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Practice, Challenges, and Prospects of Youth Football Projects In Bahir-Dar City Administration

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SPORT ACADEMY

DEPARTMENT OF SPORT SCIENCE

**PRACTICE, CHALLENGES, AND PROSPECTS OF YOUTH
FOOTBALL PROJECTS IN BAHIR-DAR CITY
ADMINISTRATION**

BY: GEBEYAW WALLE

SUBMITTED TO TESFAYE DESALEGN (PhD)

JULY- 2022

BDU

BAHIR DAR UNIVERSITY
SPORT ACADEMY
DEPARTMENT OF SPORT SCIENCE

**PRACTICE, CHALLENGES, AND PROSPECTS OF YOUTH FOOTBALL PROJECTS IN
BAHIR-DAR CITY ADMINISTRATION**

**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO SPORTS ACADEMY, BAHIR DAR UNIVERSITY, IN PARTIAL
FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE
IN FOOTBALL COACHING**

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JUNE, 2022

BAHIR DAR

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**BAHIR DAR UNIVERSITY
SPORT ACADEMY**

DEPARTMENT OF SPORT SCIENCE

Approval of Thesis for Defense

I hereby certify that I have supervised, read, and evaluated this thesis titled “**Practice, Challenges, And Prospects of Youth Football Projects in Bahir-Dar City Administration**” by **Mr. Gebeyaw Walle** prepared under my guidance. I recommend the thesis be submitted for oral defense.

Advisor's name

Signature

Date

**BAHIR DAR UNIVERSITY
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DEPARTMENT OF SPORT SCIENCE

Approval of Thesis for Defense Result

We hereby certify that we have examined this dissertation/thesis entitled “**Practice, Challenges, And Prospects Of Youth Football Projects In Bahir-Dar City Administration**” by **Mr. Gebeyaw Walle**. We recommend that the thesis is approved for the degree of Master of Science in Football Coaching.

Board of Examiners

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Chair person's name	Signature	Date

DECLARATION

I, Gebeyaw Walle, hereby declare that the material contained within this research now submitted to the Sports Academy of Bahir Dar University in partial fulfillment for the award of Degree of **Master of Science in Football Coaching** is entirely my work. I have followed all ethical principles of scholar in the preparation, data collection, data analysis, and completion of this thesis. Any materials accessed and utilized and ideas acquired in the process of conducting this research have been cited and acknowledged. All scholarly matter that is included in the thesis has been given recognition through citation. I affirm that I have cited and referenced all sources used in this document. Every serious effort has been made to avoid any plagiarism in the preparation of this thesis.

Student's Name.....

Signature.....

Date.....

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my wife Metadel Takele and my sons, Kalab Gebeyaw & Biruk Gebeyaw more I would like to thank and ask you for an apology because I didn't give you sufficient time when you wants me to be following up.

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Many persons have helped, guided, encouraged, supported, and inspired me in this endeavor. First of all, I would like to thank the Almighty God and his mother saint Marry for my Cordial Gratitude and I would like to forward my sincerest thanks to my advisor, Dr. Tesfaye Desalegn, for his support in commenting and providing insight on the whole study from proposal to the final stage.

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to investigate the practice challenges and prospects of U-17 male football projects in the Bahir Dar city administration. The subjects in this study were 30(100%) project players that are called the Federal project which launched ,regulated and supported by the governmental sector of Youth and Sport Bureau. 1(100%) coach of the project center 2(100%) stakeholders and 2(100%) key informants. The research design was a descriptive survey design. The researcher used the purposive sampling technique. As a method of data gathering tools; a questionnaire, interview, and observational checklist were employed. To analyze the collected data, both qualitative and quantitative methods such as descriptive statements and percentages, were in use respectively. The result of the study revealed that According to the players, coach, stakeholders key-informants, responses, and observation, the following major problems are dominant in the study area, the poor practice of continuous support, follow-up, and supervision from the owner of the project center, lack of cooperation among the other relevant stakeholders and The preparation of well organized and strengthened plan the availability of sufficient equipment, and the quality of the playing field, a lack of human resources and lack of allocating sufficient budget for the project, a lack of cooperation with clubs for the transformation youths to the clubs. As a general, solution to the identified challenge, greater emphasis has to be given to the youth football project in the area so that it could be possible to recruit future elite players shortly.

Key words: *practice, challenges, prospects, youth, projects, center.*

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the study

Sport serves as a means of transference for education, leadership, health, and fair play for all who contribute and are involved in sport. Our society loves and celebrates the success of sporting teams and individuals. The focuses are even more given to limited sports like athletics, volleyball, football, basketball, etc. (National Sports Policy, 2004)

Football While being the most professional sport on international scale football is the most popular sport approximately 265 million players and 5 million referees and officials are actively involved or 4% of the world population, according to FIFA. The game is in nature stopping and starting at irregular intervals and involves multiple motor skills, such as running, dribbling, kicking, jumping, throwing, and tackling. Performance depends on a difference in individual skills and their interaction and integration among different players within the team (Haugen & Stephen, as cited in Bradley et al., 2013).

Historically, football has undergone a constant transformation in all its dimensions including technical, spatial, economic, magnitude, visibility, credibility, etc. However, at the dawn of the 21st century, football games or soccer rapidly becomes one of the main pastime activities and exceptional tools for social inclusion and cohesion by bringing together countless people worldwide without discrimination based on their diverse and complex backgrounds including skin color, race, religious, gender, and orientation. Importantly, football can further be described as a global sport played in almost every corner of the world across different cultural and socio-economic settings (Haugen & Stephen, as cited in Bradley et al, 2013).

Yet, at present, football has proven to be a cost-effective and flexible tool for promoting any socio-economic undertakings including peace and development objectives. Hence, football easily attracts millions of actors including players, coaches, fans, referees, clubs, volunteers, agents, investors, donors, public-private groups, institutions, researchers/scientists, civil society organizations, etc. which results in making football a key driver for a myriad of economic, social and political goals (Darnell & Black, 2011).

Youth projects have a mandate to develop the potential of young players for the future. The ultimate aim is to maximize the potential that comes through the project door (Holt, 2002).

On the other hand, Holt (2002) emphasizes that academies recruit players for coaching and (modified) competitive games from 8 years of age. It has been documented that the identification and development of elite-level players demands a multifaceted approach (Maguire & Pearton, 2000, Williams & Reilly, 2000).which ensures that all players with potential have the best possible opportunity of becoming elite athletes. Football and other sports clubs form an integral component of the community. Successful sports development within the community is dependent upon the role of the local clubs' structure. National football federations can successfully implement their talent development program (Solomon, 2008).

These outlets allow a smooth transition from youth development leagues to a professional system. The involvement of youth, in sports, is typically encouraged by parents, school administrators, and community leaders because this activity is viewed as a very effective setting for learning acceptable values and beliefs and for acquiring desirable character traits. Despite a barrage of criticism, very strong societal support exists for sports participation. Because of the belief that sport teaches proper values such as self-discipline, sportsmanship, and an appreciation for hard work, competition, and goal attainment (Stanley Eitzen, 2011).

The International Federation of Association Football (FIFA) has reportedly announced that a special focus on youth training is important to FIFA, to harness the power of football to secure the future strength and success of the game so that FIFA remains committed to promoting youth football competitions to bridge the gap between grassroots and the elite through providing a global training framework. Also according to the African Journal of Science and Research 2015, it is widely recognized that grass-root youth-centered football programs or projects that can equip youth with the fundamental components of technical, tactical, physical, and psychological demands of modern football are the base and the main source for a club as well as the national football team of Ethiopia (Demelash, 2018). There is, however, little evidence of the effectiveness of youth-centered grass-root football projects that have been implemented in Ethiopia to maximize the positive aspects of their achievements.

Moreover, there is no clear evidence on the project structures or intervention logic Goal, purpose, intermediate results, and key performance indicators, on what works and why as well as which components or formats such as the football infrastructures, the coaching styles, etc. have contributed for excellence (Demelash, 2018).

Football development is not only about facilities but also about the quality of coaches. The coach is the most important resource in the training system of modern society. Coaches play a major role in the delivery of planned and quality training that has a scientific base. But their chance or opportunity of getting performance-enhancing courses from the Football Federation is very low. If it has been improved by concerned bodies should be highly recommended to perform enhancing courses (Yibeltal, 2014).

Therefore, within the focus of sports projects very important to give training to youngsters at an early stage and thereby create a new generation of sportspeople and also it has well engaged in giving scientific research. Depending on the above-mentioned points this research can address, the practice, challenges, and prospects of male U-17 youth football projects in the Bahir Dar city administration.

1.2. Statement of the problem

Football development programs are an international trend at the heart of football development itself. Football development in many European and African countries is governed and regulated by the National Football Associations responsible for football in the country concerned, which develop youth football curriculum, focusing on the different age groups and aspects of development. But these National development plans could be adopted and implemented by different youth projects.

Unlike many other countries, most Football development program in Ethiopia is found under the supervision of the Youth and Sports Bureau and its lower administrative structures. So it launched different development programs within the country. But only launching projects is not a guarantee for the development of the sport itself as well as the players. On the other way, projects need to be seen carefully and specific principles of development programs must be

developed or identified. These principles provide guidelines for the structure of football development and play a major role in achieving the ultimate target.

Even though, challenges of available sources of youth projects such as availability of suitable field and equipment, incentive from the project, supply nutrients/diet, hospitality of injured players, motivating talent & good job, relationships with project members and external factors e.g. family were some of the factors which have discovered the study. Likewise, challenges to youth player's talent development in the projects such as lack of awareness, lack of using common standards to identify talent and fair players selection system, lack of technical and tactical training, lack of quality training skills, lack of common training schedules, lack of youth sports bureau commitment, using complex training methods, lack of supportive policy to the project, lack of sustainable training, lack of coordination on training and using only one single training method (Dagne & Wondimagegn, 2019). However, knowledge about how is it possible to ensure a high standard of practice amongst the football projects community when so many operate outside the bounds of the governing body, and about how practices of youth football project development would be evaluated and developed that this thesis aims to address.

The local study conducted by Dagne and Wondimagegn, (2019), and Yibeltal, (2014) shows that the availability and the quality of the playing field have an impact on the player's football development. lack of awareness, lack of using common standards to identify talent and fair players selection system, lack of technical and tactical training, lack of quality training skills, lack of common training schedules, lack of youth sports bureau commitment, using complex training methods, lack of supportive policy to the project, lack of sustainable training, lack of coordination on training and using only one single training method (Dagne & wondimagegn, 2019). However, these investigators had not incorporated the planning, football project management, the structure of football projects, and the current trends of the football projects.

Moreover, no research evidence conducted so far on a construct football project development demonstrating the relationship it has with practice, challenges, and prospects for Bahir Dar city Administration football clubs. Thus, it is worth essential to examine the practices, challenges, and prospects between these variables and football project development at youth football projects in Bahir Dar. The existing research results to date depicted that the planning, football project

management, and the structure of football projects influence football project development positively.

However, as to the knowledge of the investigator of this study is concerned, no or little research investigation has been conducted on these variables or insufficient at a youth football projects level in Bahir Dar. As far as the present research is concerned, these variables were not thoroughly investigated comprehensively. It is; therefore, highly indispensable to make a closer investigation as to how these variables interfere with football project development at youth football projects in Bahir Dar. Therefore, the current study tried to address the gap of the above investigators and fills the gaps through scientific investigations.

For such reasons, the investigator was interested in concern on the collection and analysis of data from these youth football development programs found in the BahirDar city Administration. It mainly focuses on assessing practices challenges and prospects of the projects whether they are giving quality training or are with well-organized planning, and fulfilled facilities.

1.3. Research questions

The following research questions are developed to guide this study:

1. What are the trends in the youth football project management system of Bahir Dar city administration?
2. What are the major challenges that affect youth football projects?
3. What are the prospects expected for youth development programs of Bahir dar city administration?

1.4. Objectives of the study

The objective of the study consists of general and specific objectives.

1.4.1. General objective

The general objective of the study was to investigate the practice, challenges, and prospects of U-17 male football projects in the Bahir Dar city administration.

1.4.2. Specific objectives

1. To examine the trends of the youth football project management system in Bahir Dar city administration.

2. To find out the major challenges of the youth football project in Bahir dar city administration.
3. To indicate the prospects of youth football development programs.

1.5. Significance of the Study

As indicated previously, the general purpose of the study is to assess the practice challenges and prospects of youth football project programs in the Bahir Dar city administration. The rationale of the study is that there is limited research in the city Administration on the management of football project centers. It is envisioned that this study can contribute to a body of knowledge that enhances the understanding of how football project programs are managed in the selected football projects in the Bahir Dar city administration.

The researcher believes that this research idea adds value to the existing knowledge in the context of Regional Football. About this, the findings of the study can be expected to have the following important contributions

- To provide a clear understanding of the practice challenges and prospects of youth football project management.
- It can contribute to designing strategies on ways to solve the problems in the planning of football project program coaches.
- It may bring the opportunity for the youth of this city administration to get benefit from their practice and challenge by being involved in the youth football project program.
- It may help the youth and Sports offices in Bahir Dar city administration to get first-hand information concerning the challenges and practice of the youth project programs in the area.
- Allow researchers and students to be benefited from reliable and comparable sources, developed with the greatest possible rigor

1.6. Delimitation of the Study

This research is delimited conceptually on the practices, challenges (planning, availability of facility and equipment continuous support, and supervision system), and prospects of U- 17 male football project in BahirDar city administration.

Geographically delimited only in Bahir Dar city Administration U-17 youth football projects that are launched, regulated and supported by the governmental sector of youth and sport sector which called the federal projects. There are the practices of u-17 male football project development in the city, but for the manageability of the research, the researcher was delimited in the planning, the challenges, there are also many hindrances that have an impact on the development of u-17 football project development, among those this research delimited football project management system, and there facility equipment. Moreover, this research was delimited timely from the training season between January 2022 to June 2022.

1.7 Operational definition of key Terms

Administration: The governmental institute which leads all tasks of youth and sports activities.

Challenges: Difficulties faced by the U -17 youth football project centers

Practice: The methods that actions are performing

Programs: Is an activity that may perform in a long-term planned manner.

Project: Is a place where youth football players are developed.

Prospects: Hopeful predictions and strategies to achieve youth football projects program goals.

Trainees: Are persons who participated in Bahir dar youth football project centers

Youth: Is the player who is U-17 (15 &16 years old).

1.8 ORGANIZATIONS OF THE STUDY

This thesis consists of six chapters. Chapter one deals with the Introduction, Background of the study, Statements of the problem, research questions, Objective of the study, Significance, delimitations of the study, and definition of the key terms. The second chapter deals with the review of related literature. The third chapter of the study deals with the research methodology and design of the Study, Research Design, sampling techniques, instruments of data collection (observation, questioner, and interview), and method of data analysis. The fourth chapter of the study covers data analysis and interpretation of the data collection, while the fifth chapter includes discussion and implications, finally the sixth chapter covers a summary, limitations of the study concluded, and recommendation of the study. References and appendices, which include questionnaires, checklists, and other related materials, are parts of the document

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

To develop the researcher, intended to use various reference materials, especially reviews of literature that are designed based on the aims of the study areas, therefore, as a source of basic details on practice challenges and prospects of youth football projects.

2.1. Concept of Football

Sport, especially football is a massive and still growing industry. In particular, football is perhaps one of the great phenomena in terms of attraction to people of every age, gender, and nationality (Muge&Ozge, 2013) Football is one of the most popular sports in the world, taking the attraction of millions of people. It is possible to notice its universal prevalence when you see the number of member countries of the international governing body of football (FIFA). 209 countries are affiliated with FIFA; even United Nations (UN) has 193 member countries. It's not a surprise to see a football game on the top of the list of most-watched television shows. Football's influential significance is at the center of the lives of many people. As Albert Camus, a Nobel Prize winner philosopher once said "All I know most surely about morality and obligations, I owe to football." Football shapes/affects people in many aspects -culturally, symbolically, ethically, emotionally, economically, and politically- throughout the world (Giulianotti, 2007; Goldblatt, 2017; Kuper, 2016).

African football confederation was formed by the integration of Egypt, Sudan, Ethiopia, and South Africa in 1957 at Khartoum. However, South Africa was dismissed from the confederation due to the apartheid system; the issue rose by Yidnekachew Tessema. Then the rest three countries expanded the confederation by registering new members, and finally, the confederation become strong. The CAF was formed even before the formation of the African Union. Yidnekachew Tesemma serve as the founding member of the CAF from 1950–1965 E.C and he was president of CAF from 1965 –1979 E.C. (TadelleYidnekachew1989). The game is rated Africa's best sport (Pannenber, Football in Africa“) with 54 countries affiliated with the Confederation of African Football (CAF) and the Federation of International Football Associations (FIFA).

To grow football in Africa, several structures and management of the sport were arranged, with the umbrella governing body being the CAF. Furthermore, regional governing bodies were established to supervise the growth and development of the sport in particular geographical regions of Africa. These include the West African Football Union; Council of Southern Africa Football Associations; and Council of East and Central Africa Football Associations (CECAFA), which organizes annual football tournaments for the countries of the Eastern and Central Africa region.

However, each of the countries has a national federation, which manages the sport. Since 1930 when the first World Cup tournament took place in Uruguay, no African country has won it. The best achievements that have been realized reaching the quarterfinal stage by the Indomitable Lions of Cameroun in 1990, the Lions of Teranga from Senegal in the 2002 tournament, and the Black Stars of Ghana in the 2010 tournament held in South Africa. This shows the organizational structure of the football federation of these nations is not well structured and the management might be poor. Yidnekachew Tessema was born in Jima on September 1, 1914, E.C from his father Negadras Eshete, and his mother Mulatwa G/sellasié. Yidnekachew Tessema formed the Ethiopian football federation in 1936 E.C, the name of the organization was the Ethiopian people's football federation. In the same year, he opened a sports office under the ministry advertising.

Then, in 1940 E.C he strengthened the activities of the federation, and the office transferred to Janmeda. Yidnekachew Tessema was the player of the Ethiopian football national team and he served as the coach for the Ethiopian football national team, for the first time he was interpreting the laws of the game and established the rules and regulations of the federation. He transmitted on the radio live as a journalist, which is the FIFA, cup qualifying match between Ethiopia and Israel. In general, during that time the Ethiopian football national team was strong at the African level as well as the team had a good name and results in European and other continents. Because of the talent of the players, the team got the name African Brazil team (Tadelle Yidnekachew, 1989).

The organization is most of us have worked in an organization of people. An organization of people drives in many forms. They might be a random group of people who impulsively came together to report short-term needs. The overall organization can have a diversity of small

organizations within it, for instance, many Departments and teams of people. The Structure delivers the framework for organizational tasks and management. Organizational structure can be described as a framework that delegates responsibilities, working roles, relationships, and channels of communication (Njororai, 2018). Organization structure is a framework, which discusses the needs of a project to be successful in organizing. The framework established at the outset and be well understood by all concerned otherwise it will be impossible to make important decision-makings. Too many projects have set out with no clear idea of who the customer is and who is empowered to take these important decisions, and a project which starts in this way is bound to encounter severe difficulties along the way even if it does not end in total disaster (ibid,2018).

The structure of an organization refers to the division of labor and coordination of different tasks differentiation and integration during an ongoing process of adaptation to an uncertain and constantly changing environment (Miles, Snow, et al, 1978). The structure of an organization can be related to its strategy (Chelladurai, 1978) or its surroundings(Lawrence and Lorsch, 1967), meaning that the structure replies to the core task of the organization, or that it is a way to adjust to the external demands faced by the organization. Football Organizations are systems of interrelated individual behavior, within which each person develops a task. Those tasks constitute a part, or subsystem, of the core task into which they are integrated to achieve the effective performance of the whole system (Miller, 1987). The country Ethiopia which is one of the founders of CAF in 1957 G.C with three countries, such as Egypt, Sudan, and South Africa has its football organization and organizational structure but when we see the development of football in Ethiopia, it is not well developed.

2.1.1. Concept of Youth Football project program

A football project program is an investment program within a particular club structure or football league, which develops and nurtures talent with the vision of using these talented players to play in the first team (Kuijer, 2007).

Football projects have long been a feature of the landscape of African football (Darbyet al., 2007). A football academy will sign multiple players at a young age, and prepare them for the professional team. By providing them with the opportunity to develop, nurture their progression,

and guide their talent, the clubs can progress the football assets along a predetermined path towards the first team.

A youth project attempts to provide a high number of talented players with an opportunity towards becoming professional football players either for the local league or to be sold onto a foreign club. Focusing on the youth players and their development, instead of using recruitment as the main way of strengthening your human capital has a couple of advantages for the local football projects. The development of project players could thus be considered a viable prospect for the long-term sustainability of a football club and also that of the national team. Utilization of the above model may provide an insight into several critical resources, competencies, and capabilities that may influence football development.

Sports have never been so heavily packaged, promoted, presented, and played as commercial products as they are today. Commercial sports are organized and played to generate revenues as entertainment events. As a result of the commercialization of football, more clubs are now being managed according to criteria such as profitability and the maximization of turnover, next to their sporting performance (De Heij et al., 2006) so logically the business of football should evolve to include the integral role of the project programs in developing future talent for the professional game.

Capital to tap into new markets (De Heij et al., 2006) through identification and talent development remains an integral component for a football club that strives to produce the next generation of football players. Football academies or Centers of Excellence, defined in the broadest terms, are facilities or coaching programs designed to produce talent.

2.2. History of Youth Sport Projects in Ethiopia

Since 1990 E.C the Minister of youth sport and culture has been running nationwide youth sports projects in 8 types of sports mean football, athletics, volleyball, basketball, handball, tennis, table tennis, and boxing so far about 14000 youngsters have attended the training programmers. The projects have shown promising results in improving the standards of each sport type as they managed to produce many elite young players who stepped up to ultimately play for various higher-level clubs and even for the national teams of Ethiopia. In 1996 E.C the Minister of youth

sport and culture carried out extensive participatory assessment across all regions to identify possible causes which account for the poor performance of Ethiopian sports and thereafter design strategic courses of action aimed at tackling those prevailing challenges which persistently dwarfed the development of the sports system of Ethiopia, sport policy document (2004).

2.2.1. Youth Football Project Development in Ethiopia

FIFA recognized the role, importance, and challenges of youth football project development. Because of this Financial and Technical assistance programs have been designed. According to Morgulis (2013), one of the primary objectives of the technical assistance program is to develop mass participation in football for the youth age groups, and enhance or create grassroots frameworks, e.g. tournaments, leagues, and school football. FIFA's Financial Assistance Program (FAP) in Africa can be used for the game and functional need areas and activities. Needs of the game include Youth football and grassroots development Men's competitions and championships (e.g. national and international competitions); Women's football development; Technical development (e.g. education program); Refereeing; Sports medicine (e.g. prevention), etc. The Functional needs include: Planning and administration; Event management (e.g. organization of international competitions); Marketing and communications; Infrastructure (e.g. training centers); and others (e.g. club football, settlement of FIFA accounts, audit fees)

Daniel (2014) investigated the status of football project management in Ethiopia on football club marketing and financial, communication, and management systems. The marketing and financial management systems need to identify all sources of income and fundraising and sponsorship mechanisms, and a budget plan and financial policies. Communications in football marketing help clubs and organizers attract participants and spectators to their sport or their revenue. It helps them raise revenue through sponsorship or investment. The study concluded by finding out the following findings: There was a lack of and a need for FIFA standard club management and services; problems with the communication system; challenges of good marketing and financial control system; good and standardized facilities; and lack of identifying and implementing best youth development strategy in the football sports projects and clubs in Ethiopia.

2.2.2 Importance of Youth Football Projects

It is known that the most numerous category, after sports coaches, is the profile of professionals for administration and management in sports – sports organizations, various types of sports manifestations, and competitions of all levels (Dugalić, 2013). Management in current sport is a highly professional activity, which does not only mean wide knowledge of the sport but also knowledge of economic and management disciplines in the sport itself and around it. That is why some academic institutions have realized and recognized on time the need to educate managers in the sport. Study programs with the tradition of almost 2 decades, based on the most modern global and European findings in the field of sports science, professional teaching staff (with the highest scientific titles) who realize it, and the conditions in which instruction is conducted guarantee quality of future professionals in the field

2.2.3 Major components of youth football project

Primarily, youth football should have a clear and well-articulated plan that is derived from the approved youth football project documents which govern the entire implementation, FIFA Coaching Manual (2004:2) as well as International DFB-Coaching Course (B-license) (2008:72). Page 22 of 85 Consequently, having differences among countries in the world contextually to youth football, it has become clear that certain components such as players' characters, coaching, infrastructure, etc. can successfully succeed through all youth programs.

Today, youth have greater expectations of their coaches and coaching are therefore become one of the core elements of football training programs. In this regard, some of the basic components of a youth football program or project are well described below based on the FIFA coaching manual.

For example, Football Federation Australia (FFA) includes in youth football projects the following components, should be incorporated. A player and coach community engagement component involving appearances and participation in grassroots clinics and other community and social engagements, and A school engagement component involving (to the extent reasonably possible) visits to as many of more than 150 schools in the region by Club community officers, players, and other Club representatives to promote participation in football and sport more generally and support for the Club, and Use of the Club's training and

administrative facilities for the conduct of certain community engagement activities such as member and fan days, junior training clinics, gala days, and award nights. Football Federation Australia Technical Department Advanced Coach Education, January (2013).

Several researchers have consistently argued that professional football club culture may not support the development of a clear sense of identity in young players, as it has often been described as one that espouses thinking of power, dominance, authority, and insecurity (see e.g. Parker, 1995, 1996, 1998, 2001; Roderick, 2006, 2006a).

Concerning youth team football, there is only one case study available to researchers; Parker's seminal ethnographic research on (trainee) masculinity at Colby Town Football Club. This is now over 20 years old and although it did not focus on the concept of identity, it provided valuable insights into the development of a hyper-masculine self in players through their need to conform to a range of formal and non-normal cultural norms, traditions, and working practices.

Despite this work, it is felt that there is a need to add more depth and breadth to our understanding of the lived experiences of youth team footballers, especially to understand who these players are, and how their identity is connected and influenced by involvement in professional football club settings. South Africa is one of the African countries that launched youth football projects such as in Gauteng Province with close cooperation with NGO partners Altus Sport, Green feet, and Karos & Kambro has grown into a national program in just over three years. Today youth football project is implemented in all nine South African Provinces. Current partners were selected following an open call for proposals. The approaches in the provinces differ according to the local needs. While the focus is still on school sport and toolkit implementation in Gauteng, the youth football project embarked on a public-private partnership with Volkswagen South Africa in the Eastern Cape. Two 'soccer busses' are on Page 24 of 85 touring the province, bringing coaches and equipment to remote rural areas to implement the HIV prevention program using youth development through a football approach.

In the Western Cape, where quite a several substantial non-governmental organizations and institutions tried to tackle the problems that the province is facing, the youth football project initially focused on networking, following a bottom-up approach, and only started implementing in a second step. Independent of the individual procedure in a province youth football project

always involves the responsible political level, thereby guaranteeing the sustainability of the project, from <http://www.za-ydf.org>.

A country can be efficient competitive and there be successful in international sports competitions only when it is possible to produce more and more youth football players who would be efficient and elite professionals in the future.

Therefore, different materials which support the practice and challenges of youth football projects will be reviewed in the final thesis.

2.2.4. The Status of National Youth football Project Training System Strengths, weaknesses, and Experiences in Ethiopia

Working in youth training centers and improving the monitoring system is important to gain the skill of full football players. If we want to develop our country's football it is better to take the experience of countries that have not seen in our country with strengths and weaknesses of the current situation.

2.2.4.1 Strengths in our country

Ability to sign and implement the agreement document at the hierarchy of all three institutions, zones, and woredas, training manuals should be used in sports or organizing age groups. Now a day's most regional states and city administrations have begun to be guided by plans. efforts are being made to implement project training in the school sector. All training centers opened by the youth and sports have started training according to the program.

Efforts are being made to ensure that the training process is effective and successful in the regions and city administrations. Substitutions of trainers by regional's and city administrations. Most regions and cities are involved in youth project training. Due to the high level of commitment and motivation of the leadership and professionals, there is a lack of proper monitoring and support for the establishment of a well-organized monitoring and evaluation system. Encourage parents, principals, and coaches to support the training provided to the trainees by organizing a joint forum. National Sports Training Centers, and Academies Process implementation Manual (2011 e.c 16,17,18).

2.2.4.2 Weaknesses

The lack of project ethics guidelines that help youths to navigate the right and effective path of the training programs. Coordinate stakeholder engagement in the long run in terms of effective implementation, and support. Monitoring at all levels due to the lack of strong and organized coordination with the Education Sector. An adequate supply of materials and trainees is necessary for training. The difficulty of recruiting the right trainees at the right age is because the young people who are participating in the training do not provide accurate and valid birth certificates.

The failure of international sports organizations to support the development of youth sports programs, there are no regular upgrades, revisions, and modifications to make training manuals internationally qualified and up-to-date. There are challenges to provide consistent coaching and international standard training for the project players'. Some of the project's coaches are occasionally absent from their training grounds. The shortcomings of coaches in a training environment are short-lived due to changes in lifestyle and interests.

Assigning untrained coaches to train youths in some training centers, there is a lack of coordination of coaches with each other in some training centers. a lack of regular playing fields. To ensure the effectiveness of the training and to conduct the evaluation competition properly and at all levels, in some regions, coaches are not paid on time, lower commitment to solving the problem of age-related fraud in most sports. National Sports Training Centers, and Academies Process implementation Manual (2011 e.c 19, 20)

2.2.4.3 Our country's experience

Even though some challenges and problems are hindered in our country there are good accomplishments from these, the ability of some states to solve their financial problems by preparing revenue collection documents. In some regions, project trainers are being held in the region, Ability to research federal recruitment and university professionals in youth recruitment, natural skills, and training., Some regions have been able to alleviate the financial crisis by providing project means of income to project trainees and earning up to 40,000 a year attempts to provide training facilities in some regional education offices with a budget of up to 50,000 Birr per year.

Facilitate communication with various non-governmental organizations, Strengthen efforts to solve financial problems by establishing partnerships with charities and establishing talented institutions for the recruitment of young professionals finally the government should pay attention to the issue and make it a program.

There are three types of training centers, Youth and elite centers, national, woreda, and kebele level training, and training of qualified coaches. The recruited youths will be trained at the kebele, woreda, regional and national levels following their formal education in addition to their formal education; the Federal Sports Science Research Institute has been established as the Center for Sports Studies and Appoint and train coaches for 10 to 18-year-olds at the Sports Academy.

2.2.4.4 Experience gained outside the country

Sports recruitment criteria are based on international recruitment criteria and follow internationally accepted formats such countries follow their developmental pathways of youth projects and are better adapted. The UK Government has trained ten- to eight-year-olds in sports academies to train children from an early age and to replace them with tomorrow's national team, In particular, youths who are talented in the sport should be selected from the schools to enter the sports academy, Assess that schools are a potential source of proficiency.

There are 590 private and public Kids AthleticsGeorge: There is a national competition at Kids Athletics, which supports the Athletics Federation's national advertising and sponsorship program. There is an office in charge of the Kids Athletics at the Federation, Training centers will be established up to the lowest level, Prepare a national document for the implementation of KidS athletics development, Prepare a national document for the Kids Athletics development training document Documents are available on all hard and soft copies and The Kids Athletics Championships will be held. National competitions will be held.

Recruitment will be carried out by highly skilled professionals at regional venues with natural athletics, the federation organizes and operates grass root and youth project sites at the center and in the regions Recruit young people with special needs and place them in specialized training centers in the country.

2.3. Challenges of youth football project players in Ethiopia

According to the annual reporting and continuous supervision system, there are so many challenges at the National level challenges the following are considered major problems.

Inadequate access to training facilities on time, failure to properly fulfill the duties and responsibilities assigned to the stakeholders, lack of Stakeholders' monitoring, support and communication system with a strong and result-oriented support system, Inability to obtain the necessary equipment and facilities for training in some sports, Schools' facilities have been used after the beginning of the training, The situation of fraudulent activities continue unabated in all Region. (National Sports Training Centers and Academies Process implementation Manual Federal Sports Commission 2011e.c)

2.3.1 Training Plan in Football project program

International DFB-Coaching Course (B-license) (2008:72) defines; periodization as the whole training and competition year being divided into periods to establish and improve performance towards a specific aim whereby means of training, loading, and contents have to be taken into consideration. Similarly, FIFA Coaching Manual (2004:1) defines periodization as a technique of planning the process of training and competition so that the annual training plan is a succession of “periods”, each of which has a different style of activity.

As described in the FIFA Coaching Manual (2004:1) the development of football project players and the preparation of a team is comparable to building a house. So to achieve the objectives that have been set, the coaching staff has to follow a series of steps that have been scheduled as part of an overall plan. In line with this idea, the DFB-International Coaching Course Manual (B-license) (2008:23) states that; football training is a complex series of actions aimed at influencing the development of performance in a systematic and goal-oriented way.

In general, regardless of the level of trainees, knowledge of the sport, or years of experience, the coach should prepare his/her training plan. Adding to this idea, Dewitt J. (2001:89) suggests that, training sessions are so important to the development of football players, therefore it is needed to approach each session with a plan. However, as FIFA Coaching Manual (2004:1) states that; the planning of training depends to a large extent on the age of players, their level of development, the category of competition in

2.3.2 Annual Training Plan /One-year Plan

According to FIFA Coaching Manual (2004:2), an annual training plan (one-year plan) is the basis for all scheduled training activities, and the coach's first task is to draw up this plan before a new season gets underway. Most of the time such kind of plan is planned for the training of the national league or young players who are still being developed. However, this plan varies from country to country, either because of the strategy of the fixture list of the competitions in a given country or because of cultural, weather, and even financial considerations. As suggested in FIFA Coaching Manual (2004:3) the following criteria should be taken into account when drawing up an annual training plan:

- Playing level, performance age, and training age.
- The number of players (squad size) available.
- The fixture list.
- The objectives for performance on the pitch for the season.
- The infrastructure, equipment, and conditions available for training.

The coaching staff is available (coaches, medical support, administration manager, and sports psychologist).

- Analysis and assessment of past performances.
- The social environment of players (family, school, place of residence lifestyle habits).

For coaches working with players, the pre-development/training plan is based around the same periods as well, but the scheduling of training activities is not geared solely to team performances.

2.3.3. Facilities and Equipment

According to Levinson *and* Christensen (2005) availability of sports facilities and equipment has a tremendous effect on the development and popularity of a given sport. If the facilities and equipment are available in a sufficient manner it is too easy to produce several outstanding athletes who can show the highest performance at the national or international level in which they are playing and the fixture lists for the competitions in which they are involved.

To develop an elite player in football enough infrastructures regarding training equipment and facilities, nutritional facilities, medical facilities, psychological guidance, and development are the major requesting the attention of any team (Dewitt, 2015).

2.3.4. Diet and exercise

Diet is of major importance to the sports person. Different performers require different types of food, reflecting the different types of physical activity that are undertaken. In addition, a person's diet may change before a competition.

The aims of the pre-training diet may be to, Build up stores of carbohydrates so that energy can be produced for a longer period. Enter the training with as little in the stomach as possible this helps the breathing process and Prevents gastric disturbances-the trainee should avoid gas-making foods onion, baked beans, and cabbage, provide a positive psychological attitude- if a good diet is followed it helps to develop a sense of wellbeing, both before and during completion.

During physical activity, foodstuffs must be avoided but sports people should drink liquid, especially water to replace losses brought about by sweetening and energy production, and to help maintain body temperature. After hard physical activity, it is important to continue replacing the lost fluid, and eating food to replace depleted energy stores. However, eating should be delayed from between one to two hours after the competition (Temesgen, 2017).

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODS

3.1. Description of the study area

The study was conducted in Bahir Dar city, the former capital of West Gojjam province and the current capital of the Amhara Regional State in Ethiopia. Administratively, Bahir Dar is a Special Zone. Bahir Dar is one of the leading tourist destinations in Ethiopia, with a variety of attractions in the nearby Lake Tana and Blue Nile River. The city is known for its wide avenues lined with palm trees and a variety of colorful flowers. In 2002 it was awarded the UNESCO Cities for Peace Prize for addressing the challenges of rapid urbanization.

Bahir Dar is located at the exit of the Abbay from Lake Tana at an altitude of 1,820 meters (5,970 ft) above sea level. The city is located approximately 578 km north-northwest of Addis Ababa. The Lake Tana region is a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve since 2015.

Bahir Dar has a borderline tropical savanna climate (Köppen Aw), very close to a subtropical highland climate. Afternoon temperatures are very warm to hot year-round, and morning temperatures are cool; however, the diurnal range is much larger in the largely cloudless dry season.

Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia (CSA), Bahir Dar Special Zone has a total population of 768,865, of whom 373,409 are men and 395,456 women; 81.16% are urban inhabitants, and the rest of the population are living in rural kebeles around Bahir Dar.

The Blue Nile Falls (Tis Issat) is located about 30 km to the south. Nowadays the amount of water running through the falls is being reduced and regulated, since the construction of a hydroelectric power dam. Nevertheless, the Blue Nile Falls are still one of the main tourist attractions of Bahir Dar, especially during the rainy season when the water level rises and the falls become greater.

Football is the most popular sport in Bahir Dar and Bahir Dar Kenema is an Ethiopian football club based in Bahirdar. They are a member of the Ethiopian football federation and play in the Ethiopian premier league, the top division of football in Ethiopia. Besides, inside Bahir Dar city, there are different age category youth football project trainees (Bahir Dar city administration communication office, 2022).

3.2. Research Approach

The study used both qualitative and quantitative research approaches. Qualitative methods are used to provide detailed descriptions of data to help the researcher explore and discover inherent patterns. Moreover, a quantitative research approach is characterized by the collection of information that can be analyzed numerically, the results of which are typically presented using statistics, tables, and graphs (Deslandes & Bertrand, 2005).

3.3. Research Design

The research design refers to the plan of action that links the philosophical assumptions to specific methods (Kumar, 1999). Thus, a descriptive survey research design which is strongly believed to be the most appropriate for addressing the intended purpose of this study “Practice challenges and prospects of youth football projects in BahirDar city administration” was employed.

Descriptive studies are aimed at finding out “what is” so, the mixed survey method is frequently used to collect descriptive data (Borg & Gall). The mixed method is concerned with depicting the existing situations Seyoum and Ayalew (2015). A descriptive survey attempts to picture or document accessible conditions that are to describe what exists at the moment.

3.4. Population, sample size, and sampling technique

The target population for this study was all Federal projects of Under-17 football project football that established in Bahir Dar city administration a total of 2 and the study population for this study was under- 17 male football trainees the total numbers of these groups are 30 to represent the study.

According to Kumar (1996), the sampling technique is the process of selecting a few (samples) from a bigger group of the sampling population to become the basis for estimating or predicting a fact, situation, or overcome regarding the bigger group. A sample is a sub-group of the population you are interested in based on this definition, to conduct the research; the researcher used two sampling techniques. These were purposive for the stakeholders and key informants in addition available sampling for the players. So closed and open-ended questionnaires were prepared and distributed to players, stakeholders, key informants, and coaches, additionally,

semi-structured interview was developed for the coach, and also observation checklist was prepared for the practical training setting. The study was designed to address Bahir-Dar city Administration youth football project coaches, players, and sports officers that have a relevant connection with the variable mentioned to be studied

3.5. Source of Data

The researcher used only Primary Sources of data. Primary data was collected from the groups of respondents (trainees, coaches, key informants, and stakeholders) by using questionnaires, interviews, and observation of practical training settings. Besides, this study incorporates secondary sources like the internet, journals, and articles, and the available reports and documents regarding the issues were reviewed to support the data obtained from the primary sources.

3.6. Tools of Data Collection

The data collection instruments were questionnaires, interviews, and observation.

3.6.1. Questionnaires

This research aims to assess the practice, challenges, and prospects of Bahir-Dar city Administration's youth Football projects. Thus questionnaires with close-ended 12 number items were developed and dispatched to the target group, namely youth Football project players, and questionnaires with open-ended for coaches 9 in number, stakeholders (one officer from the cities sports department and one person from the cities football federation member) 11 in number, and 4 questions for two key informants who had long time experience in the city with the coaching of youths.

3.6.2. Interview

Interviews are a type of survey where questions are delivered in a face-to-face encounter by the interviewer. The interview is like a conversation and has the purpose of obtaining information relevant to a particular research topic (Kumar, 1999). Accordingly, the semi-structured interview was designed and presented for the coach to supplement and enrich the information that may be drawn by the questionnaire and observation. in the case of d

descriptive studies, we quite often use the technique of semi-structured interview because of its being more economical, providing a safe basis for generalization and requiring relatively lesser skill on the part of the interviewer. Hence, the interview was followed by probing a set of predetermined questions and taking notes as well as recording with a sound recorder, comments which were given by the interviewee after questions, jot down in the notebook until the last question comes to an end. Soon after the interview will over, again the whole idea was restated to incorporate if there is any missed point. Besides this, the Interview was conducted in the Amharic language for ease of communication and clarity of ideas. Finally, the whole idea of the interview was to summarize and analyze what may be written in the notebook and that was recorded during and after the discussion.

3.6.3. Observation

The Observation focuses on the facilities and equipment which is important for the achievement of the youth football project's goal. To observe the accustomed practices and challenges of the BahirDar city youth football project, the researcher prepared observation checklists that lead the researcher to collect enough information about the youth football projects. It is also accurate to watch and note phenomena (Kumar, 1996).

3.7. Procedure of Data Collection

In the beginning, the researcher tested the questioners by conducting a pilot study on the questioners with a similar age category to the study samples for the respondents who were selected, the final copies of the questionnaires were distributed in a face-to-face situation by the researcher. This was performed intentionally if there was a need for additional explanation on how to respond and to get back as many questionnaires as possible. Regarding the interview, it was conducted during the period in which the researcher was in the project center for this purpose.

3.8. Method of Data Analysis

As far as data analysis was concerned, both qualitative and quantitative approaches were employed. Qualitative methods are used to provide detailed descriptions of data to help the researcher explore and discover inherent patterns and the data obtained qualitatively were in terms of description. A quantitative approach was conducted for quantifying data in terms of frequency and percentages. The data obtained from quantitative data were analyzed in frequency

and percentage by using SPSS, version 25 in descriptive statistics, the reliability and validity of data were assured by pilot study.

3.9. Ethical considerations

The study was taken into account ethical issues throughout the investigation process. It will protect the privacy of research participants and make a guarantee for any risk of harm due to participation and give confidentiality of the information that will give to the study. Subjects of this study will participate in purely involuntarily based activities. Therefore, the study was conducted based on the university rules, codes of conduct, and policies concerning research ethics.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of the data collected through questionnaires, observation, and interviews. The data are presented in tables and analyzed using frequency, percentages and textual descriptions. To supplement and enrich the information, drawn using a questionnaire, the data from closed-ended questionnaires for project players, open-ended questionnaires for the coach, stakeholders, and Key informants, interviews for the coach only, and an observation checklist were used.

4.1. RESULTS

4.1.1. Background Information

Players, Coaches, Stakeholders, and Key informants were asked to indicate their background information through the questionnaire. Responses on their age, years of experience in coaching or Training age, their current level of coaching license, educational level or qualification, and availability of performance-enhancing courses are summarized in table 4.1.

Table 1 Demographic characteristics of the respondents

Item	Alternative	Players		Coach		Stakeholders		KeyInformants	
		Number of Respondents	%	Number of Respondents	%	Number of Respondents	%	Number of Respondents	%
Age	14-15	20	66.66						
	16-20	10	33.33						
	20-35								
	35-55			1	100	3		2	100
Educational Level	5th-8 th	20	66.66						
	9th-10 th	10	33.33						
	Diploma			1	100				
	First degree					2	100	2	100
	MSC degree								
Training or Coaching Experience	0-2years								
	3-4years								
	5-10years					2	100		
	11 and above Years			1	100			2	100
Coaching level	Basic or first Level								
	Second level								
	Higher and CAF C license			1	100			2	100
Performance enhancing training per a year	1-2times								
	0 time			1	100				

The age range shows that 66.66% of players are lies in the age group of 14-15 where as the remaining 33.33 % are age group of 16-20.This show that most of the player's age group were found between 14 and 15.

Regarding the educational level of the respondents, in the above table, 20(66.66%) of the players were grades 5-8. 10(33.33%) of them also grade 9-10. Therefore, the majority of the students are from grade 5 to grade 8. As was shown in the above table 5 (16.66%) of players have 2 years of training experience, and 25 (83.33%) of players have 3 years of training experience.

According to the above table, the project has only one male coach, and his age lies in the age group of 35-55. The educational level of the coach was a diploma. Moreover, the above table shows that a coach has over 11 years of training experience and has a higher CAF C level license.

The above table also shows that 3(100%) of the stakeholders are male and their age lies in the age group of 35-55. Regarding the educational level, 2(100%) of the stakeholders have a first degree. And also based on project supporting experience, 2(100%) of the stakeholders have working experience between 5-10 years. The data shows the educational level of, 2(100%) key informants are first degree, 2(100%) key informants have over 11 years of coaching experience and both have a higher CAF C level coaching license, 2(100%) between 5-10 years **Table (1)**.

Table 2. The problems faced in the Project center regarding planning.

Item	Variables	Scale	Frequency	(%)
1	The football project affected by Managerial influence	Strongly Disagree	5	16.7
		Disagree	1	3.3
		Moderate Agree	--	--
		Agree	8	26.7
		Strongly Agree	16	53.3
2	The project center experience in a budget deficit.	Strongly Disagree	2	6.7
		Disagree	--	--
		Moderate Agree	1	3.3
		Agree	3	10
		Strongly Agree	24	80
3	The coach career regarding proper training on your project.	Strongly Disagree	2	6.7
		Disagree	--	--
		Moderate Agree	1	3.3
		Agree	--	--
		Strongly Agree	27	90.0

As shown in **table 2** above the responses of players regarding planning as a challenge for a question, does a football project that you play affected managerial influence, 5(16.7%) Strongly disagree, 1(3.3%) Disagree, 8(26.7%) Agree and 16(53.3%) Strongly agree. Players responded that the project ever experienced a budget deficit of 2(6.7%) Strongly disagree, 1(3.3%) moderate agree, 3(10%) Agree and 24(80%) Strongly agreed here we can conclude that there is a problem with allocating the required budget for the accomplishment of the project's objective. On the other hand, the respondent replied that 3(6.7%) strongly disagree, 1(3.3%) were moderate agree and the remaining 24(80%) strongly agree as the coach has received proper training on their project. So these data show even though the project's coach has a training qualification to deliver the training there is a problem with the budget deficit and managerial influence that affected the project center **Table (2)**.

4.1.2 The response of coaches, key informants, and stakeholders about the challenges of planning youth football projects

From the coach's interviews, questionnaires, and confirmed through observation about planning, and challenges of football projects The project center has a strategic plan and from that plan, the project center prepares its annual training plan that incorporates the training components or pillars (physical, technical, tactical and psychological) but the governmental organization or the concerned bodies for the project doesn't evaluate the plan. Key informants added that the project centers should have a clear vision, mission, and goal and they implement it through regular day-to-day activities. On the other hand, the stakeholders explain that even though the project has an annual plan but they didn't follow its strategic and annual plan regularly.

4.1.3 Availability of Facilities and Equipment

Facilities are the prerequisites and preconditions to run the training session smoothly and effectively. Improve performance in sports facilities should be considered and fulfilled at the onset of the project

Table 3 Responses on Availability of Facilities and Equipment in the project

Item	Variables	Scale	Frequency	(%)
	The Availability of enough training Play-ground and materials in the project.	Strongly Disagree	19	63.3
		Disagree	5	16.7
		Moderate Agree	--	-
		Agree	3	10.0
		Strongly Agree	3	10.0

In the responses on the availability of enough quality training playground and training materials in the project, 19 (63.3%) replied strongly disagree, 5(16.7%) Disagree, 3(10%) partially agree and 3(10%) strongly agree respondents (players) responded. In general, the data on items shows that there are no necessary and standardized facilities and equipment for training in Bahirdar city Administration Adey Abeba youth football project center **Table (3)**.

4.1.3.1 Responses regarding the problem of facility and equipment

Key informants suggest that the project center is better to have enough standardized materials to meet the goals, mission, and vision of the youth projects. But Adey Ababa U-17 youth football project was established with a few numbers of balls and cones based in Bahirdar city Atse Tsetse Dingel School with 30 trainees. Stakeholders believe that it has to be fulfilled with a better and enough amount of materials but yet the project centers don't have enough and standardized facilities and equipment sits because of lack of budget, shortage of supportive organizations might governmental or non-governmental. In general, the data on items shows that there are no necessary and standardized facilities and equipment for training in the Adey Ababa U-17 youth football project. From the observation of youth sports projects in Bahir dar City Administration, it's noticed that almost all of the youth projects are not comfortable and well equipped with all appropriate materials and facilities.

Table 4 Responses to the practice of planning for the project

Item	Variables	Scale	Frequency	(%)
1	The existence of anyone who takes responsibility to support the project center.	Strongly Disagree	24	80.0
		Disagree	4	13.3
		Moderate Agree	--	-
		Agree	--	-
		Strongly Agree	2	6.7
2	The lack of coaching performance With the project center's coach.	Strongly Disagree	26	86.7
		Disagree	--	-
		Moderate Agree	2	6.7
		Agree	--	--
		Strongly Agree	2	6.7
3	The Compatibility of training method and program	Strongly Disagree	4	13.3
		Disagree	1	3.3
		Moderate Agree	2	6.7
		Agree	2	6.7
		Strongly Agree	21	70.0
4	The existence of players' promotion to the top club in the project center.	Strongly Disagree	26	86.7
		Disagree	--	--
		Moderate Agree	2	6.7
		Agree	--	--
		Strongly Agree	2	6.7

The data shows that 24(80%) of the project center players replied strongly disagree, 4 (13.3%) Disagree and 2(6.7%) Strongly agree that there is anyone who takes responsibility to support and follow up on their project center. Concerning these respondents,26(86.7%)strongly disagree, 2(6.7%) were moderate agree and 2(6.7%) Strongly agree as they believe that there is a lack of

coaching performance in their coach. When it comes to the training method and program compatibility 4(13.3%) strongly disagree, 2(3.3%) Disagree,2(6.7%) moderate agree, 2(6.7%)moderate agree and 21(70%) respondents strongly agree. Regarding a player's promotion to the top club 26(86.7%) strongly disagree, 2(6.7%) moderate agree and 2(6.7%) strongly agree of players replied that they have ever seen a player in their project selected for a top club Table (4)

4.1.4 Practice familiarized with the project center

The key informants suggest that the project center should have its own rules and regulation to guide its development in the future. But, on the ground, the project didn't have ground rules and guidelines for managing the youth project center, an evaluation follow-up system, and a continuous reporting system for the training and players' performance progression assessments. In addition, the stakeholders respond that there is a scheduled supervision and follow-up system. But, in case of a shortage of enough human resources and other disciplines (sports types) the youth football project center couldn't evaluate and supervised on regular schedules. The trainees have not participated in any additional or Supportive short training and experience sharing

Table5. Responses on the practice of having enough nutrition and clean drinking water

Item	Variables	Scale	Frequency	(%)
1	Intake of enough nutrition before And after exercise.	Strongly Disagree	11	36.7
		disagree	9	30
		Moderate Agree	--	--
		Agree	4	13.3
		Strongly Agree	6	20
2	The availability of clean drinking water and bath water before and after exercise.	Strongly Disagree	7	23.3
		Disagree	1	3.3
		Moderate Agree	4	13.3
		Agree	5	16.7
		Strongly Agree	13	43.3

The availability of enough nutrition before and after exercise, the respondents replied that 11(36.7%) strongly disagree, 9(30%) Disagree, 4(13.3%) agree, and 6(20%) strongly agree. From the data many youth players didn't get a sufficient diet, therefore in youth projects; there is no supply of nutrition for trainees so the coach could not implement proper training when it comes to questioning number 2, 7(23%) strongly disagree, 1(3.3%) Disagree, 4(13.3%) moderate agree, 5(16.7%) agree and 13(43%) strongly agree of players replied as they get clean drinking water and bath water before and after exercise.

4.1.5 Practices of resource allocation in the project center

The key informants said that the youth project programs should support by governmental or non-governmental organizations to fulfill their facilities and equipment for the development of football in the future and to satisfy the goals of the youth project centers at a national and regional level.

The practice of the Adey Ababa youth football project center has not enough facilities and equipment for their training no standardized training ground, a Shortage of balls when compares to ball and player ratio, and a lack of sportswear. The stakeholder also agreed that the facilities and equipment should be fulfilled for the projects but because of the shortage of allocated budget, the facilities for the project center were not fulfilled. In addition to this, the facility for the shortage of training grounds comes from the master plan of the city. The master plans of the city were not considered for the playgrounds for youngsters and youths.

Table 6. The response of players regarding prospects of the project

tem	Variables	Scale	Frequency	(%)
1	The visiting experience of club coaches and Recruiters in the project center.	Strongly Disagree	12	40
		Disagree	9	30
		Moderate Agree	2	6.7
		Agree	5	16.7
		Strongly Agree	2	6.7
2	The presence of an agreement to join clubs at the End of the training period. (phase out from the project).	Strongly Disagree	13	43.3
		Disagree	7	23.3
		Moderate Agree	4	13.3
		Agree	1	3.3
		Strongly Agree	5	16.7

The project center players replied that 12(23%) strongly disagree, 9 (30%) Disagree, 2(6.7%) moderate agree, 5(16.7%) agree and 2(6.7%) strongly agree as their project center has ever been visited by club coaches and recruiters. The last 13(43.3%) strongly disagree, 7(23.3%) Disagree, 4(13.3%) moderate agree, 1(3.3%) agree and 5 (16.7%) Strongly agree of the respondents were about having an agreement to join clubs at the end of your training period **Table (6)**.

Coaches and stakeholders respond that the prospects of the project center were not clear because their connections with clubs and scouts have no structure and legal system to give chances for the players to play for the clubs in the future. In addition to this, the key informants suggest that to become professional and develop youth football, training centers should give enough emphasis that starts from talent identification, and all the entire work performs under the project centers up to connections with clubs to facilitate the player's development.

4.1.6 Observational Checklist in The project center regarding Plan, Equipment, and Facilities

Note: AV= Available
 PV = partially Available
 NA = Not Available

Table 7. Observational checklist in the project center

NO	Activities	AV	PV	NA
1	Does the project center follow the strategic and annual plan?	√		
2	Availability and Suitability of playing field for the training?		√	
3	Fulfill practice bibs during the training session?			√
4	Fulfill sufficient soccer balls during the training session?			√
5	Fulfill football shoes during the training session?		√	
6	Fulfill shin guards during the training session?			√
7	Fulfill goal nets during the training session?			√
8	Is there Continuous support and follow Up from stakeholders?			√

The data shows that the project center has strategic and annual plans Available but basic facilities and equipment are partially available, here there was no Continuous supervision, support, and following up from stakeholders in the Adey Abeba youth project center.

4.1.6.1 Analysis of Observational Checklist

Basic materials and equipment necessary to carry out daily trainee or athletes' training sessions successfully are established in short supply. In the core case, to make the training activities more effective, it is necessary to have an appropriate physical environment with infrastructures and equipment, which facilitate the training program at large.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION AND IMPLICATION

The purpose of the study was to investigate the practice, challenges, and prospects of U-17 male football in the Bahir Dar city administration. The first finding of the study indicates that there were poor practices accustomed regarding continuous support and supervision programs for the project center, The second finding of the study indicates that there were preparation problems of well organized strategic plan, inadequate and uncomfortable equipment and facilities, lack of human resources and a critical shortage of budget for the development of youth football project centers, and The final finding of the study indicates that there was a problem of collaborative activities that influence the youth football project players prospects. The finding of this study in each variable was discussed as follow.

The first purpose of this study was to examine the trends in the youth football project centers in the Bahir Dar city administration. In this regard, one of the problems in the project is that the preparation of well organized strategic plan has been developed and implemented by the coach of the training center, but Stakeholders, or experts in charge of the project, were not evaluated on the annual training plan. In addition, the response of the project trainees in their questionnaire and the researcher confirmed the annual plan was available during the physical observation but it didn't evaluate professionally. Some results are supporting the findings of this study result and some results argue with the result of this study result. An annual training plan (one-year plan) is the basis for all scheduled training activities, and the coach's first task is to draw up this plan before a new season gets underway. Concerning this, the data which has been found from the present study is compatible with research findings such as (Francis, 2011).

The second purpose of this study was to examine the major challenges that affected the youth football projects center.

To this end, the results of this study show that there were limitations in preparing standardized planning, and strategy for Bahir Dar city administration youth u-17 male football projects. This harms the development of football in Bahir Dar city. The finding of this result was also argued by the previous researcher Gizaw (2014) who reported that lack of standard planning, strategy, and organizational structures are considered the major factors that hinder the effectiveness of football projects.

The other challenge that affected the youth football project was the availability of training facilities and equipment at the project center, the study finding indicates that the project center was influenced by the lack of resources; training materials were inadequate and did not meet the standards. In response, most of the project trainees, or 63.3% of players confirmed that facilities and equipment were a major problem for their training. The researcher observed the materials and resources for the exercise were not enough and did not match the number of trainees. The availability of sports facilities and equipment has a tremendous effect on the development and popularity of a given sport (Levinson & Christensen, 2005). If the facilities and equipment are available in a sufficient manner it is too easy to produce several outstanding athletes who can show the highest performance at the national or international level. Which they are playing and the fixture lists for the competitions in which they are involved (Levinson & Christensen, 2005).

There was also a shortage of playing ground the cause for the problem may become the master plan of the city. The concerned governmental institution has the responsibility to support and regulate the project centers. But, the institution's support was not enough. The institution doesn't enough human resources to appoint and control the project centers regarding the number of project centers in many sports disciplines. Respondents were also able to confirm that there was a problem with the playgrounds. Especially in response to the coach's written response to the problem of the playgrounds, he asked for cooperation with the school playing field but other students used in the school for a variety of sports training and competitions with similar time so there is a situation where the training we provide is not given properly.

Finally, the researcher observed during the training that project training facilities were in serious trouble, especially in the dusty and small rocks, which hindered the trainees from implementing their training properly. The researcher also saw the school's students at the same time being trained, so it is not possible to verify that the coach gave the training according to the plan because, at the same time, I was able to watch the coach take off the cones from the entire field. Regarding the finding, there is a shortage of comfortable facilities and types of equipment for the accomplishment of youth football project program goals'. Therefore, the results were confirmed. Prior studies and relevant findings reported similarly to the findings of the present study. Similarly, Daniel (2013) strongly agrees Football youth projects didn't fulfill strategically, suitable and available playing field for the training, sufficient balls, training shoes, and shin

guards. From this one concludes that football Youth projects didn't equip with the necessary materials and equipment for training."To develop an elite player in football enough infrastructures regarding training equipment and facilities, nutritional facilities, medical facilities, psychological guidance, and development are the major requesting the attention of any team" (Mesfin, 2019).

CHARTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATION

This chapter deals with the summary part of the study based on the analyzed data in the previous chapter. Moreover, it also presents the conclusions derived from the summary of the data analyzed and recommendations as a means of tackling the identified challenge practice and prospects for U-17 Youth football projects concerning Bahir Dar city Administration.

6.1. SUMMARY

The purpose of this study was to investigate the practice challenges and prospects of U-17 male football projects in the Bahir Dar city administration. Hence, the researcher raised the following four research questions. These were what limitations are founding planning, strategy, and managerial system that challenge the projects in the study area, and what are the facilities and equipment available in the project center? What are the trends of the project management system which contribute to affect the success of the youth project programs? And what are the prospects expected for youth development training programs and projects which feed the clubs?

To achieve these intended objectives, the researcher used a descriptive survey design. And 30 football project trainees, 1 coach, 2 Key informants, and 2 stakeholders selected by available sampling technique were taken as participants of the study.

To gather the required data from these respondents, questionnaires, interviews, and observation were considered major instruments, and the data was collected accordingly. To analyze the gathered data, both quantitative and qualitative were employed and the major findings revealed that the trends of the youth football project management system which was affected the success of the youth project programs in Bahir Dar city administration. Similarly, the availability of training facilities and equipment at the project center, limitation of planning, strategy, and managerial systems that challenges the football projects in Bahir Dar City youth football-17 project players.

6.2. Limitation of the study

Despite the attempts made to ensure reliability and validity of data to make this research complete, the following points might be considered limitations of the study. This study focus on only the challenges, practice, and prospects of Bahir Dar city male under 17 project trainees but their nutrition and overall practice were not mentioned in this study, this study conducted only one U-17 project team which was supported by Bahir Dar city Administration sports office. Hence, other governmental and private training centers in Bahir Dar city were not included in this study. finally this study focus on U- 17 male football project teams only, Hence, females project were not included.

6.3 Conclusions

Based on the discussions and the summary of the findings the following conclusions are drawn the main challenges influencing the male U-17 youth football project of Bahir Dar city are:-

- ✓ There is a poor practice of cooperation for the success of the project center because in this study the office expertise and Federations member indicated that they were not given attention, continuous support, supervision, and follow-up systems for the project center rather than for routine tasks.
- ✓ The youth football project center was highly influenced by a savior constraint of facilities and equipment concerning the scarcity of budget.
- ✓ The Coach was preparing a scientific base training plan but it didn't evaluate and enriched with professionals, so it is clear that coaching football without evaluation or strengthening plans will affect negatively the overall activities of training.
- ✓ Coordinate stakeholder engagement in the long run in terms of effective implementation, and support. Monitoring at all levels due to the lack of strong and organized coordination with the Education Sector.

6.3. Recommendation

Based on the analyzed data and conclusion the researcher has stated the following recommendations

- The project center administrators should give proper attention to the development and prospects of youth players and should fulfill the training materials, equipment and facilities.
- The project should organize the family's council to discuss the player's development and all over their training system.
- The governing body of the project should increase the number of coaches in the project.
- The governing body of the project should allocate enough amount of budget to the youth football project center.
- Should provide the opportunities of sponsorship to get financial support for youth football project training center for the development of youth football project players in the study area.
- Should make great awareness to the community and other stakeholders to collect money, to buildup & emphasizing playgrounds for the youth football project training center in the study area.
- The coach should be creating awareness through meetings and discussions about nutrition and food supplies which should be eaten before and after the training session for the stakeholders, families, and other concerned bodies.
- Should work on human resource development to enhance the success of football project players by giving training opportunities for football project coaches to update their coaching performance.
- Making the functional structure of the sport management committee to implement their practices on the youth football project center practically rather than going on as a symbol. Because in this study the office expertise and Federations member indicated that they were not given attention, continuous support, supervision, and follow-up systems for the project center rather than for routine tasks.
- Should be included the relevant stakeholders when preparing a plan to start the project training center, and make them an active participants in the project execution and implementation process, In addition to preparing and signing a memorandum of understanding containing detailed tasks, an accountability system should be established.

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Appendixes
Bahir Dar University
Sports Academy
Postgraduate Program in Football Coaching

Appendix I

Written questionnaire for coaches

Dear Respondents, My name is Gebeyaw Walle. It is believed that the main reason for the development of football is to focus on young people, so this study can play a role in explaining the experiences, challenges, and hopes in football project training. It also provides a basis for assessing issues that may arise in the provision of high-quality youths. In the past, he has devised a strategy to solve the problems of football projects and can contribute to them.

For this study, this information is intended for postgraduate study purposes only and is confidential. Therefore, I humbly ask you to complete the questionnaire based on the success of this study, which directly depends on your honest and correct answers to the questions.

Any personal information will never be linked to your response

General instructions:

- You do not need to write your name in any part of the questionnaire.
- Check the box "√" for the answer to the alternative questions.
- Feel free to comment as your ideas are important to questions that need clarification.
- Please post your answer carefully as no response will be valid outside of the saved response option.

Part One: Background Information

- 1) Name of your football project-----
- 2) age-----
- 3) Education level-----
- 4) Coaching experience-----
5. Coaching qualification and short-term professional training-----

PART TWO READING: QUESTIONS ABOUT PLAN, STRATEGY, AND ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

1. DO you believe that your project is moving forward with a clear vision, mission, and purpose based on your plan (physical, technical, tactical, and psychological preparation)
3. Is there a planning, implementation, or performance reporting system at the end of each month with stakeholders and done with collaboration?
4. Please describe continuous support and supervision of stakeholders, management team, and trainer families to meet your vision, mission, strategy, and plan.

Part Three: A questionnaire about facilities and equipment

1. Does your project have enough facilities and equipment for project implementation each year? If your answer is yes, please list the tools and equipment that will be provided to you each year.
2. What training materials do you expect from different stakeholders and their support to full fill the above materials?

PART FOUR: Youth Development Program

1. Did the trainees in your project have the opportunity to participate in different clubs? Share your experience working with clubs.
2. Please list the activities that you think are a good experience for your youth development program in your project.
3. How many competition opportunities are there each year with peer projects for your project?
4. What will your comment on the general project practice, challenge, and prospect in your project?

Appendix-II
Bahir Dar University
Sports Academy
Postgraduate Program in Football Coaching

Written questionnaire for project trainees

Dear Respondents my name is Gebeyaw Walle Defaru This questionnaire is designed to gather information for postgraduate research under the heading "Under-17 Youth Football Project Experiences, Challenges and Futures". It is believed that the main reason for the development of football is to focus on young people, so this study may play a role in explaining the challenges and experiences of football project training. It also provides a basis for evaluating issues that affect projects to provide high-quality adolescents. In the past, he has devised a strategy to solve the problems of football projects and can contribute to them. For this study, this information is intended for postgraduate study purposes only and is confidential. Therefore, you are cordially asked to complete the questionnaire, which is based on the fact that the success of this study is directly related to your answers to the questions.

Any personal information will never be linked to your response.

General instructions:

- You do not need to write your name in any part of the questionnaire.
- Check the box "√" for the answer to the alternative questions.
- Feel free to comment as your ideas are important for questions that need clarification.
- Please post your answer carefully as no response will be valid outside of the saved response option.

Part One: Pre-Personal Information

1. The name of the project you are playing
2. Age-----
3. Education level:
 - A. Less than 5th grade
 - B. 5th-8th grade
 - C. 9th-10th grade
 - D. Grades 11-12

Part Two:After carefully reading the questionnaire below, strongly dis agree: No, less than 20%; 21-40% disagree, 41-60% moderate agree , 61-80% agree, 81-100% strongly agree only on the options you believe in.

Questions to answer	Strongly dis agree	Disagree	Moderate agree	agree	Strongly agree
Does a football project that you play affected by managerial influence?					
Has the project ever experienced a budget deficit?					
Is there a coach who has received proper training on your project?					
Are there enough quality training playgrounds and materials in your project?					
is there anyone who takes responsibility for your project and supports it?					
Do you believe that is there a lack of coaching performance in your coach?					
Is the training method and program compatible?					
Do you get enough nutrition before and after					

	exercise?					
	Do you get clean drinking water and bath water before and after exercise?					
	Have you ever seen a player in your project selected for a top club?					
	Has your project ever been visited by club coaches and recruiters?					
	Do you have an agreement to join clubs at the end of your training period?					

Appendix-IV
Bahir Dar University
Sports Academy
Postgraduate Program in Football Coaching

Written questionnaire for project stakeholders

Dear Respondents: This questionnaire is designed to gather information for postgraduate research under the heading “Practice, Challenges and prospects under 17 Youth Football Projects in Bahir Dar city administration”. It is believed that the main reason for the development of football is to focus on young people, so this study may play a role in explaining the experiences and challenges of football project training. It also provides a basis for evaluating issues affecting projects to provide high-quality adolescents. In the past, he has devised a strategy to solve the problems of football projects and can contribute to them. For the success of this study, this information is intended for postgraduate study purposes only and is confidential. Therefore, you are cordially asked to complete the questionnaire, which is based on the fact that the success of this study is directly related to your answers to the questions.

Any personal information will never be linked to your response.

General instructions:

- You do not need to write your name in any part of the questionnaire.
- Check the box "√" for the answer to the alternative questions.
- Feel free to comment as your ideas are important for questions that need clarification.
- Please post your answer carefully as no response will be valid outside of the saved response option.

A written questionnaire for project support groups

Part One: Pre-Personal Information

1. The name of your football project you support and monitor-----
2. Your education level
 - A. Grade 12 and below C. Bachelor's Degree
 - B. Diploma D. 2nd degree and above
3. Experience in monitoring and supporting projects
 - A. 0-2 year's B. 5-10 years
 - B. 3-4 years D .10 years and older

Part Two: PART TWO READING: QUESTIONS ABOUT PLAN, STRATEGY, AND ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

1. Do you believe that projects are moving forward with a clear vision, mission, and purpose
 - A. Yes B. Partially C. They do not have
2. Is there a planning, implementation, or performance reporting system at the end of each month for project coaches and stakeholders? A. Yes, there is B. No.
3. How do project coaches describe their experience of collaborating with different operational partners?

Part Three: A questionnaire about facilities and equipment

1. Does your supervising project have enough facilities and equipment for project implementation each year? If your answer is yes, please list the tools and equipment that will be provided each year.
2. Please list the training tools and equipment that you would like to support in your support project
3. Does the project management provide resources on time in the supporting project? Please list the training facilities process in detail.

- 4 . What are the challenges facing projects regarding training facilities and equipment for running a youth development program?

PART FOUR: Youth Development Programs' prospects

1. What trends are accustomed in your city administration regarding the processes of supporting, monitoring, and following up system?
2. Please list the activities that you think are a good experience for the youth development program in your project.
3. What activities do you think are best for clubs to benefit from youth development programs?
- 4.. What do you think are the challenges in coaching in emerging football projects?

Appendix -V

Bahir Dar University

Sports Academy

Postgraduate Program in Football Coaching

Written questionnaire for key-informants

Dear Respondents, My name is Gebeyaw Walle. It is believed that the main reason for the development of football is to focus on young people, so this study can play a role in explaining the experiences, challenges, and hopes in football project training. It also provides a basis for assessing issues that may arise in the provision of high-quality adolescents. In the past, he has devised a strategy to solve the problems of football projects and can contribute to them.

For this study, this information is intended for postgraduate study purposes only and is confidential. Therefore, I humbly ask you to complete the questionnaire based on the success of this study, which directly depends on your honest and correct answers to the questions. Any personal information will never be linked to your response

General instructions:

- You do not need to write your name in any part of the questionnaire.
- Check the letter circle for the answer to the alternative questions.
- Feel free to comment as your ideas are important to questions that need clarification.
- Please post your answer carefully as no response will be valid outside of the saved response option.

Part One: Pre-Personal Information

Please provide answers to the following questions

1) Your level of education

- A. Grade 12 and below
- B. Diploma
- C. bachelor's degree
- D. 2nd degree and above

2) Your current coaching experience

- A. 0-2 years
- B. 3-4 years
- C. 5-10 years
- D. 10 years and older

3. What is your current coaching level?

- A. Basic and Primary
- B. Secondary
- C. CAF C level
- D. Above CAF C level

Part Two: PART TWO READING: QUESTIONS ABOUT PLAN, STRATEGY, AND ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

1. What trends are practiced in the city administration regarding the processes of supporting, monitoring, and following up on the system? who should take this task, and what is expected from those please brief me in detail?
2. Do you believe that youth football projects in the city have enough facilities and equipment for implementation each year? If your answer is yes, please list the tools and equipment that will be provided each year., and If you don't what must be done?
3. Please list the activities that you think are a good experience for the youth development program in city administration projects?
4. What activities do you think are best for clubs to benefit from youth development programs?

APPENDIX-VI
BAHIR DAR UNIVERSITY
SPORTS ACADEMY

Postgraduate Program in Football Coaching

Interview for coach

Dear Respondent, My name is Gebeyaw Walle, a student in the regular post-graduate program of football coaching.

It is believed that the main reason for the development of football is to focus on youth training, so this study may play a role in explaining the practice challenges and prospects in football project training. It also provides a basis for evaluating issues that affect projects to provide high-quality adolescents. In the past, he has devised a strategy to solve the problems of football projects and can contribute to them. For this study, this information is intended for postgraduate study purposes only and is confidential. Therefore, I humbly ask you to complete the questionnaire based on the success of this study, which directly depends on your honest and correct answers to the questions.

No need to tell me your name and any personal information will not be ever associated with your response.

Interview for the coach

1. How many trainees are there in your project? What about the number of coaches?
2. Who oversees your project?
3. Is your project plan derived from the project strategy to achieve its vision, mission, and objective?
4. What were the strengths and weaknesses of your project based on planning, strategy, and organizational effectiveness?
5. To what extent is the support and monitoring of the project support staff?
6. Who regularly provides the training materials and equipment for your project? How far is the support?
7. Do you have anyone who volunteers to support your project? How much support do they have?
8. How do you evaluate the structure of your project compared to other emerging football projects and modern football management systems?
9. Do you believe your project has enough resources and tools for training and competition?
10. How much have you contributed to your project as a youth development program?
11. How would you describe the role a youth football project plays in a youth development program?
12. In your opinion, what are the 'good' functions of the project?
13. In your opinion, what are the challenges and problems of your project center?

APPENDIX –VII
BAHIR DAR UNIVERSITY
SPORTS ACADEMY

Postgraduate Program in Football Coaching

Instructed Observation Checklist guide for Project

Note: AV= Available

PV = partially Available

NA = Not Available

Observational checklist for planning, facilities and equipment, and supervision in the project center

NO	Activities	AV	PV	NA
1	Does the project center follow the strategic and annual plan?			
2	Availability and Suitability of playing field for the training?			
3	Fulfill practice bibs during the training session?			
4	Fulfill sufficient soccer balls during the training session?			
5	Fulfill football shoes during the training session?			
6	Fulfill shin guards during the training session?			
7	Fulfill goal nets during the training session?			
8	Is there Continuous support and following up from stakeholders?			

Adopted from: Yibelital Alebachew.

Appendix –VIII

Translated questionnaires with Amharic

ባህርዳርዩኒቨርሲቲ

ስፖርት አካዳሚ

በእግርኳስ አሰልጣኝነት የድህረ-ምረቃ ፕሮግራም

ለአሰልጣኞች የተዘጋጀ የፅሁፍ መጠይቅ

ውድምላሽ ለጩታዎች ስሜን በያው ዋለ ይባላል በእግርኳስ አሰልጣኝነት መደበኛ የድህረ-ምረቃ ፕሮግራም ተማሪ ስሆን “ከ17 አመት በታች የወጣቶች እግርኳስ ፕሮጀክት ልምዶች እና ተግዳሮቶች እና ተስፋዎች” በሚል ርዕስ ለድህረ-ምረቃ መረቀቅ ፅሁፍ ጥናት ማድረግ ለማካሄድ መረጃን ለመሰብሰብ ብቻ ታስቦ የተዘጋጀ ነው። ለእግርኳስ እድገት ዋነኛው ምክንያት ታዳጊ ወጣቶች ላይ በትኩረት መስራት እንደሆነ ይታመናል ስለሆነም ይህ ጥናት በእግርኳስ ፕሮጀክት ስልጠናዎች ላይ ያሉትን ልምዶች፣ ተግዳሮቶችና ተስፋዎች በማብራራት ረገድ የራሱን ማረጋገጫ ወትዶች ላል። በተጨማሪም ፕሮጀክቶች ከፍተኛ ጥራት ያላቸው ታዳጊዎችን እንዲሰጡ የሚነሱ ጉዳዮችን ለመገምገም መነሻ ይሰጣል። ከዚህ ባለፈው የእግርኳስ ፕሮጀክቶች ግርል መፍታት ስትራቴጂ ነድፎ የበኩሉን አስተዋፅኦ ሊያደርግ ይችላል። ለዚህ ጥናት ስኬት ይህ መረጃ ለድህረ-ምረቃ መረቀቅ ፅሁፍ ዓላማ ብቻ የታሰበ ነው በመሆኑም በሚስጥር ይጠበቃል። ስለዚህ የዚህ ጥናት ስኬት በቀጥታ ለጥያቄዎቹ በምትሰጡት እውነተኛ እና ትክክለኛ ምላሽ ላይ የሚመረኮዝበትን መጠይቅ እንድትሞሉ በትህትና እጠይቃለሁ።

ማንኛውም የግል መረጃ አስፈጻሚ ለምላሽ ጋር በጭራሽ አይገናኝም።

ስለትብብር ወይም አስቀድሜ አመሰግናለሁ።

አጠቃላይ መመሪያ፡ -

- በመጠይቁ ውስጥ በማንኛውም ክፍል ውስጥ ስምዎን መጻፍ አያስፈልግም።
- ለአማራጭ ጥያቄዎች መልስዎን የሳጥንም ልክቱ ላይም ልክት “√” ያስቀምጡ።
- ማብራሪያና ገለጻ ለሚፈልጉ ጥያቄዎች የእርስዎ ሃሳብ ትልቅ ድርሻ ስላለው በነፃነት ያስቀምጡ።
- ከተቀመጠው የመልስ ማስቀመጫ አማራጭ ቦታ ውጭ የሚቀመጥ ምላሽ ዋጋ ስለማይኖረው እባክዎን በጥንቃቄ መልስ ያስቀምጡ።

ክፍል አንድ፡- የግል መረጃ

እባክትን ለሚከተሉት ጥያቄዎች ጥያቄው በሚያዘው መሰረት መልስዎን ያስቀምጡ

- 1) የእግር ኳስ ፕሮጀክት ዎስም፡-----
- 2) እድሜ -----
- 3) የትምህርት ደረጃ -----
- 4) የአሰልጣኝነት ልምድ ----
5. የአሰልጣኝነት ብቃት እና የአጭር ጊዜ ሙያዊ ስልጠና -----

ክፍል ሁለት፡ ስለ ስትራቴጂ እና አመታዊ እቅድ ድርጅታዊ መዋቅርን በተመለከተ ጥያቄዎች

1. ፕሮጀክት ዎ በእቅድዎ (አካላዊ፣ ቴክኒካል፣ ታክቲካል እና ስነ-ልቦናዊ ዝግጅት) ላይ የተመሰረተ ግልጽ ራዕይ፣ ተልዕኮ እና አላማይ ዘወደፊት እየሄደ ነው ብለው ያምናሉ?
 2. በየወሩ መጨረሻ ከባለድርሻ አካላት ጋር እና በትብብር የሚሰራ የእቅድ፣ የትግበራ፣ ወይም የአፈጻጸም ሪፖርት አቀራረብ ስርዓት አለዎት?
 3. የእርስዎን ራዕይ፣ ተልዕኮ፣ ስትራቴጂ እና እቅድ ለማሟላት ስለባለድርሻ አካላት፣ የአስተዳደር ቡድን እና የአሰልጣኝ ተሰባቢዎች ተጠቃሚነት ያለው ድጋፍ እና ክትትል እባክዎን ያብራሩ።

ክፍል ሶስት፡ ስለ መገልገያዎች እና መሳሪያዎች መጠይቅ

1. ፕሮጀክት ዎ በየአመቱ ለፕሮጀክት ትግበራ በቂ መገልገያዎች እና መሳሪያዎች አሉት? መልስዎ አዎ ከሆነ፣ እባክዎ በየአመቱ የሚቀርቡ ልዎትን መሳሪያዎች እና መሳሪያዎች ይዘርዝሩ።

2.

ከላይየተጠቀሱትን ቁሳቁሶች ሙሉ-በሙሉ ለመሙላት ከተለያዩ ባለድርሻ አካላት ምን ዓይነት የስልጠና ቁሳቁስ ይጠብቃሉ?

ክፍል አራት: የወጣቶች ልማት ፕሮግራም

1. በፕሮጀክቶች ሁውስ ጥያቄ ስልጣኖች በተለያዩ ክለሶች የመሳተፍ እድል ነበራቸው?

ከክለሶች ጋር የመስራት ልምድ ያያዛቸዋል።

2.

እባኩትን በፕሮጀክቶች ሁውስ ጥለወጣቶች ልማት ፕሮግራም ጥሩ ተሞክሮናቸው ብለው የሚያስቧቸውን ተግባራት ይዘርዝሩ።

3. ለፕሮጀክት ያዘጋጁ ፕሮጀክቶች ጋር በየዓመቱ ምን ያህል የውድድር እድሎች አሉ?

4. በፕሮጀክት ያዘጋጁ ሁሉንም ስላለው አጠቃላይ የፕሮጀክት ልምድ ፣ ፈተና እና ተስፋ ምን አስተያየት ይሰጣሉ?

ባህርዳርዩኒቨርሲቲ

ስፖርት-አካዳሚ

በእግርኳስአሰልጣኝነት-የድህረ-ምረቃፕሮግራም

ለፕሮጀክት-ሰልጣኞች-የቀረበው-ሁኔታ-መጠይቅ

ውድምላሽሰጪዎችሰሜተማሪገበያው-ዋለደፋሩይባላልይህመጠይቅ “ከ17

አመት-በታችኛውጣቶችእግርኳስፕሮጀክት-ልምዶች፣ ተግዳሮቶችእናየወደፊት-ተስፋዎች ”

በሚልርዕስለድህረምረቃመመረቂያዕሁፍጥናት-ናምርምርለማካሄድመረጃንለመሰብሰብብቻታስቦየተዘጋጀነው።ለእግርኳስእድገት-ዋነኛውምክንያት-ታዳጊወጣቶችላይበት-ኩረት-መስራት-እንደሆነይታመናል ስለሆነምይህጥናት-በእግርኳስፕሮጀክት-ስልጠናዎችላይያሉት-ንልምዶች-ተግዳሮቶችእናየወደፊት-ተስፋዎች-በማብራራት-ረገድየራሱ-ንሚናመጫውት-ይችላል።በተጨማሪምፕሮጀክቶች-ከፍተኛጥራት-ያላቸው ታዳጊዎችንእንዲሰጡ-የሚነኩ-ጉዳዮችንለመገምገምመነሻይሰጣል።

ከዚህባለፈምየእግርኳስፕሮጀክቶች-ግርለመፍታት-ስትራቴጂናድፎቦከሉ-ንአስተዋፅኦአሊያደርግይችላል።ለዚህጥናት-ስኬት-ይህመረጃለድህረምረቃመመረቂያዕሁፍዓላማብቻታሰበነው-በመሆኑምበሚስጥርይጠበቃል።ስለዚህየዚህጥናት-ስኬት-በቀጥታ-ለጥያቄዎቹ-በምትሰጡት-እውነተኛእናት-ክክለኛምላሽላይየሚመረከዝበት-ንመጠይቁንእንድትሞሉ-በትህትናተጠይቀዋል።

ማንኛውምየግል-መረጃከእርስዎምላሽጋርበጭራሽአይገናኝም።

ስለትብብርዎአስቀድሜ አመሰግናለሁ።

አጠቃላይ መመሪያ: -

- በመጠይቁ ውስጥ በማንኛውም ክፍል ውስጥ ስምዎን መጻፍ አያስፈልግም።
- ለአማራጭ ጥያቄዎች መልስ ያስገቡ ለሌሎች ጥያቄዎች ለአማራጭ ጥያቄዎች “√” ያስቀምጡ።
- ማብራሪያና ገለጻ ለሚፈልጉ ጥያቄዎች የእርስዎ ሃሳብ ለማቅረብ ለሌሎች ለማስቀመጥ ይችላሉ።
- ከተቀመጠው የመልስ ማስቀመጫ አማራጭ በታወቁ የሚቀመጡ ለሌሎች ጥያቄዎች ለማስቀመጥ ይችላሉ።

ክፍል አንድ:- የግል መረጃ

1. የምትጫወት ብት ፕሮጀክት ስም -----

2. ያታወንድሱት

3. ዕድሜ -----

4. የትምህርት ደረጃ:-

ሀ. ከ 5ኛ ክፍል በታች ሐ. ከ 9ኛ

ለ. ከ 5ኛ - 8ኛ ክፍል መ.ከ 1 ለ

ክፍል ሁለት:-

ከዚህ በታች ያሉት መጠይቆችን በጥንቃቄ ካነበባችሁ በኋላ:-

በፍጹም አልስማማም ከ 20% በታች ፤ አልስማማም ከ 21-40% ፤ ለመወሰን እንደ ገራሰሁ 41-

60% ፤ እስማማለሁ 61-80% ፤ በጣም እስማማለሁ 81-100%

በሚሉት አማራጮች ውስጥ በሚያምኑት ምርጫ ላይ ብቻ “√” ምልክት በመጠቀም ትክክለኛውን መልስ ስጡ።

ሚሰጥባቸው ጥያቄዎች	በፍጹም አልስማማም	አልስማማም	ለመወሰን እንደ ገራሰሁ
አንተ የምትጫወት ብት የእግር ኳስ ፕሮጀክት ላይ የአስተዳዳር ተፅዕኖ ይደርስበታል?			
ፕሮጀክቱ የበጀት እጥረት አጋጥሞት ያውቃል?			
በፕሮጀክት ስራ ገቢውን ስልጠና የወሰደ አሰልጣኝ አለ?			

በፕሮጀክት ደብዳቤ ጥራትን የጠበቀ የመለማመጃ ሜሪትና ቁሳቁስ አለው?			
በፕሮጀክት ደብዳቤ ነቱን ወስዶ የሚደግፍ አካል አለ?			
የአሰልጣኝ ዎች የአሰላጣጠን ዘዴ ማነስ አለብለው ያምናሉ?			
የልምም ድዘዴ ወደ አመር ሃግ ብሩተ መጣጣኝ ነው?			
ከልምም ድብዳቤ ጉዳይ ከልምም ድብዳቤ ባለቤቱ የተመጣጠነ ምግብ ያገኛሉ?			
ከልምም ድብዳቤ ጉዳይ በኃላፊ ህይወት መጠጥ ወሃና የመታጠቢያ ወሃ ያገኛሉ?			
ከዚህ በፊት ተጨዋቶችን በከፍተኛ ደረጃ ለሚጫወቱ አሰባሰቦች ተመርጠው ያውቃሉ?			
ፕሮጀክት ደብዳቤ አሰልጣኞች እና መልማዮች ተገብኝቶ ያውቃሉ?			
በፕሮጀክቶች ሁሉ የስልጠና ጊዜያት ሁሉ ጠናቀቅ ወደ አሰባሰብ መቀላቀል ስምምነት አላችሁ?			

አባሪ 3

ባህርዳር ዩኒቨርሲቲ

ስፖርት አካዳሚ

በእግር ኳስ አሰልጣኝነት የድህረ-ምረቃ ፕሮግራም

ለፕሮጀክት ድጋፍ ሰጭ አካላት የተዘጋጀ የፅሁፍ መጠይቅ

ውድም ላሽሰጪዎች ይህ መጠይቅ

“ከ17

አመት በታች የወጣቶች እግር ኳስ ፕሮጀክት ልምዶች ተግዳሮቶች እና የወደፊት ተስፋዎች”

በሚልር ዕለት ለድህረ ምረቃ መመሪያ ፅሁፍ ጥናትና ምርምር ለማካሄድ መረጃን ለመሰብሰብ ብቻ ታስቦ የተዘጋጀ ነው። ለእግር ኳስ እድገት ዋነኛው ምክንያት ታዳጊወጣቶች ላይ በትኩረት መስራት እንደሆነ ይታመናል ስለሆነም ይህ ጥናት በእግር ኳስ ፕሮጀክት ስልጠናዎች ላይ ያሉትን ልምዶችና ተግዳሮቶች በማብራራት ረገድ የራሱን ሚና መጫወት ይችላል። በተጨማሪም ፕሮጀክቶች ከፍተኛ ጥራት ያላቸው ታዳጊዎችን እንዲሰጡ የሚነኩ ጉዳዮችን ለመገምገም መነሻ ሰጣል። ከዚህ ባለፈውም እግር ኳስ ፕሮጀክቶች ግርሎቶች ትስ ትራቴ ጂኔድ ፎሮም ከሱ ጋር ተዋዕኮ ሊያደርግ ይችላል። ለዚህ ጥናት ስኬት ይህ መረጃ ለድህረ ምረቃ መመሪያ

ያዕሁፍዓላማብቻታሰበነውበመሆኑምበሚስጥርይጠበቃል።ስለዚህየዚህጥናትስኬትበቀጥታለጥያቁ
ዎቹበምትሰጡትእውነተኛእናትክክለኛምላሽላይየሚመረከዝበትንመጠይቁንእንድትሞሉበትህትናተ
ጠይቀዋል።

ማንኛውምየግልመረጃከእርስዎምላሽጋርበጭራሽአይገናኝም።

ስለትብብርዎአስቀድሜአመሰግናለሁ።

አጠቃላይመመሪያ፡ -

- በመጠይቁውስጥበማንኛውምክፍልውስጥስምዎንመጻፍአያስፈልግም።
- ለአማራጭጥያቁዎችመልስዎንየሳጥንምልክቱላይምልክት “√” ያስቀምጡ።
- ማብራሪያናገለጻለሚፈልጉጥያቁዎችየእርስዎሃሳብትልቅድርሻስላለውበነፃነትያስቀምጡ።
- ከተቀመጠውየመልስማስቀመጫአማራጭቦታውጭየሚቀመጥምላሽጋርስለማይኖረውእባክዎን
በጥንቃቄመልስዎንያስቀምጡ።

ለፕሮጀክቶችድጋፍሰጭአካላትየተዘጋጀየፀሁፍመጠይቅ

ክፍልአንድ፡- የግልመረጃ

1. ድጋፍእናክትትልየሚያደርጉበትየእግርኳስፕሮጀክትዎ-----
2. ዕድሜህ/ሽ/? -----
3. ያለዎትየትምህርትደረጃ

ሀ. 12ኛክፍልያጠናቀቀ/ችእናበታችሁያመ ዲግሪ

ለ. ዲፕሎማመ. 2 እናበላይ

4. ፕሮጀክቶችንበመከታተልእናድጋፍበመስጠትያለዎትየስራልምድ

ሀ. ከ 0-2 አመት ፣

ለ .ከ 3-4 አመት ፣ ዝቢያበላይ

ክፍል ሁለት፡ ክፍል ሁለትን ባብ፡ ስለ እቅድ ፣ ስትራቴጂ እና ድርጅታዊ መዋቅር ጥያቄዎች

1. ፕሮጀክቶች ግልጽ በሆነ ራዕይ ፣ ተልእኮ እና ዓላማ እየገፉ ነው ብለው ያምናሉ

ሀ. አዎ B. በከፊል ሐ. የላቸውም

2.

በየወሩ መጨረሻ ለ ፕሮጀክት አሰልጣኞች እና ባለድርሻ አካላት የዕቅድ ፣ የትግበራ ወይም የአፈጻጸም ሪፖርት አቀራረብ ሥርዓት አለወይ? ሀ. አዎ ፣ ለየለም አለ።

3. የ ፕሮጀክት አሰልጣኞች ከተለያዩ የስራ አጋሮች ጋር የመተባበር ልምዳቸው ን እንዴት ይገልጻሉ?

ክፍል ሶስት፡ ስለ መገልገያዎች እና መሳሪያዎች አቅርቦት መጠይቅ

1. የእርስዎ ተቆጣጣሪ ፕሮጀክት በየአመቱ ለ ፕሮጀክት ትግበራ በቂ መገልገያዎች እና መሳሪያዎች አሉት?

መልስዎ አዎ ከሆነ ፣ እባክዎ በየአመቱ የሚቀርቡትን መሳሪያዎች እና መሳሪያዎች ይዘርዝሩ።

2.

እባክዎ ንበድ ጋፍ ፕሮጀክት ዎው ስጥ ሊረዱ ዋቸው የሚፈልጓቸው ን የስልጠና መሳሪያዎች ን እና መሳሪያዎች ን ይዘርዝሩ

3.

የ ፕሮጀክት ማኔጅመንት በድ ጋፍ ሰጪው ፕሮጀክት ውስጥ ግብዓቶች ን በጊዜያቸው ቀርቧል?

እባክዎ ን የስልጠና ተቋማት ን ሂደት በዝርዝር ይዘርዝሩ።

4

.የወጣቶች ልማት ፕሮግራም ን ለማካሄድ የስልጠና መገልገያዎች ን እና መሳሪያዎች ን በተመለከተ ፕሮጀክቶች የሚያጋጥሟቸው ተግዳሮቶች ምን ምን ናቸው?

ክፍል አራት፡ የወጣቶች ልማት ፕሮግራሞች ተስፋዎች

1.

በከተማዎ አስተዳደር ስርዓት ን የመደገፍ ፣ የመከታተል እና የመከታተል ሂደቶች ን በተመለከተ ምን አይነት አዝማሚያዎች አሉ?

2.

እባኩትንበፕሮጀክቶችሁውስጥለወጣቶችልማት፣ፕሮግራምጥሩተሞክሮነውየምትሏቸውንተግባራትዘርዝሩ።

3. ክለሶችበወጣቶችልማት፣ፕሮግራምችተጠቃሚእንዲሆኑምንአይነትተግባራትናቸውብለውያስባሉ?

4. በታዳጊየእግርኳስፕሮጀክቶችውስጥበአሰልጣኝነትላይየሚያጋጥሙፈተናዎችምንድንናቸውብለውያስባሉ?

አባሪ -4

ባህርዳርዩኒቨርሲቲ

የስፖርትአካዳሚ

የድህረምረቃፕሮግራምበእግርኳስአሰልጣኝነት

ለቁልፍመረጃስጭዎችየተጻፈመጠይቅ

ውድምላሽሰጪዎችይህመጠይቅ

“ከ17

አመትበታችየወጣቶችእግርኳስፕሮጀክትልምዶችተግዳሮቶችእናየወደፊትተስፋዎች”

በሚልርዕስለድህረምረቃመመረቂያፅሁፍጥናትናምርምርለማካሄድመረጃንለመሰብሰብብቻታስቦየተዘ

ጋጀነው። ለእግርኳስ እድገት ዋነኛው ምክንያት ታዳጊወጣቶች ላይ በትኩረት መስራት እንደሆነ ይታመናል ስለሆነም ይህ ጥናት በእግርኳስ ፕሮጀክት ስልጠናዎች ላይ ያሉትን ልምዶችና ተግዳሮቶች በማብራራት ረገድ የራሱን ሚና መጫወት ይችላል። በተጨማሪም ፕሮጀክቶች ከፍተኛ ጥራት ያላቸው ታዳጊዎችን እንዲሰጡ የሚነኩ ጉዳዮችን ለመገምገም መነሻ ይሰጣል። ከዚህ ባለፈ ምክንያት በእግርኳስ ፕሮጀክቶች ግርሎቶች ታትስ ትራቴጂ ነድፎ የበኩሉን አስተዋፅኦ ሊያደርግ ይችላል። ለዚህ ጥናት ስኬት ይህ መረጃ ለድህረ ምረቃ መመሪያ ያፅሁፍ ዓላማ ተቻያ ታሰባኝ ነው። በመሆኑም በሚስጥር ይጠበቃል። ስለዚህ የዚህ ጥናት ስኬት በቀጥታ ለጥያቄዎቹ በምትሰጡት እውነተኛ እና ትክክለኛ ምላሽ ላይ የሚመረከገበትን መጠይቁን እንድትሞሉ በትኩረትና ተጠይቀዋል።

ማንኛውም የግል መረጃ ከእርስዎ ምላሽ ጋር በጭራሽ አይገናኝም።

ስለትብብርዎ አስቀድሜ አመሰግናለሁ!

አጠቃላይ መመሪያ፡ -

- በመጠይቁ ስጥ በማንኛውም ክፍል ውስጥ ስምዎን መጻፍ አያስፈልግም።
- ለአማራጭ ጥያቄዎች መልስዎን የያዘውን ፊደል በማክበብ ይመልሱ።
- ማብራሪያና ገለጻ ሚፈልጉ ጥያቄዎች የእርስዎ ሳብስብ ልቅ ድርሻ ስላለው በነፃነት ያስቀምጡ።
- ከተቀመጠው የመልስ ማስቀመጫ አማራጭ ቦታ ውጭ የሚቀመጥ ምላሽ ጋስ ለማይኖረው እባክዎን በጥንቃቄ መልስዎን ያስቀምጡ።

ክፍል አንድ፡- የግል መረጃን በተመለከተ እባክዎን ለሚከተሉት ጥያቄዎች መልስ ይስጡ

1) የትምህርት ደረጃ

ሀ. 12ኛ ክፍል እና ከሲቦታችላ የመጀመሪያ ዲግሪ ሲገኙ ሎማዲ 2ኛ ዲግሪ እና ከዚያ በላይ

2) አሁን ያለዎት የአሰልጣኝነት ልምድ

A. 0-2 ዓመት B. 3-4 ዓመት ሐ. 5-10 ዓመት መ. 10 ዓመት እና ከዚያ በላይ

3. አሁን ያላችሁ የአሰልጣኝነት ደረጃ ስንት ነው?

ሀ. መሰረታዊ እና የመጀመሪያ ደረጃ ለ. ሁለተኛ ደረጃ ሐ. CAF C ደረጃ መ. ከ CAF C ደረጃ በላይ

ክፍል ሁለት፡ የተጠቃለሉ እና ዝርዝር ማብራሪያ የሚጠይቁ ጥያቄዎች

1. በከተማ አስተዳደር ስር አቱን የጠበቀ ፣ የመከታተል እና የመደገፍ ሂደቶችን በተመለከተ ምን አይነት አዝማሚያዎች አሉ?

ይህንን ተግባር ማን መውሰድ አለበት እና ከእነዚያ ምን ይጠበቃል እባክዎን በዝርዝር ያሳውቁኝ?

2.

በከተማው ውስጥ ያሉ የወጣት እግር ኳስ ፕሮጀክቶች በየአመቱ በቂ መገልገያዎች እና መሳሪያዎች አሏቸው ብለው ያምናሉ?

መልስዎ አዎ ከሆነ ፣ እባክዎን በየአመቱ የሚቀርቡትን መሳሪያዎች እና መሳሪያዎች ይዘርዝሩ ። እና ካላደረጉ ምን መደረግ አለበት?

3.

በከተማ አስተዳደር ፕሮጀክቶች ውስጥ ለወጣቶች ልማት ፕሮግራም ጥሩ ተሞክሮ ነው ብለው የሚያስቧቸውን ተግባራት ይዘረዝሩ?

4.

ክለቦች በወጣቶች ልማት ፕሮግራሞች ተጠቃሚ እንዲሆኑ ምን አይነት ተግባራትን ምንምን ተግባራትን ማከናወን አለባቸው ብለው ያስባሉ?

አባሪ -

ባህርዳርዩኒቨርሲቲ

ስፖርት-አካዳሚ

በእግርኳስአሰልጣኝነት-የድህረ-ምረቃፕሮግራም

ለአሰልጣኞችየተዘጋጀቃለመጠይቅ

ውድምላሽሰጭስሜገበያው-ዋለይባላልበእግርኳስአሰልጣኝነት-መደበኛየድህረምረቃፕሮግራም-ተማሪ

“ከ17 አመት-በታችየወጣቶችእግርኳስፕሮጀክት-ልምምዶች፣ ተግዳሮቶችእናተስፋዎች” በሚልርዕስለድህረምረቃመመረቂያፅሁፍጥናት-ናምርምርለማካሄድመረጃንለመሰብሰብብቻታስቦየተዘጋጀነው።

ለእግርኳስእድገት-ዋነኛውምክንያት-ታዳጊወጣቶችላይበትኩረት-መስራት-እንደሆነይታመናልስለሆነም ይህጥናት-በእግርኳስፕሮጀክት-ስልጠናዎችላይያሉት-ንልምዶችና-ተግዳሮቶች-በማብራራት-ረገድየራሱን ሚናመጫውት-ይችላል። በተጨማሪምፕሮጀክቶችከፍተኛጥራት-ያላቸው-ታዳጊዎችን-እንዲሰጡ-የሚነኩ-ጉዳዮችን-ለመገምገም-መነሻይሰጣል። ከዚህባለፈ-ምየእግርኳስፕሮጀክቶች-ግርለመፍታት-ስትራቴጂነድ ፎሮብኩሉ-ንአስተዋፅኦሊያደርግይችላል። ለዚህጥናት-ስኬት-ይህመረጃለድህረምረቃመመረቂያፅሁፍ-ግላ ማብቻየታሰብነው-በመሆኑ-ምበሚስጥርይጠበቃል። ስለዚህየዚህጥናት-ስኬት-በቀጥታ-ለጥያቄዎቹ-በምት-ሰጡት-እውነተኛእናት-ክክለኛምላሽላይየሚመረከገበት-ንመጠይቁን-እንድትሞሉ-በት-ህትናአጠይቃለሁ።

ስምዎን-መጻፍ-አያስፈልግም-ማንኛውም-የግል-መረጃ-ክእርስዎም-ላሽጋር-በጭራሽ-አይገናኝም።

ስለት-ብብርዎ-አስቀድሜ-አመሰግናለሁ!

ለአሰልጣኝ የተዘጋጀ ቃለ መጠይቅ

1. በፕሮጀክታችሁ ውስጥ ምን ያህል ሰልጣኞች አሉ? የአሰልጣኞች ቁጥርስ?
2. ፕሮጀክትዎን በበላይነት የሚከታተለው አካል ማን ነው?
3. የፕሮጀክት እቅዳችሁ ራዕዩን፣ ተልእኮውን እና አላማውን ለማሳካት ከፕሮጀክቶች ስትራቴጂ የተወሰደ ነው?
4. በእቅድ፣ ስትራቴጂ እና ድርጅታዊ ውጤታማነት ላይ የተመሰረተ የፕሮጀክታችሁ ጥንካሬ እና ድክመት ምን ነበር?
5. የፕሮጀክቱ የድጋፍ ሰጭ ሰራተኞች እገዛና ክትትል እስከምን ድረስ ነው?
6. የፕሮጀክትዎን የስልጠና መገልገያ እና መሳሪያዎች በመደበኛነት የሚያሟላው አካል ማን ነው? ድጋፉን እስከምን ድረስ ነው?
7. ፕሮጀክትዎን በበጎ ፈቃደኝነት የሚደግፍ አካል አለዎት? ድጋፋቸውን እስከ ምን ድረስ ነው?
8. ከሌሎች ታዳጊ የእግርኳስ ፕሮጀክቶች እና ከዘመናዊ የእግርኳስ አስተዳደር ስርዓቶች ጋር ሲነፃፀር የፕሮጀክትዎን አደረጃጀት መዋቅር እንዴት ይገመግማሉ?
9. ፕሮጀክትዎ ለስልጠና እና ለውድድር የሚሆን በቂ መገልገያዎች እና መሳሪያዎች አሉት ብለው ያምናሉ?
10. የእርስዎ ፕሮጀክት የወጣቶች ልማት /ፕሮግራም/ አካል እንደመሆኑ መጠን ምን ያህል አስተዋፅኦ አበርክተዋል?
11. አንድ የታዳጊዎች እግርኳስ ፕሮጀክት ለወጣቶች ልማት ፕሮግራም የሚጫወተውን ሚና እንዴት ይገልፁታል?
12. በእርስዎ እይታ የፕሮጀክቱ 'መልካም' ተግባራት ምንድን ናቸው?
13. በእርስዎ እይታ የፕሮጀክቱ ፈተናዎች እና ተግዳሮቶች ምንድን ናቸው?

Figure 1 Map of the study area

