

NATIONAL VALUES AND PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNANCE

QUALITY POLICY STATEMENT:

The Authority's primary mandate is to manage, develop, rehabilitate and maintain the rural road network in the country as per the Kenya Roads Act, 2007. The Authority's functions and duties are as outlined below:

Kenya Rural Roads Authority is mandated to develop, manage and maintain national secondary trunk roads for sustainable socio-economic transformation. In order to deliver this mandate, it is important for all to observe laid down standards, which includes quality of works and services. Consequently, the Authority shall establish quality objectives from time to time as guided by the current Strategic Plan. This quality policy statement represents the Authority's commitment to continually improve the effectiveness of its quality management system that meets the following requirements: customer satisfaction, technical, regulatory, statutory and ISO 9001: 2015 standards. The Policy shall be communicated to all employees to inculcate ownership and shall be reviewed for continued suitability and improvement. The leadership will take the responsibility to sensitize and train employees on quality to ensure they observe and meet the quality standards.







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QUALITY OBJECTIVES

- Constructing, Upgrading and Maintaining roads under its control.
- Controlling reserves for rural roads and access to roadside developments.
- Implementing road policies in relation to rural roads.
- Ensuring adherence by motorists to the rules and guidelines on axle load control prescribed under the Traffic Act (Cap. 403) or any regulations under this act.
- Ensuring that the quality of works is in accordance with such standards as may be defined by the Minister.
- In collaboration with the Ministry responsible for Transport and the Police Department, overseeing the management of traffic on rural roads and issues related to road safety.
- Collecting and collating all such data related to the use of rural roads as may be necessary for efficient forward planning under this Act.
- Monitoring and Evaluating the use of rural roads.
- Liaising and co-ordinating with other authorities in planning and operations in respect of roads.
- Preparing the road network programmes for all rural roads.
- Advising the Minister on all issues relating to rural roads.
- Performing such other functions related to the implementation of this Act as may be directed by the Minister.





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VISION STATEMENT

Sustainable road network for easy access to resources and services

MISSION STATEMENT

To manage, develop, rehabilitate and maintain national secondary trunk roads for sustainable socio-economic transformation.

CORE VALUES

Transparency Integrity Professionalism Collaboration Sustainability





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DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

Values

Values are the fundamental beliefs that guide a person's or group's actions and attitudes, helping them determine what is desirable or undesirable. They represent what people consider important in life, influencing their behavior and serving as an ethical compass. Values provide a framework for making choices and can vary from person to person, shaped by individual experiences or cultural background. They guide people in determining their ultimate goals and how to achieve them.

National Values

National values are the guiding beliefs of a nation that shape the attitudes, actions, and behavior of its citizens. They represent a nation's lasting beliefs and ideals, defining what is important, worthwhile, and right versus wrong. These values influence individual conduct in various situations.

Principles of Governance

Principles of governance refer to the fundamental guidelines that shape how power is exercised and decisions are made within a political or organizational context. These principles are essential for ensuring that governance is effective, accountable, and responsive to the needs of the people.



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NATIONAL VALUES AND PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNANCE

The Constitution of Kenya, 2010;

The Constitution of Kenya under Article 10(1), provides the National Values and Principles of Governance binding all state organs, state officers, public officers and all persons whenever any of them:

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

The Constitution of Kenya under Article 10(2), highlights the following National Values and Principles of Governance as follows:

a. Patriotism, National Unity, Sharing and Devolution of power, The rule of law, Democracy,
Participation of the people
b. Human dignity, Equity, Social justice, Inclusiveness, Equality, Human rights, Non-discrimination,
Protection of the marginalized
c. Good governance, Integrity, Transparency, Accountability
d. Sustainable development.









NATIONAL VALUES AND PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNANCE EXPLANATION AS FOLLOWS:

1. Patriotism (Uzalendo)

This value emphasizes love, loyalty, and devotion to one's country. It calls for citizens to actively contribute to national development through responsible actions like paying taxes and protecting national resources.

2. National Unity (Umoja wa Kitaifa)

This principle promotes cohesion among citizens, encouraging collaboration across diverse ethnic, cultural, and religious backgrounds. It fosters a shared vision and purpose for the nation.

3. Sharing and Devolution of Power (Ugavi na Ugatuzi Mamlaka)

This principle advocates for the distribution of political, economic, and social resources between national and county governments. It empowers local communities to make decisions on matters affecting them

4. Rule of Law (Utawala wa Sheria)

A fundamental aspect of governance, this principle asserts that all individuals are subject to the law, ensuring order and justice within society









5. Democracy & Participation of people (Demokrasia na Ushirika wa Watu)

This value encourages active participation by all citizens in governance processes, ensuring that decision-making is inclusive and representative

6. Human Dignity (Hadhi ya Binadamu):

Recognizing the inherent worth of every individual, this principle mandates respect for human rights and equality before the law.

7. Equity (Usawa)

Refers to the quality of being fair, impartial, and just in all decision-making processes and actions. It emphasizes the importance of providing equal access to resources and opportunities for all individuals, regardless of their gender, age, ethnicity, disability, or any other status.

8. Social Justice (Haki ya Jamii)

Emphasizes fairness, equality, and the equitable distribution of resources and opportunities among all citizens. It is rooted in the belief that every individual deserves dignity and respect, and that societal structures should be designed to eliminate inequalities and empower marginalized groups.



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9. Inclusiveness (Uhusishwaji)

Inclusiveness refers to according all people an opportunity to participate in activities including decision making, that affect their life.

10. Equality (Ulingano)

Equality Refers to treatment of everyone with equal measure irrespective of their status such as gender, religion, social class, tribe or race. It also refers to being regarded in equal status in all matters involving rights of individuals and people groups.

11. Human Rights (Haki za Binadamu)

Human rights refer to God given inherent inalienable liberties and entitlements to be enjoyed by all people and upholding of their rights as spelt out in the constitution.

They include:

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- The right to life,
- Freedom of expression
- Right to health, housing
- Freedom from hunger
- Social security
- Right for education
- Right to development and self determination.

Individuals should respect the human rights of others.



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12. Non-Discrimination (Kutobagua)

Non discrimination refers to offering services and taking care of all persons without bias.

13. Protection of the Marginalized (Kulinda Kundi Lililotelekezwa)

Protection of the marginalized refers to safeguarding livelihood of those who have challenges or those that do not have a voice in society. National Cohesion and Integration Act No. 12 of 2008 outlaws' marginalization. Equalization Fund (Article 204), YEF, Uwezo Funds, AGPO are some of the key initiatives in Kenya to address the issue.

14. Good Governance (Utawala Bora)

Refers to having systems and structures through which the exercise of power and authority can be controlled or held to account. It also refers to the prudent management of institutions and resources by those entrusted with the responsibility of overseeing them.

15. Transparency and Accountability (Uwazi na Uwajibikaji)

Transparency refers to the requirement to share information and act in an open manner. Accountability refers to being held responsible for one's actions, conduct and management of resources.





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16. Sustainable Development (Maendeleo ya Kudumu)

Sustainable development refers to the pattern of resource use that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

CONCLUSION

All Kenya Rural Roads Authority (KeRRA) staff and stakeholders should adhere to the National Values and Principles of Governance as they execute their duties and obligations respectively to the Nation.





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