

15. **Integrity:** being honest and having strong moral principles such as honesty, fairness, and equality
16. **Transparency and accountability:** Transparency is the openness through availing full information required for collaboration, cooperation and collective decision making. Accountability is the obligation or the requirement placed on a person(s) or authorities entrusted with public resources to report on the management of such resources and being answerable to the public.
17. **Sustainable Development:** the use of resources aimed at satisfying the present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.



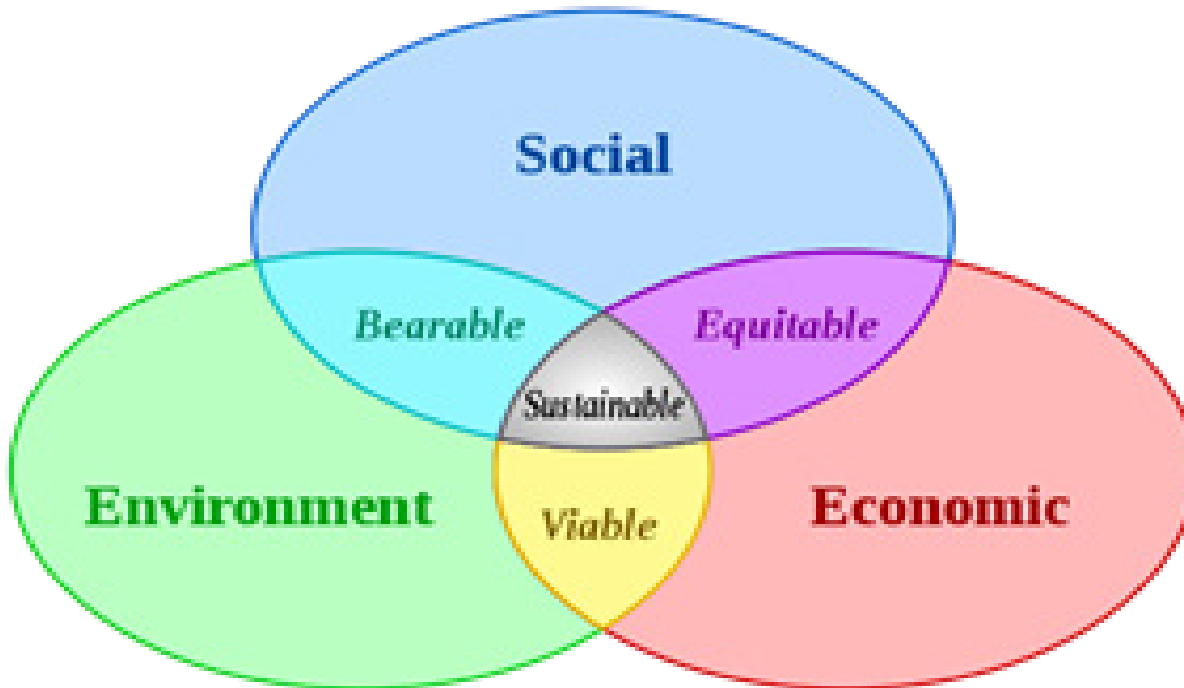
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SENSITIZATION ON NATIONAL VALUES AND PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNANCE

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Knowledge Transforms



Definition of Concepts

Values: are principles, fundamental convictions, ideals, standards or life stances which act as a general guide to behaviour, or as a reference point in decision-making, or the evaluation of beliefs, or action

National Values: National Values are beliefs of a Nation, guiding the actions and behaviours of its citizen.

Principles of Governance: Principles of Governance are normative standards that oblige the state to perform its functions in a manner that promotes general well-being its people.

National values and principles of governance

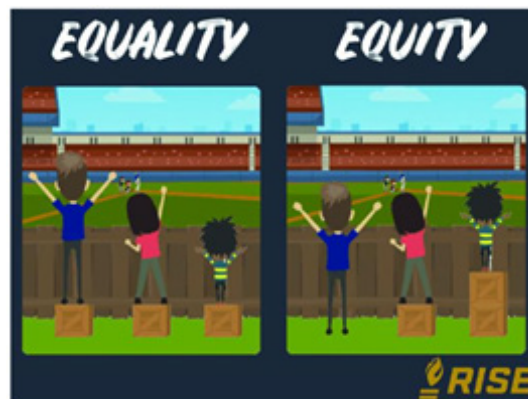
National values are anchored in article 10 of the Constitution of Kenya. As spelled out in this article, national values and principles of governance bind all state organs, state officers and all persons whenever any of them:

- Applies or interprets the Constitution
- Enacts, applies or interprets any law; or
- Makes or implements public policy decisions.

In article 10(2) the seventeen National Values and Principles of Governance have been highlighted:

- Patriotism:** devotion to and vigorous support for one's country through such actions as respecting those in authority, shunning corruption, keeping the environment clean and tribalism.
- National Unity:** the state of harmony from shared values, vision, purpose and aspirations irrespective of the ethnic, cultural, economic, religious or any other superficial status, while recognizing diversity.

- Sharing and Devolution of power:** embracing a governance system in which power, political, economic and social resources are distributed between the national and county levels of government and which empowers people at the grassroots to make decisions on matters that affect them (GoK, 2013).
- The Rule of Law:** the state where every citizen obeys the laws of the country.
- Democracy and participation of the people: system where all participate in various forms of government and management.
- Human Dignity:** the honour granted on people and the upholding of the individual rights as spelt out in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights regardless of one's status (Article 28).
- Equity:** being reasonable, fair, impartial and just in all decisions and actions.



- Social Justice:** Fair distribution of economic, political and social rights and opportunities.
- Inclusiveness: providing equal access to all people to opportunities, resources and activities that affect their lives.
- Equality:** affording each individual equal opportunity regardless of their gender, religion, social class, tribe or race.

- Human Rights:** these are fundamental rights for human beings that include political and civil such as rights to life, freedom of expression; social and economic rights: rights to health, housing, free from hunger, social security, education, the right to development and self-determination.



- Non-Discrimination:** the equal treatment of all individuals irrespective of their particular characteristics.
- Protection of the Marginalized:** securing the livelihoods of vulnerable individuals in society.



- Good Governance:** the responsible conduct of public affairs and management of public resources