



Case Number:	ELC Case 412 of 2009
Date Delivered:	19 Dec 2014
Case Class:	Civil
Court:	High Court at Machakos
Case Action:	Ruling
Judge:	Charles Mutungi Kariuki
Citation:	Republic v District Land Disputes Tribunal Kitui & another Ex-Parte Peter Manzi & another [2014] eKLR
Advocates:	-
Case Summary:	-
Court Division:	Land and Environment
History Magistrates:	-
County:	Machakos
Docket Number:	-
History Docket Number:	-
Case Outcome:	Application Allowed.
History County:	-
Representation By Advocates:	-
Advocates For:	-
Advocates Against:	-
Sum Awarded:	-

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No.51/2014

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

IN THE HIGH COURT OF KENYA

AT MACHAKOS

ELC CASE NO.412 OF 2009

IN THE MATTER OF AN APPLICATION BY PETER MANZI AND KAIYU MANZI FOR AN ORDER OF CERTIORARI

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE DISTRICT LAND DISPUTES TRIBUNAL SITTING AT MUTONGUNI DIVISION KITUI DISTRICT UNDER THE LAND DISPUTES TRIBUNAL ACT NO. 18 OF 1990

THE REPUBLIC APPLICANT

VERSUS

THE DISTRICT LAND DISPUTES TRIBUNAL, KITUI RESPONDENT

AND

JACKLINE KAVUTHAINTERESTED PARTY

EXPARTE1. PETER MANZI

2. KAIYU

MANZI

R U L I N G

1. In an undated award filed in Kitui Resident Magistrate’s Court on 11.11.09 the 2nd Respondent ordered a relief in nature of specific performance in a sale agreement between 2 deceased persons who were represented by 2nd Applicant and 1st Respondent. The tribunal ordered 4 acres of Mutonguni/3241 to be transferred to Jackline Kavutha Muasya 1st Respondent. The suit land was and is owned by the 1st Applicant Peter Manzi who was not a party to the tribunal dispute/proceedings.

2. The aforesaid decision by the 2nd Respondent prompted the 1st Applicant to institute the instant matter where in motion dated 5.8.2010 sought an order of Judicial Review of certiorari to quash the said decision. The 1st Applicant complaint is that though he was not a party to the proceedings before the 2nd Respondent, the decision was made to deprive him 4 acres without him being accorded a hearing contrary to rules of natural justice.

3. Further the dispute was heard and prosecuted by the representatives of the deceased parties

without any having any grant to accord them locus to do so. This was a fatal illegality according to the 1st Applicant. The Applicants also avers that the tribunal 2nd Respondent entertained a dispute arising from alleged sale of land transaction and purported to order specific performance which is outside the tribunal mandate under Section 3 of LDT Act. This renders the entire decision to be null and void. The applicants argue.

4. Further the Applicants argue that the agreement being enforced was allegedly entered into in 1993 and was being enforced in 2011 while it was long time barred thus bad in law. The Applicants have cited the following authorities to support their submissions:

1. Kakamega HCMISC 102/06 – KABRAS LDT VS. SIMIYU.
2. Eldoret HCMISC 43/06 – KEIYO LTD VS. TABYOTIN.
3. Nakuru HCMISC 314/04 – NYAHURURU LDT VS. MAINA & ANOTHER.
4. Kisumu HCMISC 17/09 – NIMUI & ANOTHER VS. KISUMU LDT AND ANOTHER.
5. The Respondents were served with the application but have failed to file replying affidavit nor attend court to defend the application. The proceedings before the 2nd Respondent shows that the parties were Jackline kavutha as claimant now 1st Respondent in the instant matter and Kaiyu Manzi Objector and 2nd Applicant in the instant matter. The 1st Applicant owner of the land was not invited to the proceedings nor was he accorded a hearing yet the verdict ordered 4 acres of his land to be transferred to the 1st Respondent.

In **CIVIL APPEAL NO.39/013 at Nyeri SAMSON MAKUNGI VS. SAMSON KIRERA**; The court held that;

“The right to be heard as well as the hearing of all parties to a dispute is the cornerstone of natural justice”.

LEIYAGU VS. IEBC & 2 OTHERS Civil Appeal No.18/213 Nyeri. The court reiterated that;

“The right to a hearing has always been well protected right in our Constitution and is also the cornerstone of rule of law”.

In the Repealed constitution Section 77 (9) the right to a fair hearing was entrenched as a fundamental right. The failure to accord the 1st Applicant a hearing before depriving him 4 acres was a fundamental breach of rules natural justice and fundamental right of the due process entrenched in the Constitution then and now.

6. That breach alone vitiates the award and renders the same null and void. Though superfluous, it is worth noting that, the claim was also outside the jurisdiction of the tribunal as it was rooted on sale

agreement which is outside the purview of Section 3 of LDT Act. Further the fact that the disputants before the tribunal purported to represent deceased persons without being appointed as legal representatives, the proceeds also were irregular.

7. In the premises, the court makes the following orders;

1. The Motion dated 5.8.2010 is allowed in terms of prayers 1 and 2.

Signed and Delivered at Machakos, this 19th day of December, 2014.

CHARLES KARIUKI

JUDGE



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