



**THE COUNTY ASSEMBLY OF KITUI**

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**REPORT ON THE EDUCATIONAL TOUR OF TURKEY AND DUBAI BY  
MEMBERS OF THE COUNTY ASSEMBLY OF KITUI**

**(Committee on Trade, Industry I.C.T and Cooperatives)**

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***NOVEMBER, 2014***

**DELEGATES:** The Kitui County Assembly Committee on Trade, Industry and Co-operatives

1. Hon. Daniel N. Kimanzi
2. Hon. Mary Mbandi
3. Hon. Patricia K.Kisio
4. Hon. Mary M Ndumbu
5. Hon. Samuel M Ikunga
6. Hon. NzukiWambua
7. Hon. Stephen K. Wambua

### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The Committee on Trade, Industry, I.C.T and Cooperatives acknowledges;

- 1) The Hon. Speaker and the County Assembly Clerk in organizing the tour.
- 2) Senior Administration Officer, Mr. Otieno who tirelessly coordinated the event to see to it that it was successful.
- 3) Africa Touch Safaris Tours and Travel Ltd for handling our air travel arrangements
- 4) The commitment and dedication exhibited by the members of the Committee in making the tour a success.
- 5) Other Hon. Members and well wishers who wished best of luck in the Committee endeavours.

### **PREAMBLE**

**Mr. Speaker Sir,** The [economy](#) of [Turkey](#) is defined as an [emerging market](#) economy by the International Monetary Fund ([IMF](#)). Turkey is among the world's [developed countries](#) according to the Central Intelligence Agency ([CIA](#)) [World Fact book](#). Turkey is also defined by economists and political scientists as one of the world's [newly industrialized countries](#). The country is among the world's leading producers of agricultural products; textiles; motor vehicles, ships and other transportation equipment; construction materials; consumer electronics and home appliances.

**Mr. Speaker Sir,** Dubai has emerged as a [global city](#) and business hub of the Persian Gulf region. It is also a major transport hub for passengers and cargo. By the 1960s [Dubai's economy](#) was based on revenues from trade and, to a smaller extent, oil exploration concessions, but oil was not discovered until 1966. Oil revenue first started to flow in 1969. Dubai's oil revenue helped accelerate the early development of the city, but its reserves are limited and production levels are low: today, less than 5% of the emirate's revenue comes from oil. The emirate's Western-style model of business drives its economy with the main revenues now coming from [tourism](#), aviation, real estate, and financial services. Dubai has recently attracted world attention through many innovative large construction projects and sports events.

**Mr. Speaker Sir,** it is against this background that the delegate comprising of members of the Committee on Trade, Industry, ICT and Co-operatives, County Assembly of Kitui, embarked on an educational tour to Turkey and later on Dubai in order to have a good exposure, benchmark, network and have a hands on experience about the two economies i.e. Turkey and Dubai

## **PREFACE**

### **BILATERAL RELATIONS BETWEEN TURKEY AND KENYA**

**Mr. Speaker Sir,** Following the promulgation of the new Constitution in 2010, Kenya was placed in a new scale in very many perspectives. The new dispensation introduced a decentralized system of governance where the common *mwananchi* would be more active in determining governance. As a result, Kitui County Government was created as one of the decentralized units of governance.

**Mr. Speaker Sir,** The Kitui County Government is composed of both the Executive and the Legislative (Assembly) arms of Government. The committee on Trade Industry I.C.T and Cooperative) is a Sectoral committee established under Standing Order No. 191 of the Kitui County Assembly Interim Standing Orders. The Committee shall hereinafter be referred to as “the **Delegate**”.

**Mr. Speaker Sir,** Bilateral relations between Turkey and Kenya have positively developed since Kenya gained its independence in 1963 and the Turkish Embassy in Nairobi was inaugurated in 1968. The second President of the Republic of Kenya H.E Daniel Arap Moi made a maiden to Turkey and subsequently in 1996 the President of the Republic of Turkey H.E Mr. Abdullah Gül made his first trip in Sub-Saharan Africa to Kenya on 20-22 February 2009.

**Mr. Speaker Sir,** On matters of trade, bilateral trade volume reached the level of \$145 million in 2013. Turkey's exports to Kenya in 2012 were \$138 million, a 16.7% increase from 2002. Kenya's exports to Turkey in 2012 were \$17 million which showed an increase from \$14 million the previous year, 2011. In 2012, imports to Kenya from Turkey were up by 78.1% from 2002.

**Mr. Speaker Sir,** The trade surplus of goods with Turkey was \$120.1 million in 2012, a 53.5% decrease \$184.4 million over 2011. Meaning that trade between both countries were more balanced. Numerous companies from Turkey especially those involved in construction have operations in Kenya. Turkey targets to grow the volume of bilateral trade with Kenya to a worth of \$500 million by 2020

### **Committees Mandate**

**Mr. Speaker Sir,** Standing Order 191 establishes the Sectoral Committee on Trade, Industry, ICT and Cooperatives on which the committee extracts its mandate as to:

- i) investigate and inquire into all matters relating to the assigned departments as they may deem necessary, and as may be referred to them by the County Assembly;
- ii) study, assess and analyze the relative success of the departments as measured by the results obtained as compared with their stated objectives;

- iii) investigate, inquire into, and report on all matters relating to the mandate, management, activities, administration, operations and estimates of the assigned departments;

**Mr. Speaker Sir**, on behalf of members of the Trade, Industry, I.C.T and Cooperatives Committee, I wish to present to the House the report of the committee on the Dubai- Turkey Business Exposure Tour, for further consideration and subsequent adoption by the house.

**Signed** \_\_\_\_\_

**Hon. Daniel N. Kimanzi**  
**Trade, Industry, I.C.T and Cooperatives**

### **BACKGROUND HISTORY OF TURKEY**

Turkey, officially the Republic of Turkey is a contiguous transcontinental parliamentary republic largely located in Western Asia with the portion of Eastern Thrace in South-eastern Europe. Turkey is a democratic, secular, unitary, constitutional republic with a diverse cultural heritage.

The country's official language is Turkish, a Turkic language spoken natively by approximately 85 percent of the population. 70–80% of the population are

ethnic Turks; the remainder consists of legally recognized (Armenians, Greeks and Jews) and unrecognized (Kurds, Circassians, Albanians, Bosniaks, Georgians, etc.) minorities. The vast majority of the population is Muslim. Turkey is a member of the United Nations (UN), North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and G-20 among other international bodies.

### **The economy of Turkey**

The **economy of Turkey** is defined as an [emerging market](#) economy by the International Monetary Fund ([IMF](#)). Turkey is among the world's [developed countries](#) according to the Central Intelligence Agency ([CIA](#)) [World Fact book](#). Turkey is also defined by economists and political scientists as one of the world's [newly industrialized countries](#). The country is among the world's leading producers of agricultural products; textiles; motor vehicles, ships and other transportation equipment; construction materials; consumer electronics and home appliances.

### **Macroeconomic trends**

Turkey has the world's [17th largest nominal GDP](#), and [15th largest GDP](#). The country is a founding member of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development ([OECD](#), 1961) and the [G-20 major economies](#) (1999). Since [December 31, 1995](#), Turkey is also a part of the [EU Customs Union](#).

While many economies have been unable to recover from the recent [global financial recession](#), the Turkish economy expanded by 9.2% in 2010, and 8.5 percent in 2011, thus standing out as the fastest growing economy in [Europe](#),

and one of the fastest growing economies in the world. Hence, Turkey has been meeting the “60 percent [EU Maastricht criteria](#)” for [public debt](#) stock since 2004. Similarly, from 2002 to 2011, the budget deficit decreased from more than 10 percent to less than 3 percent, which is one of the EU Maastricht criteria for the [budget balance](#).

The Central Intelligence Agency ([CIA](#)) classifies Turkey as a country. Turkey is often classified as a [newly industrialized country](#) by economists and political scientists; while the [World Bank](#), and [The Economist](#) describe Turkey as an [emerging market](#) economy.

## **Main economic sectors**

### **1. Agricultural Sector**

As of March 2007, Turkey is the world's largest producer of [hazelnuts](#), [cherries](#), [figs](#), [apricots](#), [quinces](#) and [pomegranates](#); the second largest producer of [watermelons](#), [cucumbers](#) and [chickpeas](#); the third largest producer of [tomatoes](#), [eggplants](#), [green peppers](#), [lentils](#) and [pistachios](#); the fourth largest producer of [onions](#) and [olives](#); the fifth largest producer of [sugar beet](#); the sixth largest producer of [tobacco](#), [tea](#) and [apples](#); the seventh largest producer of [cotton](#) and [barley](#); the eighth largest producer of [almonds](#); the ninth largest producer of [wheat](#), [rye](#) and [grapefruit](#), and the tenth largest producer of [lemons](#). Turkey has been self-sufficient in food production since the 1980s. In the year 1989, the total production of wheat was 16.2 million tonnes, and barley 3.44 million tonnes. The agricultural output has been growing at a respectable rate. However, since the 1980s, agriculture has been in a state of decline in terms of its share in the total economy.

### **2. Industrial sector**

#### ***i) Consumer electronics and home appliances***

Turkish brands like [Beko](#) and [Vestel](#) are among the largest producers of [consumer electronics](#) and [home appliances](#) in Europe. Turkey's [Vestel](#) is the largest TV producer in [Europe](#), accounting for a quarter of all TV sets

manufactured and sold on the continent in 2006. By January 2005, Vestel and its rival Turkish electronics and white goods brand [Beko](#) accounted for more than half of all TV sets manufactured in Europe. [EU](#) market share of Turkish companies in [consumer electronics](#) has increased significantly following the [Customs Union](#) agreement signed between the EU and Turkey: in colour TVs from 5% in 1995 to more than 50% in 2005, in digital devices from 3% to 15%, and in white goods from 3% to 18%.

### ***ii) Textiles and clothing***

Turkish companies made [clothing](#) exports worth \$13.98 billion in 2006; more than \$10.67 billion of which (76.33%) were made to the EU member states.

### ***iii) Motor vehicles and automotive products***

Turkish automotive companies like [TEMSA](#), [Otokar](#) and [BMC](#) are among the world's largest van, bus and truck manufacturers. In 2008 Turkey produced 1,147,110 motor vehicles, ranking as the 6th largest producer in Europe (behind the United Kingdom and above Italy) and the 15th largest producer in the world. The automotive industry is an important part of the economy since the late 1960s. The companies that operate in the sector are mainly located in the [Marmara Region](#). With a cluster of car-makers and parts suppliers, the Turkish automotive sector has become an integral part of the global network of production bases, exporting over \$22,944,000,000 worth of motor vehicles and components in 2008.

### ***iv) Shipbuilding***

Turkey is one of the world's leading [shipbuilding](#) nations; in 2007 [Turkish shipyards](#) ranked 4th in the world (behind China, South Korea and Japan) in terms of the number of ordered [ships](#), and also 4th in the world (behind Italy, USA and Canada) in terms of the number of ordered [mega yachts](#)

### ***v) Steel-Iron industry***

Turkey ranks 8th in the [list of countries by steel production](#). In 2013, total steel production was 29 million tonnes. Turkey's crude steel production

reached a record high of 34.1 million tons in 2011. Notable producers (above 2 million tonnes) and their ranks among top steel producing companies.

### **3. Science and technology Sector**

[TÜBİTAK](#) is the leading agency for developing science, technology and innovation policies in Turkey. [TÜBA](#) is an autonomous scholarly society acting to promote scientific activities in Turkey. [TAEK](#) is the official [nuclear energy](#) institution of Turkey. Its objectives include academic research in nuclear energy, and the development and implementation of peaceful nuclear tools.<sup>[79]</sup>

Turkish government companies for [research and development](#) in [military technologies](#) include [Turkish Aerospace Industries](#), [Aselsan](#), [Havelsan](#), [Roketsan](#), [MKE](#), among others. [Turkish Satellite Assembly, Integration and Test Centre](#) is a spacecraft production and testing facility owned by the Ministry of National Defence and operated by the Turkish Aerospace Industries. The [Turkish Space Launch System](#) is a project to develop the satellite launch capability of Turkey. It consists of the construction of a [spaceport](#), the development of [satellite launch vehicles](#) as well as the establishment of remote earth stations.

### **4. Construction and contracting sector**

The [Turkish construction and contracting industry](#) is one of the leading, most competitive and dynamic construction/contracting industries in the world. In 2009 a total of 33 Turkish construction/contracting companies were selected for the Top International Contractors List prepared by the [Engineering News-Record](#), which made the Turkish construction/contracting industry the world's 2nd largest, ranking behind those of China.

## 5. Service sector

### i) *Transport*

[Istanbul Atatürk Airport](#) is the [13th busiest airport in the world](#). [Turkish Airlines](#), [flag carrier](#) of Turkey since 1933, was selected by [Skytrax](#) as [Europe's](#) best airline for four consecutive years in 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014. With 262 destinations worldwide, Turkish Airlines is the [fourth largest carrier in the world by number of destinations](#) as of 2014.

As of 2009, there were 102 airports (90 with paved runways and 12 with unpaved runways) in Turkey, including the eight international [airports](#) in [Istanbul](#), [Ankara](#), [İzmir](#), [Trabzon](#), [Dalaman](#), [Milas-Bodrum](#) and [Antalya](#). There were also 21 [heliports](#) in the country during the same year. In 2010, there were 102 million airline passengers in Turkey. The number of airline passengers was expected to reach 120 million in 2011. .

The total length of the rail network was 10,991 km in 2008, ranking [22nd in the world](#), including 2,133 km of electrified track. The [Turkish State Railways](#) started building [high-speed rail](#) lines in 2003. The first line, which has a length of 533 km from [Istanbul](#) (Turkey's largest metropolis) via [Eskişehir](#) to [Ankara](#) (the capital) is under construction and will reduce the travelling time from 6–7 hours to 3 hours and 10 minutes.

As of 2010, the country had a roadway network of 426,951 km, including 2,080 km of [expressways](#) and 16,784 km of [divided highways](#).<sup>[93]</sup>

As of 2010, the Turkish [merchant marine](#) included 1199 ships (604 registered at home), ranking 7th in the world. Turkey's coastline has 1,200 km of navigable waterways.

In 2008, 7,555 kilometres (4,694 mi) of [natural gas](#) pipelines and 3,636 kilometres (2,259 mi) of [petroleum](#) pipelines spanned the country's territory

## ***ii) Communications***

As of 2008, there were 17,502,000 operational [landline telephones](#) in Turkey, which ranked 18th in the world; while there were 65,824,000 registered [mobile phones](#) in the country, which ranked 15th in the world during the same year.

The telecommunications liberalisation process started in 2004 after the creation of the Telecommunication Authority, and is still ongoing. Private sector companies operate in mobile telephony, long distance telephone and Internet access. Additional digital exchanges are permitting a rapid increase in subscribers; the construction of a network of technologically advanced intercity trunk lines, using both [fibre-optic cable](#) and digital microwave radio relay, is facilitating communication between urban centres. The remote areas of the country are reached by a domestic satellite system, while the number of subscribers to mobile-cellular telephone service is growing rapidly.

As of 2001, there were 16 AM, 107 FM, and 6 shortwave radio stations in the country. As of 2008, there were 24,483,000 [internet users](#) in Turkey, which ranked 15th in the world; while as of 2009, there were 2,961,000 [internet hosts](#) in the country, which ranked 27th in the world.

## ***iii) Tourism sector***

Tourism is one of the most dynamic and fastest developing sectors in Turkey. According to travel agency [Thomas Cook](#), 11 of the 100 best hotels of the world are located in Turkey. In 2005, there were 24,124,501 [visitors](#) to the country, who contributed \$18.2 billion to Turkey's revenues, with an average expenditure of \$679 per tourist. In 2008, the number of visitors rose to 30,929,192, who contributed \$21.9 billion to Turkey's revenues. For 2011, the World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO) reported 34,654,000 arrivals and US\$25 billion in receipts for Turkey. According to the World Travel & Tourism Council, in 2012 travel and tourism made a total contribution of 10.9% to Turkish GDP and supported 8.3% of all jobs in the country. Over the years,

Turkey has emerged as a popular tourist destination for many Europeans, competing with [Greece](#), [Italy](#) and [Spain](#).

## **6. External trade and investment**

As of 2012, the main trading partners of Turkey are [Germany](#), [Russia](#) and [Iran](#). Turkey has taken advantage of a [customs union with the European Union](#), signed in 1995, to increase industrial production for exports, while benefiting from EU-origin foreign investment into the country.

Turkey is also a source of [foreign direct investment](#) in [central](#) and [eastern Europe](#) and the [CIS](#), with more than \$1.5 billion invested. 32% has been invested in [Russia](#), primarily in the natural resources and construction sector, and 46% in Turkey's [Black Sea](#) neighbours, [Bulgaria](#) and [Romania](#). Turkish companies also have sizable (Foreign Direct Investments) FDI stocks in [Poland](#), at about \$100 million.

[The construction and contracting companies](#) have been significant players

## **7. Natural resources**

### **Energy**

#### ***j) Petroleum and natural gas***

Turkey is an [oil](#) and [natural gas](#) producer, but the level of production by the state-owned [organization](#) isn't large enough to make the country self-sufficient, which makes Turkey a net importer of both oil and gas. However, the recent discovery of new oil and natural gas fields in the country, particularly off the [Black Sea](#) coast of [northern Anatolia](#) as well as in [Eastern Thrace](#), the [Gulf of Iskenderun](#) and in the provinces of the [South-eastern Anatolia Region](#) near the borders with [Syria](#) and [Iraq](#); will help Turkey to reach a higher degree of self-sufficiency in energy production.

### ***ii) Nuclear energy***

To cover the increasing energy needs of its population and ensure the continued raising of its living standard, Turkey [plans to build](#) several nuclear power. Following the construction of experimental reactors, proposals to build large scale nuclear power plants were presented as early as in the 1950s; but plans were repeatedly cancelled even after bids were made by interested manufacturers because of high costs and safety concerns.

### ***iii) Geothermal energy***

Turkey has the fifth highest direct utilization and capacity of [geothermal power](#) in the world

### ***iv) Energy security***

Turkey is a partner country of the [EUINOGATE](#) energy programme, which has four key topics: enhancing [energy security](#), [convergence](#) of member state [energy markets](#) on the basis of [EU internal energy market](#) principles, supporting [sustainable energy](#) development, and attracting [investment](#) for energy projects of common and regional interest.

The proportion of renewable energy in Turkey is twice the EU average, at around 25–26%. Turkey plans to raise this to 30% by 2023.

### ***v) Minerals***

Turkey is the tenth ranked producer of minerals in the world in terms of diversity. Around 60 different minerals are currently produced in Turkey. The richest mineral deposits in the country are [boron](#) salts, Turkey's reserves amount to 72% of the world's total. According to the [CIA World Fact book](#), other natural resources include [coal](#), [iron ore](#), [copper](#), [chromium](#), [uranium](#) among others.

### ***vi) Environment***

With the establishment of the Turkish Environment Ministry on August 9, 1991 (which later merged with the Ministry of Forestry on May 1, 2003, and became the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, and which later detached from Ministry of Forestry and merged with Ministry of Development and Housing on June 6, 2011, and became [Ministry of Environment and City Planning](#), [Turkey](#) began to make significant progress addressing some of its most pressing environmental problems. The most dramatic improvements were significant reductions of air pollution in [Istanbul](#) and [Ankara](#). The most pressing needs are for water treatment plants, waste water treatment facilities, solid waste management and conservation of biodiversity.

## **THE ITINERARY**

### **DAY ONE-10<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER, 2014**

The first day of the tour was marked by departure from Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA). The delegation started assembling at unit 2 of JKIA from 2250 HRS for immigration formalities before boarding Boeing 787-800 of the Emirates Airlines (flight ET 800) which landed at Dubai where they underwent further immigration procedures before disembarking for a two hour stop-over. The delegate there after flew to Turkey still using the Emirates Airlines and lands at 1600 HRS, and checked into a hotel at the Istanbul Airport.

Hon.Kanza misplaced her documents i.e. visa and passport, forcing her to be deported back through the same route

### **DAY TWO: 12<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER, 2014**

#### **Familiarization Tour**

During the second day of the tour, the delegate went for a familiarization tour to the city of Turkey; Istanbul. The Delegate got a chance to tour the city of Istanbul and get hands on experience on the culture of the inhabitants of Turkey.

### **DAY THREE: 13<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER, 2014**

#### **Factory visit at textile industry.**

The Delegate got a chance to tour a textile industry. Observed Making of clothes from point of design to the finished product all in one room. At the textile industry each person is assigned a specific duty i.e. design, cutting, zipping, buttoning all done sequentially; meaning the whole process is in a production line. Over 200 people employed in the factory in different sectors.

#### **DAY FOUR: 14<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER, 2014**

##### **Tannery Visit.**

The Delegate went for a site visit to a tannery factory. They were able to observe the whole process of turning hides and skin into a finished leather product. The process had machines such as; Reactors, Mixers, Pluckers, stock panels, key-torn chemical plants. The processes included tanning and treatment of skin. The production capacity for the whole company is 2 tonnes daily. Turkey made machines are used in the factory.

#### **BACKGROUND HISTORY OF DUBAI**

Dubai, a world business hub, is one of the seven emirates that constitute the United Arab Emirates on the Persian Gulf.

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) is a union of seven Sovereign Sheikhdoms (emirates) - six of which, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Fujairah, Umm Al Quwain and Ajman - formed the present federation in 1971 when the British withdrew from the Gulf as part of the 'East of Suez' policy. Ras Al Khaimah joined a year later.

Culture in Dubai is rooted in Islamic traditions that form UAE National's lifestyles. It is highly important that when tourists visit Dubai they must respect and behave suitably, as the minority group of Emiratis are very protective over their culture and traditions.

Dubai is famously known as the entertainment capital of the Middle East which attracts many party lovers from all over the world, especially those who are wealthy enough to splash out on the most expensive bars and clubs in the city. With Dubai promoting such an image, it still forbids the nationals that

practice Islam to indulge in any of the entertaining services offered. In that respect these services are often located in the more touristy areas rather than in residential parts. Alcohol is not forbidden in Dubai, as long as it is confined within an area like a hotel, bar or nightclub. Residents are free to drink in their own homes as long as they have an alcohol licence issued by the municipality. It is illegal to drink in the street or in public places. Pork is also available for the consumption of visitors and expatriates.

It is advised that visitors and expatriates do not flaunt their Western culture habits in the streets, where they can be viewed by nationals who may find it offensive.

The official language of the country is Arabic, however most people in and out of the workplace communicate in English. There are so many different nationalities in Dubai and therefore English finds common ground with most people. The majority of road, shop signs, and restaurant menus etc. are in both English and Arabic.

## **2) BILATERAL RELATIONS BETWEEN DUBAI AND KENYA**

Kenya and the United Arab Emirates enjoy a multi-faceted and robust relationship that is being continually strengthened by high level contacts between the two governments as well as a growing relationship between the business and social organisations in the two countries.

According to H.E. Chirau Ali Mwakwere, former Ambassador of Kenya to the UAE, the Emirates is one of Kenya's most important trading partners. Recent trade figures indicate that the country is a leading exporter to Kenya having overtaken those that had previously held the record. "Kenya has become an increasingly important trading partner for the United Arab Emirates over the past few years. In addition to being the major supplier of oil to Kenya, the UAE has emerged as a favoured shopping destination to which Kenyans travel regularly to purchase household and office electronic appliances, automobile spare-parts and even motor vehicles," the former Ambassador said.

As the relationship between UAE and Kenya develops and grows, many new doors will be opened and heightened cooperation along with booming trade and investment will serve both countries well.

## **ENROUTE DUBAI**

Dubai has the tallest building in the world; Burj Khalifa, with 163 storeys.



Dubai has a very good hospitality industry with the best hotels in the world; the best under water hotel is found in Dubai; the **Hydropolis Underwater Hotel and Resort Dubai**



Oil was first discovered in 1958. Thereafter, in 1961 oil barrels were constructed.

Dubai is the fourth largest oil export producing county, and 94% of oil from the country extracted from Abu Dhabi. There is equal distribution of income among all the emirates. The population is 2m people.

Dubai is to spend \$32 billion expanding Al Maktoum International Airport at Dubai World Central (DWC), making it the world's largest airport and increasing its ultimate capacity by 25 percent to more than 200 million passengers a year when it is complete.



Abu Dhabi is the central business district. There is very good infrastructure, internal waterways (creeks), and modern buildings.



Dubai is famous for good advertisement, history of good hotels and hospitality which are ISO certified.

Dubai was twice rewarded for three leading factories i.e. tourism, trade, oil. The first school was established in 1953. It was a boy's school. Afterwards in 1958 the first girl's school was founded. Dubai has a favourable economic growth.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

Kitui County Government is an entity within the system of governance in Kenya. The Kitui County Government is required to work in collaboration with the National Government and was created in order to devolve power and governance to the people of Kenya. Consequently, the County progressively should be equipped with both soft and physical infrastructure which should assist them in improving the livelihood of the residents of their respective counties.

Kitui County is endowed with vast deposits of various natural resources albeit it being a semi-arid area. It is therefore necessary for the county government to work in collaboration with the national government and other stakeholders in order to create capacity under which the residents of Kitui County will be in a position to benefit from the vast deposits of the various minerals. It is therefore imperative for the Governance structures that are already in place to be used to create capacity in the residents and improve sustainable means of livelihood amongst them. Both the Executive and the County Assembly of Kitui County Government therefore have their tasks already cut out for them to make lives better and ensure that devolution is of impact and creates a difference to the people of Kitui County.

The existing infrastructure must therefore be checked and improved to ensure that it is in a position to meet the needs of individuals who live in Kitui County without forgetting to take into consideration the needs of future generations that which cannot be ignored in the present plans. It goes without saying that the Kitui County does not have enough and well set infrastructure to set the ball rolling for major projects, however, with keen collaboration from key stakeholders capacity can be built and that is why both the Assembly and the Executive must be keen to market Kitui for investors, promote private-public partnership and take keen interest in ensuring that projects that affect the people of Kitui are initiated which projects must have sustainable goals.

## **CONCLUSION**

In Conclusion, Kitui County Government must take up the lessons learnt herein and implement each one of them while making sure that the ways through which the same are implemented is specific to the people of Kitui County.

The future generation and the projected growth within the county must also be factored in to ensure that there are proper structural mechanisms through which this growth can be accommodated.

Not to forget our future generation, the implementation processes must also ensure that there are deliberate efforts to make sure that the implementation process resonates with the present as well as the future generation as the latter cannot be ignored.

**We, honourable members of the Trade, Industry I.C.T and Cooperatives Committee do hereby affix our signatures to this report to affirm our approval and confirm its accuracy, validity and authenticity:-**

### **Members**

### **Signature**

1. Hon. Daniel N. Kimanzi

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2. Hon. Mary Mbandi

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3. Hon. Patricia K.Kisio .....  
4. Hon. Mary M Ndumbu .....  
5. Hon. Samuel M Ikunga .....  
6. Hon. Nzuki Wambua .....  
7. Hon. Stephen K. Wambua .....

**ANNEX 1**

***Photographs Taken during the tour***



***The Chairperson, Hon. N. Kimanzi in company of Hon. Mary Mbandi and Hon. Nzuki Wambua, poses for a photograph with tour guides at Turkey, Istanbul***



***Hon. Nzuki Wambua at the Tannery at Turkey, Istanbul***



***The Central Business District Istanbul, Turkey***



***The Delegate takes a photo outside the oldest Mosque in the world at Istanbul, Turkey***



***Road networks have been built across part of the Ocean at Istanbul, Turkey***