

was founded around 1943 Ec. The Municipality has expanded its horizon to reach out to the people and provide diversified socio-Economic services including the provision infrastructure development, affordable housing sanitation, public parks development, fire and emergency services, for administrative simplicity, at present the city is divided in to 14 Kebeles (BCAM,2017). The city administration is located between $8^{0}45^{1}$- $8^{0}47^{1}$ North latitudes and $38^{0}56^{1}$-39^{0} East longitudes. It is situated at a distance of 47 km south East of Addis Ababa, and 52 Km from Adama. In the North the city is bordered with Yerer Silassie , in the south with Wedo and Keta Jara , in East with Kaliti and in the West with Dire town and peasant association(BCAM,2017).

There were different types of land uses occupying the sites around the Lakes. But land uses around Lakes are characterized by specialization. In this regard, urban agriculture is dominant around Lake Cheleleka occupying 28.2%. Social service around Lake Kuriftu, Real estate around Lake Hora Arsede (55.1%), residence around Lake Bishoftu (55.9%) and resort/recreation around Lake Babogaya (19.9%) if the area of two government institutes (ILCA and Ethiopian Shipping Lines Maritime Institute) are to be excluded. For the purpose of simplicity these land uses were categorized into 11. Real estate's occupy the largest proportion of all surveyed land uses (Bishoftu City Administration, 2018).

3.2. Master Plan, Area and land use of Bishoftu city

According to BCAM, since the city's time of establishment in 1917, it has undergone through a number of phases influenced its physical and social environment. The city's earlier settlement was concentrated in very limited areas of hectors. Up to 1943 the cities development was characterized by spontaneous settlement in all directions. Later on, after the city formed its municipality, planned settlement was introduced. According to BCAM the first master plan of the city was made in 1961 and revised in 1978, 1992, 2001, and 2004 Ec. In 2001, the city had area of 14,500 hectar. Now a day, the total area of the city incorporated under the master plan is enlarged to 18,278 hectors. However, the area actually under the control of the city administration does not give services as planned for its specific (intended) use. They believe that land use planning is one of the most important methods of allocating land for targeted functions. Land in urban centers has a great value and requires critical analysis for proper management of every urban function. Land use of the city is the major indicator of the allocation of total land for different economic and social purposes. It also helps for reducing urban problems and managing

built up areas According to the master plan of 2004/2011/12 the land use of the city administration is summarizing as follows (BCAM, 2018).

Table 1: The planned land use of Bishoftu city Administration

	Land use type	**Area Covered In Hectare**	**Percentage /%/**
1	Administration	31	0.17
2	Agriculture	486	3.02
3	Commerce	303	1.66
4	Manufacturing and storage	1,362	7.45
5	Open space	4,467	24.44
6	Recreation	3,115	17.04
7	Residence	2,826	15.46
8	Social service	2,553	13.90
9	Other functions	828	4. 53
10	Transport and street network	2,309	12.33
	Total	18,278	100

*Source***:** Bishoftu City Administration, 2018.

3.3. Climatic facts

Bishoftu Agricultural Research Institute stressed, climate is one of the prominent factors that influence the activities of people. The elements of climate include temperature, rainfall and wind. Mainly, altitude makes the climate to vary from place to place. The climate of the city in general belongs to woina-dega (Agro climatic zone). The Maximum annual temperature is 31 ^{0}c and the Minimum is 7.1. Annual average rainfall of the city is 826 mm. March is the hottest month of the year (31.3^{0}C), December is the coldest month (7.1 ^{0}C) and July is the rainy month (232.3mm) of the year. Thehighest wind speed is registered in May (2.91m/s) and the most common wind direction seen in the city is easterlies (Bishoftu Agricultural Research Institute,2017).

3.4. Socio Economic and population condition

According to the Socio economic summary of Bishoftu city administration office, the population of the city is rapidly mounting from year to year at an average growth rate of more than 2.9 %

per annum. Population dynamics of a given settlement area is the result of fertility, mortality and migration. In urban environment, *migration* (rural to urban) / urban to urban/ has predominant role in changing the population characteristics and reflects the urbanization rate. As the data obtained from the population projection made by Bishoftu plan and Economic development office, the city has a total population of 205,858 by the year 2016/17. From the total population 48% are males and 52% are females including the rural Kebeles currently incorporated under the administration of the city (Bishoftu City,2018).

Transport and Communication: Transportation is one of the most vital services that activate the economic transaction of one country. It is the most important and dominant basic infrastructure that must fulfill to activate all other economic activities. The road net work connecting the city with the sub cities centers is relatively good. Even if the provision of transport facility is not up to the standard in our city, the numbers of automobiles are increasing from time to time. The city administration tries to minimize the shortage by constructing different types of roads in different qualities and standards. As a result, the city accommodates many freight and passengers car daily. The data that obtained from Bishoftu road transport agency reveals that the city is accommodating heavy traffic as high as 833 vehicles /hour. The following table shows types and means of transport and their number (BCAMTA, 2018).

Table 2: Types of transport found in the city

S/No	Type of transport				
	Freight	Passengers	Motor Cycles	Others	Total
1	332	4971	949	122	6374

Source: BCAMTA, 2018.

Bishoftu City is gifted with Natural Resource, Characteristics and spot of the Lakes. The following are some of the major tourist attraction in the city. According to BCCTO, the natural creator Lakes are source of tourism for the city. These beautiful Lakes are suitable for recreational investments and fishing. Hotels and resorts that are constructed near these Lakes create exciting feeling for tourists. That is why many tourists choose our city to visit. In addition, the city is found only 47 KM from the capital city of our country- Finfinne/Addis Ababa/. There is also strategic plan to make the city the first tourist destination in East Africa. To implement

this plan the city is adjusting all the preconditions Moreover, tourist hotels resort, restaurants, recreational centers are available in the city (BCCTO,2015).

Table 3: Shows some of the tourist recommended facilities in Bishoftu City

Types of facility	Number	Star awarded Hotels	
Hotels	65	Name of hotel	Level awarded/ star given
Pensions	28	Kurifu	5
Resorts	9	Pyramid	4
Loges	4	Babogaya juice house	4
Recreational centers	4	Ben International	3
Restaurant	81	Dream land	2
Cultural center	2	Tommy international	2
Museum	1	Rosemary	2
Total Facilities	194	Gold mark	Unspecified.

Source: BCCTO,2017

A. Irrecha / thanks giving ceremony/

Mekuria Bulcha(2011) elaborated that, among the cultures of Oromo "Irrecha" is the great cultural festival where Oromo people and others celebrate on the next week of Meskel Holiday. On Irrecha- A thank giving day, the followers of Wakefanna give thanks for God for they pass through the summer season and they welcome autumn season. The author added also, irrecha is the most prominent celebration in Ethiopia. More than a million people from in and outside of the region and the country come to this city for the celebration. *Irreecha* (also spelled *Irreessa*), the Oromo equivalent of thanksgiving, was traditionally celebrated bi-annually in different parts of the Oromia region. It is commonly recognized that the *Irreecha Birra* festival is celebrated in the month of September and *Irreecha Arfaasaa* in the month of April. Irrecha festival is seriously respected and celebrated type of Oromo nation. In order to promote and develop the festival actors collaboration is must. To perpetuate the festival to next generation, strong actors collaboration, strategic environmental sustainability and committed government policy is needed. What makes Irrecha festival from other kinds of parades/carnival is its celebrity and kindness respect to nature and naturalness. It is closely attached with nature and environment.

According to Oromo culture and Gada system deteriorating environment (i.e. cutting trees without reason and violating nature) is taboo.

Figure 2: Oromo Nation celebrating Irrecha in at Lake Hora Bishoftu.

Source: Lemma Guyya Art Gallery,2011

B. Palace of Emperor Haile Silassie the I

Fenet(2015) elaborated that, the palace is founded in 1939 by the reign of Emperor Haile silassie the I, located at the pinnacle of Hora Arsadi Lake, beside Ethiopian Air Force Hospital. It contains different heritages which is important for research and arty facts. It is aground plus one building on the Western shore of Lake Hora Arsede; also believed it has underground ways that directly connect with the Lake. The architectural design of the building was taken from England which represents the house where the emperor had lived in during his exile and named it after fair field palace. The palace has various rooms used for different purposes like bed room, dining room, office, guest room, kitchen, tax room, chilot bota (place where the emperor used to give solutions or judgments for complaints raised from the local communities) and other. Because of lack of awareness among local community and less effort of BCTO to use it as a tourism asset, still this palace is serving as a bedroom for Bishoftu Air force hospital.

Figure 3: Emperor Haile Silassie resident.

Source:BCCTO,2017.

C. Lakes

Bishoftu is naturally prosperous by 7 creator Lakes which have beautiful scenery. Lake Cheleleka is seasonal Lake.

*Lake Hora/Arsadi***:** BCCTO (2017) stated it is 2 km far from the center. Hora Arsadi is named from a person called Arsadi who was from liban ethnic groups known by a father of Melka or "Abamelka**.** "this Lake is developed by water sports such as boating and other recreational sport. There are also a number of bird species to be seen. It covers the area of about 1.1$KM^{2.}$ Its maximum depth is about 37 meters. The land surrounding this Lake is cover with forests, which is a home for birds and other wild animals. Cultural experience including the popular Irrecha (thanks giving ceremony) on the eastern shore of the Lake, where the Oromo traditional and spiritual festival conducted mainly once a year towards in the middle of September.It has attractive Lodge.

*Lake Babogaya:*Amanu Dhaba (2014) indicated Lake Babogaya sometimes also called "Bishoftu Gudo" which means 'Large' is located to the northern side of the town. It is the first preference of every tourist because of its scenic beauty, possession of diverse plants, availability of reasonably priced recreational activities (swimming, fishing, and boating) and standard hotel and resorts are around here. According to the mentioned author it is the most utilized and degraded one due to the destruction and encroachments of the vegetation for the construction of resorts

and the community for fire wood. This Lake covers 0.85KM^2 and 62 meters deep. It is famous for its pure water , impressive sky blue color and many number of recreational areas. It has nearly of the same size but much deeper than Hora it is at north east of hora Lake along asphalt ring road. It is surrounded by greenish vegetation and also has International Hotels & Resorts such as Babogaya Resort, Adulala Resort, Leisak Resort ,Salayish lodge & Park, Elam Babogaya lodge, point view Lodge. Dr.Worku Resort, and. Additionally Ethiopian maritime ships institution is there (BCCTO,2017).

Lemma Abera (2015) stated LakeBabogaya is a dilute Lake with Na+ as the dominant cation and carbonate-bicarbonate as the dominant anion. The Lake water is alkaline, with the erosion of basaltic and hyper-alkaline rocks surrounding the Lake playing an important role in increasing the alkalinity of the water. According to the author, the phytoplankton community is dominated by blue-green algae, particularly *Microcystis aeruginosa* (Kutz.), while the zooplankton is composed of copepods (*Afrocyclops gibsoni*, *Lovenula africana*), rotifers (*Asplancha sieboldi*, Brachionus *calyciflorus* and *Hexarthra jenkinae*) and cladocera.

The fish community found in Lake Babogaya is composed of *O.niloticus*, *C.gariepinus* and *Tilapia zilli*. From the mentioned fish types, *O.niloticus* is the most dominant species. It is surface water temperature of the Lake is reported to be mostly between 22^{0}C and 24.5^{0}C while the bottom temperature was almost constant (19.2^{0}C-19.4^{0}C). Yeshemebet (2006) shows that the water temperature and dissolved oxygen of the Lake range from 23^{0}C to 27^{0}C and 7mg l-1 to 14mg l-1, respectively. It is elaborated that the maximum sustainable fish yield of the Lake is unknown; hence, harvesting Lake Babogaya fishery with such knowledge may disaster for the Lake(Lemma Abera, 2015). Environmental sustainability can be a big factor to abundance of fishes in the Lakes.

Lake Bishoftu: BCCTO elaborated Lake Bishoftu is found in the center of the city. This Lake is silent and green appearing Lake. Its color and silence make the Lake an important sightseeing area. Its maximum depth is 150 meters and it is probably the deepest of all the Lakes. The beautiful surrounding rocky steep also invites for sightseeing and nature admiring. It has attractive different Hotels & Resorts such as , Pyramid Hotels & Resorts , Dream Land Hotel & Resort , Asham Africa Hotel & resort , Bishoftu Afaf Hotel, under constrictions like Engineer Hailele'ul Resort , Negash Resort & T.K. International Resort(BCCTO,2017).

*Lake kuriftu:*This Lake is Located at North East of Hora Harsadi. It is smaller than Lake Babogaya in size. The Lake is known by having International standard Resorts. i.e. (Kuriftu Resort) It is the shallow Lake. Its western and southern shores covered with green vegetation (BCCTO,2017).*Lamma Guyya Art Centre***:** It is a recommended centre to visit the peculiar and glamorous art gallery, which is an ideal place to see the world in one room.

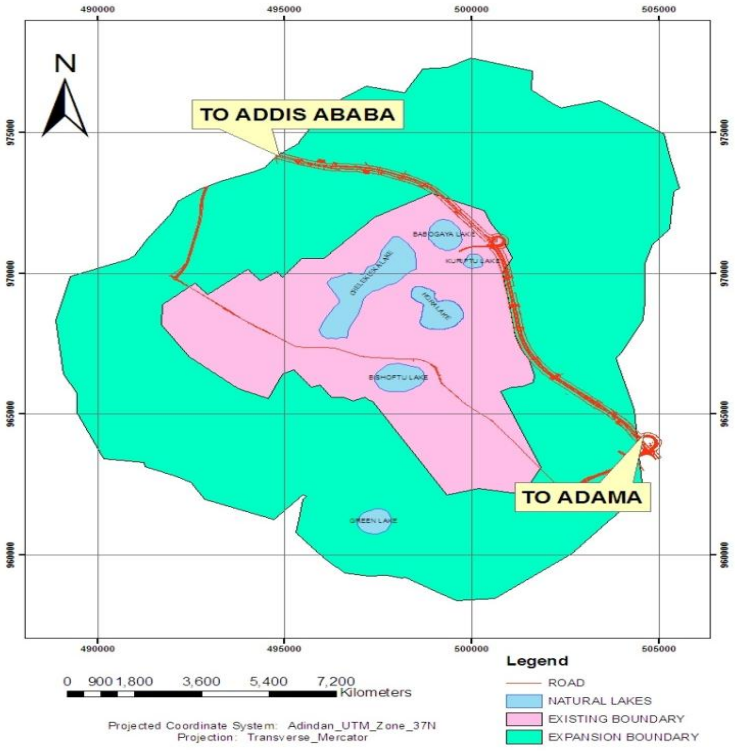


Figure 4: Current map of Bishoftu City

Source: Bishoftu city profile, 2017

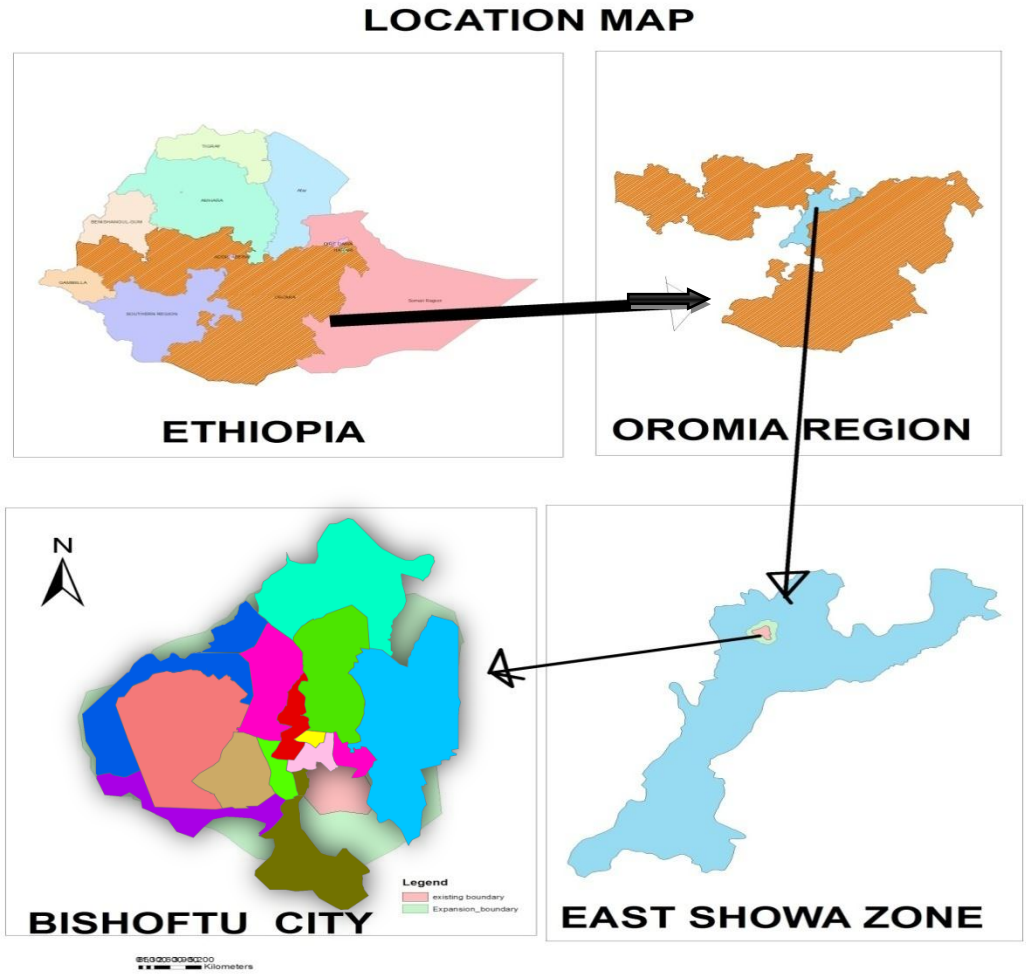


Figure 5: Map of the study area
Source: Adapted from Ethiopia mapping Authority and SP of the city, 2015

3.4.1 Reason of site selection

The researcher selected two Lakes among the eight Lakes found in Bishoftu town. The selected Lakes are: Bishoftu and Babogaya Lakes and the criteria of selection are due to its' current vulnerability condition and negative environmental depleting practices, loss of biodiversity and ecosystems. It was observed that there is high pollution, poor waste disposal system, poor Lake management or less attention to parts of the Lakes, over utilization and many more induced problems.

3.5. Research Design

The data obtained from the field has been analyzed and interpreted accordingly. To describe the objectives of the study descriptive survey method was employed. Jenning(2001) stated that, descriptive survey method helps to carry out a rigorous study on community, institutions or a phenomena being under study. The study will consist of mixed quantitative and qualitative approaches. The reason for employing both quantitative and qualitative approach is that, the research questions deal with issues that require both deep understanding as well as facts on the study population. A mixed-method approach combining quantitative and qualitative approach is also useful to overcome any kind of data inadequacy. Triangulation, the use of different methods of collecting data, largely with the aim of comparing diverse aspects of the same phenomenon was also employed in the study. The importance of triangulation is that it helps in validating or verifying the accuracy of the information obtained through questionnaire and interview.

3.6 Data Collection Method

The researcher used the following instruments for data collection:

(i) **Document Analysis:** Available documents dealing with the subject matter was reviewed to extract reliable information. These involves collecting information and data from periodic reports (such as monthly, quarterly, biannually and annually) of Bishoftu city Culture and Tourism office, from Bishoftu City Environmental Protection Forest and Climate Change Authority, from Bishoftu city Municipality, from Bishoftu city Construction and architectural design office, from available archives, minuet held during meetings, working manuals and tourism policy and investment guidelines. Information extracted from these documents was used for quantitative analysis purpose.

(ii) **Questionnaires:** This was employed so as to generate information from 230 respondents was selected on random sampling technique. The same type of questionnaires was administered for all community members living across the Babogaya & Bishoftu Lakes. The questionnaire was prepared in English and Afan Oromo then later was translated (because of respondents' language level of understanding and interest).The researcher may use questionnaires mainly close ended approach.

(iii)Interviews: An interview question was designed in such a way those participants (respondents) can easily understand and respond to the questions. Accordingly, 6 key informants were selected purposely from Government institutions. These are: BCCTO,BCEPFCCA,

Bishoftu city livestock and fishery development office**,** Municipality (Greenery sub division), Construction design office and Agriculture and Natural resource development office. Among the private organizations operating in tourist facilities (resort and hotel owners) 6 interviewee was purposively selected. These are (Babogaya Resort, Yoya Resort, Adulala Resort, Asham Africa hotel, Dream Land resort and Pyramid hotels and resorts. This instrument is used to capture specific issues of collaboration of actors and cooperation towards environmental sustainability of Babogaya & Bishoftu Lakes. The interview allowed the researcher to grasp multi-dimensional views of professionals and experts. Enriched data collected through interview was essentially used for qualitative analysis purposes.

(iv)Observations: Observations during the fieldwork was used mainly to investigate on issues beyond those which were covered in the questionnaire and interview checklist. Researcher's numerous last five years consistent participation on annual *Irrecha* festival usually on October 01(Meskerem 21) and spending regular leisure time in the city was used as an input to this research. My observations were: poor Lakes protection, there were no codes of conducts around the Lakes, unprofessional Lakes treatment, absence of full knowledge and poor awareness of the sustainability, shallow knowledge about tourism, low level of responsibility to conserve the Lakes etc. among others.

(v) Focus Group Discussion: The researcher used one Focus Group Discussion which has 8(eight) participants(local community) purposely approached and organized to draw up on respondents' feelings, attitudes, facts, beliefs, understandings and experiences and responses about the role of actors collaboration towards sustainability of Babogaya & Bishoftulakes for tourism development.

3.7. Sampling Design

As it cited above, for the purpose of this study the population is predefined as communities living in 09 and 07 Kebeles of Bishoftu city.

In the sample selection process; purposive sampling technique and non-probability sampling techniques were employed. The researcher is convinced that these techniques are appropriate for the subject under study. The purposive sampling technique was employed for interview and qualitative analysis, whereas non-probability sampling technique for quantitative analysis purpose.

3.8. Sample Size

The researcher will conduct the research at different sites -namely Lake Babogaya and Bishoftu Lakes. The mentioned Lakes were selected by using non probabilistic sampling technique based on the fact that these are the most deteriorated Lakes among others. In the sample selection process; simple random sampling and purposive sampling techniques was employed. The researcher is believed that these techniques are appropriate for the subject under study. The total sample from the population of those Kebeles was determined based on the formula adapted from Monet (2015):

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2}$$

Where *n* is sample size;

N is the total households of selected Kebeles

E is precision level or sampling error of 9 %(.09)

Babogaya community	total population	22,000
Bishoftu Community	total population	19,000

$$\frac{22{,}000}{1+22{,}000(0.09)^2} = 122.76 \approx 122$$

$$\frac{19{,}000}{1+19{,}000(0.09)^2} = 122.66 \approx 122$$

Total population was 244, which 14 distributed questionnaires are not returned. Therefore the sample taken was 230 households. In order to determine adequate sample size the following procedure is applied. Using the sampling procedure, totally 244households or about 5.9 % of the estimated target population of direct participants in the community from the study area were approached to respond to questionnaires. In order to make the sample more manageable and representative multi stage sampling design was used to gather quantitative data. Of the distributed 244 questionnaire 230 (94.26%) papers were properly filled and returned while 14 (7.74 %)questionnaire have not been returned due to different reasons.

3.9. Data Analysis Method

Data gathered through questionnaire and interview was analyzed by using statistical package for social science (SPSS).The researcher believed that using SPSS is reliable and convenient than the manual system. The collected data was edited, organized and coded through standardized procedure to make it suitable for analysis. Once the analysis was undertaken, the result of the analysis was presented in interpretive and descriptive statistics formats including frequency, tables, chart, graphs, percentages and ratios. Regardless of Interview questions narrative qualitative data analysis system was employed.

3.10. Data Quality Assurance

The researcher has gathered data from different sources; interview, questionnaire, secondary data and other written and journal concepts was verified and interpreted. Interviewee sound(voice) properly recorded. Data collected through FGD(Focus Group Discussion) was properly narrated and interpreted. Data collected through Interview was coded and properly narrated.

CHAPTER FOUR
RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1. General Demographic Characteristics of Sample Population

This section focuses on the presentation and analysis of fundamental characteristics of the sample respondents. These include the principal demographic variables such as age, gender, educational background, marital status, Religion and Occupation status.

Gender of respondents

The distribution of gender, educational background, marital status, Religion and Occupation status of sample population are hereby presented in table 4 below. The sample size has been determined to be 230. Accordingly 230 samples were purposively selected from the households; the sample size from households constitutes 120 (52.2%) male and 110(47.8%) female. Women can play a crucial role in actors collaboration towards sustainability of Babogaya & Bishoftu Lakes. Commonly women are appreciated by their good environment protection, sanitation and cleanliness of their area. They can easily initiate their family and neighbors towards collaboration and environmental sustainability. Environmental changes impact upon men and women differently and usually have a disproportionate impact on women. Women are more likely to benefit most directly from environmental conservation, protection and improvement; benefits are often passed more completely by women to their communities than those experienced by men.

Table 4: Gender Distribution of respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Female	110	47.8
Male	120	52.2
N	**230**	**100.0**

Source: Researcher data, 2018

Age Distribution of Respondents

Among the age distribution of the sample population, the majority of the respondents' age is from 29-39 which accounts to 36.5%. Those Sample respondents whose ages fall in the ranges 40-50 are 72 which amounted to 31.3%, the second largest group of the survey sample. The age

sharing of the sample population those who are 18-28 amounted to be 63 which accounts 27.4% and the least share with 11(4.8%) are above 60 years old. One can understand from the findings of age distributions from the table that the majority of age ranges can work hard to collaborate and can work for Lakes sustainability and also the second largest age group are very crucial actor as an adviser, consultant and to share from their experiences to work for sustainable tourism. The age group distribution paves the way to work together and can easily communicate with each other and fight against poor environmental protection challenges.

Table 5: Age distribution of respondents

Age	Frequency	Percent
18-28	63	27.4
29-39	84	36.5
40-50	72	31.3
60 & above	11	4.8
N	**230**	**100.0**

Source: Researcher data, 2018

Educational Status of the Respondents

As it is presented in the table 6, the greater part of education qualification of the subjects are between grades 9 and 10 which accounts 47.4% followed by less than grade 8 accounting 18.7%. The finding also shows that education status of the population which ranges from grades 11-12 are 31(13.5%) and TVET (Level I-V) accounts 14 (6.1%) respectively. Respondents about 14(6.1%) and 13(5.7%) said that their education background is diploma and first degree respectively. The respondents' lowest education background recorded is second degree which accounts 6(2.5%). Hence from the findings of educational status of respondents, it can be concluded that they know the importance of sustainability of the selected Lakes and can fight against the depletion in collaboration with other actors. They can easily read, write, understand and transfer knowledge of the agendas of environmental sustainability and sustainable tourism development. Since they can analyze the since of environment the can be also trained by themselves and train their respective community too.

Table 6: Education background of respondents

Education	Frequency	Percent
Less than grade 8	43	18.7
Grade 9-10	109	47.4
Grade 11-12	31	13.5
TVET(Level I-V)	14	6.1
Diploma	14	6.1
First Degree	13	5.7
Second Degree & Above	6	2.5
N	**230**	**100.0**

Source: Own Survey, 2018

Marital Status of Respondents

The study result indicated in table 7 below, depicts that out of the total surveyed community respondents those who married are 180(78.3%) and Single 43(18.7%) respectively. And about 2.1% and 0.9% are Widowed and divorced respectively. From this particular research finding one can understand that the majority of the populations are married(house head)and they are leading family with spouse. Since there is social interaction with their respective relatives or families they can be responsible for they can influence their families and family members to work for environmental sustainability of Babogaya and Bishoftu Lakes in collaboration with other actors/stakeholders.

Table 7: Marital background of respondents

Marital Status	Frequency	Percent
Married	180	78.3
Single	43	18.7
Divorced	2	0.9
Widowed	5	2.1
N	**230**	**100.0**

Source: Own Survey, 2018

Religion of Respondents

The study result indicated in table 8 below, portray that out of the total surveyed population samples respondents those who follow Orthodox religion are 97(42.2%) which is the greatest of all followed by Protestant religion which accounts 86(37.4%) respectively. And about 16.5% and 3.9% are Muslim and Waqeffata respectively. The finding of this research shows that most of the populations are following religion and it is generally assumed that they have followers. Therefore; they can take initiatives or educate their members how to protect sustainability of Babogaya and Bishoftu Lake in collaboration with other members of actors. Religion fathers(leaders), religion based associations, praying teams, choirs and other forms of mutual joints can collaborate and work towards environmental sustainability issues.

Table 8: Religion background of respondents

Religion	Frequency	Percent
Protestant	86	37.4
Orthodox	97	42.2
Muslim	38	16.5
Waqeffata	9	3.9
N	**230**	**100.0**

Source: Own Survey, 2018

Occupation of respondents

The greater part of occupation status of the sampled populations are private employee those who covered about 80(34.8%) followed by government employee which covers about 61(26.5%). The survey finding also shows that occupation status of the population which run their own business are about 35(15.2%) and unemployed people are some 24(10.4%) . Respondents about 19(8.3%) and 11(4.8%) said that they are working as a daily labor and retired respectively. Here one can conclude that they can be an important engine for the sustainability of the selected Lakes and can fight against the depletion in collaboration with other actors or can take initiatives at their work place.

4.2. Actors Collaboration Practices and Roles towards Environmental Sustainability of Babogaya and Bishoftu Lakes.

Current Actors Collaboration Practices/trends.

Bramwell and Lane (2000) defined collaborative tourism planning as face-to-face interactions between stakeholders who have a vested interest in tourism, which has the potential to lead to discussion, negotiation and the creation of mutually acceptable proposals regarding how tourism should be developed within a community. In Bishoftu city administration there is a signed memorandum of understanding among the few sectors on the implementation modality for integrated water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WaSH) program as of August, 2017 which is indirectly related to sustainability of Babogaya and Bishoftu Lakes. These are Finance and Economic Development, Health office, Environmental Protection Authority, Municipality, Culture and Tourism Office and Bishoftu City Construction office.

From figure 10responsibilities shared among government sectors is not as such satisfactory. The shared responsibility was not proposed in collaboration with other actors, rather each of the sectors/offices proposed their own plan. This shows the collaboration is weak and the plans of tourist facility owners (resorts, hotels and other institutions) and local community is excluded. Even the researcher didn't come across with the common plan that actors have together. In order to achieve the goals of effective environmental sustainability of Babogaya and Bishoftu Lakes, the three actors; namely predefined and clearly identified concerned government institutions, Private sectors and local community(including Aba gadas) need to propose a serious of environmental sustainability and collaboration plan.

Result of the survey demonstrated that, the actors collaboration in Bishoftu city towards sustainability of Babogaya and Bishoftu Lakes is moderate, that the majority of respondents accounting 57.8% are neutral *(*moderate),that means they cannot determine whether collaboration is existing or not. This finding shows communities have no full information about the collaboration and also reveals there is poor information flow among actors. About 15.75% and 13% respondents denied they haven't witnessed any collaboration among actors; they disagree and strongly disagree respectively. Whereas 7% and 6.5% witnessed the collaboration of actors, which they strongly agree and agree respectively. The group mean and Standard deviation of actors collaboration practices was calculated to be2.79 and 0.990 respectively. This

indicates most of the respondents have similar opinion that actors collaboration in Bishoftu city towards environmental sustainability is moderate.

A tourism expert from BCCTO indicated actors collaboration towards the sustainability of Babogaya & Bishoftu Lakes is poor, because of the absence of stability of office managers. He reflected his opinion that one office director cannot stay stably in one office; he/she will be given another job assignment from other sectors. Then another director supposed to be assigned interchangeably to the position which is new environment for him/her. Hence the practical outcomes of the shared responsibilities among actors towards environmental sustainability of Babogaya & Bishoftu Lakes are inadequate. The several reasons for why Lake Babogaya and Bishoftu are not preserved. They includes lack of awareness, lack of government initiatives, limited knowledge and poor collaboration system.

Participation and Leadership Perspectives of Actors

From the viewpoint of the respondents, there is no actors equal participation in the partnership, because the study finding shows that about 104(45.2%) sampled populations Disagreed. About 59(25.7%) and 14(6.1%) believed that actors equal participation in the partnership is moderate and strongly Disagree respectively. 6(2.6%) strongly agree that there is equal actors participation in the partnership**.** The group mean and Standard deviation of actors equal participation in the partnership was calculated to be 2.68 and 0.953 respectively. This result indicates that, actors equal participation in the partnership is insufficient. As it is indicated in the findings, all actors including government, tourism business private companies in the city and local communities have no equal participation. As per the observation of the researcher, decisions making done by government and private companies are not community based and there is the tendency of lack of giving attention to local community. These problems are arising due to fragmented collaboration culture of actors. Currently there is insufficient active collaboration among actors towards environmental sustainability. All actors should participate equally, during projects commencement around the Lakes, during monitoring and evaluations; at the stage of tourism and environment planning and other activities. Collaborated actors should have clear-cut information equally about the phenomenon.

As it is presented in the agenda of UNWTO, Sustainable tourism development requires the informed participation of all relevant stakeholders, as well as strong political leadership to ensure

wide participation and consensus building. Achieving sustainable tourism is a continuous process and it requires constant monitoring of impacts, introducing the necessary preventive and/or corrective measures whenever necessary (UNWTO, 2015).The study finding portrays that out of the total surveyed population about 167(72.6%)sample respondents disagree that there is no good leadership system to collaborate actors. Other respondents cannot determine their opinion that about 44(19.1%) are moderate. From the point of view of other respondents which accounts 4.3% strongly disagree that there is no good leadership system among actors and 3.9% and agree that there is leadership system. The leadership system of actors group mean was 2.23 and Standard Deviation was 0.585 indicating there are similar opinions regarding leadership style. The major challenge affecting actors collaboration towards sustainability of Babogaya and Bishoftu Lakes is poor environmental leadership style. Therefore, Lack of motivation and inspiration of directors, managers, experts and community leaders can be a big challenge.

Communication among Actors

The finding of this particular study shows, communication among actors is not excellent that about 98(42.6%) sampled populations Disagreed. About 50(21.7%) and 37(16.1%) believed that communication among actors is moderate and strongly Disagree respectively. 24(10.4%) and 21(9.1%) agree and strongly agree respectively that there is communication among actors. The group *mean* and *Standard deviation* of communication among actors was calculated to be *2.54 and 1.154* respectively. Effective communication leads to: clear instructions so people know exactly what they are expected to do and do it properly, people feeling involved because they are well informed, higher morale and job satisfaction, people working better as a team, time and effort saved as people are clear on what to do. The communication among actors needs to be active tool in which information (including ideas, messages, specifications, goals, feelings, work orders, and so on) is exchanged among them. Indicators of communication includes; having discussion time, formal and informal meetings, participating in events and other. Additionally, information communication technology can enhance the collaboration of actors towards environmental sustainability issues and sustainable tourism development in general. The several reasons for why communication among actors is insufficient include lack of awareness, lack of government initiatives, limited knowledge and poor collaboration system and inadequate planning.

4.3. Ways of Actors Collaboration and Their Roles towards Sustainability of Babogaya & Bishoftu Lakes

Participating through awareness creation and trainings

United Nations Education Science and Cultural Organization recognized that new community based initiatives needed to be undertaken to raise awareness of the environmental problems and to empower communities and local businesses to collaborate with the commercial circuits of the tourism industry. Awareness creation can be achieved through facilitating platforms for environmentally sound, socially equitable, culturally respectful and economically viable development. Result of the study shows participation of actors through awareness creation about environment and the Lakes was very low which majority of respondents rated the case 148(64.3%).Accordingly about 78(33.9%) and 4(1.7%) said awareness creation about environment and the Lake was low and modest respectively. Actors can participate in various ways to work for environmental sustainability issues. Therefore, awareness creation may be a sub set of different ways of actors participation and collaboration.

However; the result of this study depicted out that actors are not participation by awareness creation towards environmental sustainability of Babogaya& Bishoftu Lakes. The summary of FGD depicted out that there is irregular type of awareness creation towards sustainability of Babogaya& Bishoftu Lakes. The awareness creation itself was not arranged purposely for environmental protection; usually it is raised in between other agendas. Awareness creation may consist of: Significance of environmental protection, biodiversity and ecosystem, sustainable tourism principles, implication environmental degradation and its consequences, collaboration of actors, teamwork, how to solve conflict and etc. Awareness creation towards environmental sustainability and tourism development can be initiated through: consistent training and certification, associations, social entities, primary and secondary schools, colleges, industry employees and many more.

Actors Participation through Consulting and Advising

According to Kauffmann(2008), tourism development is a result of consulting each stakeholder involved on a local and regional level. All interest groups are involved. He argues that tourism

development is the outcome of negotiations, consultations and deliberations between the various stakeholders on a local, regional and national level.

Finding of this study revealed that Actors participation through consulting and advising was very low which accounts about 56.5%. The remaining respondents rated that there is low and modest Actors participating through consulting and advising which accounts 38% and 5.2% respectively. One can understand from the findings of this study that actors are not participating through consulting and advising. Consultants and advisors can conduct baseline studies of stakeholders (actors) collaboration techniques and environmental sustainability problems, so that they can manage the impacts on the environment sustainability. Consultants and advisors can employ several approaches to conserve the environment from jeopardizing, these include: advising on cycling of waste, conservation of natural resources, adverse effects of mass tourism, importance of environmental sustainability for tourism development and etcetera.

Through Financing/fund Raising to Sustainability of the Lakes

The survey finding shows that the best part of population which accounts 67.4% observed that financing/fund raising trends of current actors towards environmental sustainability of Babogaya& Bishoftu Lakes is very low and low 32.6% respectively. Fund raising or financing may be considered as a backbone to foster environmental sustainability. Financing can be conducted through: government budgeting, actors contributions, sponsorship, loan, aid and other forms of financial frameworks. As it was elaborated above, the collaboration among actors needs to be rebuilt and flourished. Once the collaboration among actors is well integrated, it can be very easy to find best possible solutions towards financial facilities.

Participation of Actors through Innovation (Entrepreneurship)

Koh & Hatten (2014) argued the prominence of entrepreneurs in tourism development and stated that the birth of touristic business is not an act of nature but an act of the tourism entrepreneur. They suggested that it is only when tourism entrepreneurs exist a society's environment; landforms, flora and fauna, historic artifacts, and cultural heritage enclaves become tourism resources which can be renovated and transformed into tourist attractions and destination. According to the view of Schumpeter (1939) there are five different types of innovation. These are: Products or services (e.g. new hotel services or new attractions in a destination); methods of

production; (e.g. identifying new customer segments or improvements in tour guiding which enhances the efficiency and quality of the tourist experience); sources of supply (e.g. diversifying to new niche tour operators); new marketing and selling techniques (e.g. redirecting existing destination brands to cater for new markets) and new ways to organize business.

The study finding portrays that out of the total 230 surveyed population about 108(47%)sample respondents rated that Participation of actors through innovation (entrepreneurship) is modest. The remaining 77(33.5%) and 45(19.5%) interacted low and very low respectively. The group *mean* was 2.27 and *SD*= 0.770.The existence of entrepreneurs (innovators) in the community is momentous and needs to be necessarily exploited. They can transform the problems of environmental sustainability issues in to opportunities including: generating creative ideas, producing materials(machines), using indigenous knowledge of local community to protect the environment and through sourcing new concepts, which make complexity of actors collaboration very easy. To sustain environmental quality and tourism industry it required, a substantial long term government support, extensive training, research and planning processes in order to grow and flourish.

Regardless of experience sharing, the result of survey shows that the majority of the respondents rated, participation of actors through Experience sharing was very low which accounts 150 (65.2%) and low which accounts 80(34.8%). The group mean and Standard deviation of participation of actors through Experience sharing was calculated to be 1.35 and 0.477 respectively. The study revealed actors involvement through experience sharing was lacking. Each collaborated actors should have a platform where they share their environmental sustainability experiences each other. Through collective and collaborative experience sharing mechanism new skill and knowledge of environment and tourism can be acquired. The reason behind the absence of experience sharing includes lack of platform facilities, absence of convener and poor awareness level.

4.4. Obstacles Hindering Existing Actors Collaboration towards Protecting Sustainability of Babogaya & Bishoftu Lakes

Absence of strategic plan

UNWTO(2015) stressed that national and local tourism strategies are critically important and complementary. Typically, sustainable tourism strategies at these two levels may vary in their focus: *First* the national tourism strategies relate to national tourism vision; overall position and direction for tourism; broad spatial issues of tourism development; setting standards for the industry; controlling legislation, regulations and other mechanisms; research, and the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge; *Secondly*, local tourism strategies relate to a holistic vision for the local destination; local objectives and priorities; local resource opportunities and constraints; destination identity and branding; product development including location and relationship to land use plans; local networks and supply chains; infrastructure provision; visitor management; visitor information and destination marketing. The study finding portrays that out of the total surveyed population about 170(73.9%)strongly agreed that actors are lacking strategic plan. About 38(16.5%) agreed that there is lack of strategic plan. About16 (7%) rated moderate or cannot determine their opinion and 6(2.6%) rated disagree that agreeing actors have strategic plan. The mean was determined as 4.62, whereas SD=0.731.This result shows there are the similarities ideas towards lack of actors strategic plan.

An interview conducted with Bishoftu City Livestock and Fish development office expert shows there is lack of strategic plan among actors. According to him, local office directors have been trained to propose their respective plan towards sustainability of Bishoftu Lakes and how to work collaboratively with other groups of actors. However, none of the participants are initiated to prepare strategic plan yet. In broad sense, strategic plan should be designed in collaboration with other affected actors (Government, private sectors and community).Each parties need to sign memorandum of agreement and understanding. Hence the combination of all plans should be converted to strategic plan. Environmental sustainability strategic plan should be SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Reasonable and Time bounded) in nature. The fragmented participation style of actors leaded to poor strategic plan.

Absence of Leaders/Managers Commitment

From the viewpoint of the respondents, there is moderate absence of experts' commitment; towards protecting sustainability Babogaya& Bishoftu Lakes for sustainable tourism because the

study finding shows that about 116(50.4%) sampled populations rated moderate or uncertain about the commitment. About 47(20.4%) believed that there is no absence of experts commitment, this finding show that to some extent there experts commitment. Some 30(13%) agree that there is absence of experts commitment. The group *mean* and *Standard deviation* of absence of experts commitment was calculated to be Mean= *2.99 and SD=0.991* respectively. Composite of experts from government institutions, private companies and community members can create positive influence towards environmental sustainability of Babogaya& Bishoftu Lakes.FGD participants pointed out that leaders or office mangers including experts are not committed and passionate to work with local community. According to them, leaders have no regular follow up towards Babogaya& Bishoftu Lakes protection. The only rush to the lake whenever they hear bad news about the lakes (i.e when a lake produces bad smell and fish dies). Therefore, commitment of leaders or managers is highly valuable. The absence experts' commitment might be arise from poor insufficient skills, attitudes and knowledge, lack of trainings and poor collaboration system. These and other challenges can be solved through capacity building programs.

Lack of Local Community Active Involvement

Andereck and Vogt(2000) stressed that a government or public sector inspired tourism initiative as a tool of community development, should understand residents' perceptions and attitudes towards tourism impacts to ensure sustainability in each specific community This study revealed that lack of local community active involvement is a big impediment factor hindering existing actors towards sustainability of Babogaya& Bishoftu Lakes. Majority of respondents agreed that there is a lack of local community active involvement in collaboration which accounts 170(73.9%).Respondents about 52(22.6%) and 8(3.5%) believed the involvement of local community is moderate and disagree respectively. The group Mean=3.7 and SD=0.528.

Community involvement is a crucial amalgam of actors collaboration. The respondents listed several reasons for why they were not involved. It includes lack of awareness, lack of government initiatives, limited knowledge and poor collaboration system among actors Itself. This shows that still the majority of people had not involved to environmental sustainability activities. The summary of FGD pointed out that, local communities have no strong involvement and have no active collaboration with other actors. According to them no one was encouraged

and facilitated platform to discuss the issues of environmental sustainability of the lakes or tourism development agendas. They indicated that, they have no well organized collaboration system. This problem arises due to conveners who brings them together and facilitate discussing agendas with well structured strategic plan.

Misunderstanding/Conflict among Actors

Kyoung Bae, Kim(2013) demonstrated that clear understanding of the perspectives and interests of stakeholders is an important process for the management of sustainable tourism development. According to the above mentioned researcher the stakeholders' involvement in the tourism development process, stakeholders have got different perspectives and interests in the tourism development. The finding of this study shows that there is misunderstanding among actors, which majority of respondents replied there is misunderstanding among actors. About 92 (40%) samples agree, 83(36.1%) disagree, 29(12.6%) strongly agree that there is misunderstanding among actors and 19(8.3%) moderate-they didn't decided their judgment, 7(3%) strongly disagree that there is understanding among actors. The group mean is 3.23 and SD=1.157.The interview conducted at BCEPFCCA with office vice manager also revealed that, actors have no clear task descriptions. According to him conflict has been happening between BCEPFCCA and resort owners. Resorts/lodges and hotels used to abstract water from Babogaya Lake by water pumping generators whereas BCEPFCCA enforced them to stop. However, they solved the cases in collaboration with Bishoftu city security policies.

Lack of Implementation of Environment Protection Law

The overall purposes of environmental laws are to: ensure protection of the environment as a whole, safeguard human health and welfare, and ensure sustainable development. The Milestone for Environment rights is the Constitution of the FDRE (Issued on 21, August, 1995). Articles 43, 44 and 92:Article 43: The Right to Development: The peoples of Ethiopia as a whole have the right to: Improved living standards and Sustainable development. Article 44: Environmental Rights: All persons have the right to a clean and healthy environment. All persons who have been displaced or whose livelihoods have been adversely affected as a result of state programs have the right to commensurate monetary or alternative means of compensation, including relocation with adequate state assistance. Article 92: Environmental Objectives: Government

shall endeavor/Attempt/ to ensure that all Ethiopians live in a clean and healthy environment, the design and implementation of programs and development projects shall not damage or destroy the environment; People have the right to full consultation and the expression of views in the

According to the finding of this particular study, there is lack of effective working environmental protection law in which the great part of respondents replied. 154(67%) strongly agree that there is lack environmental protection law. Whereas about 65 %(28.3%) agree, 9(3.9%) moderate and some 2(0.9%) respondents disagree. The group Mean is 4.61 whereas SD=0.608.

The interview with BCCTO expert also revealed that, even though FDRE Environmental proclamations and laws are available, it is becoming challenging to implement, they suggested also it should be effective at any cercamstance.According to him the enforcemet of environment protection law cannot be achieved locally alone but also federal and regional states should collaborate to device effective environmental protection agendas. According to him the big bottleneck to apply environmental protection law is due to fragmented management system of government and poor collaboration among other sectors.

Unstructured Involvement of Various Institutions

Chachaya Yodsuwan(2009),elaborated that actors can be formed either in the form of *Primary, key actors* and *secondary. Primary actors* are those who will be ultimately affected by the intervention, either positively or negatively. Example may include village, farmers, consumers, or even riparian nations at the international level; *Secondary actors* are intermediaries such as implementing organizations, or other individuals, persons, groups or institutions involved in an intervention (including funders); *Key actors* are those of the primary and secondary stakeholders who can significantly affect or influence an intervention either positively or negatively.

The result of this research showed that there is unstructured involvement of various institutions and they try to implement their own policy only. Among Sampled respondents 139(60.4%) Agree that there is unstructured involvement of various institutions. About rated 63(27.4%) strongly agree, 18(7.8%) moderate and 10(4.3%) disagree respectively. From my observation, there should be identified, well predefined and planed structure of actors for the sustainability of Babogaya & Bishoftu Lakes. A clearly classified responsibility for each participant is very significant. Accordingly, actors need to be divided into Primary actor, key actor and secondary actors, so as to make the collaboration more structural.

Absence of Mediator and Unclear Shared Duties and Responsibilities

The finding of this research shows there is absence of mediator who brings actors together that about 101(43.9%) strongly agree and 87(37.8%) agree. Whereas 27(11.7%) and 15(6.55%) remained neutral and disagree respectively. Group Mean=4.19 and SD=0.886.It is expected that there should be an institution or organization or any concerned body who collaborate and lead actors together. The current trend in Bishoftu city towards actors collaboration is disintegrated and unstructured forms. Government should take a lion share responsibility to act as a mediator who collaborate actors together.

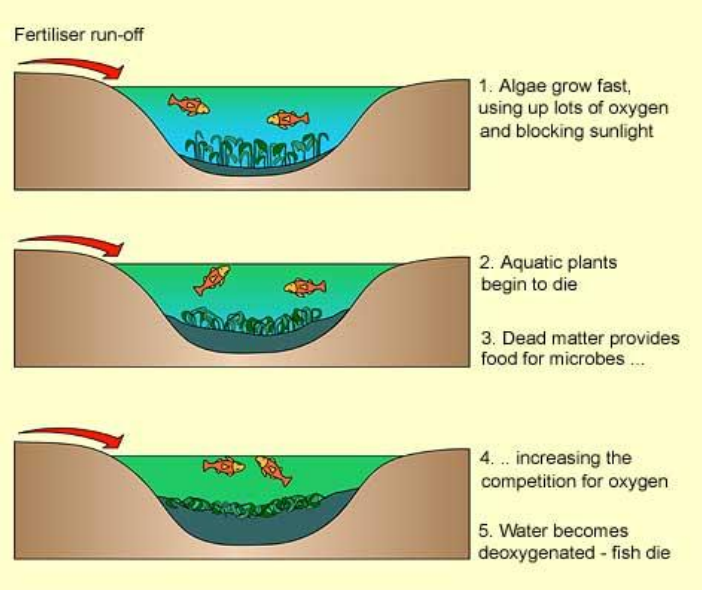
According to the findings of this study, there is lack of clear shared responsibility among actors, in which the great part of respondents replied. About 140(60.9%) strongly agree whereas 64(27.8%) agree, 17(7.4%) moderate and some 9(3.9%) respondents disagree (believe there is clearly predefined shared responsibility among current actors). The group Mean shows 4.46 whereas SD=0.796. The ideas forwarded by FGD also show that, communities have no predefined shared duties and responsibilities towards their role of protecting Babogaya& Bishoftu Lakes from depletion. Even though communities may know their duties and responsibilities, it is very essential to devise well-defined, structured and prearranged plans. Responsibilities need to be clearly predefined and shared to each of participating actors. During sharing work responsibilities all participants should know and agree what to do. The researcher tried to explore whether there is clearly identified and shared responsibilities among actors and didn't come across with fruitful data, there was no shared responsibility among actors.

4.5. Factors Endangering Babogaya & Bishoftu Lakes

Oromia urban planning institute (2012) described its observation as, in recent years, human activities have brought a profound impact up on the natural environment and are becoming the main agent of degradation of natural resources because of continuous need of development. The institute argues urban centers are the main target area for this development because of the availability of infrastructure and other related services. They need for development is an ongoing activity due to unlimited needs of human population. One of those developments that is needed with the advancement of development is that of tourism industry.

Agro Chemical Coming from Farming Land through Flood

Nigiste Abebe (2015) stated, in the past 20 years, available fresh water resources in Africa have greatly reduced due to severe and prolonged droughts. The author argued water pollution resulting from industrial effluent, urban runoff, sewerage and agro-chemicals are increasing from time to time and deteriorate freshwater quality and its quantity. As the point of view of the writer increasing human water extraction is likely to be one of the primary stresses on freshwater ecosystems in the coming years. As the slope analysis of the catchment shows, most of the Bishoftu Lakes has watershed that the other Lakes even if its slope is relatively flat. Therefore, every things drain to the Lake at every direction from all these watershed of different land uses. Erosion or the physical removal of parts of the surface/farm lands, dissolved plant nutrients, salts removed from top soil by surface runoff, fertilizer, pesticide/herbicide, etc flow directly to the Lake. Accordingly, the Lake gradually filled with sediments and, dissolved organic and inorganic nutrients which have adverse effects on aquatic life. Siltation and acidification of Lake water due to runoff from farm lands (Chemical fertilizers) can highly disturb aqua biodiversity.



Eutrophication: is nutrient enrichment of Lakes mostly from runoff of plant nutrients (nitrates and phosphates)

- During hot dry weather can lead to algae blooms
- Decrease of photosynthesis
- Dying algae then drops DO levels
- Fish kills, bad smell

Figure 6: Eutrophication of Lakes
Source: Retrieved from http://www.bbc.uk/gesebitesize.

Finding of this study revealed that an agro chemical runoff to Lakes for both Babogaya& Bishoftu Lakes is moderate. Sampled population responded 62.6% remained neutral (moderate), 20% low, 11.7% high, about 4.3% believe very high and the rest 1.3% very low. The group mean is 2.98 and SD=0.738.

The effect of agro chemical runoff to Lakes for both Babogaya& Bishoftu Lakes is moderate because of the Lakes geological elevation system. Lake Bishoftu is surrounded by hilly cliffs which no agricultural activities available and Babogaya is surrounded by resorts and other institutions to some extent which protects the siltation. However, there is no conclusion that the Lakes are free of chemical runoff and siltation. It needs further investigation. The central part of the town where the Lakes are found is surrounded by higher elevations ranging from 1856-1893m with few lower altitudes to access the Lakes. Altitude of the water levels of the Lakes also varies accordingly. The water level of Lake Babogaya is found at altitude of 1752m above mean sea level. The water level of Bishoftu Lake is found at elevation of 1848m above mean sea level.

Discharges of Pollutant Wastes into the Lake

According to Beli and Laura(2017) stated, pollution is the introduction of a contaminant into the environment. It is created mostly by human actions, but can also be a result of natural disasters. Pollution has a detrimental effect on any living organism in an environment, making it virtually impossible to sustain life. *Point sourcepollution* is a single identifiable source of air, water, thermal, and noise or light pollution. *Nonpoint source pollution* is a term used to describe pollution resulting from many diffuse sources,. *Nonpoint source pollution* generally results from land runoff, precipitation, atmospheric deposition, drainage, seepage, or hydrological modification (Carrington,damian, 2017). See figure 7 below.

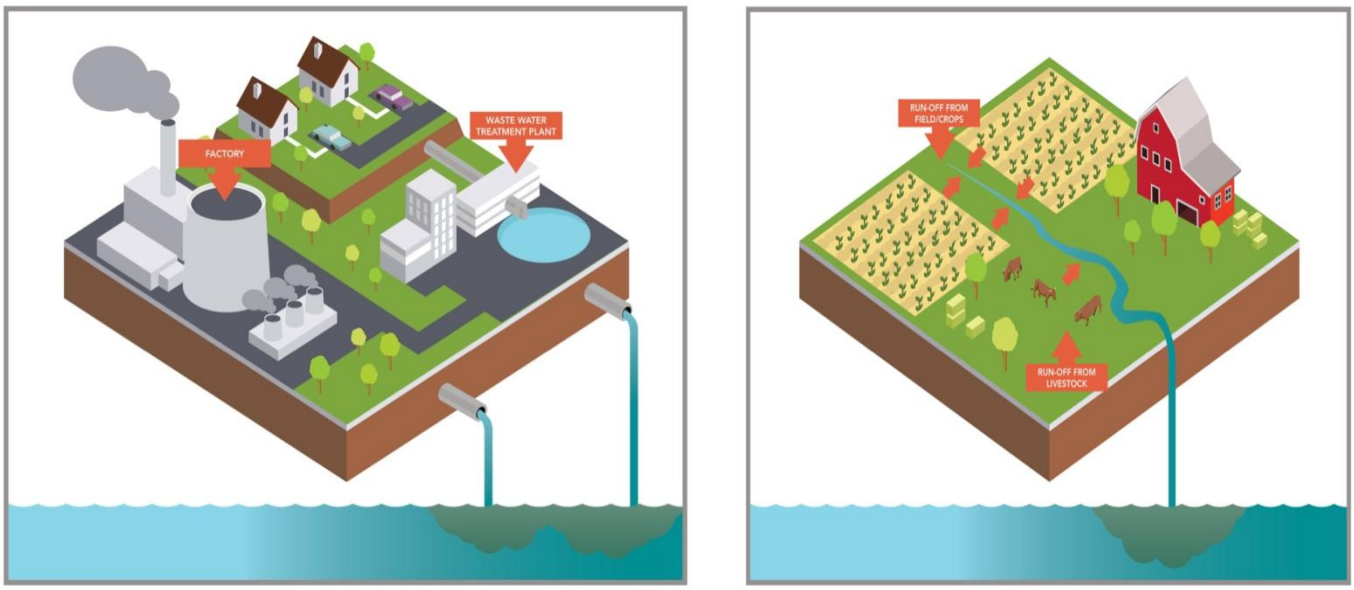


Figure 7: Example of Point source pollution (Left)& Example of Nonpoint source (right) (NPS).
Source: BCA,2017

Pollutants from construction of resorts also play a significant role in depleting the Lake. Moreover the traditional leather workers have been socking dry skins with pungent smell in the Lake before they start actual leather works at the Northern, Northwestern, and western edge of the Lake. Moreover the traditional leather workers have been socking dry skins with pungent smell in the Lake before they start actual leather works at the Northern, Northwestern, and western edge of the Lake is the critical pollution problems of the Lake due solid and liquid Wastes generated from tannery (Bale Tannery). The tannery which was located at the upper slope of the Lake in the environmentally sensitive area is suitable to drain down to the Lake. Accordingly, Waste water from tanning of skin & hides containing chrome, sulphides, and ammonium salts, chlorides, etc. and solid waste from dehairing, fleshing & trimming of hide & skin , chemical sledges are main pollutant threats to the Lake. Thus, the tannery would possibly pollute the Lake directly and the tourism industry and health of the community ultimately.

Table 9: Discharge problems

S.No	Condition of Discharge of Pollutant Wastes	Frequency	Percentage Share
1	Very Low	0	0
2	Low	1	0.4
3	Moderate	26	11.4
4	High	41	17.8
5	Very High	162	70.4
Total		**230**	**100**

Source: Own Survey

The study finding portrays that out of the total surveyed population about 162(70.4%) rated the current condition of discharge of pollutant wastes in to the Lakes is very high and 41(17.8%) high. 26(11.3%) determined it moderate and 1(0.4%) rated low. The mean was calculated to be 4.58, whereas SD=0.705. The location of septic tanks of toilet facility of resorts, hotels and lodges constructed along Babogaya and Bishoftu Lakes threaten the Lakes. All of the tourist facility owners have septic tanks and the show everyone it existence. Manager of Yoya resort at Babogaya Lake asked, years ago Lake Babogaya produced a bad smell. He suspects there is the release of toilet sewage from somewhere under water. He also added that the color of Babogaya' water is changing over time because of unknown reason. It is changing to green color, but fluctuates. This problem needs further study and detail scientific investigation. The secondary data from Bishoftu City Administration shows that, sources of waste is identified as food waste which accounts 61%, papers which accounts 2.55%, Ash, dust and soil which accounts 19%, plastics which accounts 3.41%, clothing which accounts 2%, glass and clay which accounts 0.44% and grass & leafs which accounts 11.71%. Available data for 2016/2017 shows that households take the lion share of solid waste generated. One can understand from figure 18 below that Babogaya& Bishoftu Lakes are vulnerable to waste disposal and washing clothes. Washing cloth with detergents has adverse effect on aqua biodiversity. These practices remind us, there is insufficient knowledge and poor environmental awareness among local community. To reduce this, greater attention should be given to actors collaboration by the town

administration by designing standards and timely evaluating performances of them. The study finding through interview with office manager of BCEPFCCA revealed the color of the water is changing overtime and he said that anyone who will try to swim the Lakes (especially Babogaya) will be infected by itching and skin tickle diseases.

Figure 8: Waste disposal near Lake Babogaya, on the way to Lake.
Source: own photograph, March 2018.

Animal Watering and Washing

The finding of this research revealed that there is animal watering and washing which majority of respondents replied there is misunderstanding among actors. About 62.6% replied very high and 27% high. 6.5%) rated moderate whereas 2.6% and 1.3% supposed it low and very low respectively. The group mean is 4.47 and SD=0.834

These activities opposes the expected development on the Lake like washing of animal and animal watering due its impact on aquatic animals and may create visual pollution to visitors. Since the Lake is geologically closed (closed basin), they cannot discharge polluted water and replaced by fresh water during rain seasons. Thus, they could be easily polluted. The result of interview held at Bishoftu City Environmental Protection Forest and Climate Change Authority shows that there is animal watering and washing activities in the Lakes of Babogaya& Bishoftu. Even though, they argued that local communities have full right to water their cattle; there should

be appropriately separate or isolated place for watering cattle, other than watering directly from the Lake watershed.

Figure 9: Local farmer watering and washing cattle at Lake Babogaya (Near to Adulala Resort)
Source: own photograph, March 2018.

The FGD opinions indicated that animal watering is commonly known practice in the community members. This is because they have no another option to water their animals, they think that it is impossible to restrain them from watering their animals. They consider the lakes as their big resource and have no detail knowledge of consequences of animal watering and washing clothes in the lakes. Unless otherwise, government or other organizations facilitate cattle watering place they will continue to use it accordingly. They also reflected their opinion regardless of animal washing, that it a few peoples' activity which is not a big issue to tackle. Therefore depending up on the findings and opinions of local community, government or other concerned company should talk with local people and facilitate animal watering place and cloth washing area, to protect Babogaya& Bishoftu Lakes from depletion.

Tourist/Visitor Activities

UNWTO(2015) indicated physical degradation of the environment can result from the actions of tourists. They stressed, the problem can arise from all types of tourism but is most specifically associated with certain recreational activities. Damage to marine structures, such as coral reefs, from diving or boating activities and environmental degradation caused by dropping of litter into the Lakes. Policies and actions to minimize such impacts include: Visitor management measures

to reduce pressures and deflect activities to more robust sites. Educational activity to change behavior: Development of codes of conduct, supported by regulation where necessary. The study result shows that out of the total of the households surveyed, 51.3% rate their answer environmental impact from tourist activities is moderate (neutral). About 20% respondents believed that environmental impact from tourist activities is low. The rest of respondents 12.2%, 8.7% and 7.8% replied environmental impact from tourist activities is high, very high and very low respectively. Result of this study revealed that to some extent tourists are ready to practice responsible tourism activities by avoiding dropping litter in to the Lakes.

The finding of this research demonstrated there is no impact of motorized boats on Lakes Babogaya& Bishoftu Lakes. About 47.8% of respondents rated motorized boats on the Lakes are very low and 43.9% rated low. The rest of respondents rated it 5.7% moderate, 1.3% high and 1.3% very high. This finding indicates there is good trend of absence of using motorized boats on the Lakes. Group mean=1.64 and SD=0.761.Using motorized boats may deplete water body by emitting gas substances .This finding revealed that there is no motorized boat impacts on the Lakes. This practice should be supported and appreciated by government and all remaining actors should encourage the experience.

Abstraction of Water

The two government institutes like: Ethiopian maritime training Institute and International Livestock Center for Africa (ILICA) occupied 23.2 hectares and this accounted for 37.6%. This was followed by resorts that occupied 12.3 hectares of the total land uses around Lake Babogaya. According to the result of interview held with Bishoftu City Environmental Protection Forest and Climate Change Authority officers the resorts and other organization (i.e. ILICA/ILRI) used to abstract (suck) water by water pumping generator. But now, around twenty water pumping generators around Babogaya Lake are removed (unplanted) in cooperation with Bishoftu city Police Commission. They got back their generators with warnings not to suck water again.In general, environmental management of the town cannot cope with existing fast rate of urbanization and industrialization /overall economic development. The natural environment of the town has been influenced by various development activities such abattoirs, industries, cemeteries, construction, etc. To tackle the existing and future environmental related problems, the developers, community and concerned government institutions have to collaborate to bring

about a remarkable improvement towards environmental sustainability issues. According to Ethiopian Maritime Institute, (2018) the size of the Lake Babogaya is decreasing from time to time. On the other hands, even if the municipal has no tangible data, almost all development around the Lakes uses the water for different house hold and field works. Currently the Lake is decreased approximately from 1 to 2 meters from its previous position. The reason behind for the rapid reduction of the Lake is unidentified and needs another investigation.

Figure 10: Water abstraction practices through pipe line by water pumping generator at Babogaya Lake

Source: Researcher own photograph, 2018

The study also revealed that currently water abstraction (sucking) at Babogaya& Bishoftu is very high, which about 70.4% respondents replied and 17.8% replied high. Whereas7.5% rated moderate and 4.3% replied low. The group mean is 4.54 and SD=0.812.Water abstraction practices around Babogaya& Bishoftu Lakes may have adverse effect on water ecosystem and biodiversity. Even though, the size of Lake Babogaya is decreasing rapidly, BCEPFCCA argued the size of the Lake never reduced because of water pumping practices. They believe it is because of climate change happening across Africa and the world. A manager from Babogaya Resort was asked the current status of Babogaya Lake. He said that the lake is decreasing rapidly from time to time and according to him, before three years ago the water body was very full up to the periphery of the outside edge. But now it is decreased up to 2 meters approximately. Even if the objective of this study is not intended to cover the detail particulars of those Lakes, it is

highly recommended to investigate further scientific research towards the biodiversity and ecology of the Lakes.

The summary of FGD result also supports that there is high water abstraction by organizations constructed around Babogaya& Bishoftu Lakes. According to their pint of view the size of Babogaya Lake is decreased because of water abstraction. They added that water abstraction activities are happening because of inadequate government environment management system.

Absence of Respecting Buffer Zone during Constructions.

BCCTO(2014) indicated that since the Babogaya& Bishoftu Lakes geologically closed (closed basin), they cannot discharge polluted the polluted Lake water and replaced by fresh water during rain seasons. Thus, they could be easily polluted. Therefore, proactive prevention and, strict controlling and supervision mechanisms should be established. Therefore, physical and chemical alteration of the Lakes will upset the Lake regions ecosystem in general and aquatic ecosystems in particular. Therefore, the Lake region of these Lakes should be protected with reasonable buffer with immediate implementation.

Table 10: Area calculation proposed land for different uses.

No	*Land uses*	*M^2*	*Percentage*	*Remark*
1	Lakes	5670938.5	35.66%	
2	***Buffer***	***1,723,559.3***	***10.84%***	
3	Commerce	277070.5	1.74%	
4	Residence	1221291.7	7.68%	
5	Social	2468910.9	15.52%	
6	Recreation	3743378.9	23.54%	
7	Road	799243.0	5.03%	
	Total	**15,904,392.8**	**100%**	

Source: Oromia Urban Planning Institute in collaboration with BCAM, 2012

As it is shown in the table 10 above, the total land allowed for Bishoftu city buffer zone is 1,723,559.3 meter square, which covers around 10.84% which is not respected at all. As a rule, the allowed buffer zone in Ethiopia is 50meter far away from the protected area, in this case from the Lake. Findings of this study also portray that there is an absence of keeping buffer zone in and around Babogaya& Bishoftu lakes. Respondents for about 66.1% responded very high and

23.5% rated high. 5.7% remained neutral whereas, those who rated low and very low are 2.6% and 2.2%. The group mean was calculated to be 4.49 and SD=0.885. A key informant from BCCTO responded that, before years ago buffer zone data around Lakes was collected in cooperation with Abagada leaders. Even though they sent proposal to ONRS (Oromia National Regional State president office), yet Buffer zone implementations is very poor, even can be said boldly there is no buffer zone practices at all. The result of interview conducted with BCEPFCCA shows that also, in most of Lakes found in Bishoftu Lakes, the practices buffer zone is not seen.

Figure 11: Resort constructed in the water shade of Babogaya Lake -No buffer zone
Source: Bishoftu City Urban Plan, 2015

From the figure 11 above one can understand that most of the resorts are not respecting buffer zone boundaries. Most of the resorts and lodges constructed near Babogaya& Bishoftu Lakes are jeopardizing natural environment. The owners of the resorts and lodges claim that, "our resource what we sale to our customer is the Lake itself. Customers also want to admire and enjoy the scenic view of the Lake by approaching near the water body". So that applying buffer zone means losing market for them. To tackle these challenges actors(Government, Resort/lodges/hotels or other enterprises and local communities) should be collaborated and play their role towards sustainability of Babogaya& Bishoftu lakes.

Deterioration of Vegetation/Forest Covers along Babogaya& Bishoftu Lakes.

According to BCAM (2014) the fast urbanization and increased demand for land (for development of industries, recreation areas, housing etc) and, wood for construction and fuel, the

size of natural and man-made vegetations are gradually minimized in the urbanized and Peri-urbanized areas. The Lake regions particularly encountered serious deforestation problems because of intense land competition for recreation, hotels, resorts, and other development activities. The findings of this study also portray that there is high deterioration of vegetation/Forest covers along Babogaya& Bishoftu Lakes, which accounts for 53.5%. Respondents for about 27.4% responded moderate, 13.9% rated very high, 3.9% rated low, whereas those who rated very low are 1.3%.The group mean was calculated to be 3.75 and SD=0.791. The climax/ original vegetations have been already deforested and replaced by thorny local and exotic, bushes etc. Generally, there is a serious deterioration of natural vegetation around the Lakes and steep slope areas. The destruction of vegetations has different short and long term impacts on the community and the natural ecosystem. Therefore, immediate intervention measures such as continuous afforestation and reforestation of indigenous species is very necessary.

Figure 12: Deterioration of vegetation covers and construction waste along Babogaya and Bishoftu Lakes. Source:BCA,2016

The afforestation around the watershed helps the ecosystem by producing insect and bug, which indirectly used for fish and other aqua life prey. Figure 14 above shows that, the other face of challenge to the Lakes is construction wastes entering in the Lakes. Soil is eroded by flood and human action and discharged in to the Lake directly during construction commencements. Therefore to address the adverse environment challenges actors(Government,

Resort/lodges/hotels or other enterprises and local communities) should be collaborated and play their role towards sustainability of Babogaya & Bishoftu lakes. The interview conducted with vice manager of Pyramid hotels and resorts shows that the construction wastes and soils are transported to other places for dumping. He said "we never dump any construction wastes in to Bishoftu Lake". He added also they care for plants and grasses found around the rims of the lakes.

Demand to Invest Resorts around the Lakes

Urban environmental problems become serious particularly where there is a rapid expansion of urbanization with little or no consideration for the environmental problems and their implications. There is a serious deficiency in sanitation services and random defecations in urban areas have created dangerous for health and environmental problems. It is also apparent fact in the town under consideration as well. Therefore, comprehensive urban planning in general and, urban environment planning and management in particular is inevitable. One can understand from table 12 the demand to invest around Babogaya and Bishoftu Lake is increasing.

Table 11: Resorts found around Babogaya & Bishoftu lakes

S.No	Lakes	Facilities around Lakes
1	Lake Babogaya	Adulala Resort, Yoya resort, Babogaya resorts, Babogaya Youths recreation centre Lisak Resorts, Salayish resortMarkon lodge, ILCA
2	Lake Bishoftu	Asham Africa Resort, TK International hotel and resort, Nagash Haile resort hotel-UC[4], Lake view pension, Dream land hotel Phyramid hotels and resort, Bishoftu Afaf hotel, Olympic hotel and resort, Gazahagn Abera.2 others- UC[5]

Source: Own survey, 2018

[4] Uc=under construction
[5] Ibd.

From the table 11, one can understand that there is high tourist facility investment along Babogaya and Bishoftu Lakes. Most of the developers are Diaspora hoteliers interested to invest resorts/lodges along the rim of Babogaya& Bishoftu lakes. Out of the total studied population, about 74.3% respondents rated demand to invest resorts around Babogaya& Bishoftu lakes is high. Whereas 22.2% respondents replied demand to invest is moderate and 3.5% replied low. The group mean is 3.17 and SD=0.527. Even though investing around the Lakes is accepted, the development process should take care of ecosystem of the Lakes by avoiding environment degradation practices.

Absence of Environmental Impact Assessment

According to Mack Kinnon, and Walker,T.R(2018) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a systematic assessment of evaluation of all Significant environmental, socio-cultural and economic consequences(positive and negative) of a plan, policy, program or actual projects environment before the action takes place. EIA embraces the first four elements of: gathering environmental information, describing the project, predicting and describing the environmental effects of the project; and defining ways of avoiding, reducing or compensating for the adverse effects. Result of this study shows that, there is absence of EIA before projects commencements. 70% of respondents rated very high. Respondents those who account 14.3% and 11.35 rated high and moderate respectively. Some 2.6% samples replied low and 1.7% rated very low. From the study finding one can understand that, EIA is poor tourist facility commencements around the rim of Babogaya& Bishoftu Lakes. An interview held at BCEPFCCA office depicts that, most of the resorts and lodges around the Lakes have no EIA document/evidence.

Currently, those who have no EIA are enforced to prepare EMP (Environmental Management Plan) which was designed by OCEPFCCA for those who are in business operation stage. Environmental Management Plan is a replica of EIA which can be utilized by developers to address the current environmental challenges of Bishoftu Lakes, including Babogaya& Bishoftu Lakes. A result of interview with expert from Bishoftu City Environmental Protection Forest and Climate Change Authority shows that, for many years EIA was conducted by Federal Environmental protection ministry only. The researcher tried to investigate the reason why developers didn’t apply EIA and didn’t come across with reasonable answers from interviewee and FGD.

Current Preservation Conditions of Babogaya and Bishoftu Lakes

Oromia Urban Planning Institute(2016) pointed out that the major environmental problems found around Babogaya and Bishoftu Lakes are; sanitation, pollution, destruction of environmental sensitive areas (wetlands, natural forest, natural landscape, water bodies, and the like), over utilization of resources due to high development needs to the area following the vision of the town administration. On the other hands, rapid growth of urbanization and industrialization by itself also contributes its own share for these problems. The unplanned development and inadequate basic infrastructures provisions such as access roads, sanitary facilities, and low level of environmental awareness of the dwellers have made most parts of the town highly polluted and unsuitable for visitors and dwellers. Additionally, indiscriminate disposal of solid wastes at the rims of Lake Bishoftu and Babogaya, canal that stretched from residents, developers and their customers which may have its impact on the markets of resort owners by itself. Such indiscriminate disposal of solid wastes create unattractive urban scenery and it is potentially causes of health problems since solid wastes make offensive smell, attract disease vectors and pests (flies, mosquitoes and rodents) and pollute both surface and underground water bodies . Besides, solid wastes block drainage canals, culverts and natural water ways.

The survey done shows that the best part of population observed that Lakes Babogaya and Bishoftu are not well protected which accounts 167(72.6%) and about 63(27.4%) said that the Lakes are protected or preserved. The majority of communities realized that Babogaya and Bishoftu Lakes is not properly preserved. Hence, it is expected from government, Private business and local communities towards environmental sustainability and tourism development. Tourism expert from BCCTO said “there is insufficient environmental sustainability works and poor collaboration among actors. CCTV (Closed Circuit Television) news, Africa live program reported that there is environmental degradation and practices of jeopardizing environmental sustainability of Bishoftu Lakes. Respondents listed several reasons for why Lake Babogaya and Bishoftu are not preserved. Including lack of awareness, lack of government initiatives, limited knowledge and poor collaboration practices among actors, lack of environmental legislations implementation and etcetera.

Table 12: Bishoftu City Potential Resources, Constraints and Possible Solutions

Resources	**Attraction Potentials**	**Constraints**	**Possible solutions**
Lakes	Water sporting, fishing, view watching	Pollution, mixed use, shore miss management	Managing the Lake shore, segregating usage, conserving
Topography/ Landscape	Slope (0<10%) are suitable for different development, Recreational Facility establishments (Beach volleyball, Tennis court, boat launching, …)	Flat areas **(<2%)** are vulnerable for flooding, hazardous for development Slope **> 25%,** vulnerable for soil erosion & vegetation loss, increase development	Consider slope for any development both for steep slopes and level slopes of permissible percentage Avoid slopes **>25%** from development
Natural forest	Natural forests at the shore of the Lakes, their importance for environmental, recreational, and historic values	Deforestation, and modifications for different socio-economic activities (settlement), over grazing, limited awareness for environmental problems	Protection and conservation of these resources in sustainable manner due to their ecological and scenery function.
Climate	Moderate climatic condition described in chapter 3 which is suitable for everything at any season.	Deforestation and other human impacts affecting the natural balance for the futurity of these suitable climatic .	Enhancing indigenous tree on the Lake shores, along the roads, within recreational areas & other sensitive areas.
Birds, fish	Recreational value of beautiful Bird/aquatic view and fishing within the area.	Human interference through farm and pollutant industrial activities, Over exploitation of fishes before maturity.	Avoiding activities negative impact to these potentials and protecting their respective habitat with putting legal ground
Utilities	Available basic utilities, services and accessibility to use and exploit them.	Accessible at limited sites or not uniformly distributed	Improve these utilities and access them where suitable sites for development for resource
Local community	Hospitality of the community to provide available transport and goods for the market	The idea was from the town administration and Hotel owners without the willingness of the local community.	organizing and training local people in production & supply of tourist market goods and articles, guide, transport services, etc.
Town Administration	Their Vision, commitment and plan to carry out the project	Land provision for development' in some cases was not based in compatible manner for sustainable development	Considering all issues which has direct and/indirect impact for the sustainability of the project

*Source***:** Oromia urban planning institute, 2016

In the table 12 above, Bishoftu City Potential Resources, Constraints and Possible Solutions are identified. Even though the table gives clue how to protect the environment, the researcher

argues first and foremost there should be actors collaboration and strategic plan towards environmental sustainability of the Lakes. To enhance sustainable tourism development around Babogaya& Bishoftu Lakes, there should be strong actors (stakeholders) collaboration those who are committed to work closely together.

Findings of the study showed that, the major reason why the current Babogaya& Bishoftu Lakes are not protected is poor government action taking, which accounts 42.6%. About 33% and 24.3% reasoned out that there is poor collaboration among actors and there is lack of available rule and regulations towards Lakes preservation. Therefore; from the result of the study one can understand that government action taking is very important to protect the Babogaya& Bishoftu Lakes from depletion. Government institutions should take a lion share to prevent the Lakes from degradation. Governmental active involvement can exist in many forms including environmental sustainability planning, devising rule and regulation, provision and maintenance of infrastructure, financing, building institutional capacity, control of development and tourist flow. Tourism development, left unmonitored and uncontrolled, can undermine and destroy the resources that are its foundation. The finding of this study revealed, there is insufficient actors collaboration towards environmental sustainability issues. An interview conducted with tourism and environment office experts also shows there is a poor collaboration trend among actors. Well organized platforms are not yet facilitated by government which attaches the actors together. A supervisor from Yoya resort also asked whether he and his organization are willing to collaborate with other actors, and he showed his high interest to join the collaboration. But yet he is expecting a lot from government institutions (i.e. BCCTO) who will act as an intermediate to convey together all actors. FGD participants listed several reasons for why Lake Babogaya and Bishoftu are not preserved. They include lack of awareness, lack of rule and regulation implementations, limited knowledge, inadequate environmental strategic plan and poor collaboration system.

Responsibilities of Actors towards Sustainability of Babogaya and Bishoftu Lakes

Murphy(1985) have identified the need for governmental involvement in the tourism development process, especially regarding sustainable tourism indicated that tourism is a fundamental part of modern society and must be managed so that it is consistent with society's goals, allowing all benefits to be maximized.

At a time when tourism is becoming increasingly dominated by big international corporations, intergovernmental cooperation is especially important in developing more sustainable forms of tourism. Only by working together can governments counter the power of the tourism industry.

The study finding portrays that out of the total 230 surveyed population about 34%sample respondents trusted that government is more responsible to protect the Lakes from depletion. Other respondents believed that the responsibility of preserving Babogaya and Bishoftu Lakes is community and Actors/stakeholders which accounts 31% and 26% respectively. The remaining group of respondents said the responsibility to protect the Lakes is religion leaders and their followers, which accounts 2%, the rest about 7% of the sampled population do not know who is really responsible to save the above mentioned Lakes from deterioration. The group mean and Standard deviation of responsibility of actors in protection of the Lakes was calculated to be 2.60 and 1.579 respectively, which indicates majority of the respondents have agreed the same idea accepting government is more responsible to protect the Lakes.

The result of this particular study showed that government is responsible body to marketing, to transform information and communications technology regarding environmental sustainability agendas; investment strategy implementation; community development; training and awareness creation; working with various media networks; initiating associations and volunteers to collaborate. Cross-sectoral interactions between government departments, National and Regional agencies, local authorities and local communities need to collaborate towards sustainability of the Lakes. Partnerships are believed to have the potential to promote discussion, negotiation, and the building of mutually acceptable proposals about how sustainable tourism should be developed. On the other way, the communities should not completely rely on government plans and proposals, since they have their own special knowledge towards environmental sustainability and practices of collaboration. Table 10 below shows shares of actors responsibility towards sustainability of Babogaya and Bishoftu Lakes.

Table 13: Expected shared responsibilities of Government actors

S.No	*Respective government institutions/actors towards sustainable Lakes*	*Shared responsibilities*
1	Bishoftu City Environmental Protection Forest and Climate Change Authority	Environment protection and conservation (i.e.buffer zone).Greening the city, EIA Conduct regular follow up the illegal waste disposal activities etc.
2	Health office	Particularly, hygiene of Hotels/Resorts, Health, safety and security of society.
3	Bishoftu City Culture & Tourism office	Monitoring and evaluation, Arranging trainings for hotel/Resorts, Evaluating, approving or disapproving competencies of hotels/Resorts are depending upon the rule and regulations. Providing correct "Qubee" writing for hotels/Resorts etc.
4	Bishoftu City Construction office	Soil test, Providing architectural design, site plan and related activities.
5	Bishoftu City Municipality-Greenery sub-section.	Making the city clean, green and attractive.
6	Bishoftu Town office of Finance and Economic Development	Providing fund, Ensure that all implementing agencies have submitted the quarterly and annual financial report timely.

Source: BCEPFCCA,2017

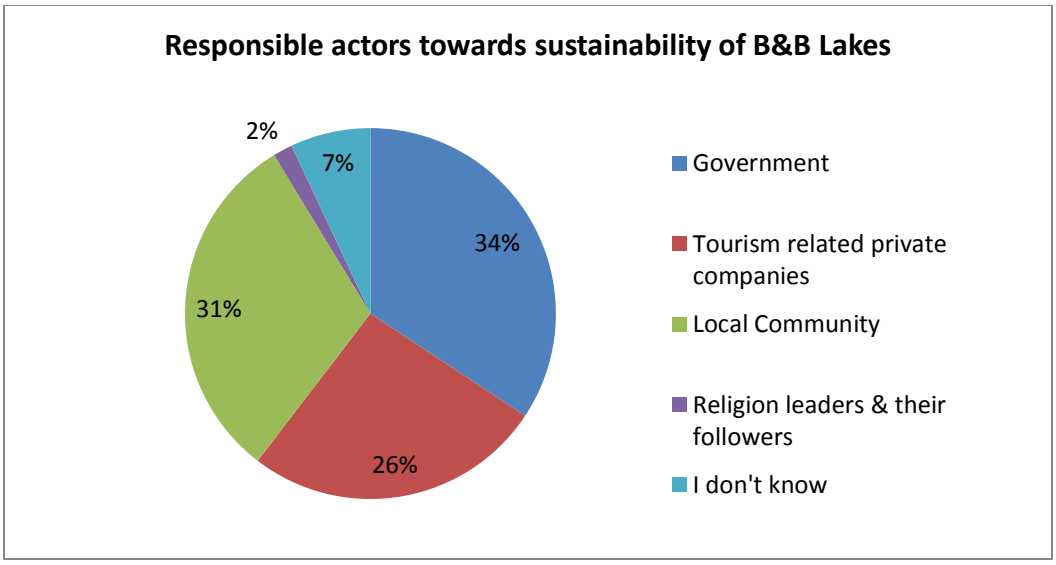


Figure 13: Actors responsibility towards sustainability of Lakes

Source: own survey data, 2018

4.6. Possible Solutions to Prevent Babogaya & Bishoftu lakes from Depletion

Actors Active Participation and Collaboration

Himmelman(1926) demonstrated different terms related to collaboration, which is presented in the figure 16 below.

Table 14: Comparison of collaboration and other related terminologies

Definition and change strategies	
Networking	Exchanging information for mutual benefit
Coordination	Exchanging information and altering activities for mutual benefit and toachieve a common purpose.
Cooperation	Exchanging information, altering activities and sharing resources formutual benefit and to achieve a common purpose.
Collaboration	Exchanging information, altering activities, sharing resources andenhancing the capacity of another for mutual benefit and to achieve acommon purpose.

Source: Adapted from Himmelman, 1996.

As it is described in table 14, the term collaboration can explain clear activities of actors and responsibilities. The role of actors collaboration towards sustainable environment and tourism development might be very essential tricks. Even though all terms are vital points, they are packaged in the term collaboration. The study result indicated in table 29 below, depicts that out of the total surveyed population 110(47.8%) respondents believed that actors active participation and collaboration is very important. 79(34.35)replied that the actors collaboration is important and 41(17.8%) reacted actors participation and collaboration is neutral. The mean of the case is 3.3 and SD=0.753.The majority of Community members agreed that it is very important to collaborate/work together with stakeholders. The result of survey identified that collaboration of actors/working is very important mechanisms to prevent unsustainable practices around those Lakes.

Effective Rules and Regulations

UNWTO (2015) elaborated in its sustainability guide for Policy Makers that, in order to come up with improved sustainability, regulations could cover such aspects as the density of buildings, location of buildings (e.g. set-back distances from the coastline), building heights, linkage to services and sewage disposal systems, materials used (e.g. efficiency standards), and aspects of design (e.g. with respect to the local vernacular). Social sustainability issues, such as health and safety features and provision of accommodation for staff, could be built into development regulations Rather than simply issuing regulations for general application, a planning authority may decide to issue a more specific planning or development brief for a particular site, with which any potential developer must comply. The summary of FGD result revealed that, even if they know informally as rule and regulation is available, it is not effective enough to implement. Poor implementation was due to poor follow up and monitoring. They believe that responsible government offices should work hard to enforce rule and regulations of environment.

Figure 14: Billboard planted near Babogaya Lake, displaying a message "washing cars and animals is forbidden"

***Source*:** photograph taken by researcher, March 2018.

The study finding of this research shows that 207(90%) of subjects showed that Effective rules and regulations is very important to prevent Babogaya & Bishoftu lakes from danger. About 13(5.7%) and 10(4.3%) Sample populations rated that important and neutral respectively. The message displayed on figure 17 is evidence that there is a practice of washing cars and animals at Babogaya Lake. The billboard was very old and even not visible to the public, it is in the bush. However planting billboard alone cannot bring the desired result, there should be practical rules and regulations which allow actors achieve sustainable tourism and environment. The detail description of rules and regulations might be formulated or amended by concerned government institutions in collaboration with other actors. Therefore to prevent Babogaya & Bishoftu lakes from jeopardize there should be effective rules and regulations for all aspects of environmental and tourism issues.

Trainings/Awareness Creation

The study result shows that trainings and awareness creation is very important for them which accounts for 65.7%. About 34.3% Sample populations rated their opinion of training and awareness creation is important. Hence, the priority should be given to awareness creation, trainings and educating the community. Environmental awareness and training fosters self-understanding on ecosystem functions and services, improves quality of lives and raises people's productivity. Local community need to learn to understand environmental issues and risks, and their causes. They also need to develop the values and action competences necessary to respond to and develop alternative solutions and change practices to ensure ecological sustainability,

human well-being and sustainable development. Environmental awareness and training is therefore an indispensable process within the overall goal of education for Sustainable Development. The field of environmental education and training has changed from a narrow and somewhat limited focus on awareness raising and behavior change, to a stronger and broader focus. This requires the development of systems thinking, critical and creative thinking, relationship building, capacities to act and wider forms of social learning. It involves formal acquisition of knowledge, development of action competence, values, and participation in social learning and environmental actions and change processes.

Effective Land Use System

Oromia Urban Planning Institute (2016) stated that the city's master plan adopted a mixed land use development as main approach. Industries are proposed in the North-south and East- West and more services in the North, Western, Eastern and southern parts of the city following main roads. In the existing structure plan, there has been located a main centre at the core part and sub-centers at the northern, western and southern parts of the city. With the existing of mixed use development in all parts of the city, the intermediate and periphery areas are accommodate more non-residential functions. There were different types of land uses occupying the sites around the Lakes.

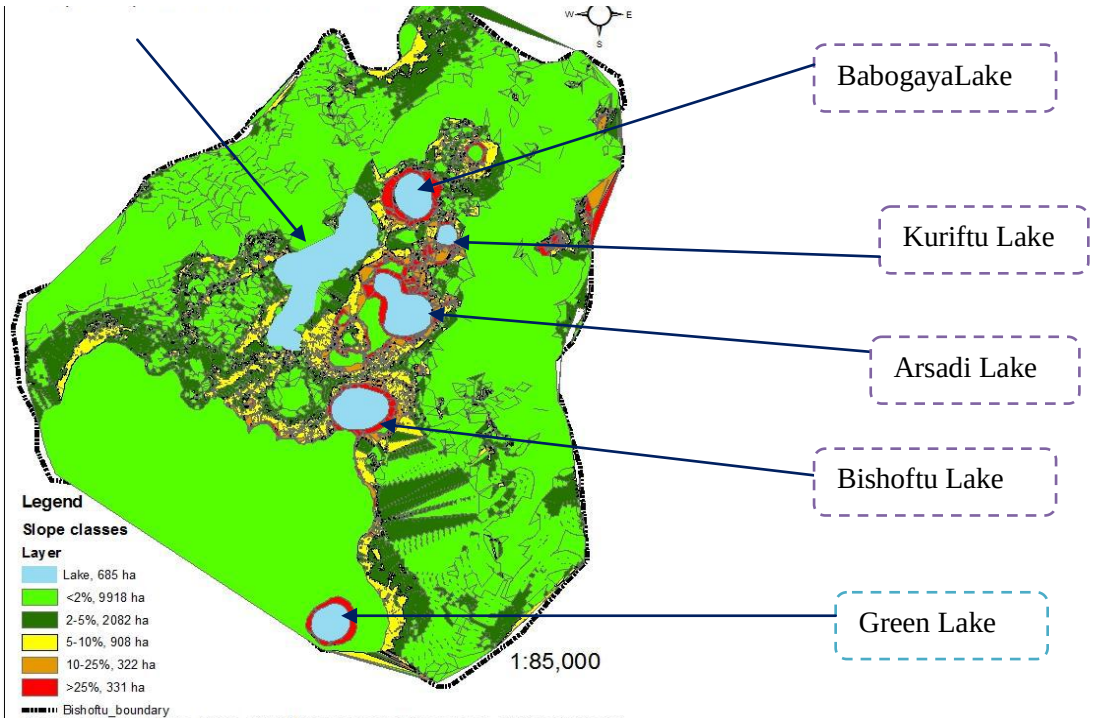


Figure 15: Slope classes & Lakes of Bishoftu City
Source: Bishoftu City Administration Land Management,(2017)

A. Land use around Lake Babogaya

According to OUPI (2012) there were seven major land uses that were found around Lake Babogaya during the field survey of the project team. Of these land uses, two government institutes (Ethiopian maritime training Institute and International Livestock Center for Africa (ILICA) occupied 23.2 hectares and this accounted for 37.6%. This was followed by resorts that occupied 12.3 hectares of the total land uses around Lake Babogaya. As it is shown in table 31 above the least land uses around Lake Babogaya include open spaces (9.9%), residential uses (9.9%), social services (4.6%) and hotel (0.9%) and lodge (0.9%).To increase profitability of prime land around Lake Babogaya, any social services, residential uses, guest houses should be gradually changed to recreation uses by the respective developers or with agreement with the town administration.

B. Land use around Bishoftu Lake

The total area of land uses that are found around Lake Bishoftu was 17.9 hectares. Of these land uses, residential use occupied 10 hectares and this accounted for 55.9% of the total surveyed area around Lake Bishoftu. It was followed by resorts (14.5%), manufacturing, and hotel. As it is shown in table 32, the other land uses around Lake Bishoftu include urban agriculture, guest houses, open spaces and varieties of investments. Some of these land uses are located incompatibly to the existing land uses in areas with higher land value and hence need relocation.

Table 15: Land use incompatibility around Lakes in Bishoftu

No	Project type	Permitted area, m^2	Area occupied, m^2	Project name	Project status	Land use change
1	Hotel	-	9730	Meskerem Debru	Resort to recreation	Resort to recreation
2	Resort	10,625	15796	Dr worku	Under construction	Resort to recreation
3	Resort	-	7192	Kidist Tefera	Resort to recreation	Resort to recreation
4	Resort	4589	5212	Bizuayehu	Under construction	Resort to Hotel
5	Real estate	24,000	50012	Berkume	Open	Unknown
6	Real estate	38,750+31,250	29223	Shumet Iddosa	Open	Unknown
7	Real estate	10,000	76498	Open 2020	Under construction	Real estate to resort
8	Real estate	10,000	114510	Bosten Partners	Under construction	Unknown
9	Rama	70,000 site plan, 77,760,	90676	Guest house	Under construction	
10	*Real estate*	*No data*	*57435*	*Midroc Resort*	*Open*	Lodge hotel
11	Resort	6710	7099	Gezahagn Abera	Under construction	Resort to recreation
12	Hotel	2500	1939	Negash Haile	Under construction	Unknown
13	Resort	870	3921	Haileleul T/M	On construction	Resort to hotel
14	Hotel	888	2246	Dreamland	functional	For Recreation
15	Resort	690+668 expansion	1818	TK International	Under construction	Unknown
16	*Open space*	*Mehamed Kebir*	*2284*	*Former library*	Open	Unknown
17	*Lodge*	*2850+(5*50), 3100, access road*	*4335*	Pyramid paradise	Under construction	Lodge to hotel

Source: Bishoftu City Administration Land profile, 2016

The finding of this research revealed that Effective land use system around Babogaya & Bishoftu lakes is very important which 57% of respondents replied. About 43% reacted effective land use system around Babogaya & Bishoftu lakes is important. The group mean is 3.43 and SD=0.496. As it is shown in table 15,the existing areas of major projects around Babogaya &Bishoftu Lakes are greater than area permitted by the town administration on the site plan. Thus, there is discrepancy between actual area occupied and area permitted by the town administration. But priority should have been given for the public and environmental sustainability than merely focusing on investment attraction to the site. Incompatibilities of land uses are common around Babogaya & Bishoftu lakes. Incompatible land uses within the watershed of Babogaya & Bishoftu lakes should be supervised to reduce impacts of liquid effluents discharges to the water of the lakes.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring is a continuous process of gathering, analyzing and interpreting of information of the daily use of inputs and their conversion into outputs in order to enable timely adjustment of a program/project when necessary. Evaluation is systematical and periodical process of gathering, analyzing and interpreting of information on inputs, effects and impacts of a program/project in order that it may be adjusted where necessary (Alberta Tourism, Parks and Recreation, 1988).

Result of this study shows that about environmental Monitoring and evaluation is important which accounts 46.1%. Whereas 26.1% reacted neutral and 24.3% evaluated very important. The remaining 3.5% responded Monitoring and evaluation is not important at all. The interview with Bishoftu City Culture and Tourism office key informants shows that, there is no regular monitoring and evaluation system and sometimes there is accidental government intervention. The said “once up on a time Ethiopian Air Force located at Bishoftu City enforced negatively Culture and Tourism Office to use Babogaya for a fueled boat crew training, where as it is not allowed to use a boat with fuel”.Currently, the responsibility to monitor and evaluate quality of BishoftuLakes is given to Bishoftu City Environmental Protection Forest and Climate Change Authority. The vice Bishoftu City Environmental Protection Forest and Climate Change Authority officer said that resorts and other organizations used to abstract (suck) water by water pumping generator. But now, around twenty water pumping generators around Babogaya Lake are removed (unplanted) in cooperation with Bishoftu city Police Commission.

Drainage Management

The surface drainage flow direction of Bishoftu is determined by topographic features, nature of soil, vegetation cover and human impacts. Seasonal streams flow from northern direction to the central part of the town (some draining to the Lakes) and then flow to southeast direction. Similarly, surface runoff from southwestern parts of the town flows to southeast direction surface runoff from northeast direction also flows to southwest until it is blocked by the upland located near Lakes. Thus, appropriate watershed management should be carried out to reduce risks of siltation and hence increase the volume of Babogaya & Bishoftu lake by timely supervising the watershed and diversion channels. As it is shown in table 13 above the least land uses around Lake Babogaya include open spaces (9.9%), residential uses (9.9%), social services (4.6%) and hotel (0.9%) and lodge (0.9%).To increase profitability of prime land around Lake Babogaya, any social services, residential uses, guest houses should be gradually changed to recreation uses by the respective developers or with agreement with the town administration. The finding this study depicts that also drainage management is very important which accounts for 57%. Respondents about 24.3% replied it is important, 12.2% answered neutral and about 6.1% believe it drainage management system is not important. Thus, appropriate watershed management should be carried out to reduce risks of siltation and hence increase the volume of Lakes in Bishoftu city. To control this high speed of surface runoff and hence reduce its eroding capacity, cultivation of grasses with long roots (vetiver grass) and trees that do not disturb surface stability and ecology around the Lakes should be grown.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Conclusion

This section provides a discussion and conclusion about the overall research problem and provides a conclusion to the whole research effort. The study has tried to explore the existing situation of actors collaboration towards sustainability of Babogaya and Bishoftu Lakes for sustainable tourism development. To conduct this study data was collected through questionnaire, interview, FGD, observations and secondary data analysis. The collected data was carefully analyzed using qualitative and quantitative data analysis approaches. The aim of the study was to answer the concerned questions: to examine practices of current actors collaboration towards environmental sustainability of Babogaya and Bishoftu Lakes for sustainable tourism, to explore in what ways current actors are participating towards environmental sustainability of Babogaya & Bishoftu lakes, to examine the impeding factors hindering existing actors collaboration towards environmental sustainability of Babogaya & Bishoftu lakes, to identify the current major causes depleting Babogaya/Bishoftu Lakes and to identify possible solutions towards environmental unsustainability of Babogaya and Bishoftu Lakes for sustainable tourism.

Based on the systemic analysis and understanding of the various issues from the views and perspectives of different stakeholders as well as the institutional contexts, the study finding shows that the existing practices actors are so fragmented and uncoordinated, which resulted from weak strategic plan, absence of leaders/managers commitments towards initiating collaboration, misunderstanding among existing actors, lack of clear awareness, lack of predefined shared responsibility and due to lack transparency among actors. The arrangements, that bringing coordination and collaboration among the different actors have been challenging. There has been inadequate monitoring and evaluation system, fostered stakeholder participation, and ineffective concerned government active management. This study revealed also there is no committed mediator who brings actors together. Informally it was believed that government is the responsible convene to bring all concerned actors together. In addition local community involvement was very weak and less attention was given to them. The findings of this study also

revealed that the roles of actors collaboration towards environmental sustainability is inadequate. The participation circumstances of actors through various ways were very low.

Besides, lack in environmental awareness, which by itself resulted from absence of environmental information (system) and/or the available information is so scanty and unusable, which is very decisive for the continuous rule and regulations of the environment, was also another serious challenge founded by this study. Environmental management of the town cannot cope with existing fast rate of urbanization and industrialization /overall economic development. The natural environment of the town has been influenced by various development activities such abattoirs, industries, cemeteries, construction, etc. The absence EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) and buffer zone analysis around Babogaya and Bishoftu Lakes are a big challenge. Instead of using EIA, tourist facility developers are using EMP (Environmental Management Plan) which is the replica of EIA. The study identified that because of absence of EIA and lack of Buffer zone respecting the lakes are deteriorated and jeopardized.

Moreover, the finding of this survey shows that incompatible land use, land and soil degradation, poor solid and liquid waste management, animal watering and washing practices noise and poor air quality, poor sanitation infrastructures, poor environmental management and lack of strategic planning has led to several social and health problems, environmental pollution, vulnerable biodiversity and aqua eco-system and poor urban image. Additionally, the size of Babogaya Lake is decreasing rapidly (reduced more than 1.5m than it was).There is a threat of toilet sewage from resorts and hotels to Babogaya and Bishoftu Lake. The study finding also revealed possible solutions to conserve Babogaya and Bishoftu Lakes from current deterioration and depletion: The identified possible solutions are: Effective rules and regulations, trainings/awareness creation effective land use system drainage management, Monitoring and evaluation etc.

5.2. Recommendations

Based on the study findings the following recommendations are drown to achieve effective collaboration of actors towards the sustainability of Babogaya and Bishoftu Lake.

- Government institutions, especially Bishoftu City Administration office and other sectors should take a lion share responsibility to bring together actors.
- There should be predefined and identified actors collaboration, those who are responsible to work together towards environmental sustainability of Babogaya and Bishoftu Lake. Actors should have common strategic plan towards environmental sustainability of Babogaya and Bishoftu Lakes.
- BCCTO and BCEPFCCA should work hard to pave the way for the collaboration of actors. OCTB should take initiatives to rearrange working positions for actors collaboration, strategic plan and monitoring and evaluation of environment sustainability for sustainable tourism development.
- The presence of steeper gradient over 25% around the Lakes of Bishoftu town increased vulnerability of the area necessitating the need for special attention. Thus, appropriate watershed management should be practiced to minimize imbalance between human activities and the natural ecology to harvest economic and social benefits from the area around the Lakes. Besides, risks of siltation will be controlled thereby increasing the volume of Lakes of Bishoftu city especially Lake Bishoftu. It can be achieved by growing of grasses with long roots (vetiver grass) and trees that do not disturb surface stability and ecology around Lakes.
- Incompatible land uses within the watershed of Babogaya and Bishoftu Lakes should be supervised to reduce impacts of liquid effluents emptying to the water of the Lakes.
- Develop effective methods of community / stakeholders participation in the environmental programs; develop continuous environmental control and monitor system, and provide adequate rules and regulations including traditional ones and promote waste minimization process including the reduce , recycling and reuse methods with additional application of cost recovery mechanisms for sustainability sustainable;
- Introduce ‘polluters pay principle’ to overcome problems of illegal and/or deliberate dumpers and waste throwers everywhere. Capacitate the municipality with proper professionals, machineries and equipments, laws and regulations;

- Developers should perform EIA and implement what their project proposal & EIA order them to perform; if they have no EIA, there should be EMP.Project should consult the town administration before changing their project types and have permit before starting their construction. Accordingly public interest should come before private interest; therefore provide public access, Hiking as well as viewpoints.
- The ecology of inner watersheds of the Lakes should be protected by denying any construction over steeper gradients where there is loose soil and the presence of forest clearance for undertaking construction. Developers must respect Buffer zone regulations.
- A separate animal watering or washing ground should be facilitated away from the existing water shade for local community, rather than direct intervention of Babogaya& Bishoftu Lakes.
- The practices of water abstraction by water pumping generators should be stopped;
- The existing area of major projects is greater than area permitted by the town administration on the site plan. This indicates discrepancy between actual area occupied and area permitted for each project(resorts and hotels. To reduce this, greater attention should be given to these problems by the town administration by designing standards and timely evaluating performances of investments.There should be effective enforcements of rule and regulations towards sustainability of Babogaya &Bishoftu lakes. Lake initiative platform and Lake association should be established/founded, so that, they may be dedicated to work hard for sustainability of those Lakes.

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APPENDIXES

Addis Ababa University
College of Development Studies
Center for Environment and Development Studies

To: _____

I would like to thank you in advance for your kindly cooperation and take part in my research Entitled with:

"Roles of actors collaboration towards sustainability of Babogaya and Bishoftu Lakes for tourism development."

Dear Sir/Madam;

Your participation is absolutely voluntary and anonymous. Further, the data gathered through this research will be used only for academic purpose and will be kept confidential. In the enclosed document you will find both close and open ended questions. You are kindly requested to answer all questions.

Thank you for your positive contribution for the success of my research. If you have any inquiry or would like to obtain the result of the research, you are cordially advised to communicate the researcher using the following address

Cell phone: +251-933-703749 / +251-988-177779
E-mail: abrish.ebos72@yahoo.com / theblessed2025@gmail.com

Sincerely yours;

Abraham Ebisa K.

Questionnaire to assess for sectors collaboration practices towards sustainability of Babogaya/BishoftuLakes.

Sheet Code: _____
Place of Interview: _____ (Kebele____)

SECTION-I Respondents Demographic Background

The following questions are prepared to gather demographic characteristics of respondents.

Instruction: - Dear respondent, you are kindly requested to encircle for your answer in the given box.

1. Gender: 1. Female2.Male

2. Age: 1.18-28 2. 29 to 39 3.40-50 4.60 or above

3. Your education background:

1. Less than Grade 8 2.Grade 9 -10 3. Grade 11-12 4. TVET (Level I-V)5.Diploma6.First Degree 7. Second Degree & above

4. Marital status: 1. Single2. Married 3. Divorced 4. Widowed 5.Separated

5. Your Religion: 1. Protestant 2. Orthodox 3. Muslim 4. Waqefata 5. Other

6.What is your occupation? 1. Government employee 2. private employee 3. Own business 4. daily labor 5. Unemployed6. Farmer 7. Retired 8. Other:_____

SECTION-2 Actors collaboration practices and their roles towards environmental sustainability of Babogaya/Bishoftu Lakes.

11. On the table below, please consider each statement and circle the number that best represents your level of agreement with the statement.**1= Strongly disagree 2=Disagree 3=Moderate 4= Agree 5=Strongly agree**

S.No	**Actors collaboration practices to work for Environmental sustainability**	*strongly disagree*	*Disagree*	*Moderate*	*Agree*	*Strongly agree*
Collaboration Practices						
1	There is collaboration among actors	1	2	3	4	5
Leadership Perspectives of actors						
2	The collaboration has a very effective leader	1	2	3	4	5
Communication among actors						
3	Communication among actors is excellent	1	2	3	4	5

SECTION-3Ways of current actors participation and their roles towards sustainability of Babogaya and Bishoftu Lake.

1. In what way current actors participating? Rate your answer in the following table **Very High, High, Moderate, Low and Very low**

S.No	Ways of actors collaboration	*Very low*	*Low*	*Moderate*	*High*	*Very high*
1	They are participating through awareness creation about environment and the Lake	1	2	3	4	5
2	They are participating through financing/fund raising to the Lake	1	2	3	4	5
3	They are participating through Networking and promotion	1	2	3	4	5
4	They are participating through innovation (entrepreneurship)	1	2	3	4	5
5	They are participating through Experience sharing	1	2	3	4	5

SECTION-4Obstacles hindering existing actors towards protecting sustainability of Lakes /sustainable tourism

1. What are the obstacles hindering existing actors not to be collaborated? Please indicate your answer using the following 5-point scale **1= Strongly disagree 2=Disagree 3=Moderate 4= Agree 5=Strongly agree**

S.No	Obstacles hindering existing actors	*strongly disagree*	*Disagree*	*Moderate*	*Agree*	*Strongly agree*
1	Lack of strategic plan.	1	2	3	4	5
2	Absence of managers/leaders commitment.	1	2	3	4	5
3	Lack of local community active participation	1	2	3	4	5
4	Misunderstanding/conflict among actors.	1	2	3	4	5
5	Lack effective working environmental law	1	2	3	4	5
6	Unstructured Involvement of various institutions.	1	2	3	4	5
7	Lack of awareness &trainings	1	2	3	4	5
8	Absence of mediator who brings actors together.	1	2	3	4	5
9	Undefined duties & Responsibility among actors.	1	2	3	4	5
10	Lack of transparency among actors	1	2	3	4	5

2. What are the major causes depleting Lake Babogaya/Bishoftu ? Rate your opinion as follows: **Very High (5), High (4), Modest (3), Low(2) and Very low(1)**

S.No	Major causes placing Lake Babogaya in danger	*Very low*	*Low*	*Moderate*	*High*	*Very high*
1	Agro chemical coming from farming land through flood	1	2	3	4	5
2	Increasing number of motorized boats	1	2	3	4	5
3	Discharges of pollutant wastes into the Lake(i.e. Waste during tourist facilities construction)	1	2	3	4	5
4	Animal watering and washing	1	2	3	4	5
5	Tourist/visitor activities(swimming etc.,)	1	2	3	4	5
6	Sucking water by water pump generator	1	2	3	4	5
7	Absence respecting buffer zone	1	2	3	4	5
8	Deforestation along the Lakes	1	2	3	4	5
9	Demand to invest resorts around the Lakes	1	2	3	4	5
10	Absence of Environmental Impact Assessment	1	2	3	4	5

Other:_____

3. Which of the following direct benefit do you get from Lake Babogaya/Bishoftu Lake currently?

1. Very high
2. High
3. Neutral
4. Low
5. Very low
6. Not benefited at all

4. Do you have a work related to tourism? 1. Yes 2. No, if **Yes** (specify with number of years):_____

5. Do you believe that Lake Babogaya/Bishoftu is well protected?
   1. Yes 2. No 3. Have no idea
6. If your answer Q 4 is **No**, why it is not well preserved
   1. Poor collaboration among actors/stakeholders
   2. Poor government action taking
   3. Misunderstanding among actors
   4. Lack of available rule and regulations
   5. Lack of knowledge and awareness

7. Whom do you think is responsible to save/protect the Lake? (Multiple answers allowed)

1.Government 3. Actors/stakeholders 5. NGO's

2. Local community 4. Religion leaders and their followers 6. I don't know

SECTION-6 - Possible solutions towards Environmental sustainability of Babogaya/Bishoftu Lakes for sustainable tourism

1. What should be possible solution to prevent the Lakes from depletion? Rate your answer in the following table as; **Very important, important, Moderate, Not important.**

S.No	*Preventing system of litter leakage problems to the Lakes.*	Very important	Important	Neutral	Not important.
1	Actors should have strategic plan	4	3	2	1
2	There should be effective rules and regulations	4	3	2	1
3	There should be trainings/awareness creation	4	3	2	1
4	Effective land use system around Lakes	4	3	2	1
5	Monitoring and evaluation	4	3	2	1
6	Drainage management	4	3	2	1
Other solutions you suggest (please indicate):_____					

Semi Structured Personal Interview to Managers/Leaders and Resort Employees in Bishoftu City.

PART 1: Background Information

Institution:_____

Position:_____

Profession _____

Years of experience_____

PART 2: Interview Questions

1. Do you have strategic plan to work with other actors?
2. Where do you put/dump construction wastes?
3. Is there any diseases raising from the Lakes pollution
4. Have you experienced any conflicts with other actors? For what reason and how it was solved?
5. Is EIA was conducted before the commencement of tourist facility or another projects?
6. In your observation are tourist facility or hoteliers respected buffer zone guidelines?
7. As per your observation is the size of Babogaya & Bishoftu lakes decreased or increased?
8. Is there animal watering and washing around Babogaya & Bishoftu lakes?
9. Is the color of Babogaya & Bishoftu Lakes is changed?
10. Is there implementation of environmental protection law?
11. Do you believe that actors are collaborated to play their role towards sustainability of Babogaya & Bishoftu lakes?
12. In your point of view, is Babogaya & Bishoftu lakes are preserved well?

Checklist of Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with local communities

Dear participants,

I am here to conduct focus group discussion for the study, which aims at collection valuable data about **"***Roles of actors collaboration towards sustainability of Babogaya and Bishoftu Lakes for tourism development"* with an intention to explore the practices, challenges and collaboration of current actors in Bishoftu City. Members have the right to forward possible ideas related to the problem and intended objectives. The researcher is ready to assist and facilitate the discussion until the discussion winds up. The idea gathered from the discussion will use as part of this study and it will be documented and secured even after the completion of the study.

Thank you for your sincere cooperation!

1. Are office managers or leaders of resorts and government are committed towards protecting Babogaya and Bishoftu Lakes?
2. Do you think that the current rule and regulations are effective enough to sustainable tourism development?
3. Do you know the effect of washing cloth, animal watering and washing in Babogaya & Bishoftu lakes?
4. Is a practice of pumping water from the lakes?
5. Do you have a meeting with resort owners/workers and government to discuss about Babogaya and Bishoftu lakes tourism and environment protection?
6. In your view what are Babogaya & Bishoftu lakes are well protected? If not what are the reasons?
7. Is there an organization that provided environment protection trainings for you or to one member of your family?
8. Have you witnessed predefined duties and responsibilities shared for actors to protect Babogaya & Bishoftu lakes?
9. What are the benefits you are getting from Babogaya & Bishoftu lakes?

List of Interviewed Population

Classification of Interviewee	Name of samples(interviewee)	Frequency
Government institutions	Bishoftu City Culture and Tourism official	2
	Bishoftu City Environmental Protection and Climate Change Authority office.	1
	Bishoftu City Health official	1
	Bishoftu City Livestock and Fish development official	1
	Municipality (Greenery sub division)official	1
	N	**6**
Private Sectors (Resorts) around Babogaya Lake	Babogaya Resort manager	1
	Adulala Resort employees	1
	Yoya resort employees	1
	N	**3**
Private Sectors (resorts) around Bishoftu Lake	Asham Africa employees	1
	Dream Land employees	1
	Pyramid hotels and resorts supervisor	1
	N	**3**