



**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
JUDICIARY OF TANZANIA**



COMPREHENSIVE PERFORMANCE REPORT OF THE JUDICIAL FUNCTIONS 2021





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JUDICIARY OF TANZANIA



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Chief Registrar's Foreword



Happy new year to all! I am delighted to have this time again to share with you the milestone the Judiciary achieved in the administration of justice in 2021. This report contains judicial and extra judicial activities that were carried out by the Judiciary in discharge of its constitutional mandate of dispensing justice.

We continued to record an increase in the clearance rate across all of our courts compared to the rate of clearance recorded in the in the previous year. Establishment of the court services at different court levels, innovation in justice delivery technique including Integrated Justice Centres (IJC's), operationalisation of the One-Stop Judicial Centre for Probate and Administration Cause and Matrimonial Matters where it consolidates a range of services under one roof, and the Mobile Court Services continued to improve access to justice.

We value the application of modern technologies in dispensation of justice. We embraced technology by modernizing and digitalizing our services by initializing e-systems such as e-case management system, e-filing, e-payment, e-publication, e-notification, the judiciary mobile applications and the use of the virtual courts system.

Stakeholder engagement remains an essential tool to effective and efficient justice delivery. In this year, engagement with various stakeholders continued and has been useful in improving administration of justice.

The average workload per judicial officer decreased in the year under review resulting into increase in the clearance rate in the Court of Appeal and High Court. Such increase is attributed to the appointment of Justices of Appeal and Judges of the High Court.

It is a great honour and privilege to present to you the 2021 Comprehensive Performance Report of the Judicial functions.



Wilbert M. Chuma

Chief Registrar



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Acknowledgements

The Judiciary of Tanzania is mandated to dispense justice to the people of this great Nation. It has the obligation to issue Annual Performance Report of its Judicial Functions that covers every aspect of judicial functions in the administration of justice. Therefore, the preparation of the report is worth of an expression of gratitude and appreciation.

I am honoured to express my utmost gratitude to the leadership of the Judiciary of Tanzania in particular His Lordship Prof. Ibrahim H. Juma, the Chief Justice, His Lordship Mustapher M. Siyani, the *Jaji Kiongozi*; Hon. Wilbert M. Chuma, the Chief Registrar; and Prof. Elisante O. Gabriel, the Chief Court Administrator, for their instructions, directives and facilitation which enabled the preparation of this report.

I profoundly thank all my fellow employees of the Judiciary who were ready for consultations and timely response. Without their immense contribution and assistance, this work would have been tedious and cumbersome.

This report could not have been possible if not for the tireless and dedicated commitment by the preparation team, carefully nominated by the Chief Registrar, who are Hon. Dr. Angelo Rumisha, Hon. Romuli M. Mbuya, Hon. Flora A. Mtaranja, Hon. Elimo D. Massawe, Hon. Kinabo J. Minja, Hon. Richard E. Kabate, Mr. Anatory F. Kagaruki and Mr. Abdulatif I. Hussein. I thank them very much.

I sincerely thank my colleagues from the Division of Case Management who provided the team with a dedicated secretariat under the superintendence of Hon. Moses B. Ndelwa assisted by Mr Mcharo E. Mwanga and Mr Clarence J. Mhoja. Their duties were carried out promptly, effectively and accurately.

Desdery K. Kamugisha
Director
Case Management



Executive Summary

Attention to the results of the Court activities is more than just a polite gesture to the outside world. Failure to highlight performance and measure them undermines judiciary proclaimed ability and the need to govern its own affairs. The Judiciary of Tanzania is also accountable to the people in its role of dispensation of justice hence a need to issue the annual performance report of the judicial functions. The report presents judicial functions that were carried out by the Judiciary of Tanzania in the year 2021. For a convenient flow and a proper presentation of issues, the report is organised in eight chapters.

Chapter One introduces the report and the Judiciary in general. It provides in a nutshell establishment of courts and the hierarchy of the Judiciary leadership. The chapter winds up by showing appointments, promotions, retirements, and obituaries during the period under review.

Justice delivery must be procured towards the achievement of the intended objectives, transparency, efficiency and access to justice that derive the highest benefits to uphold the rule of law in the United Republic of Tanzania. The complexities of the issues the courts faced in achieving the aforementioned objectives are reflected within the overall development of the entire judiciary on a fundamental level as captured in Chapter Two of this report. In a simplified manner, the chapter also presents and analyses statistics related to performance indicators such as backlog, clearance rate, time taken from filing to determination of a case, use of Magistrate with extended jurisdiction in decreasing case backlog at the High Court, disposal rate and workload per Judge/Magistrate are presented. This chapter also presents issues related to improving access to justice such as operationalising new courts, mobile courts services and simplification of rules.

Capacity building and enhancement of jurisprudence are important aspects in improving performance reported herein. Regular training conducted both physically and virtually, and landmark decisions of the Court of Appeal and the High Court are presented in Chapter Three.

Chapter Four shows what the Judiciary of Tanzania did for the last year to enhance a tax payers' trust to the judicial system. Monitoring and evaluation of judicial functions, publication of various documents to enhance the stakeholders' access to court information, and improvement of response to citizen queries and complaints are presented in this chapter.

Application of ICT in the administration of justice in Tanzania demonstrates a new milestone in the year under review. Investment in the ICT has eased and improved access to the judicial services by the public. Chapter Five presents an insight on how the citizens can easily reach our court registries 24/7 through e-filing, e-payment and e-notification, Primary Court Tz, and Judiciary Mobile Tz. These services are complimented by the use of video and teleconference and audio-visual recording systems that are installed in our courts.

Stakeholders engagement is an essential tool to enhance public trust and effective and efficient justice delivery. Chapter Six captures engagement between the judiciary and stakeholders. It presents matters related to case management committees, enrolment and admission of advocates, and licencing of court brokers and process servers and their disciplinary issues. It also presents the High Court's 100 Years, the Law Week and the Law Day celebrations.

The 2021 was the year to cherish. Several colourful events and occasions were celebrated. We started the year by celebrating the Law Week and the Law Day to mark the beginning of court businesses. In the same year we inaugurated our sixth state of the art buildings that host the innovations in the integrated judicial centres. We also commissioned other court buildings that host various courts. Our High Court, Labour Division launched the High Court Labour Case Digest that contains useful references on labour matters. For the first time in history, our Court of Appeal held its sessions in Kigoma and Musoma hence bringing justice closer to the people. Towards the end of the year, the Judiciary of Tanzania was blessed with the new *Jaji Kiongozi* and the Chief Court Administrator. All these and more events are detailed in Chapter Seven. Chapter Eight is a conclusive part that gives a brief summary of the most important issues discussed in the report.



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Abbreviations

Cap	-	Chapter
CMA	-	Commission for Mediation and Arbitration
CoA	-	Court of Appeal
DCs	-	District Courts
DM	-	District Magistrate
DPP	-	Director of Public Prosecutions
Dr.	-	Doctor
GePG	-	Government Electronic Payment Gateway
GN	-	Government Notice
HC	-	High Court
ICT	-	Information and Communication Technologies
IJC	-	Integrated Judicial Centre
IJCs	-	Integrated Judicial Centres
JOPRAS	-	Judicial Officers' Open Performance and Review Appraisal System
JoT	-	Judiciary of Tanzania
JSC	-	Judiciary Service Commission
KM	-	Kilometre

No.	-	Number
PC	-	Primary Court
PCs	-	Primary Courts
R. E	-	Revised Edition
RM	-	Resident Magistrate
SMS	-	Short Message Service
TanzLII	-	Tanzania Legal Information Institute
TLR	-	Tanzania Law Report
Vs	-	Versus

CHAPTER ONE

General Introduction

1.1 Introduction



Building for the Judiciary of Tanzania Headquarters and the Court of Appeal

The Judiciary of Tanzania is an autonomous organ with final authority in the interpretation of the law and dispensation of justice. It is comprised of the Court of Appeal, the High Court, the Courts of Resident Magistrates, the District Courts, and the Primary Courts.

Along with these courts, there are quasi-judicial bodies which, although do not form part of the formal court hierarchy, adjudicate disputes. Such bodies are the Ward Tribunals, the District Land and Housing

Tribunals, Revenue Appeals Board, the Tax Revenue Appeals Tribunal, the Fair Competition Tribunal, and the Commission for Mediation and

Arbitration that deal with labour matters. However, their performance does not form part of this report.

1.2 Establishment of the Courts

The Judiciary of Tanzania has five courts, which are Court of Appeal, the High Court, the Courts of Resident Magistrates, the District Courts, and the Primary Courts.

1.2.1 The Court of Appeal

The Court is established under Article 117(1) of the Constitution. The Court was established in 1979 following the collapse of the East African Court of Appeal. It is the highest court in Tanzania and is headed by the Chief Justice. The Court determines appeals from the High Court of Tanzania and the High Court of Zanzibar, except for the constitutional issues arising from the interpretation of the Constitution of Zanzibar and matters arising from the Kadhi Court. It also hears appeals from the Tax Revenue Appeals Tribunal and the Resident Magistrates with extended jurisdiction. The Court has 16 sub-registries across the country.

1.2.2 The High Court of Tanzania

The Court is established under Article 108(1) of the Constitution. It has unlimited criminal and civil original jurisdiction. It also hears appeals from the Courts of Resident Magistrates, the District Courts, and the District Land and Housing Tribunals. Further, the Court exercises revisional and supervisory powers over subordinate courts, tribunals, and administrative and quasi-judicial bodies.

Along with the High Court Main Registry at Dar es Salaam, there are 18 sub-registries, four divisions, a mediation centre, and One-Stop Judicial Centre for Probate and Administration Causes and Matrimonial Matters.

1.2.2.1 The Commercial Division of the High Court

The Division was established by the Chief Justice under Rule 5A of the High Court Registries Rules, GN. No. 141 of 1999. It hears cases of commercial significance. The court has its peculiar rules of procedure that are responsive to commercial dispute resolution. It also applies modern technologies in dispute resolution to enhance efficiency and transparency. Currently, the Commercial Court has its main registry in Dar es Salaam and sub-registries in Arusha and Mwanza.

1.2.2.2 The Land Division of the High Court

The Division was established by the Chief Justice vide GN. No. 63 of 2001. The Division is vested with jurisdiction to hear disputes concerning land. It also hears appeals arising from the District Land and Housing Tribunals.

1.2.2.3 The Labour Division of the High Court

The Division was established under section 50 of the Labour Institutions Act, 2004 to expediate labour related matters because of their peculiarity and importance to the country's economy. It exercises original jurisdiction over labour disputes along with revisional jurisdiction over the Commission for Mediation and Arbitration (CMA). As well, the Division executes its own orders and awards of the CMA.

Before April 30, 2018, the Labour Division enjoyed exclusive jurisdiction in labour matters. However, through the Labour Division Judges and Deputy Registrars Designation Notice of April 30, 2018, the Chief Justice designated all Judges of the High Court and Deputy Registrars as Officers of the Labour Court to preside over matters in the Labour Division.

1.2.2.4 The Corruption and Economic Crimes Division of the High Court

This Division was established under section 7 of the Written Law (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act, 2016. The Court was established to handle more sophisticated cases that have an impact on the national economy. So far, the Court has 14 sub-registries all over the country.

1.2.2.5 Mediation Centre

The Centre was established in 2015 in Dar es Salaam by the Chief Justice. Its primary duty is to conduct court annexed mediation on civil and land matters filed in the High Court Land Division and Dar es Salaam Sub-registry.

1.2.2.5 One-Stop Judicial Centre for Probate and Administration Causes and Matrimonial Matters of Temeke



One-Stop Judicial Centre Building

The Centre was established vide Judicature and Application of Law (One-Stop Judicial Centre of Temeke) (Establishment) Order, 2021 [GN. No. 640 of 2021] for the purpose of increasing efficiency and enhancing accessibility to justice.

1.2.3 The Magistrates' Courts

Below the High Court, there are three magistrates' courts established under the Magistrates' Courts Act [Cap. 11 R.E 2019]. The Courts of Resident Magistrates established by the order of Chief Justice under Section 5 of the Act enjoys jurisdiction as designated by the order established it. District Courts with the jurisdiction within the district is established under Section 4 of the Act with original, appellate and revisional jurisdiction. The Primary Court is of the lowest level established under Section 3 of the Act. It has original jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters and appellate jurisdiction over Ward Tribunals.

1.2.4 The Juvenile Court

The Court is established under Section 97 of the Law of Child Act [Cap. 13 R.E 2019] to address child-related issues and meet international obligations. The Court hears criminal matters involving minors. It also deals with civil issues such as maintenance, parentage and other matters related to minors.

1.3 Judiciary Leadership



*HON. PROF. IBRAHIM
HAMISI JUMA
The Chief Justice*

The Chief Justice

He is the head of the Judiciary of Tanzania and the Court of Appeal. He is responsible for overseeing performance of the courts including giving of direction and supervision over the courts' sittings and assignments of the judicial and administrative duties.

The Jaji Kiongozi

He is the head of the High Court and the special assistant to the Chief Justice in the performance of functions and exercise of the powers of the High Court and the courts subordinate to it.



*HON. MUSTAPHER
MOHAMED SIYANI
The Jaji Kiongozi*

The Chief Registrar



*HON. WILBERT MARTIN
CHUMA
Chief Registrar*

He facilitates and supervises performance of judicial functions, coordinates judicial matters, and communicates to the government on matters relating to judicial profession, or any matter of the Government concern. He reports to the Chief Justice.

The Chief Court Administrator



*PROF. ELISANTE GABRIEL
The Chief Court
Administrator*

He is the Chief Executive Officer and he is responsible for day-to-day administration of the judicial service and operation of the Judiciary funds. He is responsible to the Chief Justice

1.4 Judicial Appointments, Promotions, Retirements and Vacancies

1.4.2 Judicial Appointment

1.4.2.1 Justices of the Court of Appeal

In 2021, ten Justices of the Court of Appeal were appointed. These appointments increase number of the Justices of Appeal from 16 to 25.



***Hon. Zephrine N.
Galeba***

He was appointed on 1st February 2021. Before his appointment, he was a Judge of the High Court of Tanzania.



***Hon. Patricia S.
Fikirini***

She was appointed on 5th May 2021. Before her appointment, she was the Judge In-charge of the Commercial Division of the High Court of Tanzania.



***Hon. Penterin M.
Kente***

He was appointed on 11th May 2021. Before his appointment, he was a Judge of the High Court of Tanzania.



***Hon. Lilian L.
Mashaka***

She was appointed on 11th May 2021. Before her appointment, she was the Judge In-charge of the Corruption and Economic Crimes Division of the High Court of Tanzania



***Hon. Dr. Paul F.
Kihwelo***

He was appointed on 11th May 2021. Before his appointment, he was a Judge of the High Court of Tanzania and the Principal of the Institute of Judicial Administration.



***Hon. Lucia G.
Kairo***

She was appointed on 11th May 2021. Before her appointment, she was the Judge In-charge of the High Court of Tanzania at Bukoba.



Hon. Issa J. Maige

He was appointed on 11th May 2021. Before his appointment, he was the Judge In-charge of the Land Division of the High Court of Tanzania.



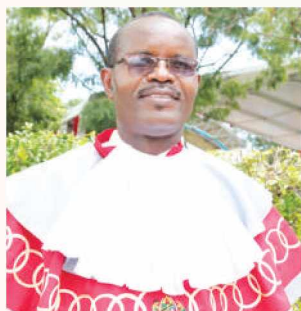
***Hon. Abraham M.
Mwampashi***

He was appointed on 11th May 2021. Before his appointment, he was a Judge of the High Court of Zanzibar.



***Hon. Omary O.
Makungu***

He was appointed on 07th October 2021. Before his appointment, he was the Chief Justice of Zanzibar.



**Hon. Sam M.
Rumanyika**

He was appointed on 23rd December 2021. Before his appointment, he was the Judge In-charge of the Mwanza Sub-registry of the High Court of Tanzania.

1.4.2.2 Judges of the High Court

The Jaji Kiongozi



On 7th October 2021, Hon. Mustapher M. Siyani was appointed the *Jaji Kiongozi*. Before his appointment, he was the Judge In-charge of the High Court in Dodoma.

Together with the *Jaji Kiongozi*, in 2021 H.E. Samia Suluhu Hasan, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania appointed twenty-one Judges of the High Court.



Hon. Katarina T. Revocati



Hon. Biswalo E. Mganga



Hon. Zabira A. Maruma



*Hon. Devotha C.
Kamuzora*



Hon. Chaba M. John



Hon. Lilian J. Itemba



*Hon. Awamu Ahmada
Mbagwa*



Hon. Ayoub Y. Mwenda



*Hon. Nyigulile R.
Mwaseba*



Hon. John. F. Nkwabi



Hon. Safina H. Simfukwe



Hon. David P. Nguyale



*Hon. Frank H.
Mahimbali*



Hon. James Kanayemaha



*Hon. Emmanuel L.
Ngigwana*



Hon. Abdi Kagomba



Hon. Arafia M. Msafiri



Hon. Dr. Ubena John



*Hon. Dr. Eliamini I.
Laltaika*



*Hon. Dr. Theodora
Mwenegoha*



*Hon. Mwanabaraka S.
Mnyukwa*

1.4.2.3 Deputy Registrars, Assistant Directors, Resident Magistrate In-charges

Within the period of review, two deputy registrars were appointed to the posts of the senior deputy registrar of the Court of Appeal and High Court respectively. Twenty-six resident magistrates were appointed to the post of deputy registrar. Three resident magistrates were appointed to the post of assistant director; 10 district resident magistrates in-charge were appointed to the post of resident magistrate in-charge; and 29 resident magistrates were appointed to the post of district resident magistrate in-charge.

1.4.3 Promotions and New Employments

During the year 2021, a total of 186 resident magistrates were promoted to different grades and 140 resident magistrates were employed.

1.4.4 Retirements and Transfer of Employments

A total number of 21 judicial officers retired from the judicial services, amongst, two were Judges of the High Court; two were deputy registrars, and nineteen were magistrates of various grades and post. During the same period, seven magistrates of different grades and ranks were transferred from judicial services to other government institutions.

1.4.5 In Memoriam

We deeply remember our dearly departed colleagues and we thank them and their families for serving people of this great nation with distinction and honour.



*The late Hon. Godfrey
Mwambapa*



*The late Hon. Francis
Mbagama*



*The late Hon. Coelestine
W. Ishengoma*



*The late Hon. Agripina
Wokusima Kimaze*



*The late Hon. Benjamini
Charles Mubangwa*



*The late Hon. Joyce
Kalokola*



*The late Hon. Mwinyiheri
Mohamed Kondo*



*The late Hon. Ismael
Emmanuel Ngaile*



*The late Hon. Agness
Neema Mbina*

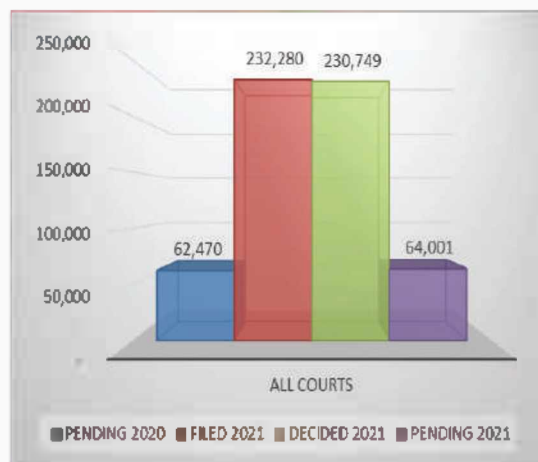
CHAPTER TWO

Administration of Justice

2.1 Introduction

Administration of justice is the core function of the Judiciary of Tanzania. In the year 2021, the Judiciary continued to deliver justice to the citizens. We are delighted to share the milestones that the Judiciary achieved in the administration of justice this year, particularly case statistics, backlogs, disposal rate and clearance rate.

2.2 Case Statistics



A total of **62,470** cases were pending at the closure of the year 2020. Between January and December 2021, a total of **232,280** cases were filed and **230,749** cases equivalent to **99.34%** of all filed cases were decided. As of December 31, 2021, a total of **64,001** cases remained pending at all court levels.

Figure 1: Filed, Decided and Pending Cases at all Court levels in 2021

The primary courts continued to serve the majority of population seeking justice in our courts. This time, around **70%** of all cases that were filed in all courts were recorded in the primary courts. Equally, the primary courts determined **68.3%** of all determined cases making them the courts with the highest determined cases. The contribution of the workload across all courts is shown in **Table 1** below.

Table 1: Filed, decided and pending at all court level						
Courts	Pending 2020	Filed 2021	Decided 2021	Pending 2021	% of filed cases	% of decided cases
CoA	4,545	1,876	1,367	5,054	0.8	0.6
HC	17,490	17,015	19,095	15,410	7.3	8.3
COURTS OF RM	8,509	8,563	11,148	5,924	3.7	4.8
DC COURTS	16,632	41,286	40,601	17,317	17.8	17.6
JUVENILE COURTS	295	940	869	366	0.4	0.4
PRIMARY COURTS	14,999	162,600	157,669	19,930	70.0	68.3
TOTAL	62,470	232,280	230,749	64,001	100	100

2.2.1 The Court of Appeal



Figure 2: Filed, Decided and Pending cases in 2021

A total of **4,545** cases were pending at the closure of the year 2020. Between January and December 2021, a total of **1,876** cases were filed and **1,367** cases, equivalent to 73% of all filed cases were decided. As of December 31, 2021, a total of **5,054** cases remained pending.

2.2.2 The High Court

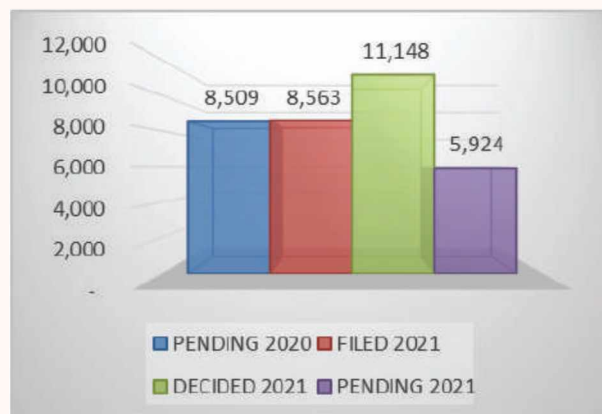


17,490 cases were pending in the High Court at the closure of 2020. In 2021, a total of **17,015** cases were filed while **19,095** cases equivalent to 112% of all filed cases were decided and **15,410** cases remained pending.

Figure 3: Filed, Decided and Pending Cases in 2021

Annexure I to this report shows cases that remained pending in 2020, filed in 2021, decided in 2021, pending in 2021, number of Judges, and clearance rate in respect of all High Court Divisions and Sub-registries.

2.2.3 The Courts of Resident Magistrates



A total of **8,509** cases were pending in 2020. These courts registered **8,563** cases in 2021 and decided **11,148** cases equivalent to 130% of all registered cases. By the end of the period under review, **5,924** cases were pending.

Figure 4: Filed, Decided and Pending Cases in 2021

Annexure II to this report shows cases that remained pending in 2020, filed in 2021, decided in 2021, pending in 2021, number of magistrates, and clearance rate in respect of each Court of Resident Magistrate.

2.2.4 The District Courts

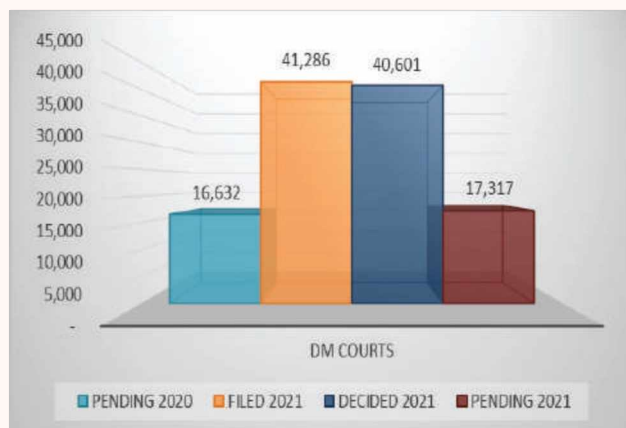


Figure 5: Filed, Decided and Pending Cases in 2021

16,632 cases remained undetermined by the end of 2020 in all district courts. In 2021, a total of **41,286** cases were filed and **40,601** equivalent to **98.34%** of all filed cases were determined. By the end of the year, **17,317** cases were pending.

Annexure III to this report shows cases that remained pending in 2020, filed in 2021, decided in 2021, pending in 2021, number of magistrates, and clearance rate in respect of all district courts.

2.2.5 The Juvenile Courts



Figure 6: Filed, Decided and Pending Cases in 2021

At the closure of the year 2020, a total of **295** cases were pending in all Juvenile Courts. In 2021, a total of **940** cases were filed and **869** cases equivalent to **92%** of all filed cases were decided and **366** were pending.

2.2.6 The Primary

Courts



A total of **14,999** cases were pending in all Primary Courts at the closure of the year 2020. In 2021, a total of **162,600** cases were filed and **157,669** cases equivalent to **97%** of all filed cases were determined and **19,930** were pending.

Figure 7: Filed, Decided and Pending cases in 2021

Annexure IV to this report shows cases that remained pending in 2020, filed in 2021, decided in 2021, pending in 2021, number of magistrates, and clearance rate in respect of all Primary Courts.

2.3 Case Backlog

A case is termed backlog when it remains undecided after expiration of two years in the CoA and the HC; one year in the court of RM and the DC; and six months in the PC. By the end of 2021, a total of **6,994** out of **64,001** cases which were pending were backlog. Backlog cases were equivalent to 10.9% of all pending cases at all court levels. The Courts of RM and Court of Appeal has the highest rate of case backlog followed by the DCs.

Within the year under review, **4,447** backlog cases were pending in the Courts of RM and DCs. However, **1,616** cases equivalent to 36.3% of all backlog cases in the Court of RM and DCs were those which such courts had no jurisdiction to entertain. Backlog cases not within the jurisdiction of these courts constitute 23.1% of the entire backlog. We note the challenge and plan to realign our strategies to engage the stakeholders. **Table 2** below shows the number of backlog cases in all courts.

Table 2: Case Backlog Analysis in all Courts in 2021

COURTS	Pending Cases	Backlog	% of Backlog	% Share of Backlog
CoA	5,054	707	14.0	10.1
HC	15,410	1,803	11.7	25.8
COURTS OF RM	5,924	2,144	36.2	30.7
DC	17,317	2,303	13.3	32.9
JUVENILE COURTS	366	13	3.6	0.2
PC	19,930	24	0.1	0.3
TOTAL	64,001	6,994	10.9	100.0

2.4 Clearance Rate

Table 3: Clearance Rate at all Court Level in 2021

Courts	Filed	Decided	% of Clearance Rate
CoA	1,876	1,367	73
HC	17,015	19,095	112
COURTS OF RM	8,563	11,148	130
DC	41,286	40,601	98
JUVENILE COURTS	940	869	92
PRIMARY COURTS	162,600	157,669	97
TOTAL/AVERAGE	232,280	230,749	99

The overall clearance rate for the period under review is 99%. The clearance rate increased at individual court level during the year under review. The CoA recorded 73% clearance rate compared to 61% in the previous year. Likewise, the HC (Main Registry, Sub-Registries and Divisions) achieved 112% compared to 109% in the previous year. The Courts of RM and DCs recorded a clearance rate of 130% and 98% compared to 110% and 104% in the previous year.

2.5 Workload per Judge/Magistrate

Table 4: Workload per panel/judge/magistrate			
Court	Workload	Panel/ Judges/ Magistrates	Caseload per Panel/Judge/ Magistrate
CoA	6,421	7	917
HC	34,505	84	411
COURTS OF RM	17,072	88	194
DM COURTS	57,918	296	196
PRIMARY COURTS	177,599	920	193
TOTAL/AVERAGE	293,515	1,395	210

The CoA recorded a decrease in the workload per panel from 1,152 in 2020 to 917 in 2021. The decrease was attributed to the increase in the number of Justices of Appeal from 15 in 2020 to 24 in 2021. The workload in the HC also decreased from 524 in 2020 to 411 in 2021. This was attributed to an increase in number of Judges from 71 in 2020 to 84 in 2021.

2.6 Time Taken from Filing to Determination of a Case

Time is an important aspect in case management and an indicator of court performance. Since 2015, JoT is determined to reduce the time taken from filing to the determination of a case from 515 days to 350 by 2021. Generally, by 2021 time taken had dropped to an average of 119.9 days which is a reduction of 395.1 days compared to 2015

There have been deliberate efforts by the Judiciary to improve efficiency in the justice delivery particularly by reducing the time taken from filing to the finalisation of the case. Such efforts include continued simplification of rules and reducing procedural steps; increased court supervisions and inspections; infrastructure improvement; and application of ICT in the administration of justice.

In 2021, time taken in the CoA stands to an average of **944** days while in the HC is **381** days. Likewise, in the Courts of RM, time taken is **301** and DCs is **157**. Primary courts that receive many cases compared

to other courts had improved efficiency and time taken is relatively the lowest at 24.66 days.

2.7 Court Sessions

2.7.1 The Court of Appeal

In 2021 the CoA held 100% of the planned 33 sessions. In those sessions, 1,693 cases were cause listed and 1,367 cases equivalent to 81% were determined.

2.7.2 The High Court Sub-Registries

During the year 2021, a total of 146 criminal sessions were planned and 117 sessions equivalent to 80.1% were held. For the sessions held, a total of 825 cases were determined. Table 6 below shows the number of criminal sessions planned and held at the High Court Sub- Registries.

Sub-Registries	Planned Criminal Sessions	Criminal Cases Cause Listed	Criminal Sessions Held	Cases Disposed
ARUSHA	13	59	13	37
BUKOB	12	64	7	48
DAR ES SALAAM	22	132	19	127
DODOMA	12	88	10	77
IRINGA	8	56	7	55
KIGOMA	4	15	3	13
MBEYA	10	61	7	79
MOROGORO	2	12	2	7
MOSHI	6	22	2	16
MTWARA	8	29	6	24
MUSOMA	9	127	9	100
MWANZA	8	120	8	106
SHINYANGA	6	48	6	39
SONGEA	4	12	3	10

Table 5: Criminal Sessions Planned & Held at the HC Registries				
Sub-Registries	Planned Criminal Sessions	Criminal Cases Cause Listed	Criminal Sessions Held	Cases Disposed
SUMBAWANGA	6	30	3	30
TABORA	10	53	6	39
TANGA	6	22	6	18
TEMEKE	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	146	950	117	825

2.8 Extended Jurisdiction Cases

During the period under review, a total of **1,374** cases were transferred from the HC to the Resident Magistrates with extended jurisdiction, whereas **862** cases equivalent to **63%** were decided and **512** cases remained undetermined. The transfer of cases from the HC to the Resident Magistrates relieved of the HC **4%** of the workload. However, the transfer increased the workload of the Resident Magistrates with extended jurisdiction.

2.9 Improving Access to Justice

The need to increase efficiency and enhance justice services is taken seriously by the Judiciary of Tanzania. During the year under review, we employed various means including establishment of court services at different court levels, innovation in justice delivery techniques including establishment of Integrated Judicial Centres (IJC) and simplification of court rules.

2.10 Operationalizing New Courts

In making sure that justice services are brought closer to the people, the JoT operationalized court services at various court levels. In particular, One-Stop Judicial Centre for Probate and Administration Causes and Matrimonial Matters was established at Temeke. The Centre consolidates a range of justice services under a single roof. It streamlines service delivery and eliminates transport costs, and safety

and financial hurdles to the vulnerable groups within our society. The Centre hosts the High Court, the District Court, and the PC alongside key stakeholders in the justice delivery chain.

Introduction of six IJCs marked yet other milestones innovation in justice delivery. Court buildings constructed at international standards and fitted with sophisticated facilities and accommodating all judicial stakeholders stand superbly in Arusha, Dodoma, Mwanza, Morogoro, Temeke and Kinondoni. We have reengineered business processes in these centres to shorten the time spent in finalizing cases and enhance efficiency in justice delivery.



H.E Samia Suluhu Hassan, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania inaugurating IJC in Dodoma.

We extended High Court services by establishing two sub-registries in Morogoro and Temeke. The Sub-registry in Morogoro has increased the number of citizens with access to the HC services to 75%; saved the household income of about Tshs. 240,000/ per civil case; reduced a distance of 500 km for a litigant from Mahenge who had to travel such a distance to Dar es Salaam; reduced about 7,500,000/ for attendance of a civil case in Dar es Salaam; and reduced workload in the High Court at Dar es Salaam Sub-registry. The One-Stop Centre fast tracks matrimonial and probate matters and relieved the High Court of Dar es Salaam the workload of matrimonial and probate matters.



Further, JoT operationalized district court services in Wanging'ombe and Nyang'hwale Districts. These Districts were established in 2013 with no district court services until on 1st January and 31st December 2021 respectively. Citizens had to travel about 40 kilometres to Njombe town and 80 km to Geita town to seek the district court services.



In the year under review, the JoT extended the primary court services in Morogoro, Arusha, Kongwa and Temeke Districts. The services were extended at Themti in Arusha, One-Stop Judicial Centre in Temeke, Kibaigwa in Kongwa and, Kihonda and Bomani in Morogoro. The sittings of these courts with exception of Bomani and Kibaigwa are premised in IJC buildings.

Along with IJCs, JoT completed and started using 15 new and modern court buildings with a view to improving the quality of court services. These are Katavi Court of RM, Njombe Court of RM, Lindi Court of RM, Makete DC, Wanging'ombe DC, Bunda DC, Bahi DC, Chemba DC, Rungwe DC, Mtae PC in Lushoto, Matili PC in Mbinga, Hydom PC in Mbulu, Ngerengere PC in Morogoro, Kibaigwa PC in Kongwa, and Lugarawa PC in Ludewa.

2.10.1 Mobile Court Services

We value the right of every citizen to access justice. Our commitment to the continued improvement of access to justice is uncompromised. Mobile court services innovation continued to reach citizens in remote areas thus reducing costs and improving access to justice. We finalized **866** cases in our mobile court service vans during this year.



Citizens attending court proceedings in a mobile court van.



A mobile court van.

2.10.2 Simplification of Rules

During the year under review, we continued to improve access, efficiency and transparency in our justice delivery system. The Chief Justice issued and reviewed various rules to embrace technology, reduce procedural steps, and speed up trials. Eleven sets of rules addressing strategic issues were made and published as shown in Table 7 below.

Table 6: Eleven Sets of Rules Addressing Strategic Issues		
S/N	Title of the Rules	Purpose
1.	The Criminal Procedure (Plea Bargaining Agreement) Rules, 2021 GN No. 180 of 2021.	To expedite criminal trials by regulating the practice and procedure for entering into a plea agreement.
2.	The Judicature and Application of Laws (Criminal Appeals and Revisions in Proceedings Originating from Primary Courts) Rules, 2021 GN No. 390 of 2021	To regulate the practice and procedure for criminal appeals in district courts and High Court in matters originating in primary courts.
3.	The High Court (Morogoro Sub-Registry Establishment) Order, 2021 GN No. 633 of 2021.	To establish the High Court Sub-Registry at Morogoro.
4.	The Judicature and Application of Laws (One-Stop Judicial Centre of Temeke) (Establishment) Order, 2021 GN. No. 640 of 2021.	To establish One-Stop Judicial Centre of Temeke at Temeke High Court Sub-Registry.
5.	The High Court Registries (Amendment) Rules, 2021 GN. No. 638 of 2021	To establish High Court Sub-Registries at Temeke and Morogoro.
6.	The Magistrates' Courts (Variation of the Designation of the District Court for Matrimonial Matters and Probate and Administration Causes) Order, 2021, GN. No. 641 of 2021.	To vary the jurisdiction of Temeke district court to Dar es salaam region for the purposes of hearing and determining of matrimonial matters and probate and administration causes in original, appellate and revisional jurisdiction.

Table 6: Eleven Sets of Rules Addressing Strategic Issues		
S/N	Title of the Rules	Purpose
7.	The Magistrates' Courts (Powers of the Primary Court in Matrimonial Matters and Probate and Administration Causes) Rules, 2021, GN. No. 639 of 2021.	To grant the primary court of Temeke District at One-Stop Judicial Centre jurisdiction over matrimonial matters and probate and administration causes arising within Dar es Salaam Region.
8.	The Judicature and Application of Laws (Remote Proceedings and Electronic Recording) Rules, 2021, GN. No. 637 of 2021.	To embrace the application of ICT in justice delivery and expediate civil trials by regulating the practice and procedure for remote hearing and electronic recording of proceedings.
9.	The Civil Procedure Code (Amendment of the First Schedule) Rules, 2021, GN. No. 760 of 2021.	To embrace application of ICT in justice delivery and expediate justice by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. introducing witness statement in civil trials in lieu of examination in chief; and ii. allowing electronic recording of evidence in civil matters.
10.	Magistrates Courts (Njombe District Court) (Concurrent Jurisdiction over Wanging'ombe District) (Revocation) Order, 2020 GN. No. 9 of 2021.	To operationalize the district court services in Wanging'ombe District.
11.	Magistrates Courts (Geita District Court) (Concurrent Jurisdiction over Nyang'hwale District) (Revocation) Order, 2021 GN. No. 827 of 2021.	To operationalize the district court services in Nyang'hwale District.



CHAPTER THREE

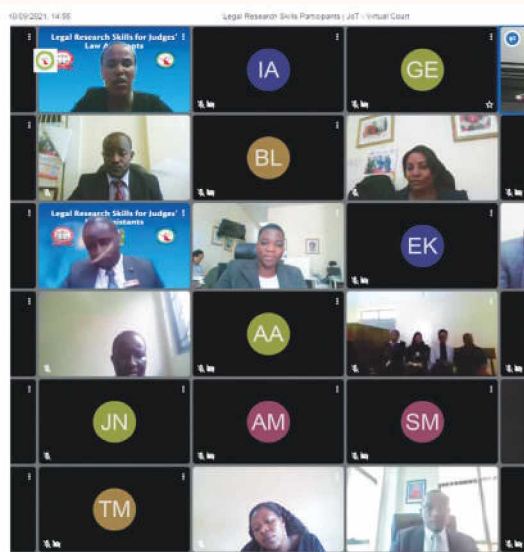
Skills Building and Jurisprudence Development

3.1 Introduction

Skills Development is a key to sustainable quality assurance. We understand that the citizens deserve better services. During the year under review, we continued to build skills of the judicial and non-judicial staff to enhance the quality of services we deliver to the citizens. We are committed to further strengthen the training and skills development of the judiciary and its stakeholders, thereby positioning the JoT as a global centre for excellence. Equally, our courts continued to advance jurisprudence going further and testing foreign waters. In this part, we are pleased to share the areas in which we enhanced capacity to our employees and new areas of interest developed by our courts.

3.2 Education and Training

During the year under review, JoT continued to enhance capacity of the its judicial officers. A total of 1,446 judicial officers attended various courses. A total of 1,411 attended short-term trainings, out of whom 1,078 attended virtual trainings. Further, 35 judicial officers attended long-term trainings.



Judicial officers following a virtue training on Legal research skills

3.3 Landmark Decisions

We are happy to share some court decisions that set new principles or opened up to new frontiers. There were many cases, however, because of space, few CoA and HC decisions are shared herewith.

CIVIL CASES

THE RIGHT OF THE LENDER TO RECOVER THE BALANCE FOR INSUFFICIENT PROCEEDS ON THE SECURITY

CRDB Bank PLC vs True Colour Limited & Another, Civil Appeal 29 of 2019) CoA – Dar es Salaam (Unreported).

This case settled the position over conflicting decisions in the High Court on the same subject. The High Court had held that once a borrower defaults in paying the loan and the lender exercising powers of sale proceeds against the security, they could not recover the balance in case the proceeds from the security were insufficient to pay the loan.

The Court of Appeal arrived at this position after analysing the facts of the case, considering the inefficiencies in the decisions of the High Court and visiting various banking and economic principles applicable in the circumstance. It held that in the absence of negligence or bad faith, a mortgagee who fails to realise the full loan from the proceeds of the mortgage has a right of action against the mortgagor on the personal covenant to pay if one is contained in the mortgage, and if not, he still has a right of action on the debt against the debtor, whether he be the mortgagor or a third party.

THE COURT CANNOT CONFER OR GRANT ACADEMIC AWARD.

Jean-Bosco Ngendabimana vs The University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM), Civil Appeal 304 of 2017, CoA – Dar es Salaam, (Unreported).

The appellant was a candidate at the University of Dar es Salaam, School of Law, pursuing a PhD in Law. In his Viva Voce examination successfully defended his thesis. Subsequently, the University put its machinery of academic quality assurance in high gear where it was found that there was academic plagiarism on the part of the appellant which amounted to academic dishonesty. The appellant was discontinued from studies.

Aggrieved by the discontinuation, the appellant filed a case before the High Court for judicial review. He sought for orders of certiorari to quash the decision discontinuing him from studies and an order of *mandamus* compelling the University to confer him PhD degree in law. The High Court dismissed the case and the applicant filed the appeal before the Court of Appeal.

The Court held that it could not interfere with academic matters of universities through judicial review. The court gave reasons for such hesitations. It noted that disciplinary proceedings in higher learning institutions lay at the heart of academic excellence for which examination of any kind is a reliable measurement tool of knowledge and skill of the candidates. The CoA stressed that courts are not the appropriate machineries to compel academic institutions to confer an academic award which is the exclusive monopoly of internal academic mechanisms within the respective colleges and universities. Also, it observed that such reluctance is aimed at maintaining the integrity and quality of academic awards.

RECEIPTS ARE NOT REQUIRED IN TAXATION OF COSTS PROCEEDINGS.

Tanzania Rent a Car Limited vs Peter Kimuhu, Civil Reference No. 9 of 2020, CoA – Dar es Salaam, (Unreported).

The Court of Appeal in this case brings to an end an unbroken chain of conflicting decisions in the High Court on the matter. Previously, the High Court had two positions. Some decisions emphasized that the failure to attach an electronic receipt on the bill of costs proving instruction fees renders the bill incompetent. Other decisions were of a contrary opinion and held that such bills were without problem provided the instruction fees are within the scales provided.

The Court of Appeal cleared the air by holding that instructions fees could be awarded without necessarily producing the receipt in taxation of costs. The Court observed that in taxation of costs, the taxing officer, among others, is expected to determine the quantum of the said fees in accordance with the cost scales statutorily provided.

THE HIGH COURT CANNOT STAY WINDING UP PROCEEDINGS TO PAVE THE WAY TO ARBITRATION.

North Mara Gold Limited vs Diamond Motors Limited, Civil Appeal No. 29 of 2017) CoA – Dar es Salaam (Unreported).

In this case, the Court of Appeal held that the High Court cannot grant a petition for stay of the winding up of a company to pave a way for arbitration proceedings. The Court noted that if the winding proceedings have stayed, it will offend the provision of Section 275 of the Companies Act and will be tantamount to surrendering of the winding proceedings to arbitration, while the said powers are exclusively vested to the High Court.

EVIDENTIAL VALUE OF DOCUMENTS ATTACHED ON THE AFFIDAVIT

Nitro Explosive (T) Limited vs Tanzanite One Mining Limited, Civil Appeal No. 175 of 2019) CoA – Dodoma, (Unreported).

Documents annexed to the affidavit have to be considered without the need for tendering them. The Court explained the rationale. It observed that an affidavit is evidence and the annexure thereto is intended to substantiate the allegations made in the affidavit. Unless it is controverted, therefore, the document can be relied upon to establish a particular fact.

A PROPERTY OWNED BY A THIRD PARTY CAN BE PLEDGED AS SECURITY FOR DUE PERFORMANCE OF THE DECREE.

The Registered Trustees of Vignan Educational Foundation Bangalore, India & Another vs National Development Corporation, Civil Application No. 469/17 of 2019, CoA – Dar es Salaam, (Unreported).

The Court of Appeal Rules set conditions that an applicant must meet to secure an order of stay of execution of a decree pending appeal. Among others, the applicant must deposit security for the performance of a decree. In this case, the court took the issue to a next level. It noted that such property for security needs not to be owned by the applicant.

Even a property owned by a third party may be accepted if the said third party undertakes an affidavit to offer his or her property as security. If the property belongs to corporate persons, it was directed that there must be a Special Board Resolution duly made by the respective corporate persons in respect of that property.

PROVING CONSTRUCTIVE DISMISSAL OR CONSTRUCTIVE TERMINATION

Kobil Tanzania Limited vs. Fabrice Ezaovi, Civil Appeal No. 134 of 2017)
CoA – Dar es Salaam, (Unreported).

The court explained the three requirements that must be proved to establish constructive dismissal. The requirements are: first, the employee must have terminated the contract of employment; second, the reason for termination of the contract must be that continued employment has become intolerable for the employee; and third, it must have been the employee's employer who had made continued employment intolerable. These all requirements must be proved cumulatively to establish a constructive dismissal and lack of one requirement constructive dismissal is not established.

On the other hand, for constructive dismissal to exist, the employee's act to resign must be one of last resort. An employee must exhaust all available means of dispute resolution at the place of work. Further, unlike all other dismissals, where an employee claims that they have been constructively dismissed, the burden of proof is placed upon them to prove that their resignation was justified and that they exhausted all other avenues of resolution before they resigned from their position.

CIVIL CONTEMPT OF COURT MUST BE PROVED BEYOND REASONABLE DOUBT.

Exim Bank Tanzania Limited vs Halai, Miscellaneous Commercial Application No. 105 of 2021, High Court of Tanzania, Commercial Division at Dar es Salaam, (Unreported).

In this case, the High Court was called to find the respondent guilty of contempt of court in civil proceedings. After visiting the position applicable in other jurisdictions, the Court set the principles required to prove contempt

of court in a civil suit. It held that the respondent must be shown to have had proper notice of the terms of an order alleged to have been breached. Also, it held that the applicant must prove that the respondent breached the said order.

As to the standard of proof required in such a case, the Court held that it is that applicable in criminal cases. This means that the breach must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt. The Court gave the rationale for raising the standard of proof to such a level. It noted that if the contempt is proved, it may carry penal consequences, even loss of liberty thus the evidence required to establish it must be appropriately cogent.

THE RATIONALE OF NOTIFYING THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS BY THE GOVERNMENT

The Board of Trustees of the National Social Security Fund vs Katavi and Kapufi Limited, Civil Case No. 01 of 2019, High Court of Tanzania at Sumbawanga, (Unreported).

Why is it necessary for a government entity to notify the Attorney General before the institution of a suit? Section 6A (3) of the Government Proceedings Act provides that any government entity should notify the Attorney General before instituting a suit in favour of the government. In this case, the Court took a task to explain the rationale of the law.

The Court notes that the law aims at avoiding or minimizing cases in which the Attorney General may find himself forced to join proceedings in which the government has an interest, at later stages say, during appeal or execution stage without having been on record of the trial court at all. It also gives the Attorney General an opportunity of properly supervising interests of the government in litigations. As to the consequences of a suit lacking the notification, the court held that such a suit instituted by the government without the proof of a notification to the Attorney General is liable to be struck out.

LIABILITY OF A UNIVERSITY ON THE INJURIES SUFFERED BY HER STUDENT ON A TOUR

University of Iringa vs Almas Twaha Msuya, Civil Appeal No. 8 of 2020, High Court of Tanzania at Iringa, (Unreported).

The Court dealt with an injury to a university student arising out of the study tour. The court held that the University like any other entities should accept responsibility for the risks they chose to run and that they owe the common duty of care. The Court went further to find that a duty of care by the university to her students arises soon after the student is enrolled and issued with the student identification card. The Court found the University liable for negligence because it had failed to ensure safety and reliable transport to its students during the study tour to Ruaha National Park. Thus, the University was held liable for the injuries sustained by its student on different parts of his body.

CRIMINAL CASES

THE ELECTRONIC EVIDENCE AND PROOF OF THE OFFENCE OF MONEY LAUNDERING

Stanley Murithi Mwaura vs Republic, Criminal Appeal 144 of 2019, CoA – Dar es Salaam, (Unreported).

Three important areas were discussed in this case. The first is on the omnibus procedures of reading charges to the accused person facing multiple charges. Generally, it is the rule of law that the charge should be read to the accused person. However, the Court found that in situations where the accused faces multiple charges and the trial court fails to record that all charges were read and the pleas were taken separately, that omission will not be held fatal if the accused was present and had legal representation. The Court went further to find that such omission is curable especially where it is shown that the accused understood the charge and his defence was not prejudiced.

On electronic evidence, the Court found that the electronic evidence is admissible if the computer systems from which they were stored and mechanically generated are proved to be sound.

On proving the offence of money laundering, the Court held that the prosecution needs not to prove the process of laundering the money i.e., placement, layering and integration. Proving that the suspect dealt with the proceeds of a predicate offence by engaging in a transaction involving such proceeds is sufficient.

COURT DECISIONS OPERATE RETROSPECTIVELY.

DPP vs Iddi Hassani Chumu & Another, Criminal Appeal No. 430 of 2019)
CoA– Arusha (Unreported).

Generally, a law has no retrospective operative effect. That is not the same position as court precedents. In this case, the Court of Appeal held that judicial decisions which set a precedent in law do have retrospective effect. The Court went further to note that a court decision applies retrospectively to all the persons who, prior to the decision, suffered the same wrong or a wrong, whether as a result of the application of an invalid statute or otherwise, if they are entitled to bring proceedings seeking the remedy in accordance with the ordinary rules of law such as a statute of limitation. It will also apply to cases pending before the Courts. That is to say that a judicial decision may be relied upon in matters or cases not yet finally determined. The Court however made an exception to the retrospective application of the court decision to cases already finally determined.

THE JURISDICTION OF THE HIGH COURT OF TANZANIA OVER TERRORISM OFFENCES COMMITTED IN ZANZIBAR

Republic vs Farid Hadi Ahmed & 35 Others, Criminal Sessions Case No. 121 of 2020, High Court of Tanzania at Dar es Salaam, (Unreported).

The United Republic of Tanzania is a unique union, each side of the Union with its relatively independent judicial setup. The Constitution of the United Republic confers jurisdiction to the High Court over the whole of Tanzania. The Court, in this case, observes that, although Article 115(2) of the Constitution confers concurrent jurisdiction on the High Court of the United Republic and the High Court of Zanzibar, the condition precedent is that such jurisdiction must be in respect of a law whose application touches both sides of the union.

The Court noted that although the Prevention of Terrorism Act applies to both sides of the Union, the term “court” as defined under the said law limits the involvement of the High Court of the United Republic of Tanzania in Zanzibar. The High Court of the United Republic of Tanzania has jurisdiction where offences alleged were committed within the local limits of the Court. The Court concluded that for the offences which are alleged to have been committed in Zanzibar or the consequences thereof ensued in Zanzibar, the proper forum to inquire into or try the accused persons is the High Court of Zanzibar.

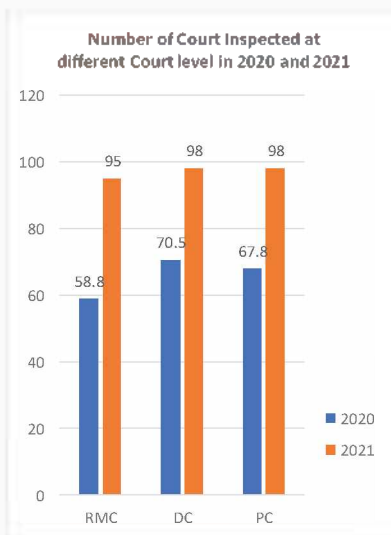
CHAPTER FOUR

The Enhancement of Public Trust

4.1 Introduction

The need to enhance public trust in the services rendered by the Judiciary is critical in the administration of justice. The JoT continued to conduct monitoring and evaluation of judicial functions, publish various documentations to enhance access to court information, and to improve responsiveness to citizens' queries and complaints.

4.2 Supervision and Inspection of Court



In the year 2021, inspections of courts were conducted to ensure quality of judicial services. The average number of courts that were inspected has increased from 67.9% in 2020 to 97.7% in 2021. The increase was due to strengthening of supervision and inspection systems.

The inspection findings revealed a drop of repetitive issues and an increase of efficiency in court services. This was triggered by the monitoring and evaluation of the inspection results, increased training, strategic recruitment, and infrastructure improvement.

Figure 8: Number of Court Inspected

4.3 Performance Evaluation

The JoT continued to review and evaluate the performance of judicial officers aiming at improving accountability and quality of services. The process has resulted in the decrease of number of inspection issues, improvement of court performance, and strengthening of ethics. Further performance evaluation findings have assisted the leadership in making informed decisions.

4.4 Complaints Handling and Public Feedback

Complaints handling and public feedback systems assist the JoT in identifying risky areas, reviewing organisational performance and fixing appropriate controls to maximize efficiency in judicial services.

By the end of 2020, a total of **46** complaints remained pending. For the period under review, **2,945** complaints were recorded countrywide. This is by 5% higher than the number of complaints received in 2020 which stood at **2,799**. A total of **2,960** complaints equivalent to **99%** were handled. This is a 1% raise of the complaints handled compared to the previous year.

Table 7: Types and Number of Complaints Received in 2021 in Comparison with the Number of Complaints Received in 2020

Types of complaint	2020	2021
Copies of Judgments	408	346
Case Hearing	1052	994
Bail	46	25
Execution	486	450
Delivery of Judgment	54	41
Issuance of court documents	15	21
Ethics	11	8
Other services	727	1060
TOTAL	2799	2945

The statistics in **Table 8** indicate a decrease in complaints related to judicial services and an increase of complaints in other services comparatively between 2020 and 2021. We have been closely following complaints related to other services which arise from services delivered by our stakeholders. We are working on our engagement strategies to address these issues.

4.5 Enhancement of Judicial Values and Ethics

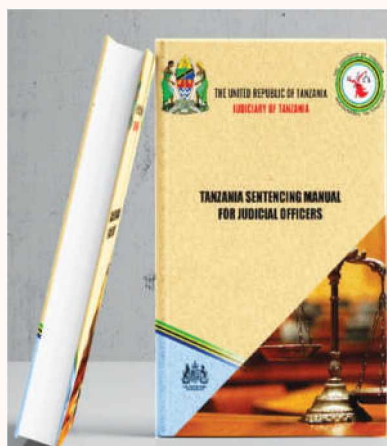
Adherence to the ethics in the dispensation of justice is an essential component for enhancing efficiency, improving accountability, and building public trust. The Code of Conduct for Judicial Officers provides standards that should not be compromised in the administration of justice. A slight deviation from the Code is taken seriously and attracts deserving sanctions. For the period under review, a total of 16 judicial officers were charged for violating the Code of Conduct, in which two were dismissed from the judicial services; seven were retired for public interest; and other seven were cleared and reinstated.

4.6 Publications

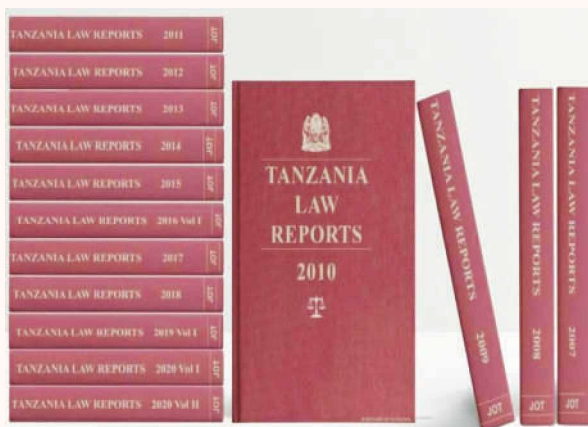
In 2021 JoT issued various publications including law reports, manuals, guidelines, the Clients Service Charter, and the Haki Bulletin. These documents were meant to enhance jurisprudence, increase access to justice, and raise public awareness.

4.6.1 Manuals

The Tanzania Sentencing Manual for Judicial Officers provides a useful guide to judicial officers and criminal justice stakeholders on the procedure before, during and after sentencing. It also provides, with reference to specific offences, the minimum and maximum sentences and factors to be taken into account in accessing appropriate sentence.



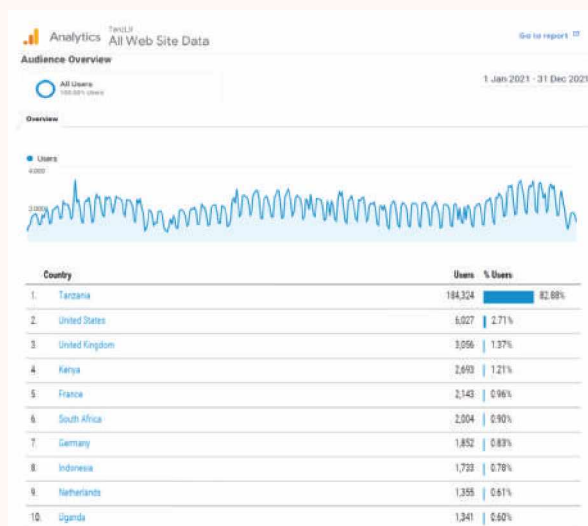
4.6.1 The Law Reports and Online Court Decisions



Picture of the Law Reports of Tanzania for years 2007 to 2020 published in 2021

In 2021, the Tanzania Law Reports (TLR) for the years 2007 to 2020 and the Labour Court Case Digest 2016 to 2018 were published.

In embracing use of ICT and easing access to court decisions, parallel with TLR in hardcopies, JoT has also released these Law Reports in a web-based on-line platform.



TanzLII analytical web data showing top ten users

JoT has also, on daily basis, continued to publish TanzLII the High Court and Court of Appeal Decisions. These online publications have elevated Tanzania to the leading legal information institute in the world.

4.6.2 Index of Principal and Subsidiary Legislations



In making sure legal materials are available and accessible for free, the JoT in 2021 issued two indexes; one for Principal Legislations and the other for Subsidiary Legislations. The two indexes are for all laws, rules and regulations issued between the year 1961 and 2020. The Indexes will be of great help to all lawyers, businessmen, consultants, politicians, publishers and persons who are interested in keeping pace with the change and development of laws of the country.

4.6.3 Haki Bulletin



In 2021 JoT continued to publish Haki Bulletin, in which a total of 6,000 hardcopies were published and circulated.

To embrace ICT, an e-copy of each issue was published online in the Judiciary website for ease of access by the public.



CHAPTER FIVE

Application of ICT in Dispensation of Justice

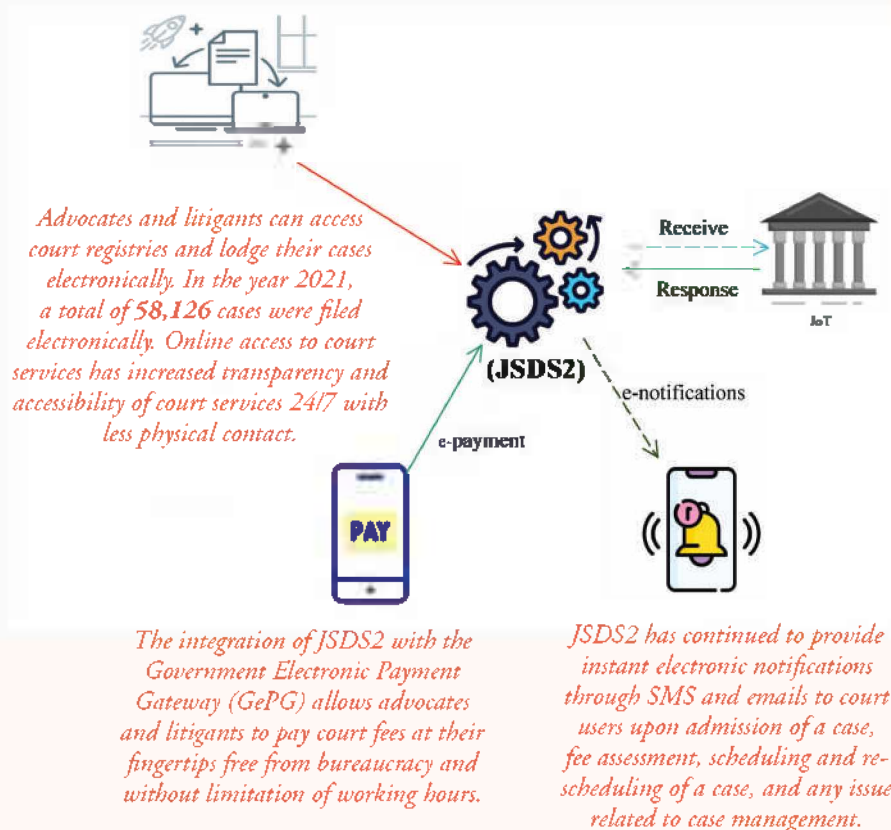
5.1 Introduction

The Judiciary of Tanzania continued to apply ICT in the dispensation of justice. This is demonstrated through the use of e-filing, e-payment, e-notification, audio visual recording, video conferencing and teleconference, virtual court, primary Court Mobile Tz, and the e-case management system.

5.1.1 e-Case Management System

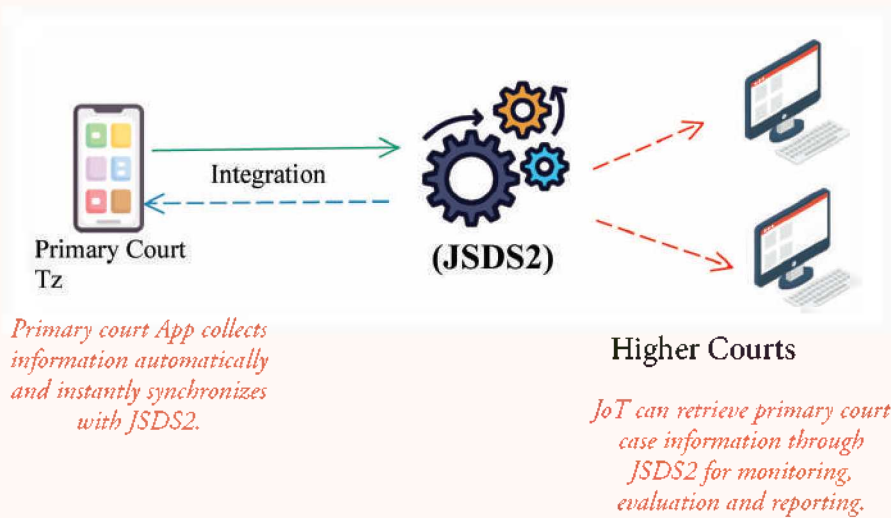
The year 2021 continued to witness JoT dedications to the use of ICT in justice delivery. This time JSDS2, the inhouse built system for case management was substantially updated. The major updates to the system were on proceeding templates, electronic case filing, electronic payments, and SMS notifications, to mention a few.

5.1.1.1 e-Filing, e-Payment and e-Notification



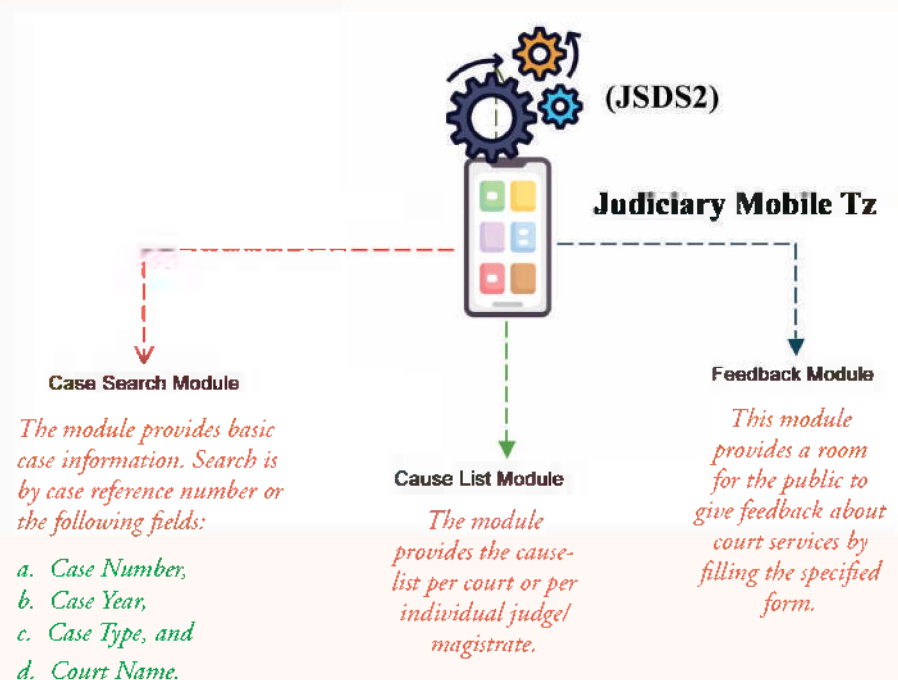
5.2 Primary Court Mobile Application

In 2021, JoT introduced the *Primary Court Tz*, an inhouse mobile application dedicated for case data collection in primary courts. The application is available at *Play Store* for smartphones with Android Operating Systems. The App has been integrated with JSDS2 system to produce real-time data and reports for evaluation and monitoring of primary courts.



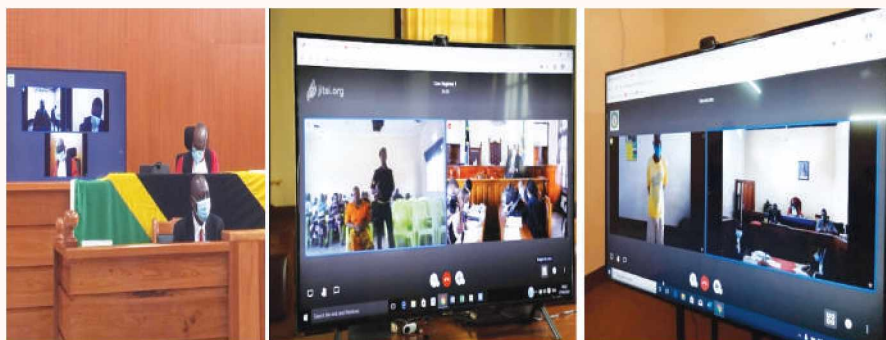
5.3 Judiciary Mobile Application

In 2021 JoT extended its services to the public by innovating a mobile application known as **Judiciary Mobile Tz**. The application has zero access restriction to case details and cause list. The application is designed to provide a room for a public to give their feedback about the court services in their fingertips. The application is available at *Play Store* for smartphones with Android Operating Systems and has reduced the congestion of public and advocates in court houses seeking case information.



5.4 Virtual Court, Video Conferencing and Teleconference

In 2021, JoT continued to update its virtual court system with the view to improve video and teleconferencing facilities. The use of video and teleconference in conducting court proceedings has drastically reduced costs and decreased time of litigation. From January to December 2021, a total of 17,979 court proceedings were conducted virtually by video or teleconference. This has served costs and time for the judiciary, prosecution, prison services, and other stakeholders.



A cross-section of the picture showing a court proceeding conducted through video conference facilities

Along with being used for conducting virtual courts, the virtual court facilities are used to conduct online trainings and hosting virtual meetings. In the year under review, 743 judicial officers underwent online trainings. Further, seven meetings were conducted using these facilities and 621 petitioners for enrollment as advocates appeared virtually before the Chief Justice.

5.5 Audio-Visual Recording

The JoT continued to use the audio–visual recording facilities in 2021. Recordings generated audio-visually were stored electronically in a database attached with specific case details for ease record retrieval.



CHAPTER SIX

Matters Related to Stakeholders

6.1 Introduction

Stakeholders engagement is an essential tool for effective and efficient justice delivery. JoT stakeholders include, but not limited to, Tanganyika Law Society, National Prosecution Service, Solicitor General, Police Force, Prison Service, Court Brokers, and Process Servers. Stakeholders were actively engaged in case management forums and the Law Week celebrations to mention but a few. Number of advocates, court brokers and process servers have direct impact in the administration of justice. On this ground, JoT continued performing its statutory mandate of licensing advocates, court brokers and process servers.

6.2 Roll of Advocates

In the year 2021, two admission ceremonies were held whereby 621 advocates were admitted and enrolled. This raised a number of advocates on the roll from **10,128** in 2020 to **10,749** in 2021.



His Lordship Prof. Ibrahim Hamis Juma, the Chief Justice of the United Republic of Tanzania addressing the public during Advocate Admission Ceremony held on 10th December 2021 at the Karimjee Hall in Dar es Salaam.



A section of newly admitted advocates subscribing to an Oath of the Advocate of the High Court on 10th December 2021 before His Lordship Prof. Ibrahim Hamis Juma, the Chief Justice of the United Republic of Tanzania.

6.3 Appointment and Discipline of Court Brokers and Process Servers

The Court Brokers and Process Servers (Appointment and Disciplinary) Committee held four meetings for transacting its business. The committee licenced **19** court brokers and **14** process servers. This increased a number of court brokers from **65** in 2020 to **85** in 2021.

Equally the number of process servers increased from 49 in 2020 to 75 in 2021. The increased number of court brokers and process servers improves efficiency in execution of court orders and service of court processes.

The discipline of Court Brokers and Process Servers is directly related to the court image. In the year under review, four complaints against court brokers were received. Three complaints were handled and one remained pending at the end of 2021. The three handled complaints resulted to one court broker's appointment being revoked and two court brokers reprimanded.

6.4 Case Flow Management Committees

Three National Case Flow Management Committee meetings which bring together all criminal justice stakeholders were conducted. They deliberated on matters affecting criminal justice in Tanzania and they made important recommendations to improve administration of justice. Among the important resolutions that were made include stakeholders to increase application of ICT and information sharing; increasing number of court sessions conducted through the use of video conferencing; and social welfare officers to attend court proceedings involving juveniles.



Standing in the picture is Hon. Wilbert Chuma, the Chief Registrar stressing a point during the opening of the National Case Flow Committee meetings held on 23rd April 2021. Seated on his right is Hon. Sharmilla Sarwart, the Registrar of the High Court and the Chairperson of the National Case Flow Management Committee.



A section of members of the National Case Flow Management Committee attentively following the Chief Registrar's speech during the opening of the National Case Flow Committee meeting.

6.5 The Law Week and Law Day Celebrations

The Judiciary of Tanzania fully engaged its stakeholders in the 2021 Law Week celebrations. The event was celebrated at national, zonal, regional and district level countrywide. At the national level, the celebrations were officiated by Her Excellency Samia Suluhu Hassan, the then Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania on 23rd January 2021 in Dodoma. The event was followed by exhibitions that were used to disseminate information to the public including history of the judiciary in the country and the services it offers to the citizens.



Her Excellency Samia Suluhu Hassan, the then Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania addressing the public attending the opening of the Law Week Ceremony on 23rd January 2021.



Her Excellency Samia Suluhu Hassan, the then Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania receiving explanations from His Lordship Dr. Elieza Mbuki Feleshi, the then Jaji Kiongozi when she visited a pavilion in the Law Week exhibitions at the Nyerere Square in Dodoma on 23rd January 2021.



Hon. Prof. Adelardus Kilangi, the then Attorney General signing visitor's book during the Law Week exhibitions held at the Nyerere Square in Dodoma in January 2021.



Some of the citizens who visited the Law Week exhibitions in 2021.

After six days of exhibitions, the Judiciary celebrated the Law Day to mark the start of the court businesses in the year 2021. The colourful event was graced by His Excellency the late Dr. John Pombe Magufuli, the then President of the United Republic of Tanzania. The celebrations were well attended by various distinguished dignitaries and the citizens from all corners of Dodoma City.



His Excellency the Late Dr. John Pombe Magufuli, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania addressing the Judiciary staff and other people who attended the Law Day celebrations held at Chinangali Park in Dodoma on 01st February 2021.

6.6 Celebrating 100 Years of the High Court of the United Republic of Tanzania

In the year 2021, the High Court of Tanzania commemorated 100 years of dedicated services to the people of Tanzania. The commemorations were coloured by various activities and events across the country. It was an opportunity for the High Court to share its history and demonstrate its importance to in promotion of peace and stability for the sustainable development of the country.



CHAPTER SEVEN

Celebrated Events in 2021



H.E. Samia Suluhu Hassan, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania inaugurating six Integrated Justice Centres



The Chief Justice Inaugurating Kibagwa Primary Court on 7th October 2021



The Chief Justice Launching the High Court Labour Case Digest on 22nd November 2021

First Court of Appeal Sessions in Kigoma on 28th June 2021 and in Musoma on 18th October 2021



His Lordship the Chief Justice of Tanzania, Prof. Ibrahim H. Juma inspecting the guard mounted to honour the Chief Justice to mark the starting of the Court of Appeal sessions in Kigoma and Musoma.

100 Years of the High Court



The Launch of the Judiciary Strategic Plan 2020/21-2024/25



His Lordship Prof. Ibrahim H. Juma, the Chief Justice of the United Republic of Tanzania launching a new Judiciary Strategic Plan on 21st May 2021. Accompanying the Chief Justice are Mr. Julius Kalolo Bundala, the Commissioner of the Judicial Service Commission, Mr Mathias Kabunduguru, the Chief Court Administrator, His Lordship Eliezer M. Feleshi, the then Jaji Kiongozi and Hon. Wilbert M. Chuma, the Chief Registrar.

The High Court gets new Jaji Kiongozi



His Lordship Mustapher M. Siyani, the Jaji Kiongozi taking the oath of an office on 8th October 2021



Hon. Dr. Eliezer M. Feleshi, the former Jaji Kiongozi of High Court of Tanzania taking the oath of the office of Attorney General on 12th September 2021



Hon. Justice Iman Aboud appointing the President of the African Court of Human and Peoples' Rights on 31st May 2021



A new Chief Court Administrator Prof. Elisante Ole Gabriel taking the oath of an office before Her Excellency Samia S. Hassan, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania and thereafter being warmly welcomed in the office by the Judiciary staff on 21st August 2021.





CHAPTER EIGHT

Conclusion

The report has reviewed judiciary performance on the core functions for the year 2021. It is a reflection of what the judiciary did in the justice delivery system for the year 2021. In exhibiting its performance, the judiciary through this report has presented various statistical data for every court level revealing the extent of justice delivery through case disposal by the court.

The performance of the judiciary has been attributed by various factors including enhancing capacity building, the application of ICT, supply of working tools, recruitment to magnify the work force, and stakeholders' engagement in the justice delivery system. The judiciary on its part has also been acting as a catalyst towards performance through regular supervision and inspection to check for the performance standards.

The improvements in justice delivery field have been noted by using a metaphorical strategy between the year 2020 and 2021 statistical data. According to the gathered statistical data, there are notable changes in the justice delivery measured from the year 2020 and 2021 target set as a standard period of time from filing of a case to its determination. A notable leap in the disposal and clearance rates is a big achievement on the part of the judiciary. As it has been seen in the report, the time spent by most of the courts in the hierarchy from filing a case to determination has decreased from the period set as a target.

The competency for high achievements has been fulfilled in areas of case disposal and backlog reduction. The report has revealed the fall in backlog and high disposal rate attributed to the rise of the number of Justices of Appeal.

Besides, the report has shown that the CoA successfully held its scheduled sessions, yet the number of filed cases seems to increase as compared to the year 2020. The significant achievement in performance has been attributed to the proportional increase in number of Justices of Appeal and Judges of the High Court in relation to the workload.

The report has further revealed the decrease of the backlog cases in Courts of RM and DCs irrespective of cases in which the courts lack jurisdiction. Had it been the investigation were made complete, these cases would have been subjected to committal proceedings to shift the burden to the HC who have competent jurisdiction to try the committed cases. The report therefore suggests and calls upon all criminal justice stakeholders including the National Prosecution Service to indeed urge the investigation for the subordinate courts to expedite the committal proceedings or the DPP should timely confer jurisdiction to the subordinate courts with a view to clear the remaining case backlog notable in courts.

The report has also revealed that the use of resident magistrates with extended jurisdiction has immensely contributed to the decrease of backlog cases. The report has further shown that the number of cases disposed by Resident Magistrates with extended jurisdiction has increased as compared to the year 2020. While the HC is strategizing on clearing the remaining backlog cases seen in the High Court, the same is Court is encouraged to continue using the resident magistrates with extended jurisdiction by transferring the cases from the High Court to the resident magistrates with extended jurisdiction because the strategy has proved a success.

On the other hand, the report has revealed indicators for access to justice. According to the report, access to justice has increased through operationalizing new courts for both DCs and PCs in the year 2021. Despite the operationalization of the new courts yet by geographical location of the courts, large number of people in peripheral areas travel long distance to fetch justice. The report has further revealed the efforts by the JoT in using the mobile courts to complement ordinary court services to the far-reaching areas.

The revealed decrease of number of days spent from filing the case to the point of determination has been attributed by, among others, simplification of rules which decreased procedural steps and other bureaucracies in case filing, serving, hearing, and judgment delivery including execution.

The report has also demonstrated that there had been an increase in application of ICT in justice delivery system. For example, it has been shown that ICT is being applied from the date of case filing, hearing and judgment delivery through video conference and other means. ICT has saved citizens time to travel to the court to file a case or attend a court to receive judgment. It is evident that, a litigant could simply remain at home and still receive a judgment or any other order of a court. ICT has also saved money spent for frequent visitation to a court for court sessions through payment of transportation, because now clients, in some scenarios, do not need to physically attend a court. The court can now reach both criminal and civil justice stakeholders through the application of ICT.

The report has also revealed that there is key stakeholders engagement in both criminal and civil justice systems whereby JoT has continued to closely monitor the ethics of court brokers and process servers during execution of court orders. The Judiciary of Tanzania has continued to appoint more court brokers and process servers with a view to increasing their numbers to enhance judicial service delivery.

It is evidenced in the report that the JoT is committed and ready to ensure that justice can easily be accessible. So far, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania has demonstrated its inalienable support towards realizing these milestones, for which JoT is infinitely grateful. **The ball is in our court; we must champion the cause and walk a talk. We undertake to do that, and we have already embarked on the journey!**

ANNEXTURE I - HIGH COURT DIVISIONS AND SUB-REGISTRIES CASE STATISTICS - 2021

Registry	Pending as at December 2020	Filed Jan-Dec 2021	Decided Jan-Dec 2021	Pending Jan-Dec 2021	Number of Judges	Aver. Of Cases Decided	Aver of Work-load per Judge	Clearance Rate	Disposal Rate
Labor Division	2,200	1,603	2,235	1,568	4	559	951	139	59
Bukoba	1,227	930	1,271	886	4	318	539	137	59
Mtwara	457	410	539	328	2	270	434	131	62
Iringa	513	468	597	384	3	199	327	128	61
Arusha	1,598	1,116	1,423	1,291	6	237	452	128	52
Tanga	658	535	663	530	3	221	398	124	56
Tabora	551	431	533	449	2	267	491	124	54
Land	1,982	1,785	2,205	1,562	9	245	419	124	59
Mbeya	861	946	1,136	671	5	227	361	120	63
Dodoma	959	804	954	809	3	318	588	119	54
Songea	123	214	234	103	2	117	169	109	69

ANNEXURES

ANNEXTURE I - HIGH COURT DIVISIONS AND SUB-REGISTRIES CASE STATISTICS - 2021

Registry	Pending as at December 2020	Filed Jan-Dec 2021	Decided Jan-Dec 2021	Pending Jan-Dec 2021	Number of Judges	Aver. Of Cases Decided	Aver of Work-load per Judge	Clearance Rate	Disposal Rate
Shinyanga	605	606	640	571	3	213	404	106	53
Moshi	362	531	556	337	3	185	298	105	62
Dar es salaam	2,992	2,268	2,354	2,906	8	294	658	104	45
Mwanza	931	1,390	1,378	943	6	230	387	99	59
Commercial Division	590	605	582	613	4	146	299	96	49
Kigoma	127	446	410	163	2	205	287	92	72
Main Registry	27	86	76	37	3	25	38	88	67
Musoma	428	1,069	943	554	3	314	499	88	63
Sumbawanga	283	421	298	406	2	149	352	71	42
Uhujuumu Uchumi	16	30	20	26	2	10	23	67	43

ANNEXTURE I - HIGH COURT DIVISIONS AND SUB-REGISTRIES CASE STATISTICS - 2021

Registry	Pending as at December 2020	Filed Jan- Dec 2021	Deci- ded Jan- Dec 2021	Pending Jan-Dec 2021	Num- ber of Judges	Aver. Of Cases Deci- ded	Aver of Work- load per Judge	Clear- ance Rate	Dispo- sal Rate
Temeke	-	132	20	112	2	10	66	15	15
Morogoro	-	189	28	161	3	9	63	15	15
Sub Total/ Average	17,490	17,015	19,095	15,410	84	227	411	112	55

ANNEXTURE II - COURT OF RESIDENT MAGISTRATES CASE STATISTICS - 2021

COURTS	Pending as at December 2020	Filed Jan-Dec 2021	Decided Jan- Dec 2021	Pending Dec 2021	Number of Magistrates	Workload per each Magistrate	Clearance Rate	Disposal Rate
Songwe	201	126	270	57	3	109	214	83
Shinyanga	352	182	388	146	3	178	213	73
Arusha	1,088	560	1,101	547	3	549	197	67
Mbeya	440	231	410	261	1	671	177	61
Bukoba	453	355	612	196	6	135	172	76
Moshi	260	171	289	142	3	144	169	67
Njombe	203	142	231	114	1	345	163	67
Kivukoni	1,006	772	1,246	532	5	356	161	70
Morogoro	582	387	615	354	3	323	159	63
Simiyu	50	41	57	34	2	46	139	63
Lindi	30	36	50	16	1	66	139	76
Geita	299	446	578	167	2	373	130	78
Songea	48	32	40	40	2	40	125	50

ANNEXTURE II - COURT OF RESIDENT MAGISTRATES CASE STATISTICS - 2021

COURTS	Pending as at December 2020	Filed Jan-Dec 2021	Decided Jan- Dec 2021	Pending Dec 2021	Number of Magistrates	Workload per each Magistrate	Clearance Rate	Disposal Rate
Mwanza	293	364	433	224	3	219	119	66
Kisutu	1,187	956	1,087	1056	11	195	114	51
Dodoma	205	252	285	172	4	114	113	62
Musoma	176	307	338	145	6	81	110	70
Kibaha	183	248	273	158	3	144	110	63
Kisutu Juvenile	140	640	695	85	2	390	109	89
Sokoine	126	519	552	93	3	215	106	86
Tabora	258	344	349	253	4	151	101	58
Singida	137	236	232	141	3	124	98	62
Katavi	86	160	155	91	2	123	97	63
Kigoma	23	96	93	26	1	119	97	78
Tanga	169	263	254	178	3	144	97	59
Mtwara	51	189	169	71	2	120	89	70

ANNEXTURE II - COURT OF RESIDENT MAGISTRATES CASE STATISTICS - 2021

COURTS	Pending as at December 2020	Filed Jan-Dec 2021	Decided Jan- Dec 2021	Pending Dec 2021	Number of Magi- strates	Workload per each Magi- strate	Clearance Rate	Disposal Rate
Sumbawanga	78	93	73	98	2	86	78	43
Manyara	114	310	210	214	2	212	68	50
Iringa	263	105	63	305	2	184	60	17
Total/Average	8,509	8,563	11,148	5,924	88	194	130	65

ANNEXTURE III - DISTRICT COURT CASE STATISTICS - 2021

DISTRICT	Pending as at December 2020	Filed Jan-Dec 2021	Decided Jan- Dec 2021	Pending Dec 2021	Number of Magistrates	Workload Magistrate	Clearance Rate	Disposal Rate
URAMBO	183	172	265	90	4	89	154	75
MUFINDI	210	224	340	94	3	145	152	78
KOROGWE	118	171	247	42	3	96	144	85
KILOMBERO	438	484	676	246	3	307	140	73
NGORONGORO	41	52	68	25	1	93	131	73
IGUNGA	196	282	365	113	2	239	129	76
TANGA MJINI	244	226	292	178	2	235	129	62
SINGIDA	219	321	411	129	2	270	128	76
PANGANI	47	91	116	22	2	69	127	84
BARIADI	321	378	472	227	2	350	125	68
SAME	148	312	389	71	2	230	125	85
MBINGA	137	239	292	84	3	125	122	78

ANNEXTURE III - DISTRICT COURT CASE STATISTICS - 2021

DISTRICT	Pending as at December 2020	Filed Jan- Dec 2021	Decided Jan- Dec 2021	Pending Dec 2021	Number of Magi- strates	Workload Magi- strate	Clear- ance Rate	Dispa- sal Rate
RUANGWA	61	151	184	28	2	106	122	87
MWANGA	179	239	291	127	3	139	122	70
BABATI	285	363	440	208	3	216	121	68
ILALA	1,106	2,032	2,420	718	10	314	119	77
MPWAPWA	175	279	332	122	3	151	119	73
NZEGA	108	227	270	65	5	67	119	81
KYELA	170	354	417	107	3	175	118	80
CHATO	111	282	332	61	2	197	118	84
KILOLO	69	150	174	45	2	110	116	79
MANYONI	364	350	403	311	3	238	115	56
IRINGA	254	479	496	237	2	367	104	68
SONGEA	204	348	399	153	2	276	115	72
MUSOMA	280	458	524	214	2	369	114	71

ANNEXTURE III - DISTRICT COURT CASE STATISTICS - 2021

DISTRICT	Pending as at December 2020	Filed Jan- Dec 2021	Decided Jan- Dec 2021	Pending Dec 2021	Number of Magi- strates	Workload Magi- strate	Clear- ance Rate	Dispa- sal Rate
TARIME	478	656	747	387	3	378	114	66
ULANGA	119	194	220	93	2	157	113	70
KISARAWA	76	106	118	64	3	61	111	65
KARAGWE	214	480	531	163	4	174	111	77
ROMBO	186	374	413	147	3	187	110	74
UKEREWE	43	169	185	27	2	106	109	87
TEMEKE	717	1,319	1,433	603	4	509	109	70
LINDI	43	178	193	28	2	111	108	87
MAGU	90	408	442	56	2	249	108	89
MTWARA	88	228	245	71	1	316	107	78
KWIMBA	95	210	225	80	2	153	107	74
MBULU	74	146	156	64	2	110	107	71
LUDEWA	42	91	97	36	2	67	107	73

ANNEXTURE III - DISTRICT COURT CASE STATISTICS - 2021

DISTRICT	Pending as at December 2020	Filed Jan- Dec 2021	Decided Jan- Dec 2021	Pending Dec 2021	Number of Magi- strates	Workload Magi- strate	Clear- ance Rate	Dispa- sal Rate
KIGAMBONI	128	302	321	109	3	143	106	75
HANDENI	252	338	357	233	2	295	106	61
NGARA	118	376	396	98	2	247	105	80
NKASI	119	264	277	106	2	192	105	72
RUNGWE	80	255	266	69	2	168	104	79
MBARALI	158	485	505	138	4	161	104	79
LONGIDO	162	183	190	155	1	345	104	55
NAMTUMBO	106	178	184	100	2	142	103	65
KILOSA	234	715	739	210	3	316	103	78
SUMBAWANGA	169	299	308	160	2	234	103	66
TANDAHIMBA	26	147	151	22	1	173	103	87

ANNEXTURE III - DISTRICT COURT CASE STATISTICS - 2021

DISTRICT	Pending as at December 2020	Filed Jan- Dec 2021	Decided Jan- Dec 2021	Pending Dec 2021	Number of Magi- strates	Workload Magi- strate	Clear- ance Rate	Dispa- sal Rate
BIHARAMULO	186	444	456	174	4	158	103	72
BUKOMBE	213	600	616	197	2	407	103	76
KONDOA	72	192	197	67	3	88	103	75
KAHAMA	279	668	685	262	3	316	103	72
BAGAMOYO	458	758	773	443	4	304	102	64
NANYUMBU	33	227	231	29	2	130	102	89
BAHI	69	147	149	67	2	108	101	69
KIBONDO	108	579	584	103	3	229	101	85
MAKETE	24	117	118	23	1	141	101	84
KARATU	123	305	307	121	3	143	101	72
NEWALA	55	184	185	54	1	239	101	77
TUNDURU	189	306	307	188	2	248	100	62
LIWALE	45	152	152	45	2	99	100	77

ANNEXTURE III - DISTRICT COURT CASE STATISTICS - 2021

DISTRICT	Pending as at December 2020	Filed Jan- Dec 2021	Decided Jan- Dec 2021	Pending Dec 2021	Number of Magi- strates	Workload Magi- strate	Clear- ance Rate	Dispa- sal Rate
MALINYI	42	173	173	42	1	215	100	80
MISUNGWI	67	320	320	67	2	194	100	83
ILEJE	12	69	68	13	2	41	99	84
IRAMBA	93	243	239	97	2	168	98	71
MLELE	81	182	179	84	2	132	98	68
MUHEZA	70	245	240	75	2	158	98	76
KIGOMA	90	367	357	100	4	114	97	78
CHUNYA	151	359	349	161	2	255	97	68
MEATU	44	137	133	48	1	181	97	73
MVOMERO	97	234	226	105	2	166	97	68
MOSHI	415	759	733	441	3	391	97	62
ILEMELA	108	338	326	120	3	149	96	73
KONGWA	103	308	296	115	3	137	96	72

ANNEXTURE III - DISTRICT COURT CASE STATISTICS - 2021

DISTRICT	Pending as at December 2020	Filed Jan- Dec 2021	Decided Jan- Dec 2021	Pending Dec 2021	Number of Magi- strates	Workload Magi- strate	Clear- ance Rate	Dispa- sal Rate
SENGEREMA	72	345	331	86	3	139	96	79
BUNDA	214	515	494	235	2	365	96	68
TABORA	124	235	225	134	3	120	96	63
HAI	158	312	298	172	2	235	96	63
MONDULI	49	111	106	54	2	80	95	66
MASASI	89	294	279	104	3	128	95	73
SERENGETI	294	368	349	313	3	221	95	53
NACHINGWEA	51	203	192	62	2	127	95	76
MASWA	78	196	185	89	2	137	94	68
LUSHOTO	30	277	259	48	3	102	94	84
MPANDA	125	381	355	151	2	253	93	70
KALAMBO	32	192	178	46	2	112	93	79
MOMBA	146	366	339	173	2	256	93	66

ANNEXTURE III - DISTRICT COURT CASE STATISTICS - 2021

DISTRICT	Pending as at December 2020	Filed Jan- Dec 2021	Decided Jan- Dec 2021	Pending Dec 2021	Number of Magi- strates	Workload Magi- strate	Clear- ance Rate	Dispa- sal Rate
DODOMA	367	1,087	1,006	448	3	485	93	69
MKURANGA	169	521	481	209	3	230	92	70
KILWA	75	282	255	102	2	179	90	71
RUFJI	106	293	263	136	2	200	90	66
NYAMAGANA	289	669	595	363	5	192	89	62
NYASA	15	67	59	23	1	82	88	72
KASULU	156	576	507	225	2	366	88	69
KISHAPU	107	265	232	140	2	186	88	62
HANANG'	92	303	265	130	2	198	87	67
KIBITI	39	105	90	54	2	72	86	63
KILINDI	64	192	159	97	1	256	83	62
SIHA	71	186	153	104	2	129	82	60
MULEBA	129	477	390	216	3	202	82	64

ANNEXTURE III - DISTRICT COURT CASE STATISTICS - 2021

DISTRICT	Pending as at December 2020	Filed Jan- Dec 2021	Decided Jan- Dec 2021	Pending Dec 2021	Number of Magi- strates	Workload Magi- strate	Clear- ance Rate	Dispa- sal Rate
KITETO	92	274	218	148	3	122	80	60
KALIUA	44	256	201	99	1	300	79	67
SIMANJIRO	101	203	159	145	2	152	78	52
MAFIA	16	136	103	49	2	76	76	68
NJOMBE	32	186	140	78	2	109	75	64
SHINYANGA	54	366	271	149	2	210	74	65
KIBAHA	19	245	178	86	2	132	73	67
BUKOBA	70	394	284	180	5	93	72	61
KINONDONI	215	2,036	1,456	795	3	750	72	65
MBOZI	21	229	163	87	2	125	71	65
MOROGORO	105	635	438	302	3	247	69	59
ARUSHA	56	344	235	165	4	100	68	59
GEITA	61	402	274	189	2	232	68	59

ANNEXTURE III - DISTRICT COURT CASE STATISTICS - 2021

DISTRICT	Pending as at December 2020	Filed Jan- Dec 2021	Decided Jan- Dec 2021	Pending Dec 2021	Number of Magi- strates	Workload Magi- strate	Clear- ance Rate	Dispa- sal Rate
MBEYA	66	547	360	253	2	307	66	59
WANGINGOMBE	-	66	42	24	1	66	64	64
ARUMERU	56	267	159	164	3	108	60	49
UYUI	11	155	90	76	1	166	58	54
TEMEKE OSC	-	549	72	477	9	61	13	13
GRAND TOTAL	16,632	41,286	40,601	17,317	298	195	98	70

ANNEXTURE IV - PRIMARY COURTS CASE STATISTICS - 2021

ZONE	DISTRICT	Pending as at Dec 2020	Filed Jan - Dec 2021	Decided Jan - Dec 2021	Pending Dec 2021	Number of Magistrates	Workload per each Magistrates	Clearance rate	Disposal Rate
ARUSHA	ARUMERU	362	3106	3158	310	10	347	102	91
	ARUSHA	394	3211	3144	461	9	401	98	87
	BABATI	128	1483	1457	154	9	179	98	90
	HANANG'	102	1055	1007	150	5	231	95	87
	KARATU	85	1016	919	182	4	275	90	83
	KITETO	35	429	396	68	4	116	92	85
	LONGIDO	26	178	192	12	2	102	108	94
	MBULU	97	465	493	69	3	187	106	88
	MONDULI	60	471	481	50	3	177	102	91
	NGORO-NGORO	54	439	439	54	5	99	100	89
	SIMANJIRO	23	556	520	59	5	116	94	90

ANNEXTURE IV - PRIMARY COURTS CASE STATISTICS - 2021

ZONE	DISTRICT	Pending as at Dec 2020	Filed Jan - Dec 2021	Decided Jan - Dec 2021	Pending Dec 2021	Number of Magistrates	Workload per each Magistrates	Clearance rate	Disposal Rate
	Sub Total	1366	12409	12206	1569	59	233	98	89
BUKOBA	BIHARAMULO	104	659	707	56	6	127	107	93
	BUKOBA D/ COURT	380	2745	2818	307	14	223	103	90
	KARAGWE	269	2289	2295	263	11	233	100	90
	MULEBA	189	1707	1649	247	7	271	97	87
	NGARA	79	695	736	38	9	86	106	95
	Sub Total	1021	8095	8205	911	47	194	101	90
DAR ES SALAAM	BAGAMOYO	140	2508	2464	184	20	132	98	93
	KIBAHA	32	1587	1576	43	11	147	99	97
	KIBITI	49	294	277	66	2	172		81

ANNEXTURE IV - PRIMARY COURTS CASE STATISTICS - 2021

ZONE	DISTRICT	Pending as at Dec 2020	Filed Jan - Dec 2021	Decided Jan - Dec 2021	Pending Dec 2021	Number of Magistrates	Workload per each Magistrates	Clearance rate	Disposal Rate
	KISARAWA	24	432	436	20	7	65	101	96
	MAFIA	12	177	165	24	2	95	93	87
	MKURANGA	13	604	600	17	5	123	99	97
	RUFIFI	51	443	471	23	7	71	106	95
	Sub Total	321	6045	5989	377	54	118	99	94
	Ilala	2004	7187	7513	1678	20	460	105	82
	Kigamboni	113	897	900	110	3	337	100	89
	Kinondoni	1692	7146	7413	1425	24	368	104	84
	Temeke	636	4439	4465	610	9	564	101	88
	Temeke OSC	0	1307	95	1212	6	218	7	7
	Sub Total	4445	20976	20386	5035	62	410	97	80

ANNEXTURE IV - PRIMARY COURTS CASE STATISTICS - 2021

ZONE	DISTRICT	Pending as at Dec 2020	Filed Jan - Dec 2021	Decided Jan - Dec 2021	Pending Dec 2021	Number of Magistrates	Workload per each Magistrates	Clearance rate	Disposal Rate
MORO-GORO	KILOMBERO	256	2161	2075	342	9	269	96	86
	KILOSA	198	3187	3006	379	18	188	94	89
	MAHENGE	26	656	626	56	7	97	95	92
	MALINYI	57	428	485	0	2	243	113	100
	MOROGORO	0	4623	3837	786	17	272	83	83
	MVOMERO	0	1372	1372	0	6	229	100	100
	Sub Total	537	12427	11401	1563	59	220	92	88
DODOMA	IRAMBA D COURT	0	1165	1161	4	6	194	100	100
	MANYONI D COURT	120	872	833	159	14	71	96	84

ANNEXTURE IV - PRIMARY COURTS CASE STATISTICS - 2021

ZONE	DISTRICT	Pending as at Dec 2020	Filed Jan - Dec 2021	Decided Jan - Dec 2021	Pending Dec 2021	Number of Magistrates	Workload per each Magistrates	Clearance rate	Disposal Rate
	SINGIDA D COURT	214	2143	2216	141	8	295	103	94
	Sub Total	334	4180	4210	304	28	161	101	93
	Bahi Dc	38	480	500	18	4	130	104	97
	Dodoma Dc	606	4714	4659	661	20	266	99	88
	Kondoa Dc	106	1083	1084	105	8	149	100	91
	Kongwa Dc	76	757	769	64	7	119	102	92
	Mpwapwa Dc	15	643	630	28	4	165	98	96
	Sub Total	841	7677	7642	876	43	198	100	90
IRINGA	IRINGA	230	2206	2226	210	10	244	101	91
	KILOLO	50	529	535	44	4	145	101	92
	LUDEWA	8	283	266	25	4	73	94	91

ANNEXTURE IV - PRIMARY COURTS CASE STATISTICS - 2021

ZONE	DISTRICT	Pending as at Dec 2020	Filed Jan - Dec 2021	Decided Jan - Dec 2021	Pending Dec 2021	Number of Magistrates	Workload per each Magistrates	Clearance rate	Disposal Rate
	MAKETE	15	292	289	18	5	61	99	94
	MUFINDI	90	666	646	110	8	95	97	85
	NJOMBE	180	1219	1269	130	6	233	104	91
	WANGI-NGOMBE		276	263	13	4	69	95	95
	Sub Total	573	5471	5494	550	41	147	100	91
MOSHI	HAI	10	566	558	18	4	144	99	97
	MOSHI	96	3515	3409	202	19	190	97	94
	MWANGA	16	291	292	15	4	77	100	95
	ROMBO	0	1178	1003	175	6	196	85	85
	SAME	40	652	654	38	5	138	100	95
	SIHA	0	281	276	5	2	141	98	98

ANNEXTURE IV - PRIMARY COURTS CASE STATISTICS - 2021

ZONE	DISTRICT	Pending as at Dec 2020	Filed Jan - Dec 2021	Decided Jan - Dec 2021	Pending Dec 2021	Number of Magistrates	Workload per each Magistrates	Clearance rate	Disposal Rate
	Sub Total	162	6483	6192	453	40	166	96	93
MBEYA	CHUNYA	28	713	696	45	5	148	98	94
	ILEJE	9	301	297	13	2	155	99	96
	KYELA	22	941	866	97	7	138	92	90
	MBARALI	53	1491	1485	59	9	172	100	96
	MBEYA	408	3974	3866	516	18	243	97	88
	MBOZI	126	1036	1112	50	5	232	107	96
	MOMBA	62	284	262	84	1	346	92	76
	RUNGWE	76	1093	1023	146	8	146	94	88
	Sub Total	784	9833	9607	1010	55	193	98	90
MTWARA	KILWA	36	521	522	35	8	70	100	94

ANNEXTURE IV - PRIMARY COURTS CASE STATISTICS - 2021

ZONE	DISTRICT	Pending as at Dec 2020	Filed Jan - Dec 2021	Decided Jan - Dec 2021	Pending Dec 2021	Number of Magistrates	Workload per each Magistrates	Clearance rate	Disposal Rate
	LINDI	49	992	1040	1	9	116	105	100
	LIWALE	45	222	233	34	2	134	105	87
	NACHIN-GWEA	53	496	516	33	4	137	104	94
	RUANGWA	36	539	575	0	5	115	107	100
	Sub Total	219	2770	2886	103	28	107	104	97
	MASASI	105	1187	1217	75	10	129	103	94
	MTWARA MJINI	57	607	625	39	8	83	103	94
	NANYUMBU	51	305	331	25	4	89	109	93
	NEWALA	112	462	498	76	4	144	108	87
	TANDAHIMBA	87	433	476	44	4	130	110	92

ANNEXTURE IV - PRIMARY COURTS CASE STATISTICS - 2021

ZONE	DISTRICT	Pending as at Dec 2020	Filed Jan - Dec 2021	Decided Jan - Dec 2021	Pending Dec 2021	Number of Magistrates	Workload per each Magistrates	Clearance rate	Disposal Rate
	Sub Total	412	2994	3147	259	30	114	105	92
MUSOMA	M/W/Bunda	170	1178	1263	85	9	150	107	94
	M/W/Musoma	299	2846	3003	142	13	242	106	95
	M/W/Serengeti	37	889	912	14	7	132	103	98
	M/W/Tarime	334	4120	4078	376	14	318	99	92
	Sub Total	840	9033	9256	617	43	230	102	94
MWANZA	BUKOMBE	83	1655	1578	160	5	348	95	91
	CHATO	38	1613	1550	101	6	275	96	94
	GEITA	177	3510	3481	206	12	307	99	94
	Sub Total	298	6778	6609	467	23	308	98	93
	ILEMELA	192	1542	1427	307	5	347	93	82
	KWIMBA	54	595	571	78	6	108	96	88

ANNEXTURE IV - PRIMARY COURTS CASE STATISTICS - 2021

ZONE	DISTRICT	Pending as at Dec 2020	Filed Jan - Dec 2021	Decided Jan - Dec 2021	Pending Dec 2021	Number of Magistrates	Workload per each Magistrates	Clearance rate	Disposal Rate
	MAGU	90	1496	1491	95	10	159	100	94
	MISUNGWI	97	665	652	110	7	109	98	86
	NYAMAGANA	224	3536	3463	297	9	5	98	92
	SENGEREMA	40	1506	1473	73	9	172	98	95
	UKEREWE	108	909	868	149	6	170	95	85
	Sub Total	805	10249	9945	1109	52	213	97	90
SONGEA	Mbinga D.C.	49	1429	1353	125	8	185	95	92
	Namtumbo DC	39	401	362	78	4	110	90	82
	Nyasa D.C	0	247	240	7	2	124	97	97
	Songea D.C.	54	1949	1873	130	13	154	96	94
	Tunduru D.C.	71	619	631	59	6	115	102	91
	Sub Total	213	4645	4459	399	33	147	96	92

ANNEXTURE IV - PRIMARY COURTS CASE STATISTICS - 2021

ZONE	DISTRICT	Pending as at Dec 2020	Filed Jan - Dec 2021	Decided Jan - Dec 2021	Pending Dec 2021	Number of Magistrates	Workload per each Magistrates	Clearance rate	Disposal Rate
SUMBA-WANGA	Kalambo	16	316	314	18	4	83	99	95
	MLELE	15	398	352	61	4	103	88	85
	Mpanda	228	1991	1977	242	8	277	99	89
	NKASI	13	599	559	53	5	122	93	91
	SUMBA-WANGA	100	1963	1917	146	11	188	98	93
	Sub Total	372	5267	5119	520	32	176	97	91
TABORA	Igunga	19	739	705	53	11	69	95	93
	Kaliua	1	843	844	0	5	169	100	100
	Nzega	5	885	852	38	17	52	96	96
	Tabora_w	36	1803	1710	129	8	230	95	93

ANNEXTURE IV - PRIMARY COURTS CASE STATISTICS - 2021

ZONE	DISTRICT	Pending as at Dec 2020	Filed Jan - Dec 2021	Decided Jan - Dec 2021	Pending Dec 2021	Number of Magistrates	Workload per each Magistrates	Clearance rate	Disposal Rate
	Urambo	31	484	515	0	3	172	106	100
	Uyui	7	504	507	4	4	128	101	99
	Sub Total	99	5258	5133	224	48	112	98	96
KIGOMA	Kasulu	0	993	993	0	6	166	100	100
	Kibondo	0	521	521	0	4	130	100	100
	Kigoma	0	1624	1624	0	8	203	100	100
	Sub Total	0	3138	3138	0	18	174	100	100
SHINYANGA	BARIADI	265	3213	3087	391	21	166	96	89
	KAHAMA	115	2087	2202	0	11	200	106	100
	KISHAPU	51	565	529	87	12	51	94	86
	MASWA	39	461	450	50	12	42	98	90
	MEATU	25	876	876	25	8	113	100	97

ANNEXTURE IV - PRIMARY COURTS CASE STATISTICS - 2021

ZONE	DISTRICT	Pending as at Dec 2020	Filed Jan - Dec 2021	Decided Jan - Dec 2021	Pending Dec 2021	Number of Magistrates	Workload per each Magistrates	Clearance rate	Disposal Rate
	SHINYANGA_W	180	1579	1643	116	15	117	104	93
	Sub Total	675	8781	8787	669	79	120	100	93
TANGA	HANDENI	81	3079	1432	1728	6	527	47	45
	KILINDI	85	1006	504	587	5	218	50	46
	KOROGWE	105	1063	1072	96	5	234	101	92
	LUSHOTO	30	915	944	1	6	158	103	100
	MJINI TANGA	90	2195	2144	141	7	326	98	94
	MUHEZA	30	1470	1393	107	15	100	95	93
	PANGANI	30	372	369	33	2	201	99	92
	Sub Total	451	10100	7858	2693	46	229	78	74
	GRAND TOTAL	14999	162600	157669	19930	920	193	97	89

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