



**Juma v Republic (Miscellaneous Criminal Application E054 of 2024)  
[2025] KEHC 18638 (KLR) (17 December 2025) (Ruling)**

Neutral citation: [2025] KEHC 18638 (KLR)

**REPUBLIC OF KENYA  
IN THE HIGH COURT AT KIBERA  
MISCELLANEOUS CRIMINAL APPLICATION E054 OF 2024**

**DR KAVEDZA, J  
DECEMBER 17, 2025**

**BETWEEN**

**COLLINS OCHIENG' JUMA ..... APPLICANT**

**AND**

**REPUBLIC ..... RESPONDENT**

**RULING**

1. The applicant was charged and after a full trial convicted for the offence of robbery with violence contrary to section 296(2) of the Penal Code. His appeal before this court was dismissed in High Court Criminal Appeal No. 298 of 2002. The sentence was later commuted to life imprisonment.
2. The Applicant has now approached this Court by way of a constitutional Application seeking an order for resentencing. He contends that the mandatory nature of the life sentence prescribed under section 296 of the Penal Code is unconstitutional. He states that he has exhausted all appeal avenues and now invokes sections 216 and 329 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Cap. 75, Laws of Kenya), urging the Court to consider his mitigation and substitute the life sentence with a definite term of imprisonment.
3. The issue for determination is whether the life sentence imposed upon the Applicant is unconstitutional in light of the recent pronouncements of the Supreme Court on mandatory and minimum sentences.
4. Article 50(2)(p) of *the Constitution* guarantees the right to benefit from the least severe punishment where sentencing law changes after conviction. Article 165(3)(b) grants the High Court jurisdiction to determine the constitutionality of any act or omission.
5. In 2016, the judiciary developed the Sentencing Guidelines as a response to the challenges experienced by judges and judicial officers. The Guidelines were developed pursuant to section 35(2) of the *Judicial Service Act* 2011. These guidelines recognised that sentencing is perhaps one of the most intricate aspects of the administration of trial justice. The guidelines collated the principles of law that should



guide courts in the exercise of their discretion, so that sentences for analogous circumstances are delivered as transparently and consistently.

6. Since the formulation of the SPGs of 2016, the criminal justice landscape around sentencing has evolved significantly, prompting NCAJ to review (The Sentencing Policy Guidelines 2023) the Guidelines to align with the emerging jurisprudence, and make them more responsive to the justice needs of Kenyans. The revised SPGs provide guidance in sentencing where the mandatory minimum and maximum sentences are concerned, as well re sentencing hearings.
7. Consequently, the evolution of law and jurisprudence should grow in tandem with *the Constitution* while acknowledging the judiciary guidelines on sentencing.
8. It is equally my view that a sentence imposed on a convict has to meet the objectives of retribution, deterrence, rehabilitation, restorative justice, community protection and denunciation. Therefore, it is no longer necessary or desirable to hold a convict for an indeterminate amount of time as this does not meet the objectives of the sentencing policy guidelines.
9. In this case, it appears that in determining the sentence, the learned trial magistrate's decision was primarily influenced by the mandatory nature of the applicable law. This jurisprudence has since shifted after the promulgation of *the Constitution* of Kenya, 2010. Furthermore, it is significant to emphasize that indeterminate sentences deprive a convict of the opportunity to be heard in mitigation, while convicts facing lesser sentences are granted such an opportunity. The deprivation constitutes unjustifiable discrimination, is unfair, and contravenes the principle of equality before the law as enshrined in Article 27 of *the Constitution*. Additionally, an indeterminate life sentence, amounts to inhumane treatment and violates the right to dignity under Article 28 of *the Constitution*. It is also a principle of international law that all prisoners serving life sentences should be afforded the possibility of rehabilitation and the prospect of release if such rehabilitation is achieved. (See the decisions of the European Court of Human Rights: *Vinter and others v. United Kingdom* (Application nos. 66069/09, 130/10 and 3896/10) [2016] III ECHR 317 (9 July 2013) and *Murray v. the Netherlands* [GC], no. 10511/10, (26 April 2016)
10. In the instant case, the appellant was charged with the offence of robbery with violence contrary to section 296(2) of the Penal Code. He was sentenced to serve death as per the law. The Applicant has now served twenty-four (24) years imprisonment and seeks a definite term. A resentencing exercise thus falls within the law and applicable jurisprudence.
11. Having considered the application, supporting grounds, mitigation, the time served, the gravity of the injuries inflicted, and the principles in the cited authorities, a determinate sentence is appropriate.
12. I hereby set aside the death sentence and substitute it with a sentence of thirty (30) years' imprisonment. The sentence shall run from 26<sup>th</sup> July 2001 the date of Applicant's arrest, pursuant to section 333(2) of the Criminal Procedure Code.

**RULING DATED AND DELIVERED VIRTUALLY THIS 17<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF DECEMBER 2025**

.....

**D. KAVEDZA**

**JUDGE**

In the presence of:

Applicant Present

Mr. Mutuma for the Respondent



Karimi Court Assistant.

