ONE47

NATIONAL CIVIC EDUCATION MANUAL SERIES

VOLUME VII

ONE47

NATIONAL CIVIC EDUCATION MANUAL SERIES

VOLUME VII

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT HANDBOOK

Sammywilliam Michael Mwangi Njoroge

First Edition

Nairobi, Kenya | 2027

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Volume VII is a civic-education and public-participation handbook. It presents the proposed ONE47 National Flag and related engagement procedures for informed discussion, training and consultation. The existing National Flag of Kenya remains the official national flag unless and until any proposed reform is lawfully adopted through the applicable constitutional, legislative and administrative processes.

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FOREWORD

Public participation gives practical meaning to the constitutional principle that sovereign power belongs to the people. It is not only a procedural requirement; it is also a civic culture through which citizens receive information, ask questions, exchange views and contribute to decisions affecting public life.

Volume VII translates that principle into a working handbook for the ONE47 civic-education programme. It brings together public-participation principles, community dialogue methods, stakeholder mapping, county engagement, school outreach, media and digital communication, feedback management, reporting, data protection and facilitator standards.

The handbook also provides operational templates for meetings, feedback, reporting, training and digital engagement. Its purpose is to support participation that is inclusive, accessible, transparent, respectful and evidence-based across Kenya's forty-seven counties.

Readers should use this volume as both a civic-learning resource and an implementation guide: explain the proposal accurately, distinguish facts from opinions, record all views fairly, and preserve the public's right to support, question, oppose or recommend changes.

PREFACE

ONE47 is founded on Diversity in Unity and on the conviction that Kenya's counties, communities and citizens can be represented within one shared national identity. Volume VII focuses on the process through which such ideas should be discussed with the public.

The handbook is arranged progressively. It begins with the democratic and constitutional foundations of public participation, then moves through civic education, dialogue, the proposed ONE47 Flag, stakeholder and county engagement, public-forum management, communication, digital participation, misinformation response and facilitator development. The later sections provide practical templates and expanded operational resources.

The central standard throughout is neutrality. Civic education explains; public participation listens; reporting records. Facilitators are therefore expected to provide accurate information, invite questions, respect disagreement, protect personal data where required and avoid partisan advocacy or coercion.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This volume draws on constitutional, legislative, judicial, international and comparative materials listed in the References section. These sources provide the legal and professional framework for public participation, access to information, data protection, inclusion, digital communication and civic engagement.

ONE47 acknowledges citizens, facilitators, educators, students, county and national institutions, civil-society organizations, community leaders, professionals and media practitioners whose participation gives civic education practical value.

Particular recognition is given to the public institutions and international organizations whose published standards and guidance support the participation principles used throughout this handbook. The series is intended to encourage informed learning, respectful dialogue and constructive public involvement across all 47 counties.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AU	African Union
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CSO	Civil Society Organization
FIAV	International Federation of Vexillological Associations
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
KLR	Kenya Law Reports
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
PWD	• Person(s) with Disabilities
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

CHAPTER 1: UNDERSTANDING PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN CONSTITUTIONAL DEMOCRACY

Public participation is a democratic process through which citizens engage with public institutions, policies, programmes and decisions. (Constitution of Kenya, 2010, arts. 1, 10, 118 and 196; United Nations, 1966, art. 25; African Union, 1981, art. 13)

It recognizes that government authority originates from the people and that citizens have a legitimate role in shaping matters affecting society. (Constitution of Kenya, 2010, arts. 1, 10, 118 and 196)

Public participation transforms citizens from passive recipients of government decisions into active participants in governance. (OHCHR, 2018; OECD, 2022)

1.1 Meaning of Public Participation

Public participation may be defined as:

The process through which individuals and communities contribute ideas, opinions, recommendations and feedback to public decision-making processes. (OHCHR, 2018; OECD, 2022)

It involves:

- Access to information;
- Opportunity for engagement;
- Expression of views;
- Consideration of contributions;
- Feedback on outcomes.

1.2 Public Participation and Democratic Governance

Democracy is not limited to voting during elections. (United Nations, 1966, art. 25; OHCHR, 2018)

A mature democracy requires continuous engagement between:

- Citizens;
- Institutions;
- Leaders;
- Communities;
- Civil society.

Public participation strengthens democracy by promoting: (OECD, 2022; OHCHR, 2018)

Accountability

Citizens can question decisions and request explanations.

- Transparency

Processes become open and understandable.

Legitimacy

Decisions gain greater public confidence.

Ownership

Citizens feel connected to national initiatives.

1.3 The Role of Citizens in National Identity Discussions

National symbols represent collective identity. (National Flag, Emblems and Names Act, Cap. 99; Constitution of Kenya, 2010)

Discussions concerning national symbols require:

- Historical understanding;
- Civic awareness;
- Respectful dialogue;
- Public involvement.

Citizens contribute by:

- Learning about proposals;
- Asking questions;
- Providing recommendations;
- Sharing perspectives.

Participation allows national symbols to reflect shared values and aspirations. (OHCHR, 2018; OECD, 2022)

1.4 Public Participation Is a Process, Not an Event

Meaningful participation does not occur through a single meeting. (British American Tobacco Kenya PLC v Cabinet Secretary for the Ministry of Health & 2 others, 2019; OHCHR, 2018)

It involves continuous stages:

Stage One: Information

Citizens receive accurate information.

↓

Stage Two: Discussion

Citizens analyse and discuss issues.

↓

Stage Three: Feedback

Citizens submit views and recommendations.

↓

Stage Four: Response

Institutions communicate outcomes.

1.5 Characteristics of Meaningful Participation

Effective public participation should be:

Inclusive

Every affected group should have an opportunity to participate. (OHCHR, 2018; OECD, 2022)

- Accessible

Information and engagement methods should accommodate different communities. (OHCHR,

2018; OECD, 2022)

- Timely
  Citizens should receive information early enough to contribute meaningfully. (British American Tobacco Kenya PLC v Cabinet Secretary for the Ministry of Health & 2 others, 2019; OHCHR, 2018)
  Genuine
  Participation should allow real consideration of views. (British American Tobacco Kenya PLC v Cabinet Secretary for the Ministry of Health & 2 others, 2019; OHCHR, 2018)
- Respectful
  Different opinions should be acknowledged.

CHAPTER 2: PRINCIPLES OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The quality of public participation depends on the principles guiding the engagement process. (British American Tobacco Kenya PLC v Cabinet Secretary for the Ministry of Health & 2 others, 2019; OHCHR, 2018; OECD, 2022)

The following principles provide the foundation for ONE47 civic education and consultation activities.

2.1 Inclusiveness

Inclusiveness means ensuring that participation opportunities are available to all members of society. (Constitution of Kenya, 2010; OHCHR, 2018; Persons with Disabilities Act, 2025)

Engagement should consider:

- Women;
- Youth;
- Older persons;
- Persons with disabilities;
- Rural communities;
- Urban communities;
- Professional groups;
- Cultural organizations.

No citizen should be excluded because of:

- Location;
- Social status;
- Economic background;
- Personal opinion.

2.2 Transparency

Transparency requires openness throughout the participation process. (Access to Information Act, 2016; OHCHR, 2018; OECD, 2022)

This includes:

- Clearly explaining objectives;
- Providing accurate information;
- Explaining procedures;
- Recording contributions honestly.

Participants should understand:

- Why engagement is taking place;
- Who is responsible;
- How views will be used.

2.3 Accountability

Accountability ensures that public participation produces meaningful outcomes. (British American Tobacco Kenya PLC v Cabinet Secretary for the Ministry of Health & 2 others, 2019; OECD, 2022)

It requires:

- Proper documentation;
- Accurate reporting;
- Preservation of public submissions;
- Communication of outcomes.

A responsible participation process answers:

- What views were received?
- How were they considered?
- What recommendations emerged?

2.4 Equality

Every participant has equal civic value. (Constitution of Kenya, 2010; OHCHR, 2018)

Equality means:

- Every voice deserves respect;
- No group has greater citizenship value;
- No opinion should be dismissed because of identity.

In the context of ONE47:

The principle reflects the concept of:

One Republic, Forty-Seven Equal Counties.

2.5 Accessibility

Participation must remove barriers preventing citizens from contributing. (Persons with Disabilities Act, 2025; United Nations, 2006; OHCHR, 2018)

Accessibility includes:

- Suitable venues;
- Clear language;
- Local interpretation;
- Disability-friendly facilities;
- Digital alternatives.

2.6 Good Faith Engagement

Participants and facilitators should approach discussions honestly. (OHCHR, 2018; OECD, 2022)

Good faith requires:

- Listening carefully;
- Avoiding deliberate misinformation;
- Respecting different viewpoints;

- Seeking understanding.

2.7 Non-Partisanship

Civic education activities should focus on: (Constitution of Kenya, 2010; OECD, 2022)

- Facts;
- History;
- Symbolism;
- Democratic processes.

Facilitators should not:

- Campaign for political interests;
- Attack opposing views;
- Use public forums for partisan mobilisation.

CHAPTER 3: CIVIC EDUCATION AS A FOUNDATION FOR PARTICIPATION

Public participation is most effective when citizens have adequate information. (OHCHR, 2018; OECD, 2022)

Civic education prepares citizens to participate meaningfully. (OHCHR, 2018; OECD, 2022)

An informed citizen is better able to:

- Understand issues;
- Evaluate proposals;
- Ask relevant questions;
- Provide constructive recommendations.

3.1 Meaning of Civic Education (OHCHR, 2018; OECD, 2022)

Civic education is the process of educating citizens about:

- Rights;
- Responsibilities;
- Institutions;
- National values;
- Democratic processes.

3.2 Relationship Between Civic Education and Public Participation (OHCHR, 2018; OECD, 2022)

Civic education answers:

“What is being discussed?”

Public participation answers:

“What do citizens think and recommend?”

Both processes work together.

3.3 Objectives of ONE47 Civic Education

The ONE47 civic education programme seeks to:

Explain Historical Context

Providing understanding of Kenya’s national symbols.

- Explain Symbolism

Helping citizens understand:

- Colours;
- Shapes;
- County representation;
- National values.

Encourage Dialogue

Creating opportunities for:

- Questions;

- Suggestions;
- Concerns.

Promote Constitutional Literacy

Helping citizens understand:

- Democratic principles;
- Citizen participation;
- National identity.

3.4 Principles for Civic Education Facilitators

Facilitators should:

- Provide accurate information;
- Encourage questions;
- Avoid exaggeration;
- Respect uncertainty; (OHCHR, 2018; OECD, 2022)
- Admit when information requires confirmation.

CHAPTER 4: DEMOCRATIC DIALOGUE AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT CULTURE

4.1 Meaning of Dialogue (OECD, 2022)

Dialogue is a structured conversation where people exchange ideas respectfully.

It differs from debate because the objective is not simply to win an argument.

The objective is:

- Understanding;
- Learning;
- Identifying common ground.

4.2 Importance of Community Dialogue (OECD, 2022)

Community dialogue:

- Builds trust;
- Identifies concerns;
- Encourages participation;
- Strengthens social cohesion.

4.3 Principles of Constructive Dialogue Listen Before Responding

Participants should seek understanding before answering.

Respect Different Opinions

Disagreement is part of democracy.

- Focus on Issues

Discussion should address ideas rather than individuals.

Seek Common Values

Citizens may disagree on solutions while sharing national aspirations.

4.4 Dialogue in the Context of ONE47

Discussions about the ONE47 Flag concept should encourage citizens to explore:

- Meaning of national identity;
- Representation of counties;
- Preservation of heritage;
- Future aspirations.

CHAPTER 5: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND NATIONAL UNIT

National unity is strengthened when citizens feel included in national conversations. (Constitution of Kenya, 2010; OHCHR, 2018)

Participation creates a sense of belonging.

5.1 Diversity in Unity

Kenya is composed of diverse:

- Communities;
- Cultures;
- Languages;
- Regions;
- Experiences.

A successful national identity framework recognizes diversity while promoting shared citizenship.

5.2 The ONE47 Concept of Unity

The ONE47 philosophy is based on:

ONE

Representing:

- One Republic;
- One national identity;
- One shared future.

Representing:

- Forty-seven counties;
- Inclusive representation.

Constitutionally established county status;

5.3 Role of Participation in Building Ownership

Citizens are more likely to identify with national symbols when they: (OHCHR, 2018; OECD, 2022)

- Understand their meaning;
- Participate in discussions;
- See their contributions respected.

CHAPTER 6: INTRODUCING THE PROPOSED ONE47 FLAG

The proposed ONE47 Flag is a national identity and civic-education design intended to express the relationship between:

Legal-status note: The existing National Flag of Kenya remains the official national flag unless and until any proposed reform is lawfully adopted. This handbook presents the ONE47 design for civic education, public participation and informed discussion in accordance with its applicable legal status. (Constitution of Kenya, 2010; National Flag, Emblems and Names Act, Cap. 99)

- The Republic of Kenya;
- Its citizens;
- The forty-seven counties established under the Constitution; (Constitution of Kenya, 2010, arts. 6 and 174; proposed Flags, Names and Emblems (Amendment) Bill, 2027)
- Shared national values.

The concept seeks to communicate the principle of:

ONE NATION

FORTY-SEVEN COUNTIES ONE SHARED FUTURE

The design description must distinguish the five principal colours described in the proposed ONE47 design from the two prescribed handshake shades. The 47-segment ring represents the forty-seven counties; the light-brown and dark-brown shades apply specifically to the central handshake, not to the ring or the national colour set.

6.1 The Purpose of the ONE47 Concept

The ONE47 concept responds to the need for a modern national identity symbol that reflects:

- National unity;
- Equality among counties;
- Devolution;
- Citizen ownership;
- Shared responsibility.

The design philosophy is based on the understanding that Kenya's strength comes from diversity working together within one constitutional framework. (First Schedule)

6.2 Meaning of the Name ·ONE47·

The name combines two ideas:

ONE

Represents:

- One sovereign Republic;
- One Constitution;
- One national identity;
- One shared destiny.

It emphasizes unity without eliminating diversity.

Represents:

- Kenya’s forty-seven counties;
- Equal county status;
- Devolved governance;
- Inclusive national representation.

The number 47 ensures that every county is symbolically recognized. (Constitution of Kenya, 2010, arts. 6 and 174; proposed Flags, Names and Emblems (Amendment) Bill, 2027;

)

Parliamentary Memorandum

6.3 The Core Message

The central civic message of ONE47 is:

A united Kenya built upon the equal contribution of all counties and citizens.

The symbol communicates that:

- No county is superior;
- No community is excluded;
- Every citizen belongs to the same nation.

6.4 Civic Education Objective

When explaining ONE47, facilitators should ensure citizens understand:

- The meaning behind the design;
- The reasons for the symbolic elements;
- The relationship between identity and unity;
- The opportunity to provide views.

The purpose of civic education is explanation, not coercion.

Emblem colour clarification. Under the supplied Act, the central handshake uses prescribed light-brown and dark-brown emblem-specific shades. They are not additions to the five principal colours described in the proposed ONE47 design—black, white, red, green and gold (yellow)—and are distinct from the 47-segment ring colour distribution.

Integrated memorandum interpretation — Proposed design and legal status

The ONE47 National Flag is a proposed design accompanying the Flags, Names and Emblems (Amendment) Bill, 2027. The Parliamentary Memorandum explains the proposal; it does not itself enact a change to Kenya's official flag. The design brings together national colour fields, a circular emblem of 47 equal segments and a central handshake (Parliamentary Memorandum).



Figure 6.1 Proposed ONE47 National Flag

CHAPTER 7: HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF KENYA·S NATIONAL SYMBOLS

National symbols develop through historical experiences. (National Flag, Emblems and Names Act, Cap. 99; Constitution of Kenya, 2010)

Flags represent:

- Political history;
- National struggles;
- Collective memories;
- Future aspirations.

Understanding historical context helps citizens appreciate why symbols matter.

7.1 Evolution of National Identity Symbols

Kenya's national symbols have developed alongside major historical periods: (National Flag, Emblems and Names Act, Cap. 99; Constitution of Kenya, 2010)

Pre-Independence Period

Symbols reflected:

- Colonial administration;
- External authority structures.

Independence Period

National symbols became expressions of:

- Sovereignty;
- Freedom;
- Self-government.

Constitutional Reform Period

The 2010 Constitution introduced: (proposed Flags, Names and Emblems (Amendment) Bill, 2027)

- Devolution;
- County governments;
- Expanded citizen participation.

7.2 The Role of Symbols in Nation Building (National Flag, Emblems and

Names Act, Cap. 99; Constitution of Kenya, 2010)

National symbols support nation building by providing:

- Shared identity;
- Common reference points;
- Public expressions of values.

They serve educational, ceremonial and cultural functions.

7.3 Why National Symbols Continue to Develop (OHCHR, 2018; OECD, 2022)

Societies evolve.

As nations change, citizens may discuss how symbols can reflect:

- New constitutional arrangements;

- New generations;
- New aspirations.

Public participation provides a democratic method for such discussions. (Constitution of Kenya, 2010, arts. 1, 10, 118 and 196; British American Tobacco Kenya PLC v Cabinet Secretary for the Ministry of Health & 2 others, 2019)

Integrated memorandum interpretation — Historical and constitutional framing

The design's references to Kenya's heritage and the Constitution are proposed civic interpretations. The 47 segments reflect Kenya's devolved county structure and express equality, cooperation and shared national purpose; they do not confer a separate constitutional status on the proposed emblem (Parliamentary Memorandum).

CHAPTER 8: EXPLAINING THE ONE47 DESIGN PHILOSOPHY

The ONE47 design philosophy is grounded in the principle of:

DIVERSITY IN UNITY

The design seeks to visually communicate that every part of Kenya contributes to the national whole.

8.1 The Circular Representation of the 47 Counties

The central circular element represents the forty-seven counties. (

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

National Flag, Emble

;

)

Parliamentary Memorandum

The circle was selected because it communicates:

Continuity

A circle has no beginning or end.

It represents permanent connection.

- Equality

  All segments receive equal visual importance.

  No county is represented as larger or smaller.

- Unity

  Individual sections form one complete national symbol.

  The 47-segment ring consists of forty-seven equal segments and uses the five principal colours described in the proposed ONE47 design. The central handshake is a separate emblem component whose prescribed light-brown and dark-brown shades must not be counted as ring colours or additional national colours.

8.2 The Forty-Seven Equal Segments

Facilitators should explain that the forty-seven segments are equal in angle and status, with each occupying approximately 7.66 degrees of the circle. The colours are deliberately distributed across the ring rather than assigned to counties, so the design does not rank regions or connect a county with a political colour. (

;

)

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

Parliamentary Memorandum

The circular arrangement has no first or last county. This allows the emblem to communicate equality, continuity, cooperation and interdependence in a form that can be understood quickly during public dialogue. (

)

Parliamentary Memorandum

The circle consists of:

47 Equal Segments

Each segment represents one county. (

;

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

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

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

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

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

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

Parliamentary Memorandum

The equal division communicates:

- Equal constitutional recognition;
- Shared national responsibility;
- Inclusive citizenship.

8.3 Symbolic Meaning of the Circular Form

The circular arrangement represents:

Collective Strength

Many parts forming one whole.

National Cooperation

Counties working together within one Republic.

Shared Ownership

The flag belongs to all citizens.

Integrated memorandum interpretation — Precise geometry and non-allocation of colour

The proposed ring has 47 equal angular segments, each 360/47 degrees (approximately 7.66°). No segment is enlarged for population, land area, wealth or political influence. Colours recur around the ring without being assigned to particular counties; the continuous circle has no first or last county (Parliamentary Memorandum).

CHAPTER 9: EXPLAINING THE NATIONAL COLOURS

Colours communicate values and historical meaning. (

;

)

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

Nation

Parliamentary Memorandum

During public participation forums, facilitators should explain that colours represent national ideals and collective experiences.

The five principal colours described in the proposed ONE47 design are black, white, red, green and gold (yellow). Light-brown and dark-brown are prescribed only for the central handshake emblem and do not create a sixth or seventh official national colour.

9.1 Black

- Symbolic Meaning

  Black represents: (

  ;

)

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

  Parliamentary Memorandum

  Parliamentary Memorandum
- The people of Kenya;
- National identity;
- Heritage;
- The collective strength of citizens.
- Civic Explanation

  The colour reminds citizens that a nation exists because of its people.

9.2 Red Symbolic Meaning

Red represents: (

;

)

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

Parliamentary Memorandum

Parliamentary Memorandum

- Shared sacrifice;
- Unity;
- The collective struggle that built and continues to defend the nation.

  Civic Explanation

  It reminds citizens that shared sacrifice and unity are part of the collective national story and

continuing responsibility to protect the Republic.

9.3 Green Symbolic Meaning

Green represents: (

;

)

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

Parliamentary Memorandum

Parliamentary Memorandum

- Land;
- Life;
- Environmental stewardship;
- Prosperity.

Civic Explanation

It connects Kenya's land and life with environmental stewardship and the shared pursuit of

- prosperity.

9.4 White Symbolic Meaning

White represents: (

;

)

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

Parliamentary Memorandum

Parliamentary Memorandum

- Peace;
- Honesty;
- National cohesion.

Civic Explanation

It communicates peace, honesty and national cohesion as values that connect diverse communities.

9.5 Yellow (Gold) Symbolic Meaning

people, peace and cohesion,

sacrifice, land and prosperity, and forward-looking opportunity as national values shared across every county. (

;

)

Yellow (Gold) represents shared opportunity, innovation and the national promise to build a better future.

When explained together, black, white, red, green and yellow (gold) communicate

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

Parliamentary Memorandum

Yellow (Gold) represents:

- Shared opportunity;
- Innovation;
- National promise;
- Hope, creativity and inclusive development.
- Civic Explanation

It expresses shared opportunity, innovation and national promise, emphasizing hope, creativity and inclusive development.

Emblem colour clarification. Under the supplied Act, the central handshake uses prescribed light-brown and dark-brown emblem-specific shades. They are not additions to the five principal colours described in the proposed ONE47 design—black, white, red, green and gold (yellow)—and are distinct from the 47-segment ring colour distribution.

Integrated memorandum interpretation — Integrated colour and tonal interpretation

The memorandum identifies black (people), white (peace, honesty and cohesion), red (shared sacrifice and unity), green (land, life, stewardship and prosperity), and yellow/gold (opportunity, innovation and promise). These meanings belong to the whole Republic, not to particular counties. Its illustrative tonal descriptions include deep green approximately #035125, sage green approximately #869585, and onyx black with graphite/slate grey transitions. These artistic tones should not be mistaken for binding manufacturing specifications (Parliamentary Memorandum).

CHAPTER 10: THE CENTRAL SYMBOL AND NATIONAL VALUES

10.1 Purpose of the Central Symbol

The central symbol provides visual focus and communicates national values. (

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

National Flag, Emblems and Names

;

)

Parliamentary Memorandum

It connects the historical identity of Kenya with future aspirations.

The handshake represents human diversity, equality, mutual respect, unity and cooperation among the people of Kenya. Its proposed geometry and two prescribed brown shades distinguish the hands and preserve recognisability.

The central handshake is proposed to depict two hands in prescribed light-brown and dark-brown shades, representing human diversity, equality, mutual respect, unity and cooperation among the people of Kenya.

The light-brown and dark-brown shades shall form an integral part of the approved central emblem. Their purpose shall be to distinguish the two hands, preserve the recognisable appearance of the handshake and communicate its intended symbolism.

The two shades shall be classified as prescribed emblem-specific colours and not as additional official national colours. Their use within the central emblem shall not alter the five principal colours described in the proposed ONE47 design of black, white, red, green and gold (yellow).

10.2 Symbolic Communication

The handshake is the human centre of the system. It communicates cooperation, peace, dialogue and collective responsibility. In public education it should be presented as a symbol of citizens and institutions choosing partnership over division while the surrounding ring represents equal county participation. (

;

)

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

Parliamentary Memorandum

A national symbol should communicate:

- Peace;
- Unity;
- Progress;
- Responsibility;
- Shared destiny.

10.3 Explaining Symbols During Public Forums

Facilitators should avoid presenting symbols as simple decoration.

Instead, they should explain:

- Historical meaning;
- Civic importance;
- Relationship with national values.

Integrated memorandum interpretation — Handshake and civic meaning

The central handshake expresses cooperation, peace, collective responsibility, harmony and a shared future. It is read together with the 47-part circle and national colour fields as a single proposed composition. The memorandum describes tonal contours but does not prescribe the handshake's brown-shade specifications; any such prescription requires a separately identified authoritative technical or legislative source (Parliamentary Memorandum).

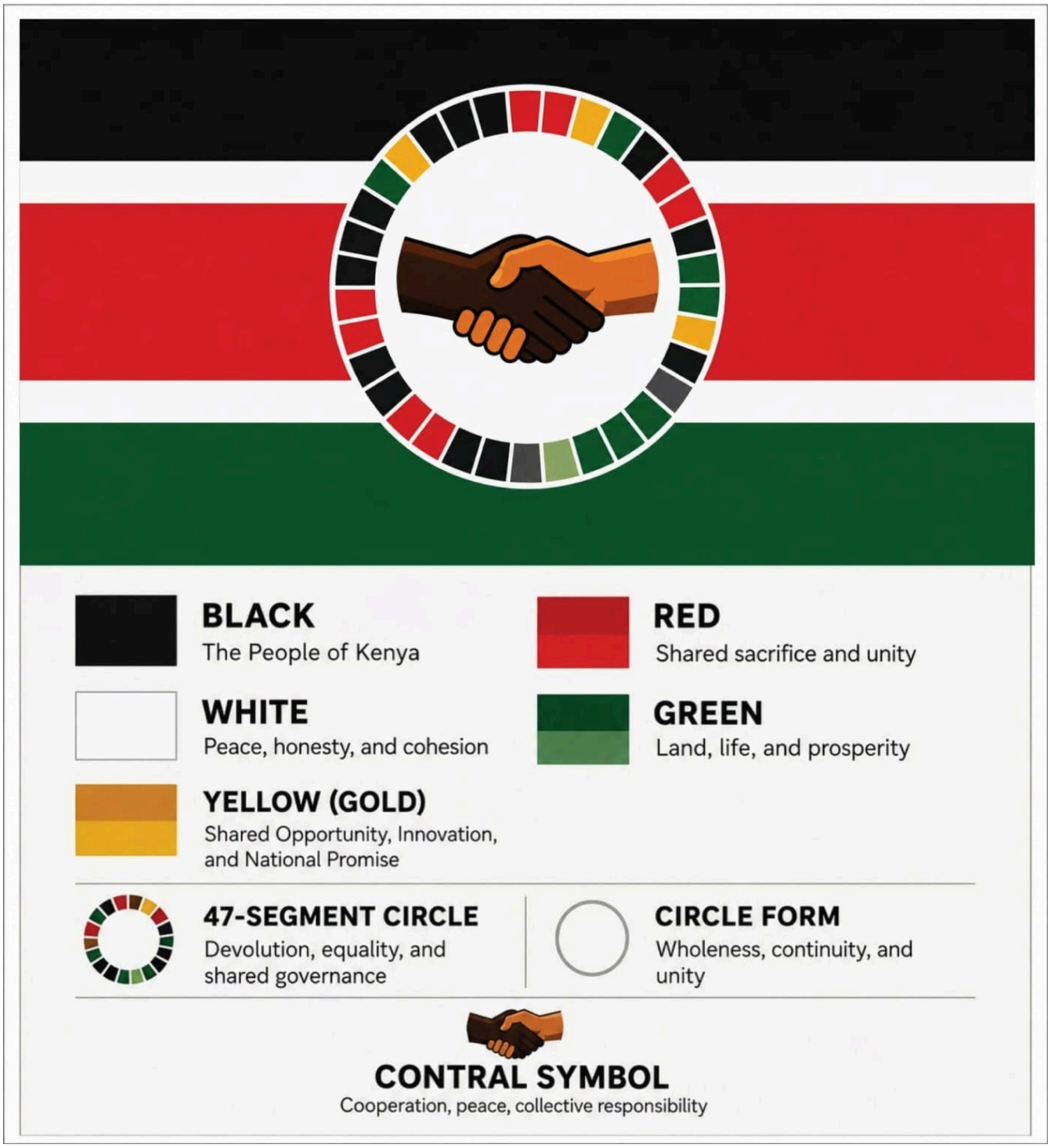


Figure 10.1 Symbolic elements and meanings of the proposed ONE47 National Flag

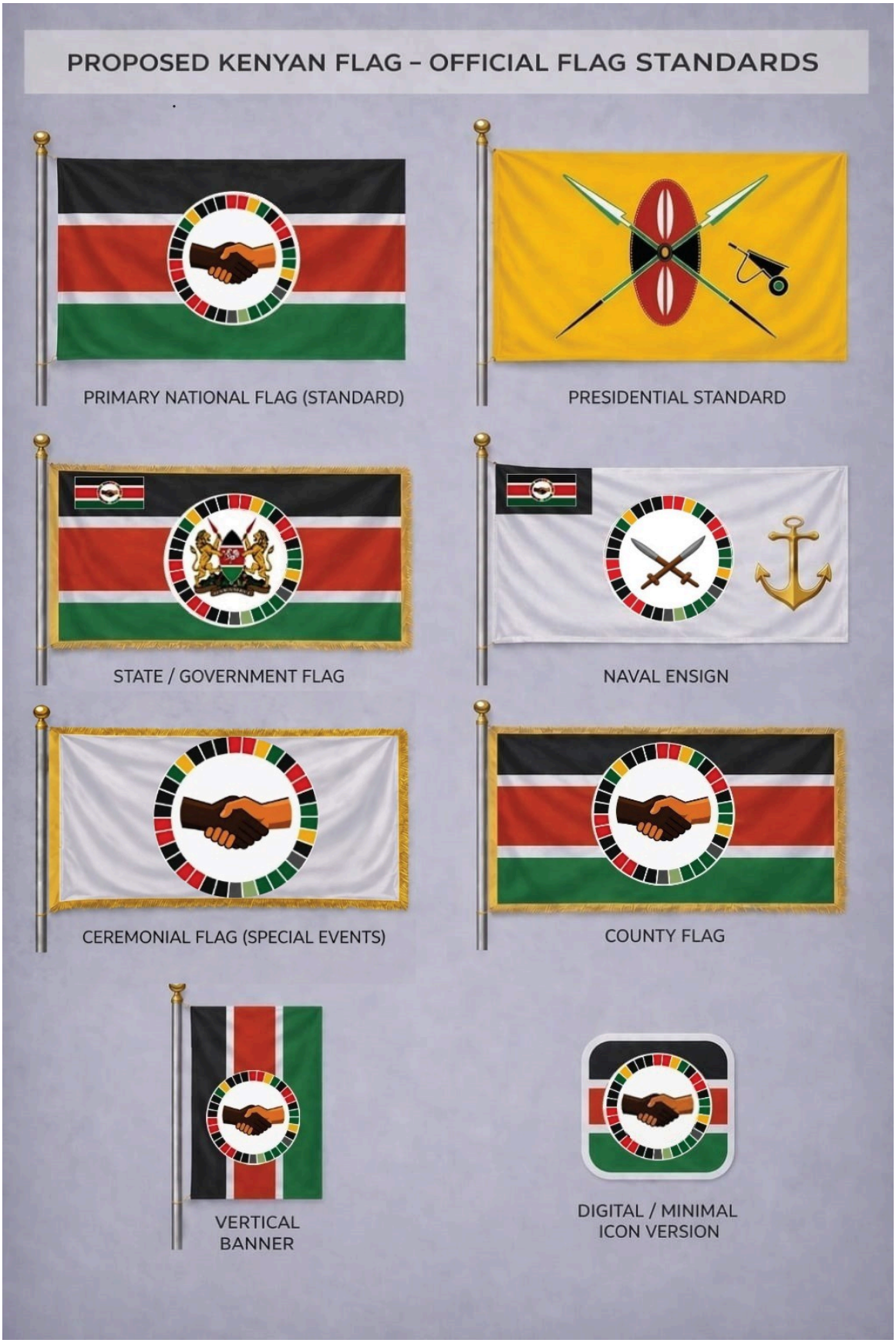


Figure 10.2 Proposed ONE47 flag standards and ceremonial variants

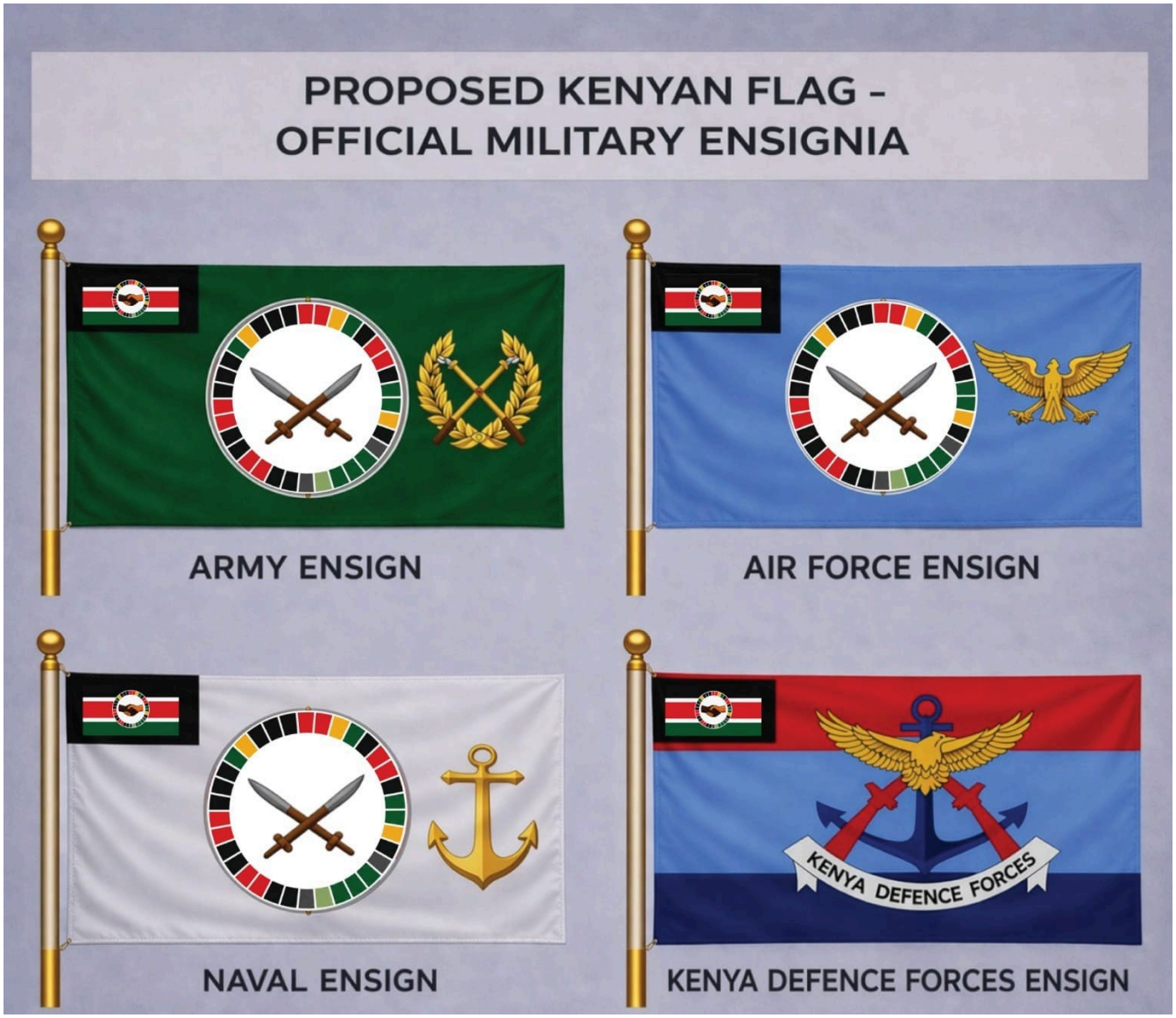


Figure 10.3 Proposed ONE47 military and defence forces ensigns

CHAPTER 11: PRESENTATION FRAMEWORK FOR CIVIC EDUCATORS

When presenting the design, facilitators must explain the five national colours, the equal 47-segment ring, and the central handshake as distinct but related elements. The two brown handshake shades are emblem-specific, not additional national colours.

11.1 Recommended Presentation Sequence

Facilitators should follow this order:

- Purpose of engagement;
- Importance of citizen participation.

Historical Background

Explain:

- Development of national symbols;
- Constitutional changes.

Design Explanation

Explain:

- Name ONE47;
- Colours;
- 47-segment circle;
- National values.
- Public Discussion

Allow:

- Questions;
- Comments;
- Recommendations.

11.2 Communication Principles

Facilitators should:

Use Simple Language

- Avoid unnecessary technical terms.
- Encourage Questions

Questions demonstrate engagement.

Separate Facts From Opinions

Clearly distinguish:

- Design information;
- Personal interpretation.

OFFICIAL FLAG ORDER OF PRECEDENCE

described in the proposed Flags, Names and Emblems (Amendment) Bill, 2027

Flag, Emblems and Names Act, 2027 is:

1. National Flag

2. Presidential Standard

3. State Flag

4. County Flags

5. Defence Forces Flags

6. Ceremonial Flag Standard

Presidential Standard — harmonized design interpretation (Option B): The Presidential Standard is described for civic education purposes as a distinctive deep ceremonial gold-field flag bearing the Kenyan Shield with crossed spears centrally. The Kenyan Shield remains its principal and non-derogable symbol. Limited ceremonial or decorative variations may be permitted for the serving President only where they preserve the core design, national symbols, official proportions and geometry. The Standard is reserved exclusively for the President and symbolizes the authority, dignity and continuity of the Presidency. This interpretation reflects the selected proposed Flags, Names and Emblems (Amendment) Bill, 2027design; the conflicting National Flag-framework wording in section 5B of the supplied Act requires formal legislative harmonization and is not amended by this manual.

Army, Air Force, Naval and Kenya Defence Forces ensigns fall within Defence Forces Flags and do not form separate precedence levels above County Flags.

Interpretive note on the supplied Act. The supplied Act lists the flag precedence as National Flag, Presidential Standard, State Flag, County Flags, Defence Forces Flags, and Ceremonial Flag Standard. Its descriptions of the Presidential Standard differ between the operative text and the illustrated/design material; the manuscript must not substitute an independently invented definitive design. Any official reproduction requires confirmation against the approved authoritative design. The supplied document's legal commencement has not been independently established.

Emblem colour clarification. Under the supplied Act, the central handshake uses prescribed light-brown and dark-brown emblem-specific shades. They are not additions to the five principal colours described in the proposed ONE47 design—black, white, red, green and gold (yellow)—and are distinct from the 47-segment ring colour distribution.

Integrated memorandum interpretation — Presentation and standards

Present the ONE47 flag as a proposal and explain the colour fields, equal county ring and handshake together. The memorandum refers technical construction, reproduction, scaling and colour references to accompanying manuals; its comparative design examples are explanatory rather than legal precedent. Any hierarchy of official flags must be attributed to the applicable legislation rather than inferred from this memorandum (Parliamentary Memorandum).

CHAPTER 12: ADDRESSING PUBLIC QUESTIONS AND CONCERN

If participants ask whether the handshake adds national colours, explain that light-brown and dark-brown are prescribed emblem-specific shades only; the five principal colours described in the proposed ONE47 design remain black, white, red, green and gold (yellow).

12.1 Common Areas of Discussion

When citizens ask why the ring is visually complex, facilitators should explain that the repeated

colours are intentionally balanced to avoid clustering and dominance. The complexity is designed to create

visual rhythm while showing that national values are shared across the whole Republic rather than

assigned to separate regions.

Parliamentary Memorandum

The supplied

uses South Africa, Canada, Rwanda, Brazil and the European Union as illustrative

design comparisons. These comparisons are explanatory only: they are not legal precedents, do not establish equivalence with

those jurisdictions or organisations, and do not imply that the proposed Kenyan design copies another national or regional

symbol. (

)

Parliamentary Memorandum

Citizens may ask about:

- Historical preservation;
- Cost implications;
- Implementation process;
- Constitutional procedures;
- Design symbolism.

12.2 Responding to Questions

Facilitators should:

1. Listen carefully.
2. Acknowledge the question.
3. Provide factual information.
4. Refer technical matters appropriately.
5. Record feedback.

12.3 Respecting Different Views

Public participation requires accepting that citizens may:

- Support;
- Oppose;
- Suggest modifications;
- Request clarification.

All views should be recorded respectfully.

Emblem colour clarification. Under the supplied Act, the central handshake uses prescribed light-brown and dark-brown emblem-specific shades. They are not additions to the five principal colours described in the proposed ONE47 design—black, white, red, green and gold (yellow)—and are distinct from the 47-segment ring colour distribution.

Integrated memorandum interpretation — Questions requiring careful distinction

Facilitators should distinguish symbolic explanation from binding law and technical specifications: 47 equal segments are a design proposal, colours are not assigned to counties, and approximate colour codes are artistic descriptions. Public feedback on the proposal should be recorded without implying adoption (Parliamentary Memorandum).

CHAPTER 13: STAKEHOLDER MAPPING FRAMEWORK (OEC 2022; OHCHR, 2018)

Stakeholder mapping is the process of identifying individuals, institutions and groups that may contribute to, influence or be affected by a public participation process.

Effective stakeholder mapping ensures that:

- Relevant voices are included;
- Engagement resources are properly allocated;
- Different perspectives are represented.

13.1 Purpose of Stakeholder Mapping (OECD, 2022)

Stakeholder mapping helps facilitators to:

- Identify participants;
- Understand stakeholder interests;
- Determine appropriate engagement methods;
- Develop communication strategies;
- Avoid exclusion.

13.2 Stakeholder Categories (OECD, 2022; OHCHR, 2018)

Stakeholders may be grouped into the following categories:

A. National Government Institutions

Including:

- Parliament;
- National ministries;
- Constitutional offices;
- Independent commissions;
- State agencies.

Role:

- Legislative engagement;
- Policy discussion;
- Institutional review;
- Public information.

B. County Governments

Including:

- County governors;
- County assemblies;
- County departments;
- Ward representatives;
- County public participation offices.

Role:

- Local mobilisation;

- Community engagement;
- County-level consultations;
- Feedback collection.

C. Educational Institutions

Including:

- Primary schools;
- Secondary schools;
- Universities;
- Technical institutions;
- Teacher training colleges.

Role:

- Civic education;
- Youth engagement;
- Academic discussions;
- Research contributions.

D. Civil Society Organizations

Including:

- Civic education organizations;
- Community-based organizations;
- Advocacy groups;
- Research organizations.

Role:

- Community outreach;
- Independent observation;
- Public awareness.

E. Community Structures

Including:

- Community leaders;
- Elders;
- Youth groups;
- Women's groups;
- Cultural organizations;
- Faith-based organizations.

Role:

- Local mobilisation;
- Community interpretation;
- Dialogue facilitation.

F. Private Sector and Professional Bodies

Including:

- Manufacturers;
- Designers;
- Business associations;
- Professional institutions;
- Media organizations.

  Role:
- Technical input;
- Industry perspectives;
- Communication support.

13.3 Stakeholder Analysis Matrix

Stakeholder Group Interest Engagement Method Government institutions Legislative and policy review Formal consultations Counties Local citizen engagement County forums Schools Civic learning Educational programmes Civil society Public awareness Community outreach Communities Citizen participation Dialogue meetings Media Information dissemination Media briefings Professionals Technical review Expert forums

13.4 Stakeholder Engagement Principles (OHCHR, 2018; OECD, 2022)

All stakeholders should be engaged through:

- Respect;
- Equality;
- Transparency;
- Accessibility;
- Good faith.

  No stakeholder should be treated as more important because of political, economic or social status.

CHAPTER 14: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLANNING MODEL (OHCHR, 2018; OECD, 2022)

Planning determines the effectiveness of public participation.

A properly planned process ensures that:

- Citizens receive information early;
- Meetings are organized properly;
- Feedback is collected systematically.

14.1 The Five-Phase Participation Model (OECD, 2022)

The ONE47 public participation framework follows five phases:

PHASE ONE

Preparation and Design Activities include:

- Define objectives;
- Identify stakeholders;
- Prepare educational materials;
- Develop timelines;
- Assign responsibilities.

Preparation Checklist

Before engagement begins, facilitators should confirm:

- Objectives defined
- Venue selected
- Invitations issued
- Materials prepared
- Facilitation team trained

PHASE TWO

Public Awareness and Mobilisation The objective is to ensure citizens know:

- The purpose of engagement;
- Meeting dates;
- Participation methods;
- Available information.

Communication channels may include:

- Public notices;
- Community networks;
- Radio announcements;
- Digital platforms;
- Institutional communication.

PHASE THREE

Public Engagement Activities include:

- Presentations;
- Dialogue sessions;
- Question-and-answer forums;
- Written submissions;
- Group discussions.

PHASE FOUR

Feedback Collection and Analysis Information collected should include:

- Supportive views;
- Concerns;
- Recommendations;
- Technical suggestions;
- Requests for clarification.

PHASE FIVE

Reporting and Follow-Up The final stage involves:

- Preparing reports;
- Summarising views;
- Identifying recommendations;
- Communicating outcomes.

14.2 Participation Planning Calendar (OECD, 2022)

A typical programme may follow:

Period Activity

Month 1 Preparation and stakeholder mapping Month 2 Public awareness campaign Month 3 Community consultations Month 4 Feedback analysis

Period Activity

Month 5 Reporting and review

CHAPTER 15: COUNTY ENGAGEMENT STRUCTURE (Constitution

of Kenya, 2010, arts. 6 and 174; proposed Flags, Names and Emblems (Amendment) Bill, 2027; County Governments Act, 2012, ss. 87 and 91)

County governments provide an important link between national institutions and communities. Because Kenya consists of forty-seven counties, county engagement is essential to inclusive participation.

15.1 County Participation Framework (County Governments Act, 2012, ss. 87

and 91; OECD, 2022)

Each county engagement programme may include:

County Coordination Team

Responsible for:

- Planning;
- Mobilisation;
- Logistics;
- Reporting.

County Public Forums

Including:

- County-wide meetings;
- Ward consultations;
- Community dialogues.

Institutional Engagement

Including:

- County assemblies;
- Educational institutions;
- Local organizations.

15.2 County Engagement Levels (County Governments Act, 2012, ss. 87 and 91; OHCHR, 2018)

Level One: County Leadership Engagement Participants:

- Governor's office;
- County assembly leadership;
- Relevant departments.
- Purpose:
- Coordination;
- Institutional awareness.

Level Two: Community Engagement

- Participants:
- Residents;

- Community organizations;
- Local leaders.
- Purpose:
- Citizen dialogue;
- Feedback collection.

Level Three: Institutional Engagement

Participants:

- Schools;
- Universities;
- Professional bodies.

Purpose:

- Education;
- Research;
- Discussion.

15.3 County Equality Principle (Constitution of Kenya, 2010, arts. 6 and

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

The ONE47 engagement model recognizes every county as equally important.

Participation should ensure:

- Equal opportunity for contribution;
- Equal access to information;
- Equal recognition of views.

Integrated memorandum interpretation — Equal county representation

Each of Kenya's 47 counties is represented by one equal angular segment in the proposed design. No county receives a larger or additional segment, and no particular colour is allocated to a county. This is a statement of symbolic design equality, not a claim that counties have identical populations or legal powers (Parliamentary Memorandum).

CHAPTER 16: COMMUNITY DIALOGUE METHODS

Community dialogue methods should reflect local realities while maintaining national participation standards. (County Governments Act, 2012, ss. 87 and 91; OHCHR, 2018; OECD, 2022) Different communities may require different approaches.

16.1 Town Hall Meetings (OECD, 2022)

Description

Large public meetings allowing broad participation.

Suitable for:

- County forums;
- Urban communities;
- Institutional discussions.

Advantages

- Large audience;
- Public transparency;
- Direct interaction.

16.2 Community Barazas Description (County Governments Act, 2012, ss. 87 and 91; OECD, 2022)

Traditional community gathering formats.

Suitable for:

- Rural communities;
- Local discussions;
- Grassroots engagement.

Best Practices

- Respect local leadership structures;
- Ensure equal participation;
- Record contributions.

16.3 Focus Group Discussions (OECD, 2022)

Small group discussions involving selected participants.

Useful for:

- Detailed opinions;
- Specific stakeholder groups;
- Technical discussions.

16.4 School Civic Forums

Designed for:

- Students;
- Teachers;

- Education stakeholders.

Activities:

- Presentations;
- Debates;
- Art competitions;
- Essay discussions.

16.5 University Dialogues

Universities may support:

- Research;
- Policy analysis;
- Academic debate.

16.6 Digital Consultations (OECD, 2022; OHCHR, 2018)

Digital methods include:

- Online surveys;
- Virtual meetings;
- Social media discussions;
- Electronic submissions.

CHAPTER 17: SCHOOL AND INSTITUTIONAL OUTREACH

FRAMEWORK (Constitution of Kenya, 2010; OHCHR, 2018)

Educational institutions provide important platforms for civic learning.

Students represent future generations of citizens.

17.1 School Engagement Objectives (OHCHR, 2018; OECD, 2022)

School programmes should:

- Explain national identity;
- Encourage responsible citizenship;
- Promote constitutional understanding.

17.2 Recommended School Activities Flag Education Sessions

Topics:

- History of national symbols;
- Meaning of colours;
- Civic values.

Student Discussions

Activities:

- Debates;
- Presentations;
- Essays;
- Creative projects.

Civic Clubs

Schools may establish:

- Flag clubs;
- Citizenship clubs;
- Leadership forums.

17.3 Higher Education Engagement (OHCHR, 2018; OECD, 2022)

Universities may contribute through:

- Academic conferences;
- Policy discussions;
- Research papers;
- Student forums.

CHAPTER 18: PUBLIC FORUM MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

(British American Tobacco Kenya PLC v Cabinet Secretary for the Ministry of Health & 2 others, 2019; OHCHR, 2018; OECD, 2022)

Effective public forums require professional organisation.

A well-managed forum ensures:

- Order;
- Inclusion;
- Accurate information sharing.

18.1 Before the Forum (OECD, 2022)

Organisers should:

- Confirm venue;
- Prepare materials;
- Train facilitators;
- Arrange accessibility;
- Notify participants.

18.2 During the Forum (British American Tobacco Kenya PLC v Cabinet Secretary for the Ministry of Health & 2 others, 2019; OHCHR, 2018)

The facilitator should:

1. Welcome participants.
2. Explain objectives.
3. Present information.
4. Manage discussion.
5. Record feedback.

18.3 Forum Rules

Participants should be encouraged to:

- Respect others;
- Avoid personal attacks;
- Allow others to speak;
- Focus on issues.

18.4 Question and Answer Management

Facilitators should:

- Listen carefully;
- Provide factual answers;
- Clarify misunderstandings;
- Record unanswered questions.

18.5 Documentation Requirements (British American Tobacco Kenya PLC v

Cabinet Secretary for the Ministry of Health & 2 others, 2019; OECD, 2022)

Every forum should maintain:

- Attendance register;
- Agenda;
- Presentation materials;
- Questions raised;
- Recommendations;
- Photographic records where appropriate.

CHAPTER 19: PUBLIC PRESENTATION STANDARDS (OHCHR 2018; OECD, 2022)

Public presentations provide citizens with the foundation required for meaningful participation.

A presentation should not simply promote awareness. It should create understanding and

- encourage informed discussion.

Presentations must be:

- Accurate;
- Balanced;
- Accessible;
- Respectful;
- Educational.

Public explanations must distinguish the official national colour palette from the prescribed light-brown and dark-brown shades of the handshake and avoid representing the two shades as additional national colours.

19.1 Objectives of Public Presentations

A ONE47 civic education presentation should:

Explain

The purpose and background of the proposed ONE47 Flag design.

Educate

Provide information about:

- History;
- Symbolism;
- Design philosophy;
- National values.
- Encourage Participation

Allow citizens to:

- Ask questions;
- Provide opinions;
- Suggest improvements.

Build Understanding

Help participants distinguish:

- Facts;
- Interpretations;
- Personal opinions.

19.2 Recommended Presentation Structure

A standard presentation should follow the following sequence:

Section One

Opening and Introduction

Include:

- Welcome remarks;
- Purpose of the meeting;
- Explanation of participation principles.

Section Two

- Historical Context

Explain:

- Development of national symbols;
- Role of flags in national identity;
- Importance of citizen involvement.

Section Three

ONE47 Concept Explanation

Cover:

- Meaning of ONE;
- Meaning of 47;
- Unity and equality principles.

Section Four

Design Symbolism

Explain:

- National colours;
- Circular representation;
- County symbolism;
- National values.

Section Five

Discussion Session

Allow:

- Questions;
- Comments;
- Recommendations.

19.3 Presentation Language Standards (OHCHR, 2018; Persons with Disabilities Act, 2025)

Facilitators should:

- Use clear language;
- Avoid unnecessary technical terms;
- Explain unfamiliar concepts;
- Provide translations where required.

Information should be understandable to:

- Students;
- Community members;

- Professionals;
- Senior citizens.

19.4 Visual Communication Standards (OHCHR, 2018; OECD, 2022)

Presentation materials may include:

- Diagrams;
- Illustrations;
- Maps;
- Timelines;
- Infographics;
- Educational posters.

Visual materials should:

- Be accurate;
- Be easy to understand;
- Avoid misleading interpretations.

19.5 Facilitator Communication Principles (OHCHR, 2018; OECD, 2022)

Facilitators should:

Listen

Understand participant concerns.

Clarify

Correct misunderstandings respectfully.

Remain Neutral

Avoid personal advocacy during official civic education sessions.

Encourage Dialogue

Promote constructive discussion.

Integrated memorandum interpretation — Accuracy in public displays

Use consistent depictions of the 47 equal segments, the national colour sequence and the central handshake. The memorandum's approximate green colour values and grey tonal discussion are illustrative; authoritative print and reproduction standards must be checked against the supporting technical manuals (Parliamentary Memorandum).

CHAPTER 20: QUESTION MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (OE 2022)

Questions are an important part of public participation.

They demonstrate citizen engagement and help identify areas requiring further explanation.

A professional question management system ensures that all concerns are treated respectfully.

20.1 Categories of Public Questions

Questions may be classified into the following categories:

Category One

Historical Questions Examples:

- Why do national symbols change?
- How have symbols developed historically?

Response Approach:

Provide historical background and factual explanation.

Category Two

Design Questions Examples:

- Why were specific colours selected?
- What does the 47-segment circle represent?

Response Approach:

Explain the design philosophy and symbolism.

Category Three

Constitutional Questions Examples:

- What process governs national symbols?
- Who makes the final decision?

Response Approach:

Explain constitutional and legislative processes.

Category Four

Implementation Questions Examples:

- How would adoption occur?
- How would institutions transition?

Response Approach:

Explain possible processes without making unsupported assumptions.

Category Five

Personal Opinions and Concerns Examples:

- Suggestions for improvement;
- Alternative ideas;
- Requests for clarification.

Response Approach:

Record respectfully as public feedback.

20.2 Question Handling Procedure (OECD, 2022; OHCHR, 2018)

Facilitators should follow five steps:

Step One

Listen carefully.

Step Two

Acknowledge the question.

Step Three

Provide available information.

Step Four

Refer technical matters where necessary.

Step Five

Record the issue for reporting.

20.3 Difficult Questions (OHCHR, 2018; OECD, 2022)

Some questions may involve:

- Strong disagreement;
- Emotional reactions;
- Historical sensitivities.

Facilitators should:

- Remain calm;
- Respect the participant;
- Avoid confrontation;
- Return discussion to facts.

Emblem colour clarification. Under the supplied Act, the central handshake uses prescribed light-brown and dark-brown emblem-specific shades. They are not additions to the five principal colours described in the proposed ONE47 design—black, white, red, green and gold (yellow)—and are distinct from the 47-segment ring colour distribution.

Integrated memorandum interpretation — Answers to design questions

When asked about the emblem, explain that 47 segments signify the 47 counties; each is approximately 7.66°; colour does not identify a county; the circle signifies continuity; and the handshake signifies cooperation. Describe these as the memorandum's interpretation of a proposed design (Parliamentary Memorandum).

CHAPTER 21: FEEDBACK CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM (OECD, 2022)

Feedback management ensures that citizen views are collected systematically.

All feedback should be treated as valuable information regardless of whether it expresses:

- Support;
- Opposition;
- Concern;
- Recommendation.

21.1 Purpose of Feedback Classification (OECD, 2022)

Classification helps to:

- Identify common themes;
- Analyse public views;
- Prepare accurate reports;
- Improve future engagement.

21.2 Feedback Categories Category A

Supportive Feedback

Includes:

- Expressions of approval;
- Positive observations;
- Statements of agreement.

Category B

Concerns and Reservations

Includes:

- Requests for clarification;
- Implementation concerns;
- Historical concerns.

Category C

Suggestions and Recommendations

Includes:

- Proposed modifications;
- Alternative approaches;
- Additional ideas.

Category D

Technical Feedback

Includes:

- Design observations;
- Manufacturing issues;
- Communication recommendations.

Category E

Information Requests

Includes:

- Requests for documents;
- Requests for explanations;
- Requests for further education.

21.3 Feedback Recording Principles (OECD, 2022)

Feedback should be:

- Accurate;
- Complete;
- Neutral;
- Traceable.

Facilitators should avoid:

- Altering participant statements;
- Removing critical views;
- Exaggerating support.

21.4 Feedback Analysis Framework (OECD, 2022)

Analysis may consider:

- Geographic distribution;
- Stakeholder groups;
- Common themes;
- Frequently raised issues.

CHAPTER 22: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION REPORTING STRUCT

(British American Tobacco Kenya PLC v Cabinet Secretary for the Ministry of Health & 2 others,

2019; OHCHR, 2018; OECD, 2022)

Reports provide accountability by documenting what occurred during public participation.

A good report allows institutions and citizens to understand:

- Who participated;
- What was discussed;
- What views were submitted.

22.1 Standard Report Structure (OECD, 2022)

Every report should include:

Section One

Executive Summary Brief overview of:

- Purpose;
- Process;
- Main findings.

Section Two

Background Include:

- Reason for engagement;
- Relevant context.

Section Three

Methodology Explain:

- Meetings conducted;
- Participants involved;
- Engagement methods used.

Section Four

Attendance Information Include:

- Date;
- Venue;
- Number of participants;
- Stakeholder categories.

Section Five

Issues Raised Document:

- Questions;
- Concerns;
- Suggestions;
- Recommendations.

Section Six

Responses Provided Include:

- Explanations given;
- Clarifications provided;
- Matters requiring follow-up.

Section Seven

- Recommendations

Summarise:

- Common suggestions;
- Key observations;
- Proposed actions.

Section Eight

Annexes May include:

- Attendance registers;
- Photographs;
- Presentation materials;
- Feedback forms.

22.2 Reporting Standards (British American Tobacco Kenya PLC v Cabinet

Secretary for the Ministry of Health & 2 others, 2019; OECD, 2022)

Reports must be:

Objective

Reflecting views accurately.

Transparent

Showing how participation occurred.

Complete

Including both positive and critical feedback.

- Professional

Using clear documentation standards.

CHAPTER 23: DATA MANAGEMENT AND TRANSPARENCY

PROCEDURES (Data Protection Act, 2019; Access to Information Act, 2016; OECD, 2022)

Public participation generates important information.

Proper management of this information protects integrity and strengthens trust.

23.1 Types of Participation Data

Data may include:

- Attendance information;
- Written submissions;
- Survey responses;
- Questions raised;
- Recommendations.

23.2 Data Collection Standards (Data Protection Act, 2019; OECD, 2022)

Information should be collected through:

- Registration forms;
- Feedback forms;
- Digital submissions;
- Official reporting templates.

23.3 Data Protection Principles (Data Protection Act, 2019)

Participation records should be managed responsibly.

Principles include:

- Accuracy;
- Confidentiality where required;
- Controlled access;
- Secure storage.

23.4 Transparency Measures (Access to Information Act, 2016; OHCHR, 2018)

Transparency may include:

- Publishing summaries;
- Providing public updates;
- Sharing consultation outcomes;
- Maintaining accessible records.

23.5 Information Verification (Access to Information Act, 2016; OECD, 2022)

Before publication, reports should be reviewed to ensure:

- Accuracy;
- Completeness;

- Consistency.

23.6 Digital Records Management (Data Protection Act, 2019; Access to Information Act, 2016)

Digital systems may include:

- Databases;
- Electronic forms;
- Online submissions;
- Document archives.

Digital systems should support:

- Efficient analysis;
- Record preservation;
- Public accountability.

CHAPTER 24: MEDIA ENGAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

Media organizations play an important role in democratic societies by: (Constitution of Kenya, 2010; United Nations, 1966, art. 25)

- Informing citizens;
- Facilitating public discussion;
- Providing platforms for diverse views.

A responsible media engagement strategy ensures that public conversations are based on accurate information.

24.1 Objectives of Media Engagement (OHCHR, 2018; OECD, 2022)

Media engagement seeks to:

- Increase public awareness;
- Explain the ONE47 concept;
- Provide educational information;
- Encourage informed discussion;
- Address public questions.

24.2 Media Categories A. Radio Communication

Radio remains an important civic education platform because it reaches:

- Rural communities;
- Local language audiences;
- Diverse demographic groups.

Recommended activities:

- Educational programmes;
- Expert discussions;
- Question-and-answer sessions;
- Community call-in programmes.

B. Television Communication

Television provides visual explanation through:

- Interviews;
- Documentaries;
- Panel discussions;
- Educational segments.

Useful topics include:

- History of national symbols;
- Meaning of design elements;
- Public participation process.

C. Print Media

Newspapers and publications may support:

- Educational articles;
- Opinion discussions;
- Public notices;
- Interviews.

D. Digital Media

Includes:

- Websites;
- Online publications;
- Social media platforms;
- Digital newsletters.

24.3 Media Briefing Framework

A media briefing should include:

Background Information

Explain:

- Purpose of engagement;
- Historical context;
- Public participation objectives.

Key Messages

Messages should focus on:

- National unity;
- Citizen participation;
- Symbolic meaning;
- Democratic processes.

Supporting Materials

Provide:

- Fact sheets;
- Frequently asked questions;
- Illustrations;
- Official statements.

24.4 Media Ethics Principles (Constitution of Kenya, 2010; United Nations, 1966, art. 25)

Communication should promote:

- Accuracy;
- Balance;
- Respect;
- Responsible reporting.

Media engagement should avoid:

- Misrepresentation;

- Personal attacks;
- Unverified claims.

Integrated memorandum interpretation — Media terminology

Describe ONE47 as the proposed national flag system accompanying the 2027 amendment bill. Avoid calling it the current official national flag, presenting artistic colour approximations as mandatory standards, or treating the memorandum's international comparisons as endorsements (Parliamentary Memorandum).

CHAPTER 25: DIGITAL CIVIC EDUCATION PLATFORMS (OHCH 2018; OECD, 2022; UNESCO, 2023)

Digital platforms expand opportunities for civic education by allowing citizens to access information at any time.

Digital engagement supports:

- Wider reach;
- Faster communication;
- Interactive learning.

25.1 Digital Education Objectives (OECD, 2022; UNESCO, 2023)

Digital platforms should:

- Explain the ONE47 proposal;
- Provide educational materials;
- Collect public feedback;
- Encourage responsible dialogue.

25.2 Recommended Digital Platforms Official Information Portal

A central platform may provide:

- Educational materials;
- Documents;
- Presentation resources;
- Public participation schedules.

Digital Learning Resources

May include:

- Videos;
- Infographics;
- Frequently asked questions;
- Interactive explanations.

Email Communication

Useful for:

- Institutional communication;
- Formal submissions;
- Stakeholder coordination.

Online Knowledge Libraries

May contain:

- Research materials;
- Historical information;
- Technical explanations.

25.3 Digital Accessibility Principles (Persons with Disabilities Act,

2025; United Nations, 2006; OHCHR, 2018)

Digital resources should consider:

- Mobile accessibility;
- Simple language;
- Low-bandwidth users;
- Alternative formats.

Information should be accessible to citizens with different levels of digital literacy.

25.4 Digital Education Content Standards (UNESCO, 2023; OECD, 2022)

Content should be:

- Accurate

Based on verified information.

Clear

Easy for citizens to understand.

Educational

Focused on learning.

Respectful

Supporting constructive discussion.

CHAPTER 26: SOCIAL MEDIA COMMUNICATION GUIDELINES (UNESCO, 2023; OECD, 2022)

Social media provides opportunities for direct communication between civic educators and citizens.

However, it also requires responsible management because information spreads rapidly.

26.1 Objectives of Social Media Engagement (UNESCO, 2023; OECD, 2022)

Social media should:

- Increase awareness;
- Share educational materials;
- Announce participation activities;
- Encourage respectful discussion.

26.2 Recommended Content Types Educational Posts

Examples:

- Meaning of colours;
- History of symbols;
- Explanation of ONE47 philosophy.

Public Participation Updates

Examples:

- Meeting announcements;
- Consultation schedules;
- Submission opportunities.

Visual Communication

Including:

- Infographics;
- Illustrations;
- Short educational videos.

Frequently Asked Questions

Regular responses to:

- Common concerns;
- Requests for information;
- Misunderstandings.

26.3 Social Media Communication Rules (UNESCO, 2023)

Communicators should:

Be Accurate

Verify information before publishing.

Be Respectful

Avoid hostile exchanges.

Be Transparent

Clarify official sources.

Encourage Dialogue

Invite constructive participation.

26.4 Managing Online Discussions (UNESCO, 2023)

Moderators should:

- Encourage respectful comments;
- Remove abusive content where appropriate;
- Correct misinformation;
- Direct complex issues to official channels.

CHAPTER 27: ONLINE CONSULTATION METHODS (OHCHR, 201 OECD, 2022)

Online consultations provide additional channels for citizens to contribute views.

They complement, but do not replace, physical public participation.

27.1 Types of Online Consultation Online Surveys

Useful for:

- Collecting opinions;
- Measuring awareness;
- Identifying common concerns.

Digital Submission Forms

Allow citizens to submit:

- Written comments;
- Recommendations;
- Questions.

Virtual Public Forums

May include:

- Online meetings;
- Web discussions;
- Digital town halls.

Email Submissions

Useful for:

- Institutions;
- Professional organizations;
- Researchers.

27.2 Online Consultation Principles (OHCHR, 2018; OECD, 2022)

Online consultations should ensure:

Accessibility

Citizens should understand how to participate.

Security

Information should be protected.

Transparency

Methods should be clearly explained.

- Inclusiveness

Digital participation should complement physical engagement.

27.3 Digital Participation Limitations (OHCHR, 2018; OECD, 2022)

Facilitators should recognize:

- Digital access differences;
- Internet limitations;

- Technology challenges.

  Therefore, digital methods should operate alongside traditional engagement methods.

CHAPTER 28: PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGN MANAGEMENT (OECD, 2022; OHCHR, 2018)

A national awareness campaign requires coordination, consistency and responsible messaging.

The objective is civic education, not political mobilisation.

28.1 Campaign Objectives

The campaign should:

- Introduce the ONE47 concept;
- Explain symbolism;
- Promote public understanding;
- Encourage participation.

28.2 Campaign Components Educational Materials

Including:

- Brochures;
- Posters;
- Fact sheets;
- Presentations.

Community Outreach

Including:

- Public forums;
- School programmes;
- Institutional discussions.

Media Campaigns

Including:

- Interviews;
- Educational programmes;
- Public announcements.

Digital Campaigns

Including:

- Online education;
- Video content;
- Social media information.

28.3 Campaign Message Framework

All communications should reinforce:

Unity

One nation with shared citizenship.

Equality

Equal recognition of citizens and counties.

Participation

Citizens have a right to contribute.

- Responsibility

  Public discussion should remain respectful.

28.4 Campaign Monitoring (OECD, 2022)

Indicators may include:

- Number of citizens reached;
- Number of engagement activities;
- Online interactions;
- Questions received;
- Feedback collected.

CHAPTER 29: MISINFORMATION RESPONSE FRAMEWORK

Public discussions involving national identity may generate misunderstandings or inaccurate information. (UNESCO, 2023)

A misinformation response framework ensures that citizens receive reliable information. (UNESCO, 2023)

29.1 Principles of Misinformation Management (UNESCO, 2023)

Responses should be:

- Timely;
- Accurate;
- Respectful;
- Evidence-based.

29.2 Types of Misinformation Incorrect Historical Information

Examples:

- False claims about symbolism;
- Misinterpretation of history.

Incorrect Process Information

Examples:

- False claims about decision-making procedures.

Incorrect Design Information

Examples:

- Misunderstanding technical features.

29.3 Response Procedure (UNESCO, 2023)

Step One

Identify the claim.

Step Two

Verify available information.

Step Three

Prepare a clear response.

Step Four

Communicate through appropriate channels.

Step Five

Monitor further discussion.

29.4 Communication Style When Correcting Information (UNESCO, 2023)

Responses should:

- Avoid hostility;
- Respect individuals;

- Focus on facts;
- Encourage learning.

29.5 Role of Fact Sheets (UNESCO, 2023; Access to Information Act, 2016)

Fact sheets should provide:

- Common questions;
- Accurate answers;
- Supporting explanations;
- Official references.

Integrated memorandum interpretation — Verification of public claims

Correct claims that a specific ring colour belongs to a specific county, that populous counties receive larger segments, or that the memorandum itself changes Kenya's national flag. Direct technical questions to the accompanying manuals and legal-status questions to enacted law (Parliamentary Memorandum).

CHAPTER 30: ROLE OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION FACILITATOR

A facilitator is a trained individual responsible for guiding public discussions in a fair, respectful and organized manner. (OHCHR, 2018; OECD, 2022)

The facilitator does not determine public opinion.

The facilitator creates an environment where citizens can:

- Receive information;
- Ask questions;
- Express views;
- Provide recommendations.

30.1 Core Responsibilities

A facilitator shall:

- Provide Accurate Information

  Ensure participants receive reliable educational content.

  Encourage Participation

  Create opportunities for different voices to contribute.

  Manage Dialogue

  Maintain respectful and constructive discussions.
- Record Feedback

  Document views accurately.

  Support Transparency

  Ensure participation processes are properly reported.

30.2 Facilitator as a Neutral Guide (OHCHR, 2018; OECD, 2022)

A facilitator should understand that:

- Civic education requires accuracy;
- Public participation requires openness;
- Different views are legitimate.

The facilitator's role is to support the process, not control the outcome.

CHAPTER 31: FACILITATOR CODE OF ETHICS

Ethical standards ensure that public participation maintains public trust. (OHCHR, 2018; OECD, 2022)

All facilitators conducting ONE47 civic education activities should follow professional principles.

31.1 Principle One: Neutrality (OHCHR, 2018; OECD, 2022)

Facilitators shall:

- Present information objectively;
- Avoid personal political opinions;
- Allow different perspectives.

Facilitators should not:

- Pressure participants;
- Influence responses;
- Misrepresent public views.

31.2 Principle Two: Respect for Participants (OHCHR, 2018)

Every participant deserves:

- Courtesy;
- Dignity;
- Equal opportunity to speak.

Facilitators shall not tolerate:

- Discrimination;
- Harassment;
- Intimidation.

31.3 Principle Three: Accuracy

Facilitators must provide:

- Correct information;
- Verified explanations;
- Clear communication.

They should avoid:

- Rumours;
- Speculation;
- Unsupported claims.

31.4 Principle Four: Inclusiveness (Persons with Disabilities Act, 2025; OHCHR, 2018)

Facilitators should actively encourage participation from:

- Women;
- Youth;

- Persons with disabilities;
- Minority voices;
- Different community groups.

31.5 Principle Five: Confidentiality (Data Protection Act, 2019)

Where appropriate, facilitators should protect:

- Personal information;
- Sensitive submissions;
- Private discussions.

31.6 Principle Six: Accountability (OECD, 2022)

Facilitators must:

- Maintain proper records;
- Report honestly;
- Preserve integrity of feedback.

CHAPTER 32: REQUIRED FACILITATOR COMPETENCIES (O 2022)

Effective facilitators require knowledge, communication ability and ethical judgment.

32.1 Civic Knowledge Competency

Facilitators should understand:

- Principles of democracy;
- Public participation concepts;
- National symbols;
- Constitutional values;
- ONE47 design philosophy.

32.2 Communication Competency

Facilitators should demonstrate:

- Clear speaking;
- Active listening;
- Simplification of complex concepts;
- Effective presentation.

32.3 Community Engagement Competency

Facilitators should understand:

- Community structures;
- Cultural sensitivity;
- Local communication methods.

32.4 Documentation Competency

Facilitators should be able to:

- Record attendance;
- Capture feedback;
- Prepare reports;
- Organize participation records.

32.5 Conflict Management Competency

Facilitators should be able to:

- Manage disagreement;
- Reduce tension;
- Encourage respectful dialogue.

32.6 Digital Competency (OECD, 2022; UNESCO, 2023)

Modern facilitators should understand:

- Online communication;
- Digital submissions;

- Virtual meetings;
- Social media responsibility.

CHAPTER 33: FACILITATOR TRAINING FRAMEWORK (OEC 2022)

Training ensures facilitators have consistent knowledge and professional standards.

33.1 Training Objectives

The training programme should enable facilitators to:

- Understand the ONE47 civic education framework;
- Conduct professional engagements;
- Manage public dialogue;
- Document feedback accurately.

33.2 Recommended Training Modules

MODULE ONE

33.3 Facilitator Certification Process

A facilitator development programme may include:

Stage One

Training attendance.

Stage Two

Knowledge assessment.

Stage Three

Practical facilitation exercise.

Stage Four

Certification or accreditation.

CHAPTER 34: FACILITATION SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

Facilitation is not only about the information.

It must be capable of conducting a meaningful dialogue.

34.1 Active Listening (OECD, 2022)

Facilitators should:

- Pay attention;
- Avoid interrupting;
- Clarify meaning;
- Acknowledge contributions.

34.2 Effective Questioning

Good questions:

- Encourage discussion;
- Promote understanding;
- Identify concerns.

Examples:

- What do you need to explain more?
- What are your recommendations that you would like to have recorded?

34.3 Managing Group Discussions

Facilitators should:

- Encourage balanced participation;
- Prevent domination by individuals;
- Maintain focus.

34.4 Time Management

The facilitator should make sure that:

- Presentations are completed;
- Discussions have adequate time;
- All items are discussed on the agenda.

34.5 Visual Facilitation

Useful tools include:

- Presentation slides;
- Posters;
- Diagrams;
- Flip charts;
- Feedback forms.

CHAPTER 35: CONFLICT MANAGEMENT DURING PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT (OECD, 2022)

Public discussions may involve different opinions and strong emotions.

Disagreement is a normal part of democracy.

The facilitator's responsibility is to maintain constructive engagement.

35.1 Common Sources of Conflict (OECD, 2022)

May include:

- Misunderstanding;
- Historical concerns;
- Strong personal opinions;
- Incorrect information.

35.2 Conflict Prevention (OECD, 2022)

Facilitators should:

- Explain discussion rules;
- Encourage respect;
- Provide accurate information;
- Manage expectations.

35.3 Conflict Resolution Approach Step One (OECD, 2022)

Listen to concerns.

Step Two

Acknowledge different perspectives.

Step Three

Clarify facts.

Step Four

Redirect discussion toward solutions.

35.4 Handling Disruptive Behaviour

Facilitators should:

- Remain calm;
- Avoid confrontation;
- Remind participants of agreed rules;
- Protect the participation space.

CHAPTER 36: PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT STANDARDS (OHCHR, 2018; OECD, 2022)

Professional conduct protects the credibility of civic education programmes.

36.1 Personal Conduct

Facilitators should demonstrate:

- Integrity;
- Respect;
- Professional appearance;
- Responsibility.

36.2 Communication Conduct

Facilitators should:

- Use respectful language;
- Avoid inflammatory statements;
- Maintain neutrality.

36.3 Information Conduct

Facilitators shall:

- Use approved educational materials;
- Avoid unauthorised claims;
- Report uncertainty honestly.

36.4 Community Conduct

Facilitators should:

- Respect local customs;
- Work with community structures;
- Avoid favouritism.

CHAPTER 37: EVALUATION OF FACILITATORS (OECD, 2022)

Evaluation ensures continuous improvement of public participation activities.

37.1 Evaluation Objectives

Evaluation measures:

- Professional performance;
- Quality of engagement;
- Participant satisfaction;
- Reporting accuracy.

37.2 Evaluation Criteria Knowledge

Does the facilitator understand the subject matter?

Communication

Can the facilitator explain clearly?

Neutrality

Does the facilitator respect different opinions?

Participation Management

Does the facilitator encourage inclusive discussion?

Documentation

Are records accurate and complete?

37.3 Evaluation Methods

Methods may include:

- Participant feedback forms;
- Supervisor observation;
- Self-assessment;
- Report review.

37.4 Continuous Improvement (OECD, 2022)

Facilitators should receive:

- Feedback;
- Additional training;
- Updated materials;
- Professional development opportunities.

CHAPTER 38: APPENDICES AND REFERENCE MATERIALS

Appendix A: Public Participation Master Calendar Template

Appendix B: Stakeholder Mapping Template

Appendix C: Public Meeting Attendance Register

Appendix D: Feedback Collection Forms

Appendix E: Community Presentation Slide Template

Appendix F: Frequently Asked Questions Guide

Appendix G: Public Participation Report Template

Appendix H: Facilitator Training Assessment Tool

Appendix I: Digital Engagement Guidelines

Appendix J: Community Dialogue Facilitation Checklist

ONE47 NATIONAL CIVIC EDUCATION MANUAL SERIES PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT HANDBOOK

APPENDICES EXPANSION

Practical Templates, Tools and Operational Resources for ONE47 National Flag Civic Engagement Programmes

A.1 Purpose of the Calendar

The Public Participation Master Calendar provides a structured planning tool for coordinating civic education activities.

It enables organizers to:

- Schedule engagements effectively;
- Coordinate stakeholders;
- Track progress;
- Avoid duplication;
- Ensure national coverage.

A.2 Programme Identification Details

Programme Name: ONE47 National Flag Civic Education and Public Participation Programme

County/Region: _____

Lead Institution: _____

Implementation Period: _____

Programme Coordinator: _____

Contact Information: _____

A.3 Master Activity Calendar

No.

Activity

- Date
- Location

Responsible Person
Status
1
Stakeholder
identification
2
Public awareness
launch
3
Community forum
4
School engagement
5
Institutional
consultation
6
Digital consultation
7
Feedback analysis
8
Final reporting
consultation 7 Feedback analysis 8 Final reporting

A.4 Engagement Timeline Structure

Preparation Phase Activities:

- Stakeholder mapping
- Venue selection
- Communication preparation
- Facilitator assignment

Engagement Phase
Activities:

- Public presentations
- Community discussions
- Feedback collection
- Question management

Reporting Phase
Activities:

- Data compilation
- Report preparation
- Review process

- Publication of outcomes

A.5 Calendar Review Checklist

Requirement

Completed

Objectives defined

[ ]

Stakeholders identified

[ ]

Resources allocated

[ ]

Facilitators assigned

[ ]

Reports scheduled

[ ]

Reports scheduled [ ]

B.1 Purpose

This template assists organizers in identifying and analysing stakeholders involved in public participation.

B.2 Stakeholder Identification Form

Engagement Area: _____

County: _____

Date Prepared: _____

B.3 Stakeholder Register

Stakeholder Category

Interest

Engagement Method

Contact

B.4 Stakeholder Categories

Government Institutions Examples:

- National agencies;
- County departments;
- Constitutional offices.

Community Groups

Examples:

- Youth groups;
- Women's groups;
- Cultural organizations.

Educational Institutions

Examples:

- Schools;
- Universities;
- Technical institutions.

Civil Society

Examples:

- Civic organizations;
- Research institutions.

B.5 Stakeholder Engagement Assessment

Question

Response

What interest does this stakeholder have?

What information do they require?

What contribution can they provide?

What engagement method is appropriate?

C.1 Meeting Information

Meeting Title:

Date:

Venue:

County/Ward:

C.2 Attendance Register

No.

Name

- Organization

Category

Contact

Signature

C.3 Participant Categories

Tick applicable category:

- Community member
- Government representative
- Student
- Teacher
- Civil society representative
- Professional
- Media representative
- Other _____

Total Participants: _____

Male Participants: _____

Female Participants: _____

Youth Participants: _____

Persons with Disabilities: _____

D.1 Purpose

Feedback forms ensure that citizen views are collected systematically.

SECTION ONE: Participant Information

Name (Optional): _____

County: _____

Stakeholder Category:

- Citizen
- Student
- Professional
- Organization
- Other

SECTION TWO: Understanding of the

Proposal Before this engagement, were you familiar with the ONE47 concept?

- Yes
- No

SECTION THREE: Feedback

What aspects require further explanation?

What are your views regarding the proposal?

What recommendations would you like considered?

SECTION FOUR: Additional Comments

Theme Number of Responses Key Observations Support Concerns Suggestions Questions

E.1 Presentation Purpose

A standardized presentation structure ensures consistency across engagement forums.

SLIDE ONE

Title Slide ONE47 National Flag Civic Education Programme

Include:

- Programme title;
- Institution;
- Date;
- Location.

SLIDE TWO

- Purpose of engagement;
- Importance of public participation.

SLIDE THREE

Historical Context Explain:

- Development of national symbols;
- Importance of identity.

SLIDE FOUR

ONE47 Philosophy Explain:

ONE:

- One Republic;
- Shared identity.

47:

- Forty-seven counties;
- Equal representation.

SLIDE FIVE

- Symbolism

Explain:

- Colours;
- Circular representation;
- National values.

SLIDE SIX

Public Participation Process Explain:

- How citizens contribute;
- How feedback is handled.

SLIDE SEVEN

Questions and Discussion Encourage:

- Questions;
- Recommendations;
- Comments.

F.1 Purpose

This guide assists facilitators in responding consistently to common questions.

Question 1

What is ONE47? Answer:

ONE47 is a proposed national flag system concept representing one united Republic composed of

forty-seven equal counties. (proposed Flags, Names and Emblems (Amendment) Bill, 2027 ; Parliamentary Memorandum

)

Parliamentary Memorandum

Question 2

Why is the number 47 important? Answer:

The number represents Kenya's forty-seven counties and symbolizes inclusive national representation. (proposed Flags, Names and Emblems (Amendment) Bill, 2027; Parliamentary Memorandum,

2027

) 2027

Parliamentary Memorandum,

Question 3

Why involve citizens? Answer:

Public participation allows citizens to understand proposals and contribute their views through democratic processes. (Constitution of Kenya, 2010, arts. 1, 10, 118 and 196; British American Tobacco Kenya PLC v Cabinet Secretary for the Ministry of Health & 2 others, 2019)

Question 4

Can citizens disagree? Answer:

Yes. Public participation allows different opinions, including support, concerns and recommendations. (Constitution of Kenya, 2010, arts. 1, 10, 118 and 196; OHCHR, 2018)

Question 5

Who makes the final decision? Answer:

The relevant constitutional and legislative institutions determine outcomes after considering public input and following legal procedures. (Constitution of Kenya, 2010, arts. 1, 10, 118 and 196; British American Tobacco Kenya PLC v Cabinet Secretary for the Ministry of Health & 2 others, 2019)

Question 6

Why are national symbols important? Answer:

National symbols represent shared history, identity and values. (National Flag, Emblems and Names Act, Cap. 99; Constitution of Kenya, 2010)

G.1 Report Cover Page

- Programme Title:
- Location:

Date:

Prepared By:

Provide:

- Purpose;
- Participants;
- Main issues discussed;
- Key recommendations.

G.3 Background

Explain:

- Reason for engagement;
- Relevant context.

G.4 Methodology

Describe:

- Meeting format;
- Communication methods;
- Participation approach.

G.5 Participation Statistics

Include:

- Number of participants;
- Stakeholder groups;
- Geographic coverage.

G.6 Issues Raised

Issue

Response

Action Required

G.7 Recommendations

List:

1. 2. 3.

G.8 Annexes

Attach:

- Attendance register
- Photos
- Feedback forms
- Presentation materials

H.1 Purpose

The assessment measures facilitator readiness.

H.2 Knowledge Assessment

Rate: 1 = Needs Improvement; 5 = Excellent

Competency

Rating

Understanding of ONE47 framework

Civic education knowledge

Public participation principles

Reporting skills

Communication skills

H.3 Practical Assessment

Evaluate:

- Presentation ability
- Neutral facilitation
- Question handling
- Time management

- Conflict management

H.4 Certification Recommendation

- Approved
- Additional Training Required
- Not Yet Ready

I.1 Purpose

These guidelines support responsible online civic engagement.

Digital Communication Principles

Accuracy Share verified information.

Respect

Encourage constructive dialogue.

Accessibility

Use understandable formats.

Responsibility

Avoid spreading misinformation.

I.2 Digital Content Checklist

Before publishing:

- Information verified
- Source confirmed
- Language appropriate
- Images accurate
- Contact information provided

I.3 Online Moderation Guidelines

Moderators should:

- Encourage respectful discussion;
- Address misinformation;
- Remove abusive content;
- Protect participant dignity.

J.1 Before the Meeting

- Objectives confirmed
- Venue prepared
- Participants informed
- Materials available
- Facilitators briefed

J.2 During the Meeting

- Welcome participants
- Explain participation rules
- Present information clearly
- Encourage questions

- Record feedback
- Maintain neutrality

J.3 After the Meeting

- Attendance confirmed
- Feedback compiled
- Report prepared
- Documents stored
- Follow-up actions identified

J.4 Facilitator Reflection

After each engagement, facilitators should consider:

What worked well?

What challenges occurred?

What improvements are required?

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT HANDBOOK

ADDITIONAL EXPANSION MODULES

Advanced Operational Resources for National Civic Education, Public Consultation and Community Engagement Programmes

EXPANSION MODULE OVERVIEW

These additional modules strengthen Volume VII by providing practical implementation resources for facilitators, county governments, educational institutions, civil society organizations and public participation officers.

The expanded resources transform the handbook from a policy guide into a complete operational toolkit.

The additional modules include:

1. Detailed ONE47 Civic Education Lesson Plans
2. County Consultation Case Study Templates
3. Facilitator Scripts for Public Forums
4. Community Dialogue Scenarios
5. Expanded Frequently Asked Questions Guide
6. Monitoring and Evaluation Toolkit

MODULE ONE

DETAILED ONE47 CIVIC EDUCATION

LESSON PLANS

LESSON PLAN 1

ONE47 NATIONAL FLAG PUBLIC PARTICIPATION FORUM

Meeting Details

County _____

Sub-County _____ Ward _____ Venue

_____ Date ___ /___ /_____ Time _____

Facilitating Institution _____

- Attendance Register

No. Full Name ID/Passport No. (Optional) Organization (if any) Ward/Village Telephone (Optional) Signature

...

Total Participants: _____

Facilitator's Signature: _____

Date: _____

ONE47 National Flag Public Participation

Participant Information

Name (Optional): _____

County: _____

Sub-County: _____

Age Group:

- Below 18
- 18-35
- 36-59
- 60+

Gender (Optional):

- Male
- Female
- Prefer not to say

Section A

Were the objectives of today's meeting clearly explained?

- Yes
- Partly
- No

Section B

How well do you understand the proposed ONE47 National Flag after today's session?

- Very well
- Well
- Fairly
- Not well

Section C

Which aspects were most helpful?

- History
- Symbolism
- Constitution
- Flag Design
- Public Discussion
- Questions & Answers
- Other _____

Section D

What concerns do you have?

Section E

What improvements would you recommend?

Section F

Overall Rating

- Excellent
- Good
- Fair
- Poor

Participant Signature (Optional)

Before the Meeting

- Venue booked
- Public notice issued
- Invitation letters sent
- Attendance register printed
- Feedback forms printed
- Public presentation prepared
- Audio system tested
- Projector available
- National Flag available
- Stationery available
- First aid arrangements
- Drinking water

- Photography arrangements
- Accessibility arrangements

During the Meeting

- Registration completed
- Opening prayer (if applicable)
- National Anthem (where appropriate)
- Objectives explained
- Presentation delivered
- Questions answered
- Equal participation encouraged
- Comments recorded
- Feedback forms completed
- Closing remarks

After the Meeting

- Attendance verified
- Feedback collected
- Meeting report prepared
- Photos archived
- Recommendations summarized
- Report submitted

Slide 1

ONE47 National Flag

Public Civic Education Forum

Republic of Kenya

Slide 2

Why Are We Here?

- Civic education
- Public participation
- Understanding the proposal
- Receiving public views

Slide 3

What is ONE47?

ONE Nation

47 Counties

One Constitution

One Shared Future

Slide 4

- Symbolism
- Black - The People

- White - Peace, Honesty and Cohesion
- Red - Shared Sacrifice and Unity
- Green - Land, Life and Prosperity
- Yellow (Gold) - Shared Opportunity, Innovation and National Promise

Slide 5

Why 47 Segments?

Each segment represents one county.

All counties are equal.

One united Republic.

Slide 6

Constitutional Values

Unity

Equality

- Patriotism

Inclusiveness

- Good Governance
- National Cohesion

Slide 7

Public Participation

Your views matter.

Ask questions.

Share ideas.

Provide recommendations.

Slide 8

Thank You

Questions & Discussion

ONE47 National Flag Proposal

1. What is ONE47?

ONE47 is the proposed National Flag concept representing one Republic made up of Kenya's forty-seven counties.

2. Why forty-seven segments?

Each segment represents one county, emphasizing equality and national unity.

3. Does the proposal replace Kenya?

No.

The proposal concerns the national flag. Kenya remains one sovereign Republic under the

- Constitution.

4. What do the colours mean?

Black - The People

White - Peace, Honesty and Cohesion

Red - Shared Sacrifice and Unity

Green - Land, Life and Prosperity

Yellow (Gold) - Shared Opportunity, Innovation and National Promise

5. What does the central symbol represent?

It symbolizes cooperation, peace and collective responsibility.

6. Who decides whether the proposal is adopted?

The proposal follows the constitutional and legislative process. Parliament considers the legislative proposal alongside public participation and other required procedures before making a decision.

7. Can citizens give opinions?

Every citizen has the right to participate in public consultations and submit views.

8. Where can I obtain more information?

Information may be obtained from:

- Parliament
- County civic education offices
- Official public participation forums
- Approved civic education materials

ONE47 National Flag Public Participation Report

1. General Information

County:

Sub-County:

Ward:

Venue:

Date:

Time:

Facilitating Institution:

Lead Facilitator:

2. Attendance

Number Registered:

Number Present:

Organizations Represented:

Special Interest Groups Present:

3. Objectives

- Civic education
- Presentation of the proposal
- Collection of public views

4. Summary of Presentation

Topics Covered:

- Background

Symbolism

- Constitutional context
- Flag protocol
- Public participation process

5. Questions Raised

No. Question Response

6. Public Comments and Recommendations

No. Recommendation Category

1 Support

2 Concern 3 Suggestion

7. General Observations

- Level of participation
- Major themes
- Areas requiring further civic education
- Challenges encountered

8. Conclusion

Provide a concise summary of the meeting, highlighting key issues raised, the overall level of engagement, and any recommended follow-up actions.

9. Attachments

Attendance Register

- Feedback Forms
- Meeting Programme
- Presentation Materials
- Photographs (where appropriate)
- Written Memoranda Received

10. Certification

- certify that this report accurately reflects the proceedings and views expressed during the public participation meeting.

Lead Facilitator: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Organization: _____

These appendices provide standardized templates that can be reproduced and used consistently across counties and institutions conducting civic education and public participation on the proposed ONE47 Flag design.

APPENDICES

Volume VII - Public Participation and Community Engagement Handbook

Meeting Details County _____ Sub-County

_____ Ward _____ Venue

_____ Date ___ /___ /_____ Time _____

Facilitating Institution _____

Attendance Register

Full ID/Passport No. Organization Telephone

No. Ward/Village Signature Name (Optional) (if any) (Optional)

Full ID/Passport No. Organization Telephone

No. Ward/Village Signature Name (Optional) (if any) (Optional) ...

Total Participants: _____

Facilitator's Signature: _____

Date: _____

Name (Optional): _____

County: _____

Sub-County: _____

Age Group:

- Below 18
- 18-35
- 36-59
- 60+

Gender (Optional):

- Male
- Female
- Prefer not to say

Section A

Were the objectives of today's meeting clearly explained?

- Yes
- Partly
- No

Section B

How well do you understand the proposed ONE47 National Flag after today's session?

- Very well
- Well
- Fairly
- Not well

Section C

Which aspects were most helpful?

- History
- Symbolism
- Constitution

- Flag Design
- Public Discussion
- Questions & Answers
- Other _____

Section D

What concerns do you have?

Section E

What improvements would you recommend?

Section F

Overall Rating

- Excellent
- Good
- Fair
- Poor

Participant Signature (Optional)

- Venue booked
- Public notice issued
- Invitation letters sent
- Attendance register printed
- Feedback forms printed
- Public presentation prepared
- Audio system tested
- Projector available
- National Flag available
- Stationery available
- First aid arrangements
- Drinking water
- Photography arrangements
- Accessibility arrangements

During the Meeting

- Registration completed
- Opening prayer (if applicable)
- National Anthem (where appropriate)
- Objectives explained
- Presentation delivered
- Questions answered
- Equal participation encouraged
- Comments recorded
- Feedback forms completed

- Closing remarks

After the Meeting

- Attendance verified
- Feedback collected
- Meeting report prepared
- Photos archived
- Recommendations summarized
- Report submitted

Public Civic Education Forum

Republic of Kenya

Slide 2

Why Are We Here?

- Civic education
- Public participation
- Understanding the proposal
- Receiving public views

Slide 3

What is ONE47?

ONE Nation

47 Counties

One Constitution

One Shared Future

Slide 4

Symbolism

- Black - The People
- White - Peace, Honesty and Cohesion
- Red - Shared Sacrifice and Unity
- Green - Land, Life and Prosperity
- Yellow (Gold) - Shared Opportunity, Innovation and National Promise

Slide 5

Why 47 Segments?

Each segment represents one county.

All counties are equal.

One united Republic.

Slide 6

Constitutional Values

- Unity
- Equality
- Patriotism

- Inclusiveness
- Good Governance
- National Cohesion

Slide 7

- Public Participation

Your views matter.

Ask questions.

Share ideas.

Provide recommendations.

Slide 8

Thank You

Questions & Discussion

1. What is ONE47?

ONE47 is the proposed National Flag concept representing one Republic made up of Kenya's

- forty-seven counties.

2. Why forty-seven segments?

Each segment represents one county, emphasizing equality and national unity.

3. Does the proposal replace Kenya?

- No.

The proposal concerns the national flag. Kenya remains one sovereign Republic under the

- Constitution.

4. What do the colours mean?

- Black - The People
- White - Peace, Honesty and Cohesion

Red - Shared Sacrifice and Unity (Constitution of Kenya, 2010; National Flag, Emblems and Names Act, Cap. 99; proposed Flags, Names and Emblems (Amendment) Bill, 2027)

- Green - Land, Life and Prosperity
- Yellow (Gold) - Shared Opportunity, Innovation and National Promise

5. What does the central symbol represent?

It symbolizes cooperation, peace and collective responsibility.

6. Who decides whether the proposal is adopted?

The proposal follows the constitutional and legislative process. Parliament considers the legislative proposal alongside public participation and other required procedures before making a decision. (Constitution of Kenya, 2010, arts. 1, 10, 118 and 196; British American Tobacco Kenya PLC v Cabinet Secretary for the Ministry of Health & 2 others, 2019)

7. Can citizens give opinions?

Every citizen has the right to participate in public consultations and submit views. (Constitution of Kenya, 2010, arts. 1, 10, 118 and 196; United Nations, 1966, art. 25; African Union, 1981, art. 13)

8. Where can I obtain more information?

Information may be obtained from:

- Parliament
- County civic education offices
- Official public participation forums
- Approved civic education materials

County:

Sub-County:

Ward:

Venue:

Date:

Time:

Facilitating Institution:

Lead Facilitator:

2. Attendance

Number Registered:

Number Present:

Organizations Represented:

Special Interest Groups Present:

3. Objectives

- Civic education
- Presentation of the proposal
- Collection of public views

4. Summary of Presentation

Topics Covered:

- Background
- Symbolism
- Constitutional context
- Flag protocol
- Public participation process

5. Questions Raised

No. Question Response

6. Public Comments and Recommendations

No. Recommendation Category

1 Support 2 Concern 3 Suggestion

7. General Observations

- Level of participation
- Major themes
- Areas requiring further civic education
- Challenges encountered

8. Conclusion

Provide a concise summary of the meeting, highlighting key issues raised, the overall level of engagement, and any recommended follow-up actions.

9. Attachments

- Attendance Register
- Feedback Forms
- Meeting Programme
- Presentation Materials
- Photographs (where appropriate)
- Written Memoranda Received

10. Certification

- certify that this report accurately reflects the proceedings and views expressed during the public participation meeting.

Lead Facilitator: _____

Signature: _____

- Date: _____
- Organization: _____

These appendices provide standardized templates that can be reproduced and used consistently across counties and institutions conducting civic education and public participation on the proposed ONE47 Flag design. (OECD, 2022)

Integrated memorandum interpretation — Parliamentary Memorandum concordance

The Parliamentary Memorandum explains colour complexity, symbolism, distribution, visual balance, constitutional interpretation, international comparisons, equal county geometry, tonal interpretation, the integrated handshake composition, and the role of supporting technical manuals and registration records.

GLOSSARY

Accessibility

The removal of practical, communication, physical and digital barriers so citizens can participate meaningfully.

Accountability

The obligation to document participation, preserve submissions and explain how public views were considered.

- **Civic education**

Education that equips citizens with information about rights, responsibilities, institutions, values and democratic processes.

Community dialogue

A structured, respectful exchange of views intended to build understanding, identify concerns and support constructive engagement.

County engagement

Participation activities organized through county, ward, community and institutional structures.

Data protection

Responsible collection, storage, access and use of personal and participation information.

Digital consultation

Online methods such as surveys, virtual forums, email submissions and digital forms used to complement physical engagement.

Diversity in Unity

The ONE47 principle that different identities and communities can be respected within one shared national identity.

Facilitator

A trained person who guides public engagement neutrally, explains information, manages dialogue and records feedback.

Feedback classification

A system for organizing public views into categories such as support, concerns, recommendations, technical input and information requests.

GLOSSARY CONTINUED…

Good faith engagement

Participation conducted honestly, respectfully and with a genuine willingness to listen and consider views.

Inclusiveness

The principle that all affected groups should have a fair opportunity to participate.

Misinformation response

A structured process for identifying, verifying and correcting inaccurate claims with evidence-based information.

Neutrality

The facilitator standard of presenting information objectively without pressuring participants or advocating partisan positions.

ONE47

A civic-education and national-identity initiative organized around one Republic and Kenya's forty-seven counties.

Public forum

An organized meeting in which citizens receive information, ask questions and provide comments or recommendations.

Public participation

A democratic process through which individuals and communities contribute views to public decision-making and
public affairs.

Stakeholder mapping

The identification and analysis of people, groups and institutions that may contribute to, influence or be affected by an engagement process.

Transparency

Openness about objectives, procedures, information, records and outcomes.

47-segment circle

The circular ONE47 design element in which equal segments symbolize Kenya's forty-seven counties and their equal national importance.

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Through his work, Sammywilliam advocates for a Kenya where unity and prosperity move beyond political rhetoric to become part of the nation's identity and lived reality. His enduring vision is a united, prosperous, modern Kenya, confident in its identity and determined to build a first-world future.

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.

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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