ONE47

NATIONAL CIVIC EDUCATION MANUAL SERIES

VOLUME V

ONE47

NATIONAL CIVIC EDUCATION MANUAL SERIES

VOLUME V

COUNTY GOVERNMENTS CIVIC EDUCATION MANUAL

Sammywilliam Michael Mwangi Njoroge

First Edition

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Volume V is a civic-education manual for county governments, county assemblies, civic educators, public institutions and citizens. It addresses devolution, county governance, national unity, civic education, public participation, flag protocol, implementation, monitoring and sustainability.

References in this volume to the ONE47 National Flag, County Flags and the official flag family are governed by the National Flag, Emblems and Names Act, 2027. The accompanying Explanatory Memorandum provides explanatory, constitutional, historical, technical and civic material.

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FOREWORD

Devolution brought governance closer to the people by creating forty-seven county governments with defined constitutional responsibilities and a direct relationship with citizens. For civic education to support that system, citizens need clear, practical knowledge of county institutions, participation, public responsibility and the relationship between local identity and the unity of the Republic.

Volume V develops that civic-learning framework for county governments. It explains the purpose of county civic education, the constitutional foundations of devolution, county identity within national unity, the ONE47 concept, the symbolism of the forty-seven equal segments, county flag protocol, public ceremonies, institutional flag display, community partnerships and youth engagement.

The manual also moves beyond explanation into implementation. It provides best-practice guidance, a county implementation framework, monitoring and evaluation tools, sustainability principles, training resources, public-participation templates and communication materials for county-level use.

The central civic message is that devolution and national unity are complementary. Counties are distinct constitutional units, but together they form one sovereign Republic. Effective county governance therefore depends on informed citizens, accountable institutions, inclusion, cooperation and shared responsibility.

This volume should be used as a practical reference and as a structured civic-education resource for institutions and communities across all forty-seven counties.

PREFACE

ONE47 is founded on the principle of Diversity in Unity and on the conviction that Kenya's county diversity and national unity can reinforce one another. Volume V applies that principle directly to county governance and civic education.

The manual is intended for county executive departments, county assemblies, civic educators, community organisations, schools, youth programmes, public institutions and citizens. It explains county governance while also providing practical structures for public learning, flag protocol, community engagement, institutional implementation and continuous improvement.

The chapters progress from purpose and constitutional foundations to county identity, symbolism and protocol, then to civic-education delivery, ceremonies, institutions, partnerships, youth engagement, frequently asked questions and best practices. The final chapters provide implementation, monitoring, evaluation and sustainability frameworks, followed by detailed appendices and reference materials.

The ONE47 National Flag and County Flag standards in this edition are presented in accordance with the National Flag, Emblems and Names Act, 2027. The accompanying Explanatory Memorandum should be used for explanatory and civic context, while the Act and its Schedules control legal status, official variants, precedence and technical requirements.

Readers are encouraged to use this volume as both a learning manual and an operational guide: understand the constitutional framework, communicate it accurately, involve citizens inclusively, measure results and improve county civic-education practice over time.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This volume draws on constitutional, legislative, public-law, protocol, standards and civic-education sources listed in the References section. These materials provide the foundation for the manual's treatment of devolution, county institutions, public participation, access to information, national cohesion, public finance, national symbols and technical standards.

ONE47 acknowledges the county governments, county assemblies, civic educators, teachers, students, youth leaders, community organisations, civil-society institutions, professional bodies and citizens whose participation gives county civic education its practical purpose.

Particular recognition is given to public institutions and organizations whose published materials support the constitutional, legal, technical and institutional guidance used throughout the volume.

The series is designed to support informed, inclusive and non-partisan civic learning across all forty-seven counties and to strengthen the relationship between citizens, county institutions and the Republic.

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ABBREVIATIONS

CBO	- Community-Based Organization
CIDP	- County Integrated Development Plan
CMYK	- Cyan, Magenta, Yellow and Key (Black) colour model
HEX	- Hexadecimal colour notation
ISO	- International Organization for Standardization
M&E	- Monitoring and Evaluation
PFM	- Public Finance Management
PWD	- Persons with Disabilities
RGB	- Red, Green and Blue colour model
TOT	- Trainer of Trainers
UN	- United Nations

CHAPTER 1: Purpose and Scope of the Manual

In this manual, ONE47 denotes a proposed national flag system, not a statement that a new flag or county protocol has already become law. The accompanying Parliamentary Memorandum (2027) explains the design's civic and symbolic rationale; legal adoption and technical prescriptions must be checked against the final enacted instrument and approved standards.

The establishment of county governments under the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 marked a historic transformation in Kenya's governance system. Devolution introduced a new relationship between citizens and government by transferring specific responsibilities, resources and decision-making functions closer to the people. County governments represent the aspirations of communities to participate directly

in governance, influence development priorities and contribute to national progress while maintaining the unity and sovereignty of the Republic of Kenya.

education framework designed to make knowledge of citizenship, national identity, constitutional principles, institutions, public participation, national symbols and civic responsibility accessible and relevant.

This Volume, the County Governments Civic Education Manual, has been developed as a guide for county governments, county assemblies, civic educators, public institutions and citizens to understand:

- The constitutional role of county governments.
- The relationship between counties and the national government.
- The importance of national unity within a devolved system.
- The symbolism and civic meaning of the proposed ONE47 National Flag design.
- The responsibilities of counties in promoting civic awareness.

The manual presents counties as equal partners in building a united, democratic and prosperous Republic.

principal colours of the proposed ONE47 system emblem-specific

1.1 Background and Rationale

Kenya's history has been shaped by diverse communities, cultures, landscapes and economic activities.

While this diversity has contributed significantly to the country's identity, effective governance requires structures that recognize and respond to the unique needs of different regions.

Devolution was introduced to:

- Increase citizen participation.
- Improve delivery of public services.
- Promote equitable development.
- Recognize local diversity.
- Strengthen accountability.
- Encourage inclusive governance.

County governments provide a direct link between citizens and public institutions. Through county structures, citizens have greater opportunities to:

- Participate in decision-making.
- Influence development priorities.
- Monitor public services.
- Engage with elected representatives.
- Contribute to community development.

The ONE47 concept complements this constitutional framework by presenting a national identity model where every county is recognized as an equal contributor to the Republic.

1.2 Purpose of the Manual

The primary purpose of this manual is to provide a comprehensive civic education framework for county governments and communities. It seeks to establish a common understanding of:

A. Devolution and Constitutional Governance The manual explains:

- The meaning of devolved government.
- The responsibilities of county institutions.
- The relationship between national and county governments.
- The role of citizens in democratic governance.

B. County Identity Within National Unity The manual promotes the understanding that: County identity and national identity are complementary expressions of belonging to one Republic.

Every county possesses unique characteristics, but all counties share:

- One Constitution.
- One citizenship.
- One national sovereignty.
- One shared future.

C. National Symbols and Civic Responsibility The manual introduces the civic meaning of the proposed ONE47 National Flag design.

The forty-seven equal segments represent:

- The equality of all counties.
- The contribution of every region.
- The permanent connection between counties.
- The unity of the Republic. The symbol is intended to encourage citizens to view national

identity as inclusive and representative of all counties.

1.3 Objectives of the Manual

The objectives of this manual are to:

1. Promote Civic Awareness To increase public understanding of:

- The Constitution.
- Devolution.
- County governance.
- National values.
- Citizen responsibilities.

2. Support County Civic Education Programmes To provide county governments with a structured framework for:

- Public forums.
- Educational campaigns.
- Community engagement.
- Institutional training.

2. Encourage Responsible Citizenship To promote citizens who:

- Understand their rights.
- Fulfil their responsibilities.
- Participate peacefully in governance.
- Respect public institutions.

3. Strengthen National Cohesion To encourage:

- Peaceful coexistence.
- Respect for diversity.
- Shared national identity.
- Cooperation between counties.

4. Guide Use of National and County Symbols To assist institutions and citizens in understanding:

- Flag symbolism.
- Flag protocol.
- Order of precedence.
- Respect for official symbols.

1.4 Scope of the Manual

This manual covers the relationship between county governments, civic education and national identity. The scope includes:

Governance Education Including:

- Devolution principles.
- County responsibilities.
- Public participation.

- Constitutional values. Symbolism Education Including:
- Meaning of the ONE47 concept.
- Representation of counties.
- National unity symbolism. Institutional Guidance Including:
- County government offices.
- County assemblies.
- Schools.
- Community organizations.
- Civic education institutions. Public Engagement Including:
- Community dialogues.
- Citizen forums.
- Youth participation.
- Cultural engagement.

1.5 Intended Users

This manual is intended for: County Executive Departments Including:

- Governors' offices.
- County communication departments.
- Public participation departments.
- Civic education officers. County Assemblies Including:
- Members of County Assembly.
- Assembly leadership.
- Committees.
- Legislative education programmes. Civic Educators Including:
- Teachers.
- Trainers.
- Community facilitators.
- Civil society educators. Community Organisations Including:
- Community-based organizations.
- Faith-based organizations.
- Cultural associations.
- Professional groups.

Citizens The ultimate purpose of civic education is to empower citizens with knowledge necessary for meaningful participation in governance.

1.6 Guiding Principles of County Civic Education

County civic education programmes should be based on the following principles:

5. Inclusivity Every resident should have equal opportunity to access civic information and participate in public affairs.

Civic education should consider:

- Language diversity.
- Accessibility needs.
- Different age groups.
- Different social backgrounds.

6. Constitutional Respect All civic education activities should promote:

- Constitutional values.
- Rule of law.
- Human dignity.
- Equality.
- Accountability.

7. Non-Partisanship Civic education must remain independent from political competition.

The purpose is to educate citizens, not promote political interests.

8. Accuracy and Responsibility Information provided through civic education should be:

- Accurate.
- Clear.
- Evidence-based.
- Respectful.

9. Public Participation Citizens should not only receive information but actively contribute ideas and feedback.

1.7 Relationship Between Counties and the ONE47 Framework

The ONE47 framework is founded on the principle that: Forty-seven counties form one united Republic. The concept communicates that:

- Every county has equal value.
- Every citizen belongs to one nation.
- Development is a shared responsibility.
- Unity is strengthened through inclusion. The circular representation of forty-seven equal

segments demonstrates that no county is placed above another.

The continuous circle represents:

- Connection.
- Cooperation.
- Permanence.
- Shared destiny. The wider civic-education vision is a united, informed and empowered Kenya.

The mission is to promote accessible civic education and strengthen national identity by connecting citizens with knowledge about Kenya's constitutional order, institutions, national symbols, shared values, responsibilities and opportunities for participation.

1.8 Expected Outcomes of the Manual

Implementation of this manual is expected to contribute to: Increased Constitutional Awareness Citizens understand governance structures and responsibilities.

Stronger Public Participation Communities become more engaged in county affairs. Improved National Cohesion Citizens appreciate both county diversity and national unity.

Professional Institutional Practice County institutions apply proper civic education and symbol protocols.

Greater Ownership of Public Institutions Citizens develop confidence and responsibility toward governance systems.

County governments are essential foundations of Kenya’s democratic system. Their success depends not only on institutions and resources but also on informed, engaged and responsible citizens.

This manual provides a framework through which counties can educate citizens about their constitutional role, strengthen participation and promote unity.

The ONE47 concept reinforces the message that every county matters, every community contributes and all citizens share responsibility for building one peaceful, prosperous and united Republic of Kenya.;) The 47 equal segments represent the 47 counties. The two brown handshake shades are separate from the five standards displaying

CHAPTER 2: Devolution in Kenya

The continuous ring of forty-seven equal angular segments is an artistic expression of equal county presence in the Republic, not a claim that counties have identical population, territory, resources or constitutional functions. Each segment measures 360° ÷ 47, approximately 7.66°. No segment colour identifies a particular county (Parliamentary Memorandum, 2027).

Expanded Institutional and Constitutional Framework Devolution is one of the most significant constitutional reforms introduced in Kenya's governance history. It represents a commitment to bringing government closer to citizens, strengthening democratic participation and ensuring that development benefits are distributed more equitably across the Republic.

The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 established a devolved system of government founded on the recognition that effective governance requires citizen participation, accountable institutions and responsive public services.

Devolution transformed Kenya's governance structure from a highly centralized system into a framework where responsibilities are shared between:

1. The National Government.

1. County Governments. Both levels of government derive their authority from the Constitution and operate as partners serving the people of Kenya.

Devolution does not create separate nations within Kenya. Instead, it strengthens the Republic by enabling counties to contribute more effectively to national development.

The ONE47 National Civic Education Framework recognizes devolution as the foundation upon which the forty-seven county identity concept is built. Each county represents an equal component of one united Republic.

principal colours of the proposed ONE47 system emblem-specific

2.1 Historical Background of Devolution

2.1.1 Pre-Devolution Governance Structure

Before the adoption of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, Kenya operated under a largely centralized governance system. Government decision-making, planning and resource allocation were primarily controlled at the national level. Although administrative structures existed at local levels, citizens often experienced challenges including:

- Limited local decision-making authority.
- Unequal regional development.
- Reduced citizen influence over public priorities.
- Distance between government institutions and communities. The Constitution of Kenya, 2010

introduced devolution as a response to historical governance challenges.

The new system sought to:

- Distribute power.
- Promote inclusion.
- Recognize diversity.
- Increase accountability.
- Improve service delivery.
- Strengthen public participation. Devolution became operational following the establishment

of the forty-seven county governments after the 2013 general elections.

2.2 Constitutional Foundation of Devolution

2.2.1 Sovereignty of the People

The foundation of Kenya's governance system is the sovereignty of the people. Government authority originates from citizens and is exercised through institutions established by the Constitution.

Devolution strengthens this principle by creating opportunities for citizens to participate closer to where they live.

2.2.2 Constitutional Recognition of Counties

The Constitution recognizes county governments as essential institutions of governance. Each county has:

- Equal constitutional status.
- Defined functions.
- Elected representatives.
- Administrative structures.
- Development responsibilities. No county is constitutionally superior to another. The equality

of counties is reflected symbolically in the ONE47 concept, where each of the forty- seven segments carries equal representation.

2.3 Objectives of Devolution

The objectives of devolution provide the foundation for county governance. They include:

2.3.1 Democratic Participation

Devolution creates mechanisms for citizens to participate in decisions affecting their lives.

Examples include:

- Public forums.
- County planning consultations.
- Budget participation.
- Community engagement meetings.

Citizens are not merely recipients of government services but active participants in governance.

2.3.2 Self-Governance

Devolution recognizes the right of communities to manage local affairs through democratic institutions.

County governments provide structures where local priorities can be identified and addressed.

2.3.3 Protection of Diversity

Kenya's counties reflect diverse:

- Cultures.
- Languages.
- Traditions.
- Economic activities.
- Environmental conditions.

Devolution allows this diversity to be recognized while maintaining national unity.

2.3.4 Equitable Development

A key objective of devolution is ensuring balanced national development. County governments help address historical inequalities by allowing resources and development planning to reach communities more effectively.

2.3.5 Improved Public Services

Devolution aims to improve access, quality and responsiveness of services through institutions located closer to citizens.

2.3.6 Strengthened Accountability

County governments create additional mechanisms for:

- Oversight.
- Public scrutiny.
- Citizen feedback.
- Institutional responsibility.

2.4 Structure of Government Under Devolution

Kenya's governance system consists of two levels.

2.4.1 National Government

The National Government is responsible for matters affecting the entire Republic. Its responsibilities include:

- National security.
- Foreign relations.
- National economic policy.
- National standards.

- National legislation.
- Protection of national sovereignty. The National Government represents Kenya as one

sovereign state.

2.4.2 County Governments

County governments are responsible for county-level functions assigned by the Constitution.

They provide governance structures that respond to local needs.

County governments consist of: A. County Executive The County Executive is led by:

- Governor.
- Deputy Governor.
- County Executive Committee Members. Responsibilities include:
- Implementing county policies.
- Managing county programmes.
- Delivering assigned services.
- Executing county plans.

B. County Assembly The County Assembly performs legislative and oversight functions. Its responsibilities include:

- Passing county laws.
- Approving plans and budgets.
- Representing citizens.
- Overseeing county administration.

2.5 Principles Governing Relations Between Governments

The relationship between national and county governments is based on cooperation and coordination. The two levels should:

- Respect each other’s constitutional authority.
- Cooperate in national development.
- Share information.
- Coordinate service delivery.
- Resolve disputes peacefully. Devolution functions best when both levels recognize their

shared responsibility to serve citizens.

2.6 County Functions and Responsibilities

County governments perform functions assigned under the Constitution. These include areas such as: Health Services Counties contribute to healthcare delivery through:

- County hospitals.

- Health facilities.
- Public health programmes. Agriculture Counties support:
- Agricultural development.
- Extension services.
- Local food production. Local Infrastructure Counties contribute to:
- County roads.
- Local transport systems.
- Public facilities. Environmental Management Counties support:
- Environmental conservation.
- Waste management.
- Local sustainability programmes. Trade and Local Economic Development Counties promote:
- Markets.
- Small businesses.
- Local enterprise development. Cultural Promotion Counties preserve and promote:
- Heritage.
- Local traditions.
- Cultural activities.

2.7 County Planning and Development

County development is guided through planning frameworks that identify:

- Community needs.
- Development priorities.
- Resource requirements.
- Implementation strategies. Effective county planning requires:
- Citizen involvement.
- Evidence-based decision-making.
- Transparency.
- Accountability.

2.8 Public Participation as a Foundation of Devolution

Public participation is central to the success of county governments. Citizens should participate in:

- Development planning.
- Budget discussions.
- Policy consultations.
- Community programmes. Public participation strengthens trust between citizens and institutions.

2.9 Equality of the Forty-Seven Counties

The establishment of forty-seven counties reflects the principle that every region of Kenya has equal constitutional recognition. The ONE47 concept communicates this equality through:

- Forty-seven equal segments.
- One continuous circular structure.
- Balanced representation. The symbolism demonstrates that:
- No county is more important than another.
- Every county contributes to national strength.
- Unity requires inclusion.

2.10 Challenges Affecting Devolution

Although devolution has created significant opportunities, counties continue to face challenges including:

- Limited resources.
- Capacity constraints.
- Coordination difficulties.
- Public awareness gaps.
- Accountability concerns.
- Unequal development needs. Addressing these challenges requires cooperation between:
- Citizens.
- County governments.
- National institutions.
- Community organizations.

2.11 Strengthening Devolution Through Civic Education

Civic education strengthens devolution by helping citizens understand:

- Their rights.
- Their responsibilities.
- Government structures.
- Participation opportunities. Effective civic education should:
- Be accessible.
- Be inclusive.
- Encourage dialogue.
- Promote constitutional values.

2.12 Devolution and National Unity

Devolution strengthens rather than weakens national unity. A successful devolved system demonstrates that:

- Local identities can coexist with national identity.
- Diversity can strengthen cooperation.
- Communities can participate while remaining united.

The ONE47 philosophy reflects this principle: Diversity in Unity. 47 counties. One Kenya.

Devolution is a constitutional commitment to democratic participation, equitable development and responsive governance.

County governments are not separate entities from the Republic; they are essential institutions through which citizens exercise democratic authority. The success of devolution depends on informed citizens, accountable institutions and cooperation between all levels of government. ere every county contributes to a common national vision.

The 47 equal segments represent the 47 counties. The two brown handshake shades are separate from the five standards displaying

CHAPTER 3: County Governments and National Unity

The proposed ring expresses unity through diversity: all counties form one unbroken national circle, without a first or last county or a county designated as its centre. The colours signify shared national principles rather than county- specific entitlements (Parliamentary Memorandum, 2027).

NATIONAL UNITY (Expanded Framework on County Identity, National Cohesion and the ONE47 Unity Philosophy) Expanded Framework on County Identity, National Cohesion and the ONE47 Unity Philosophy Kenya is a nation founded on the principle that diversity and unity can exist together. The country is home to different communities, cultures, languages, histories, landscapes and economic strengths that

collectively form the identity of the Republic.

The establishment of county governments through devolution provides a constitutional framework for recognizing this diversity while strengthening national unity.

Counties are not separate nations or independent territories. They are constitutional units of one sovereign Republic of Kenya. Their existence strengthens governance by ensuring that citizens participate more directly in decisions affecting their communities.

The ONE47 National Civic Education Framework builds upon this understanding by presenting the forty-seven counties as equal contributors to one national identity. The ONE47 philosophy is founded on the principle:

Diversity in Unity. 47 counties. One Kenya. The proposed ONE47 National Flag design communicates this philosophy through forty-seven equal segments forming one continuous national symbol.

principal colours of the proposed ONE47 system emblem-specific

3.1 Meaning of National Unity

National unity refers to the shared commitment of citizens and institutions to the common identity, values and future of the Republic.

Unity does not mean that citizens must be identical. Instead, unity means:

- Respecting differences.
- Sharing common values.
- Working together toward common goals.
- Recognizing equal citizenship.
- Protecting the interests of the entire nation.

A united Kenya is one where every community and county feels recognized, valued and included.

3.2 County Governments as Foundations of National Unity

County governments contribute to national unity by ensuring that all parts of Kenya participate in governance and development.

They strengthen unity through:

3.2.1 Inclusive Representation

County governments provide citizens with representatives who understand local priorities and community needs.

Through:

- Governors.
- Members of County Assembly.
- County officials. Citizens have closer access to governance structures.

3.2.2 Recognition of Local Identity

Counties preserve and promote unique characteristics including:

- Cultural heritage.
- Local traditions.
- Economic activities.
- Environmental resources.
- Historical experiences. Recognizing local identity strengthens citizens' connection to the

Republic.

3.2.3 Equitable Development

National unity is strengthened when citizens experience fairness and inclusion. County governments contribute by supporting:

- Local development projects.
- Public services.
- Economic opportunities.
- Community programmes.

Development across all counties strengthens confidence in the Republic.

3.3 Relationship Between County Identity and National Identity

3.3.1 Understanding County Identity

County identity refers to the unique features that distinguish one county from another. These may include:

- Geography.
- Culture.
- Heritage.
- Natural resources.
- Economic activities.
- Community traditions.

County identity allows citizens to celebrate their local contributions to Kenya.

3.3.2 Understanding National Identity

National identity refers to belonging to the Republic of Kenya. It is based on:

- Shared citizenship.
- The Constitution.
- National values.
- Common institutions.
- Collective aspirations. National identity unites citizens beyond local differences.

3.3.3 The Principle of Complementary Identity

County identity and national identity are not competing identities. They exist together. A citizen may proudly identify with:

- Their county.
- Their community.
- Their cultural heritage. While equally identifying as:
- A Kenyan citizen.
- A member of one Republic. The strength of Kenya comes from citizens belonging to multiple

layers of identity while sharing one national foundation.

3.4 Diversity as a National Strength

Kenya’s diversity provides significant national advantages. Different counties contribute unique strengths including:

Cultural Contributions Counties preserve:

- Languages.
- Traditional knowledge.
- Arts.
- Music.
- Cultural practices.

Economic Contributions Counties contribute through:

- Agriculture.
- Tourism.
- Industry.
- Trade.
- Innovation.
- Natural resources. Environmental Contributions Counties contain diverse ecosystems

including:

- Forests.

- Lakes.
- Mountains.
- Rangelands.
- Coastal environments. Human Capital Contributions Every county contributes:
- Skills.
- Leadership.
- Creativity.
- Entrepreneurship. Together, these contributions build the national economy and identity.

3.5 National Cohesion and Social Harmony

National cohesion means citizens living together peacefully while respecting differences. County governments support cohesion by promoting:

- Equal treatment.
- Peaceful dialogue.
- Community cooperation.
- Cultural understanding.
- Inclusive development.

Civic education programmes should encourage citizens to reject:

- Discrimination.
- Hate speech.
- Exclusion.
- Violence.
- Regional hostility.

3.6 The Role of Counties in Promoting Peaceful Coexistence

County governments have a responsibility to encourage peaceful communities. They can support cohesion through:

Community Dialogues Creating spaces where citizens discuss:

- Development priorities.
- Community concerns.
- Shared solutions. Cultural Exchange Encouraging citizens to appreciate cultures from

different counties.

Inclusive Programmes Ensuring that public initiatives benefit all residents. Youth Engagement Supporting young people as ambassadors of peace and unity.

3.7 The ONE47 Philosophy: Diversity in Unity

The philosophy is organized around eight core principles that connect national identity, civic knowledge and responsible participation.

3.7.1 Diversity in Unity

Kenya's diversity is an essential part of its national character. Unity does not require uniformity.

3.7.2 Shared National Identity

Citizenship provides a common foundation through which people of different backgrounds belong to one nation.

3.7.3 Civic Knowledge

An informed citizen is better positioned to understand rights, responsibilities, institutions and opportunities for constructive participation.

3.7.4 Constitutional Values

Civic education should promote understanding of the values and principles that provide a foundation for Kenya's constitutional order and national life.

3.7.5 Collective Responsibility

Citizens, communities, county governments and national institutions all have roles in Kenya's development.

3.7.6 Inclusion

Civic education should speak to Kenyans across generations, counties, communities and walks of life.

3.7.7 Participation

A strong democracy requires citizens who understand that they have a role in public life and national development.

3.7.8 Dignity and Respect

National unity should be built on respect for the dignity, rights, identity and contribution of every citizen.

3.8 Symbolism of the ONE47 Circular Representation

The ONE47 circular design represents unity through equality.; The forty-seven equal segments communicate:

Equality Each county receives equal symbolic representation. Continuity The circle represents an unbroken connection among counties.

Cooperation Each segment contributes to the strength of the whole. Inclusion No county is placed at the beginning or end.

Shared Responsibility The strength of the Republic depends on every county.

3.9 County Governments and National Symbols

National symbols represent shared values and collective identity. County governments have an important role in educating citizens about:

- Respect for national symbols.
- Meaning of national identity.
- Relationship between counties and the Republic.

The National Flag represents all Kenyans. County symbols complement national symbols by celebrating local identity within the national framework.

3.10 Responsibilities of County Leaders in Promoting Unity

County leaders should:

- Promote inclusive governance.
- Respect all communities.
- Encourage peaceful coexistence.
- Support civic education.
- Protect public resources.
- Promote equal opportunity.

Leadership should strengthen belonging to both county and nation.

3.11 Role of Citizens in Building National Unity

Citizens contribute to unity by:

- Respecting other communities.
- Participating peacefully in governance.
- Protecting public property.
- Supporting democratic institutions.
- Promoting dialogue.
- Rejecting discrimination.

National unity is created not only by institutions but by everyday actions of citizens.

3.12 Civic Education Approach for Counties

County civic education programmes should communicate: Message One: Every county matters.

Message Two:

Every citizen belongs. Message Three: Every community contributes. Message Four: Kenya’s diversity is a national strength.

County governments represent an important bridge between citizens and the Republic. They provide a platform where local identity, democratic participation and national unity come together.

Devolution demonstrates that Kenya can recognize diversity while remaining united. The ONE47 Unity Philosophy reinforces this constitutional vision by presenting the forty-seven counties as equal contributors forming one national identity.

The message of ONE47 is clear: Diversity in Unity. 47 counties. One Kenya. Through civic education, responsible leadership and citizen participation, counties can strengthen national cohesion and build a more united Kenya.

The 47 equal segments represent the 47 counties. The two brown handshake shades are separate from the five standards displaying

CHAPTER 4: The ONE47 Concept

The proposed ONE47 composition combines the national colour fields, a continuous forty-seven-segment ring and a central handshake. The five principal colours in the ring are black, white, red, green and yellow (gold). The repeated colours are distributed for visual harmony and national inclusiveness, not to allocate particular colours to counties (Parliamentary Memorandum, 2027).

(Expanded Framework on ONE Sovereign Republic, Forty-Seven Equal Counties and the National Unity Symbolism) Expanded Framework on ONE Sovereign Republic, Forty-Seven Equal Counties and the National Unity Symbolism ONE47 is a national civic education and identity initiative founded on the principle of Diversity in Unity, bringing together Kenya's 47 counties through shared national

identity, civic knowledge, constitutional values and collective responsibility. The concept provides a symbolic and civic interpretation of Kenya’s devolved governance structure by expressing the relationship between:

- National unity.
- County equality.
- Constitutional governance.
- Shared citizenship.
- Collective responsibility.

ONE47 is not a replacement for county identities. Instead, it provides a framework through which county identities are recognized as essential parts of one national identity.; The concept communicates a simple principle:

Every county matters. Every citizen belongs. Every community contributes. The proposed ONE47 National Flag design visually represents this philosophy through forty- seven equal segments arranged as a continuous circular formation.

principal colours of the proposed ONE47 system emblem-specific

4.1 Meaning of ONE47

The term ONE47 combines two ideas:

ONE Represents:

- One sovereign Republic.
- One Constitution.
- One citizenship.
- One national identity.
- One shared future. Represents:
- The forty-seven counties established under Kenya’s constitutional framework.
- Equal representation of all counties.
- Inclusion of every region in national identity. Together:

ONE47 Means: Forty-seven counties united as one Republic.

4.2 The Philosophy Behind ONE47

Diversity in Unity is the central philosophy of ONE47. It recognizes that Kenyans can retain distinctive county, community and cultural identities while sharing a broader national identity founded on citizenship, constitutional values, mutual respect and collective responsibility. The concept recognizes that Kenya is strengthened when:

- Every county is valued.
- Every community is respected.
- Every citizen participates.
- Every region contributes.

The framework rejects the idea that unity requires uniformity. Instead: Unity is achieved when diversity is recognized, respected and integrated into a common national purpose.

4.3 ONE Sovereign Republic

4.3.1 Meaning of Sovereignty

Sovereignty refers to the supreme authority of the Republic of Kenya as one independent nation.

The Republic maintains:

- One Constitution.
- One national territory.
- One citizenship.
- One international identity.
- One system of national sovereignty.

County governments operate within this national framework.

4.3.2 Counties as Components of One Republic

The forty-seven counties are not separate states. They are constitutional units forming part of Kenya.

Each county contributes to:

- National development.
- Economic growth.
- Social progress.
- Cultural identity.
- National cohesion. The success of counties contributes to the success of Kenya.

4.4 Forty-Seven Equal Counties

4.4.1 The Principle of Equality

The ONE47 concept recognizes all forty-seven counties as equal members of the Republic.

Equality means:

- No county is superior.
- No county is inferior.
- Every county has constitutional recognition.
- Every county contributes to national progress.

4.4.2 Equal Symbolic Representation

The proposed ONE47 symbol represents counties through forty-seven equal segments. Each segment represents:

- One county.
- Equal importance.
- Equal recognition.
- Equal belonging. The design intentionally avoids creating a hierarchy among counties.

4.4.3 Mathematical Representation of Equality

The circular arrangement consists of:

- 47 equal divisions.
- Each county occupying one equal segment.
- A complete circle representing national unity. Each segment represents approximately: 360° ÷ 47 ≈ 7.66° This gives each county equal symbolic angular representation in the proposed ring, without assigning a specific colour to any county.

4.5 The Circle as a Symbol of Unity

The circular structure of the ONE47 representation carries deep civic meaning.

4.5.1 No Beginning and No End

A circle has no starting point or final point. This represents:

- Equality among counties.
- Continuous cooperation.
- Permanent national connection.

4.5.2 Shared Strength

Each individual segment contributes to the strength of the whole. The circle demonstrates that:

- Kenya’s strength depends on every county.
- Every county contributes to national stability.

4.5.3 Collective Responsibility

The circular arrangement communicates that national development is a shared responsibility.

No county stands alone.

4.6 One Constitution

The Constitution provides the foundation that unites Kenya's diverse counties. It establishes:

- Rights and responsibilities of citizens.
- Government structures.
- National values.
- Principles of governance. The ONE47 concept recognizes the Constitution as the common framework connecting all counties.

4.7 One People

The ONE47 philosophy recognizes all Kenyans as members of one national community. Citizens may have different:

- Cultural backgrounds.
- Languages.
- Traditions.
- County origins. However, they share:
- Equal citizenship.
- Common aspirations.
- Shared national destiny.

4.8 One Shared Future

The future of Kenya depends on cooperation among all counties. Shared progress requires:

- Collaboration.
- Peace.
- Innovation.
- Responsible leadership.
- Citizen participation. The development of one county contributes to the development of the entire Republic.

4.9 ONE47 and Devolution

The ONE47 concept reflects the constitutional purpose of devolution. Devolution recognizes:

- Local participation.
- Regional diversity.

- Community empowerment.
- Equitable development. ONE47 transforms these principles into a national identity message.

It communicates: Devolution creates many centres of participation while preserving one national identity.

4.10 ONE47 and County Identity

The ONE47 framework respects county uniqueness. Each county has its own:

- History.
- Culture.
- Environment.
- Economic strengths.
- Community traditions. The concept does not remove county identity. Instead, it places county

identity within a larger national story.

4.11 ONE47 National Unity Symbolism

The proposed ONE47 National Flag design communicates national unity through several symbolic elements: Forty-Seven Segments Symbolize:

- County equality.
- Inclusion.
- Representation. Circular Formation Symbolizes:
- Unity.
- Continuity.
- Cooperation. Five-Colour 47-Segment Ring Communicates shared national values through

repeated colours:

- Black: the people of Kenya.
- White: peace, honesty and national cohesion.
- Red: shared sacrifice and unity.

Green: land, life and prosperity. Yellow (Gold): shared opportunity, innovation and national promise.

- Central Handshake Emblem
- Represents cooperation, peace and collective responsibility.

4.12 Civic Education Messages of ONE47

County civic education programmes should communicate the following messages: Message 1 Kenya is one Republic.

Message 2 All forty-seven counties are equal partners. Message 3 Diversity strengthens national identity.

Message 4 Every citizen has a role in building Kenya. Message 5 Unity requires participation and responsibility.

4.13 Role of County Governments in Promoting ONE47 Awareness

County governments may support civic understanding through:

- Public education forums.
- School programmes.
- Community dialogues.
- Cultural events.
- Development communication.
- Institutional training.

Such programmes should remain:

- Inclusive.
- Educational.
- Non-partisan.
- Accessible.

4.14 Expected Impact of the ONE47 Framework

The ONE47 concept seeks to encourage: Greater National Belonging Citizens understand their connection to the wider Republic.

Stronger County Cooperation Counties recognize their shared responsibilities. Improved Civic Awareness Citizens better understand devolution and national symbols. Enhanced National Cohesion Communities appreciate diversity as a strength.

The ONE47 concept provides a symbolic expression of Kenya’s constitutional reality: one Republic composed of forty-seven equal counties. It recognizes that national unity is not achieved by removing differences, but by bringing diverse communities together under shared principles.

Through the ONE47 philosophy:

- Counties are recognized.
- Citizens are connected.
- Diversity is celebrated.
- Unity is strengthened. The central message remains: **ONE Sovereign Republic. Forty-Seven

Equal Counties.

One Shared Future.** The 47 equal segments represent the 47 counties. The two brown handshake shades are separate from the five standards displaying

CHAPTER 5: Symbolism of the Forty-Seven Segments

Each of the forty-seven equal ring segments has an angle of approximately 7.66° (360° ÷ 47). The ring's colour sequence is symbolic and artistic, not a statistical or regional code. The memorandum describes balanced repetition and avoidance of colour clustering but does not supply an authoritative segment-by-segment colour schedule (Parliamentary Memorandum, 2027).

SEVEN SEGMENTS (Expanded Framework on County Equality, Circular Unity, Mathematical Representation and National Identity) Expanded Framework on County Equality, Circular Unity, Mathematical Representation and National Identity The forty-seven-segment circle is a defining symbolic feature of ONE47 and surrounds the central emblem in the proposed flag design. It represents Kenya's forty-

seven counties as equal parts of one national framework. The design communicates a fundamental civic principle:

Every county is equal, every county contributes and every county belongs. The forty-seven segments are not arranged to rank, prioritize or distinguish counties by size, population, economic strength or geographical location. Instead, each segment receives equal symbolic recognition, representing equality before the Constitution and shared responsibility in national development. The circular

arrangement transforms the forty-seven counties into one unified visual expression of national identity.

principal colours of the proposed ONE47 system emblem-specific

5.1 Meaning of the Forty-Seven Segments

Each segment represents one of Kenya's forty-seven counties. The symbolism communicates:

- Equal constitutional recognition.
- Equal national belonging.
- Shared responsibility.
- Collective contribution.
- Unity through diversity.

The segments demonstrate that Kenya's strength comes from the participation of every county.

5.2 The Principle of County Equality

Equal symbolic representation is absolute: every county receives one equal segment regardless of population, land area, economic output or political influence. The design does not allocate a particular colour to a county and therefore avoids regional ranking, partisan association or visual privilege.

5.2.1 Equal Symbolic Representation

The ONE47 framework assigns every county an equal symbolic space. No segment is:

- Larger.
- Smaller.
- More important.

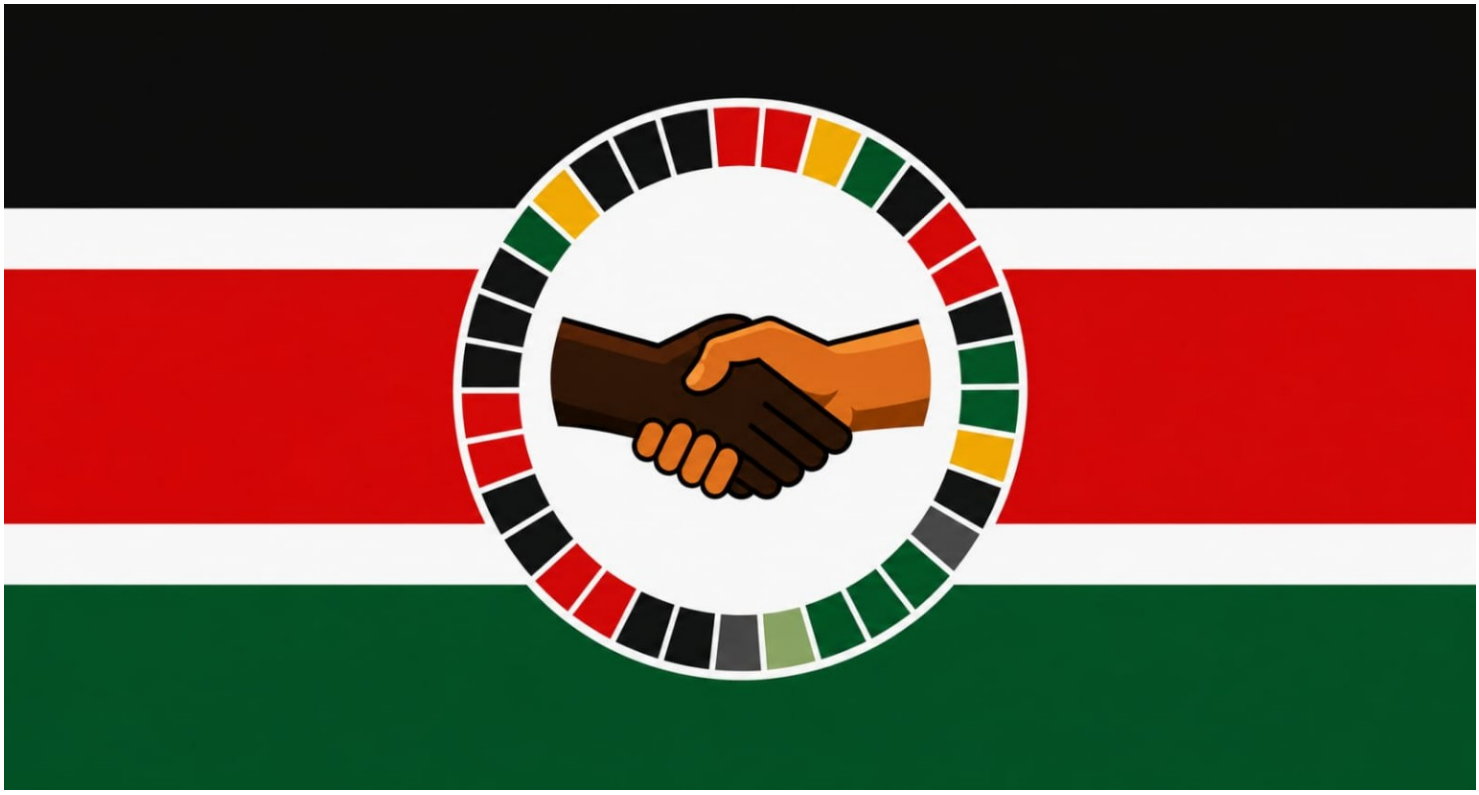


Figure 4.1: Proposed ONE47 National Flag design.

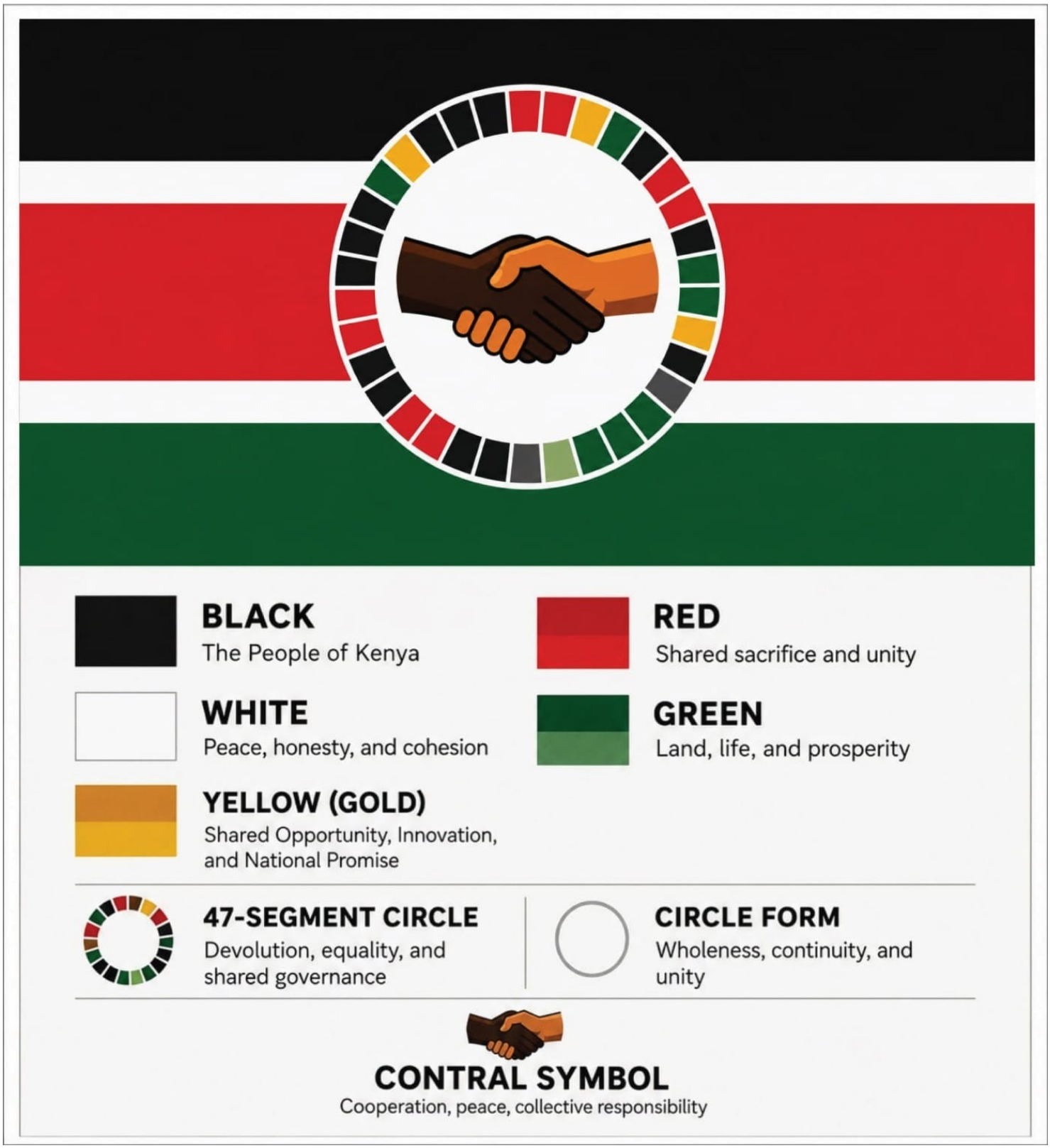


Figure 4.2: Symbolic meanings of the ONE47 flag colours and emblems.

• Less important. The design principle reflects the constitutional understanding that counties

are equal units of governance.

5.2.2 Equality Beyond Geography

The size of a county on a map does not determine its symbolic importance. Likewise:

- Population size does not determine value.
- Economic contribution does not determine belonging.
- Historical influence does not determine recognition.

Every county contributes uniquely to Kenya's identity.

5.2.3 Equality as a Foundation of Unity

True unity requires recognition that all parts of the nation matter. The forty-seven equal segments communicate:

National strength is created when every part is valued equally.

5.3 Mathematical Foundation of the Forty-Seven Segments

Dividing 360 degrees by forty-seven produces an angular value of approximately 7.6596 degrees per county segment. Equal angular division and continuous radial spacing are the mathematical basis for the visual equality of all counties.

5.3.1 Circular Division Principle

The ONE47 circular structure is based on equal division of a complete circle.) A complete circle contains:

360 degrees The circle is divided into: 47 equal segments Therefore: 360° ÷ 47 ≈ 7.66° Each county segment occupies approximately:

7.65 degrees

of the circular formation.

5.3.2 Importance of Equal Angular Division

Equal division ensures:

- Mathematical accuracy.
- Visual balance.
- Equal representation.
- Consistent construction.

The design avoids any interpretation that one county receives greater symbolic importance than another.

5.3.3 Continuous Circular Geometry

The circular structure creates a continuous relationship between all segments. Each segment connects with neighbouring segments to form one complete shape.

This represents:

- Cooperation.
- Interdependence.
- National continuity.

5.4 Symbolism of the Circle

The circle is one of the oldest universal symbols representing unity and completeness. Within the ONE47 framework, the circle represents:

5.4.1 Unity Without Division

The circle has no separating edge between beginning and end. It represents a nation where all counties remain connected.

5.4.2 Equality Without Hierarchy

No position on a circle is naturally higher or lower than another. This symbolizes:

- Equal dignity.
- Equal recognition.
- Equal participation.

5.4.3 Permanent Connection

The continuous form represents an enduring relationship among counties. It communicates:

- Cooperation across generations.
- Shared national responsibility.
- Long-term unity.

5.5 No First County and No Last County

The continuous ring deliberately has no starting county, ending county or visual centre of power among counties. This communicates permanent connection, interdependence and the constitutional principle that devolved units participate within one sovereign Republic.

A central principle of the ONE47 design is that there is no preferred starting point. The circular arrangement avoids creating:

- A first county.
- A final county.
- A superior position.

• An inferior position. Every county occupies an equally important place within the national structure.

This reinforces the message: Kenya belongs equally to all its counties and citizens.

5.6 The Forty-Seven Segments as a Reflection of Devolution

The forty-seven segments represent the practical reality of Kenya's devolved governance system.;) Devolution recognizes:

- Local participation.
- Regional representation.
- Community involvement.
- Shared national development.

The ONE47 symbol transforms these principles into a visual civic message.

5.7 The Relationship Between Individual Segments and the Whole

A key lesson of the ONE47 concept is the relationship between the individual and the collective.

Each segment has meaning by itself.

However, the full circle demonstrates that:

- Individual counties contribute to national strength.
- Cooperation creates completeness.
- Unity increases collective capacity. A single segment is important, but the complete circle represents the power of togetherness.

5.8 Symbolism of Shared Responsibility

The forty-seven segments communicate that national development is not the responsibility of one region alone. Every county contributes through:

- Economic activity.
- Cultural heritage.
- Human resources.
- Environmental assets.
- Innovation.
- Community participation. The Republic grows when every county participates.

5.9 National Identity Through Inclusive Representation

National symbols communicate who belongs within the national story. The forty-seven-segment representation promotes inclusive national identity by showing that:

- Every county is represented.

- Every community has a place.
- Every citizen contributes.

The symbol creates a visual connection between constitutional structure and national belonging.

5.10 Educational Interpretation of the Segments

For civic education purposes, the forty-seven segments may be explained through the following principles:

Symbolic Element Civic Meaning 47 Segments Forty-seven counties Equal Size County equality Circular Arrangement National unity Continuous Connection Cooperation Complete Circle One Republic Symbolic Element Civic Meaning Shared Space Inclusive citizenship

5.11 The Forty-Seven Segments and Public Awareness

County governments may use the symbolism of the segments in civic education programmes through:

- School learning materials.
- Public exhibitions.
- Community forums.
- Cultural events.
- Government communication. The message should remain simple:

Every county is one part of a greater national whole.

5.12 The Forty-Seven Segments and Future Generations

The ONE47 framework provides a civic education tool for future generations.) Young Kenyans can learn that:

- Diversity is valuable.
- Counties are equal partners.
- National unity requires cooperation.
- Citizenship involves responsibility.

The symbol becomes a teaching resource connecting governance, identity and patriotism.

5.13 Relationship Between County Flags and the Forty-Seven

Segments County Flags represent individual county identities. The ONE47 Flag framework represents the collective identity of all counties together.

The relationship is: County Flags = Individual County Identity ONE47 Flag = Shared National Identity Both exist together within a framework of unity and respect.

5.14 Core Civic Messages

The forty-seven segments communicate the following messages: Message One Every county matters.

Message Two Every county has equal dignity.

Message Three Every county contributes to Kenya’s progress. Message Four Unity is created through inclusion.

Message Five Forty-seven counties form one Republic. The forty-seven segments of the ONE47 Flag framework represent more than a design element.

They provide a civic statement about equality, inclusion and national unity.; Through mathematical precision and symbolic meaning, the forty-seven equal segments communicate that Kenya’s strength comes from the contribution of every county.

The circular structure reminds citizens that no county stands alone. Every county is connected to the others, and together they form one united Republic.

The enduring message of the forty-seven segments is: **Forty-Seven Equal Counties. One United Republic.

One Shared Future.** The 47 equal segments represent the 47 counties. The two brown handshake shades are separate from the five standards displaying

CHAPTER 6: County Flag Protocol

The Parliamentary Memorandum explains civic symbolism but does not itself prescribe flag dimensions, hoisting hierarchy, county flag variants, fringe requirements or mandatory display protocols. Such requirements must be drawn from the applicable law and separately approved technical standards; the ONE47 design remains proposed pending lawful adoption (Parliamentary Memorandum, 2027).

(Expanded Framework on National Flag Supremacy, County Flag Standards, Display Arrangements and Ceremonial Practice) Flags are powerful symbols of identity, authority and shared values.

Within a devolved system of government, flags communicate the relationship between national unity and county identity. The National Flag established by the proposed Flags, Names and Emblems (Amendment) Bill, 2027 represents the sovereignty, unity and collective identity of the Republic of Kenya. County Flags are official county- government flags recognised under any applicable enacted law and operate within the authority

of the Republic.

The ONE47 civic framework recognizes that county identity and national identity are complementary. This chapter applies the proposed Flags, Names and Emblems (Amendment) Bill, 2027. The accompanying Explanatory This chapter establishes principles for proper display of the National Flag, proper use of County Flags, order of precedence, institutional responsibilities, ceremonial arrangements, and respectful handling

of official flags.

- Proper display of the National Flag.
- Proper use of County Flags.
- Order of precedence.
- Institutional responsibilities.
- Ceremonial arrangements.
- Respect and dignity in handling official flags. The purpose is to ensure consistency,

professionalism and respect across all county institutions.

Legal-status note: this chapter applies the proposed Flags, Names and Emblems (Amendment) Bill, 2027. The Act establishes the National Flag, Presidential Standard, State Flag, Defence Forces Flags, County Flags and Ceremonial Flag Standard. The accompanying Explanatory Memorandum is explanatory only unless expressly incorporated by reference.

principal colours of the proposed ONE47 system emblem-specific

6.1 Meaning and Importance of Flag Protocol

Flag protocol refers to the accepted principles governing the use, display and treatment of official flags.

(proposed Flags, Names and Emblems (Amendment) Bill, 2027) Flag protocol ensures that:

- National symbols are respected.
- Government institutions maintain professionalism.

- Ceremonies are conducted with dignity.
- Citizens understand symbolic meanings. Proper flag use demonstrates respect for:

6.2 National Flag and Legal Status

6.2.1 National Flag and Official 2027 Framework

The National Flag represents all citizens of Kenya and symbolizes national sovereignty, independence, unity, shared identity and constitutional values. Under the proposed Flags, Names and Emblems (Amendment) Bill, 2027, the order of precedence is: National Flag; Presidential Standard; State Flag; County Flags; Defence Forces Flags; Ceremonial Flag Standard.

6.2.2 Relationship Between National and County Identity Symbols

County Flags operate within the authority and framework of the Republic. They represent county identity within the Republic and do not replace or supersede the National Flag.

6.3 Principles Governing County Flags

The County Flag prescribed by the Act uses the National Flag base with the central handshake emblem enclosed within the segmented ring, carries gold fringe, where separately authorised by an applicable standard and has no canton. County-specific alterations are not part of the prescribed County Flag standard unless lawfully authorised under any applicable enacted law.

- Community aspirations. They do not replace or supersede the National Flag. The correct

relationship is:

National Flag → Represents the Republic County Flag → Represents a County within the Republic County Flags should follow the following principles:

6.3.1 Constitutional Compatibility

County Flags should reflect:

- Respect for national unity.
- Constitutional values.
- Peaceful coexistence.
- Inclusion.

6.3.2 Distinct County Identity

A County Flag may represent:

- Local heritage.
- Natural features.
- Economic strengths.
- Cultural symbols.
- County aspirations.

6.3.3 Non-Divisive Symbolism

County symbols should promote:

- Belonging.
- Cooperation.
- Pride.
- Inclusion. They should not promote:
- Exclusion.
- Superiority.
- Hostility toward other counties.

6.3.4 Professional Design Standards

Where a county flag is legally recognized or a common county standard is adopted, it should meet the applicable approved standards relating to:

- Dimensions.
- Colours.
- Materials.
- Manufacturing quality.
- Public display requirements.

6.4 Order of Precedence of Flags

The order of precedence establishes the ranking and placement of flags during official occasions.

(National Flag, Emblems and Names Act, 2027) under the proposed Flags, Names and Emblems (Amendment) Bill, 2027, the order of precedence is:

1. National Flag Highest honour.

1. Presidential Standard Official flag of the President under the proposed framework.

3. State Flag Represents the Government under the proposed framework.

2. County Flags Official county-government flags under the proposed framework.

5. Defence Forces Flags Army, Air Force, Naval and Kenya Defence Forces ensigns under the proposed framework.

6. Ceremonial Flag Standard Special-events standard under the proposed framework.

6.5 Display of Flags at County Government Premises

County governments should display official flags with dignity at:

- County headquarters.
- Governor’s offices.

- County Assembly buildings.
- County departments.
- Public institutions.

6.5.1 Main Entrance Display

At county government buildings:

- The National Flag should occupy the position of highest honour.
- The County Flag may be displayed alongside the National Flag.
- Both flags should be clean, properly maintained and correctly positioned.

6.5.2 Office Display

Within offices: The National Flag should be displayed prominently. Where a County Flag is displayed:

- It should complement the National Flag.
- It should not appear superior.
- It should maintain proper proportion and respect. Official Flag Standards - source: National Flag, Emblems and Names Act, 2027

6.6 Flag Display Arrangements

6.6.1 Two-Flag Display

Where only two flags are displayed: Example:

- National Flag.
- County Flag. The National Flag occupies the position of honour.

The County Flag is displayed as the accompanying official symbol.

6.6.2 Multiple Flag Display

Where several flags are displayed: Consideration should be given to:

- Official order of precedence.
- Institutional importance.
- Event requirements. The National Flag remains the primary reference point.

6.7 Flag Protocol During County Ceremonies

Official county ceremonies may include:

- Governor inauguration ceremonies.
- County Assembly openings.
- Public participation events.
- County celebrations.

- Development launches.
- Cultural festivals.
- National commemorations. During these occasions:
- Flags should be properly arranged.
- Participants should respect flag protocol.
- Flag handling should be conducted professionally.

6.8 Flag Raising and Lowering Procedures

6.8.1 Flag Raising

Flag raising should be conducted:

- With dignity.
- In an orderly manner.
- According to established procedures.

The flag should be:

- Clean.
- Undamaged.
- Properly attached.

6.8.2 Flag Lowering

When lowering flags:

- The process should be respectful.
- Flags should not touch the ground.
- Damaged flags should be removed appropriately.

6.9 Handling and Care of County Flags

County governments should ensure: Maintenance Flags should be:

- Clean.
- Properly stored.
- Replaced when damaged.

Storage Flags should be stored:

- In dry conditions.
- Protected from damage.
- Folded appropriately.

Retirement Flags that are worn beyond use should be retired respectfully according to approved procedures.

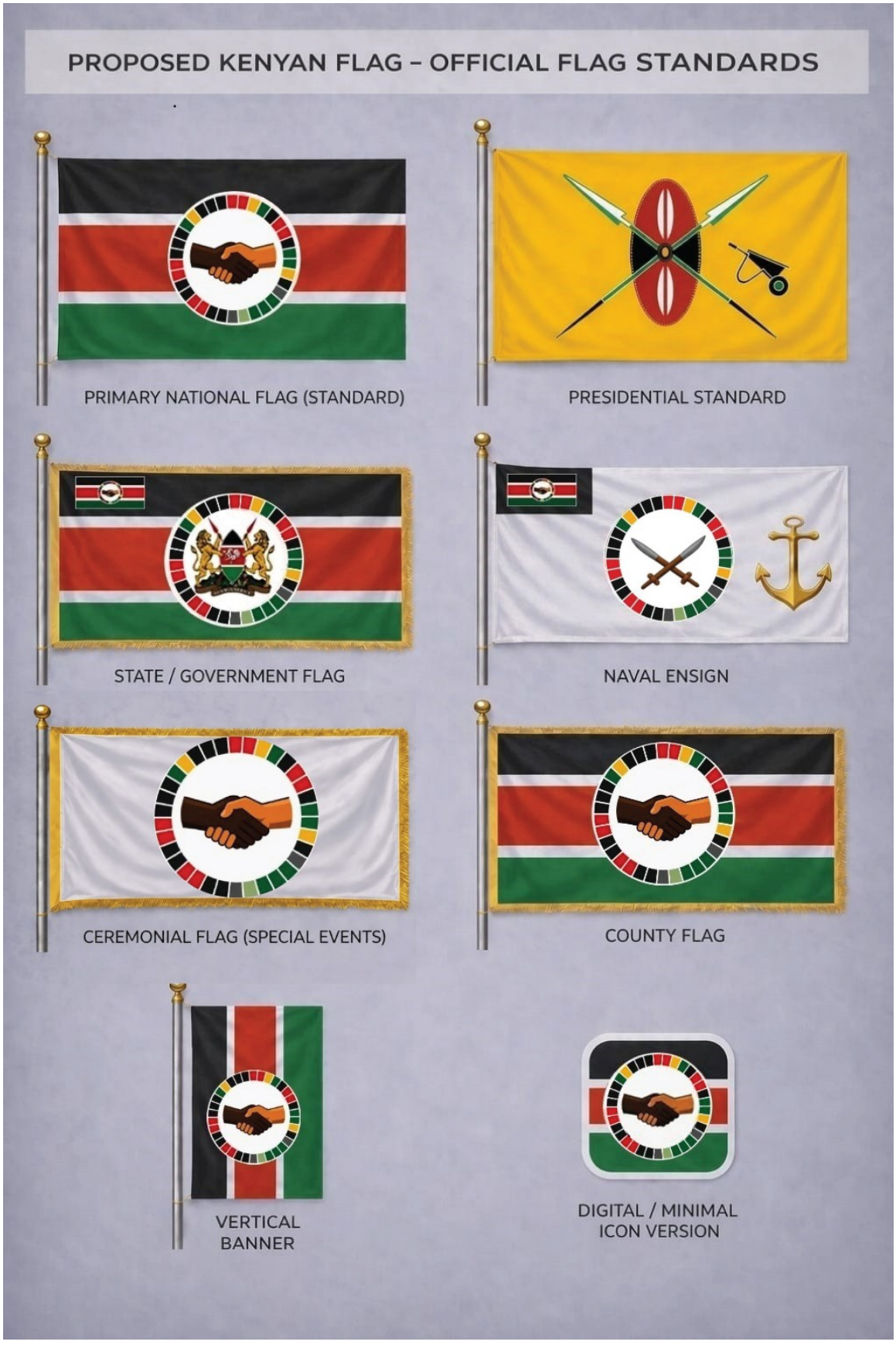


Figure 6.1: Proposed ONE47 flag standards and variants.

6.10 County Flag Use in Public Events

County Flags may be used during:

- County celebrations.
- Cultural events.
- Civic education activities.
- Public exhibitions.
- Community engagement forums. The use of County Flags should promote:
- Pride.
- Unity.
- Public awareness.

6.11 County Assemblies and Flag Protocol

County Assemblies should maintain proper flag arrangements during:

- Assembly sittings.
- Official ceremonies.
- Public hearings.
- Legislative events. The presence of flags reinforces:
- Constitutional authority.
- Democratic responsibility.
- Public trust.

6.12 Governor’s Office Flag Protocol

The Office of the Governor represents the executive authority of the county. The Governor’s office should ensure:

- Correct flag placement.
- Proper ceremonial use.
- Respectful public presentation. The County Flag represents county administration, while the

National Flag represents the Republic. (proposed Flags, Names and Emblems (Amendment) Bill, 2027)

6.13 Schools and Civic Institutions

County governments should encourage proper flag education in:

- Schools.
- Libraries.
- Training centres.
- Community institutions. Educational use should explain:
- National identity.

- County identity.
- Civic responsibility.

6.14 Relationship Between County Identity and the ONE47 Flag

The ONE47 framework provides a national unity context for county identities.) The relationship may be understood as:

ONE47 Flag ↓ Represents:

- All counties together.
- National unity.
- Shared citizenship. ↓ County Flags Represent:
- Individual county identity.
- Local heritage.
- Community contribution.

Together they communicate:

Different identities. One Republic.

6.15 Common Flag Protocol Violations

County institutions should avoid:

- Displaying damaged flags.
- Incorrect flag positioning.
- Using unofficial alterations.
- Allowing flags to touch the ground.
- Treating County Flags as superior to the National Flag.
- Using official flags for inappropriate purposes.

6.16 County Flag Education Responsibilities

County governments should educate:

- Staff members.
- Students.
- Community groups.
- Event organizers.

Training should cover:

- Meaning of symbols.
- Proper display.
- Respectful handling.
- Ceremonial practice.

6.17 County Flag Compliance Checklist

Before displaying an official flag, institutions should confirm:

Requirement	Status
Officially approved flag	✓
Correct dimensions	✓
Clean and undamaged	✓
Proper position	✓
Correct order of precedence	✓
Appropriate occasion	✓
Professional handling	✓

(National Flag, Emblems and Names Act, 2027)

County Flag Protocol provides a framework for balancing local identity with national unity.

(proposed Flags, Names and Emblems (Amendment) Bill, 2027)

National and county symbols should be presented in a manner consistent with their applicable legal status, while county identity continues to express the contribution of Kenya·s forty-seven counties to one nation. Through proper flag governance, county governments demonstrate respect for:

- · The Constitution.
- · Citizens.
- · National unity.
- · County identity.

The guiding principle is: **One Republic.

Forty-Seven Counties. One Unified Symbolic Framework.**

The 47 equal segments represent the 47 counties.

The two brown handshake shades are separate from the five standards displaying

CHAPTER 7: Civic Education Responsibilities of

County civic education should consistently explain the shared symbolism: black—Kenyan people; white—peace, honesty and cohesion; red—shared sacrifice and unity; green—land, life, stewardship and prosperity; yellow/gold— opportunity, innovation and promise. No county is assigned any one of these values or colours (Parliamentary Memorandum, 2027).

Counties RESPONSIBILITIES OF COUNTIES (Expanded Framework on County Civic Education Mandates, Public Awareness Programmes, Non-Partisan Education and Community Outreach) Expanded Framework on County Civic Education Mandates, Public Awareness Programmes, Non-Partisan Education and Community Outreach Civic education is a fundamental component of democratic governance. It empowers citizens with

knowledge, skills and understanding necessary to participate meaningfully in public affairs and contribute to national development.

Within Kenya's devolved system of government, county governments play an important role in ensuring that citizens understand:

- Their constitutional rights and responsibilities.
- The functions of county institutions.
- Opportunities for public participation.
- The relationship between county and national governance.
- The importance of national unity and shared citizenship. The ONE47 National Civic Education

Framework recognizes counties as important platforms for promoting awareness of Kenya's constitutional identity. Through civic education, county governments can strengthen understanding of the principle:

Local participation strengthens national unity. This chapter provides guidance on the responsibilities of counties in designing and implementing civic education programmes.

principal colours of the proposed ONE47 system emblem-specific

7.1 Meaning of County Civic Education

County civic education refers to structured programmes designed to inform, empower and engage citizens on matters relating to governance, public institutions and civic responsibility.

It involves:

- Providing accurate information.
- Encouraging public dialogue.
- Promoting constitutional values.
- Supporting informed participation.
- Building trust between citizens and institutions. Civic education is not political campaigning.

It is a public service aimed at strengthening democracy and responsible citizenship.

7.2 Purpose of County Civic Education

County civic education seeks to:

7.2.1 Promote Constitutional Awareness

Citizens should understand:

- The Constitution.
- Devolution.
- Public institutions.
- National values.
- Citizen responsibilities.

7.2.2 Strengthen Public Participation

Civic education enables citizens to participate effectively in:

- County planning.
- Budget processes.
- Public forums.
- Community decision-making.

7.2.3 Improve Understanding of County Functions

Citizens should understand:

- What counties are responsible for.
- How county services are delivered.
- How to engage county institutions.

7.2.4 Promote National Cohesion

Civic education should encourage:

- Respect for diversity.
- Peaceful coexistence.
- Shared national identity.

7.3 Constitutional Foundation of Civic Education

Civic education is guided by constitutional principles including:

- Democracy.
- Participation.
- Transparency.
- Accountability.
- Equality.

- Human dignity.

County governments should ensure civic education programmes promote these principles.

7.4 County Civic Education Mandate

County governments should establish systems that support continuous civic learning. Their responsibilities include:

7.4.1 Developing Civic Education Programmes

Counties should design programmes addressing:

- Local governance structures.
- Public services.
- Citizen rights.
- Participation mechanisms.
- National identity.

7.4.2 Providing Accessible Information

Information should be communicated through:

- Public meetings.
- Printed materials.
- Digital platforms.
- Local communication channels.
- Community networks.

7.4.3 Supporting Public Dialogue

Counties should create opportunities for citizens to:

- Ask questions.
- Provide feedback.
- Discuss community priorities.
- Engage officials.

7.4.4 Training Civic Educators

Counties should support training for:

- Public participation officers.
- Community facilitators.
- Teachers.
- Local leaders.

7.5 Principles of County Civic Education

County civic education should follow the following principles:

7.5.1 Inclusivity

Civic education should reach:

- Urban communities.
- Rural communities.
- Youth.
- Older persons.
- Persons with disabilities.
- Marginalized groups. No citizen should be excluded from access to civic information.

7.5.2 Accessibility

Information should be provided in forms that citizens can understand. This may include:

- Simple language.
- Local languages where appropriate.
- Visual materials.
- Digital communication.

7.5.3 Accuracy

Civic information should be:

- Correct.
- Clear.
- Verified.
- Consistent with constitutional principles.

7.5.4 Neutrality

County civic education should not promote:

- Political parties.
- Individual candidates.
- Political interests.

It should promote knowledge and participation.

7.5.5 Continuous Learning

Civic education should not occur only during elections or special events. It should be a continuous process.

7.6 Civic Education on the ONE47 Flag framework

Counties may educate citizens on ONE47 symbolism as civic-education content, while clearly distinguishing the initiative's proposed flag design from the existing official National Flag according to applicable legal status. (proposed Flags, Names and Emblems (Amendment) Bill, 2027) Educational themes may include:

7.6.1 Forty-Seven Equal Counties

Citizens learn that each segment represents one county with equal symbolic importance.

7.6.2 Unity Through Diversity

The symbol demonstrates that different counties contribute to one Republic.

7.6.3 Shared Responsibility

The framework teaches that national development requires cooperation among all counties.

7.6.4 Respect for National Symbols

Citizens learn:

- Proper flag use.
- Symbolic meaning.
- Importance of national identity.

7.7 County Public Awareness Programmes

Counties may establish civic awareness programmes through:

7.7.1 Community Forums

Activities may include:

- Town hall meetings.
- Ward-level dialogues.
- Community discussions.

7.7.2 Educational Campaigns

Counties may develop:

- Civic brochures.
- Posters.
- Learning materials.
- Public information campaigns.

7.7.3 Institutional Programmes

Engagement may occur through:

- Schools.
- Universities.
- Vocational institutions.
- Public offices.

7.7.4 Digital Civic Education

Counties may use:

- Websites.
- Social media platforms.
- Digital learning resources.

7.8 Civic Education in Schools and Learning Institutions

County governments should encourage civic learning among young people. Programmes may include:

- Constitution awareness.
- County governance lessons.
- National values education.
- Flag symbolism education.
- Debate programmes.
- Civic clubs. Young people are future leaders and should understand governance from an early age.

7.9 Community Outreach Framework

Effective civic education requires reaching citizens where they live. County outreach may involve:

Community Leaders Including:

- Elders.
- Religious leaders.
- Local organizations. Civil Society Organisations Including:
- Civic groups.
- Development organizations.
- Community networks. Cultural Institutions Including:
- Heritage groups.
- Cultural associations.
- Community events.

7.10 Use of Local Languages and Communication Methods

Counties should recognize linguistic diversity when delivering civic education. Appropriate methods may include:

- Translation of materials.
- Local language forums.
- Visual communication.
- Community storytelling.

Accessible communication strengthens citizen understanding.

7.11 Youth Civic Engagement

Counties should actively involve young people through:

- Youth forums.
- Leadership programmes.
- Civic clubs.
- Volunteer activities.
- Innovation challenges. Youth participation strengthens democratic culture.

7.12 Inclusion of Women and Persons with Disabilities

Civic education programmes should ensure meaningful participation of:

- Women.
- Persons with disabilities.
- Marginalized communities. Accessibility measures may include:
- Accessible venues.
- Sign language interpretation.
- Inclusive communication formats.

7.13 Partnership Approach

County governments should collaborate with:

- Educational institutions.
- Community organizations.
- Faith-based organizations.
- Professional bodies.
- Civil society.
- Private sector partners. Partnerships expand reach and improve effectiveness.

7.14 Monitoring and Evaluation of Civic Education

Counties should assess civic education programmes through: Participation Measures Including:

- Number of participants.
- Geographic coverage.
- Community representation. Knowledge Assessment Measuring:

- Citizen understanding.
- Awareness levels.
- Feedback. Programme Improvement Using lessons learned to improve future activities.

7.15 Civic Education Code of Conduct

County civic education activities should:

- Respect all citizens.
- Promote peaceful dialogue.
- Avoid discrimination.
- Encourage participation.
- Provide accurate information.
- Protect institutional neutrality.

7.16 Recommended County Civic Education Calendar

Activity Purpose Constitution Awareness Week Promote constitutional knowledge County Dialogue Forums Encourage citizen engagement Youth Civic Programmes Build future leadership Cultural Unity Events Promote diversity Flag Education Activities Promote national identity County governments may organize annual programmes including:

7.17 Expected Outcomes

Effective county civic education should result in: Informed Citizens Citizens understand governance systems.

Increased Participation More citizens engage in public processes. Stronger Institutions Citizens develop trust in public institutions.

Greater National Cohesion Communities appreciate shared citizenship. County governments have a vital responsibility in educating citizens and strengthening democratic participation.

Civic education connects institutions and communities by ensuring citizens understand their rights, responsibilities and opportunities to participate. Through inclusive, accurate and non-partisan civic education, counties can strengthen:

- Devolution.
- National unity.
- Constitutional awareness.
- Responsible citizenship. The guiding principle is:

Informed Citizens. Responsible Counties. United Republic. The 47 equal segments represent the 47 counties. The two brown handshake shades are separate from the five standards displaying

CHAPTER 8: County Ceremonies

When the proposed design is discussed in ceremonies, educators may explain the ring as equal county presence and continuity and the handshake as cooperation, peace and shared responsibility. These interpretations are explanatory and do not independently authorise ceremonial use or override current flag law (Parliamentary Memorandum, 2027).

Expanded Framework on National and County Flag Use During Official Events, Ceremonial Practice and Public Symbolism County ceremonies are important expressions of democratic governance, public service, cultural identity and national unity.

Through official ceremonies, county governments communicate respect for:

- The Constitution.
- Democratic institutions.
- Citizens.
- National values.
- County identity.
- Shared national aspirations. Ceremonies provide opportunities for citizens to witness

governance in practice and strengthen their connection with public institutions.

Within the ONE47 National Civic Education Framework, county ceremonies serve as platforms for demonstrating the relationship between:

- One sovereign Republic.
- Forty-seven equal counties.
- Shared constitutional responsibility. The proper use of flags, symbols and ceremonial

procedures ensures that official events reflect dignity, order and respect.

principal colours of the proposed ONE47 system emblem-specific

8.1 Purpose of County Ceremonies

County ceremonies serve several purposes:

8.1.1 Recognition of Public Institutions

Ceremonies demonstrate the authority and responsibilities of:

- County governments.
- County assemblies.
- Public institutions.

8.1.2 Promotion of National Unity

Ceremonies remind citizens that county governance operates within one Republic.

8.1.3 Celebration of Community Identity

County events provide opportunities to celebrate:

- Local heritage.
- Cultural traditions.
- Community achievements.

8.1.4 Civic Education

Ceremonies provide practical opportunities to educate citizens on:

- Governance structures.
- National symbols.
- Public responsibilities.

8.2 Principles Governing County Ceremonies

County ceremonies should be guided by:

8.2.1 Dignity

Official events should demonstrate respect for public institutions and citizens.

8.2.2 Inclusivity

Ceremonies should welcome participation from:

- Different communities.
- Youth.
- Women.
- Persons with disabilities.
- Community representatives.

8.2.3 Constitutional Respect

All ceremonies should reflect:

- National values.
- Democratic principles.
- Respect for lawful authority.

8.2.4 Non-Partisanship

Official county ceremonies should serve the public interest and avoid partisan political use of government symbols.

8.3 Role of Flags in County Ceremonies

Flags are central elements of official ceremonies because they communicate identity and authority.

The National Flag represents:

- The Republic.
- National sovereignty.
- Shared citizenship. The County Flag represents:
- County identity.
- Local heritage.
- County aspirations.

Together they communicate: A county belongs to a greater Republic.

8.4 National Flag Position of Honour

During county ceremonies, the National Flag shall occupy the highest position of honour.

(National Flag, Emblems and Names Act, 2027) This principle recognizes that:

- Kenya is one sovereign Republic.
- County governments operate within the national constitutional framework.
- National unity remains the foundation of governance.

8.5 County Flag Display During Ceremonies

County Flags may be displayed during official county events including:

- County celebrations.
- Public participation forums.
- Development launches.
- Cultural events.
- Institutional ceremonies. The County Flag should:
- Be officially approved.
- Be properly manufactured.
- Be displayed respectfully.
- Follow approved protocol.

8.6 Types of County Ceremonies

County ceremonies may include:

8.6.1 Swearing-In Ceremonies

These include:

- Governor inauguration.
- Deputy Governor assumption of office.
- County Executive appointments.

- County Assembly leadership ceremonies. Flag arrangements should reflect:
- Constitutional authority.
- Public trust.
- Democratic transition.

8.6.2 County Assembly Ceremonies

County Assembly ceremonies may include:

- Opening of Assembly sessions.
- Official addresses.
- Legislative events.
- Public hearings. Flags symbolize:
- Democratic representation.
- Constitutional responsibility.
- Public service.

8.6.3 County Development Launches

Development events may include:

- Infrastructure projects.
- Public service programmes.
- Community initiatives.

The presence of official flags connects local development to national progress.

8.6.4 National Days and Public Holidays

County governments may participate in national commemorations including:

- National celebrations.
- Public remembrance events.
- Civic occasions. Such events reinforce shared national identity.

8.6.5 Cultural and Community Events

County events may celebrate:

- Cultural heritage.
- Local traditions.
- Community achievements. Cultural celebrations should promote:
- Inclusion.
- Respect.
- National cohesion.

8.7 Flag Raising Ceremonies

Flag raising ceremonies should be conducted with professionalism. A standard procedure may include:

Preparation

- Confirm approved flags.
- Inspect flag condition.
- Prepare ceremonial area. Display
- Position flags according to protocol.
- Ensure proper visibility.
- Maintain dignity. Raising
- Raise flags in an orderly manner.
- Avoid dropping or mishandling flags.
- Observe appropriate respect.

8.8 Flag Lowering and Retirement Ceremonies

Flags that are damaged or worn should be handled respectfully. Procedures should ensure:

- Proper removal.
- Appropriate storage or retirement.
- Prevention of disrespectful disposal.

8.9 Ceremonial Flag Bearers

Flag bearers should be selected and trained. Responsibilities include:

- Proper handling of flags.
- Maintaining ceremonial posture.
- Following instructions.
- Preserving dignity. Flag bearers may include:
- County officers.
- Trained ceremonial teams.
- Institutional representatives.

8.10 Protocol During Public Gatherings

At public events: County authorities should ensure:

- Flags are correctly positioned.
- Ceremonial areas are organized.
- Participants understand procedures.
- Symbols are treated respectfully.

8.11 County Ceremonies and Civic Education

Every official ceremony can serve as a civic education opportunity. Citizens may learn about:

- Meaning of symbols.
- Role of county institutions.
- Responsibilities of citizens.
- Importance of unity. The ONE47 framework may be explained through:
- Exhibitions.
- Educational materials.
- Public presentations.

8.12 Cultural Representation and National Unity

County ceremonies should balance local identity with national unity. Local cultural expression may include:

- Traditional performances.
- Heritage displays.
- Community presentations. However, all activities should reinforce:
- Shared citizenship.
- Mutual respect.
- National cohesion.

8.13 Ceremonial Use of the ONE47 Symbolism

Where incorporated into civic education, the ONE47 symbolism communicates:) Forty-Seven Segments Represent:

- Equal counties.
- Equal belonging. Circular Formation Represents:
- Unity.
- Cooperation.
- Continuous connection.

Complete Structure Represents:

- One Republic.
- Shared future.

8.14 County Ceremony Planning Checklist

Requirement Status Purpose clearly defined ■ Official approval obtained ■ Venue prepared ■ Flags available and inspected ■ Protocol arrangements confirmed ■ Accessibility ensured ■ Public communication completed ■ Safety arrangements completed ■ Before an official ceremony, organisers should confirm:

8.15 Role of County Officials

County officials responsible for ceremonies should ensure:

- Compliance with flag protocol.
- Proper representation of institutions.
- Professional conduct.
- Public accessibility.

8.16 Common Ceremonial Errors to Avoid

County institutions should avoid:

- Incorrect flag placement.
- Use of unofficial flags.
- Damaged flags.
- Excessive political branding.
- Disrespectful handling.
- Exclusion of citizens.

8.17 Ceremonies as Instruments of National Cohesion

County ceremonies can strengthen unity by demonstrating that:

- Local achievements contribute to national progress.
- Communities share common citizenship.
- Counties work together within one Republic. The ceremony becomes a visible expression of:

Diversity united by shared purpose. County ceremonies are more than formal events. They are opportunities to demonstrate constitutional values, strengthen public confidence and educate citizens.

Through proper use of the National Flag, County Flags and ceremonial practices, county governments can promote dignity, unity and responsible citizenship.

The ONE47 philosophy provides a guiding message: **One Republic. Forty-Seven Counties.

Shared Identity.

Shared Responsibility.** The 47 equal segments represent the 47 counties. The two brown handshake shades are separate from the five standards displaying

CHAPTER 9: County Institutions and Flag Display

Institutional displays should distinguish the existing legally recognised national symbols from the proposed ONE47 design. The memorandum does not establish binding manufacturing specifications, permissions, canton rules or display arrangements; verify these against the applicable legal and technical instruments (Parliamentary Memorandum, 2027).

FLAG DISPLAY (Expanded Framework on County Headquarters, County Assemblies, Public Institutions, Institutional Responsibilities and Display Standards) Expanded Framework on County Headquarters, County Assemblies, Public Institutions, Institutional Responsibilities and Display Standards County institutions are the primary points through which citizens interact with devolved governance.

They represent the presence of public authority at the local level and serve as centres for service delivery, democratic participation and community engagement.

The proper display of official flags at county institutions communicates:

- Respect for constitutional governance.
- Recognition of national unity.
- Appreciation of county identity.
- Commitment to public service.

The National Flag and County Flags provide a visual connection between the Republic and devolved institutions.

Within the ONE47 National Civic Education Framework, county institutions represent the relationship between: One Sovereign Republic and Forty-Seven Equal County Governments.

This chapter provides guidance on the appropriate display, management and educational use of flags within county institutions.

principal colours of the proposed ONE47 system emblem-specific

9.1 Purpose of Institutional Flag Display

Official flag display serves to:

9.1.1 Demonstrate Constitutional Authority

Flags remind citizens that county institutions operate within:

- The Constitution.
- National law.
- Democratic principles.

9.1.2 Promote Public Identity

Flags communicate:

- National belonging.

- County pride.
- Shared responsibility.

9.1.3 Support Civic Education

Institutional displays provide opportunities for citizens to understand:

- Meaning of symbols.
- Role of government.
- Relationship between counties and the Republic.

9.2 General Principles of Institutional Flag Display

County institutions should observe the following principles:

9.2.1 Respect

Flags should always be displayed with dignity and care.

9.2.2 Visibility

Official flags should be placed where they can be easily seen by:

- Citizens.
- Visitors.
- Staff members.

9.2.3 Consistency

All county institutions should follow approved standards to maintain uniformity.

9.2.4 Maintenance

Flags should remain:

- Clean.
- Undamaged.
- Properly installed.

9.3 County Headquarters Flag Display

County headquarters are the primary administrative centres of county governments. They should serve as examples of professional flag management.

9.3.1 Main Entrance Display

At county headquarters: The National Flag should occupy the highest position of honour.

(National Flag, Emblems and Names Act, 2027) The County Flag may be displayed alongside it according to approved protocol.

The arrangement should communicate:

- National unity.
- County identity.
- Constitutional order.

9.3.2 Public Reception Areas

Where appropriate, flags may be displayed in:

- Reception halls.
- Public information areas.
- Official meeting spaces.

Such displays support civic awareness among visitors.

9.3.3 Executive Offices

The offices of county executive leadership should display official flags respectfully. The arrangement should reflect:

- The authority of the Republic.
- The responsibilities of county leadership.

9.4 County Assembly Flag Display

County Assemblies represent the legislative authority of devolved government. Flag displays within County Assemblies should reinforce:

- Democratic representation.
- Legislative responsibility.
- Public accountability.

9.4.1 Assembly Chambers

Within Assembly chambers: The National Flag should be displayed prominently. Where a County Flag is displayed, it should complement the National Flag.

9.4.2 Public Hearings and Committee Meetings

During public hearings: Flags provide a symbolic reminder of:

- Citizen participation.
- Constitutional governance.
- Public responsibility.

9.4.3 Official Assembly Events

Flag arrangements should be maintained during:

- Opening ceremonies.
- Leadership transitions.
- Legislative commemorations.

9.5 Governor’s Office Flag Display

The Office of the Governor represents the county executive authority. Flag display within the Governor’s Office should communicate:

- Public trust.
- Constitutional responsibility.
- Service to citizens. The National Flag represents the Republic.

The County Flag represents the county administration. Both symbols demonstrate the connection between national and county governance.

9.6 County Departments and Public Offices

County departments should display official flags where appropriate. Examples include:

- Public service offices.
- Health departments.
- Agriculture offices.
- Planning departments.
- Finance offices.
- Citizen service centres.

Flag displays reinforce that all county departments serve within one constitutional system.

9.7 County Public Service Institutions

County-managed institutions may include:

- Public hospitals.
- Vocational training centres.
- Libraries.
- Markets.
- Environmental facilities.
- Emergency services. These institutions provide daily contact between citizens and government.

Official flag displays help strengthen:

- Public awareness.
- Institutional identity.
- Civic responsibility.

9.8 Educational Institutions Under County Administration

Where applicable, county-supported educational institutions should promote civic understanding through:

- Proper flag display.
- Civic lessons.
- National values education.
- County identity awareness.

Students should understand:

- The National Flag represents Kenya.
- County identity contributes to national diversity.

9.9 Flag Display at Public Events Hosted by County Institutions

County institutions conducting public events should ensure:

- Correct flag arrangements.
- Appropriate ceremonial presentation.
- Respectful handling. Events may include:
- Public forums.
- Service launches.
- Community meetings.
- Training sessions.

9.10 Institutional Responsibilities

Every county institution displaying official flags should assign responsibility for:

9.10.1 Flag Management

Including:

- Procurement of approved flags.
- Inspection.
- Replacement.
- Storage.

9.10.2 Staff Awareness

Institutions should train relevant staff on:

- Flag protocol.
- Handling procedures.
- Display standards.

9.10.3 Compliance Monitoring

Institutions should periodically review:

- Flag condition.
- Display arrangements.
- Staff compliance.

9.11 Flag Display Standards

Official institutional flags should meet approved requirements relating to: Dimensions Flags should conform to official size specifications.

Materials Flags should use appropriate durable materials suitable for public display. Colours Colours should remain accurate and consistent with approved standards.

Construction Quality Flags should have:

- Proper stitching.
- Strong attachment points.
- Durable finishing.

9.12 Indoor Flag Display Standards

Indoor displays should ensure:

- Proper positioning.
- Clean presentation.
- Protection from damage.

Indoor flags may be displayed in:

- Offices.
- Conference rooms.
- Meeting halls.
- Public reception areas.

9.13 Outdoor Flag Display Standards

Outdoor flags require additional care due to exposure to:

- Weather.
- Wind.
- Sunlight. Institutions should ensure:
- Strong flag poles.
- Regular inspection.
- Timely replacement.

9.14 Flag Maintenance and Replacement

Institutions should establish procedures for: Regular Inspection Checking:

- Damage.
- Fading.
- Cleanliness.
- Proper attachment. Replacement Flags should be replaced when:
- Colours fade significantly.
- Fabric becomes damaged.
- The flag no longer presents a dignified appearance.

9.15 Flag Storage

Unused flags should be stored:

- Clean.
- Dry.
- Properly folded.
- Protected from damage. Improper storage may result in disrespectful treatment.

9.16 Civic Education Through Institutional Displays

County institutions should use flag displays as educational opportunities. Citizens should understand:

- Why flags are displayed.
- What symbols represent.
- How counties relate to national governance. Information materials may include:
- Posters.
- Exhibitions.
- Educational notices.

9.17 ONE47 Symbolism in County Institutions

Where adopted within civic education programmes, county institutions may explain the ONE47 symbolism:

Forty-Seven Segments Represent equal counties.

Circular Formation Represents unity and cooperation. Complete Structure Represents one Republic. The message:

Every county is a valued part of Kenya’s national identity.

9.18 Institutional Flag Display Checklist

Requirement Status Approved flag used ■ Correct position maintained ■ Flag clean and undamaged ■ Proper size used ■ Staff trained ■ Regular inspection conducted ■ Storage procedures followed ■

9.19 Common Institutional Flag Display Errors

County institutions should avoid:

- Displaying unofficial flags.
- Using damaged flags.
- Incorrect placement.
- Poor maintenance.
- Allowing flags to touch the ground.
- Using flags for inappropriate purposes.

County institutions are important symbols of devolved governance. Their proper use of official flags demonstrates respect for the Republic, county identity and citizens.

A professionally displayed flag communicates:

- Constitutional order.
- Public service commitment.
- National unity.
- County pride. Through proper institutional flag management, county governments

strengthen civic awareness and reinforce the ONE47 principle: **One Republic.

Forty-Seven Counties. United Through Shared Identity.** The 47 equal segments represent the 47 counties. The two brown handshake shades are separate from the five standards displaying

CHAPTER 10: Partnerships with Communities

Community discussion should emphasise that the national colours express values held in common by every county. The continuous ring and central handshake symbolise interdependence, peace, cooperation and shared responsibility, not a hierarchy among regions (Parliamentary Memorandum, 2027).

COMMUNITIES (Expanded Framework on Community-Based Civic Education, Civil Society Collaboration, Cultural Institutions and Public Awareness Networks) Expanded Framework on Community- Based Civic Education, Civil Society Collaboration, Cultural Institutions and Public Awareness Networks Effective civic education requires cooperation between government institutions and the communities

they serve.

County governments cannot achieve meaningful public awareness, participation and national cohesion through institutional efforts alone. Sustainable civic understanding is created through partnerships that connect public institutions with citizens, community organizations, cultural networks and educational institutions. Communities are not only recipients of civic information. They are active

participants in shaping democratic culture, strengthening accountability and promoting national unity.

The ONE47 National Civic Education Framework recognizes partnerships as a foundation for connecting:

- County governments.
- Local communities.
- Civil society.
- Educational institutions.
- Cultural organizations.
- Professional bodies.
- Private sector stakeholders. The guiding principle is: Strong communities create strong

counties, and strong counties strengthen one Republic.

principal colours of the proposed ONE47 system emblem-specific

10.1 Purpose of Community Partnerships

Community partnerships seek to:

- Expand access to civic education.
- Encourage citizen participation.
- Promote understanding of devolution.
- Strengthen trust between institutions and communities.
- Preserve cultural identity.
- Promote national unity. Partnerships enable civic education programmes to reach citizens

through trusted local networks.

10.2 The Role of Communities in Devolved Governance

Communities are central to the success of devolution. They contribute by:

- Identifying local priorities.
- Participating in public decision-making.
- Monitoring public services.
- Promoting peaceful coexistence.
- Preserving cultural heritage. A successful devolved system depends on active and informed citizens.

10.3 Principles of Effective Community Partnerships

County governments should develop partnerships based on:

10.3.1 Mutual Respect

Partnerships should recognize the knowledge, experience and contribution of every stakeholder.

Communities should be treated as partners rather than passive audiences.

10.3.2 Inclusivity

Partnerships should involve diverse groups including:

- Women.
- Youth.
- Persons with disabilities.
- Community elders.
- Marginalized groups.
- Professional associations.

10.3.3 Transparency

Partners should clearly understand:

- Objectives.
- Roles.
- Responsibilities.
- Expected outcomes.

10.3.4 Sustainability

Partnerships should create long-term civic education structures rather than temporary activities.

10.3.5 Non-Partisanship

Community civic education partnerships should focus on:

- Constitutional awareness.
- Public responsibility.
- Democratic participation.

They should not promote political parties or individual political interests.

10.4 Community-Based Civic Education Framework

Community-based civic education brings learning directly to citizens. It may include:

- Village forums.
- Ward meetings.
- Community workshops.
- Public exhibitions.
- Local dialogue sessions.

10.4.1 Objectives of Community Civic Education

Community programmes should help citizens understand:

- County government functions.
- Citizen rights and responsibilities.
- Public participation mechanisms.
- National symbols.
- The relationship between county and national governance.

10.5 Collaboration with Community-Based Organizations

Community-based organizations (CBOs) often have strong relationships with local communities.

County governments may collaborate with CBOs to:

- Mobilize citizens.
- Organize civic forums.
- Translate information into local contexts.
- Identify community concerns.

CBOs can help ensure civic education reaches grassroots levels.

10.6 Collaboration with Civil Society Organizations

Civil society organizations contribute expertise in:

- Governance education.
- Human rights awareness.
- Community empowerment.
- Social accountability. Partnerships may support:

- Training programmes.
- Civic campaigns.
- Research.
- Public awareness initiatives. Civil society participation strengthens independent civic

learning.

10.7 Partnership with Educational Institutions

Schools, colleges and universities are important centres of civic learning. County governments may collaborate with educational institutions through:

- Civic education programmes.
- Student forums.
- Debates.
- Research initiatives.
- Community outreach projects.

Young people develop understanding of governance through early civic engagement.

10.8 Partnership with Cultural Institutions

Cultural institutions preserve important aspects of Kenya’s identity. They may include:

- Cultural associations.
- Heritage organizations.
- Community cultural groups. Their role includes:
- Promoting cultural understanding.
- Supporting unity through diversity.
- Preserving local heritage.

10.9 Role of Cultural Identity in National Unity

County identity is strengthened when communities preserve their heritage while participating in national life.

Cultural partnerships should promote:

- Respect among communities.
- Exchange of traditions.
- Appreciation of diversity.

The ONE47 philosophy recognizes that: Every county contributes a unique story to the national story.

10.10 Partnership with Faith-Based Organizations

Faith-based organizations often have strong community networks. They may support civic education through:

- Community meetings.
- Social programmes.

- Peace-building initiatives.
- Public awareness activities.

Such partnerships should respect:

- Religious diversity.
- Constitutional principles.
- Equal citizenship.

10.11 Partnership with Professional Bodies

Professional organizations contribute technical knowledge and civic expertise. Potential partners include:

- Professional associations.
- Academic networks.
- Experts in governance and development. They may support:
- Training programmes.
- Research.
- Policy discussions.
- Public education materials.

10.12 Partnership with Business Associations

The private sector contributes to community development and public awareness. Partnership opportunities may include:

- Supporting civic education events.
- Providing communication platforms.
- Supporting innovation programmes.

Business participation should complement public objectives.

10.13 Community Awareness Networks

County governments should establish networks that connect:

- County officials.
- Community leaders.
- Civic educators.
- Local organizations. These networks can support:
- Information sharing.
- Public engagement.
- Feedback collection.
- Rapid communication.

10.14 Local Civic Education Champions

Counties may support trained civic education champions who assist in:

- Explaining governance structures.
- Organizing community discussions.
- Promoting responsible citizenship. Civic champions should represent:
- Integrity.
- Inclusion.
- Accuracy.
- Public service values.

10.15 Partnership Framework for ONE47 Civic Education

Where incorporated into civic education programmes, community partnerships may support awareness of:

The Forty-Seven Segments Teaching:

- Equality of counties.
- Inclusion.
- Shared representation. The Circular Symbolism Teaching:
- Cooperation.
- Continuity.
- Unity. National and County Identity Teaching:
- Relationship between local identity and national belonging.

10.16 Community Engagement Methods

County governments may use various engagement methods: Public Forums For:

- Information sharing.
- Citizen dialogue.
- Feedback collection. Community Workshops For:
- Detailed civic learning.
- Skills development. Cultural Events For:
- Celebrating diversity.
- Strengthening relationships. Digital Engagement For:
- Wider communication.
- Youth participation.

10.17 Reaching Marginalized Communities

Partnership programmes should intentionally reach communities that may experience barriers to participation.

Approaches may include:

- Mobile civic education programmes.
- Local language communication.
- Accessible venues.
- Community-based facilitators.

Equality requires ensuring every citizen can participate.

10.18 Monitoring Partnership Effectiveness

County governments should evaluate partnerships through: Reach Measuring:

- Number of communities reached.
- Geographic coverage. Participation Assessing:
- Diversity of participants.
- Level of engagement.

Impact Evaluating:

- Increased civic knowledge.
- Improved participation.
- Stronger community relationships.

10.19 Partnership Code of Conduct

All partners should commit to:

- Respectful engagement.
- Accurate information sharing.
- Inclusion.
- Transparency.
- Peaceful dialogue. Partners should avoid:
- Political manipulation.
- Discrimination.
- Misinformation.
- Community division.

10.20 Recommended County Partnership Structure

Partner Contribution County Government Coordination and resources Community Groups Local connection Schools Civic learning Civil Society Expertise and outreach Cultural Groups Heritage education Professional Bodies Technical support Citizens Participation and feedback A county civic partnership model may include:

10.21 Expected Outcomes of Community Partnerships

Effective partnerships should create: Informed Communities Citizens understand governance and responsibilities.

Stronger Public Trust Communities develop confidence in institutions. Greater Participation Citizens actively engage in county affairs.

Enhanced National Cohesion Communities appreciate their role within one Republic.

Partnerships with communities are essential for successful civic education and effective devolved governance.

County governments achieve greater impact when they work together with citizens, organizations and institutions that understand local realities.

Through strong partnerships:

- Communities become empowered.
- Institutions become responsive.
- Diversity becomes a strength.
- National unity is reinforced. The ONE47 philosophy provides the foundation for this

partnership approach:

Forty-Seven Counties. Millions of Citizens. One Shared Responsibility. One United Republic. The 47 equal segments represent the 47 counties. The two brown handshake shades are separate from the five standards displaying

CHAPTER 11: Youth and Civic Engagement

Youth exercises may use forty-seven equal paper sectors to demonstrate county equality in the emblem, and compare the five shared colour meanings. Teaching should make clear that no individual colour belongs to an individual county and that the handshake expresses national cooperation (Parliamentary Memorandum, 2027).

ENGAGEMENT (Expanded Framework on Youth Participation, Civic Clubs, Leadership Development, Education Programmes and Future Generations) Expanded Framework on Youth Participation, Civic Clubs, Leadership Development, Education Programmes and Future Generations Young people represent the future leadership, creativity and development capacity of Kenya.

Their understanding of governance, citizenship and national identity is essential for the long- term success of democracy and devolution. With a significant proportion of Kenya's population being young people, youth participation is not only desirable but necessary for effective governance.

County governments have an important responsibility in creating opportunities where young people can:

- Understand their rights and responsibilities.
- Participate in community development.
- Engage with public institutions.
- Develop leadership skills.
- Promote national unity. The ONE47 National Civic Education Framework recognizes young

people as active contributors to the national story. The guiding principle is:

Today's informed youth are tomorrow's responsible leaders.

principal colours of the proposed ONE47 system emblem-specific

11.1 Importance of Youth Civic Engagement

Youth civic engagement refers to the meaningful participation of young people in activities that contribute to:

- Democratic development.
- Community improvement.
- Public dialogue.
- National cohesion. Engaged youth become:
- Responsible citizens.
- Community innovators.
- Future leaders.
- Advocates for peace and unity.

11.2 Youth and Devolved Governance

Devolution creates opportunities for young people to participate closer to where they live.

County governments provide platforms for youth to engage through:

- Public participation forums.
- Community projects.
- Innovation programmes.
- Leadership initiatives.
- Civic education activities. Young people should understand that county governance directly affects their daily lives.

11.3 Objectives of Youth Civic Education

County youth civic education programmes should aim to:

11.3.1 Build Constitutional Awareness

Young people should understand:

- The Constitution.
- National values.
- Government structures.
- Citizen responsibilities.

11.3.2 Encourage Active Citizenship

Youth should be encouraged to:

- Participate in public forums.
- Volunteer in communities.
- Engage in constructive dialogue.
- Support social development.

11.3.3 Develop Leadership Skills

Programmes should strengthen:

- Communication skills.
- Problem-solving.
- Teamwork.
- Ethical leadership.

11.3.4 Promote National Cohesion

Youth programmes should encourage:

- Respect for diversity.
- Peaceful coexistence.
- Shared national identity.

11.4 Principles of Youth Engagement

Youth programmes should follow these principles:

11.4.1 Meaningful Participation

Young people should not only attend activities but actively contribute ideas and solutions.

11.4.2 Inclusion

Programmes should involve:

- Young women and men.
- Youth with disabilities.
- Youth from different communities.
- Youth in rural and urban areas.

11.4.3 Empowerment

Youth should gain:

- Knowledge.
- Skills.
- Confidence.
- Leadership opportunities.

11.4.4 Respect and Recognition

Young people should be recognized as partners in governance.

11.5 County Youth Civic Education Programmes

County governments may establish programmes including:

11.5.1 Youth Civic Forums

These provide spaces where young people can discuss:

- County development.
- Public services.
- Community challenges.
- National issues.

11.5.2 Youth Leadership Programmes

Programmes may focus on:

- Ethical leadership.
- Public service.

- Decision-making.
- Community responsibility.

11.5.3 Youth Volunteer Initiatives

Youth may contribute through:

- Environmental activities.
- Community support programmes.
- Public awareness campaigns.
- Social initiatives.

11.6 Civic Education Clubs

Civic education clubs provide structured learning environments for young people. They may operate in:

- Schools.
- Colleges.
- Universities.
- Community centres.

11.7 Objectives of Civic Education Clubs

Clubs should promote:

- Understanding of governance.
- Respect for national symbols.
- Community responsibility.
- Leadership development.
- Peace-building.

11.8 Suggested Civic Club Activities

Activities may include: Constitutional Discussions Learning about:

- Rights.
- Responsibilities.
- Governance structures.

Debate Programmes Encouraging:

- Critical thinking.
- Respectful dialogue.
- Public speaking. Community Projects Including:
- Environmental conservation.
- Community service.

- Social initiatives. National Symbol Education Teaching:
- Meaning of flags.
- Importance of national identity.
- Relationship between counties and the Republic.

11.9 The ONE47 Youth Civic Education Framework

The ONE47 concept provides a symbolic learning tool for young citizens. Youth can learn:

Forty-Seven Segments Represent:

- Equality of counties.
- Inclusion.
- Shared responsibility. Circular Unity Represents:
- Cooperation.
- Connection.
- National cohesion. One Republic Represents:
- Shared citizenship.
- Common future.
- Collective responsibility.

11.10 Youth and County Identity

Young people should appreciate both: County Identity Including:

- Local heritage.
- Culture.
- Community contributions.

National Identity Including:

- Shared citizenship.
- Constitutional values.
- National unity. The two identities complement each other.

A young person can proudly celebrate their county while equally belonging to Kenya as a whole.

11.11 Youth Participation in Public Decision-Making

County governments should create opportunities for youth to contribute to:

- Development planning.
- Community projects.
- Policy discussions.
- Innovation programmes. Youth voices should be considered in decisions affecting their future.

11.12 Youth Digital Engagement

Young people are highly connected through technology. Counties may use digital platforms for:

- Civic education campaigns.
- Online discussions.
- Feedback systems.
- Learning resources. Digital engagement should encourage:
- Responsible communication.
- Accurate information sharing.
- Respectful dialogue.

11.13 Youth as Ambassadors of National Unity

Young people can promote unity by:

- Rejecting discrimination.
- Supporting peaceful coexistence.
- Celebrating cultural diversity.
- Encouraging cooperation.

They can become ambassadors of the ONE47 philosophy: Different counties. One Republic.

11.14 Leadership Development Framework

County youth leadership programmes should develop: Personal Leadership Including:

- Integrity.
- Responsibility.
- Self-discipline. Community Leadership Including:
- Service.
- Collaboration.
- Problem-solving.

National Leadership Including:

- Understanding institutions.
- Respecting constitutional principles.
- Promoting unity.

11.15 Youth Engagement Through Education Institutions

County governments may collaborate with:

- Schools.
- Universities.
- Technical institutions. Programmes may include:

- Civic competitions.
- Essay programmes.
- Public speaking events.
- Research projects.

11.16 Youth Participation in Flag and Symbol Education

Young citizens should understand:

- Why national symbols matter.
- How symbols represent shared identity.
- Proper respect for official flags. The ONE47 framework provides a practical example of how symbols communicate constitutional values.

11.17 Youth Inclusion and Accessibility

Youth programmes should ensure participation of:

- Youth with disabilities.
- Vulnerable youth.
- Youth from remote areas.

Accessibility measures may include:

- Inclusive venues.
- Adapted materials.
- Digital access options.

11.18 Measuring Youth Engagement Success

County governments may evaluate programmes through: Participation Measuring:

- Number of youth involved.
- Diversity of participants. Learning Outcomes Assessing:
- Civic knowledge.
- Leadership skills.
- Awareness of governance.

Community Impact Evaluating:

- Youth-led initiatives.
- Community contributions.
- Social improvements.

11.19 Youth Civic Engagement Best Practices

Successful programmes should:

- Listen to youth ideas.
- Provide leadership opportunities.
- Encourage innovation.
- Support volunteerism.
- Celebrate youth achievements.
- Create continuous learning opportunities.

11.20 Expected Outcomes

Effective youth civic engagement creates: Responsible Citizens Young people understand their role in society.

Future Leaders Youth develop skills for public service. Stronger Communities Young people contribute to development.

Future generations appreciate diversity as a strength. Youth civic engagement is essential for sustaining Kenya’s democratic future.

County governments have a responsibility to empower young people with knowledge, skills and opportunities to participate in governance.

Through civic education clubs, leadership programmes and community involvement, young people become active contributors to national development. The ONE47 philosophy provides a message for future generations:

Forty-Seven Counties. One Generation. One Shared Future. One United Republic. The 47 equal segments represent the 47 counties. The two brown handshake shades are separate from the five standards displaying

CHAPTER 12: Frequently Asked Questions

For avoidance of doubt: there are forty-seven equal sectors (about 7.66° each); no sector colour names a county; five principal colours are repeated around the ring; deep and light green, and black and grey, are tonal descriptions in the memorandum rather than separate county assignments; technical specifications are deferred to supporting manuals (Parliamentary Memorandum, 2027).

QUESTIONS (Expanded Framework on Public Understanding, Common Questions, Clarifications on ONE47, County Identity and National Flag System) Expanded Framework on Public Understanding, Common Questions, Clarifications on ONE47, County Identity and National Flag System Public understanding is essential for the successful implementation of any national civic framework.

Citizens, institutions and community leaders require clear information about the purpose, meaning and application of the ONE47 National Civic Education Framework. Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) provide a simple and accessible method of addressing common concerns, clarifying misunderstandings and promoting informed public discussion.

This chapter provides guidance on common questions relating to:

- Devolution.
- County identity.
- National unity.
- County Flags.
- The ONE47 concept.
- Civic education responsibilities. The purpose is to support county governments, civic

educators, schools and communities in explaining the relationship between county identity and national identity.

principal colours of the proposed ONE47 system emblem-specific

12.1 What is the purpose of the ONE47 National Civic Education

Framework? The ONE47 National Civic Education Framework is designed to promote understanding of the relationship between:

- Kenya’s national identity.
- Forty-seven county governments.
- Devolution.
- Public participation.
- National unity.

It provides educational guidance on how citizens can understand and participate in governance while respecting both county and national identities.

12.2 What does ONE47 mean?

ONE47 represents:

ONE Meaning:

- One sovereign Republic.
- One Constitution.
- One citizenship.
- One shared future.

Representing:

- Kenya’s forty-seven counties.
- Equal recognition.
- Inclusive national representation.

Together: ONE47 means forty-seven counties united as one Republic.

12.3 Why are there forty-seven segments in the ONE47 symbol?

The forty-seven segments represent Kenya’s forty-seven counties. Each segment symbolizes:

- One county.
- Equal recognition.
- Shared responsibility.
- Contribution to national unity. The segments demonstrate that every county forms part of the national structure.

12.4 Are the forty-seven segments equal in size?

The ONE47 circular representation is based on equal division. The complete circle is divided into: $360° \div 47 \approx 7.66°$ Each segment receives equal symbolic space.

This represents equality among counties.

12.5 Does the size of a county determine the size of its segment?

No. The symbolic representation does not depend on:

- Land area.
- Population.
- Economic contribution.
- Historical influence. Every county receives equal representation because every county has equal constitutional recognition.

12.6 Why is the symbol circular?

The circle represents:

- Unity.
- Continuity.
- Equality.
- Cooperation. A circle has no beginning or end, symbolizing that no county is placed above or below another.

12.7 Does the ONE47 concept create separate county identities?

No. The ONE47 concept recognizes county identities while strengthening national identity. It acknowledges that:

- Counties have unique cultures.
- Communities have different histories.
- Regions contribute differently.

However, all counties remain part of one Republic.

12.8 Does county identity compete with national identity?

No. County identity and national identity complement each other. A citizen can proudly identify with:

- Their county.
- Their culture.
- Their community. While equally identifying as:
- A Kenyan citizen.

12.9 Are counties independent states?

No. Counties are constitutional units within the Republic of Kenya. They operate under:

- One Constitution.
- One national sovereignty.
- One national legal framework.

12.10 What do County Flags communicate?

County Flags are official county-government flags under the proposed Flags, Names and Emblems (Amendment) Bill, 2027.

They communicate county identity within the Republic while remaining subordinate to the National Flag in the official order of precedence.

12.11 Does a County Flag replace the National Flag?

No. The County Flag does not replace or supersede the National Flag, which remains the flag of the Republic.

12.12 What precedence applies to the official flag family?

The Act specifies the sequence: National Flag; Presidential Standard; State Flag; County Flags; Defence Forces Flags; Ceremonial Flag Standard.

12.13 Where may County Flags or approved county identity symbols be

displayed?

- County headquarters.
- County Assembly buildings.
- Governor's offices.
- County institutions.
- Official county ceremonies.

They should always follow approved flag protocol.

12.14 How should changes to a legally recognized county flag be

handled? Any changes to official County Flags should follow applicable legal procedures and approved standards.

Official symbols require consistency and protection to maintain public trust.

12.15 Why is civic education important?

Civic education helps citizens understand:

- Their rights.
- Their responsibilities.
- Government structures.
- Participation opportunities.
- National values. An informed population strengthens democracy.

12.16 Is civic education political?

No. Civic education should be:

- Educational.
- Inclusive.
- Non-partisan.
- Based on constitutional principles.

Its purpose is to empower citizens, not promote political interests.

12.17 What role do county governments play in civic education?

County governments support civic education by:

- Organizing public forums.

- Providing information.
- Supporting community engagement.
- Promoting citizen participation.
- Educating residents on governance structures.

12.18 How can citizens participate in county governance?

Citizens can participate through:

- Public forums.
- Community dialogues.
- Budget consultations.
- Development planning meetings.
- Feedback mechanisms.

Participation ensures government decisions reflect public needs.

12.19 Why involve young people in civic education?

Young people are future leaders and active members of society. Youth civic education promotes:

- Leadership development.
- Responsibility.
- Innovation.
- National unity.

12.20 How does the ONE47 concept promote national unity?

The ONE47 concept promotes unity by showing that:

- Every county matters.
- Every citizen belongs.
- Every community contributes.

The forty-seven segments form one complete structure, symbolizing cooperation.)

12.21 Does ONE47 remove cultural differences?

No. The framework recognizes cultural diversity as a national strength. It promotes:

- Respect.
- Understanding.
- Cooperation.

Unity is achieved through inclusion, not uniformity.

12.22 How can schools use the ONE47 framework?

Schools may use it for:

- Civic education lessons.
- National values education.
- Discussions on governance.
- Symbolism education.
- Student civic clubs.

12.23 How can communities participate in civic education?

Communities can participate through:

- Local forums.
- Cultural events.
- Community organizations.
- Public discussions.
- Educational activities. Every citizen has a role in strengthening civic awareness.

12.24 How should citizens treat national and county symbols?

Citizens should:

- Respect official symbols.
- Handle flags properly.
- Understand their meaning.
- Avoid misuse.

Symbols represent shared identity and should be treated with dignity.

12.25 What is the relationship between ONE47 and devolution?

ONE47 reflects the principle that devolution creates strong local participation while maintaining national unity. It demonstrates:

- Forty-seven counties.
- One constitutional framework.
- One Republic.

12.26 How does ONE47 encourage cooperation among counties?

The concept encourages counties to recognize that:

- Each county contributes to Kenya’s success.
- Challenges can be addressed collectively.
- Development benefits the entire Republic.

12.27 What message should civic educators communicate?

The central message is: Kenya’s diversity is a strength, and unity is built through equal recognition, participation and shared responsibility.

Question Key Message What is ONE47? Forty-seven counties united as one Republic What do the segments represent?

Equal counties Why a circle? Unity and continuity Do counties replace national identity? No Does County Flag replace National Flag? No Why civic education? To empower citizens Who participates? All citizens Frequently Asked Questions provide an important tool for strengthening public understanding of the ONE47 framework and county governance. Clear explanations help citizens appreciate the

relationship between:

- County identity.
- National identity.
- Devolution.
- Civic responsibility. Through knowledge and understanding, citizens become active

participants in building a united Republic.

The enduring message remains: **Forty-Seven Counties. Equal Recognition. Shared Responsibility. One United Republic.** The 47 equal segments represent the 47 counties. The two brown handshake shades are separate from the five standards displaying

CHAPTER 13: Best Practices

Best practice is to reproduce the proposal faithfully only from a verified master design, explain symbolic meanings consistently and avoid presenting approximate memorandum colour references as mandatory production tolerances.

The deep green (#035125) and muted sage (#869585) are expressly approximate artistic references (Parliamentary Memorandum, 2027).

(Expanded Framework on County Implementation Standards, Institutional Excellence, Civic Education Quality Assurance and Sustainable Governance Practices) Expanded Framework on County Implementation Standards, Institutional Excellence, Civic Education Quality Assurance and Sustainable Governance Practices Successful implementation of the ONE47 National Civic Education Framework requires

commitment to professionalism, consistency, inclusivity and continuous improvement.

County governments are responsible for transforming civic education principles into practical programmes that reach citizens, strengthen institutions and promote responsible participation.

Best practices provide guidance on how county governments can achieve excellence in:

- Civic education delivery.
- Flag governance and protocol.
- Public engagement.
- Institutional management.
- Community partnerships.
- Sustainable governance. The purpose of this chapter is to establish a framework for

continuous improvement and encourage counties to adopt approaches that strengthen democratic culture.

The guiding principle is: Excellent institutions create informed citizens, and informed citizens create stronger governance.

principal colours of the proposed ONE47 system emblem-specific

13.1 Meaning of Best Practices in County Governance

Best practices refer to proven approaches, standards and methods that improve the quality and effectiveness of county programmes.

Within civic education and symbol governance, best practices involve:

- Planning carefully.
- Engaging citizens meaningfully.
- Maintaining professionalism.
- Measuring outcomes.
- Improving continuously.

13.2 Principles of County Implementation Excellence

County implementation should be guided by:

13.2.1 Professionalism

County institutions should maintain:

- High standards of service.
- Respectful public engagement.
- Proper administrative procedures.
- Ethical conduct.

13.2.2 Consistency

Civic education and flag management should follow approved standards across all county institutions.

Consistency creates:

- Public confidence.
- Institutional identity.
- Clear understanding.

13.2.3 Accountability

County programmes should have:

- Clear responsibilities.
- Monitoring systems.
- Reporting mechanisms.
- Evaluation processes.

13.2.4 Innovation

Counties should adopt new approaches including:

- Digital learning.
- Creative communication.
- Youth-focused programmes.
- Community-based solutions.

13.3 Best Practices for Civic Education Programmes

Effective county civic education programmes should:

13.3.1 Develop Clear Objectives

Every programme should identify:

- Purpose.

- Target groups.
- Expected outcomes.
- Implementation methods.

13.3.2 Understand Community Needs

Counties should consider:

- Local challenges.
- Cultural contexts.
- Communication preferences.
- Accessibility requirements.

13.3.3 Use Appropriate Communication Methods

Civic education should use:

- Public meetings.
- Educational materials.
- Digital platforms.
- Local communication networks.

13.3.4 Encourage Two-Way Communication

Citizens should not only receive information. They should also:

- Ask questions.
- Provide feedback.
- Share experiences.
- Suggest solutions.

13.4 Best Practices for National and County Flag Management

Flags are important public symbols requiring professional management. County institutions should ensure:

13.4.1 Approved Flag Use

Only flags recognized under the applicable law and official protocol should be treated or displayed as official flags. Proposed designs used for civic education should be identified according to their legal status. (National Flag, Emblems and Names Act, 2027)

13.4.2 Proper Display

Flags should follow:

- Order of precedence.
- Display arrangements.
- Ceremonial requirements.

13.4.3 Regular Maintenance

Institutions should conduct:

- Routine inspections.
- Replacement of damaged flags.
- Proper storage.

13.4.4 Staff Training

Responsible officers should understand:

- Flag handling.
- Display procedures.
- Ceremonial practice.

13.5 Best Practices for Public Participation

Effective public participation requires:

13.5.1 Early Engagement

Citizens should be involved before decisions are finalized.

13.5.2 Inclusive Representation

Participation should include:

- Women.
- Youth.
- Persons with disabilities.
- Marginalized groups.
- Community representatives.

13.5.3 Clear Information

Citizens should understand:

- The purpose of engagement.
- The issues under discussion.
- How feedback will be considered.

13.5.4 Feedback Reporting

Counties should communicate:

- Public views received.
- Decisions made.
- Reasons for decisions.

13.6 Best Practices for Community Partnerships

Strong partnerships require:

13.6.1 Defined Roles

Partners should understand:

- Responsibilities.
- Contributions.
- Expectations.

13.6.2 Mutual Benefit

Partnerships should create value for:

- Citizens.
- Communities.
- Institutions.

13.6.3 Long-Term Collaboration

Counties should build sustainable relationships rather than short-term engagements.

13.7 Best Practices for Youth Engagement

County youth programmes should:

- Provide leadership opportunities.
- Encourage innovation.
- Support civic clubs.
- Recognize youth contributions.
- Create platforms for youth voices.

Youth should be treated as partners in governance.

13.8 Best Practices for Institutional Excellence

County institutions should promote: Strong Leadership Through:

- Vision.
- Responsibility.
- Ethical decision-making.

Effective Communication Through:

- Clear public information.
- Responsive engagement.
- Transparent reporting.

Continuous Improvement Through:

- Reviews.
- Learning.
- Innovation.

13.9 Civic Education Quality Assurance Framework

County civic education programmes should maintain quality through:

13.9.1 Content Standards

Educational materials should be:

- Accurate.
- Clear.
- Inclusive.
- Constitutionally aligned.

13.9.2 Facilitator Standards

Civic educators should demonstrate:

- Knowledge.
- Communication skills.
- Neutrality.
- Respect for diversity.

13.9.3 Delivery Standards

Programmes should ensure:

- Proper organization.
- Citizen accessibility.
- Effective participation.

13.10 Monitoring and Evaluation

Counties should establish systems to measure effectiveness. Participation Indicators Including:

- Number of participants.
- Geographic reach.
- Diversity of attendance. Knowledge Indicators Including:
- Understanding of governance.
- Awareness of civic responsibilities.
- Understanding of national symbols. Impact Indicators Including:
- Increased participation.
- Improved public confidence.

- Stronger community relationships.

13.11 Digital Best Practices

Technology can strengthen civic education through:

- Online learning materials.
- Digital consultations.
- Public information platforms.
- Social media education campaigns. Digital platforms should promote:
- Accuracy.
- Responsibility.
- Respectful communication.

13.12 Accessibility Best Practices

County programmes should ensure accessibility through:

- Accessible venues.
- Inclusive communication.
- Support for persons with disabilities.
- Local language consideration.

Accessibility ensures equal citizenship.

13.13 Documentation and Knowledge Management

Counties should maintain records of:

- Civic education activities.
- Public participation reports.
- Training materials.
- Lessons learned. Documentation supports:
- Institutional memory.
- Continuous improvement.
- Knowledge sharing.

13.14 Inter-County Learning and Cooperation

Counties should share experiences through:

- Joint forums.
- Learning networks.
- Best practice exchanges.

Inter-county cooperation reflects the ONE47 principle of shared responsibility.

13.15 Sustainable Governance Practices

Sustainability requires: Long-Term Planning Counties should integrate civic education into institutional plans.

Resource Allocation Adequate resources should support:

- Training.
- Communication.
- Community engagement.

Institutional Ownership Civic education should become part of normal county operations.

13.16 Common Implementation Challenges and Solutions

13.17 County Excellence Model

Area Excellence Standard Planning Clear objectives and strategies Engagement Inclusive citizen participation Communication Accurate public information Symbols Proper flag governance Partnerships Strong community networks Evaluation Continuous improvement A high-performing county civic education system demonstrates:

13.18 ONE47 Best Practice Philosophy

The ONE47 framework encourages counties to demonstrate:; Equality Every county contributes equally to national identity.

Cooperation Counties work together toward shared goals. Responsibility Institutions and citizens contribute to governance.

Unity Diversity strengthens the Republic. Best practices provide the foundation for effective implementation of county civic education and governance programmes. Through professionalism, inclusion, accountability and continuous improvement, county governments can strengthen public trust and democratic participation.

The success of devolved governance depends on institutions that serve citizens effectively and citizens who actively participate.

The ONE47 principle provides the guiding vision: **Excellent Counties. Informed Citizens.

Shared Values.

One United Republic.** The 47 equal segments represent the 47 counties. The two brown handshake shades are separate from the five standards displaying

CHAPTER 14: County Implementation Framework

Implementation planning must separate public consultation and civic education about the proposal from any legal approval and subsequent technical rollout. The memorandum provides explanatory principles, while construction geometry, printing, scaling and reproduction are addressed in accompanying manuals rather than specified exhaustively in the memorandum (Parliamentary Memorandum, 2027).

FRAMEWORK Operational Management County governments are the primary institutions responsible for bringing governance closer to citizens. For the ONE47 Civic Education Framework to achieve its objectives, counties require a coordinated implementation system that integrates:

- Civic education.
- Public participation.
- Institutional communication.
- Community engagement.
- Youth development.
- Symbol education. This chapter provides a practical framework for county governments to

adopt and operationalize civic education programmes.

principal colours of the proposed ONE47 system emblem-specific

14.1 Purpose of the County Implementation Framework

The implementation framework aims to:

1. Establish a coordinated county civic education system.

2. Define institutional responsibilities.

3. Provide clear implementation stages.

3. Promote consistency across counties.

4. Enable monitoring and improvement.

14.2 Principles Guiding Implementation

County implementation should follow the following principles:

14.2.1 Constitutional Alignment

All programmes should promote:

- Constitutional values.
- Democratic participation.
- Equality.
- National unity.

14.2.2 Inclusiveness

Implementation should ensure participation of:

- All communities.
- Youth.
- Women.
- Persons with disabilities.
- Vulnerable groups.

14.2.3 Non-Partisanship

Civic education should remain:

- Educational.
- Objective.
- Inclusive.
- Public-focused.

14.2.4 Accessibility

Information should be available through:

- Public forums.
- Educational institutions.
- Digital platforms.
- Local communication channels.

14.3 County Institutional Implementation Structure

Successful implementation requires cooperation among county institutions.

14.3.1 Office of the Governor

Responsibilities:

- Provide leadership and coordination.
- Support county-wide implementation.
- Promote public awareness.
- Ensure institutional commitment.

14.3.2 County Executive Departments

Responsibilities:

- Integrate civic education into departmental programmes.
- Support community outreach.
- Provide technical expertise. Relevant departments may include:

- Public participation.
- Education.
- Youth affairs.
- Culture.
- Communication.
- Administration.

14.3.3 County Assembly

Responsibilities:

- Promote democratic awareness.
- Support citizen engagement.
- Encourage public understanding of county legislation.

14.3.4 Ward Administration Structures

Responsibilities:

- Coordinate local engagement.
- Identify community needs.
- Support public participation activities.

14.3.5 Civic Education Officers

Responsibilities:

- Deliver programmes.
- Train facilitators.
- Collect feedback.
- Prepare reports.

14.4 County Implementation Phases

Implementation should occur through structured phases.

PHASE ONE Preparation and Institutional Alignment Duration: Months 1-2 Activities:

- Establish implementation team.
- Review county needs.
- Develop annual plan.
- Identify stakeholders.
- Allocate resources. Expected Outcome:

A prepared county civic education structure.

PHASE TWO Capacity Building and Training Duration: Months 3-4 Activities:

- Train civic educators.
- Conduct facilitator workshops.
- Develop educational materials.
- Establish reporting systems. Expected Outcome: Qualified county implementation personnel.

PHASE THREE Public Rollout and Community Engagement Duration: Months 5-10 Activities:

- Community forums.
- School programmes.
- Youth activities.
- Public awareness campaigns.
- Institutional education.

Expected Outcome: Citizens actively engaged in civic learning.

PHASE FOUR Evaluation and Improvement Duration: Months 11-12 Activities:

- Collect feedback.
- Review performance.
- Identify improvements.
- Prepare annual report. Expected Outcome: Improved future implementation.

14.5 County Civic Education Coordination Committee

Counties may establish a coordination mechanism responsible for:

- Planning.
- Implementation oversight.
- Stakeholder coordination.
- Monitoring.
- Reporting. Membership may include representatives from:
- County Executive.
- County Assembly.
- Education sector.
- Youth representatives.
- Community organizations.
- Civic educators.

14.6 County Implementation Responsibilities Matrix Institution

Institution Main Responsibility Governor’s Office Leadership and coordination County Departments Programme delivery County Assembly Democratic awareness Ward Offices Community outreach Schools Youth education Community Organizations Local engagement Civic Educators Training and facilitation Main Responsibility Governor’s Office Leadership and coordination County Departments Programme

delivery County Assembly Democratic awareness Ward Offices Community outreach Schools Youth education Community Organizations Local engagement Civic Educators Training and facilitation

14.7 Integration into County Planning

Civic education should be incorporated into:

- County Integrated Development Plans.
- Annual Development Plans.
- Departmental work plans.
- Public participation calendars.

This ensures sustainability beyond individual programmes.

14.8 County Resource Planning

Counties should provide resources for:

- Training.
- Communication materials.
- Public forums.
- Accessibility measures.
- Monitoring activities.

Resources should support long-term institutional capacity.

14.9 Communication and Information Management

Counties should establish communication systems that:

- Share civic information.
- Announce engagement opportunities.
- Provide feedback.
- Document activities. Communication should be:
- Clear.
- Accurate.
- Accessible.

14.10 Risk Management

Risk Response Low participation Improve outreach Misinformation Provide accurate information Limited resources Build partnerships Unequal access Improve inclusion Institutional inconsistency Standardize procedures Potential implementation risks include: Risk Response Low participation Improve outreach Misinformation Provide accurate information Limited resources Build partnerships Unequal access Improve inclusion Institutional inconsistency Standardize procedures

14.11 Implementation Success Indicators

Successful implementation is demonstrated by:

- Active county civic education programmes.
- Increased citizen participation.
- Improved public awareness.
- Stronger institutional coordination.
- Positive community feedback.

The County Implementation Framework provides the foundation for transforming civic education principles into practical programmes. Through coordinated institutions, trained facilitators, inclusive participation and continuous improvement, county governments can strengthen democratic culture and national unity.

The implementation vision: **Prepared Institutions. Engaged Communities. Informed Citizens.

One United Republic.** The 47 equal segments represent the 47 counties. The two brown handshake shades are separate from the five standards displaying

CHAPTER 15: Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Monitoring should measure comprehension of the equal forty-seven-county symbolism, the nationally shared five- colour meanings, and the handshake's message of cooperation. Technical compliance and lawful adoption should be assessed separately against authoritative instruments, not inferred from the explanatory memorandum (Parliamentary Memorandum, 2027).

EVALUATION FRAMEWORK ONE47 NATIONAL CIVIC EDUCATION MANUAL SERIES COUNTY GOVERNMENTS CIVIC EDUCATION MANUAL IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK Continuous Improvement Effective civic education requires continuous measurement to determine whether programmes are achieving their intended objectives.

Monitoring and evaluation provide the systems through which county governments can understand:

- Whether activities are being implemented as planned.
- Whether citizens are gaining knowledge.
- Whether participation is increasing.
- Whether institutions are improving engagement.
- Whether civic education is strengthening national unity.

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework ensures that county civic education programmes are:

- Evidence-based.
- Transparent.
- Accountable.
- Responsive to community needs. The guiding principle:

What is measured can be improved; what is improved creates lasting impact.

principal colours of the proposed ONE47 system emblem-specific

15.1 Purpose of Monitoring and Evaluation

The purpose of M&E is to:

1. Track implementation progress.

2. Measure effectiveness of civic education activities.

3. Identify challenges and opportunities.

3. Improve future programmes.

4. Demonstrate accountability to citizens and institutions.

15.2 Monitoring and Evaluation Principles

County M&E systems should follow:

15.2.1 Accuracy

Information collected should be:

- Reliable.
- Verified.
- Consistent.

15.2.2 Transparency

Reports should clearly communicate:

- Activities undertaken.
- Results achieved.
- Challenges encountered.

15.2.3 Participation

Citizens should contribute through:

- Feedback.
- Surveys.
- Community discussions.

15.2.4 Continuous Improvement

Evaluation findings should guide future decisions.

15.3 Monitoring Framework

Monitoring focuses on tracking ongoing activities and immediate outputs. It answers:

- What activities were conducted?
- Who participated?
- Where did activities occur?
- Were resources used effectively?

15.4 Key Monitoring Areas

15.4.1 Programme Implementation

Monitoring should track:

- Number of civic education sessions.
- Locations reached.
- Institutions involved.
- Materials distributed.

15.4.2 Participation Levels

Measure:

- Number of participants.
- Age groups represented.
- Gender inclusion.
- Community diversity.

15.4.3 Institutional Engagement

Track:

- County departments involved.
- Schools participating.
- Community partnerships established.

15.5 Performance Indicator Framework

15.5.1 Input Indicators

Measure resources invested. Examples:

- Budget allocated.
- Number of facilitators trained.
- Educational materials developed.

15.5.2 Activity Indicators

Measure actions completed. Examples:

- Civic forums conducted.
- Training sessions held.
- Awareness campaigns launched.

15.5.3 Output Indicators

Measure immediate results. Examples:

- Citizens reached.
- Institutions engaged.
- Clubs established.

15.5.4 Outcome Indicators

Measure changes achieved. Examples:

- Increased civic knowledge.
- Improved participation.

- Better understanding of county governance.

15.5.5 Impact Indicators

Measure long-term results. Examples:

- Stronger democratic culture.
- Increased public trust.
- Greater national cohesion.

15.6 County Civic Education Indicator Matrix

Objective Indicator Measurement Method Increase awareness Number of citizens reached Attendance records Improve knowledge Learning assessment results Surveys Encourage participation Public engagement levels Forum reports Strengthen inclusion Diversity of participants Registration data Build capacity Number of trained facilitators Training records

15.7 Data Collection Framework

Reliable data collection is essential for effective evaluation.

15.7.1 Data Sources

Sources may include:

- Attendance registers.
- Community feedback forms.
- Surveys.
- Interviews.
- Institutional reports.
- Digital engagement records.

15.7.2 Data Collection Methods

Methods may include: Questionnaires Used to measure:

- Knowledge.
- Awareness.
- Satisfaction. Community Discussions Used to understand:
- Local experiences.
- Concerns.
- Recommendations. Observation Used to assess:
- Participation quality.
- Programme delivery. Digital Analytics Used to measure:
- Online engagement.
- Information reach.

15.8 Baseline Assessment

Before implementing programmes, counties should establish baseline information. Baseline assessment may measure:

- Current civic awareness.
- Public participation levels.
- Institutional capacity.
- Community information needs.

This allows future comparison.

15.9 Mid-Term Evaluation

Mid-term evaluation should assess:

- Progress achieved.
- Challenges encountered.
- Adjustments required.

Questions include:

- Are programmes reaching intended groups?
- Are citizens benefiting?
- Are resources being used effectively?

15.10 Final Evaluation

Final evaluation measures overall programme performance. It should assess:

- Achievement of objectives.
- Community impact.
- Institutional improvement.
- Sustainability.

15.11 Impact Assessment Framework

Impact assessment examines long-term changes resulting from civic education.

15.11.1 Knowledge Impact

Measures whether citizens understand:

- County governance.
- National values.
- Citizen responsibilities.
- National and county symbols.

15.11.2 Behavioural Impact

Measures changes in:

- Public participation.
- Community involvement.
- Institutional engagement.

15.11.3 Social Impact

Measures improvement in:

- Unity.
- Cooperation.
- Respect for diversity.

15.12 Public Feedback Systems

Feedback mechanisms allow citizens to contribute to programme improvement. Counties may establish:

- Public suggestion channels.
- Digital feedback platforms.
- Community review meetings.
- Citizen satisfaction surveys.

15.13 Reporting Framework

County civic education reporting should occur at: Activity Level After each programme:

Includes:

- Date.
- Location.
- Participants.
- Issues discussed.
- Feedback received. Quarterly Level Includes:
- Progress summary.
- Challenges.
- Recommendations. Annual Level Includes:
- Overall achievements.
- Performance indicators.
- Impact assessment.
- Future priorities.

15.14 Annual Civic Education Report Structure

Section One: Executive Summary Overview of programme performance. Section Two: Activities Implemented Description of engagements conducted.

Section Three: Performance Results Presentation of indicators achieved. Section Four:

Challenges and Lessons Learned Identification of improvement areas.

Section Five: Recommendations Future implementation priorities.

15.15 Digital Monitoring Systems

Counties may use digital tools for:

- Data collection.
- Reporting.
- Participant registration.
- Public feedback.

Digital systems improve:

- Efficiency.
- Accuracy.
- Accessibility.

15.16 Quality Assurance Mechanisms

Quality assurance ensures programmes maintain professional standards. Measures include:

- Facilitator supervision.
- Material review.
- Participant feedback.
- Programme audits.

15.17 Continuous Improvement Cycle

County civic education should follow a continuous improvement cycle: Plan Identify objectives and activities.

↓ Implement Conduct programmes. ↓ Measure Collect information. ↓ Review Analyse results. ↓ Improve Adjust future programmes.

15.18 Common M&E Challenges and Solutions Challenge Solution

Challenge Solution Limited data collection Standardized reporting tools Low feedback response Improve engagement methods Inconsistent reporting Training and supervision Limited evaluation capacity Build M&E skills Poor documentation Establish records systems Limited data collection Standardized reporting tools Low feedback response Improve engagement methods Inconsistent reporting Training and supervision Limited evaluation capacity Build M&E skills

Poor documentation Establish records systems

15.19 County Civic Education Performance Dashboard

Area Performance Measure Reach Citizens engaged Inclusion Diversity of participants Knowledge Learning improvement Participation Public involvement Sustainability Continued programmes Counties may track: Area Performance Measure Reach Citizens engaged Inclusion Diversity of participants Knowledge Learning improvement Participation Public involvement Sustainability Continued programmes

15.20 Role of Evaluation Findings

Evaluation results should guide:

- Future planning.
- Budget allocation.
- Programme redesign.
- Training improvements.
- Partnership development.

Evaluation should not only measure success; it should create better governance.

Monitoring and evaluation provide the foundation for accountable and effective civic education.

Through accurate data, meaningful assessment and continuous improvement, county governments can ensure that civic education programmes achieve measurable public value.

A strong M&E system transforms civic education from an activity into a sustainable governance institution.

The ONE47 monitoring vision: **Measure Progress. Improve Practice. Strengthen Participation.

Build Unity.** The 47 equal segments represent the 47 counties. The two brown handshake shades are separate from the five standards displaying

CHAPTER 16: Sustainability and Continuous

Periodic review should preserve consistency between the civic interpretation and any subsequently adopted statutory or technical standard. The memorandum's tonal descriptions—deep green, muted sage, onyx black and graphite/slate grey—are interpretive and do not by themselves constitute complete colour specifications (Parliamentary Memorandum, 2027).

Improvement CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT ONE47 NATIONAL CIVIC EDUCATION MANUAL SERIES COUNTY GOVERNMENTS CIVIC EDUCATION MANUAL IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK Future Generations The long-term success of county civic education depends on its ability to become a permanent component of governance rather than a temporary programme.

Sustainability ensures that civic education continues beyond individual projects, political cycles or administrative changes.

A sustainable county civic education system requires:

- Institutional ownership.
- Stable financing.
- Skilled personnel.
- Knowledge preservation.
- Continuous learning.
- Intergenerational participation.

The objective is to create a civic education culture where citizens continuously understand, participate in and contribute to governance. The guiding principle:

Institutionalise Knowledge. Invest in People. Preserve Experience. Empower Future Generations. principal colours of the proposed ONE47 system emblem-specific

16.1 Meaning of Sustainability in County Civic Education

Sustainability refers to the ability of county civic education programmes to continue delivering value over time through:

- Strong institutions.
- Adequate resources.
- Effective systems.
- Community ownership. A sustainable programme is one that remains effective despite:
- Changes in leadership.
- Administrative transitions.
- Economic challenges.
- Social changes.

16.2 Pillars of Sustainable Civic Education

The sustainability framework is built on five pillars:

PILLAR ONE Institutionalisation Making civic education part of normal county governance structures.

PILLAR TWO Financial Sustainability Ensuring reliable resources for continuous implementation.

PILLAR THREE Capacity Development Building skilled people and institutions.

PILLAR FOUR Knowledge Management Preserving and sharing civic knowledge.

PILLAR FIVE Future Generations Preparing citizens and leaders for tomorrow.

16.3 Institutionalisation of County Civic Education

16.3.1 Integrating Civic Education into County Systems

Civic education should be integrated into:

- County policies.
- County development plans.
- Departmental work plans.
- Public participation calendars.
- Institutional training programmes.

This ensures civic education becomes a permanent governance function.

16.3.2 Establishment of County Civic Education Units

Counties may establish dedicated coordination structures responsible for:

- Programme planning.
- Training.
- Community engagement.
- Monitoring.
- Reporting. Such structures provide continuity and institutional memory.

16.3.3 Inclusion in County Governance Processes

Civic education should support:

- Public participation processes.
- Budget consultations.
- Development planning.
- Community engagement forums. This connects civic learning with practical governance.

16.4 Leadership Commitment and Institutional Ownership

Sustainability requires commitment from county leadership. County leaders should:

- Support civic education initiatives.
- Encourage citizen participation.
- Promote institutional cooperation.
- Protect non-partisan civic spaces.

Institutional ownership ensures programmes survive beyond individual champions.

16.5 Long-Term Funding Framework

16.5.1 Importance of Sustainable Financing

Reliable financing enables counties to maintain:

- Training programmes.
- Public forums.
- Educational materials.
- Communication systems.
- Monitoring activities.

16.5.2 County Budget Integration

Civic education activities should be considered within:

- Annual budgets.
- Departmental allocations.
- Public participation resources.
- Training budgets.

16.5.3 Partnership Financing

Counties may collaborate with:

- Educational institutions.
- Civil society organizations.
- Development partners.
- Professional associations.

Partnerships should strengthen capacity while maintaining public ownership.

16.6 Resource Efficiency

Sustainability requires responsible resource management. Counties should:

- Use existing institutions effectively.
- Share materials.
- Develop reusable learning resources.
- Coordinate activities across departments.

Efficiency increases programme impact.

16.7 Capacity Building Framework

16.7.1 Importance of Human Capacity

Strong civic education depends on knowledgeable and skilled facilitators. Capacity building should develop:

- Governance knowledge.
- Communication skills.
- Facilitation ability.
- Community engagement skills.

16.7.2 Continuous Training

Training should not end after initial certification. Continuous learning should include:

- Refresher courses.
- Experience sharing.
- Updated materials.
- Professional development.

16.7.3 County Civic Education Professional Network

Counties may establish networks for:

- Sharing experiences.
- Developing innovations.
- Supporting new facilitators.
- Improving standards.

16.8 Knowledge Management Framework

16.8.1 Importance of Knowledge Preservation

Knowledge management ensures that valuable experiences are not lost. Counties should maintain records of:

- Civic education activities.
- Training materials.
- Community feedback.
- Evaluation reports.
- Best practices.

16.8.2 County Civic Education Knowledge Repository

A knowledge repository may include:

- Digital resources.

- Training manuals.
- Video materials.
- Research reports.
- Community engagement records.

16.8.3 Sharing Lessons Across Counties

The ONE47 philosophy encourages counties to learn from one another. Counties should exchange:

- Successful approaches.
- Challenges.
- Innovations.
- Implementation lessons. Inter-county learning strengthens national unity.

16.9 Technology and Digital Sustainability

Digital platforms provide opportunities for long-term civic learning. Counties may develop:

- Online civic education libraries.
- Digital training courses.
- Mobile information platforms.
- Electronic feedback systems. Digital approaches increase:
- Accessibility.
- Reach.
- Efficiency.

16.10 Youth and Future Generations Framework

Young citizens represent the continuation of Kenya’s democratic future. Sustainable civic education should prepare young people through:

- School civic programmes.
- Civic clubs.
- Leadership training.
- Community service.
- Digital learning.

16.11 Civic Education in Schools

Schools provide a foundation for lifelong citizenship. County-supported programmes should encourage:

- Understanding of governance.
- Respect for national symbols.
- Community responsibility.
- Leadership development.

16.12 Intergenerational Knowledge Transfer

Civic knowledge should be shared between:

- Elders.
- Community leaders.
- Professionals.
- Youth.

This preserves:

- Historical understanding.
- Cultural knowledge.
- National identity.

16.13 Continuous Improvement Framework

Sustainable programmes must continuously evolve. The improvement cycle includes: Stage One:

Review Analyse performance information.

↓ Stage Two: Learn Identify strengths and weaknesses. ↓ Stage Three: Improve Modify programmes and systems.

↓ Stage Four: Implement Apply improvements. ↓ Stage Five: Evaluate Measure new results.

16.14 Innovation in Civic Education

Counties should encourage innovation through:

- New communication methods.
- Creative learning tools.
- Community-driven approaches.
- Digital solutions.

Innovation ensures civic education remains relevant.

16.15 Institutional Learning Culture

A learning culture requires institutions to:

- Reflect on experiences.
- Accept feedback.
- Improve practices.
- Share knowledge. Continuous learning creates stronger governance institutions.

16.16 Sustainability Risk Management Risk Sustainability

Risk Sustainability Response Leadership changes Institutional systems Funding limitations Budget integration and partnerships Loss of trained personnel Continuous training Reduced public interest Innovative engagement Information gaps Knowledge management systems Response Leadership changes Institutional systems Funding limitations Budget integration and partnerships Loss of trained personnel Continuous training Reduced public interest Innovative engagement

Information gaps Knowledge management systems

16.17 Sustainability Indicators

Area Indicator Institutionalisation Civic education integrated into plans Funding Regular resource allocation Capacity Trained facilitators available Knowledge Records and materials maintained Participation Active citizen engagement Innovation Continuous improvement practices A sustainable county civic education system demonstrates: Area Indicator Institutionalisation Civic education integrated into plans Funding Regular resource allocation Area Indicator Capacity

Trained facilitators available Knowledge Records and materials maintained Participation Active citizen engagement Innovation Continuous improvement practices

16.18 The ONE47 Sustainability Philosophy

The ONE47 framework views every county as a guardian of national knowledge and identity.;) Sustainability means:

Every County Remembers Through preservation of knowledge. Every Institution Learns Through continuous improvement.

Every Generation Participates Through civic education. Every Citizen Belongs Through shared national identity.

Sustainability transforms civic education from a programme into a national culture. Through institutionalisation, adequate resources, professional capacity, knowledge preservation and investment in future generations, county governments can ensure that civic education remains a permanent foundation of democratic governance.

The future of devolution depends not only on strong institutions but also on citizens who understand, participate and take responsibility. The final message of the implementation framework:

Build Institutions. Educate Citizens. Preserve Knowledge. Empower Generations. Strengthen One Republic.

APPENDIX A (EXPANDED)

County Civic Education Programme Master Template

APPENDIX B (EXPANDED)

County Flag Protocol and Compliance Manual

APPENDIX C (EXPANDED)

County Public Participation Toolkit and Forms

APPENDIX D (EXPANDED)

County Civic Educator Training Manual

APPENDIX E (EXPANDED)

ONE47 County Educational Posters and Illustration Guide The 47 equal segments represent the 47 counties. The two brown handshake shades are separate from the five standards displaying

CHAPTER 17: Appendices and Reference Materials

Primary explanatory source: Parliamentary Memorandum accompanying the proposed Flags, Names and Emblems (Amendment) Bill, 2027. It references supporting civic and technical manuals and a Kenya Copyright Board artistic- work registration; that registration is evidence of a registration record, not proof of statutory adoption of a national flag (Parliamentary Memorandum, 2027).

MATERIALS Appendix A: COUNTY CIVIC EDUCATION PROGRAMME TEMPLATE (Implementation framework, annual plans, training schedules and reporting tools) Appendix B: COUNTY FLAG DISPLAY AND PROTOCOL CHECKLIST Appendix C: COUNTY PUBLIC PARTICIPATION TOOLKIT Appendix D: CIVIC EDUCATION FACILITATOR GUIDE FOR COUNTIES Appendix E: COUNTY ONE47 EDUCATIONAL POSTERS AND ILLUSTRATIONS SUPPORTING MATERIALS AND APPENDICES Implementation Framework,

Annual Plans, Training Schedules and Reporting Tools County civic education requires structured planning, implementation and evaluation. This template provides counties with a standard framework for developing annual civic education programmes aligned with:

- Constitutional values.
- Devolution principles.
- Public participation requirements.
- National unity objectives.
- Community engagement priorities. A.2 County Civic Education Programme Framework

Programme Title: County Civic Education and Public Awareness Programme Implementing Institution:

County Government of _____ Department/Directorate: Programme Period: Year:

Programme Objectives:

The programme seeks to:

1. Increase citizen understanding of county governance.

2. Promote public participation.

3. Strengthen awareness of citizen rights and responsibilities.

3. Encourage national unity and social cohesion.

5. Improve engagement between citizens and institutions. A.3 Target Groups The programme may target:

Group Engagement Approach General Public Community forums Youth Civic clubs and leadership programmes Schools Educational activities Women Groups Inclusive participation forums Persons with Disabilities Accessible engagement programmes Community Leaders Awareness partnerships Civil Society Collaborative outreach A.4 Annual Civic Education Plan Template Activity Target Group Location Timeline

Responsible Office Public forums Citizens Wards Monthly Civic Education Office School programmes Students Schools Termly Education Partners Youth forums Youth County-wide Quarterly Youth Department Community dialogues Communities Villages Quarterly County Officers Flag education Public institutions

County-wide Annual Protocol Office A.5 Civic Educator Training Schedule Training Modules:

Module 1: A.6 Programme Monitoring Template Indicator Target Actual Achievement Number of forums conducted Citizens reached Youth participants Community organizations involved Feedback received A.7 Civic Education Activity Report Template Activity Details Date:

Location: Facilitator: Participants: Key Issues Discussed: 1. 2.

4. Community Feedback: Recommendations:

It supports counties to:

- Identify objectives.
- Plan activities.
- Allocate resources.
- Engage communities.
- Measure results. A.2 County Programme Identification County Name: Department/Office:

Programme Title: County Civic Education Programme Implementation Period: Year: _____ A.3 Programme Vision A county where citizens understand governance systems, participate actively in public affairs and contribute to national unity.

A.4 Programme Mission To provide accessible, inclusive and continuous civic education that strengthens democratic participation and responsible citizenship. A.5 Programme Objectives The programme shall:

1. Increase understanding of county governance.

5. Promote constitutional values.

6. Encourage public participation.

4. Strengthen knowledge of national and county symbols.

7. Support community ownership of governance.

A.6 Stakeholder Mapping Framework A.7 Annual Activity Planning Template A.8 Budget Planning Template Challenges:

Lessons Learned:

Recommendations:

END OF APPENDIX A END OF APPENDIX A Institutional Compliance and Ceremonial Practice Guide B.1 Purpose This checklist provides county institutions with a practical tool for ensuring correct use, display and maintenance of official flags.

B.2 Flag Approval Checklist

- Officially approved flag used
- Correct design specifications followed
- Correct colours maintained
- Appropriate manufacturing standards followed B.3 Daily Display Checklist

- National Flag displayed correctly
- County Flag displayed according to protocol
- Flags clean and undamaged
- Flag poles maintained
- Flags properly positioned B.4 Institutional Display Locations Recommended locations:
- County Headquarters
- County Assembly Buildings
- Governor’s Office
- Public Service Offices
- Hospitals
- Libraries
- Training Institutions B.5 Ceremony Checklist Before ceremony:
- Flags inspected
- Flag positions confirmed
- Flag bearers briefed
- Protocol officers assigned During ceremony:
- Flags handled respectfully
- Correct order maintained
- Public explanation provided where appropriate After ceremony:
- Flags removed properly
- Storage completed
- Condition recorded B.6 Flag Maintenance Record Institution:

Date inspected: Condition:

- Excellent
- Good
- Requires replacement Officer responsible:

COUNTY FLAG PROTOCOL AND COMPLIANCE MANUAL National Flag Supremacy, County Flag Governance, Display Standards and Ceremonial Procedures (proposed Flags, Names and Emblems (Amendment) Bill, 2027) This appendix establishes practical guidance for the respectful management of County Flags within the national flag system.

B.2 Fundamental Principles County Flags shall:

- Respect national sovereignty.
- Promote unity.
- Represent county identity.
- Follow approved standards. Proposed sequence:

8. National Flag.

9. Presidential Standard.

10. State Flag.

4. County Flags.

11. Defence Forces Flags.

12. Ceremonial Flag Standard. B.4 Official Display Locations County Flags may be displayed at:

- County Headquarters.
- County Assembly buildings.
- Governor’s offices.
- Public institutions.
- County events.
- Civic education activities. B.5 Indoor Display Standards Indoor flags should:
- Be clean.
- Be properly positioned.

Official Defence Forces Flags - source: proposed Flags, Names and Emblems (Amendment) Bill, 2027

- Receive adequate lighting.
- Avoid obstruction. B.6 Outdoor Display Standards Outdoor flags should:
- Use suitable materials.
- Be properly mounted.
- Be maintained regularly.
- Be replaced when damaged. B.7 Ceremony Procedures Flag Raising Procedure:

1. Inspect flags.

13. Confirm positions.

14. Raise respectfully.

15. Observe appropriate ceremony. Flag Lowering Procedure:

1. Remove carefully.

16. Fold correctly.

17. Store appropriately. B.8 Compliance Inspection Checklist

- Correct flag used
- Correct dimensions
- Proper display position
- Good physical condition
- Staff trained END OF APPENDIX B

END OF APPENDIX B END OF APPENDIX B Citizen Engagement Framework and Community Dialogue Resources This toolkit supports counties in organizing effective and inclusive public participation activities.

C.2 Public Participation Planning Template Issue Being Discussed: Objectives:

- Inform citizens
- Collect opinions
- Develop solutions
- Receive feedback Target Participants:
- Community members
- Youth
- Women groups
- Persons with disabilities
- Community leaders C.3 Community Dialogue Guide Opening Session Objectives:
- Introduce participants.
- Explain purpose.
- Establish respectful discussion rules. Discussion Session Questions:

1. What are the main community concerns?

18. What solutions are recommended?

19. How can citizens participate?

Closing Session Include:

- Next steps.
- Feedback mechanisms. C.4 Public Feedback Form Name (Optional):

Community: Issue Raised: Recommendation: Response Required: C.5 Participation Evaluation Measure Assessment Attendance Inclusiveness Quality of discussion Feedback received Follow-up action END OF

APPENDIX C Training Framework, Facilitation Methods and Professional Standards D.1 Role of

Civic Educators County civic educators serve as:

COUNTY PUBLIC PARTICIPATION TOOLKIT AND FORMS Citizen Engagement, Consultation and Feedback Resources C.1 Purpose This toolkit supports counties in conducting meaningful public participation.

C.2 Public Forum Planning Form Topic: Venue: Date: Target Participants: Facilitators should discuss:

20. What are community priorities?

2. What challenges exist?

21. How can citizens participate? C.4 Attendance Register Template Name Community Category Contact C.5 Citizen Feedback Form Issue:

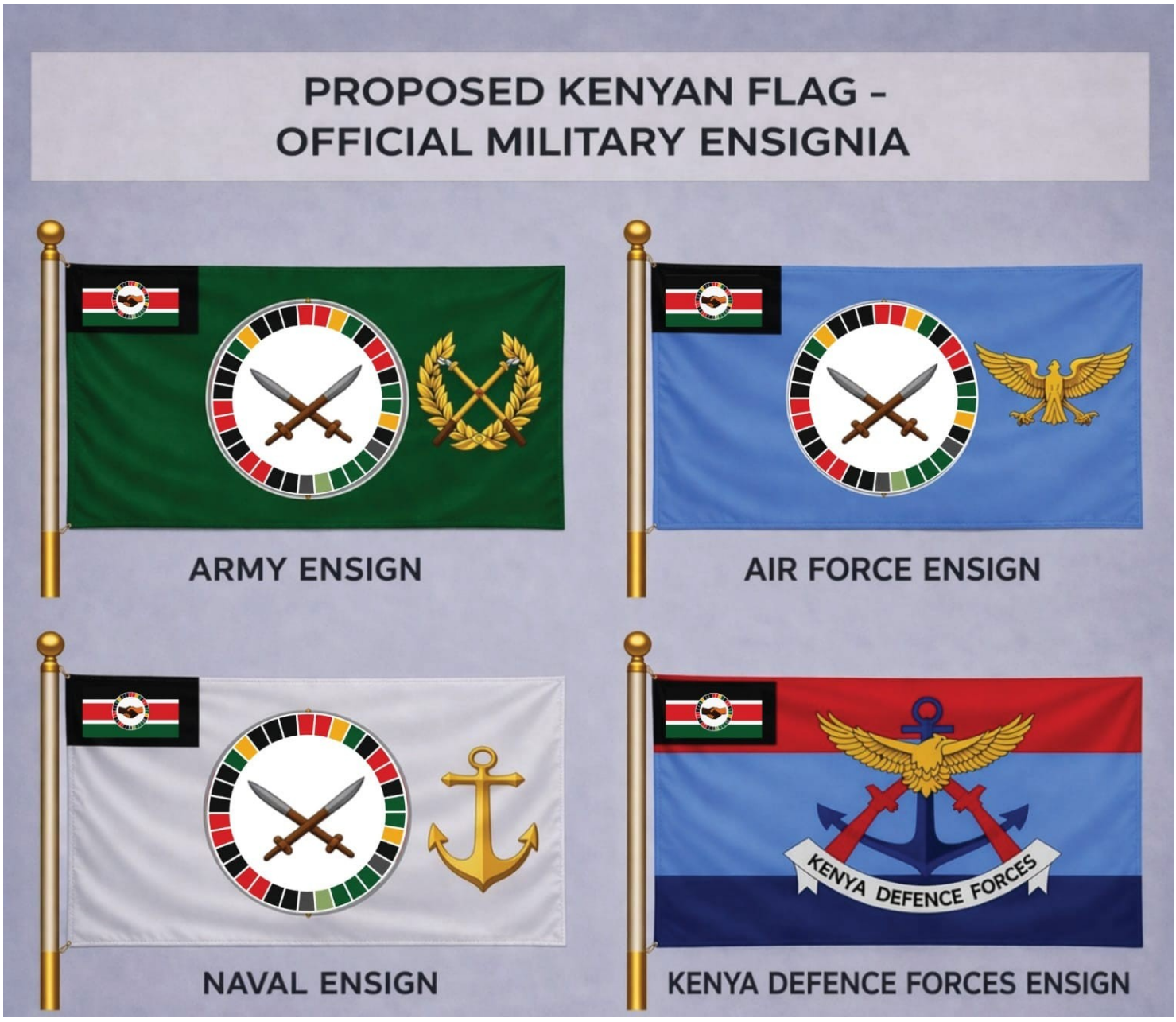


Figure 17.1: Proposed military and defence forces ensigns.

Suggestion: Required Action: C.6 Public Participation Evaluation Rate: Excellent / Good / Needs Improvement Areas:

- Accessibility.
- Inclusion.
- Communication.
- Feedback.

END OF APPENDIX C

- Knowledge facilitators.
- Community connectors.
- Public awareness promoters.
- Dialogue supporters.

D.2 Facilitator Principles A facilitator should demonstrate: Neutrality Provide balanced and accurate information.

Respect Recognize diverse opinions. Inclusion Ensure all participants can contribute. Accuracy Use approved educational materials.

D.3 Facilitation Methods Recommended methods:

- Group discussions.
- Presentations.
- Question-and-answer sessions.
- Community storytelling.
- Visual learning. D.4 Sample Civic Education Session Plan Topic: Understanding Devolution

and ONE47 Unity Philosophy Duration:

2 hours Session 1: Session 2: County Governance 40 minutes Session 3: ONE47 Symbolism 30 minutes Session 4:

Questions and Feedback 20 minutes D.5 Facilitator Assessment Checklist

- Understands content
- Communicates clearly
- Encourages participation
- Maintains neutrality
- Provides accurate information END OF APPENDIX D Visual Civic Education Resources E.1

Purpose Visual materials support public understanding by presenting complex concepts in simple and accessible formats.

COUNTY CIVIC EDUCATOR TRAINING MANUAL Professional Facilitation, Training Standards and Learning Modules Civic educators are responsible for translating governance concepts into accessible public knowledge.

D.2 Facilitator Competencies A civic educator should demonstrate:

- Governance knowledge.
- Communication ability.
- Neutrality.
- Facilitation skills. D.3 Training Programme Structure Module One Foundations of Devolution

Topics:

- Constitutional principles.
- County governance.
- Citizen responsibilities. Module Two Civic Education Methodology Topics:
- Adult learning.
- Facilitation techniques.
- Group discussions. Module Three ONE47 National Identity Framework Topics:
- Forty-seven county symbolism.
- National unity.
- County identity. Module Four Public Engagement Skills Topics:
- Dialogue management.
- Conflict sensitivity.
- Community communication. D.4 Training Assessment Participants assessed through:
- Practical facilitation.
- Written assessments.
- Community simulations. D.5 Facilitator Code of Conduct Facilitators shall:
- Remain impartial.
- Respect diversity.
- Provide accurate information.
- Encourage participation.

END OF APPENDIX D E.2 Poster Theme 1 ONE47: ONE REPUBLIC, FORTY-SEVEN COUNTIES Main Message: “Every County Matters. Every Citizen Belongs.” Visual Elements:

- Circular 47-segment symbol.
- Map of Kenya.
- County representation concept. E.3 Poster Theme 2 UNDERSTANDING DEVOLUTION Visual

Elements:

National Government ↓ County Governments ↓ Communities ↓ Citizens Message: “Devolution Brings Governance Closer to the People.” E.4 Poster Theme 3 RESPECT OUR SYMBOLS Visual Elements:

- County Flag.
- Proper display examples. Message: “Symbols Unite Us.” E.5 Poster Theme 4 CITIZEN

PARTICIPATION Visual Elements:

Community meeting illustration. Message: “Your Voice Builds Your County.” E.6 Poster Theme 5 YOUTH AND THE FUTURE Visual Elements:

Young citizens participating in civic activities. Message: “Today’s Learners, Tomorrow’s Leaders.” E.7 Illustration Standards All educational illustrations should:

- Use accurate symbolism.
- Avoid political messaging.
- Be accessible to diverse audiences.
- Maintain professional design standards.

ONE47 COUNTY EDUCATIONAL POSTERS AND ILLUSTRATION GUIDE Visual Communication Standards for Civic Education Visual materials simplify complex governance concepts and improve public understanding.

E.2 Poster Category One ONE47 UNITY SYMBOLISM Key Message: Forty-Seven Counties. One Republic.

Visual Components:

- Forty-seven segment circle.
- County representation.
- National unity imagery. E.3 Poster Category Two UNDERSTANDING DEVOLUTION Visual

Flow:

National Government ↓ County Governments ↓ Communities ↓ Citizens Message: Governance Closer to the People E.4 Poster Category Three CITIZEN PARTICIPATION Message:

Your Voice Shapes Your County Visual Elements:

- Community meetings.
- Public dialogue.
- Citizen engagement.

E.5 Illustration Standards Materials should:

- Be inclusive.
- Use accurate symbols.
- Avoid partisan messaging.
- Be accessible.

END OF APPENDIX E IMPLEMENTATION TOOLS, REPORTING TEMPLATES, TRAINING MODULES AND CAMPAIGN RESOURCES Annual Work Plan Template Activity Tracking Sheet Budget Monitoring Form Implementation Risk Register Performance Dashboard Flag Measurement Sheet Manufacturing Inspection Checklist Colour Verification Record Institutional Flag Inventory Form Replacement Schedule Club Establishment Guide Membership Register Annual Activity Calendar Leadership Development

Programme Community Service Projects Includes:

END OF APPENDIX E Appendix F: COUNTY CIVIC EDUCATION ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN TEMPLATE (12-month county rollout schedule, budget framework and performance indicators) Appendix G: COUNTY FLAG TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS AND MANUFACTURING GUIDE Appendix H: COUNTY CIVIC EDUCATION CLUB FRAMEWORK Appendix I: COUNTY TRAINER OF TRAINERS (TOT) PROGRAMME Appendix J: COUNTY PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGN

STRATEGY 12-Month County Rollout Schedule, Budget Framework and Performance Indicators Annual planning ensures that county civic education programmes are structured, measurable and sustainable. This template provides counties with a framework for:

- Setting annual objectives.
- Scheduling activities.
- Allocating resources.
- Measuring performance.
- Reporting outcomes. F.2 Annual Programme Information County: Financial Year: Responsible

Department:

Programme Coordinator: F.3 Annual Civic Education Objectives The county programme should aim to:

22. Increase citizen awareness of county governance.

2. Promote meaningful public participation.

23. Strengthen understanding of national and county identity.

4. Encourage youth engagement.

24. Improve institutional communication. F.4 Twelve-Month Implementation Schedule Target Month Main Activity Responsible Unit Group Programme launch and stakeholder Month 1 Institutions County Civic Office coordination Month 2 Civic educator training Facilitators Training Department Month 3 Community forums Citizens Ward Offices Month 4 School civic programmes Students Education Partners Month 5 Youth engagement forums Youth Youth Department County Month

6 Public participation dialogues Communities Administration Month 7 Cultural unity activities Communities Culture Department Communication Month 8 Digital civic campaign Public Office Month 9 County institution awareness Staff/Public County Departments Month Feedback collection Citizens Monitoring Team Month Evaluation and review Stakeholders Programme Team Month Annual report and improvement plan Institutions County Leadership F.5 Budget Framework

Budget Item Estimated Allocation Training materials Civic forums Communication materials Digital platforms Facilitator support Monitoring and evaluation Accessibility support Administrative costs F.6 Performance Indicators Output Indicators Measure:

- Number of civic forums conducted.
- Number of citizens reached.
- Number of institutions engaged.

- Number of educators trained. Outcome Indicators Measure:
- Increased civic knowledge.
- Improved participation.
- Increased institutional trust.
- Better understanding of governance. Impact Indicators Measure:
- Stronger citizen engagement.
- Improved accountability.
- Increased national cohesion. F.7 Annual Reporting Template Achievements:

END OF APPENDIX F Design Standards, Construction Requirements, Quality Control and Maintenance County Flags are important symbols of county identity within the Republic of Kenya.

This guide provides technical standards to ensure that County Flags are:

- Professionally produced.
- Consistent in quality.
- Durable.
- Respectfully displayed. G.2 General Design Principles County Flags should:
- Respect national unity.
- Avoid symbols promoting division.
- Follow approved design standards. G.3 Flag Dimensions The County Flag and all official

variants shall conform to the binding technical standards in the proposed Flags, Names and Emblems (Amendment) Bill, 2027. The official construction ratio is 2:3 and the master construction grid is 20 vertical units by 30 horizontal units.

Recommended standard ratio: 2:3 Meaning: Height: 2 units Width: 3 units G.4 Construction Grid Flags should use a proportional construction system.

Example: Height: 20 units Width: 30 units Each element should be positioned according to approved measurements.) G.5 Colour Standards Official colours should include:

- Defined colour codes.
- Consistent reproduction.
- Quality printing standards. Approved systems may include:
- Pantone.
- CMYK.
- RGB.
- HEX. G.6 Materials Specification Recommended materials: Outdoor Flags
- High-quality polyester.
- Weather-resistant fabric.
- UV-resistant printing. Indoor Flags
- Premium textile materials.

- Suitable finishing. G.7 Manufacturing Standards Flags should include:
- Strong stitching.
- Reinforced attachment points.
- Durable finishing.
- Accurate colours. G.8 Quality Inspection Checklist
- Accurate colours
- Correct symbols
- Strong stitching
- No manufacturing defects G.9 Flag Maintenance Institutions should:
- Inspect regularly.
- Replace damaged flags.
- Store properly.
- Prevent misuse.

END OF APPENDIX G Youth Learning, School Programmes and Community Civic Networks Civic education clubs provide structured platforms for citizens, especially young people, to develop knowledge and leadership skills. They encourage:

- Democratic awareness.
- Community responsibility.
- National unity. H.2 Objectives of Civic Education Clubs Clubs should:
- Teach governance principles.
- Promote leadership.
- Develop communication skills.
- Support community service. H.3 Club Structure Patron/Coordinator Provides guidance and oversight.

Club Leadership Includes:

- Chairperson.
- Secretary.
- Programme Coordinator. Members Participate in:
- Discussions.
- Projects.
- Civic activities. H.4 Recommended Activities Governance Discussions Topics:
- Constitution.
- Devolution.
- Citizen rights. Community Service Activities:
- Environmental conservation.
- Community support.

- Awareness campaigns. Symbol Education Activities:
- Flag lessons.
- National values discussions.
- Cultural appreciation. H.5 Annual Club Calendar Term Activity Term 1 Governance awareness

Term 2 Community project Term 3 Leadership development H.6 Club Evaluation Measure:

- Membership.
- Activities completed.
- Community impact.
- Leadership growth.

END OF APPENDIX H Professional Development Framework for Civic Educators A professional trainer network ensures consistent delivery of civic education programmes across counties. The TOT programme develops skilled facilitators capable of training community educators.

I.2 Purpose of TOT Programme The programme aims to:

- Build facilitator capacity.
- Standardize civic education delivery.
- Promote accurate information.
- Strengthen community outreach. I.3 Target Participants Participants may include:
- County officers.
- Teachers.
- Community facilitators.
- Youth leaders.
- Civil society representatives.

I.4 Training Modules Module 1: Foundations of Devolution Topics:

- Constitutional framework.

Module 2: Civic Education Methods Topics:

- Facilitation skills.

Module 3: Public Participation Topics:

- Community dialogue.
- Feedback systems. Module 4: ONE47 Symbolism and National Identity Topics:
- Flag meaning.
- County identity.
- Unity philosophy. Module 5: Training Management Topics:
- Planning.
- Reporting.
- Evaluation. I.5 Trainer Assessment Trainers should demonstrate:

- Content knowledge
- Facilitation ability
- Neutral communication
- Community engagement skills I.6 Certification Framework Successful participants receive

recognition as:

Certified County Civic Education Trainers END OF APPENDIX I Communication Framework for Civic Education, National Unity and Community Engagement Public awareness campaigns ensure citizens understand county governance, participation opportunities and national identity frameworks.

This strategy provides counties with a coordinated communication approach. J.2 Campaign Objectives The campaign should:

- Increase civic awareness.
- Explain county responsibilities.
- Improve access to information. J.3 Target Audiences Primary audiences:
- Citizens.
- Youth.
- Schools.
- Community leaders.
- Public institutions. Secondary audiences:
- Civil society.
- Media organisations.
- Professional groups. J.4 Communication Channels Traditional Channels
- Public announcements.
- Posters.
- Local events. Digital Channels
- County websites.
- Social media.
- Digital newsletters.
- Online forums. Institutional Channels
- Hospitals.
- Libraries.
- Government offices.

J.5 Campaign Messages Message One: “Your County, Your Voice, Your Responsibility.” Message Two:

“Forty-Seven Counties, One United Republic.” Message Three:

“Participation Builds Better Governance.” J.6 Campaign Materials Materials may include:

- Brochures.

- Educational videos.
- Radio programmes.
- Social media content.
- Public exhibitions. J.7 Campaign Implementation Phases Phase One:

Awareness Introduce concepts and objectives. Phase Two: Engagement Conduct forums and discussions.

Phase Three:

Participation Encourage citizen involvement. Phase Four: Evaluation Measure results and improve. J.8 Campaign Monitoring Indicators include:

- Public reach.
- Participation levels.
- Feedback received.
- Awareness improvement. J.9 Communication Ethics Campaigns must:
- Remain accurate.
- Respect diversity. A successful public awareness campaign strengthens the relationship

between citizens and institutions.

Through effective communication, counties can promote:

- Understanding.
- Participation.
- Trust.
- Unity.

The ONE47 civic message remains: **Forty-Seven Counties. Equal Belonging. Shared Responsibility. One United Republic.** END OF APPENDIX J principal colours of the proposed ONE47 system emblem-specific The 47 equal segments represent the 47 counties. The two brown handshake shades are separate from the five standards displaying Memorandum Reconciliation and Source Boundaries This integrated edition reconciles explanatory wording with the six-page Parliamentary

Memorandum accompanying the proposed Flags, Names and Emblems (Amendment) Bill, 2027.

It does not certify legal enactment or technical approval. Where the memorandum defers to other documents, the manual likewise refrains from asserting specifications that cannot be verified from that memorandum.

I–V: design and balance The five principal colours are distributed throughout forty-seven equal sectors; repetition is artistic and balanced, not a colour-per-county assignment.

VI–VII: constitutional and civic meaning The ring is an explanatory image of county equality, devolution, continuity, interdependence and national unity, not a substitute for constitutional text.

VIII: international comparison Comparisons with South Africa, Canada, Rwanda, Brazil and the European Union are illustrative design comparisons, not evidence of official endorsement.

IX: geometric distribution 360°/47 = approximately 7.66° per segment. The memorandum does not provide an exact sector colour sequence or a county-to-colour mapping.

X–XI: tonal interpretation Deep green approximately #035125 and sage approximately #869585 are artistic references.

Black and grey are described tonally; these passages do not create additional official national colours.

XII: central composition The central handshake represents cooperation, peace, collective responsibility, harmony and a shared future. The memorandum does not prescribe mandatory skin-tone values.

XIII: technical and registration limits Geometry, colour tolerances, production and scaling are deferred to supporting manuals. A copyright registration record is referenced, but does not establish statutory flag status.

Editorial caution: This is an explanatory reconciliation against the supplied memorandum, not an independent legal opinion. Assertions about mandatory county-flag features, adoption status, exact reproduction specifications and official protocols require verification against enacted law and approved technical standards.

GLOSSARY

County government: A devolved level of government established within Kenya's constitutional framework to perform assigned county functions and serve residents.

County identity: The local heritage, culture, geography, institutions and aspirations through which a county expresses its distinct character within the Republic.

Civic education: Structured learning that equips citizens with knowledge of rights, responsibilities, institutions, public participation and constitutional principles.

Devolution: The constitutional distribution of public authority, functions and resources between the national government and forty-seven county governments.

Diversity in Unity: The ONE47 principle that different county, community and cultural identities can be respected while citizens share one national identity.

Forty-Seven-Segment Circle: The ONE47 circular representation of forty-seven equal segments used to symbolize county equality, inclusion and national unity.

National unity: The shared commitment of citizens, counties and institutions to one Republic, common constitutional values and a shared national future.

ONE47: A national civic education and identity initiative organized around one sovereign Republic and forty-seven equal counties.

Public participation: Citizen involvement in planning, budgeting, policy discussion, public forums, feedback and other democratic processes.

County flag protocol: Principles governing respectful, lawful and properly ordered display, handling, maintenance and ceremonial use of county and national flags.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E): Systems used to track implementation, measure results, assess impact and guide continuous programme improvement.

Sustainability: The ability of county civic education to continue over time through institutional ownership, resources, skills, knowledge management and future-generation participation.

Trainer of Trainers (TOT): A capacity-building approach that prepares qualified facilitators to train additional civic educators.

National symbols: Official or civic symbols through which the Republic represents sovereignty, identity, authority, history and shared values.

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Through ONE47, his work explores how civic knowledge, constitutional values, design and national symbols can support a stronger shared identity across Kenya's forty-seven counties.

ABOUT THE SERIES

The ONE47 National Civic Education Manual Series is the principal educational publication programme of ONE47. The series consists of eight volumes designed as an integrated body of civic-education knowledge.

The volumes are intended to provide progressively structured material through which readers can explore Kenya's citizenship, national identity, constitutional principles, institutions, public participation, national symbols and the responsibilities associated with building the country's future.

Volume V focuses on county governments and translates those wider series principles into a county-level civic education, implementation, participation and institutional framework.

The series is intended for students and young people, teachers and educators, community leaders, civic-education practitioners, public institutions, civil-society organizations, professionals, families, individual citizens and readers interested in Kenya's national development.

Eight Volumes. One Civic Education Framework.

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