

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KITUI



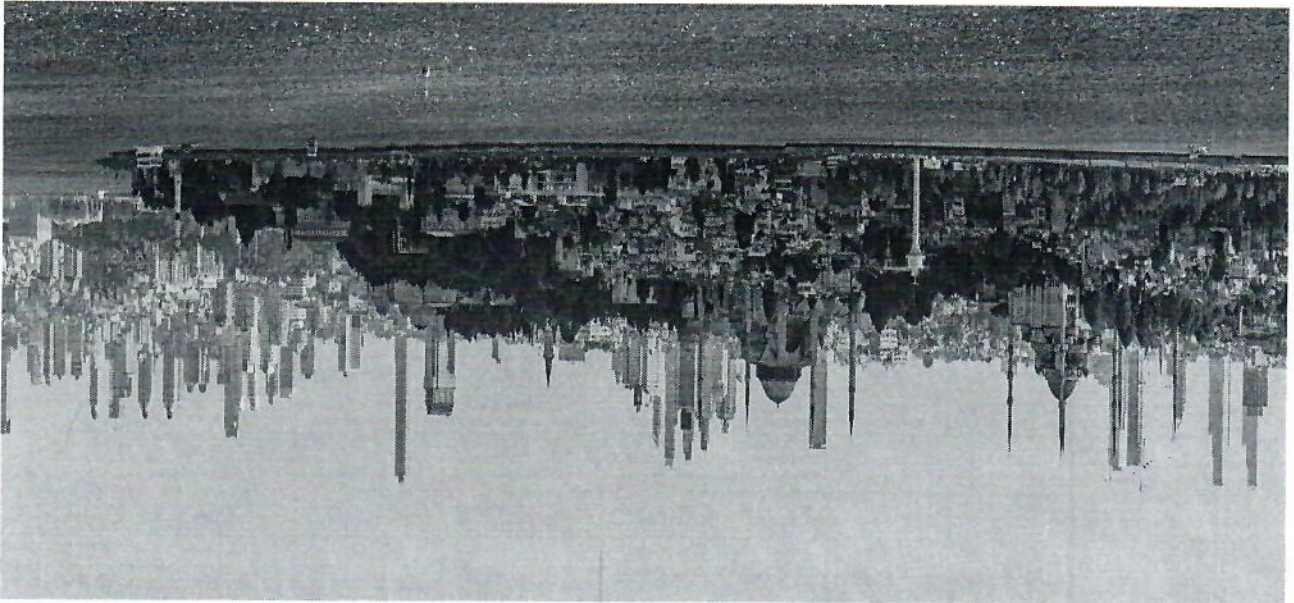
THE COUNTY ASSEMBLY

THIRD ASSEMBLY – (SECOND SESSION)

COMMITTEE ON TRADE, INDUSTRY, ICT AND COOPERATIVES

REPORT BY THE DELEGATION OF THE COMMITTEE ON TRADE, INDUSTRY, ICT AND COOPERATIVES TRAINING ON LEGISLATION, POLICY INTERVENTION AND THE ROLE OF COMMITTEE IN TRADE, INDUSTRY, ICT AND COOPERATIVES IN TURKEY.

(19TH FEBRUARY- 27TH FEBRUARY, 2023)



CLERK OF ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS

P. O BOX 694 -90200

KITUI.

FEBRUARY, 2023

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ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

CEB	County Economic Bloc
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
EIZs	Economic Investment zones
ESAMI	Eastern & Southern African Management Institute
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNI	Gross National Income
ICOC	Istanbul Chamber of commerce
ICT	Information Communication technology
KICOTEC	Kitui County Textile Corporation
MSMES	Micro, small & Medium Enterprises
PFM	Public Finance Management Acts
PPP	Public Private Partnership
SEKEB	South Eastern Kenya Economic Blocs
USD	United States Dollar
WIFI	Wireless Fidelity
WTO	World Trade Organization
SACCO	Savings and Credit Co-Operative Society



CHAPTER I

1.1. PREFACE

Mr. Speaker Sir,

On behalf of the Committee on Trade, Industry, ICT and Cooperatives delegation and pursuant to provision of Standing order No. 179(6) and 190 (g) it is my privilege to present to the House the training report on Legislation and Policy Intervention and the role of the Committee in Trade, Industry, ICT and Cooperatives undertaken on 19th-27th February 2023 in Turkey -Istanbul.

1.2 COMMITTEE MANDATE

The Committee is mandated under the Standing Order No.190(5) to inter - alia

- i. To investigate, inquire into, and report on all matters relating to the mandate, management, activities, administration, operations and estimates of the assigned department.
- ii. Study the programme and policy objectives of the department and the effectiveness of the implementation.
- iii. Study, assess and analyze the relative success of the department as measured by the results obtained as compared with their stated objectives
- iv. Make reports and recommendations to the County Assembly as often as possible, including recommendation of proposed legislation.

1.3. COMPOSITION OF THE DELEGATION

Mr. Speaker Sir,

The delegation comprised of the following Members: -

1.	Hon. Daniel Ngoima Kimanzi	Leader of the Delegation
2.	Hon. Mary P. Ndumbu	Member

Kitui county has been characterized by rapidly growing population, water scarcity, falling of food production and low resilience to climate change. The development.

Over long time, trade has been an economic stimulus in the county playing a key role in job creation, poverty eradication, and enhancing infrastructural scrutiny to ensure the program is anchored in the law.

Trade, Industry and Cooperatives plays a key role in the legislation and policy In order to ensure success in the aforementioned programs, the Committee on of the County's Six Economic Investment Zones (EIZs).

Sector development agenda with a view of Operationalization and Marketing Governor has enlisted Trade, Industry, MSMEs and Cooperatives in his sixteen the forefront in implementing this devolved function. His Excellency the in line with Forth Schedule of the Constitution 2010, Kitui County has been in Trade development, Industry and Cooperatives is one of the devolved functions

Mr. Speaker Sir,

1.4. JUSTIFICATION FOR THE TRAINING /VISIT TO TURKEY

7.	Patrick Kyalo Mutua	Committee secretariat
6.	Hon. Mary Mwende Mutune	Member
5.	Hon. Fastina Mwende Solomon	Member
4.	Hon. Muthama Musyoka Kieti	Member
3.	Hon. Sylvester Kitheka Munyalo	Member

The training was in furtherance to the mandate of the Committee and in accordance with Committee workplan, the overall goal of the workshop was

1.5 Objective of the Training.

the County Assembly.

It is in this context that the committee attended a training by ESAMI on Legislation, Policy Intervention and the Role of Committee in Trade, Industry, ICT and Cooperatives from 19th-27th February 2023 in order to learn best Practices and Standards on Oversight, Legislation of the aforementioned role in locally, Nationally and internationally.

It is in pursuit of the Committee mandate, and addressing the challenges faced in the Trade and Industry in the county, the committee believe there is need to continuously engage, interact, Exchange and Co-opt best skills and practices technological advancement.

The devolved system in Kenya is designed and programmed specifically to address key development factors particularly in Trade, Industrialization and exemplary learning destination for the delegation.

Good governance has enabled Turkey to develop and sustain best textile industries, apparel, and abundance of diversity of handicraft, making it leadership.

Turkey is a global business to business market destination thus providing a word class case study of exceptional excellence in trade research, investment, ICT and purchasing power and creation of job opportunities.

country is adopting economic integration through innovations and value addition to farm produce thus reducing cost of trade, increase of consumer

to gain better understanding of the innovation context, stakeholder dynamics and potential impact of integrating technology in Trade. The training was tailored to achieve the following objectives: -

- i. Enable members understand the role of the committee in Legislation and policies interventions in Trade
- i. Equip members with general understanding on Stakeholders Engagement and Sustainable Trade Development
- ii. Create awareness on Social and Economic impact on the trading blocks in the County, policies and legislation driving trading blocs -SEKEB
- iii. Build in depth understanding on the role of County Assembly in Building resilient infrastructure, promoting sustainable industrialization financing and foster innovations
- iv. Enhance the capacity and strengthen members on ICT Innovation and Incubation Partnership/Linkages impact on Social and Economic issues affecting Youth.
- v. Expose Members to Study Sites.

1.6. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

On behalf of delegation wishes to thank the office of the Speaker and that of the Clerk of Assembly for Logistical Support which enabled Members to undertake the Training and Study visit to Turkey.

Allow me also express my gratitude to Secretariat for Support prior to and during the Training.

Further, the delegation appreciates the Ministry of devolution for facilitating the approval of the foreign travel. Special thanks to Eastern & Southern African Management Institute-(ESAMI-Kenya) who organized the relevant trainings and also played a key logistical role for this successful trip

It is therefore my pleasant duty and pleasure on behalf of the delegation to present this report for adoption by the Assembly.

SIGNED



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11th April 2023

HON. DANIEL NGOIMA KIMANZI – (M.C.A)

(Leader of Delegation)

Report Compiled by Patrick Kyalo Mutua - (Clerk Assistant)

the Turkish Arabs.
Spoken language is Turkish (official), Kurdish by Kurdish people and Arabic by
The largest city is Istanbul and the Nation Capital City is Ankara, there are three
Anatolia Region and Southeastern Anatolia Region.

Region, the Mediterranean Region, the Central Anatolia Region, Southeastern
geographical provinces: the Marmara Region, Black Sea Region, the Aegean
Turkey has the population of 85.3 million persons (2022) is divided into seven
combined.

of Germany or slightly smaller than the U.S. states of Texas and Louisiana
Turkey covers an area of 783,562 km²; the Country is more than twice the size

combined with centralized economic planning and government regulation.
continents, there is mixed economy in which there is growing private sector
because of her long shoreline and her strategic location as a bridge between
Throughout history, Turkey has been the center of trade and migration route
of these boundaries were established after the collapse of the Ottoman Empire.
Georgia, Armenia and Iran to the east and Iraq and Syria on the south. Majority
Neighboring countries are Greece to the west; Bulgaria to the northwest;
Turkiye Cumhuriyeti; the shortened form of this name is Turkiye.

three sides by the Mediterranean, Aegean, and Black seas. It is known locally as
Western Asia bordering the Black Sea. The Republic of Turkey is surrounded on
Turkey is a transcontinental Country located in South-Eastern Europe and South-

CHAPTER II



2.0. TURKEY IN BRIEF
Mr. Speaker Sir,

Modern Turkey lines east and west links with no other place in the earth. Its major city, Istanbul, half in Europe and other half in Asia continents symbolizes this link. The region is home to history that shape the major cultures of Europe and the middle east.

Much of the human story has somehow passed through turkey. Turkey is a place natural beauty and cultural magnificence. Water borders three sides, creating a long and rugged coastline of unspeakable beauty. Mountains ranges dominate much of the interior and waterways bends their way from the interior to the coast. The modern city of Istanbul unites the country teems with life.

FACTORS MAKING TURKEY A BUSINESS/TRADE HUB



Mr. Speaker Sir.

Turkey is a transcontinental Country and a business destination, necessitated by the following factors:

- i. **Turkey's strategic location** -Turkey's geographical location between Europe and Asia is good for FDI. With its strategic location, Turkey provides access to key regional markets. It serves as a bridge between the western and gulf countries. The country's proximity to markets in the middle east and West makes it a good place for FDI.
- ii. **Turkey has a well-developed infrastructure** -Turkey's infrastructure is remarkable. It has developed transport, communication, and modern infrastructural innovation. It makes it a hub that attracts foreign investment.

- iii. **Incentives for foreign investors** -Turkey has one of the most liberal legal regimes for FDI. To encourage foreign Investment in Turkey, the Turkish government started incentive programs to stir up start-ups and FDI in

Economic Status of Turkey

Gross domestic product: 924 billion USD (2023) -World Bank
GDP per capita: 11045.56 USD (2023) -World Bank
Currency: Turkish lira
Minimum wage: 440. EUR per month (Jun 2020) -Eurostat
GNI per capita: 27,660 PPP dollars (2019) -World Bank
GDP growth rate: 0.9% annual change (2019) -World Bank
Unemployment rate: 9.70% (Jan- 2023)-Eurostat

iv. **Turkey has a skilled and qualified workforce** -With a young and educated workforce, Turkey's workforce is an asset for investors. It is contrary to an ageing and shrinking population in some European countries. The youth in Turkey comprise about 15.3% of the total population. Given the workforce in Turkey, investors can enjoy the rich labour pool.

Turkey. The Foreign Direct Investment Law of 2013 gives a foreign investor equal right as a domestic investor. As such, investors can set up their businesses in Turkey despite their nationality. It is one of the many perks of investing in Turkey.

2.1. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PRESENTATIONS DURING THE TRAINING

Mr. Speaker Sir,

As mentioned earlier, the delegation attended the training on legislation, Policies intervention and the role of the Committee in Trade, Industry ICT and Cooperatives on 19th-27 February, 2023 in Turkey-Istanbul Courtesy of Eastern & Southern African Management Institute-(ESAMI-Kenya).

The facilitator made oral and visual presentations and thereafter the participants reacted to the topics by way of questions and answers. The following were the topics covered together with the Site Visits: -

- i. Over View of Legislation, policy interventions
- ii. Integrity, ethical values, law and policies in the County Case Study
- iii. Stakeholders' engagement, Risk analysis and Risk Management in Cooperatives
- iv. Social and Cultural Issues in Stakeholders Engagement and Sustainable Development
- v. Trade impacts in the County, local trading blocks in the Country, trading blocs Vision 2030, Economic Union, COMESA, East Africa Community, World Trade Organization
- vi. Socio-Economic Impacts of the trading blocks, policies and legislation driving trading blocks
- vii. The role of County Assembly in Building resilient infrastructure, promoting sustainable industrialization financing and foster innovations
- viii. ICT Innovation and Incubation Partnership/Linkages impact on Social and Economic issues affecting Youth.
- ix. Role of Cooperative in Social and Economic Development, Practical best practice in Kenya Investment opportunities for Sacco

2.2 Over View of Legislation and policies

Mr. Speaker Sir,

The facilitator defined Legislation as a law or a set of laws that have been passed by Parliament or the County Assembly. He further described as the act of making a new law.

The following issues were also highlighted on matters legislation: -

- That the Government is responsible for bringing new laws into force, once they have been passed by Parliament or the County assembly.
- An Act may come into force immediately, on a specific future date, or in stages when an Act is due to come into force by looking at a section of the Act itself, headed 'Commencement' – this is among the very last sections of an Act.

- Although Parliament/Assembly is not responsible for implementing legislation, its committees can investigate how well an Act is being implemented by the Government and the effect that the new law is having. This is known as post-legislative scrutiny.

- Future changes to the law happen through the passing of another Act or delegated legislation. An Act can also be repealed so that its provisions no longer apply. Parliamentary committees examine laws and recommend the removal of out-of-date legislation.

2.3 Stakeholders Engagement and Management

Mr. Speaker Sir,

The Stakeholder Engagement is the process of communicating and working with shareholders to meet their needs/expectations, address issues as they occur, and foster appropriate stakeholder engagement in project activities throughout the project life cycle.

2.3.1 Why Engage Stakeholders

Mr. Speaker Sir,

The following are the reasons of engaging the stakeholders in any County

project undertaking: -

- i. It is a legal requirement in Kenya and develop business Intelligence, and reduce risks.

- ii. Develop and expanding markets or opportunities.

- iii. Build brand equity and reputation.

- iv. Bring diverse perspectives together for Creativity and Innovation.

- v. To develop a policies and laws that will support social, economic,

- vi. technological, environment, financial and advance cultural interests.

- vii. To avoid conflicts among the stakeholders.

- viii. To improve acceptance of the project and development in the area

- viiii. Understand socio-economic and environmental impacts of the proposed

changes if any.

2.3.2. Stakeholders Management Process.

Mr. Speaker Sir,

The stakeholder's management process involves the following in accordance with presentation made by the facilitator.

- i. **Identify Stakeholders**-Identify the stakeholders, analyze and document

- ii. **Plan Stakeholder Management**-Develop management strategies to

- iii. **Manage Stakeholder Engagement** - Communicate and work with

- stakeholders to meet their needs and expectations, address issues as

- analysis.

- effectively engage stakeholders throughout the process, based on the

- stakeholders to meet their needs and expectations, address issues as

2.4.1. Benefits of Trading Blocs

These trading blocs have advantages in enabling free trade between geographically close Countries/Countries. This results to lower prices, increased export potential, higher growth, economies of scale and greater competition.

Africa Community

Trading blocs have become increasingly influential for regional blocs, world trade, and trading blocs, e.g. World Trade Organization (WTO), COMESA, East countries in the world.

Multilateral trade refers to trade agreements of one country with many other. or, these are trade agreements between any two countries/countries and; **Bilateral trade agreements** refer to trade agreements of one country with the Bilateral agreements and multilateral agreements whereby:

governments:

There are two different kinds of common trading blocs agreements, between

differ for each such agreement.

Trade is promoted or encouraged by removing trade barriers, tariffs, and protectionist policies but the nature or degree to which these are removed may differ for each such agreement.

The trading blocs are associations or agreements between two or more than two countries/countries with the aim of promoting trade between them.

Mr. Speaker sir

2.4. Trading Blocs and their Impact on Socio-Economic Aspect

relation

iv. **Control Stakeholder Engagement** - Monitor overall project stakeholder

proposed intentions.

they occur, and foster appropriate engagement in project activities and

2.4.3. Socio-Economic impacts of Trading blocs

bloc.

bloc. This can cause further problems in a country or cause tension in the trading bloc. It can be extremely difficult for countries to leave a trading

trade cycles of other countries.

trading blocs due to all countries/countries having close connections with the for certain/all goods and services. This problem can still occur even outside of interdependence of the member countries/countries as they all rely on each other **Greater interdependence.** Trading blocs lead to greater economic

hardship.

instruments. This can be particularly problematic during times of economic have no longer control over their monetary and to some extent their fiscal **Loss of sovereignty.** This particularly applies to economic unions as countries may have.

reduces specialization and distorts the comparative advantage some countries rather than if they are more efficient in producing a certain type of good. This with others countries based on whether they have an agreement with each other **Trade diversion.** Trading blocs distort world trade as countries/countries trade

2.4.2. Disadvantages of Trading Blocs

- i. Lower prices, more varied products and indeed larger market.
- ii. Boost direct investments.
- iii. Access to cheaper and more abundant capital.
- iv. Encourage specialization.
- v. Decrease monopoly power as competition increases.
- vi. Positive effect on knowledge abundance and technology transfer.
- vii. Good international relations, improved governance and state of law.

trade infrastructure

- legislation that will support allocation of funds for supporting development of
in order to deliver on the aforesaid, the following is considered pertinent: -

The County Assembly has the mandate in building strong trading infrastructures,

Mr. Speaker Sir,

2.5. Role of County Assembly in Building Resilient and Trading Infrastructure

engagement.

- Policies on termination and composition of the members and their

- Policies on risks and risk management

- Policies on revenue sharing

- Policies on deployment

- Legal and policies on implementation

- Legal and policies on infrastructure

- Policies on engagement

2.4.4 Policies and Legislation areas for the Trading Blocs (case study-SEKEB)

- Improved foreign exchange

- Improved income

- Improved Infrastructure

- Improve per capita income and improved money circulation

!!. Economic

- Improved public health

- Reduction crime and social impacts

- Creation of learning institution to improve technical know how

- Impact on skills and knowledge

- Creation of job opportunities

!. Social Impacts

Mr. Speaker Sir,

2.6. ICT Innovation and Incubation

change, Youth and women projects.

- Funding through international organization and promoting climate
 - National government funding through County funding
 - Foreign investment in a project
 - Investment through green bond or equity shares from the private sectors
- Partnership should be incorporated in the following ways: -

In promoting sustainable industrialization and financing, Public Private income Country dispensing a high quality of life to all citizens by 2030. Kenya's Vision 2030 aim to transform the Country into an industrialized middle-

Mr. Speaker Sir,

2.5.1. Promoting Sustainable Industrialization and Financing

supporting county government investments

- Engaging the national government to reappeal some legislation that are not county
- Policies that attract investment in relevant investment opportunities in the
- Policies and legislation that will support marketing infrastructure
- Ensuring funds allocated have been utilized as per the plans county
- Engaging the stakeholders that will support the development agenda in the
- legislation on Policies that will guard the interest of the local investors

Trade linkages, the flows of imports and exports among countries. The investment linkages, both in terms of annual flows (i.e., net new investment per organization

A trading partnership is at least two persons or legal entities wish to start a business together. There is no requirement to invest capital, although the partners are personally, jointly and severally liable for the company's debts or

Mr. Speaker Sir,

2.7. Trade Partnership and Linkages

the same time.

!!! Disruptive innovation- it's a scalable change that reaches many people at

dynamics.eg Smartphones to Apple iPhone with features

circumstances of a brand, whether in terms of market or of business

!! Radical innovation- a radical innovation really changes the

implemented by the brand. e.g. Gmail with more features and experience.

i. Incremental innovation- It's usually an evolution of an innovation already

the niche, market, brand essence, services, and products offered namely: -

Essentially, there are three key innovations and they may vary depending on

Mr. Speaker Sir,

2.6.1 Types of Products innovation

commercially viable products.

entrepreneurs and intrapreneurs to convert their innovative ideas into

innovation and incubation IT provide a platform for start-ups by budding

alignment between technology initiatives and business goals.

technology in new ways to create a more efficient organization and improve

Information technology (IT) innovation in an enterprise involves using

- Support contractual engagement between the County and other partners
 - Provide a link between the County and the rest of the world
 - Identify challenges that are unique to the county government enterprises to grow in the county
 - Can be task with driving trade in the county and supporting the small and executives
 - Provides ownership and accountability to the members of County Assembly networking.
 - Strengthening and coordinating trading activities in the County including
 - Built up resource Centre for trading activities
- The linkage partnership office under the trade has the following benefits.

Mr. Speaker Sir,

2.7.2 Importance of Linkage Office Under Trade

- Distributorship
- Contract Manufacturing
- Branding and Franchising
- Manufacturing with License
- Direct Investment
- Knowledge and Skill Transfer (Shared Research)
- Export and Import Partnership

2.7.1 Types of Trade Partnership

investment stocks)
time period) and the patterns of international ownership (i.e., aggregate

-Governance

2.8.1. Critical areas of cooperatives

- v. Creates employment to the youth
- iv. They aim to protect the rights of people both as producers and consumers.
- iii. They seek to prevent the exploitation of the weaker members of society.
- ii. benefit from economies of scale and achieve bargaining power.
- i. They aim to eliminate the unnecessary profits of middlemen in trade and commerce.

Objectives of the Cooperatives/SACCOS

ability to work together with others.
for the benefit of its members, it is characterized by members willingness and
The Cooperatives (co-op) are business or organization owned by and operated

Mr. Speaker Sir,

2.8 Role of Cooperatives in Socio- Economic Development.

- Support imports, export and value addition to the goods and services
- Improves circulation of money
- Improve per capita income of the County
- enterprises to grow in the county
- Can be task with driving trade in the county and supporting the small
- It provides trading information and knowledge
- women
- Creates startups in business and support learning of trading to the youth and
- Creation of employment to the youth

2.7.3 Socio- Economic impact on trade linkages

industry.

The role of textile and clothing industry has been reappraised and re-evaluated following its contribution to harmonious development and economic stability. The actual role of Turkish clothing sector has come to fore only in recent years, with Turkey becoming one of the major players in the global textile and clothing

Turkey has amazing growth of textile sector and thus, industrialization and commerce revolve round this sector more than any other sector

Mr speaker Sir,

2.9.1. YAREN CLARA TEXTILE CENTRE

2.9. SITE VISITS

-Fruits Processing

-Ndengu

-Textile Industry

-Mining

-Bees Keeping

Investment Opportunities of Sacco based on Kitui County -Cooperatives

-Githuguri dairy Farmers

- Harambe Sacco

- Safaricom Sacco

2.8.2. Best Performing Cooperatives (Case Study)

-Investments areas and Technology

-Global Support

-Financial Institutions

-Government Support

-Support from the parent organization and County

As per statistics released by the (Social Security Institution) the Country has more than 52,000 textiles and clothing companies giving employment to more than 918,000 people.

With changing times, the Turkish textile and clothing industry has also shifted its focus from low value-added commodities to high value-added manufactured items and fashionable clothing items.

The biggest advantages that Turkey has enjoyed over other Countries in textile is that:

- Has skilled and qualified work force.
- The Country is the source of the raw materials for textile industry.
- competitive design capacity and updated technical know-how,
- good investment in technology,
- adaptable production capacity,
- world class quality and priority to health and environment.

2.9.2 THE ISTANBUL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE - (ICOC)

Mr Speaker Sir,

The delegation paid a courtesy call to Istanbul chamber of commerce and the following was learned, That:

- ICOC was established on 1882 and located at Istanbul.
- the chamber of commerce is mandated to organise and records of the commercial transaction of individual and commercial companies.
- ICOC has a Membership of more than 350,000.
- There are two main administrative structure in the chamber of the commerce i.e. by **Elective** and **Appointment** position.

- Under **elective** there are professional committees, chamber of assembly, board of directors and the disciplinary board.
- **On Appointments**- there is general secretariat and the branch directorate.
- The Istanbul chamber of commerce has been involved in educational projects in primary, secondary and university education.
- Strives to develop new overseas markets, and organizes trade shows.
- Identifies and tries to eliminate the obstacles before the development of the business world

mechanisms against hazards posing shocks.

5. For any project execution the delegation learnt that the County government ought to undertake the feasibility study encompassing the viability of the project, risk analysis, their effective mitigations, adaptations and coping mechanisms against hazards posing shocks.

4. Members of delegation learned that success of the any investment is anchored on an enabling environment including the presence of transparent and predictable business policies, less bureaucracy, a roads infrastructure and communication network among other

3. In the project identification the delegation noted that the Public Participation should be conducted regularly-this should be done noting that it is a legal and importantly a constitutional requirement that the sovereignty resides with the people thus must be consulted in matters of County importance.

2. Aiming at middle income earners, the County government must put more resources in Value addition and technological innovations and thereby derive sound plans/policies that will address prevailing shortfalls and gaps effectively.

1. The delegation learned that Kitui County Investment Plan recognizes the six Economic Investment Zones (EIZs) in the County's development blueprint which captures the abundant opportunity available in Kitui County in terms of Mining extraction, Industrialization, Manufacturing, Infrastructure, Agriculture, Tourism and Energy.

There was a lot learned from the training presentations and tour of Turkey which is applicable to our County and include the following: -

Mr. Speaker Sir,

3.0. LESSONS LEARNED FOR KITUI COUNTY

CHAPTER III

6. Trading blocs are so important in world trade and regional blocs as they enable free trade between geographically close countries/counties, lowers prices, increased exports, and economies of scale as well as greater competition. eg South Eastern Kenya Economic Bloc-SEKEB
7. Kitui County has a diversified economy with multiple viable sectors including Trade, Agriculture, Livestock, and Tourism. These easily attract developing manufacturing industry and enable in delivering the aspired economic growth thus solving unemployment for our youth, boost own source revenue and uplift peoples' livelihoods.
8. On ICT, the delegation learnt that Turkey's shopping malls for clothing, vendor have created networks via WhatsApp and Instagram connecting with clients nationally and internationally thus making more sales as well as sharing on the emerging fashion and design, this makes their businesses at a competitive edge.
9. The Committee noted that Turkey has heavily invested on production of raw materials thus low cost in production and maximizing in profits.

CHAPTER V

4.0. COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee makes the following recommendations: -

- i. The Kitui County government should come up with plans and policies on mineral exploitation to make the County an investment destination with a view of transforming the County into industrial hub. These valuable minerals include Coal, Limestone, Gemstones, Iron ore, manganese and graphite
- ii. The County Government should create conducive environment for investment and entrepreneurship to realize the full potential by:-
 - Formulation of investor friendly policies and regulation.
 - Address poor governance and corruption at all level.
 - Address inadequate legislation on proposed economic activities.This can be achieved through collaboration with the County Assembly in providing establishment of legal and institutional framework for promotion and coordination of investment and development.

!!!. The County Government should develop guidelines to provide a framework on the operationalization of South Eastern Kenya Economic Bloc (SEKEB) Act 2022 in conjunction with the partner Counties of Makueni and Machakos. This endeavor to ensure the County benefits from the bloc Partnership in Trade, Agriculture and job opportunity among others. Consequently, and pursuant to Section 146 of the PFM Act, 2012. The Senate should be petitioned to approve regulations on the County government joint infrastructure investment.

iv. The County government should conduct and enhance Public Participation pursuant to the provisions of Article 174 (c), which envisages that people

must be involved in decisions making on matters affecting them thus creating an understanding, ownership and acceptability of the project execution.

v. The County Ministry for Trade, Industry, MSMEs, Innovation and Cooperatives should ensure Kitui County Corporations e.g. KICOTEC, have readily available raw materials that are cost effective, this will ensure that the enterprise is making the most out of sourcing, getting the lowest costs possible and the highest possible profitability.

vi. The County Government should employ skilled and qualified workforce in the Investment Corporation, as well as consider Leverage on technology and innovation in attempt to boost the productivity.

vii. The County Ministry for Trade, Industry, MSMEs, Innovation and Cooperatives should strive to address the huge losses by the farmers by establishing a serious fruit processing plant for value addition with a view of producing competitive and diversified products towards meeting the changing market trends.

viii. In the spirit of MSMEs empowerment, the County Government through the County Ministry of Trade, Industry, MSMEs, Innovation and Cooperatives should create trade linkages and partnership with the National Government, Telecommunications Companies in the development of ICT infrastructure i.e. fiber optic, free WIFI to connect all Majors towns, aiming at offering traders with conducive environment for e-commerce thus creations of digital business, promote innovations and grow entrepreneurship in a bid to create smart job opportunities.

5.0. CONCLUSION

The training and the visits provided an avenue for learning, exchange of ideas and consolidation of best practices, the training was of great value in offering Members with the requisite skills, knowledge and experiences to execute their mandate efficient and effectively.

The Committee commit to execute her mandate on policies legislation on County Economic Blocs, Value addition among others policies that will address unemployment in our county, value addition with a view of producing competitive and diversified products towards meeting the changing market trends.

ANNEXTURES

ANNEX I-REPORT ADOPTION/ AUTHENTICATION

We, the delegation of the Committee on Trade, Industry, ICT and Cooperatives do append our signatures to authenticate and adopt the report.

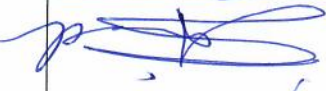



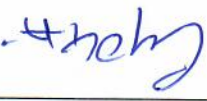

S/NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
1.	Hon. Daniel Ngoima Kimanzi	Leader of delegation	
1.	Hon. Sylvester K. Munyalo	Member	
3.	Hon. Mary P. Ndumbu	Member	
4.	Hon. Mary Mwende Mutune	Member	
5.	Hon. Muthama Musyoka Kieti	Member	
6.	Hon. Fastina Mwende Solomon	Member	





Figure 1. Training session on by Dr. Moses Ng'ong'a on County Economic Blocs



Figure 2. Training Session on Stakeholder Engagement & Trade Linkages

Figure 4. At the Istanbul Chamber of Commerce



Figure 3. Courtesy call to Istanbul Chamber of Commerce





Figure 5. Delegation visits to the Yaren Clara Textile Centre





EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICAN MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

LEGISLATION, POLICY INTERVENTION AND ROLE OF COMMITTEE IN TRADE INDUSTRY, ICT & COOPERATIVES FOR KITUI COUNTY ASSEMBLY 20TH – 24TH FEBRUARY, 2023- TURKEY

PROGRAMME TIMETABLE

WEEK: ONE

DAY	DATE	TIME	TOPICS	LECTURERS
MONDAY	20/02/23	08.30 to 10.30	Programme Registration	Stakeholders engagement, Risk analysis and Risk Management in Cooperatives
TUESDAY	21/02/23		Social and Cultural Issues in Engagement and Sustainable Development	Trade impacts in the County, local the County, trading blocks in the Country, Vision 2030, Economic Union, Comesa, East Africa Community, World Trade Organization
WEDNESDAY	22/02/23		Social and Economic Impacts of the trading blocks, policies and legislation driving trading blocks	The role of County Assembly in Building resilient infrastructure, promoting sustainable industrialization and foster innovations
THURSDAY	23/02/2023		ICT Innovation and Incubation Partnership/Linkages Impact on Social and Economic issues affecting Youth	Role of Cooperative in Social and Economic Development, Practical best practice in Kenya
FRIDAY	24/02/2023		Investment opportunities for Sacco Risk expose and mitigation of risks	
			11.00 to 13.00	Course Overview, Legislation, Stakeholders, Cultural Issues in Engagement and Sustainable Development and role of committee in Trade Industry, ICT Cooperatives & Topics
COFFEE/TEA BREAK				
			11.00 to 13.00	Course Overview, Legislation, Stakeholders, Cultural Issues in Engagement and Sustainable Development and role of committee in Trade Industry, ICT Cooperatives & Topics

Programme: DR. MOSES NG'ONG'A

LUNCH BREAK					
	14:15 to 16:15	Integrity, ethical values, law and policies in the County Case Study	Presentations from Group Case Study based on the stakeholders engagement and the cooperatives	Afternoon Break from the Training	Case Study relevant to the key areas and presentations