

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



Paper laid on
the Table of
the House by
Hon. (Dr.) Victor
Munyaka
[Chairperson]
on
Wednesday

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

TWELFTH PARLIAMENT – SECOND SESSION

DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON SPORTS, CULTURE AND TOURISM

REPORT OF THE DELEGATION TO RUSSIA ON BENCHMARKING VISIT AND
THE 2018 FIFA WORLD CUP GAMES

2ND - 15TH JULY, 2018.

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CHAIRPERSON'S FOREWARD

The Ministry of Sports and Heritage, State Department for Sports Development invited the Departmental Committee on Sports, Culture and Tourism to nominate eight (8) Members of the Committee to attend the 2018 FIFA World Cup Games in Russia in order to experience the International Football Tournament and get a good understanding of International Standards of football which will inform their deliberations on Sports Development. The 2018 FIFA World Cup was the 21st FIFA World Cup, a quadrennial international football tournament contested by the men's national teams of the member associations of FIFA.

The Departmental Committee on Sports, Culture and Tourism nominated a delegation of eight (8) Members and one Parliamentary staff to attend the games. Besides the Committee's delegation, there was also a delegation of Bunge Sports Club consisting of nine (9) Members and two (2) Parliamentary staff.

The Committee wishes to thank the Offices of the Speaker and the Clerk of the National Assembly for the support extended to the delegation to attend this important event.

The delegation wishes to record its appreciation for the services rendered by the staff of the National Assembly that accompanied the delegation. Their efforts made the work of the delegation possible.

On behalf of the Departmental Committee on Sports, Culture and Tourism, it is my pleasant duty and privilege to lay on the Table of the House, our report on the 2018 FIFA World Cup Games in Russia.

1.0 Committee Mandate

The Departmental Committee on Sports, Culture and Tourism is one of the fifteen departmental committees of the House established pursuant to Article 124 of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and Standing Order 216 of the National Assembly and mandated to:

Investigate, inquire into, and report on all matters relating to the mandate, management, activities, administration, operations and estimates of the assigned ministries and departments amongst others.

1.1 Committee Membership

The committee comprises of the following members:-

Chairperson	The Hon. (Dr.) Victor Kioko Munyaka, M.P
Vice Chairperson	The Hon. (Dr.) Korei Ole Lemein, M.P.
	The Hon. Christopher Omulele, MP
	The Hon. (Dr.) Christine Ombaka, MP
	The Hon. Cyprian Kubai Iringo, M.P
	The Hon. Jones Mlolwa, MP
	The Hon. Daniel Wanyama Sitati, M.P.
	The Hon. Benard Masaka Shinali, M.P.
	The Hon. (Prof.) Jacqueline Oduol, MP
	The Hon. (Dr.) Tecla Chebet Tum, M.P
	The Hon. Jane Jepkorir Kiptoo Chebaibai, M.P
	The Hon. Lydia Haika Mnene Mizighi, M.P.
	The Hon. George Risa Sunkuyia, M.P.
	The Hon. Annie Wanjiku Kibeh, M.P.
	The Hon. Sylvanus Maritim, M.P.
	The Hon. Jeremiah Lomurukai, MP
	The Hon. Charles Ngusya Nguna,MP
	The Hon. Titus Mukhwana Khamala, MP

1.2 Committee Secretariat

Second Clerk Assistant	-	Helen Kina
Third Clerk Assistant	-	Fredrick Otieno
Legal Counsel II	-	Clara Kimeli
Research Officer III	-	Vitus Okech
Fiscal Analyst	-	Catherine Gati
Media Relations Officer	-	James Macharia
Sergeant At-Arms	-	Sheila Chebotibin

1.3 Composition of the Committee Delegation

In response to the invitation by the Ministry of Sports and Heritage, State Department for Sports Development, the Committee nominated the following Members and staff to constitute the delegation:

1. The Hon. (Dr.) Victor Munyaka, MP - Chairperson/Leader of the Delegation
2. The Hon. Christopher Omulele, MP - Member
3. The Hon. Jones Mlolwa, MP - Member
4. The Hon. Benard Masaka Shinali, MP - Member
5. The Hon. Daniel Sitati Wanyama, MP - Member
6. The Hon. Sylvanus Maritim, MP - Member
7. The Hon. George Risa Sunkuyia, MP - Member
8. The Hon. Charles Ngusya Nguna, MP - Member
9. Mr. Fredrick Otieno - Delegation Secretary

1.4 Objective of the delegation's participation

The objective of the 2018 FIFA World Cup trip was to experience the International Football Tournament and get a good understanding of International Standards of football and to benchmark on how to host an international event like world cup. This will help inform the Committee deliberations on Sports Development.

2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

2.1 Russia

Russia is the world's largest country in size with a population of over 140 million. More than half of the population are football fans or at least follow the sport occasionally. FIFA World Cup 2018 in Russia was a phenomenally powerful magnet and living proof of the fact that humanity has been unable to invent anything more magical than a seemingly simple ball game: the championship united 190 ethnicities that populated Russia.

In Preparation to host the 2018 World Cup, Russian authorities introduced new rules and administrative procedures to ensure higher consumer protection and safety standards for businesses involved in preparing for and staging the World Cup. However, not all the new requirements placed additional burdens on businesses - some provided relief from generally applicable rules and formalities.

2.2 FIFA World Cup Games

The FIFA World Cup is the biggest single-event sporting competition in the world and is contested by the senior men's national teams from the 209 Member Associations of FIFA.

The competition has been played every four years since the inaugural tournament in 1930, except in 1942 and 1946 when it was not held because of the Second World War.

It fulfils FIFA's objectives to touch the world, develop the game, and build a better future through a variety of ways.

2.3 Objectives of the Federation

The primary objectives of the Federation, as guided by the FIFA Statutes, are as follows:

- to positively promote the game of football in every way it deems fit;
- to foster friendly relations among national associations, confederations, officials and players by promoting the organisation of football matches at all levels and by supporting football by all other means which it deems appropriate;

- to guide the football community by taking steps deemed necessary or advisable to prevent infringements of the FIFA Statutes or regulations of FIFA or of the Laws of the Game as laid down by the International Football Association Board;
- to prevent the introduction of other improper methods or practices in the game and to protect it from abuses;
- to promote the elimination of discrimination against a country or an individual for reasons of race, religion or politics in sports by sanctioning or expelling any national association that tolerates, allows or organises competitions in which discrimination is practiced or which is established in a country where discrimination in sport is laid down by law;
- to provide, by means of statutory regulations, principles for settling any differences that may arise between or among national associations.

2.4 Format of the Tournament

The current format of the tournament involves 32 teams competing for the title at venues within the host nation(s) over a period of one month – this phase is often called the Final Competition. A qualification phase, the Preliminary Competition which currently takes place over the preceding three years, is used to determine which teams qualify for the tournament together with the host nation(s). For the first time in the history of the FIFA World Cup, all eligible nations – the 209 FIFA member associations minus automatically qualified hosts Russia – applied to enter the qualifying process.

3.0 2018 FIFA WORLD CUP IN RUSSIA

3.1 Hosting of World Cup

Seventeen countries have been **FIFA World Cup hosts** in the competition's twenty tournaments since the inaugural World Cup in 1930. Russia was the eighteenth country to host world cup.

The organization at first awarded hosting to countries at meetings of FIFA's congress. The choice of location was controversial in the earliest tournaments, given the three-week boat journey between South America and Europe, the two centers of strength in football at the time.

The decision to hold the first cup in Uruguay, for example, led to only four European nations competing. The next two World Cups were both held in Europe. The decision to hold the second of these, the 1938 FIFA World Cup, in France was controversial, as the South American countries had been led to understand that the World Cup would rotate between the two continents.

To avoid any future boycotts or controversy, FIFA began a pattern of alternation between the Americas and Europe, which continued until the 2002 FIFA World Cup in Asia. The system evolved so that the host country is now chosen in a vote by FIFA's Congress. This is done under an exhaustive ballot system. The decision is currently made roughly seven years in advance of the tournament, though the hosts for the 2022 tournament were chosen at the same time as those for the 2018 tournament.

The competitive bidding process for World Cup hosting duties helps to make the realities of hosting more intricate than the requirements might suggest

3.2 Preparations for Hosting the World Cup

Besides various marketing efforts and guarantees of cooperation with the various groups involved with running the World Cup, FIFA's physical requirements for potential World Cup host cities are relatively few. The main physical preparation is the provision of a FIFA-compliant stadium. Cities proposed as potential host cities typically have a compliant stadium already, though some (or some business entity within the city) commit to building new stadia should they be chosen as hosts. The host city must also agree to provide training sites to be used by teams ahead of and during the tournament. Four proposed venue-specific training sites are required by

FIFA, which eventually chooses one per venue and one back-up. The host city is also required to maintain a controlled area around its World Cup venues, enabling security and preventing unauthorized commerce, concessions or promotional activities. This is mainly a security issue related to physical preparations. The city must also provide venues for Fan Fests, public viewing areas to be operated by the FIFA and the Local Organizing Committee (LOC).

Aside from the stadia, the other major requirement of host cities is related to transportation. Host cities are required to have a detailed traffic management plan no later than three years prior to event hosting. This plan is supposed to include information on how the city plans to manage traffic around major thoroughfares and roads leading to the event venue on match days, how it will provide public transit options and increased airport capacity on match days and how it will provide parking on match days. These are not the only requirements FIFA has of World Cup host cities, but they represent the most significant requirements of host cities. These requirements are far more simplified than the actual preparations made by event host cities.

3.3 Qualifications

The 2018 FIFA World Cup qualification process was a series of tournaments organised by the six FIFA confederations to decide 31 of the 32 teams which would play in the 2018 FIFA World Cup, with Russia qualifying automatically as hosts. All 210 remaining FIFA member associations were eligible to enter the qualifying process, and for the first time in World Cup history, all eligible national teams registered for the preliminary competition, but Zimbabwe and Indonesia were disqualified before playing their first matches. Bhutan, South Sudan, Gibraltar and Kosovo made their FIFA World Cup qualification debuts. Myanmar, having successfully appealed against a ban from the competition for crowd trouble during a 2014 World Cup qualifying tie against Oman, was obliged to play all their home matches outside the country.

It is worth noting that Kenya was knocked out in the Second Round of the qualifications by Cape Verde. Egypt, Nigeria, Tunisia, Morocco and Senegal qualified for the 2018 FIFA World Cup from the Africa Confederation.

Of the 32 nations qualified to play at the 2018 FIFA World Cup, 20 countries competed at the previous tournament in 2014. Both Iceland and Panama qualified for the first time, with the former becoming the smallest country in terms of population to reach the World Cup. Other

teams returning after absences of at least three tournaments include: Egypt, returning to the finals after their last appearance in 1990; Morocco, who last competed in 1998; Peru, returning after 1982; and Senegal, competing for the second time after reaching the quarter-finals in 2002. It was the first time three Nordic countries (Denmark, Iceland and Sweden) and four Arab nations (Egypt, Morocco, Saudi Arabia and Tunisia) have qualified for the World Cup.

Notable countries that failed to qualify include four-time champions Italy (for the first time since 1958), three-time runners-up and third placed in 2014 the Netherlands (for the first time since 2002), and four reigning continental champions; 2017 Africa Cup of Nations winners Cameroon, two-time Copa América champions and 2017 Confederations Cup runners-up Chile, 2016 OFC Nations Cup winners New Zealand, and 2017 CONCACAF Gold Cup champions United States (for the first time since 1986). The other notable qualifying streaks broken were for Ghana and Ivory Coast, who had both made the previous three tournaments.

3.4 The Draws

The 32 teams were drawn into 8 groups of 4, by selecting one team from each of the 4 ranked pots.

For the draw, the teams were allocated to four pots based on the FIFA World Rankings of October 2017. Pot 1 contained the hosts Russia (who were automatically assigned to position A1) and the best seven teams, pot 2 contained the next best eight teams, and so on for pots 3 and 4. This was different from previous draws, when only pot 1 was based on FIFA rankings while the remaining pots were based on geographical considerations. However, teams from the same confederation still were not drawn against each other for the group stage, except that two UEFA teams could be in each group.

3.5 Officiating

On 29th March, 2018, FIFA released the list of 36 referees and 63 assistant referees selected to oversee matches. On 30th April, 2018, FIFA released the list of 13 video assistant referees, who solely acted in this capacity in the tournament.

Referee Fahad Al-Mirdasi of Saudi Arabia was removed on 30th May 2018 over a match-fixing attempt, along with his two assistant referees, compatriots Mohammed Al-Abakry and Abdulah

Al-Shalwai. A new referee was not appointed, but two assistant referees, Hasan Al Mahri of the United Arab Emirates and Hiroshi Yamauchi of Japan, were added to the list. Assistant referee Marwa Range of Kenya also withdrew after the BBC released an investigation conducted by a Ghanaian journalist which implicated Marwa in a bribery scandal.

3.5.1 Video assistant referees

Shortly after the International Football Association Board's decision to incorporate video assistant referees (VARs) into the Laws of the Game, on 16th March 2018, the FIFA Council took the much-anticipated step of approving the use of VAR for the first time in a FIFA World Cup tournament.

VAR operations for all games were operated from a single headquarters in Moscow, which received live video of the games and were in radio contact with the on-field referees. Systems were in place for communicating VAR-related information to broadcasters and visuals on stadiums' large screens were used for the fans in attendance.

VAR had a significant impact in several games. On 15th June 2018, Diego Costa's goal against Portugal became the first World Cup goal based on a VAR decision; the first penalty as a result of a VAR decision was awarded to France in their match against Australia on 16th June and resulted in a goal by Antoine Griezmann. A record number of penalties were awarded in the tournament, with this phenomenon being partially attributed to VAR. Overall, the new technology has been both praised and criticised by commentators. FIFA declared the implementation of VAR a success after the first week of competition.

3.6 Preparations and Cost by Russia

3.7 Bidding

The bidding procedure to host the 2018 and 2022 FIFA World Cup tournaments began in January 2009, and national associations had until 2nd February, 2009 to register their interest. Russia announced its intent to bid for the FIFA World Cup in early 2009, and submitted its request to FIFA in time. Russia's President Vladimir Putin took a keen interest in the bid and went so far as ordering the Minister of Sports, to "prepare a bid for Russia to hold the 2018 World Cup".

Initially, nine countries placed bids for the 2018 FIFA World Cup, but Mexico later withdrew from proceedings, and Indonesia's bid was rejected by FIFA in February 2010 after the Indonesian government failed to submit a letter to support the bid. During the bidding process, the three remaining non-UEFA nations (Australia, Japan, and the United States) gradually withdrew from the 2018 bids, and the UEFA nations were thus ruled out of the 2022 bid. As such, there were eventually four bids for the 2018 FIFA World Cup, two of which were joint bids: England, Russia, Netherlands/Belgium, and Portugal/Spain.

The 22-member FIFA Executive Committee convened in Zürich on 2nd December, 2010 to vote to select the hosts of both tournaments. Russia won the right to be the 2018 host in the second round of voting. The Portugal/Spain bid came second, and that from Belgium/Netherlands third. England, which was bidding to host its second tournament, was eliminated in the first round.

The English Football Association and others raised concerns of bribery on the part of the Russian team and corruption from FIFA members. They claimed that four members of the executive committee had requested bribes to vote for England, and Sepp Blatter had said that it had already been arranged before the vote that Russia would win.

3.8 Budget

At an estimated cost of over \$14.2 billion as of June 2018, it was the most expensive World Cup in history, surpassing the cost of the 2014 FIFA World Cup in Brazil.

The Russian government had originally earmarked a budget of around \$20 billion which was later slashed to \$10 billion for the preparations of the World Cup, of which half was spent on transport infrastructure. As part of the program for preparation to the 2018 FIFA World Cup, a federal sub-program "Construction and Renovation of Transport Infrastructure" was implemented with a total budget of 352.5 billion rubles, with 170.3 billion coming from the federal budget, 35.1 billion from regional budgets, and 147.1 billion from investors. The biggest item of federal spending was the aviation infrastructure (117.8 billion rubles). Construction of new hotels was a crucial area of infrastructure development in the World Cup host cities. Costs continued to balloon as preparations were underway.

3.9 Volunteers

The 2018 FIFA World Cup Russia Volunteer Program engaged a total of 35,000 volunteers with preference, especially in the key areas, was given to those with knowledge of foreign languages and volunteering experience, but not necessarily to Russian nationals. The Volunteers offered the following services:

Spectator services:

By managing spectator flows, volunteers at stadiums created a sense of celebration for the guests, provided them with all the necessary information and helped them find their seats at stadiums.

Arrivals and departures:

Volunteers helped greet guests at airports, railway stations, bus stops and other transport hubs.

Marketing operations:

Volunteers helped run sponsors' marketing campaigns and catering services for the guests at stadiums, decorated venues for the World Cup and the Confederations Cup as well as navigated around these locations.

Protocol:

Volunteers helped arrange match visits by distinguished guests, and worked at welcome stands in the official FIFA hotels.

Catering (food and beverage services):

They helped ensure catering services were uninterrupted, a full range of food and beverages were available, and dining halls were ready.

Television and radio broadcasting:

Took part in TV match broadcasts and daily operations of both Russian and foreign TV and radio broadcasting services at the International Broadcast Centre in Moscow as well as stadiums all over Russia.

Volunteer management:

A team of volunteers helped in setting up headquarters and registering volunteers at the World Cup venues.

Accommodation

Volunteers helped arrange hotel accommodation for referees, teams and FIFA delegations, and coordinated information gathering from various Local Organizing Committee (LOC) departments and passed it on to the guests.

Ticketing:

Volunteers helped spectators at stadiums and ticket centres, and solved any issues connected with operations of these venues.

Medical services and doping control:

Approximately 3,500 medical and doping control specialists were working at the sports venues. Hence volunteers were being sought for the roles of medical assistants and chaperones.

Information technologies:

A select group of volunteers helped radio broadcast service workers with service allocation, technical support and marking walkie talkies.

Accreditation:

Volunteers at the accreditation centres issued and handed out personal accreditation cards to everyone who took part in the Confederations Cup and World Cup preparations and staging.

Transport:

They helped organise travel, monitor transport capacity and manage arrival and departure zones in parking lots.

Sustainability:

They ensured that the ecological and public needs at stadiums were observed, and they took part in organising and staging events of the social development organisation Football for Hope.

Ceremonies:

Volunteers worked with the team organising World Cup ceremonies, assisted with navigation around stadiums and rehearsal zones, welcomed and accompanied artists at airports and hotels, helped arrange premises and acted as walk-ons at rehearsals.

Media operations:

They helped see how the best sport journalists worked and had an opportunity to assist them at media centres, stands, photo-ops, press conference venues and mixed zones at stadiums.

Venue management:

Volunteers assisted stadium managers and FIFA representatives. They helped coordinate venue operations and work carried out by local organising teams and maintenance services, and also centre for managing incidents.

Language services:

Volunteers acted as interpreters, helped arrange simultaneous interpreting services at stadiums and the International Broadcast Centre, and translated urgent tasks.

Hospitality:

Volunteers met and accompanied guests, provided information on request and coordinated client services.

Team services:

Volunteers helped organise pre-match team meetings, took part in preparing dressing rooms and equipment at stadiums and training grounds, and also assist in accommodating athletes and referees in hotels as well as arranging transfers to stadiums and airports.

3.10 Transport

The FAN ID entitled holders to use certain free transport services, including inter-city trains and public transport in the host cities upon presentation of a FAN ID card and a 2018 FIFA World Cup match ticket.

Language was a huge barrier in Russia as over 81% only speak the official language of Russian. Travelers to Russia were advised to be wary of their surroundings, particularly in the zones where the games were held and to make sure they planned their journeys ahead in order to avoid any complications. People were further urged to be on high alert of the possibility of mugging, pick-pocketing and theft from vehicles or hotel rooms especially in busy crowds.

It was noted that public transport and taxis to the stadiums had designated areas to drop and pick fans. This was same to metro stations. Fans had to be dropped and walk for one and half to two kilometers to the stadium. This was properly controlled by the security officers.

3.11 Match Venues

The 2018 FIFA World Cup Russia was hosted in the following eleven (11) host cities: Kaliningrad, Kazan, Moscow, Nizhny Novgorod, Rostov-on-Don, Saint Petersburg, Samara, Saransk, Sochi, Volgograd, and Yekaterinburg. Most cities are in European Russia, while Sochi and Yekaterinburg are very close to the Europe-Asia border to reduce travel time for the teams in the huge country. The matches were played in twelve (12) stadiums. Of the 12 stadiums used for the tournament, 3 (Luzhniki, Yekaterinburg and Sochi) were extensively renovated and the other 9 stadiums used were brand new; \$11.8 billion was spent on hosting the tournament. The following were the stadiums used and their capacity:

- Kaliningrad: Kaliningrad Stadium. On 11 April 2018 the new stadium hosted its first match. Has a capacity of 35,212 seats.
- Kazan: Kazan Arena. The stadium was built for the 2013 Summer Universiade. It has since hosted the 2015 World Aquatics Championship and the 2017 FIFA Confederations Cup. The stadium has a capacity of 45,000.
- Moscow: Luzhniki Stadium. The largest stadium in the country was closed for renovation in 2013. The stadium was commissioned in November 2017. It has a capacity of 80,000.
- Moscow: Spartak Stadium. In accordance with the FIFA requirements, during the 2018 World Cup it is called Spartak Stadium instead of its usual name Otkritie Arena. The stadium hosted its first match on 5 September 2014. It has a capacity of 44,190.
- Nizhny Novgorod: Nizhny Novgorod Stadium. The construction of the Nizhny Novgorod Stadium commenced in 2015. The project was completed in December 2017. Has a capacity of 45,000.
- Rostov-on-Don: Rostov Arena. The stadium construction was completed on 22 December 2017. Has a capacity of 45,000.
- Saint Petersburg: Saint Petersburg Stadium. The construction of the stadium commenced in 2007. The project was officially completed on 29 December 2016. Has a capacity of

67,000. The stadium hosted games of the 2017 FIFA Confederations Cup, seven world cup matches and will serve as a venue for UEFA Euro 2020.

- Samara: Samara Arena. The construction officially started on 21st July 2014 and the project was completed on 21st April 2018. Has a capacity of 45,000.
- Saransk: Mordovia Arena. The stadium in Saransk was scheduled to be commissioned in 2012 in time for the opening of the all-Russian Spartakiad, but the plan was revised. The opening was rescheduled to 2017. The arena hosted its first match on 21st April 2018. Has a capacity of 45,000.
- Sochi: Fisht Stadium. The stadium hosted the opening and closing ceremonies of the 2014 Winter Olympics. Afterwards, it was renovated in preparation for the 2017 FIFA Confederations Cup and 2018 World Cup. It hosted 6 world cup matches and has a capacity of 48,000.
- Volgograd: Volgograd Arena. The main arena of Volgograd was built on the demolished Central Stadium site, at the foot of the Mamayev Kurgan memorial complex. The stadium was commissioned on 3 April 2018. Its capacity is 45,000.
- Yekaterinburg: Ekaterinburg Arena. The Central Stadium of Yekaterinburg was renovated for the FIFA World Cup. The arena's stands have a capacity of 45,000 spectators. The renovation project was completed in December 2017.

3.12 Team Base Camps

On 9 February 2018, FIFA announced the base camps for each participating team. Base camps were used by the 32 national squads to stay and train before and during the World Cup tournament;

- Argentina: Bronnitsy, Moscow Oblast
- Australia: Kazan, Republic of Tatarstan
- Belgium: Krasnogorsky, Moscow Oblast
- Brazil: Sochi, Krasnodar Krai
- Colombia: Verkhneuslonsky, Republic of Tatarstan
- Costa Rica: Saint Petersburg
- Croatia: Roshchino, Leningrad Oblast

- Denmark: Anapa, Krasnodar Krai
- Egypt: Grozny, Chechen Republic
- England: Repino, Saint Petersburg
- France: Istra, Moscow Oblast
- Germany: Vatutinki, Moscow
- Iceland: Gelendzhik, Krasnodar Krai
- Iran: Bakovka, Moscow Oblast
- Japan: Kazan, Republic of Tatarstan
- Mexico: Khimki, Moscow Oblast
- Morocco: Voronezh, Voronezh Oblast
- Nigeria: Yessentuki, Stavropol Krai
- Panama: Saransk, Republic of Mordovia
- Peru: Moscow
- Poland: Sochi, Krasnodar Krai
- Portugal: Ramenskoye, Moscow Oblast
- Russia: Khimki, Moscow Oblast
- Saudi Arabia: Saint Petersburg
- Senegal: Kaluga, Kaluga Oblast
- Serbia: Svetlogorsk, Kaliningrad Oblast
- South Korea: Saint Petersburg
- Spain: Krasnodar, Krasnodar Krai
- Sweden: Gelendzhik, Krasnodar Krai
- Switzerland: Togliatti, Samara Oblast
- Tunisia: Pervomayskoye, Moscow Oblast
- Uruguay: Bor, Nizhny Novgorod Oblast

3.13 Schedule

The full schedule was announced by FIFA on 24th July 2015 (without kick-off times, which were confirmed later). On 1st December 2017, following the final draw, six kick-off times were adjusted by FIFA.

Russia was placed in position A1 in the group stage and played in the opening match at the Luzhniki Stadium in Moscow on 14th June against Saudi Arabia, the two lowest-ranked teams of the tournament at the time of the final draw. The Luzhniki Stadium also hosted the second semi-final on 11th July and the final on 15th July 2018. The Krestovsky Stadium in Saint Petersburg hosted the first semi-final on 10th July and the third place play-off on 14th July 2018.

3.14 Opening Ceremony

The opening ceremony of the 2018 FIFA World Cup took place on Thursday, 14 June 2018, at the Luzhniki Stadium in Moscow, Russia at 3:30 pm, about a half hour before the opening match which Russia won 5–0 over Saudi Arabia.

3.15 Security

In view of such a major event, Russian authorities and FIFA had put into place a series of measures needed to ensure the safety of the supporters and visitors. To secure the event, Russia's Government implemented rigorous anti-terror measures, including:

- i. Total bans of planes and 'flying devices', such as drones around World Cup stadiums.
- ii. Controlled and forbidden zones in venue cities.
- iii. Stringent ID checks ensuring that the identity of supporters is known in advance.
- iv. A massive restrictions in sales of arms, explosives, poisons and narcotic and psychotropic drugs in venue regions.
- v. Closure of factories manufacturing dangerous goods for the duration of the World Cup.
- vi. Strict restrictions on selling and consuming alcohol in venue cities before and after matches.
- vii. Bans on movements of boats and ships close to stadiums.
- viii. Road closure and high security on train and planes transporting teams between match venues.

3.16 FAN ID

The FAN ID is an identification document that was required by the Russian authorities. The FAN ID provided visa-free entry to Russia for foreign citizens that had purchased 2018 FIFA World Cup match tickets. Such fans were able to enter and remain in the country during the

period that starts ten (10) days before the first match and ends ten (10) days after the last match of the 2018 FIFA World Cup Russia.

All ticket holders needed to hold a FAN ID together with a valid match ticket in order to enter the stadiums hosting matches of the 2018 FIFA World Cup. Fans could apply for a FAN ID after obtaining a ticket or receiving a ticket confirmation for a ticket to a 2018 FIFA World Cup match.

The FAN ID entitled holders to use certain free transport services, including inter-city trains and public transport in the host cities upon presentation of a FAN ID card and a 2018 FIFA World Cup match ticket.

It is worth noting that after the final match, the Russian officials had put forward a bill to grant a visa-free access to Russia for foreign fans who had visited the country during the 2018 World Cup. The initiative was originally announced by Russian President Vladimir Putin. The bill would allow foreign holders of the so-called Fan ID, a document allowing entry to Russia and its stadiums for the duration of the World Cup, to freely enter and exit Russia until the end of 2018.

3.17 Ticketing

In order to ensure a fair and transparent allocation of Tickets, the procedure for Ticket allocation for the 2018 FIFA World Cup Russia was divided into three phases.

The first Tickets for the 2018 FIFA World Cup Russia went on sale on 14th September 2017.

Sales Phase (1) was divided into two Sales Periods. First, fans were able to request Tickets on a Random Selection Draw basis (from 14th September 2017 until 12th October 2017), and then after the Random Selection Draw took place and the successful Ticket Applications were determined, they were able to purchase the remaining Tickets on a First Come First Served basis from 16th November 2017 to 28th November 2017. During Sales Phase (1), fans were able to buy Tickets based on the date and venue of a Match (teams playing were determined later), or to follow a specific team (date and venue determined later). This was because during Sales Phase (1) it was not yet determined where specific teams were playing any given Match, with the exception of Russia as Team A1.

Sales Phase (2) commenced after the Final Draw when football fans found out where all participating teams would be playing. Sales Phase (2) was also divided into two Sales Periods. The first Sales Period of Sales Phase (2) was again a Ticket Application collection period with applications submitted from 5th December 2017 until 31st January 2018. Random Selection Draws took place in order to determine which Ticket Applications were successful. The remaining Tickets were available from 13th March 2018 to 3rd April 2018 on a First Come First Served basis, where Ticket purchases were processed as a real-time transaction, which means the Tickets were confirmed at the point of purchase.

In the Last Minute Sales Phase from 18th April 2018 up until the final Match day of the Competition, the remaining Tickets were available to all customers online and, from 1st May, 2018 (subject to change) until the final Match day of the competition, remaining Tickets were also available Over the Counter at the designated FIFA Venue Ticketing Centres. During the Last Minute Sales Phase, Ticket purchases were processed as a real-time transaction to the extent inventory remained available.

There were four types of Tickets available for the 2018 FIFA World Cup Russia:

Individual Match Tickets were offered in Categories 1 to 4 and Partially Obstructed View Category, Venue Specific Ticket Series were offered in Categories 1 to 4; Team Specific Ticket Series, Supporter Tickets and Conditional Supporter Tickets were offered in Categories 1 to 3.

Special Access Tickets correspond to a dedicated allocation of Tickets for disabled people, people with limited mobility and obese people. They were limited in number due to Stadia configuration. Any person who applied for Special Access Tickets, was required to provide proof of eligibility documents as part of the Ticket Application process. Such proof of eligibility must be provided upon Ticket collection (if applicable) and, upon request, at the entrance to the Stadium.

In accordance to FIFA rules, you may not sell, offer for sale, resell, offer at auctions, donate Tickets, act as a commercial Ticket agent for another party or otherwise transfer your Ticket in any way without the specific prior written consent of FIFA. According to the Code of Administrative Offences of the Russian Federation No. 195-FZ dated 30th December 2001 (as

amended) by the Federal Law No. 13-FZ dated 5th February 2018 “On amending the Code of Administrative Offences of the Russian Federation in terms of introducing administrative liability for the illegal realization of tickets to matches of the 2018 FIFA World Cup”, it was an administrative offense to transfer or resell without FIFA's consent. A special ticket transfer and resale platform was launched at FIFA.com/tickets, allowing ticket holders to change guests and resell their tickets in accordance with the set policies, however, this was never the case as delegation observed a number of individuals reselling tickets in black market at higher prices than the FIFA official prices.

3.18 2018 FIFA World Cup Matches

The opening ceremony took place on Thursday, 14th June 2018, at the Luzhniki Stadium in Moscow, preceding the opening match of the tournament between hosts Russia and Saudi Arabia in which Russia beat Saudi Arabia 5-0.

3.18.1 Kenya Delegation

The delegation however departed from Nairobi for Russia on 2nd July, 2018, this was towards the last stages of the world cup competitions (round of 16, quarters, semi-finals and final), a time which all the African teams had been knocked out of the tournament at group stages. Senegal was knocked out of its second World Cup by yellow cards. Senegal finished group stage play with four points, the same as Japan, but the tiebreaker came down to FIFA Fair Play points. After a 1-0 loss to Colombia, Senegal and Japan both finished with the same points, but with the teams tying 2-2 in the second match of group play, the tiebreaker came down to Fair Play points. Senegal ended with more cards than Japan, and as a result, Japan advanced to the knockout stage.

Prior to its departure to Russia, the Departmental Committee on Sports Culture and Tourism undertook an inspection visit to the two major sports stadiums in the Country (Moi International Sports Centre, Kasarani and Nyayo National Stadium) which are under renovation to FIFA standards. One of the objectives of the inspection visit was to equip the Committees delegation with the clear picture of how an international stadium should look like cognizant to FIFA requirements in comparison to what the delegation expected to see in Russia.

It is important to note that the Committee is continuing with the inspection visits to the CHAN and Regional Stadiums with a view of making further recommendations based on the findings and what was observed in Russia. The Committee has inspected Kinoru Stadium in Meru, other stadiums like Bukhungu in Kakamega (funded by the County), Mumboha Sports Ground in Lwanda, Vihiga County and Malinya Stadium in Ikolomani, Kakamega County. The two (Mumboha and Malinya) needs to be developed by the national Government to promote sports in these areas.

On arrival in Moscow, the delegation met with the Kenyan Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Russia, Amb. Hillary Kyengo and discussed a few issues related to relationship between Kenya and Russia and whether it can translate to support for Kenya to improve sports facilities.

While in Russia, besides attending a few matches, the delegation got opportunity to visit some of the sports facilities in the Moscow City to compare with what we have in Kenya. Of the stadiums visited, the delegation was amazed with the quality, the standard of works and security controls put in place in the facilities. Stadiums were perfectly constructed and furnished with all the required sports facilities.

It was noted that Moscow has several public fitness centres and facilities including Mini stadiums for all the residents of all ages. The Mini-stadiums are equipped with workout equipment, both indoor and outdoor gyms. The facilities are open and free for public access at any time. To have the taste and feeling of the facilities, the delegation carried out some trainings in one of the mini-stadiums during its stay in Moscow.

The delegation was part of the fans who attended and watched the Final match between France and Croatia. France won the World Cup for the second time in their history after defeating Croatia 4-2 in a dramatic and controversial final in Moscow.

In a match that just about had everything, France became only the sixth nation to win the World Cup more than once, with Croatia missing out on the opportunity to win their first world crown. With six goals, a VAR-awarded penalty, a politically-motivated pitch invasion and one of the youngest squads to achieve greatest, there was no shortage of talking points.

The defending champions Germany were knocked out at group stages despite their quality display.

3.18.2 Visit to Historical sites and Museums by the Delegation

As the Committee dealing with culture and Tourism as well, the delegation undertook, to visit some of the cultural/historical sites and museums and noted the following:

Museum of Cosmonautics

The Monument to the Conquerors of Space was erected at Prospekt Mira in Moscow in October 4th, 1964. In September 28th, 1967, Soviet government initiated founding of the Museum of Cosmonautics at the foot of the Monument to the Conquerors of Space to commemorate nation's achievements in space exploration. It was open to the public on April 10th, 1981, 20th Anniversary of the first manned space flight.

Museum exposition gives a retrospect on how Soviet space science evolved starting from first man-made satellites subsequently followed by the first manned space flight, first space walks, Moon exploration programs, Solar system exploration programs and international space research programs.

Victory Park

Victory Park was only completed in the mid-nineties, and is something of a last gasp for the Soviet tradition of monumental triumphal art. Located on and around the Poklonnaya Gora - the hill where Napoleon waited in vain to be given the keys to the city when his troops were surrounding Moscow in 1812 - the park is set in an area steeped in Russian military history.

Victory Park was initially laid out over an area of 98 hectares in 1961, although work on the creation of an architectural memorial was only mooted in the Politburo in 1983. The central avenue is called "Years of War": It has five terraces, symbolizing the five years of conflict, and there are 1,418 fountains - one for every day. It runs past a memorial chapel, mosque, and synagogue to the circular Victors' Place, which has a triangular obelisk soaring 150 meters and surmounted by a statue of Nike, the Goddess of Victory. Behind this lies the crescent-shaped Museum of the Great Patriotic War, which gives a detailed but staid overview of Russia's appalling losses and eventual victory.

On 9 May, Victory Day in Russia, the park becomes the center of Moscow's celebrations, and as many of the remaining veterans and survivors as can make their way here, along with scores of the younger generations. In Russia the emphasis is on celebration rather than remembrance, and this is one of the most popular public holidays.

The Peoples' Friendship University of Russia

The Peoples' Friendship University of Russia, also known as RUDN University, is an educational and research institution located in Moscow.

The government of the Soviet Union founded the University on 5th February 1960. Its stated objective during the height of the Cold War was to help developing nations. Many students from developed countries also attended the university. The stated purpose for establishing the university was to give young people from Asia, Africa and Latin America, especially from poor families, an opportunity to be educated and to become qualified specialists.

The Peoples' Friendship University of Russia is one of the leading state higher educational institutions of Russia. The university has a multi-profile structure of faculties and majors. More than 77,000 graduates of the university work in 170 countries, among them more than 5,500 holders of Masters and Doctorate degrees.

Many foreign and Russian political and public figures, scholars and scientists have become PFUR Emeritus Professors. They include the presidents of Namibia, Angola, Sri Lanka, the South African Republic, Gabon, Guyana and Nigeria; the prime ministers of Bangladesh and Kazakhstan; a UN Chief Executive Officer on Education, Culture and Science; and a Director of CEPES.

Moscow Kremlin

The Moscow Kremlin, usually referred to as the Kremlin, is a fortified complex at the heart of Moscow. It is the best known of the kremlins (Russian citadels) and includes five palaces, four cathedrals, and the enclosing Kremlin Wall with Kremlin towers. Also within this complex is the Grand Kremlin Palace that was formerly the tsar's Moscow residence. The complex now serves as the official residence of the President of the Russian Federation and as a museum.

The name "*Kremlin*" means "fortress inside a city", and is often also used metonymically to refer to the government of the Russian Federation in a similar sense to how "White House" is used to refer to the Executive Office of the President of the United States. It had previously been used to refer to the government of the Soviet Union (1922–1991) and its highest members (such as general secretaries, premiers, presidents, ministers, and commissars). The term "Kremlinology" refers to the study of Soviet and Russian politics.

3.19 Benefits of Hosting World Cup or a Major Sporting Event

Hosting a major sporting event can give many economic, social and cultural benefits. However, the costs of hosting the event can also be quite high.

3.19.1 Advantages of hosting a major event

1. Raise profile of the city/country

Increasing the profile of a city can lead to lasting economic benefits. For example, cities which host the Olympics can be assured of a persistent increase in recognition and tourism. Barcelona, Sydney, Beijing have all seen this from hosting the Olympics. For a country like China with a controversial human rights record, hosting a major sporting event can be a way to gain greater international acceptance. When South Africa hosted the Rugby World Cup and later the Football World Cup, it was a defining moment in highlighting the new 'post-apartheid' South Africa. This raised profile can be important for giving economic benefits, such as attracting tourists and business investment. The importance of this point depends on the particular city. For South Africa, the World Cup made a big difference to perceptions of South Africa. The same applied to Russia.

2. Long term investment

A significant benefit is the long-term investment which comes from preparing for a major event. The city/country will have a legacy of improved sporting venues. Also, cities will usually have to invest in infrastructure and transport to cater for an influx of tourists. Russia significantly invested in public transport projects around the hosting cities. This will leave a lasting legacy for residents of Russia, especially cities that hosted world cup.

3. Jobs and Investment

The several years of planning and investment will help create jobs and can revitalize depressed cities.

4. Enthusiasm

It is often easy to find reasons not to host a major sporting event, too much debt, more important priorities. But, a major sporting event can create enthusiasm and excitement for such an event. It can help promote uptake of sport which has lasting benefits for the nation's health. Also, a major sporting event can lead to a rise in volunteerism which promotes civic virtues.

5. Short term economic benefits

The 2018 World Cup saw a surge in visitors, athletes and media in Russia. This provided an increase in spending and injection of money into the local economy. However, this injection of money, was only a short-term (a few weeks) and made little overall impact on the wider economy. Also, the injection of foreign visitors may be offset by locals leaving to avoid the influx and over-crowding.

3.19.2 Disadvantages of Hosting Major Sporting Events

1. The cost of building stadiums

To host a major sporting event like the World Cup or Olympics can cost significant sums, which have to be paid for by the taxpayer. Costs have a tendency to rise over time and be much greater than expected.

2. Short-Term use

Many facilities built for the events could never be fully used again. e.g. an 85,000 capacity stadium, the largest in Russia will rarely be full outside of the World Cup. This can be mitigated by careful planning.

3. Potential for negative publicity

If things go well, a city can benefit from positive publicity, but if things go badly, it can cause the opposite. The football World Cup in Qatar could backfire if players complain about the heat and conditions of migrant workers.

4. Cost of Security

Major sporting events increasingly have to implement higher levels of security. This is both costly and can restrict freedom of movement of local citizens during games.

5. Higher taxes to pay cost

Some cities have seen an increase in tax post games to finance a loss of putting on the sporting event.

4.0 OBSERVATIONS

The delegation made the following observations. That;

1. The FIFA World Cup is a truly global phenomenon, standing for world-class competition and national pride. For about a month, fans from around the world descended on the host nation Russia to witness the best players in the world clash for supremacy.

To accommodate these vast numbers in style and comfort where they can watch the matches, it is imperative to build top-notch stadiums which can adequately contain the electric energy of the crowd while providing them with the best facilities possible for experiencing the clashes. It was noted that Russia achieved this.

2. There are a litany of requirements which need to be fulfilled for a stadium to host the FIFA World Cup. The 25 major requirements which stadiums need to provide to host a FIFA World Cup include:

- i) FIFA considers the smallest of details for construction of stadiums, down to the dimensions of the individual seats for fans. These seats need to be at least 47 cm wide and provide a backrest which is at least 30 cm high.
- ii) The seats also need to be easily accessible for the differently abled fans and those with special needs complete with ramps and customized restrooms. The seats for those with wheelchairs are also accompanied by energy sockets to connect the equipment.
- iii) The VIP suits generally have room for 10-20 people in a comfortable setting. These rooms have exclusive access from the private parking.
- iv) If the stadium is covered, the material of the cover needs to allow sunlight to pass through for the grass field. For locations with high hot/cold/wet climates, FIFA recommends a cover over the stadium.
- v) "Rain, rain go away" is the last chant football fans want to be singing in their expensive seats at a FIFA World Cup. The stadiums need to be adequately prepared for precipitation. If artificial turf is installed, it needs to have an in-built drainage system, and means of water dispersal in the areas around the playing field. The system calls for the water from the turf to drain into a gutter which seeps it in pipes in the substructure which links to the sewerage system.

- vi) Prior to the competition, the grass is inspected and certified by FIFA. If artificial turf is installed, it needs to pass the FIFA Quality Concept for Artificial Turf. The tests performed are conducted in the laboratory and on field itself.
- vii) The substitutes' benches of the two teams need to be separated by at least 10 meters. It is important to maintain a healthy distance between the two dugouts.
- viii) The high visibility of the FIFA World Cup make it a marketer's dream, but the size of these signs need to be regulated. The regulations for stadiums place a restriction of 100 cm on the size of publicity signs. While the primary purpose of these signs is to increase visibility for the brand they bear, they should never come in the way of the audience's experience of the sport.
- ix) The signs also need to be at least 4-5 meters away from the touch lines. For the signs behind the goal lines, the minimum distance from the lines needs to be 5 meters, which can taper at an angle to 3 meters near the corner flags. The signs should not be capable of reflecting light in a manner where it can become a distraction to the players, referees or the spectators.
- x) The dressing rooms for the players need to be adjacent to the manager's offices. The referees also have private changing rooms nearby.
- xi) There needs to be seven different levels of parking available close to the stadium, generally within a radius of 1.5 kms. For 60,000 spectators, at least 10,000 parking spots for cars need to be available along with 500 spots for buses. Separate private spaces are required for VIP and delegations, ideally inside the stadium itself.
- xii) For the matches to be broadcast worldwide, the stadiums need to provide open areas for satellite transmission vehicles.
- xiii) In competitive football, there is always potential for riots and unruly behaviour. There is a delicate balance between designing the stadiums for the best possible experience for the fans and maintaining an optimum level of security for the players from potential troublemakers in the stands. The spectators' stands should be at least 7.5 meters away from the goalposts and 6 meters away from the side-lines.

- xiv) The stadium also needs to provide a doping control area in its premises. This room should be sized at least 36 square meters including a toilet, waiting room and working room. This should be near the teams' dressing rooms and out of reach of the media and spectators.
- xv) Fans have been known to toss firecrackers on the field, this can result in inflammation of the grass/artificial turf. The stadium's on-field staff needs to be trained to quickly extinguish these with the use of sand or water.
- xvi) In order to protect the players against potential pitch invasions, a number of measures can be deployed. The most important factor is having trained security personnel on hand near the playing area. The stadium needs to have a security team at hand at all times around the field.
- xvii) One can also have the front row seats placed at a height above the playing arena. This places an effective barrier without obstructing the view of the spectators.
- xviii) Another solution is placing moats around the field with adequate barriers on the side of the pitch and the stands. This is generally not the most feasible option as it increases the distance between the spectators and the action on the field. One potential drawback of physical protective barriers is that it becomes a barrier if an evacuation is required. One has to make to with ladders and temporary bridges to surmount them.
- xix) Stadiums also erect barriers in the shape of fences, these are required to conform to safety standards. The fences need to contain enough emergency gates in event of an emergency evacuation. The gates should also open outward, away from the spectators. They should also remain unlocked at all times. The last thing one wants to see in an emergency situation is a guard fumbling with his keys at the door.

FIFA opposes fences which are insurmountable. All the safety measures need to be approved by the appropriate local authorities and under no circumstances should they present a danger in case of an emergency situation.
- xx) The stadium needs to have an alternate source of power in case of emergencies. The backup system should be powerful enough to be able to provide power for at least three hours in event of a power failure.

- xxi) Fully equipped First aid and treatment room: For any professional sporting event, it is imperative to have first aid handy. Lives have been saved and lost thanks to and for want of timely first aid. FIFA requires the stadiums to have a treatment room sized at least 50 square meters.
The room can be used to treat the players, officials, media, VIPs and the security personnel. In case of emergencies, the spectators can be treated as well. It needs to be fully equipped with state of the art medical equipment, including a defibrillator, cardiac monitor, immobilization equipment, etc.
- xxii) Warm up areas (indoor and outdoor): When we see the players jog on to the field, they are already in the process of warming up. The stadium should provide an indoor room sized at least 100 square meters close to the dressing room for each team. The lights in the room need to be protected against collision with footballs.
- xxiii) Refreshments: It takes a long time for the spectators to arrive at a stadium, arrange for parking, and find their seats. The rules require for refreshments to be sold throughout the stadium. There needs to be at least five permanent points of sale for refreshments per 1,000 spectators. The counter should be at least 1-1.5 meters wide and should accept credit cards.
- xxiv) Sanitation: Anytime over 60,000 energetic spectators conglomerate in an arena, care needs to be exercised to maintain the standards of cleanliness and hygiene. There should be an adequate number of waste bins large enough to handle the debris. A trained cleaning staff needs to be on hand at all times as well.
- xxv) Communication: The stadium should have an adequate number of public telephones situated in and around the stadium, in spite of the increasing presence of mobile phones. The stadium should also have a public address system with speakers reaching every point in the stadium. The speakers need to have a volume loud enough to be heard over the crushingly loud din of the crowd.

It was observed that Russia achieved all these requirements hence the hosting of the 2018 FIFA World Cup.

3. More is required for a country to prosper in sports, specifically football. There has to be world class sports infrastructure spread all over the country for easy access by the talented individuals, Base camps to be used by national squads to stay and train before and during the tournament and sports academies spread all over the country to nurture talents.
4. Nothing raises the prestige of a nation as excellence in sport. It reflects a country's health, state of mind and sense of purpose. Sport emerges as an important component of Socio-economic development of a country. The active participation in sports improves community health and productivity, reduces medical expenses, imbibes discipline in character, generates great leaders, and enhances social cohesion. The execution of a mega sporting event helps in developing infrastructure, generates employment, secure inflow of foreign capital, generates players and athletes, and thus contributes significantly to the economic development of a country as was observed in Russia.
5. The match venues were well secured with security guards all over around and inside the stadiums to control fans and any hooliganism. The security teams were very friendly to fans, it was not easy to realize they were armed. For fans to access stadium, you must pass through security check where screening is done for any weapon or unauthorized item into the stadium. All the stadiums were fixed with sophisticated security systems. Fans could only be allowed into to the stadium after scanning Fan ID and ticket. Also at this point, no food or any type of drink is allowed into the stadium apart from buying from approved and accredited teams within the stadium and selling only specific food or drinks.
The huge crowd was easily controlled by the security personnel right from the main entrance by use of guardrails to direct fans to the relevant gates as indicated in the tickets.
6. The ticketing and accreditation was online and could accessed by any fan. The fans could purchase tickets online then collect at the Ticketing centres in the hosting cities. The tickets had features which automatically directed fans to their category, gates, block, levels, row and finally the seat. There were also volunteers all over the stadium to assist in giving the fans the needed directions.
7. Language was a huge barrier in Russia as over 81% only speak the official language of Russian. Travelers to Russia had to use Google translator for communication throughout Russia. However, FIFA trained and recruited many volunteers who were able to speak different national languages to assist fans.

8. The tourism sector in Russia was on a high with world class hotels with quality and affordable hospitality services. For the huge crowd to be accommodated, the Russian Government ensured that new hotels were developed in the hosting cities. Most of the hotels had an estimated capacity of 2000 beds. Cultural/historical sites and museums are well preserved by the Russian government for purposes of information to the residents and tourist attraction.
9. The transport system was perfectly organized especially in the host cities. The Russian government constructed new roads connecting the host cities and within the host cities for ease of access. There was provision for normal trains, bullet speed trains for long distance and metros. The airports were improved in all the host cities to the high standards with effective and efficiency services. This was to ensure the ease of movement of the fans to the respective match venues.
10. The environment and hygiene was well taken care of, very clean despite the huge crowds in the Hosting cities with effective and efficient water supply. Perfect drainage system, landscaping and well maintained natural forest.
11. Communication was made easier in Russia with free Wi-Fi internet installed especially in the stadiums and public transport areas like the metro stations. The stadiums had adequate number of public telephones situated in and around the stadium, in spite of the increasing presence of mobile phones. The public address system with speakers reaching every point in the stadium were also installed.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee made the following recommendations. That;

1. The government should fully support the sports sector by allocating enough funding to the State Department for Sports Development to enable it undertake infrastructural development of Sports facilities to meet the FIFA requirements.

The Government should develop at least eight (8) new ultra-modern stadiums spread across the formerly known eight regions of Kenya with a view of hosting major sports events in the future. The five (5) CHAN Stadiums (Kasarani, Nyayo, Machakos, Kipchoge Keino and Kinoru) should be completed to the FIFA standards and the seven Regional Stadiums (Kipchoge Keino, Kamariny, Chuka, Karatu-Ndarugu, Wote, Ruringu and Marsabit) should also be completed to the standards of hosting Continental sports events.

Unfortunately, compared with what the delegation observed in Russia, the Kenyan major Stadiums in their current status are just like mini stadiums in Russia.

2. The Ministry should develop fully furnished Base Camps across the country and several Mini Stadiums in at least the 47 counties for future prospect. The Ministry should develop sports academies in all the regions possibly in all constituencies to nurture and develop talents right from the grass root to form stronger and better teams. Football clubs in Kenya should by now form their own strong academies.

The National Team (Harambee Stars) should be given the necessary support by providing the required funding, technical support and professional coaching services to be able to qualify for the 2022 world cup. The Ministry of Sports and Football Kenya Federation should explore getting private sponsors for the team and other local clubs to embrace football in the country.

3. The government to embrace sports for purposes of socio-economic development, social cohesion, employment opportunities, improvement of community health and productivity.

The National Treasury should allocate more funds to the Sports sector to realize the necessary sports infrastructural development.

The Government through the Ministry of Sports should try to implement the requirements considering that Kenya is far much behind in terms of preparedness to host a mega sporting event particularly World Cup. The implementation should start immediately for Kenya to be in a position to bid for hosting world cup in the next 20 to 30 years. However, if the five CHAN stadiums are done to the FIFA standards and completed as planned by the Ministry, then Kenya can explore bidding to co-hosting the 2030 or 2034 world cup with other African Countries.

4. Based on what have been seen happening during major Kenya Premier League matches and what was observed in Russia, the Committee recommends that security personnel should go for refresher courses on better ways of dealing with the crowd/fans without creating any animosity especially during big sports events.

The Ministry must ensure that the sophisticated security systems are installed in all the five CHAN stadiums and the regional stadiums which are currently under renovation.

5. The FKF and the Ministry of Sports should by now implement the online ticketing and accreditation system and collection centres in different areas even for the local matches. The tickets should have all the necessary features including barcodes for security.

6. The Ministry of Tourism should encourage investors to develop new and world class hotels that can accommodate a large capacity of people in major towns in Kenya with quality and affordable hospitality services. Tour operators should invest in modern high luxury buses/shuttles for transporting executive guests. The hospitality providers should also be able to communicate in at least different major languages used in the world for ease of communication with visitors who do not understand English.

The State Department for Heritage should endeavor to improve and preserve our cultural/historical sites for the purposes of information to the public and tourist attraction.

7. With the view of hosting any major sporting event in the future, the Committee recommends that the government through its Ministries should start development of major road networks connecting different towns in the country including construction of railway lines. For ease of movement and to reduce congestion on roads, the government should consider construction of metro lines within town centres and to reduce the travel time for those who cannot afford the cost of flight, the government should implement the bullet train system in the country.

8. For Kenya host a major event like world cup, the relevant departments must start working towards keeping our environment clean. They must improve on the drainage and sewer systems in the major towns and efficient, effective and frequent water supply. To maintain and reclaim our forests, the government and the people should embark on efforts to afforestation.

9. The Ministry of Sports should ensure the installation of modern technological systems in the stadiums including the free internet and enhanced network system in the stadiums. The relevant departments should also consider installing free internet system in designated public transport terminals for ease of communication.

SIGNATURE.......... DATE*14/08/2018*.....

HON. (DR.) VICTOR KIOKO MUNYAKA, MP (CHAIRPERSON)
DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON SPORTS, CULTURE AND TOURISM

MINUTES OF THE 48TH SITTING OF THE DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON SPORTS, CULTURE AND TOURISM HELD ON TUESDAY 14TH AUGUST, 2018 IN COMMITTEE ROOM 7, MAIN PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS AT 12:30 PM.

PRESENT

1. The Hon. (Dr.) Victor Kioko Munyaka, MP. - **Chairperson**
2. The Hon. (Dr.) Korei Ole Lemein, MP. - **Vice Chairperson**
3. The Hon. Christopher Omulele, MP.
4. The Hon. Dr. Christine Ombaka, MP.
5. The Hon. Benard Masaka Shinali, MP
6. The Hon. Daniel Wanyama Sitati, MP.
7. The Hon. Kubai Iringo, MP.
8. The Hon. (Dr.) Tecla Chebet Tum, MP
9. The Hon. Titus Mukhwana Khamala, MP
10. The Hon. Sylvanus Maritim, MP.
11. The Hon. George Risa Sunkuyia, MP.
12. The Hon. Annie Wanjiku Kibeh, MP.
13. The Hon. Jeremiah Lomorukai, MP.
14. The Hon. Lydia Haika Mnene Mizighi, MP.

APOLOGY

1. The Hon. Jones Mlolwa, MP.
2. The Hon. (Prof.) Jacqueline Oduol, MP.
3. The Hon. Jane Jepkorir Kiptoo Chebaibai, M.P
4. The Hon. Charles Ngusya Nguna, MP.

IN-ATTENDANCE

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

1. Ms. Hellen Kina - Second Clerk Assistant
2. Mr. Fredrick Otieno - Third Clerk Assistant
3. Mr. Vitus Okech - Research Officer
4. Mrs. Jane Serem - Audio Officer
5. Mr. Onesmus Kiragu - Sergeant At -Arms

MIN.NO.NA/SCT/2018/230: PRELIMINARIES

The Chairperson called the meeting to order at twenty seven minutes past twelve O'clock followed by a prayer from the Hon. Dr. Tecla Tum, MP. He then informed Members of the agenda of the meeting.

MIN.NO.NA/SCT/2018/231: CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

The minutes of the previous meetings were confirmed as follows:

1. Minutes of the 39th sitting held on 28th June, 2018 were confirmed as a true record of the proceedings after being proposed by the Hon. Lydia Haika Mnene Mizighi, MP and Seconded by the Hon. Titus Mukhwana Khamala, MP.
2. Minutes of the 40th sitting held on 3rd July, 2018 were confirmed as a true record of the proceedings after being proposed by the Hon. (Dr.) Christine Ombaka, MP and Seconded by the Hon. Lydia Haika Mnene Mizighi, MP.
3. Minutes of the 41st sitting held on 5th July, 2018 were confirmed as a true record of the proceedings after being proposed by the Hon. (Dr.) Tecla Tum, MP and Seconded by the Hon. Annie Wanjiku Kibeh, MP.
4. Minutes of the 42nd sitting held on 23rd July, 2018 were confirmed as a true record of the proceedings after being proposed by the Hon. Christopher Omulele, MP and Seconded by the Hon. Sylvester Maritim, MP.
5. Minutes of the 43rd sitting held on 27th July, 2018 were confirmed as a true record of the proceedings after being proposed by the Hon. Benard Shinali, MP and Seconded by the Hon. (Dr.) Tecla Tum, MP.
6. Minutes of the 44th sitting held on 27th July, 2018 were confirmed as a true record of the proceedings after being proposed by the Hon. (Dr.) Christine Ombaka, MP and Seconded by the Hon. Sylvester Maritim, MP.
7. Minutes of the 45th sitting held on 28th July, 2018 were confirmed as a true record of the proceedings after being proposed by the Hon. Sylvester Maritim, MP and Seconded by the Hon. Christopher Omulele, MP.
8. Minutes of the 46th sitting held on 28th July, 2018 were confirmed as a true record of the proceedings after being proposed by the Hon. Titus Mukhwana Khamala, MP and Seconded by the Hon. Benard Shinali, MP.

9. Minutes of the 47th sitting held on 29th July, 2018 were confirmed as a true record of the proceedings after being proposed by the Hon. Christopher Omulele, MP and Seconded by the Hon. (Dr.) Tecla Tum, MP.

MIN.NO.NA/SCT/2018/232: CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION OF THE REPORT ON RUSSIA TRIP

While considering the report, the Committee extensively deliberated on the Speaker's Communication on matters of Sports to be handled by the Departmental Committee on Sports, Culture and Tourism; whether the Bunge Sports Club Delegation to Russia should be included in the report and how Bunge sports club handled the 2017 EALA games. Further the meeting noted the importance of revising allocations of funds to the Committee.

Resolutions

After the deliberations, the Committee resolved to invite Mr. Sylvester Ochola, Manager Bunge Health Club for a meeting to take members through the activities of the Bunge Sports Club. The Committee noted it is important to develop proper criteria of identifying players in various sports disciplines and their coaches to represent parliament. Further the meeting noted the importance of coming up with a clear budget for each discipline.

The Committee to seek indulgence of the Speaker to make a communication on the registration and selection of Members in different sports disciplines with specified deadlines and timelines.

The Committee resolved that the delegation of Bunge Sports Club be removed from the report.

MIN.NO.NA/SCT/2018/233: ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

The Committee unanimously adopted the report and directed the secretariat to prepare for tabling.

MIN.NO.NA/SCT/2018/234: ADJOURNMENT

There being no other business, the meeting was adjourned at forty minutes past one O'clock.

SIGN:  DATE: 14/08/2018

CHAIRPERSON



DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON SPORTS, CULTURE AND TOURISM

MEMBERS ATTENDANCE REGISTER

DATE 14/08/2018 TIME 12:00 NOON
 VENUE ROOM 7 MAIN PARLIAMENT
 AGENDA CONFIRMATION OF PREVIOUS MINUTES
 CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION OF THE RUSSIA REPORT

	NAME	TITLE	SIGNATURE
1	Hon Dr Victor Mung'anya	Chair	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Hon. Dr. Kari Fenuu	V. O - Chairperson	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Ondeki Amulyee	Member	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Sylvanus Maritim	Member	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Wanjiku Kibet Annie	"	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	Hon Bwendo (PANGE)	"	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	Hon(Dr) Christine Ombaka	Member	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	" TITUS KHAMALA	Member	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	Hon. Hanka Miziigh	"	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	Hon. Dr. T. J. Kimani	"	<i>[Signature]</i>
11	Hon. Jeremiah E. Lomoru	"	<i>[Signature]</i>
12	Hon DAN WAGYARA	"	<i>[Signature]</i>
13	Hon George P. Sunkuyia	"	<i>[Signature]</i>
14	Hon. Kiboi Ingo	"	<i>[Signature]</i>
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16			
17			
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