

National Values and Principles of Governance

Article 10 of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 binds all state organs, state officers, public 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.

The article stipulates the following national values and principles of governance that the Board is committed to uphold.

English	Swahili
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Patriotism-sense of love, loyalty, and devotion to one's country. 2. National unity- sense of solidarity and cohesion among the citizens of a country, transcending differences such as ethnicity, religion, language, and political affiliation. 3. Sharing and devolution of power- enhancing democratic participation, improving administrative efficiency, and promoting social and economic development. 4. The rule of law- all individuals, institutions, and entities, including the government itself, are accountable to laws. 5. Democracy and participation of the people- power is derived from the people and that governance is conducted transparently and accountably. 6. Human dignity- the intrinsic worth of every person and the recognition that each individual deserves respect and equitable treatment. 7. Equity- fairness and justice, ensuring that individuals and groups receive what they need to have equal opportunities and outcomes. 8. Social justice- ensuring that all individuals have equitable access to opportunities, resources, and rights, regardless of their background or identity. 9. Inclusiveness- ensuring that all individuals, regardless of their background, identity, or circumstances, have equal access to opportunities, resources, and participation in various aspects of society. 10. Equality- treating everyone the same and ensuring that all individuals have the same opportunities, resources, and rights regardless of their background or identity. 11. Human rights- fundamental freedoms and protections that every individual is entitled to, simply by virtue of being human. 12. Non-discrimination and protection of the marginalised- ensuring fairness, equality, and justice in society. 13. Good governance- effective, transparent, accountable, and equitable management of an organization or country's resources and affairs. 14. Integrity- quality of being honest, ethical, and consistent in one's actions, values, methods, measures, and principles. 15. Transparency - being open, clear, and accessible in communication and decision-making processes. 16. Accountability- obligation of individuals or organizations to account for their actions, accept responsibility for them, and disclose the results in a transparent manner. 17. Sustainable development- meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Uzalendo- hisia ya upendo, uaminifu, na kujitolea kwa nchi ya mtu. 2. Umoja wa kitaifa- hisia ya mshikamano na mshikamano miongoni mwa raia wa nchi, kupita tofauti kama vile ukabila, dini, lugha, na misimamo ya kisiasa 3. Kugawana na kusambaza madaraka- ushiriki wa kidemokrasia, ufanisi wa kiutawala, na kuendeleza maendeleo ya kijamii na kiuchumi. 4. Utawala wa sheria- Kuhakikisha kwamba watu wote, taasisi, na vyombo, pamoja na serikali yenyewe, wanawajibika kwa sheria. 5. Demokrasia na ushirikishwaji wa watu- madaraka yanatokana na wananchi na kwamba utawala unaendeshwa kwa uwazi na uwajibikaji na kuhusishwa kikamilifu katika maamuzi yanayowagusa. 6. Utu wa binadamu- thamani ya ndani ya kila mtu na utambuzi kwamba kila mtu anastahili heshima na kutendewa kwa usawa. 7. Usawa -haki na haki, kuhakikisha kwamba watu binafsi na makundi wanapata kile wanachohitaji ili kupata fursa na matokeo sawa. 8. Haki ya kijamii- kuhakikisha kwamba watu wote wanapata fursa sawa, rasilimali na haki, bila kujali asili au utambulisho wao. 9. Ujumuishaji- kuhakikisha kuwa watu wote, bila kujali asili yao, utambulisho wao, au hali zao, wanapata fursa sawa, rasilimali, na ushiriki katika nyanja mbalimbali za jamii. 10. Usawa- kuchukulia kila mtu sawa na kuhakikisha kwamba watu wote wana fursa sawa, rasilimali na haki bila kujali asili au utambulisho wao. 11. Haki za binadamu- uhuru na ulinzi wa kimsingi ambao kila mtu anastahili kupata, kwa sababu tu ya kuwa binadamu. 12. Kutobaguliwa na ulinzi wa kutengwa- kuhakikisha haki, usawa na haki katika jamii. 13. Utawala bora- usimamizi bora, uwazi, uwajibikaji, na usawa wa rasilimali na mambo ya shirika au nchi. 14. Uadilifu- ubora wa kuwa mwaminifu, kimaadili, na thabiti katika matendo, maadili, mbinu, vipimo, na kanuni za mtu. 15. Uwazi- kuwa wazi, wazi, na kupatikana katika michakato ya mawasiliano na kufanya maamuzi. 16. Uwajibikaji- wajibu wa watu binafsi au mashirika kuwajibika kwa matendo yao, kukubali kuwajibika kwao, na kufichua matokeo kwa njia ya uwazi. 17. Maendeleo endelevu- dhana ya kukidhi mahitaji ya sasa bila kuathiri uwezo wa vizazi vijavyo kukidhi mahitaji yao wenyewe.