



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

IN THE HIGH COURT OF KENYA

AT ELDORET

CIVIL APPEAL NO. 43 OF 2016

ALEX KOECH.....1ST APPELLANT

EMMANUEL KIPLIMO BETT.....2ND APPELLANT

-VERSUS-

NELSON M. MULAMA (suing as the legal representative of the estate of

KEVIN KINYANJUI, Deceased).....RESPONDENT

(Being an appeal from the Judgment and Decree of the Resident Magistrate in Iten PMCC No. 16 of 2014 delivered on 22 February 2016 by Hon. N.C. Adalo, RM)

JUDGMENT

[1] This appeal arises from the decision of the Resident Magistrate, **Hon. N.C. Adalo**, in **Iten PMCC No. 16 of 2014**. The suit had been filed by the Respondent, **Nelson M. Mulama**, in his capacity as the legal representative of the estate of **Kevin Kinyanjui**, now deceased. It was averred before the lower court that, on the **24 June 2013**, the Deceased was travelling aboard **Motor Vehicle Registration No. KBB 383L, Mitsubishi Canter**, as a lawful passenger when the said motor vehicle was violently hit from behind by **Motor Vehicle Registration No. KAW 040D, Mitsubishi Lorry**, owned by the Appellants. The accident was alleged to have occurred along **Nyaru-Eldoret Road at Kaptagat Forest** or thereabout and that, as a result thereof, the Deceased was fatally injured.

[2] Accordingly, the Respondent filed **Iten PMCC No. 16 of 2014: Nelson Marie Mulama vs. Alex Koech & Another**, claiming General Damages under the **Fatal Accidents Act, Chapter 32 of the Laws of Kenya**; General Damages under the **Law Reform Act, Chapter 26 of the Laws of Kenya**, Special Damages, costs of the suit plus interest and any other or further relief the Court may deem fit to grant.

[3] The lower court record shows that a consent was entered on liability on **27 November 2015**, whereby liability was settled at 80:20 in favour of the Respondent. This was after the Respondent had given his evidence herein. The parties were thereafter invited to file their written submissions on quantum. In effect therefore, no evidence was led by or on behalf of the Appellants. Having given due consideration to the Respondent's evidence as well as the written submissions filed by the parties, the Learned Trial Magistrate awarded a total sum of **Kshs. 2,128,000/=** made up as follows:

Pain and suffering	:	0
Lost Years	:	Kshs. 2,520,000/=
General Damages	:	Kshs. 100,000/=
Special Damages	:	Kshs. 40,000/=
Sub-total		Kshs. 2,660,000/=
Less liability of 20%	:	Kshs. 532,000/=
Total		Kshs. 2,128,000/=

[4] In the result, Judgment was entered in the Respondent's favour in the sum of **Kshs. Kshs. 2,128,000/=** together with interest and costs

and a Decree issued to that effect on **6 July 2017**. Being dissatisfied with the decision of the Learned Trial Magistrate, the Appellants filed the instant appeal, raising the following grounds:

[a] That the Learned Magistrate erred both in fact and law by misapprehending the evidence on record and as a result arrived at an erroneous decision on quantum of damages;

[b] That the Learned Magistrate erred both in fact and law by making an award of general damages which is so inordinately high as to amount to a wholly erroneous estimate;

[c] That the Learned Magistrate erred both in fact and law by failing to apply or applying the wrong principles in assessment of damages thus awarding damages that were so excessive in the circumstances;

[d] That the Learned Trial Magistrate erred both in fact and law by failing to consider the award under the Law Reform Act in reduction of the award under the Fatal Accidents Act;

[5] On account of the foregoing, the Appellants prayed that the Judgment and Decree of the subordinate court be set aside and be substituted with a proper finding on both quantum of damages and liability; that the Court be pleased to make any other or further order as may be just and expedient in the circumstances; and that the costs of the appeal be awarded to them.

[6] The appeal was disposed of by way of written submissions, pursuant to the directions issued herein on **29 May 2018**. Accordingly, the parties filed their written submissions herein on **24 July 2018**. The Appellants' Counsel, **Mr. Kiprono**, raised two issues for determination by the Court, namely:

[a] What the duty of a Court is in a first appeal; and

[b] Whether the award of damages is manifestly excessive as to warrant review by an appellate court.

[7] **Mr. Kiprono** relied on the cases of Selle & Another vs. Associated Motor Boat Co. Ltd & Others [1968] EA 123; Re Estate of Susan Mboga Mandu (Deceased) [2011] eKLR; Hellen Waruguru Waweru (suing as the legal representative of Peter Waweru Mwenja (Deceased) vs. Kiarie Shoe Stores Limited [2015] eKLR; and Bashir Ahmed Butt vs. Uwais Ahmed Khan [1982-88] KAR 5 to support his submission that loss of earning be reduced to **Kshs. 300,000/=**.

[8] On behalf of the Respondent, **Mr. Kibii**, proposed the following issues for determination:

[a] Whether the award by the Magistrate was excessive with regard to general damages;

[b] Whether the award of general damages by the Learned Magistrate amounts to a travesty of justice considering the evidence on record;

[c] Whether the Appellant's appeal dated **12 June 2017** is incompetent and an abuse of the court process and therefore ought to be dismissed by this Court;

[d] Who should bear the costs of the appeal.

[9] Counsel for the Plaintiff defended the award by the lower court and cited Dainty vs. Haji & Another [2005] 1 EA 43, Joseph Kimani Mugaga vs. John Njiru Nairobi HCCC No. 3690 of 1994 and Phyllis Wangoi Njau vs. Pelican Haulage Contractors Limited Nairobi HCCC No. 2077 of 1999 to support his submissions.

[10] This being a first appeal, I am mindful that it is the duty of the Court to review the evidence adduced before the lower court with a view of satisfying itself that the decision was well-founded. The holding in Selle & Another vs. Associated Motor Boat Co. Ltd & Others [1968] EA 123, is instructive, namely:

"...this court is not bound necessarily to accept the findings of fact by the court below. An appeal to this court ... is by way of retrial and the principles upon which this court acts in such an appeal are well settled. Briefly put they are that this court must reconsider the evidence, evaluate it itself and draw its own conclusions though it should always bear in mind that it has neither seen nor heard the witnesses and should make due allowance in this respect..."

[11] The Respondent testified before the lower court as **PW1**. He stated that the deceased, **Kevin Kinyanjui**, was his son; and that he was involved in a fatal accident that occurred along the **Nyaru-Eldoret Road** near Kaptagat Forest at the age of 22 years. He added that the deceased was a vegetable trader and would earn **Kshs. 3,000/=** per day on the average. He produced documents in proof of the special damage component of his claim. The Respondent also adopted the evidence of **Cpl. Henry Ille**, a police officer based at Kaptagat Police Base who testified before the lower court as **PW2 in Iten PMCC No. 15 of 2014**, and whose evidence was adopted by consent herein and in **Iten PMCC No. 16 of 2014, No. 17 of 2014 and No. 18 of 2014**. **PW2** confirmed that the accident occurred at about 4.00 p.m. on **24 June 2013** involving **Motor Vehicle Registration No. KBB 383L** and **KAW 040D**. As a result, six of the passengers in **Motor Vehicle Registration No. KBB 383L** died on the spot.

[12] Thus, having re-evaluated and reconsidered the entirety of the evidence adduced before the lower court, there appears to be no dispute that the deceased herein was a passenger in **Motor Vehicle Registration No. KBB 383L** and that the said motor vehicle was, on the **24 June**

2013, involved in a collision with **Motor Vehicle Registration No. KAW 040D** owned by the Appellant. There is similarly no controversy that the deceased died as a result of the injuries he sustained in the accident aforementioned. The Respondent alleged negligence against the Appellant, allegations which were not only un rebutted, but were conceded by the Appellant and a consent order recorded to that effect apportioning liability at 80% against the Appellant. In the premises, what is in contention herein is the question whether the Learned Trial Magistrate correctly assessed the damages due to the Estate of the deceased in the circumstances.

[13] It is to be borne in mind that assessment of damages is a matter of discretion; and that an appellate court will hardly disturb an award unless sufficient cause be shown. In **Hellen Waruguru Waweru (Suing as the legal representative of Peter Waweru Mwenja vs. Kiarie Shoe Stores Limited** (supra), the Court of Appeal restated this principle as follows:

"As a general principle, assessment of damages lies in the discretion of the trial court and an appellate Court will not disturb an award of damages unless it is so inordinately high or low as to represent an erroneous estimate. It must be shown that the Judge proceeded on wrong principles or that he misapprehended the evidence in some material respect and so arrived at a figure which was either inordinately high or low. The Court must be satisfied that either the Judge, in assessing the damages, took into account an irrelevant factor, or left out of account a relevant one or that; short of this, the amount is so inordinately high that it must be a wholly erroneous estimate of the damages."

[14] Before the lower court, the Respondent prayed for general damages under both the **Fatal Accidents Act** and the **Law Reform Act**. No award was made for pain and suffering, evidently because the deceased died on the spot. That however is an erroneous approach in my considered view as there can be no doubt from the circumstances in which the accident occurred that the deceased suffered pain before he died. Hence I would endorse the holding in **Sukari Industries Limited vs. Clyde Machimbo Juma [2016] eKLR** that:

"... it is natural that any person who suffers injury as a result of an accident will suffer some form of pain. The pain may be brief and fleeting but it is nevertheless pain for which the deceased's estate is entitled to compensation. The generally accepted principle is that nominal damages will be awarded on this head for death occurring immediately after the accident. Higher damages will be awarded if the pain and suffering is prolonged before death. According to various decisions of the High Court, the sums have ranged from Kshs 10,000 to Kshs 100,000 over the last 20 years..."

[15] Accordingly, I would correct that anomaly by awarding a sum of **Kshs. 10,000/=** for the deceased's pain and suffering. There was no contention regarding the sum of **Kshs. 100,000/=** that was awarded by the lower court for loss of expectation of life, which is the conventional award under this head. Thus, the only amount in contention is the award for loss of dependency under the **Fatal Accidents Act**.

[16] Having given due consideration to the authorities that were drawn to his attention, the Learned Trial Magistrate worked with a monthly income of **Kshs. 30,000/=** as per the evidence of the Respondent, and had the following to say in assessing damages due to the estate of the deceased:

"...The deceased was aged 24 years at the time of his death as recorded in the death certificate produced as exhibit in this case. He was a healthy young man at the prime of his age. It is a general assumption that an average citizen works until the age of 55 years, but looking at his job as a casual worker, there is no guarantee that he could have remained on the same job for the entire time. There are other risks in life which include illness that may lead to pre-mature death and risks involving the nature of work he was engaged in. With this kind of job and the increased incidences of poverty and diseases in Kenya today, I will adopt a multiplier of 21 years. The deceased was not married but his father stated that together with his siblings, they depended on him. Based on the case of Hassan (supra), I would then find that the deceased spent almost 2/3 of his salary on his living expenses including rent, food, clothing, entertainment, amongst other things, leaving him with only 1/3 of his earnings. A dependency of 1/3 would be sufficient...I award Kshs. 2,520,000/= for lost years computed as follows; 1/3 x 21 x 12 x 30,000/=.

[17] Learned Counsel for the Appellant took issue with the lower court's approach and argued that the court erred in coming to the conclusion that the deceased's monthly income amounted to **Kshs. 30,000/=**. According to him, a very successful vegetable vendor may earn approximately **Ksh. 7,000/=** per month; and that since the deceased would spend some of his income on himself, a multiplicand of **Kshs. 5,000/=** would suffice. What then is the correct approach?

[18] In **Chunibhai J. Patel and Another vs. P.F. Hayes and Others [1957] EA 748**, the Court of Appeal for East Africa restated the formula to be applied in the following terms:

"The Court should find the age and expectation of the working life of the deceased and consider the ages and expectations of life of his dependants, the net earning power of the deceased (i.e. his income less tax) and the proportion of his net income which he would have made available for his dependants. From this it should be possible to arrive at the annual value of the dependency, which must then be capitalized by multiplying by a figure representing so many years' purchase."

[19] The Appellant had the opportunity to rebut the evidence of the Respondent, including the Respondent's assertion that the deceased used to earn **Kshs. 3,000** per day, but did not. From that evidence, the lower court came to the balanced conclusion that a monthly earning of **Kshs. 30,000/=** would be reasonable taking judicial notice of the fact that a vegetable vendor is not successful in his business every day. I have no reason to fault that conclusion and would similarly agree that **Kshs. 30,000/=** is a reasonable amount in the circumstances.

[20] Indeed, in the **Hellen Waruguru Waweru Case**, the Court of Appeal held that:

"This Court has had occasion to contextualize the society in which we live in relation to the requirement for strict proof of damages. In the case of Jacob Ayiga Maruja & Another v Simeone Obayo CA Civil Appeal No. 167 of 2002 [2005] eKLR the Court observed:-

'We do not subscribe to the view that the only way to prove the profession of a person must be by production of certificates and that the only way of proving earning is equally the production of documents. That kind of stand would do a lot of injustice to very many Kenyans who are even illiterate, keep no records and yet earn their livelihood in various ways. If documentary evidence is available, that is well and good. But we reject any contention that only documentary evidence can prove these things.'

[21] Nevertheless, the lower court fell into error in treating the sum of **Kshs. 30,000/=** as the net income, without a comment on the aspect of statutory deductions and taxes; which ordinarily would take upto 30% of one's monthly income. Accordingly, I would, on my part reduce the multiplicand by 30% to **Kshs. 20,000/=**. I would however not interfere with the lower court's finding that a multiplier of 15 years was appropriate, given her reasoning on the matter. The same goes for the dependency ratio of 1/3.

[22] It is also noteworthy that in his calculations, the Learned Trial Magistrate deducted the **Kshs. 100,000/=** that she awarded under the **Law Reform Act** for loss of expectation of life. She did not justify that deduction; but presumably, it was based on the premise that to award the same would amount to double compensation. However, the Court of Appeal had occasion to restate the correct legal position as follows in the **Hellen Waruguru Waweru Case**:

"...learned counsel for KSSL, Mr. C.K. Kiplagat was of the view that Hellen could not claim damages under both the LRA and FAA because there would be double compensation since the dependants are the same. He therefore supported the two courts below who deducted the entire sum awarded under the LRA from the amount awarded under the FAA. With respect, that approach was erroneous in law. This Court has explained the concept of double compensation in several decisions and it is surprising that some courts continue to get it wrong. The principle is logical enough; duplication occurs when the beneficiaries of the deceased's estate under the Law Reform Act and dependants under the Fatal Accidents Act are the same, and consequently the claim for lost years and dependency will go to the same persons. It does not mean that a claimant under the Fatal Accidents Act should be denied damages for pain and suffering and loss of expectation of life as these are only awarded under the Law Reform Act, hence the issue of duplication does not arise." (emphasis added)

[23] The reduction was thus reversed by the Court of Appeal on the basis that the words **"to be taken into account"** used in **Section 4(2)** of the **Fatal Accidents Act** and **"to be deducted"** are two different things; and that what is to be taken into account is not necessarily deducted. In coming to this conclusion, the Court of Appeal relied on the case of **Kenfro Africa Ltd t/a Meru Express Services 1976 & Another vs. Lubia & Another (No. 2) [1987] KLR 30**. And in terms of who qualify as beneficiaries, **Section 4(1)** of the **Fatal Accidents Act** defines dependants as the wife, husband, parent and child of the deceased person. Hence, it is not always the case that the beneficiaries of the estate under the **Law Reform Act** are the same as under the **Fatal Accidents Act**. Consequently, the sum of **Kshs. 100,000/=** was lawfully due to the estate. The Special Damages component was also properly awarded. The Respondent claimed **Kshs. 80,800/=** before the lower court, of which only **Kshs. 40,800/=** was specifically proved to the satisfaction of the lower court. I would uphold that aspect of the lower court's decision.

[24] In the premises, I would work out the sums due to the Respondent as hereunder:

Under the Law Reform Act:

- Loss of Expectation of life - Kshs. 100,000
- Pain and suffering - Kshs. 10,000

Under the Fatal Accidents Act

Loss of dependency	Kshs. 20,000 x 1/3 x 21 x 12=	1,680,000
Special damages	-	Kshs. 40,000
Total	-	Kshs. 1,720,000
Less 20% contribution	-	Kshs. 344,000
Net total	-	Kshs. 1,376,000/=

[25] Hence, the appeal is allowed, but only to the extent aforesaid; with the result that the total amount awarded to the Respondent is reduced to **Kshs. 1,376,000/=**. The Judgment of the lower court is accordingly hereby set aside and substituted with Judgment in favour of the Respondent in the aforesaid sum of **Kshs. 1,376,000/=** together with interest from the date of the lower court Judgment and costs of the lower court proceedings as well as the appeal.

It is so ordered.

DATED, SIGNED AND DELIVERED AT ELDORET THIS 6TH DAY OF DECEMBER 2018

OLGA SEWE

JUDGE