



**Karimu v Republic (Criminal Revision E096 of 2024)
[2024] KEHC 5239 (KLR) (17 May 2024) (Ruling)**

Neutral citation: [2024] KEHC 5239 (KLR)

**REPUBLIC OF KENYA
IN THE HIGH COURT AT LODWAR
CRIMINAL REVISION E096 OF 2024
RN NYAKUNDI, J
MAY 17, 2024**

BETWEEN

IDD KARIMU APPLICANT

AND

REPUBLIC RESPONDENT

RULING

1. The applicant was charged with the offence of assault causing actual bodily harm contrary to section 251 of the *Penal Code*. The particulars of the offence were that on 8th September, 2023 at around 1130hrs at Kakuma refugee camp in Turkana West Sub-County within Turkana County, the applicant unlawfully assaulted Amina Ojuma. He equally faced a 2nd charge of assault causing actual bodily harm contrary to section 251 of the Penal Code.
2. The applicant pleaded guilty to the offence before Hon. C.A. Mayamba on 14th September, 2023 and as a consequence, he was convicted on his own plea of guilty and sentenced to 8 months imprisonment for each count.
3. The applicant has approached this court pursuant to sections 357,362,364& 382 of the *Criminal Procedure Code* as construed with Article 50(2) (p) & (q) as conjunctively read with Article 50(6) (a)&(b) of the *Constitution*.
4. The applicant seeks a sentence review based on the sentence review report on record. The report is responsive. It is indicated that the applicant has been well behaved and co-operative. He has been involved in casual jobs and masonry work. He regrets his past actions and lack of emotional intelligence and prays for a second chance. The report recommended that the applicant is suitable for community service Order at IRC main hospital.
5. In determining whether to impose a custodial or non-custodial sentence, the court is required to take into account the following factors: -



- a) Gravity of the offence: - sentence of imprisonment should be avoided for misdemeanour.
 - b) Criminal history of the offender. Taking into account the seriousness of the offences, first offenders should be considered for non-custodial sentence.
 - c) Character of the offender: - non-custodial sentence are best suited for offenders who are already remorseful and receptive to rehabilitative measures.
 - d) Protection of the community: - where the offender is likely to pose a threat to the community.
 - e) Offender's responsibility to third parties: - where there are people depending on the offender.
6. Further to the aforementioned, the [Community Service Orders Act](#) makes it possible for courts to issue an order requiring the offender to perform community service. This option is available to court when the offender is convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or imprisonment for a term exceeding three years but for which the court determines that any of that term as would be appropriate be served within the community on unpaid public works.
7. The analysis of the facts of this case is such that it fits the legal framework of the [Community Service Act](#) as an alternative sentence to imprisonment. Consequently, the effective measure as recommended by the probation officer is to have the applicant serve the remainder of his sentence i.e. 8 months at IRC main Hospital. Monthly reports shall be filed in court by the supervisor of the applicant through the probation officer. The essence of it is that any breach of any conditions by the applicant shall attract cancellation of the community service order and have the sentence reverted to custodial sanctions.

SIGNED, DATE AND DELIVERED AT LODWAR THIS 17TH DAY OF MAY 2024.

In the Presence of

Mr. Jonathan Bungei for the State

Appellant

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R. NYAKUNDI

JUDGE

