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7/12/23*

REPUBLIC OF KENYA


THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

THIRTEENTH PARLIAMENT – SECOND SESSION – 2023

DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON SPORTS AND CULTURE

REPORT ON:-

BENCHMARKING VISIT AND ATTENDANCE TO THE 2023 WORLD ATHLETICS CHAMPIONSHIP HELD FROM 19TH – 27TH AUGUST, 2023 IN BUDAPEST, HUNGARY

 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY	
DATE: 07 DEC 2023	
Day: <u>Thursday</u>	
TABLED BY:	<u>Hon. Richard Tegon, MP</u> Member
CLERK-AT THE TABLE:	<u>Arshibuko</u>

CLERK'S CHAMBERS
DIRECTORATE OF DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEES
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DECEMBER 2023

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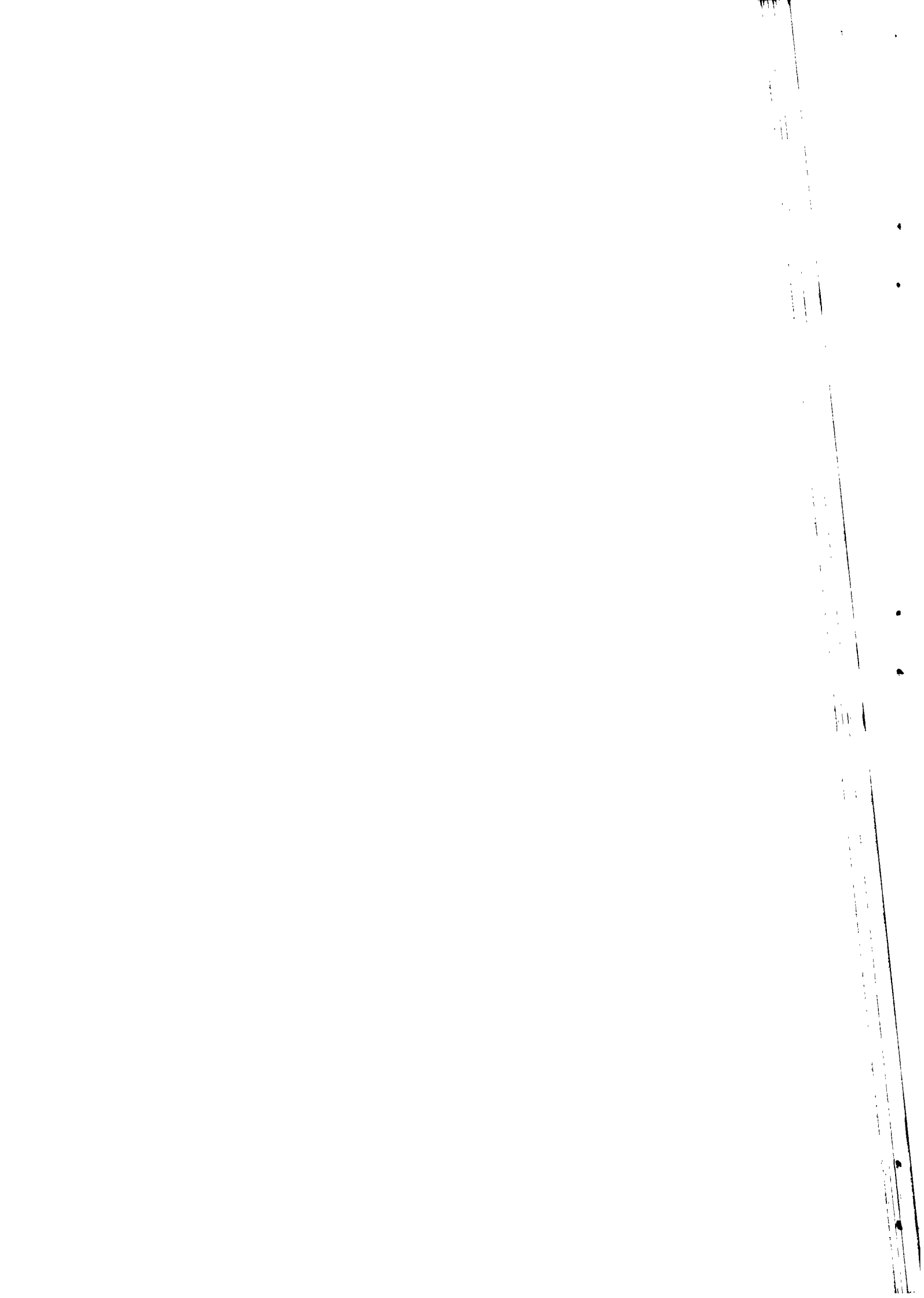


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CHAIRPERSON'S FOREWORD

The World Athletics Championships, formerly known as the IAAF World Championships in Athletics, is an international track and field sporting event organized by World Athletics (formerly the International Association of Athletics Federations, IAAF).

This event is held every two years and features competitions in various track and field disciplines, including running, jumping, throwing, and race walking. The World Athletics Championships was first held in 1983, and it has since become one of the most prestigious competitions in the sport of athletics. It was initially held every four years but later shifted to be held once every two years. The World Athletics was founded to fulfill the need for a world governing authority, a competition programme, for standardized technical equipment and for a list of official world records. All of these requirements remain today.

The Athletics Kenya invited the Departmental Committee on Sports and Culture to attend the World Athletics Championships in Budapest, Hungary from 19th to 27th August 2023. Athletes attended the event from countries all over the world. The following Committee Members and staff attended the events in Budapest:-

1. The Hon. Catherine Nakhabi Omanyoo, M.P;
2. The Hon. Richard Kipkemoi Yegon, M.P; and
3. Ms. Christine Odhiambo, Legal Counsel.

The Committee is thankful to the Office of the Speaker and the Clerk of the National Assembly for the logistical and financial support accorded to it. The Committee also thanks Athletics Kenya for inviting its Members to attend the event and for the support it accorded the Members and staff during their stay in Budapest.

On behalf of the Departmental Committee on Sports and Culture it is my pleasure and privilege to table in the House a report of the Committee on the benchmarking visit and attendance to the World Athletics Championship in Budapest, Hungary pursuant to the provisions of the Standing Order 199 (6).

Hon. Daniel Wanyama Sitati, M.P
Chairperson, Departmental Committee on Sports and Culture

CHAPTER ONE

1 PREFACE

1.1 Establishment and Mandate of the Committee

1. The Departmental Committee on Sports and Culture is one of the twenty Departmental Committees of the National Assembly established under **Standing Order 216** whose mandates pursuant to the **Standing Order 216 (5)** are as follows:
 - a) *investigate, inquire into, and report on all matters relating to the mandate, management, activities, administration, operations and estimates of the assigned Ministries and departments;*
 - b) *study the programme and policy objectives of Ministries and departments and the effectiveness of the implementation;*
 - ba) *on a quarterly basis, monitor and report on the implementation of the national budget in respect of its mandate;*
 - c) *study and review all legislation referred to it;*
 - d) *study, assess and analyze the relative success of the Ministries and departments as measured by the results obtained as compared with their stated objectives;*
 - e) *investigate and inquire into all matters relating to the assigned Ministries and departments as they may deem necessary, and as may be referred to them by the House;*
 - f) *vet and report on all appointments where the Constitution or any law requires the National Assembly to approve, except those under Standing Order 204 (Committee on Appointments)*
 - fa) *examine treaties, agreements and conventions;*
 - g) *make reports and recommendations to the House as often as possible, including recommendation of proposed legislation;*
 - h) *consider reports of Commissions and Independent Offices submitted to the House pursuant to the provisions of Article 254 of the Constitution; and*
 - i) *examine any questions raised by Members on matters within its mandate.*

1.3 Committee Membership

2. The Departmental Committee on Sports and Culture was constituted by the House on 27th October 2022 and comprises of the following Members:

Chairperson

Hon. Daniel Wanyama Sitati, MP
Webuye West Constituency

UDA Party

Vice-Chairperson

Hon. James Githua Wamacukuru, MP
Kabete Constituency

UDA Party

Members

Hon. Naomi Jillo Waqo, MP
Marsabit County

UDA Party

Hon. Samwel Moroto Chumel, MP
Kapenguria Constituency

UDA Party

Hon. Stephen Mutinda Mule, MP
Matungulu Constituency

WDM-K Party

Hon. Mary Emaase Otucho, MP
Teso South Constituency

UDA Party

Hon. Catherine Nakhabi Omanyoo MP
Busia County

ODM Party

Hon. Paul Ekwom Nabuin, MP
Turkana North Constituency

ODM Party

Hon. Robert Nguui Basil, MP
Yatta Constituency

WDM-K Party

Hon. Samuel Gonzi Rai, MP
Kapenguria Constituency

UDA Party

Hon. Charles Ngusya Nguna, MP
Mwingi Constituency

WDM –K Party

Hon. Janet Jepkemboi Sitienei, MP
Turbo Constituency

UDA Party

Hon. Richard Kipkemoi Yegon, MP
Bomet East Constituency

UDA Party

Hon. Caroli Omondi
Suba South Constituency

ODM Party

Hon. BSP. (EM) Dr. Jackson Kipkemoi Kosgei, MP
Nominated

UDA Party

1.4 Committee Secretariat

3. The Committee is facilitated by the following secretariat:

Mr. John Mugoma
Clerk Assistant I/Head of Secretariat

Ms Mary Kinyunye
Clerk Assistant III

Mr. Vitus Owino
Research Officer II

Ms. Christine Odhiambo
Senior Legal Counsel

Mr. Wilson Mwangi
Fiscal Analyst III

Mr. Eugene Luteshi
Audio Officer III

Mr. Luka Mutua
Serjeant-At-Arms I

Mr. Calvin Njoroge
Media Relations Officer III

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CHAPTER TWO

2 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

2.1 Budapest, Hungary

4. The biggest event in Hungary's history, the World Athletics Championships was held in 2023 from 19th to 27th August in Budapest. More than 2,000 athletes from more than 200 countries took part in the third biggest sporting event in the world. The World Athletics Championships Budapest 2023 was about showing the world the best that Hungary has to offer, a true celebration of sport on a unique stage. It was the first time that the athletics top event was held in Central Europe, in one of the world's most impressive cities. With its world heritage sites and world-famous panorama, Budapest provided the perfect backdrop for the athletes and the fans.
5. In preparation for the event, the country constructed a brand new state-of-the-art facility to act as the new home of athletics. The new National Athletics Centre is the largest competition and training centre in Central Europe. The National Athletics Centre which resembles the crown of the Queen of Sports was built on the eastern side of the Danube River with an initial capacity of 35,000.

2.2 The World Athletics Championships

6. The World Athletics Championships, formerly known as the IAAF World Championships in Athletics, is an international track and field sporting event organized by World Athletics (formerly the International Association of Athletics Federations, IAAF). This event is held every two years and features competitions in various track and field disciplines, including running, jumping, throwing, and race walking. The World Athletics Championships was first held in 1983, and it has since become one of the most prestigious competitions in the sport of athletics. It was initially held every four years but later shifted to be held once every two years. The World Athletics was founded to fulfil the need for a world governing authority, for a competition programme, for standardized technical equipment and for a list of official world records. All of these requirements remain today.
7. The championships feature a wide range of events, including sprints, middle-distance races, long-distance races, hurdles, relay races, jumps (e.g., long jump, high jump, pole vault), throws (e.g., shot put, javelin, discus), and race walking. The host city for each edition of the championships varies, with different cities and countries bidding for the opportunity to host the event. The choice of host city is made by the World Athletics. The World Athletics Championships has been instrumental in the development and popularity of athletics as a sport and continues to be a major highlight in the athletics calendar. It provides athletes with a platform to compete at the highest level and showcase their talents on the world stage. In addition, it has a positive impact on the host city's economy and tourism.

8. The World Athletics President, Mr. Sebastian Coe, welcomed all participants to the 19th edition of the World Athletics Championships held in Budapest, Hungary. He noted that the 2023 World Athletics Championships was a special edition as the athletics governing body would be celebrating 40 years of the championships and the rich history, talent, excitement and diversity of athletics through the last four decades. It was also the first time that the athletics' main event would be held in Central Europe.

2.2 Objectives of World Athletics

9. These objectives and goals reflect World Athletics' commitment to the growth, development and sustainability of athletics as a sport while upholding the principles of fair play, integrity and inclusivity. They include:-
- a) **Promoting and Developing Athletics:** World Athletics aims to promote and develop the sport of athletics worldwide. This includes working to increase participation in the sport, supporting the growth of athletics in various countries and fostering a love for track and field.
 - b) **Setting and Maintaining Rules and Regulations:** World Athletics establishes the rules and regulations governing the sport of athletics. These rules cover event specifications, equipment standards and anti-doping measures. The organization ensures fair and standardized competition.
 - c) **Organizing International Competitions:** World Athletics is responsible for organizing and sanctioning international athletics competitions, including the World Athletics Championships, the World Indoor Championships, the World Cross Country Championships and various Diamond League events. These competitions showcase the world's top athletes.
 - d) **Athlete Development and Welfare:** The organization is dedicated to the development and welfare of athletes. This includes providing support, education and resources to athletes to help them reach their full potential and maintain their well-being.
 - e) **Anti-Doping Efforts:** World Athletics is committed to a clean and drug-free sport. It works in collaboration with anti-doping agencies to enforce strict anti-doping measures and policies, including testing, education and sanctions for athletes who violate anti-doping rules.
 - f) **Coaching and Officials Development:** World Athletics provides coaching education and training programs to improve the quality and standards of coaching in athletics. It also develops and certifies officials and judges for athletics competitions.
 - g) **Integrity and Fair Play:** World Athletics emphasizes the values of integrity and fair play within the sport. It ensures that competitions are conducted with the utmost fairness and that any violations are appropriately addressed.

- h) **Gender Equality:** Promoting gender equality in athletics is a priority for World Athletics. The organization works to create opportunities for female athletes, coaches, and officials and aims to address any gender disparities in the sport.
- i) **Promoting Inclusivity and Diversity:** World Athletics is committed to making athletics accessible to people of all backgrounds, abilities and identities. Efforts are made to promote diversity and inclusion within the sport.
- j) **Safety and Environmental Responsibility:** The organization is increasingly focused on safety measures and environmental responsibility in the conduct of athletics events. This includes addressing issues such as air quality, extreme weather conditions and athlete safety.
- k) **Event Management and Technical Support:** World Athletics provides event management guidelines and technical support to member federations and event organizers to ensure that competitions are conducted professionally and according to international standards.

CHAPTER THREE

3 WORLD ATHLETICS CHAMPIONSHIPS 2023

1.1 Hosting of the World Athletics Championships

10. The 19th edition of the World Athletics Championships was hosted in Hungary from 19th to 27th August 2023, and came just 12 months on from the last edition which was held in Eugene, USA as a result of changes to the schedule caused by COVID-19 pandemic. There were 49 events contested at the newly-opened state-of-the-art National Athletics Centre.

3.2 Qualifications

11. The World Athletics Championships Budapest 23 launched the “Road to Budapest 23” which was an online tool designed to help athletes, fans and media track the qualification process. The tool allowed for a search to be conducted by event, country and qualification status, and provided a real-time view of each event over the course of the qualification period, which ended on 30th July, 2023.
12. For the championships, athletes could qualify in one of the four ways–
 - i. by achieving an entry standard within the qualification period;
 - ii. by virtue of their finishing position at area championships;
 - iii. by wild card entry such as defending world champion from 2022 and winner of the 2022 Diamond League, World Race Walking Tour, World Combined Events Tour and Leading hammer performers on the Continental Tour; or
 - iv. by world ranking positions achieved at the end of the qualification period.
13. At the end of the qualification period, based on target numbers for each event, the World Athletics determined the number of athletes with an entry standard and eligible wild cards. Any remaining places within an event’s target number would then be allocated to athletes based on their world rankings position to complete the field in that specific event. However, should the target number of athletes in any event be reached or surpassed through entry standards and wild cards, no other athletes would qualify by virtue of their world rankings position.
14. The “Road to Budapest 23” tool was intended to give an overview of which athletes were in a qualifying position. It did not indicate which athletes had been selected by their member federation. Final entries were published nearer to the time of the championships. The tool also covered the qualification status for the five relay disciplines, though these were not dependent on entry standards or world rankings.
15. In July 2022, the World Athletics Council established a competition manipulation watch list of Member Federations. For the purpose of qualification to the Budapest 2023 championships,

whether by entry standard or world rankings which started from 2nd August 2022, the Council would only recognize results achieved from specific competitions hosted by such Member Federations. These include–

- a) Official international or area championships;
 - b) Diamond League;
 - c) Continental Tour;
 - d) World Indoor Tour;
 - e) World Race Walking Tour;
 - f) World Combined Events Tour;
 - g) World Cross Country Tour;
 - h) World Athletics Label Race Tour; and
 - i) National Senior Championships subject to a specific application submitted to the Council at least 30 days in advance.
16. Each competition had a maximum of three referees appointed by World Athletics upon which the cost was incurred by the Member Federation.

3.3 Bidding

17. During the bidding process for hosting the World Athletics Championships in 2023, various countries expressed interest in hosting the athletics event. The selection of the host city involved several stages, and the World Athletics followed a formal bidding procedure. The general outline of the process involved the following–
- a) **Expression of Interest:** Initially, countries interested in hosting the World Athletics Championships in 2023 submitted formal expressions of interest to the World Athletics. These expressions of interest outlined the proposed plans and capabilities of the potential host countries.
 - b) **Application and Evaluation:** After the expression of interest stage, formal bid applications were submitted by prospective host countries. These applications included detailed proposals, infrastructure plans, budgets, and other relevant information. A thorough evaluation of these applications took place to assess the suitability of each candidate.
 - c) **Inspection Visits:** World Athletics officials conducted inspection visits to the shortlisted countries and cities to evaluate the venues, facilities, and other aspects of the proposed championships. These visits provided insight into the readiness and capability of each city to host the event.
 - d) **Decision:** Following the evaluation and inspection process, the World Athletics made the final decision regarding the host city for the 2023 World Athletics Championships. The host city was selected based on various factors, including the quality of facilities, financial and logistical capabilities, and the overall presentation of the bid.

- e) **Announcement:** Once the host city was chosen, an official announcement was made by World Athletics to reveal the selected location for the 2023 World Athletics Championships, which was Budapest, the capital city of Hungary.
- f) **Event Planning and Preparation:** The host city or country begins the planning and preparation process for the World Athletics Championships. This includes finalizing event venues, accommodations, security measures, transportation, and various logistical aspects.
- g) **Promotion and Marketing:** In the lead-up to the championships, the host city or country, along with World Athletics, engages in marketing and promotion efforts to generate interest and attract athletes, officials, and spectators to the event.

3.4 Volunteers

- 18. With more than 2,000 athletes set to compete during the World Athletics Championships in Budapest, the Hungarian government committed to make use of volunteers to make the event a success. Interested volunteers were invited to register through the World Athletics volunteer program, from which 2,500 volunteers were engaged during the nine-day championships. Volunteers were taken through training which covered the sustainability of the World Championships, the structure of the stadium and its surroundings with the help of various maps, how to serve guests and athletes from all over the world and interesting information on how to deal with approximately 3,500 media representatives. These trainings were conducted before the championships so that volunteers would be able to carry out their duties with confidence.

3.7 Ticketing

- 19. The tickets for the event were available for a total of 14 sessions. A further six competitions were held outside the stadium in the city centre of Budapest. The Marathon and Race Walking competitions, through the streets of the city were free of charge.
- 20. Prices ranged from 7 USD to 54 USD depending on the session and the location of the seat. There were four categories of seats, with category 1 being the most expensive while category 4 was the cheapest. There were special offers and discounts for families and group bookings, making this an opportunity for fans to see the athletes compete for the medals. Guests in wheelchairs were welcomed free of charge, subject to prior registration with the ticketing operator. They however, had to be accompanied at all times while in the venue. The accompanying person was required to purchase a ticket next to the guest in the wheelchair, and these tickets were priced at the lowest category.

3.8 Medal Table

21. A record total of 2,100 athletes from 195 countries competed in the Championships, watched by more than 400,000 ticketed spectators from 120 countries, and produced one world record, seven championship records one world U20 record, seventy-three national records, and eleven area records. Thirteen athletes across eight events recorded their best mark in the final round of competition to improve their positions, five of them clinching the gold medal. The United States of America had the most number of medals with 29 medals in total while Kenya finished with 10 medals. A complete medal and placing table was made available on the website.

3.9 Meeting with Kenyan Athletes

22. The Delegation met with the Kenyan athletes who were participating in the Championships. During the meeting, the Athletics Kenya President, Gen. Jack Tuwei congratulated the team for being selected and for being disciplined ahead of the championships in Budapest. In addition, he promised that Athletics Kenya would look into the issue of increased and timely allowances for Kenyan athletes. Gen. Tuwei stated that he had approached the Kenya Defence Forces to ensure that disciplined athletes would be assimilated into the Kenya Defence Forces. In respect to this, the Kenya Defence Forces had promised to assimilate 20 athletes into its various disciplines.
23. The Committee Chairperson congratulated the team and encouraged them to keep working hard and raise the Kenyan flag in international arenas. He noted the importance of giving Kenyan athletes full allowance before any championships to raise their morale. The Chairperson further reiterated the government's commitment towards promotion of sports in the country. He reiterated the government's steps to incentivise the top performers as well as to set aside funds for the construction of sports academies in 34 constituencies. The Chairperson further noted the need to invest in preparation of the team to ensure Kenyan athletes get to international standards with adequate time to prepare for the championships.
24. The Principal Secretary in the State Department for Sports, Eng. Peter Tum, undertook to ensure that funds allocated to athletes would be disbursed on time. Moreover, he stated that the Ministry was reorganizing the legal framework for athletes for the betterment of Kenyan athletes. He further acknowledged the importance of having open dialogue between the government, the coaches and the athletes to come up with strategies on how to improve the sports sector in the country.

3.10 Challenges

25. Despite Team Kenya being prepared for the championships, both athletes and coaches noted challenges that have impeded greater success for these athletes which include:
 - a) Few officials: the country has few officials whereas other countries have one official for each athlete.

- b) Financial challenges: some athletes are yet to receive their allowances despite the championships being around the corner.
- c) Systems not working: there is less time to train for the championships despite the athletes bringing home gold medals.
- d) Training: there are no clear structures for training of athletes as some of them train by themselves in preparation for the championships.
- e) Legislation: there is no clear legislation to protect Kenyan athletes.
- f) Incentives: while the government has in place incentives for top performers, other athletes are not recognized despite having participated in the championships. This demoralises athletes.

3.11 Team Kenya

- 26. Double world record holder Faith Kipyegon and Africa's fastest man Ferdinand Omanyala led team Kenya to the World Championships in Budapest, Hungary starting 19th to 27th August. Team Kenya was selected after a two-day National Trials held at the Nyayo National Stadium on Friday and Saturday (7th and 8th July). Kenya had a slightly improved performance at the 2023 World Athletics Championships after gaining one more gold medal compared to last year's championships held in Eugene, USA in 2022.
- 27. Team Kenya ended the 2023 event with a total of 10 medals, three gold, three silver, and four bronze. In Eugene last year, Kenya also managed to get 10 medals including two gold medals, five silver, and three bronze. Faith Kipyegon clinched a historic double, becoming the first woman to win both the 1500m and 5000m at the World Athletics Championships after breaking the world records over both distances this year while Mary Moraa won the gold medal in the women's 800m.

3.12 Benefits of hosting World Athletics Championships

- 28. Hosting the World Athletics Championships can bring several benefits to a country. While the hosting of such a major international sporting event requires substantial investments and preparations, it can yield a range of economic, social, and cultural advantages. Here are some of the key benefits of hosting the World Athletics Championships:
- 29. Economic Impact:
 - a) Tourism and Revenue: Hosting an event of this magnitude attracts a significant number of domestic and international tourists, leading to increased revenue for hotels, restaurants, and local businesses.
 - b) Infrastructure Development: Preparing for the event often involves upgrading or building sports facilities, transportation systems, and accommodations. These infrastructure improvements have lasting benefits for the country.
 - c) Job Creation: Preparing for and hosting the championships creates jobs in construction, hospitality, event management, and other sectors, reducing unemployment.

30. Promotion and Visibility:
 - a) Global Exposure: The event provides a host country with global exposure, as the championships are broadcast to a vast international audience. This enhances a country's image and promotes tourism in the long term.
 - b) Sports Tourism: Hosting such an event establishes the country as a destination for sports tourism and encourage athletes, sports enthusiasts, and event organizers to consider it for future competitions and events.

31. Sports Development:
 - a) Grassroots Participation: The event inspires and encourages increased participation in athletics at the grassroots level. Local athletes may be motivated to pursue a career in the sport.
 - b) Facilities Legacy: The upgraded and new sports facilities benefits local athletes and teams for years to come. They provide a training ground for athletes and an opportunity to host national and international competitions.

32. Cultural and Social Impact:
 - a) National Pride: Hosting the World Athletics Championships boosts national pride and brings the country together to celebrate its accomplishments on the international stage.
 - b) Cultural Exchange: The event promotes cultural exchange as people from various countries come together to celebrate the sport. It fosters a sense of unity.

33. Legacy and Sustainability:
 - a) Long-Term Benefits: The infrastructure and facilities developed for the event serve as a lasting legacy, continuing to host sporting events and conferences, as well as promoting physical fitness and healthy lifestyles.
 - b) Environmental Initiatives: Preparations for the event includes sustainability and environmental initiatives, promoting eco-friendly practices and raising awareness of environmental issues.

34. Promotion of Athletics:
 - a) Promoting athletics: Hosting the World Athletics Championships stimulates interest and participation in athletics, leading to a healthier and more active population.
 - b) Nurturing Talent: The event inspires and nurtures athletic talent in the country, leading to the development of world-class athletes.

35. Diplomacy and International Relations:

Diplomatic Opportunities: Hosting international events provides diplomatic opportunities for the host country to strengthen its international relationships and cooperation with other nations.

36. It is important to note that while hosting the World Athletics Championships can bring many benefits, it also involves significant investments, preparations, and organizational challenges.

Successful hosting typically requires careful planning and coordination to maximize the advantages and leave a lasting legacy for the host country.

3.12 Disadvantages of hosting World Athletics Championships

37. While hosting the World Athletics Championships can offer several advantages, it also comes with some potential disadvantages and challenges, including:
- 1) **Financial burden:** Organizing and hosting a major sporting event like the World Athletics Championships can be expensive. The costs associated with building or renovating infrastructure, security, and organizing the event puts a significant financial burden on the host country or city.
 - 2) **Risk of overspending:** There is often a risk of overspending on the event, which can lead to budget deficits and financial problems for the host. If the event does not generate as much revenue as expected, the financial repercussions can be substantial.
 - 3) **Legacy maintenance:** The maintenance and upkeep of the newly built or renovated facilities post-event can be costly. If these facilities are not properly utilized or repurposed, they can become financial liabilities.
 - 4) **Resource allocation:** Hosting the event may divert resources and attention from other critical areas, such as education, healthcare, and infrastructure development, which may have more immediate and widespread benefits to the population.
 - 5) **Environmental impact:** Large-scale events can have environmental consequences, such as increased energy consumption, waste generation, and carbon emissions, particularly if sustainability measures are not effectively implemented.
 - 6) **Security challenges:** Hosting an international sporting event requires significant security measures. There may be challenges in ensuring the safety of athletes, officials, and spectators, and the cost of security can be substantial.
 - 7) **Traffic and congestion:** The influx of visitors and athletes, along with the logistical demands of the event, can lead to traffic congestion and disruptions to daily life for local residents.
 - 8) **Over-commercialization:** The event may become overly commercialized, with an excessive focus on sponsorships and branding. This can detract from the sporting experience and the cultural aspects of the event.
 - 9) **Pressure on local Infrastructure:** The local infrastructure, such as transportation and accommodations, may not be sufficient to handle the influx of visitors, resulting in strained services and potential dissatisfaction among attendees.

- 10) Social disruption: Preparations for the event, including infrastructure construction, can disrupt local communities and displace residents. This can lead to social tensions and unhappiness among those affected.
 - 11) Negative public opinion: If the event does not meet public expectations or if there are issues with organization and execution, it can lead to negative public opinion and criticism of the host city or country.
 - 12) Limited long-term impact: In some cases, the long-term benefits may not be as substantial as initially anticipated. The event may not lead to lasting improvements in sports participation or facilities.
38. It is important for host countries to carefully assess the potential disadvantages and risks associated with hosting the World Athletics Championships and to develop strategies to mitigate these challenges. Proper planning, financial management, and a clear understanding of the long-term benefits and costs are essential for a successful hosting experience.

3.13 Lessons and Takeaways

39. Kenya can learn several valuable lessons from hosting the World Athletics Championships, which can have a positive impact on the country's sports infrastructure, economy, and international reputation. Here are some lessons and takeaways:
- 1) **Investing in infrastructure:** Hosting a major international athletics event requires world-class facilities. Kenya can learn the importance of investing in sports infrastructure to meet international standards, providing athletes with top-quality training and competition venues.
 - 2) **Economic benefits:** Hosting the championships can bring significant economic benefits, including increased tourism, job creation, and business opportunities. Kenya can capitalize on this by promoting sports tourism and related industries.
 - 3) **Tourism promotion:** The event provides an opportunity to showcase Kenya's cultural heritage and natural beauty to a global audience. Kenya can use this platform to boost tourism and increase its global profile.
 - 4) **Athlete development:** The championships can inspire and motivate local athletes. Kenya can focus on nurturing and supporting its athletes, offering them world-class coaching, training facilities, and resources to achieve international success.
 - 5) **Promotion of athletics:** Hosting the event can raise the popularity of athletics in Kenya. The country can invest in grassroots sports programmes, schools, and talent identification to develop future champions.

- 6) **Legacy planning:** Planning for the long-term utilization of sports facilities developed or renovated for the championships is crucial. Kenya can ensure these facilities continue to benefit athletes and the community beyond the event.
- 7) **Security and safety:** Ensuring the security and safety of athletes, officials, and spectators is essential. Kenya can adopt and maintain robust security measures to provide a safe environment for all participants and visitors.
- 8) **Sustainability:** Kenya can learn to incorporate sustainable practices in event planning, reducing its environmental footprint and promoting eco-friendly initiatives.
- 9) **Public-private partnerships:** Collaborations between the public and private sectors can help fund and manage the event effectively. Kenya can explore partnerships to share costs and expertise.
- 10) **Global exposure:** Hosting international events like the World Athletics Championships elevates a country's global profile. Kenya can leverage this exposure to attract investments, promote cultural exchanges, and strengthen diplomatic ties with other nations.
- 11) **Crisis management:** The experience of hosting a major event can help Kenya refine its crisis management skills, ensuring a quick and effective response to unforeseen challenges.
- 12) **Transparency and accountability:** Maintaining transparency and accountability in all aspects of event organization, from finances to decision-making, is crucial for maintaining credibility and trust.

Overall, hosting the World Athletics Championships can provide Kenya with numerous opportunities for growth and development in sports, tourism, and the economy. By learning from the experience and implementing these lessons, Kenya can continue to advance as a sporting and tourism destination.

CHAPTER FOUR

4 OBSERVATIONS AND FINDINGS

40. During the World Athletics Championships, which are prestigious international sporting events, some numerous observations and findings can be made. These observations provide insights into the athletes' performance, event organization, and the overall experience for spectators and participants.
41. These observations and findings highlight the diverse and dynamic nature of the World Athletics Championships, where athletic excellence, competition, challenges, and the broader cultural and social aspects of the sport come together on a global stage.

1) Athlete performances:

- a) Observations: Spectators and officials witnessed exceptional athletic performances, including world records, personal bests, and thrilling competition.
- b) Findings: New records were established, showcasing the capabilities of world-class athletes and their dedication to their sport.

2) Fan engagement:

- a) Observations: Enthusiastic and passionate fans from all over the world came to support their favourite athletes and nations. The atmosphere in the stadiums was electric.
- b) Findings: The championships served as a platform for cultural exchange and a display of the international appeal of athletics.

3) Upsets and surprises:

- a) Observations: Unexpected results and upsets in various events captured the attention of fans and media.
- b) Findings: The world championships provided opportunities for emerging talents to make their mark and for underdogs to achieve recognition.

4) Injuries and setbacks:

- a) Observations: Athletes experience injuries or setbacks during the competition, affecting their performance or leading to withdrawals.
- b) Findings: These occurrences highlighted the physical and mental challenges faced by athletes and the importance of proper training and recovery.

5) Logistics and organization:

- a) Observations: The smoothness of event logistics, such as transportation, security, and ticketing, impacted the overall experience for spectators and participants.
- b) Findings: Well-organized championships contributed to a positive image of Budapest and Hungary.

6) Weather Conditions:

- a) Observations: Weather conditions, including temperature, wind, and humidity, can affect athlete performances and event scheduling.
- b) Findings: Adaptation to varying weather conditions is a part of the sport, and athletes must be prepared for such challenges. This was visible in Budapest.

7) Legacy and facility utilization:

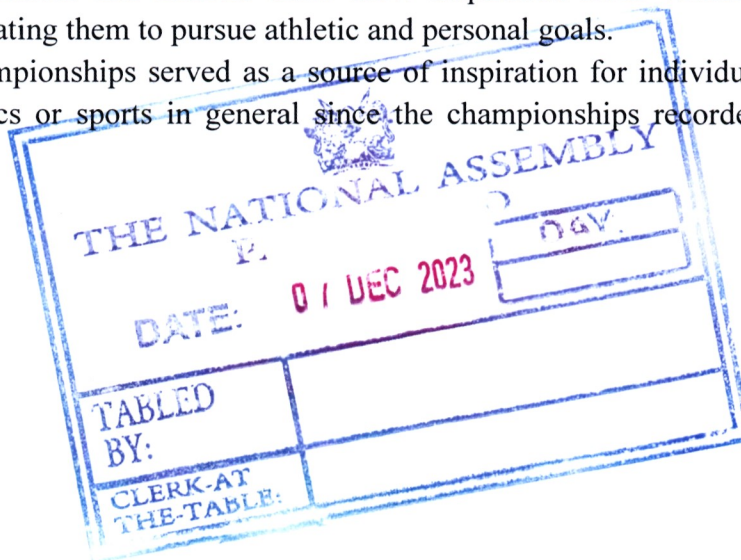
- a) Observations: The use of newly developed or renovated facilities for athletics events following the championships have long-term implications for the host city and country.
- b) Findings: Post-event legacy and facility utilization impacts the host country's sports infrastructure and athletic development. The Hungarian government promised to use the New National Centre to promote local sports.

8) Cultural and social interactions:

- a) Observations: The World Athletics Championships foster cultural and social interactions among athletes, coaches, officials, and fans from diverse backgrounds.
- b) Findings: Cultural exchanges and positive interactions contributed to the global appeal and unity of athletics during the Budapest 23 Championships.

9) Inspiration and aspiration:

- a) Observations: Spectators and athletes alike draw inspiration from witnessing top-level competition, motivating them to pursue athletic and personal goals.
- b) Findings: The championships served as a source of inspiration for individuals to become involved in athletics or sports in general since the championships recorded new World Records.



CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

42. Recommendations arising from the World Athletics Championships, or any major sporting event, can vary depending on specific circumstances and challenges encountered during the championships. These recommendations can be aimed at improving the organization, enhancing athlete and spectator experience, and addressing broader issues related to the sport of athletics.
43. These recommendations aim to continually improve the World Athletics Championships, enhance the experience for all stakeholders, and promote the growth and development of the sport of athletics on a global scale.
- 1) **Investment in Athletic Facilities:** The Government, through the Ministry of Sports, Creative Economy and Sports should be prioritize and invest in upgrading and expanding existing athletics facilities across the country to meet international standards. This includes tracks, training centres, and other necessary infrastructure which will help in training of Kenyan athletes thereby improving their performance. This can be done by establishing a specific framework to upgrade and modernize key athletics facilities, ensuring they meet or exceed international standards for future events.
 - 2) **Athlete Development Programmes:** Ministry of Sports, Creative Economy and Sports should implement a comprehensive athlete development programme at the community level and in schools that focuses on identifying and nurturing young athletic talents across the country. This will be possible through provision of adequate resources, coaching, and support systems to groom athletes for national, regional and international competitions.
 - 3) **Legacy Planning:** The Ministry of Sports, Creative Economy and Sports develop a detailed legacy plan for sports facilities used during regional and international events. The plan will ensure these facilities are effectively utilized post-event for local competitions, training, and community engagement thus saving the government frequent expenses used for maintenance of these facilities.
 - 4) **Environmental Sustainability:** The Ministry of Sports, Creative Economy and Sports should partner with public and private entities and adopt environmentally sustainable practices during sports events. This is possible through implementing waste reduction, recycling, and energy-efficient measures to minimize the environmental impact of large-scale competitions thus maintaining the environment.
 - 5) **Economic Impact Strategies:** The Ministry of Sports, Creative Economy and Sports through partnerships, should develop strategies to maximize the economic impact of hosting international athletics events. These strategies include promoting tourism, creating business opportunities in

hospitality and transport sector, and boosting local economies through event-related activities which will lead to job opportunities during the events.

- 6) **Transparency and Accountability:** Transparency and accountability help in promoting trust in the governing body. Thus, the Committee urges the Ministry of Sports, Creative Economy and Sports and the relevant agencies to foster transparency and accountability in the organization of sports events. This can be done by implementing clear procedures for athlete selection, financial management, and event planning to build trust and credibility from the citizens and sponsors.
- 7) **Adoption of Technology:** In a world where technology has simplified all activities, it is important to adopt technology in all aspects of development. The Committee, therefore, encourages the Ministry of Sports, Creative Economy and Sports to embrace technology for event organization, promotion, and athlete training. For example, the Ministry can adopt and utilize digital platforms for ticketing, live streaming, and social media engagement to reach a global audience and showcase its technological innovations.


SIGNED..... DATE.....



30/11/2023

HON. DANIEL WANYAMA SITATI, MP
CHAIRPERSON

DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON SPORTS AND CULTURE

 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY	
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