



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



**COMPREHENSIVE PERFORMANCE REPORT
OF THE JUDICIAL FUNCTIONS - 2023**



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Preface

I am honoured to present to you the Comprehensive Performance Report of the Judicial Functions for the Year 2023 indicating the milestone that the Judiciary of Tanzania achieved in the administration of justice. This report is a fulfillment of the legal obligation vested to the Chief Registrar by **section 28(1) (c) of the Judiciary Administration Act No. 4 of 2011** to inform the stakeholders and the public at large, annually, on the performance of the Judiciary in discharge of its constitutional mandate to administer justice.

In this year, the Judiciary reduced backlog to **5%** and recorded disposal rate and clearance rate to **83%** and **100%** respectively. Further, access to justice has been brought into reality by enhancing the use of ICT in justice dispensation, in particular automation of court business processes following the launch of the Advanced Case Management System and Transcription and Translation System. Access to justice has also been enhanced by breaking physical proximity barriers through operationalizing new courts at the High Court and primary court levels.

The achievements attained in this year have effected the Judiciary's Vision, which is "Timely and Accessible Justice for All", and its Mission, which is "Administer justice to all through timely provision of quality, fair, transparent and impartial decision". The public has monitored these achievements and those attained in previous years and, as a result, its satisfaction level on court services has increased from **78%** in 2019 to **88%** in this year.

This remarkable performance would not have been revealed without the preparation of this report. I am humbled to express my utmost gratitude to the management of the Judiciary of Tanzania, particularly His Lordship the Chief Justice, Prof. Ibrahim H. Juma; His Lordship the *Jaji Kiongozi*, Mustapher M. Siyani; and the Chief Court Administrator, Prof. Elisante O. Gabriel for their directives, guidance and facilitation, which enabled the accomplishment of this report.

Further, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my fellow employees of the Judiciary, who were more than willing to timely offer their constructive input when consulted. It is their contribution and assistance that have made the report all-round complete. In particular, this report has been made possible by the untiring and keen commitment of the preparation team, which included Hon. Prof. Ubena J. Agatho, Hon. Projestus R. Kahyoza, Hon. Desdery K. Kamugisha, Hon. Joseph E. Fovo, Hon. Gadiel E. Mariki, Hon. Moses B. Ndelwa, Hon. Karol M. Benjamin, Hon. Simon O. Swai, Dr. Rajabu A. Chipila, Ms. Sharifa M. Ahmad, Ms. Stella M. Matulile, and Mr. Mcharo E. Mwanga.

That said, am dutiful to present to you, *the Comprehensive Performance Report of the Judicial Function for the Year 2023*. Thank you!

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Sylvester J. Kainda'.

Sylvester J. Kainda
For Chief Registrar

Executive Summary

The Judiciary gets its mandate to dispense justice to the people from the Constitution, hence it is accountable to the people of the United Republic of Tanzania. It is on this ground, the Judiciary Administration Act requires the Judiciary to present to the people the annual performance report of its functions. This eight-chapter report presents to the people the judicial functions that were performed by the Judiciary of Tanzania in the year 2023. It highlights areas of performance which include clearance rate; workload per panel, judge, and magistrate; and average time taken from filing to the determination of a case. These issues are presented in separate chapters as elaborated below.

Chapter One, apart from providing an overview of the entire report, also highlights the organization structure of the Judiciary of Tanzania, which includes the court system, establishments, hierarchy, and leadership. It also shows the appointments, promotions, retirements, and obituaries of judicial officers during the year under review.

Justice delivery should focus on the achievement of the intended objectives, transparency, efficiency, and easy and affordable access as provided for in the Judiciary Strategic Plan 2020/2021 to 2024/2025. This should be done to propel the highest benefits to uphold the rule of law in the country. Chapter Two presents analytical statistics related to performance indicators such as case backlog, clearance rate, and time taken from filing to the disposition of a case. Furthermore, it presents the disposal rate and workload per judge and magistrate. The chapter also presents matters related to the improvement of access to justice to the people such as operationalization of new courts, improvement and enhancement of court infrastructures, utilization of mobile court services, and simplification of rules of procedure.

Chapter Three presents the initiatives the Judiciary of Tanzania undertook to build capacity and enhance legal jurisprudence, which are imperative in upholding its role of improving judicial performance. Physical and virtual education and training conducted and the landmark decisions issued by the courts of record have also been highlighted under this chapter.

Chapter Four explicates the efforts made by the Judiciary to strengthen and enhance the public trust to the Judiciary. It also explains the importance of supervision, inspection, and monitoring and evaluation of the judicial functions in ensuring that quality services are rendered to the public. The chapter also explains the efforts of the Judiciary towards enhancement of judicial values and ethics to ensure adherence to the code of conduct for the judicial officers. The awareness

programmes conducted through various media and the initiative made to enhance feedback mechanism are other issues dealt in this chapter.

The use of ICT in the administration of justice is an essential tool in the improvement of justice delivery in the country. Investment in ICT has eased and improved the public's access to judicial services. Chapter Five presents remarkable investments made by the Judiciary in ICT. It also gives an insight on how access to court services has been simplified through e-justice.

As one of the pillars of the JSP, stakeholders' engagement is vital and Chapter Six shares different strategies adapted in effective engagement of our stakeholders in the execution of the judicial functions. Matters related to the stakeholders' forums, enrolment, admission and management of advocates, and those related to licensing and discipline of the court brokers and process servers are covered.

Chapter Seven presents the notable events which occurred in the year under review. The Judiciary continued to celebrate its customary Law Week and the Law Day to come together with the stakeholders and the public in reflection of the achievements and the challenges faced in the ending year and marking the beginning of the court activities in the new year.

Chapter Eight is a conclusion and it provides a summary of the main issues discussed in the entire report.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface	i
Executive Summary	iii
Contents	v
Abbreviations	vii
CHAPTER ONE	1
The Judiciary of Tanzania	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Jurisdiction and Hierarchy of Courts	1
1.3 Judiciary Leadership	2
1.4 The Judiciary Strategic Plan 2020/2021 - 2024/2025	7
1.5 Judicial Appointments, Promotions, Recruitment and Termination	8
1.6 Promotions and Recruitments	13
1.7 Transfer and Terminations of Employment	13
1.8 In Memoriam	13
CHAPTER TWO	14
Administration of Justice	14
2.1 Introduction	14
2.2 Overall Case Statistics	14
2.3 The Court of Appeal	20
2.4 The High Court	22
2.5 Courts of Resident Magistrate	26
2.6 District and Juvenile Courts	31
2.7 Primary Courts	34
2.8 Improving Access to Justice	35
CHAPTER THREE	39
Skills Building and Jurisprudence Development	39
3.1 Introduction	39
3.2 Ground Breaking Principles	39
3.3 Judicial Education and Training	41
3.4 Experience Shared with Regional and International Organizations	42
CHAPTER FOUR	46
Enhancement of Public Trust to the Judiciary	46
4.1 Introduction	46
4.2 Supervision and Inspection of Court Services	47
4.3 Public Feedback on Judicial Services	47
4.4 Enhancement of Judicial Values and Ethics	47
4.5 Level of the Public Satisfaction on Judiciary Services	47
4.6 Publications	48

CHAPTER FIVE..... 51
Application of ICT in the Administration of Justice..... 51
5.1 Introduction 51
5.2 e-Systems and Services Provided..... 51
5.3 Evolution of Case Management Systems 52
CHAPTER SIX..... 54
Matters Relating to Stakeholders54
6.1 Introduction 54
6.2 The Roll of Advocates 54
6.3 Appointment and Discipline of Court Brokers and Process Servers 54
6.4 Case Flow Management Committees 55
6.5 The Law Week and Law Day Celebrations 55
CHAPTER SEVEN 56
Celebrated Events in 2023..... 56
CHAPTER EIGHT..... 64
Conclusion64
Annexes 66

Abbreviations

ACHPR	-	African Court on Human and People's Rights
AFCTA	-	African Continent Free Trade Area
AfricanLII	-	African Legal Information Institute
BRELA	-	The Business Registrations and Licensing Agency
CECD	-	Corruption and Economic Crimes Division of the High Court
CMJA	-	Commonwealth Magistrates' and Judges' Association
CoA	-	Court of Appeal
DC	-	District Court
EAMJA	-	East African Magistrates' and Judges' Association
e-CMS	-	Electronic Case Management System
GN	-	Government Notice
HC	-	High Court
Hon.	-	Honourable
ICT	-	Information and Communication Technology
IJA	-	Institute of Judicial Administration
IJC	-	Integrated Justice Centre
IP	-	Intellectual Property
JLA	-	Judge's Law Assistant
JMAP	-	Judiciary Map
JMAT	-	Judges' and Magistrates' Association of Tanzania
JoT	-	Judiciary of Tanzania
JSP	-	The Judiciary Strategies Plan
MoU	-	Memorandum of Understanding
NIDA	-	National Identification Authority
OSJC	-	One-Stop Judicial Center
PC	-	Primary Court

RM	-	Resident Magistrate
REPOA	-	Research on Poverty Alleviation, Tanzania
SEACJF	-	Southern and Eastern Africa Chief Justices' Forum
TanzLII	-	Tanzania Legal Information Institute
TBC	-	Tanzania Broadcasting Corporation
TRAA	-	Tanzania Revenue Authority Act
TTS	-	Transcription and Translation System
TZ	-	Tanzania
TZCA	-	Tanzania Court of Appeal
TZHC	-	Tanzania High Court
UNESCO	-	United Nation Educational and Scientific and Cultural Organization
WCCJ	-	World Conference on Constitutional Justice
WIPO	-	World Intellectual Property Organization

CHAPTER ONE

The Judiciary of Tanzania

1.1 Introduction

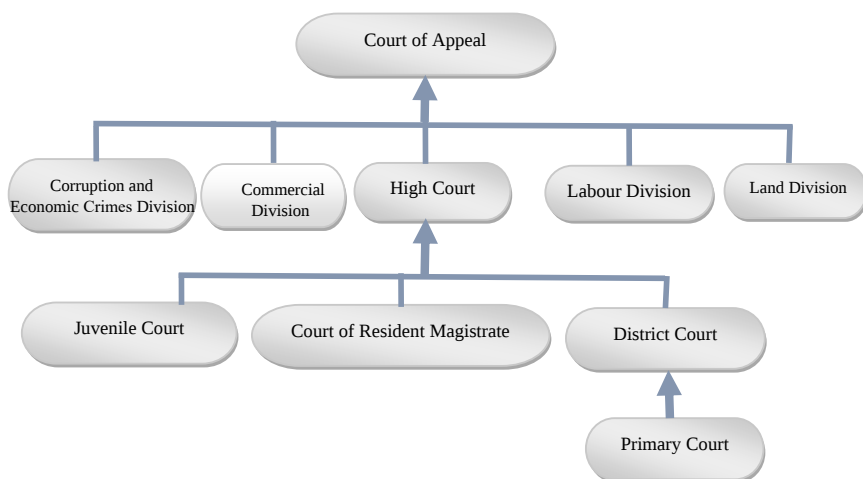
Establishment, hierarchy, and functions of the Judiciary emanate from the Constitution and other statutes. Its roadmap, however, is provided for under the JSP. In discharging its mandate and implementation of the roadmap, organization structure and human capital are vital. This chapter therefore, provides an overview of the Judiciary's organization structure and its strategic plan. It also highlights matters related to appointments, promotions, terminations, transfers, and obituaries of the judicial officers in the year 2023.

1.2 Jurisdiction and Hierarchy of Courts

Despite the existence of quasi-judicial bodies mandated to administer justice in Tanzania, the final mandate to do so is vested to the Judiciary. The Judiciary of Tanzania is formed by five court levels, namely the Court of Appeal, the High Court, the courts of resident magistrates, the district courts, and the primary courts.

The PC is of the lowest grade possessing civil and criminal jurisdiction within the district of its establishment. It also exercises appellate and revisional jurisdiction in matters originating from ward tribunals. Conversely, the DC has original, appellate, and revisional jurisdiction on matters originating from the PC within the district of its establishment or as may be extended by the Chief Justice. The court of RM exercises original jurisdiction over the area specified by the order establishing it. The HC, which enjoys unlimited criminal and civil jurisdiction, has appellate, revisional, and supervisory powers over the lower courts and other quasi-judicial bodies except those with status of the HC. The CoA, which is the highest court in Tanzania, entertains appeals from the HC of Tanzania and Zanzibar except for constitutional issues arising from the interpretation of the Constitution of Zanzibar and the matters arising from kadhi courts.

Graph 1.1: The Hierarchical Court Structure of the Judiciary of Tanzania



1.3 Judiciary Leadership



HON. PROF. IBRAHIM HAMISI JUMA
The Chief Justice

The Chief Justice

He heads the Judiciary including the Court of Appeal. He oversees performance of courts, including issuance of directives and supervisory guidelines over the courts' sittings, and assignments of judicial and administrative duties.

Below the Chief Justice, there are Justices of Appeal who by the end of 2023 were 34 in number as shown in **Table No. 1.1** below.

Table 1.1: List of Justices of Appeal

S/N	NAME	TITLE
	Hon. Prof. Ibrahim Hamisi Juma	Chief Justice
1.	Hon. Augustino Gherabast Mwarija	Justice of Appeal
2.	Hon. Stella Esther Augustine Mugasha	Justice of Appeal
3.	Hon. Shaban Ally Lila	Justice of Appeal
4.	Hon. Rehema Kiwanga Mkuye	Justice of Appeal
5.	Hon. Dr. Gerald Alex Mbonimpa Ndika	Justice of Appeal
6.	Hon. Jackobs Custhom Mwambegele	Justice of Appeal
7.	Hon. Ferdinand Katipwa Wambali	Justice of Appeal
8.	Hon. Mwanaisha Athuman Kwariko	Justice of Appeal
9.	Hon. Winfrida Beatrice Korosso	Justice of Appeal
10.	Hon. Barke Mbaraka Sehel	Justice of Appeal
11.	Hon. Lugano Samson Mwandambo	Justice of Appeal
12.	Hon. Dr. Mary Caroline Levira	Justice of Appeal
13.	Hon. Ignas Paul Kitusi	Justice of Appeal
14.	Hon. Rehema Joseph Kerefu	Justice of Appeal
15.	Hon. Zephrine Nyahuganda Galeba	Justice of Appeal
16.	Hon. Patricia Saleh Fikirini	Justice of Appeal
17.	Hon. Penterine Muliisa Kente	Justice of Appeal
18.	Hon. Lilian Leonard Mashaka	Justice of Appeal
19.	Hon. Dr. Paul Faustine Kihwelo	Justice of Appeal
20.	Hon. Lucia Gamuya Kairo	Justice of Appeal
21.	Hon. Issa John Maige	Justice of Appeal
22.	Hon. Abraham Makofi Mwampashi	Justice of Appeal
23.	Hon. Othman Omary Makungu	Justice of Appeal
24.	Hon. Sam Mpaya Rumanyika	Justice of Appeal
25.	Hon. Zainabu Goronya Muke	Justice of Appeal
26.	Hon. Leila Edith Mgonya	Justice of Appeal
27.	Hon. Amour Said Khamis	Justice of Appeal
28.	Hon. Dr. Benhajj Shaban Masoud	Justice of Appeal
29.	Hon. Gerson John Mdemu	Justice of Appeal
30.	Hon. Agness Zephania Mgeyekwa	Justice of Appeal
31.	Hon. Abdul-hakim Ameir Issa	Justice of Appeal
32.	Hon. Paul Joel Ngwembe	Justice of Appeal
33.	Hon. Lameck Michael Mlacha	Justice of Appeal
34.	Hon. Mustafa Kambona Ismail	Justice of Appeal



HON. MUSTAPHER MOHAMED SIYANI
The Jaji Kiongozi

The Jaji Kiongozi

He is the head of the High Court of Tanzania. The *Jaji Kiongozi* is the special assistant to the Chief Justice in the performance of functions and in exercising the powers of the HC and subordinate courts.

Below the *Jaji Kiongozi* are HC Judges who served at the HC in the year 2023 as shown in the table below:

Table No. 1. 2: Judges of the High Court

Table 1.2: List of Judges of The High Court 2023		
S/N	NAME	TITLE
	Hon. Mustapher Mohamed Siyani	Jaji Kiongozi
1.	Hon. Imani Daud Aboud	High Court Judge
2.	Hon. Amiri Rajabu Mruma	High Court Judge
3.	Hon. Latifa Alhinai Mansoor	High Court Judge
4.	Hon. Mohamed Rashid Gwae	High Court Judge
5.	Hon. Rose Ally Ebrahim	High Court Judge
6.	Hon. Dr. Modesta Petro Opiyo	High Court Judge
7.	Hon. Salma Mussa Maghimbi	High Court Judge
8.	Hon. Wilfred Peter Dyansobera	High Court Judge
9.	Hon. Isaya Arufani Kweka	High Court Judge
10.	Hon. Dr. Adam Juma Mambi	High Court Judge
11.	Hon. George Mcheche Masaju	High Court Judge
12.	Hon. Ilvin Claud Mugeta	High Court Judge
13.	Hon. Elinaza Benjamin Luvanda	High Court Judge
14.	Hon. Dr. Yose Joseph Mlyambina	High Court Judge
15.	Hon. Immaculata Kajetan Banzi	High Court Judge
16.	Hon. Stephen Murimi Magoiga	High Court Judge
17.	Hon. Thadeo Marco Mwenempazi	High Court Judge
18.	Hon. Butamo Kasuka Philip	High Court Judge
19.	Hon. John Rugalema Kahyoza	High Court Judge
20.	Hon. Fahamu Hamidu Mtulya	High Court Judge

S/N	NAME	TITLE
21.	Hon. Cyprian Phocas Mkeha	High Court Judge
22.	Hon. Dustan Beda Ndunguru	High Court Judge
23.	Hon. Seif Mwishehe Kulita	High Court Judge
24.	Hon. Upendo Elly Madeha	High Court Judge
25.	Hon. Yohane Bakobora Masara	High Court Judge
26.	Hon. Athumani Matuma Kirati	High Court Judge
27.	Hon. Dr. Ntemi Nimilwa Kilekamajenga	High Court Judge
28.	Hon. Dr. Juliana Laurent Masabo	High Court Judge
29.	Hon. Dr. Lilian Mihayo Mongella	High Court Judge
30.	Hon. Elizabeth Yoeza Mkwizu	High Court Judge
31.	Hon. Joachim Charles Tiganga	High Court Judge
32.	Hon. Augustine Karichuba Rwizile	High Court Judge
33.	Hon. Fredrick Kapela Manyanda	High Court Judge
34.	Hon. Dr. Deo John Nangela	High Court Judge
35.	Hon. Angela Anthony Bahati	High Court Judge
36.	Hon. Edwin Elias Kakolaki	High Court Judge
37.	Hon. Kassim Ngukah Robert	High Court Judge
38.	Hon. Angaza Ernest Mwipopo	High Court Judge
39.	Hon. Ephery Sedekia Kisanya	High Court Judge
40.	Hon. Dr. Zainabu Diwa Mango	High Court Judge
41.	Hon. Said Mashaka Kalunde	High Court Judge
42.	Hon. Katarina Tengia Revocati Mteule	High Court Judge
43.	Hon. Biswalo Eutropius Kachele Mganga	High Court Judge
44.	Hon. Zahra Abdallah Maruma	High Court Judge
45.	Hon. Devotha Christopher Kamuzora	High Court Judge
46.	Hon. Messe John Chaba	High Court Judge
47.	Hon. Frank Habibu Mahimbali	High Court Judge
48.	Hon. Safina Henry Simfukwe	High Court Judge
49.	Hon. Nyigulila Robert Mwaseba	High Court Judge
50.	Hon. John Francis Nkwabi	High Court Judge
51.	Hon. James Mutakyahwa Karayemaha	High Court Judge
52.	Hon. David Patrick Ngunyale	High Court Judge
53.	Hon. Emmanuel Loitare Ngigwana	High Court Judge
54.	Hon. Ayoub Yusuf Mwenda	High Court Judge
55.	Hon. Lilian Jonas Itemba	High Court Judge
56.	Hon. Awamu Ahmada Mbagwa	High Court Judge
57.	Hon. Abdi Shaaban Kagomba	High Court Judge
58.	Hon. Arafa Mpinga Msafiri	High Court Judge

S/N	NAME	TITLE
59.	Hon. Prof. Ukena John Agatho	High Court Judge
60.	Hon. Dr. Theodora Nemboyao Mwenegoha	High Court Judge
61.	Hon. Dr. Eliamani Isaya Laltaika	High Court Judge
62.	Hon. Mwanabaraka Saleh Mnyukwa	High Court Judge
63.	Hon. Kevin David Mhina	High Court Judge
64.	Hon. Gabriel Pascal Malata	High Court Judge
65.	Hon. Happiness Philemon Ndesamburo	High Court Judge
66.	Hon. Ruth Betwel Massam	High Court Judge
67.	Hon. Adrian Philbert Kilimi	High Court Judge
68.	Hon. Godfrey Mtemi Isaya	High Court Judge
69.	Hon. Obadia Festo Bwigoge	High Court Judge
70.	Hon. Victoria Mlonganile Nongwa	High Court Judge
71.	Hon. Gladys Nancy Barthly	High Court Judge
72.	Hon. Fatma Rashid Khalfan	High Court Judge
73.	Hon. Asina Abdillah Omari	High Court Judge
74.	Hon. Hamidu Rajabu Mwanga	High Court Judge
75.	Hon. Marlin Leonce Komba	High Court Judge
76.	Hon. Monica Peter Otaru	High Court Judge
77.	Hon. Kamana Stanley Kamana	High Court Judge
78.	Hon. Lusungu Hemed Hongoli	High Court Judge
79.	Hon. Suleiman Haji Hassan	High Court Judge
80.	Hon. Dr. Mwajuma Kadilu Juma	High Court Judge
81.	Hon. Dr. Cleophas Kassenene Morris	High Court Judge
82.	Hon. Aisha Zumo Bade	High Court Judge
83.	Hon. Musa Kassim Pomo	High Court Judge
84.	Hon. Abubakar Amin Mrisha	High Court Judge
85.	Hon. Wilbert Martin Chuma	High Court Judge
86.	Hon. Sharmillah Said Sarwatt	High Court Judge
87.	Hon. Arnold John Kirekiano	High Court Judge
88.	Hon. Dr. Angelo Kataraiya Rumisha	High Court Judge
89.	Hon. Saidi Rashidi Ding'ohi	High Court Judge
90.	Hon. Martha Boniphace Mpaze	High Court Judge
91.	Hon. Ferdinand Hilali Kiwonde	High Court Judge
92.	Hon. Dr. Evaristo Emmanuel Longopa	High Court Judge
93.	Hon. Sarah Duncan Mwaipopo	High Court Judge
94.	Hon. Ntuli Lutengano Mwakahesya	High Court Judge
95.	Hon. Griffin Venance Mwakaheje	High Court Judge

S/N	NAME	TITLE
96.	Hon. Dr. Dafina Daniel Ndumbaro	High Court Judge
97.	Hon.Emmanuel Ludovick Kawishe	High Court Judge
98.	Hon. Abdallah Halfan Gonzi	High Court Judge
99.	Hon. Kamazima Kafanabo Idd	High Court Judge
100.	Hon. Frank Muyora Mirindo	High Court Judge
101.	Hon. Hussein Salum Mtembwa	High Court Judge
102.	Hon. Aisha Ally Sinda	High Court Judge
103.	Hon. Irene Daniel Musokwa	High Court Judge
104.	Hon. Hadija Ally Kinyaka	High Court Judge

THE CHIEF REGISTRAR AND THE CHIEF COURT ADMINISTRATOR

The Chief Registrar	The Chief Court Administrator
The Chief Registrar is responsible for facilitation and supervision of the performance of judicial functions; coordination of the judicial matters; provision of a link between the Judiciary and the Judicial Service Commission on appointment, promotion, and disciplinary matters of judicial officers; and communication to the government on matters of judicial profession, or any matter of the Government interest. He reports to the Chief Justice.	The Chief Court Administrator is the chief executive officer responsible for day-to-day administration of the judiciary service. He also oversees the operation of the Judiciary fund. He reports to the Chief Justice.

1.4 The Judiciary Strategic Plan 2020/2021 - 2024/2025

The Judiciary is implementing its second strategic plan (2020/2021 - 2024/2025) aimed at enhancing justice service delivery. The Plan is designed to achieve the Judiciary vision, which is “Timely and accessible justice for all” and its mission “(to) administer justice to all through timely provision of quality, fair, transparent, and impartial decisions”. The three pillars of the Plan, which are “Governance, Accountability and Management of Resources”; “Access to Justice and Expeditiousness”; and “Public Trust and Stakeholders Engagement” are designed to meet the vision and mission of the Judiciary.

The commitment and dedication of the JoT to actualize the plan is demonstrated by its various key performance indicators including reducing the average time taken from filing of a case to its final determination. Also, the judiciary targeted to raise the percentage of public satisfaction with the Judiciary services to **80%** in 2023; and raising the number of beneficiaries of the mobile court services to **24,000**. Other important indicators are raising the case disposal rate, clearance rate, and percentage of complaints resolved to **82, 106 and 90** percent respectively, along with reducing the percentage of case backlog to **4%** and increasing the number of court brokers to **90**.

1.5 Judicial Appointments, Promotions, Recruitment and Termination

1.5.1 Appointments

This year, **94** judicial officers were appointed to serve as Justices of Appeal, Judges of the HC, deputy registrars, and resident magistrates in-charge of regions and districts. Among them, **45** equivalent to **48%**, were female and **49** equivalent to **52%**, were male.

1.5.1.1 Justices of Appeal

A total of **10** Justices of Appeal were appointed. The appointment increased the number of Justices of Appeal from **25** to **35**. The list of the appointed Justices of Appeal are shown in **Table No. 3** below.

Table 1.5.1.1: List of Justices of Appeal Appointed in 2023

SN.	Name	Sex	Date of Appointment
1.	Hon. Zainabu Goronya Muruke	F	18 th May 2023
2.	Hon. Leila Edith Mgonya	F	18 th May 2023
3.	Hon. Amour Said Khamis	M	18 th May 2023
4.	Hon. Dr. Benhajj Shaaban Masoud	M	18 th May 2023
5.	Hon. Gerson John Mdemu	M	18 th May 2023
6.	Hon. Agnes Zephania Mgeyekwa	F	18 th May 2023
7.	Hon. Hakim Ameir Issa	M	3 rd September 2023
8.	Hon. Lameck Michael Mlacha	M	3 rd September 2023
9.	Hon. Paul Joel Ngwembe	M	3 rd September 2023
10.	Hon. Mustapha Kambona Ismail	M	3 rd September 2023

1.5.1.2 Judges of the High Court

On 3rd September 2023, **20** judges of the High Court were appointed. The appointments increased their number to **105**. The list of appointed judges is shown in **Table No. 4** below.

Table 1.5.1.2: List of Judges of the High Court Appointed in 2023

Hon. Wilbert Martin Chuma	Hon. Sharmillah Said Sarwatt	Hon. Arnold John Kirekiano
Before his appointment, he was the Chief Registrar of the JoT.	Before her appointment, she was the Registrar of the HC of Tanzania.	Before his appointment, he was the Senior Deputy Registrar of the HC of Tanzania.
Hon. Dr. Angelo Kataraiya Rumisha	Hon. Saidi Rashidi Ding'ohi	Hon. Martha Boniphace Mpaze
Before his appointment, he was a Deputy Registrar of the HC of Tanzania and Head of the Judiciary Delivery Unit.	Before his appointment, he was a Deputy Registrar of the HC of Tanzania.	Before her appointment, she was a Deputy Registrar of HC of Tanzania.
Hon. Ferdinand Hilali Kiwonde	Hon. Dr. Evaristo Emmanuel Longopa	Hon. Sarah Duncan Mwaipopo
Before his appointment, he was a Deputy Registrar of the HC of Tanzania.	Before his appointment, he was the Deputy Attorney General of Tanzania.	Before her appointment, she was the Deputy Solicitor General from the Office of the
		Solicitor General.
Hon. Ntuli Lutengano Mwakahesya	Hon. Griffin Venance Mwakapeje	Hon. Dr. Dafina Daniel Ndumbaro
Before his appointment, he was the Chief Deputy Clerk, Cabinet Secretariat, the President's Office.	Before his appointment, he was the Executive Secretary, the Law Reform Commission.	Before her appointment, she was a Senior State Attorney, the Office of the Attorney General.
Hon. Emmanuel Ludovick Kawishe	Hon. Abdallah Halfan Gonzi	Hon. Kamazima Kafanabo Idd
Before his appointment, he was Director of Legal Services, National Electoral Commission.	Before his appointment, he was Assistant Lecturer, the University of Dar es Salaam School of Law.	Before his appointment, he was Assistant Lecturer, Institute of Finance Management.
Hon. Frank Muyora Mirindo	Hon. Hussein Salum Mtembwa	Hon. Aisha Ally Sinda
Before his appointment, he was Lecturer, Institute of Judicial Administration.	Before his appointment, he was Advocate of the HC of Tanzania.	Before her appointment, she was Advocate of the HC of Tanzania.
Hon. Irene Daniel Musokwa		Hon. Hadija Ally Kinyaka
Before her appointment, she was Advocate of the HC of Tanzania.		Before her appointment, she was Advocate of the HC of Tanzania.

1.5.1.3 Deputy Registrars and Resident Magistrates In-charge

A total of **30** deputy registrars were appointed in this year as listed in **Table No. 5** below.

Table 1.5.1.3: List of Deputy Registrars Appointed in 2023

SN	NAME	SEX
1.	Hon. Hawa Ally Mnguruta	F
2.	Hon. Moses Betwel Ndelwa	M
3.	Hon. Salome Abbubakar Mshasha	F
4.	Hon. Pamela Simon Mazengo	F
5.	Hon. Mary Peter Mrio	F
6.	Hon. Livini Benedict Lyakinana	M
7.	Hon. Monica Onesmo Ndyekobora	F
8.	Hon. Said Ally Mkasiwa	M
9.	Hon. Rhoda Martin Ngimilanga	F
10.	Hon. Evodia Narcise Kyaruzi	F
11.	Hon. Franco Sebastian Kiswaga	M
12.	Hon. Fadhili Yohana Mbelwa	M
13.	Hon. Janeth Stephen Musaroché	F
14.	Hon. Asha Hamis Mwetindwa	F
15.	Hon. Rita Gervas Tarimo	F
16.	Hon. Susan Philip Kihawa	F
17.	Hon. Aziza Hassan Mbadjo	F
18.	Hon. Seraphine Benard Nsana	F
19.	Hon. Mwajabu Mohamed Mvungi	F
20.	Hon. Mussa Ahmed Hamza	M
21.	Hon. Judith Thomas Lyimo	F
22.	Hon. Mariam Mchomba Omary	F
23.	Hon. Mwajuma Francis Lukindo	F
24.	Hon. Elia Joseph Mrema	M
25.	Hon. Dr. Jovine Costantine Bishanga	M
26.	Hon. Bilal Mohamed Ahmed	M
27.	Hon. Dr. Kassian Clemence Mshomba	M
28.	Hon. Kifungu Mrisho Kariho	M
29.	Hon. Karol Mashauri Benjamin	M
30.	Hon. Upendo Lembris Ngitiri	F

Moreover, **nine** resident magistrates were appointed in-charges of regions, and **25** resident magistrates were appointed in-charges of districts.

Table 1.5.1.4: List of Appointed Resident Magistrate In Charges of Regions

Sn	NAME	SEX	REGION/STATION
1	Hon. Charles Tumaini Mnzava	M	Mtwara
2	Hon. Zabibu Abeid Mpangule	F	Dodoma
3	Hon. Erasto Jacob Philly	M	Arusha
4	Hon. Is -haq Bakari Kuppa	M	Court of RM -Kivukoni
5	Hon. Asha Hassan Waziri	F	Morogoro
6	Hon. Glory Gabriel Mwakihaba	F	Shinyanga
7	Hon. Honourous Cosmas Kando	M	Iringa
8	Hon. Hudi Majid Hudi	M	Moshi
9	Hon. Aloyce Evarist Katemana	M	Mwanza

Table No. 1.5.1.5: List of Appointed Resident Magistrate In-Charge of Districts

SN	NAME	SEX	DISTRICT
1	Hon. Irene Goodluck Lyatuu	F	Sikonge
2	Hon.Christopher Johnson David	M	Nanyumbu
3	Hon. Pamela Anafoo Meena	F	Monduli
4	Hon. Thurston George Kombe	M	Mpwapwa
5	Hon. Jackson Ryoba Irondo	M	Mlele
6	Hon. Yasinta Joseph Kingwala	F	Ruangwa
7	Hon. Emmy Amon Nsangelufu	F	Kisarawe
8	Hon. Lazaro Bulela Magai	M	Mafia
9	Hon. Janeth Boaz Kinyage	F	Ilala
10	Hon. Christina Edward Mlwilo	F	Bahi
11	Hon. Opportuna Nestory Kipeta	F	Moshi
12	Hon. Sheila Amir Manento	F	Arusha
13	Hon. Christopher Benard Bwakila	M	Ulanga
14	Hon. Amina Abdallah Mhando	F	Kondoa
15	Hon. Adelina Faustine Ngwaya	F	Iringa
16	Hon. Antony Reuben Ngowi	M	Mvomero
17	Hon. Sydney Willian Nindi	M	Tanganyika
18	Hon. Shughuli Jasson Mwampashi	M	Tunduru
19	Hon. Nasra Mkadam Mwishehe	F	Nzega
20	Hon. Ally Mohamudu Bushiri	M	Ukerewe
21	Hon. Johari Hamad Kinjuwile	F	Mbulu

22	Hon. Sarah Martin Mwalilimo	F	Kongwa
23	Hon. Mary Carlos Kallomo	F	Morogoro
24	Hon. Theresia Mathew Sedoyeka	F	Arumeru
25	Hon. Lome Brown Mwapemela	M	Mbinga

1.6 Promotions and Recruitments

In 2023, a total of **39** resident magistrates were employed raising the number of magistrates to **1, 378**. Within the same period, **653** resident magistrates were promoted to different grades.

1.7 Transfer and Terminations of Employment

In the year 2023, eight magistrates were transferred to other government institutions. During the same period, **three** judges and **14** magistrates retired from office after attaining the age of retirement.

1.8 In Memoriam

We deeply remember our dearly departed colleagues and we thank them and their families for serving with distinction and honour the people of this great nation. May their souls rest in eternal peace. Amen!



The late Hon. Dr. John Harold Kulimba Utamwa, who was born on 1st July 1962 was employed by JoT on 17th February 1992. Until his death on 02nd January 2023, he was serving as the Judge in Charge of the High Court Iringa Sub-registry.



The late Hon. Joachim Joram Mwakyolo was born on 28th February 1980. Until his death on 21st January 2023, he was serving as a principal resident magistrate in Handeni Tanga.

CHAPTER TWO

Administration of Justice

2.1 Introduction

Timely dispensation of justice constitutes the major obligation of any judicial system. To accomplish this noble duty, the Judiciary of Tanzania is determined, among others, to gradually eliminate case backlog, reduce the average time taken from filing a case to its final determination, and raise the case disposal and clearance rate. In this regard, under the Judiciary Strategic Plan - 2020/2021 - 2024/2025, the Judiciary of Tanzania intended, by 2023, to reduce case backlog to **4%** and raise clearance rate and disposal rate to **106%** and **82%** respectively. In 2023, the Judiciary recorded impressive achievements in discharging this constitutional mandate. This chapter shares both overall and each court level's success stories on the tremendous disposal rate, clearance rate, backlog reduction, and other milestones that were recorded in justice delivery in 2023.

2.2 Overall Case Statistics

This section covers overall performance of the Judiciary in justice dispensation. It depicts filed, decided, and pending cases at all court levels; it assesses case clearance rate, disposal rate, workload, backlog, and average time taken to dispose a case. A comparison analysis of the actual achievement vis-à-vis targets is also made.

2.2.1 Filed, decided, and pending

A sum of **50,300** cases were pending at the end of 2022. Between January and December 2023, a total of **249,846** cases were filed; and **248,816**, equivalent to **100%** of all filed cases were decided. The Judiciary closed the year 2023 with **51,330** cases in its docket. This year, filed cases have increased by **3%** compared to the previous year. The increase in filing rate was triggered by the use of electronic filing system and the operationalization of new courts, which brought the court services closer to the people hence reduction of the litigation costs.

Figure 2.2.1: Filed, Decided, and Pending Cases at All Court Levels in 2023



In this year, filed and disposed cases in primary courts constituted **71%** and **70%** of all cases filed and decided countrywide respectively. The share of primary courts to the total filed cases at all court levels has increased by **3%**, whereas, its share to the decided cases has increased by **4%** compared to the previous year. This shows that the primary courts continued to serve most of the population seeking justice in our courts. The number of cases filed, decided, and pending across all court levels is shown in **Table 2.2.1** below.

Table 2.2.1: Filed, Decided, and Pending Cases at All Court Levels

Court Level	Pending 2022	Filed 2023	Decided 2023	Pending 2023	% of Filed Cases	% of Decided Cases

Table 2.2.1: Filed, Decided, and Pending Cases at All Court Levels

Court Level	Pending 2022	Filed 2023	Decided 2023	Pending 2023	% of Filed Cases	% of Decided Cases
CoA	5,204	3,067	3,076	5,195	1	1
HC	12,755	19,161	19,622	12,294	8	8
Courts of RM	3,842	7,414	7,744	3,512	3	3
DCs	14,557	41,650	42,084	14,123	17	17
Juvenile Courts	402	1,606	1,491	517	1	1
PCs	13,540	176,948	174,799	15,689	71	70
Total	50,300	249,846	248,816	51,330	100	100

2.2.2 Case Backlog

At the closure of the year 2023, backlog cases were **2,594** equivalent to **5%** of **51,330** cases which were pending at all court levels. The overall backlog decreased from **6%** in 2022 to **5%** in 2023. Equally, the backlog dropped at all court levels save for the CoA and juvenile courts. Courts of RM recorded the highest decrease by **10%**, HC by **5%**, and DCs by **1%**.

Decrease in the backlog was attributed by special and strategic Backlog Clearance and Backstopping Programme conducted in the year 2023; appointments of **10** judges of the CoA and **20** judges of the HC, which increased the number of the HC judges to **105** and justices of appeal to **35**; and recruitment of **39** resident magistrates. Other factors that contributed to this success were the effective engagement of stakeholders, effective use of ICT in the administration of justice, close supervision and inspection of the judicial activities, and various strategies for accelerating case disposal developed and implemented by the Judiciary's committed and dedicated staff at individual courts countrywide. **Table 2.2.2** below shows the number of backlog cases at all court levels.

Table 2.2.2: Backlog Analysis at All Court Levels in 2023

Court Level	Pending Cases	Backlog	% of Backlog	% Share of Backlog
CoA	5,195	1,159	22	44.7
HC	12,294	292	2	11.3
Courts of RMs	3,512	455	13	17.5
DCs	14,123	664	5	25.6

Table 2.2.2: Backlog Analysis at All Court Levels in 2023				
Court Level	Pending Cases	Backlog	% of Backlog	% Share of Backlog
Juvenile Courts	517	18	3	0.7
PCs	15,689	6	0	0.2
Total	51,330	2,594	5	100.0

2.2.3 Clearance Rate

The Judiciary recorded an overall clearance rate of **100%**, which is below the target of increasing clearance rate to **106%** by 2023. The clearance rate has also dropped by **6%** compared to the previous year. The drop was the result of the shift of focus whereby the Judiciary implemented special Backlog Clearance and Backstopping Programme to clear complex cases, which were or approaching backlog status. Despite the decrease in the overall clearance rate, the clearance rate at the CoA increased from **93%** in 2022 to **100%** this year. The annual clearance rate of **100%** is an indication that the Judiciary is able to determine all cases filed within a particular year.

Table 2.2.3: Clearance Rate 2023			
Court Level	Filed	Decided	Clearance Rate
CoA	3,067	3,076	100
HC	19,161	19,622	102
Courts of RM	7,414	7,744	104
DCs	41,650	42,084	101
Juvenile Courts	1,606	1,491	93
PCs	176,948	174,799	99
Total	249,846	248,816	100

2.2.4 Disposal Rate

The Judiciary's success in increasing the case disposal rate this year was significant and beyond the target. The achievement was **83%** vis-a'-vis the JSP target of **82%** by 2023. Despite meeting the target, the disposal rate decreased by **1%** compared to the previous year. The CoA, however, increased disposal rate by **10%** from **27%** in 2022 to **37%** this year. The factors that affected clearance rate equally apply for disposal rate.

Court Level	Pending 2022	Filed 2023	Decided 2023	Disposal Rate
CoA	5,204	3,067	3,076	37
HC	12,755	19,161	19,622	61
Courts of RM	3,842	7,414	7,744	69
DCs	14,557	41,650	42,084	75
Juvenile Courts	402	1,606	1,491	74
PCs	13,540	176,948	174,799	92
Total	50,300	249,002	247,972	83

2.2.5 Workload per Judge/Magistrate

Court Level	Workload	Number of Judges/Magistrates/Panel	Average Case Load Per Judge/Magistrate/Panel
CoA	8,271	11	752
HC	31,916	104	307
Courts of RM	11,256	66	171
DCs	58,215	288	202
PCs	190,488	815	234
Total	300,146	1,284	234

The average workload per judge/magistrate/panel increased from **222** in 2022 to **234** in 2023. The workload decreased at individual court level except for primary courts. Increase in average workload at primary court level was attributed by the increase in number of filed cases and decrease in number of magistrates in primary courts due to promotion of some of them to district courts and appointments of others as JLAs. The appointment of **10** Justices of Appeal and **20** Judges of the HC was a factor for decrease in workload in CoA and HC respectively.

2.2.6 Time Taken from Filing to Determination of a Case

The Judiciary is obliged to timely dispense justice because time is essential in the administration of justice. Generally, in 2023 average time taken from filing to determination of a case dropped to an average of **84** days compared to an average of **95** days in 2022, equivalent to a reduction of **11** days within a year. Equally, average time taken dropped at all court levels, the HC recording the highest decrease by **118** days. The success in reduction of time taken at each court level surpassed the JSP target. The actual achievement and the target per court level are as shown in the table below.

Table 2.2.6: Average Time Taken in 2023		
Court Level	2023 Target	Achievement in 2023
CoA	827	776
HC	380	262
Court of RM	305	235
DC	150	122
PC	120	30

The reduction in time taken was a result of JoT's deliberate efforts to improve efficiency in the justice delivery, particularly by reducing the time taken from filing to the finalization of a case. Such efforts included continued simplification of rules of procedure and reduction of procedural steps; increased supervisions and inspections of judicial activities; infrastructure improvement; and the application of ICT in the administration of justice.

2.2.7 Special Backlog Clearance and Backstopping Sessions

Along with routine case sessions, in this year the Judiciary conducted special backlog clearance and backstopping sessions. The sessions were conducted at all court levels except for PC with a view of decreasing case backlog. In these sessions, a total of **4,767** cases were cause-listed out of which **4,469** cases equivalent to **94%** were decided. This initiative resulted to the decrease of backlog cases by **1%**. **Table 2.2.7** below shows the number of cases cause-listed and those disposed of during special sessions.

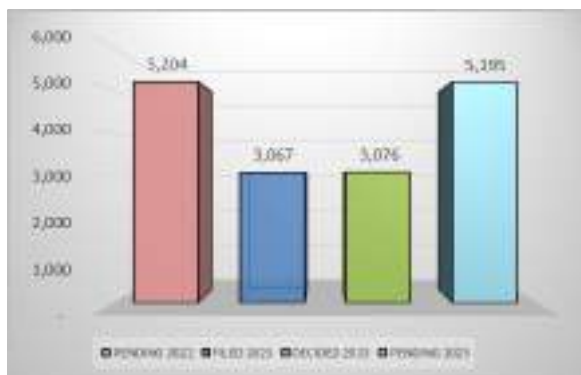
Table 2.2.7: Number of Cases Cause-listed and Decided in Special Sessions

Court Level	Cause-listed Cases	Decided Cases	Adjourned Cases	% of Clearance Rate
CoA	3,067	3,076	0	100
HC	849	730	119	84
Court of RM	275	182	93	66
DC	576	481	95	84
Total	4,767	4,469	298	94

2.3 The Court of Appeal

In 2023, the CoA continued to discharge its constitutional mandate to dispense justice. This part reports key performance indicators including clearance rate, disposal rate, workload, backlog, and average time taken to dispose a case. It also highlights number of the filed, decided, and pending cases.

2.3.1 Filed, Decided, and Pending Cases 2023



In 2023, the Court decided **3,076** cases out of **3,067** cases, which were filed. Decided cases constituted **100%** of the filed cases. While the Court closed the previous year with **5,204** pending cases, by the end of 2023, the Court had only **5,195** cases in its docket.

Figure 2.3: Filed, Decided, and Pending Cases in 2023

While there was an increase of filed and decided cases by **1,027** and **1,186** respectively in the CoA, pending cases decreased by **9** compared to the year 2022. This year, the CoA registered and decided more civil cases than criminal.

Table 2.3: Filed, Decided, and Pending Cases in 2023 per Case Type

Case Type	Pending 2022	Filed 2023	Decided 2023	Pending 2023
Civil	3217	1902	1907	3184
Criminal	1987	1165	1169	2011
Total	5204	3067	3076	5195

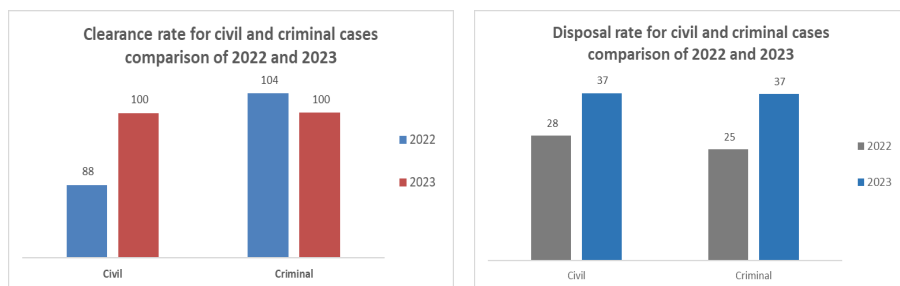
2.3.2 Case Backlog

By the end of the year 2023, there were **1,159** backlog cases equivalent to **22%** of all pending cases in the CoA. The share of the CoA to the entire backlog of the Judiciary was **44.7%**. The backlog cases in the CoA increased by **17%** while its share in the entire backlog increased by **36.1%** compared to the previous year. Civil cases constitute **53%** of the CoA backlog whereas criminal cases constitute **47%**.

2.3.3 Clearance and Disposal Rate

In the year 2023, the CoA recorded clearance rate of **100%** and disposal rate of **37%**. The clearance and disposal rates increased by **7%** and **10%** respectively, compared to the achievement attained in 2022. Achievement in disposal rate surpassed **30%**, which was the target set by the JSP for the year 2023. The disposal rate for both civil and criminal cases also increased compared to the previous year. **Figure 2.3.3** shows a comparative analysis of clearance and disposal rate between the year 2022 and 2023.

Figure 2.3.3 Clearance and Disposal Rates Comparison between 2022 and 2023



2.3.4 Workload

This year, workload per panel in the CoA decreased to **752** from **887** cases in 2022. The decrease in work load was attributed by the appointment of **10** Justices of Appeal in 2023 hence increasing the number of Justices of Appeal from **25** to **35** and number of panels from **8** to **11**.

2.3.5 Time Taken

The JSP target was to reduce the average time taken from filing a case to its determination in the CoA from **913** days in 2020 to **813** days in 2023 for civil cases; and from **964** to **840** days for criminal cases within the same period. This year, time taken was reduced to an average of **836** days for criminal cases, which is **4** days reduction beyond the JSP target. The average time taken for civil cases is **815** days which is **2** days below the target.

2.3.6 Court Sessions

The CoA held **69** sessions as planned, in which **2,454** cases were initially cause-listed. During those sessions **3,076** cases equivalent to **125%** were disposed. This achievement was attributed to CoA's innovation to increase the number of panels in some of the sessions as opposed to the ordinary single panel per session, thus increasing the number of cause-listed cases in those **69** sessions.

2.4 The High Court

In 2023, the HC recorded remarkable success in justice dispensation. This part presents the achievement attained by the HC in areas of clearance rate, disposal rate, workload, backlog, and average time taken to dispose a case. It also gives a highlight of the filed, decided, and pending cases.

2.4.1 Filed, Decided, and Pending Cases at HC Registries and Divisions in 2023

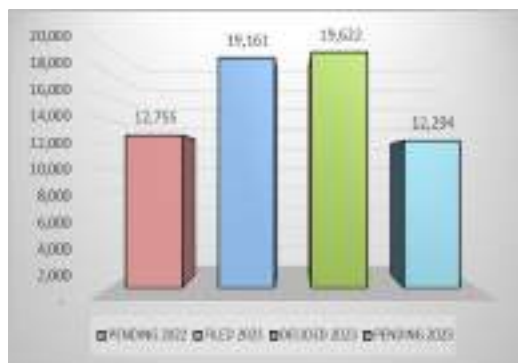


Figure 2.4.1: Filed, Decided, and Pending Cases in 2023

A total of **12,755** cases were pending before the HC at the closure of 2022. In 2023, the court registered **19,161** cases and disposed **19,622** which is equivalent to **102%** of all the filed cases. By the end of 2023, the court remained with **12,294** pending cases. **Table 2.4.1** below shows case statistics for each HC registry and division.

Table 2.4.1: Case Statistics for Each HC Registry and Division in 2023

HC Registry/Division	Pending as at Dec 2022	Filed Jan - Dec 2023	Decided Jan - Dec 2023	Pending Dec 2023	Number of Panel/Judges	Average Workload per Judge	Clearance Rate	Disposal Rate
Main Registry	52	132	116	68	6	31	88	63
Arusha	1,232	1,073	1,057	1,248	6	384	99	46
Bukoba	517	761	846	432	4	320	111	66
Dar es Salaam	2,425	2,383	3,191	1,617	10	481	134	66
Dodoma	743	1,018	931	830	6	294	91	53
Geita	-	3	-	3	2	2	-	-
Iringa	452	500	546	406	4	238	109	57
Kigoma	231	495	386	340	2	363	78	53
Manyara	74	579	410	243	3	218	71	63
Mbeya	716	941	889	768	5	331	94	54
Morogoro	391	892	881	402	4	321	99	69
Moshi	411	590	562	439	3	334	95	56
Mtwara	293	422	377	338	3	238	89	53
Musoma	528	884	1,065	347	3	471	120	75
Mwanza	1,007	1,341	1,524	824	5	470	114	65
Shinyanga	608	752	779	581	4	340	104	57
Songea	124	303	325	102	2	214	107	76
Sumbawanga	439	392	344	487	3	277	88	41
Tabora	370	575	561	384	3	315	98	59
Tanga	353	621	562	412	3	325	90	58
Temeke	198	420	364	254	4	155	87	59
Sub-total	11,164	15,077	15,716	10,525	85	309	104	60
Commercial	288	616	623	281	4	226	101	69
Land	865	2,243	2,002	1,106	9	345	89	64
Labor	412	1,168	1,242	338	3	527	106	79
CECD	26	57	39	44	3	28	68	47
Sub-total	1,591	4,084	3,906	1,769	19	299	96	69
Grand Total	12,755	19,161	19,622	12,294	104	307	102	61

2.4.2 Case Backlog

A sum of **292** cases equivalent to **2%** of all pending cases in HC at the closure of the year 2023 were backlog. The share of the HC to the entire backlog of the Judiciary was **11.3%**. Backlog cases in the HC decreased by **5%** while its share in the entire backlog decreased to **18.9%** compared to **30.2%** in 2022. Civil cases constituted **78%** of the HC backlog, whereas criminal cases constituted **22%**. **Table 2.4.2** below shows breakdown of the backlog for each HC registry and division.

Table 2.4.2: Breakdown of Backlog for Each HC Registry and Division

HC Registry/Division	Pending Cases	Backlog Cases	% of Backlog
Arusha	1,248	65	5.2
Bukoba	432	2	0.5
Dar es Salaam	1,617	48	3.0
Dodoma	830	12	1.4
Iringa	406	13	3.2
Mbeya	768	18	2.3
Morogoro	402	4	1.0
Moshi	439	8	1.8
Mtwara	338	8	2.4
Musoma	347	1	0.3
Mwanza	824	33	4.0
Shinyanga	581	5	0.9
Songea	102	2	2.0
Sumbawanga	487	13	2.7
Tanga	412	7	1.7
Temeke	254	1	0.4
Sub-total	9,487	240	2.5
Commercial	281	30	10.7
Land	1106	17	1.5
Labour	338	5	1.5
Sub-total	1725	52	3.0
Grand Total	11,212	292	2.6

2.4.3 Clearance and Disposal Rate

The clearance rate at the HC in 2023 was **102%** and disposal rate was **61%**. The clearance and disposal rate decreased by **11%** and **3%** respectively in comparison to the year 2022. The disposal rate recorded this year was **14%** below the JSP target of **75%**. The drop was the result of the implementation of special Backlog Clearance and Backstopping Programme intended to clear complex cases, which were or approaching backlog. **Table 2.3.1** above shows clearance and disposal rates for each HC registry and division.

2.4.4 Workload

At the closure of the year 2023, workload per judge at the HC was **307** cases. The work load decreased by **58** cases from **365** in 2022. The decrease in work load was attributed to the appointment of **20** judges of the HC in 2023.

2.4.5 Time Taken

The JSP target was to decrease the average time taken from filing a case to its determination in the HC from **730** days in 2020 to **380** in 2023. This year, time taken in the HC fell to an average of **262** days compared to an average of **321** days in the previous year, equivalent to a reduction of **59** days within 12 months. The achievement exceeded the set target by **118** days.

The 2023 records exhibit that, criminal cases took shorter period to be finalized as opposed to civil cases. Whereas criminal cases took an average of **207** days, the average life span for civil cases was **264** days. Statistics reveal that average time taken for both civil and criminal cases was reduced compared to the year 2022. While for civil cases time taken was reduced by **106** days from **370**, for criminal cases it was reduced by **175** days from **382**. **Table 2.4.5** shows an average time taken at HC registries and divisions for civil and criminal cases.

Table 2.4.5: Average Time Taken at HC Registries and Divisions

Registry/Division	Civil	Criminal
Main Registry	159	N/A
Arusha	317	255
Bukoba	219	162
Dar es Salaam	493	251

Registry/Division	Civil	Criminal
Dodoma	379	221
Iringa	350	210
Kigoma	214	201
Manyara	94	80
Mbeya	287	185
Morogoro	192	119
Moshi	246	255
Mtwara	360	230
Musoma	196	136
Mwanza	202	212
Shinyanga	311	262
Songea	141	154
Sumbawanga	329	300
Tabora	323	292
Tanga	251	162
Temeke	182	N/A
Commercial	207	N/A
Land	199	N/A
Labour	100	N/A
Economic and Corruption Crimes	N/A	259
Average for HC Registries and Divisions	264	207

2.4.6 Court Sessions

Along with routine case sessions, during the year 2023 the HC conducted special backlog and backstopping sessions. In these sessions, a total of **849** cases were cause-listed out of which **730** cases equivalent to **86%** were decided. This initiative resulted to the decrease by **5%** of the backlog cases in the High Court.

2.5 Courts of Resident Magistrate

This section shows achievements of courts of RM attained in the year 2023 in dispensation of justice. It covers filed, decided and pending cases along with making analysis of all key performance indicators namely; clearance rate, disposal rate, workload, backlog, and average time taken to dispose a case.

2.5.1 Filed, Decided, and Pending Cases in 2023

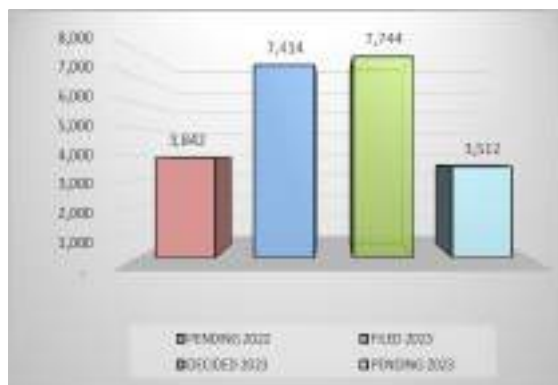


Figure 2.5.1: Filed, Decided, and Pending Cases in 2023

A total of **3,842** cases were pending at the end of the year 2022 in all courts of RM. Between January and December 2023, a total of **7,414** cases were filed, and **7,744** were decided equivalent to **104%** of all filed cases. By 31st December 2023, **3,512** cases were pending.

Table 2.5.1: Case Statistics for Each Court of RM in 2023

Courts	Pending as at Dec 2022	Filed Jan - Dec 2023	Decided Jan - Dec 2023	Pending Dec 2023	Number of Magistrates	Workload per each Magistrate	Clearance Rate	Disposal Rate
Arusha	158	237	279	116	3	132	118	71
Bukoba	125	97	156	66	2	111	161	70
Dodoma	39	144	87	96	2	91	60	48
Geita	84	213	241	56	1	297	113	81
Iringa	45	150	127	68	1	195	85	65
Katavi	35	77	74	38	1	112	96	66
Kibaha	48	156	141	63	2	102	90	69
Kigoma	26	111	113	24	1	137	102	82
Kisutu	959	1001	1,227	733	10	196	123	63
Dar es Salaam Juvenile	192	758	790	160	3	317	104	83
Kivukoni	551	1083	968	666	5	327	89	59
Lindi	18	39	43	14	1	57	110	75
Manyara	75	129	157	47	2	102	122	77

Courts	Pending as at Dec 2022	Filed Jan - Dec 2023	Decided Jan - Dec 2023	Pending Dec 2023	Number of Magistrates	Workload per each Magistrate	Clearance Rate	Disposal Rate
Mbeya	65	128	126	67	3	64	98	65
Morogoro	95	300	246	149	2	198	82	62
Moshi	100	192	188	104	2	146	98	64
Mtwara	78	47	111	14	1	125	236	89
Musoma	151	607	428	330	3	253	71	56
Mwanza	92	309	284	117	2	201	92	71
Njombe	65	41	95	11	1	106	232	90
Shinyanga	35	97	72	60	1	132	74	55
Simiyu	14	53	40	27	1	67	75	60
Singida	74	162	174	62	3	79	107	74
Sokoine	277	608	773	112	3	295	127	87
Songea	19	61	57	23	2	40	93	71
Songwe	31	110	113	28	1	141	103	80
Sumbawanga	53	137	119	71	2	95	87	63
Tabora	147	93	188	52	1	240	202	78
Tanga	182	274	327	129	4	114	119	72
Total	3,838	7,414	7,744	3,512	66	170.48	104	69

2.5.2 Case Backlog

Courts of RM made a remarkable achievement in reducing case backlog. By December 2022, backlog cases were **455** equivalents to **13%** of all pending cases in courts of RM and its share in the entire backlog of the Judiciary was **17.5%**. Backlog in courts of RM was reduced by **10%** from **23%** in 2022 and its share in the entire backlog was reduced by **12.1%** from **29.6%** in the same period. **Table 2.5.2** below shows the breakdown of backlog for each court of RM.

Table 2.5.2: Breakdown of Backlog for Each Court of RM in 2023

Court	Pending Cases	Total Backlog	% of Backlog
Arusha	116	18	15.5
Bukoba	66	12	18.2
Geita	56	6	10.6
Iringa	68	3	4.4
Katavi	38	3	7.9
Kibaha	63	5	7.9
Dar es Salaam Juvenile	160	1	0.6
Kisutu	733	212	28.9
Kivukoni	666	116	17.4
Lindi	14	3	21.4
Mbeya	67	4	6.0
Morogoro	149	2	1.3
Moshi	104	16	15.4
Mtwara	14	2	14.3
Musoma	330	20	6.1
Mwanza	117	13	11.1
Njombe	11	1	9.1
Singida	62	3	4.8
Songwe	28	3	10.7
Sumbawanga	71	5	7.0
Tabora	52	1	1.9
Tanga	129	6	4.7
Total	3,115	455	14.6

2.5.3 Clearance and Disposal Rates

This year courts of RM recorded clearance rate of **104%** and disposal rate of **69%**. Clearance and disposal rate have decreased by **18%** and **6%** respectively in comparison to the year 2022. Achievement in disposal rate is below the 2023 JSP target of **80%**. The drop was the result of implementation of special Backlog Clearance and Backstopping Programme intended to clear complex cases which were or approaching backlog. **Table 2.5.1** above shows clearance and disposal rates for each court of RM in 2023.

2.5.4 Workload

The workload per magistrate in the courts of RM decreased from **193** in 2022 to **171** this year. The reduction in workload was a result of the decrease in filing rate by **2,105** cases. **Table 2.5.1** above shows distribution of workload per magistrate for each court of RM 2023.

2.5.5 Time Taken

The Constitution requires courts of law to dispense justice timely. For this reason, the Judiciary set the target to gradually minimize an average time taken from filing a case to its determination in courts of RM. The 2023 JSP target was to hit an average of **305** days. This year, time taken in court of RM dropped to an average of **235** days compared to an average of **302** days in the previous year equivalent to reduction of **67** days within **12** months. The achievement is by **70** days beyond the target.

For two consecutive years, civil cases took shorter period to be finalized in the courts of RM as compared to criminal cases. In 2023, while civil cases took an average of **216** days, criminal cases took **220** days. In comparison to the achievement attained in the previous year, average time taken for criminal cases has been reduced by **5** days from **225** while that for civil cases increased by **31** days from **185** days recorded during that period. **Table 2.5.5** shows an average time taken for each court of RM for civil and criminal cases.

Table 2.5.5: Average Time Taken in Courts of RM in 2023

Court	Civil	Criminal
Arusha	306	457
Bukoba	274	446
Dodoma	248	149
Geita	92	144
Iringa	186	111
Katavi	182	118
Kibaha	193	213
Kigoma	127	172
Dar es Salaam Juvenile	74	163
Kisutu	364	529
Kivukoni	308	266
Lindi	206	167

Court	Civil	Criminal
Manyara	227	147
Mbeya	198	213
Morogoro	131	165
Moshi	571	169
Mtwara	416	280
Musoma	115	146
Mwanza	112	154
Njombe	175	268
Shinyanga	157	122
Simiyu	91	120
Singida	173	195
Sokoine Drive		86
Songea	86	122
Songwe	176	114
Sumbawanga	209	212
Tabora	311	273
Tanga	212	165
Overall Average in Courts of RM	216	220

2.5.6 Court Sessions

Courts of RM in 2023 conducted special backlog clearance and backstopping sessions to decrease case backlog. In these sessions, a total of **275** cases were cause-listed, out of which **182** cases equivalent to **66%** were decided. This initiative resulted to the decrease of backlog cases by **10%**.

2.6 District and Juvenile Courts

Districts and juvenile courts perform essential role in justice dispensation. Their achievement in backlog reduction this year is inspiring. This section examines achievements attained by these courts in 2023. It presents the cases which were filed, decided, and pending. The section also presents all key performance indicators namely clearance rate, disposal rate, workload, backlog, and average time taken to dispose a case.

2.6.1 Filed, Decided, and Pending Cases at District Courts in 2023

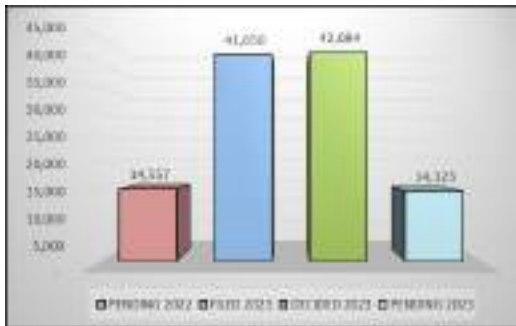


Figure 2.6.1: Filed, Decided, and Pending Cases in 2023

A total of **14,557** cases were pending by the end of 2022 in all district courts. In 2023, these courts registered **41,650** cases and determined **42,084** equivalent to **101%** of all the filed cases. By the closure of 2023, pending cases were **14,123**.

2.6.2 Filed, Decided, and Pending Cases at Juvenile Courts in 2023

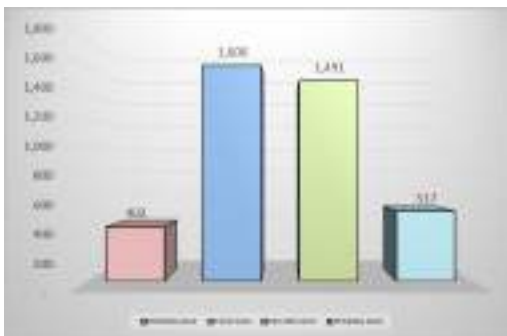


Figure 2.6.2: Filed, Decided, and Pending Cases in 2023

Juvenile courts closed the year 2022 with **402** cases in its docket. In 2023, a total of **1,606** cases were filed and **1,491** cases equivalent to **93%** of all the filed cases were decided. By the end of December 2023, pending cases were **517**.

Filed cases in juvenile courts increased by **124** cases. Also, decided cases increased by **345** compared to the previous year. **Annexure I** and **II** show case statistics for each district and juvenile court respectively.

2.6.3 Case Backlog

In 2023, the district courts reduced backlog to **5%** from **6%** in 2022. In addition, its share in the entire backlog of the Judiciary dropped by **5.3%** from **30.9%** to **25.6%**. In the juvenile courts, **18** cases equivalent to **3%** of all the pending cases by the closure of 2023 were backlog. **Annexure II** and **III** show the distribution of backlog for juvenile and district courts respectively.

2.6.4 Clearance and Disposal Rate

In 2023, the district courts recorded clearance rate of **101%** and disposal rate of **75%**. The achievement in clearance and disposal rate is by **5%** and **2%** respectively below what was achieved in 2022. The disposal rate is also below the 2023 JSP target of **80%**. The drop was due to the shift of focus whereby the Judiciary implemented special Backlog Clearance and Backstopping Programme, the initiative intended to clear complex cases, which were or approaching backlog status. **Annexure I** shows clearance and disposal rates for each district court in 2023.

Juvenile courts on the other hand scored a clearance rate of **93%** and disposal rate of **74%**. Clearance and disposal rates decreased by **5%** and **4%** respectively in comparison to the previous year. **Annexure II** shows clearance and disposal rates for juvenile courts in 2023.

2.6.5 Workload

The workload per magistrate in district courts decreased from **221** in 2022 to **202** in 2023. This was attributed to the decrease in case filing by **4,069** cases. **Annexure I** shows distribution of workload per magistrate for each district court in 2023.

2.6.6 Time taken

In 2023, time taken in district courts stood at an average of **120** days, dropping by an average of **39** days compared to 2022. Achievement in time taken was also beyond the 2023 JSP target which was **305** days. This year's statistics also show that criminal cases took an average of **121** days to be finalized as opposed to **237** days in the previous year. Likewise, time taken in civil cases was reduced to **127** days compared to **138** in 2022. **Annexure IV** shows breakdown of the average time taken for each district court.

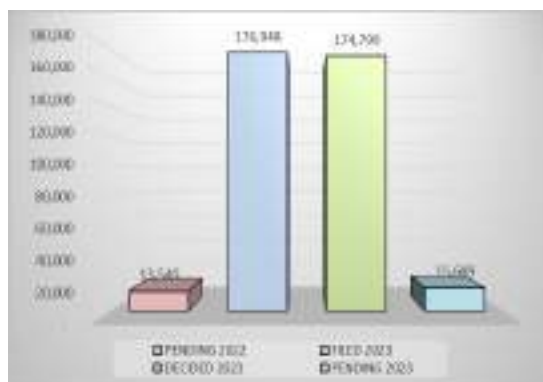
2.6.7 Court Sessions

Along with routine case hearing, the DCs were involved in special backlog clearance and backstopping initiative. Various sessions were conducted in these courts with a view of decreasing case backlog, in which a total **576** cases were cause-listed out of which **481** equivalent to **84%** were decided. This initiative resulted to the decrease of backlog cases by **1%**.

2.7 Primary Courts

In 2023, primary courts served **70%** of the population who sought justice in courts thus to contribute immensely to the achievement of the Judiciary in dispensation of justice. This section presents what primary courts did in terms of filing and deciding cases. It also highlights all key performance indicators namely clearance rate, disposal rate, workload, backlog, and average time taken to dispose a case.

2.7.1 Filed, Decided, and Pending Cases 2023



A total of **13,540** cases remained in PC's docket by the end of the year 2022. In 2023, **176,948** cases were filed while **174,799** equivalent to **99%** of all the filed cases were decided. By the end of 2023, pending cases were **15,689**.

Figure 2.7.1: Filed, Decided, and Pending Cases in 2023

Both filed and decided cases in primary courts increased compared to the previous year. While filed cases increased by **12,481** cases, decided cases increased by **3,942**. **Annexure V** shows case statistics for primary courts at district level.

2.7.2 Case Backlog

Primary courts continued to record zero percent backlog for four consecutive years.

2.7.3 Clearance and Disposal Rate

In this year, PC recorded a clearance rate of **99%** and disposal rate of **92%**. Clearance and disposal rates decreased by **5%** and **1%** respectively in comparison to the previous year. The achievement in disposal rate is above the 2023 JSP target of **85%**. **Annexure IV** shows clearance and disposal rates for PC at district level.

2.7.4 Workload

Workload per magistrate in PC increased from **204** in 2022 to **234** cases this year. The increase in workload was a result of an increase in filing rate by **12,481** cases and decrease of **90** magistrates following promotion of some of them to district courts and the appointment of others to the position of JLA. **Annexure IV** shows distribution of workload per magistrate for PC at district level.

2.7.5 Time Taken

The Constitution requires courts of law to timely dispense justice. For this reason, the Judiciary set the target to gradually decrease an average time taken from filing a case to its determination in PCs. The JSP target in 2023 was to hit an average of **120** days. This year, time taken in PCs rose to an average of **30** days compared to an average of **29** days in the previous year. The achievement was by **90** days beyond the target.

2.8 Improving Access to Justice

The JSP intends to enhance access to justice thus the Judiciary continued to put together measures designed to enhance timely access to justice and cost-effectively. This part reports the measures taken to improve access to justice including breaking physical proximity barriers, the use of ICT, simplification of rules of procedures, and innovations in case management and justice delivery techniques.

2.8.1 Operationalization of New Courts

Progress was made in bringing justice closer to the people. The Chief Justice vide the High Court Registries (Amendments) Rules, 2023 [GN No. 853A of 2023] read together with the High Court (Geita Sub-Registry Establishment) Order, 2023 [GN No. 853B of 2023] established the High Court Sub-registry at Geita with effect from 1st December 2023. The establishment of the HC registry at Geita reduced a distance for a litigant from Geita who had to seek HC services in Mwanza urban. For instance, for a person from Mbogwe - Geita, such distance was reduced from about **250** to **90** kilometres. Further, in 2023 the Judiciary extended primary court services by establishing six new primary court

sittings at Mukendo in Musoma district, Mikangaula in Nanyumbu district, Migori and Ngimu in Singida district, Ingri in Rorya district, and Nyakibimbili in Bukoba district.

2.8.2 Mobile Court Services

The mobile courts continued to record achievement in resolving small claims and family matters. During the year under review, the mobile courts determined a total of **1,264** cases out of **1,151** which were filed, equivalent to **110%** clearance rate. The beneficiaries of mobile court service at the end of the year were **31,224** above the target of **24,000**. This achievement has attracted other judiciaries and stakeholders outside the country to visit the mobile courts to learn the best mobile court practices. For example, the Principal Judge of Uganda visited the Judiciary of Tanzania on 16th August 2023.



In photo: Hon. Principal Judge of the High Court of Uganda, Dr. Flavian Zeija, fifth from the left, visiting the mobile court services at Buza Makangarawe in Temeke District on 16th August 2023.



In photo: The World Bank Delegation paid a visit to the mobile court in Temeke District on 7th September 2023.

2.8.3 Review of Rules

In the year 2023, the Chief Justice promulgated **10** rules of procedure designed to improve access to justice, enhance transparency, and promote the use of ICT in the administration of justice in the country. The rules and the strategic issues they address are as shown in **Table 2.8.3** below.

Table 2.8.3: Ten Sets of Rules Addressing Strategic Issues

S/N	Title of the Rule	Purpose
1.	The High Court Registries (Amendments) Rules, 2023 [GN NO. 665 of 2023]	To remove the requirement of the HC sitting with the aid assessors in land trials with the view to combating delays associated with the use of assessors and simplifying trial procedures.
2.	The Magistrates' Courts (Variation of the Designation of the District Court of Chato) Order, 2023 [GN NO. 62 of 2023]	To vary the designation of the District Court of Chato by extending its jurisdiction to Rubondo Island to bring court services closer to the people of Rubondo Island, who had to travel long distances to Geita to seek such services.
3.	Kanuni za Mawakili na Waendesha Mashtaka katika Mahakama za Mwanzo za Mwaka 2022 [TS.168 la Mwaka 2023]	To enhance the right to legal representation by allowing appearance of advocates before primary courts.
4.	The Magistrates' Courts (Small Claims Procedure) Rules, 2022. [GN NO. of 2023]	i. To simplify procedural rules in matters involving small claims. ii. To accelerate justice in matters involving small claims. iii. To promote small businesses in Tanzania. iv. To increase access to justice by small entrepreneurs.
5.	The Judicature and Application of Laws (Transfer and Management of Cases Assigned to Magistrates with Extended Jurisdiction) Rules, 2023 [GN NO.11 of 2023]	i. To increase efficiency in handling cases transferred to magistrates with extended jurisdiction, thus, accelerating justice. ii. To relieve HC with the high workload caused by the deficit of judges.
6.	The High Court Registries (Amendments) Rules, 2023 [GN NO. 853A of 2023]	To bring justice near to the people by establishing a HC sub-registry at Geita.
7.	The High Court (Geita Sub-registry Establishment) Order, 2023 [GN NO. 853B of 2023]	
8.	Judicature and Application of Laws (One-Stop Judicial Centre of Temeke) (Establishment) (Amendment) Order, 2023 [GN NO.794 of 2023]	To extend the jurisdiction of Temeke OSJC to include civil matters relating to child care, protection, and maintenance, thus, accomplishing the purpose of making it the centre for family matters in Dar es Salaam.
9.	The Criminal Procedure (Audio and Video Recording of Interviews with Suspects) Rules, 2023 [GN NO.	To allow audio and video recording of interviews with suspects with the view to: i. Increasing transparency in criminal justice. ii. Serving time used to conduct inquiry/trial

Table 2.8.3: Ten Sets of Rules Addressing Strategic Issues

S/N	Title of the Rule	Purpose
	972 of 2023]	within a trial following objections against the admissibility of caution statement on allegation of being extracted unlawfully.
10.	The Law School of Tanzania (Exemption of Certain Officers) Rules, 2023 [GN NO. 839 of 2023]	To exempt senior and experienced public officers from attaining the post-graduate diploma in legal practice before admission as advocates.

CHAPTER THREE

Skills Building and Jurisprudence Development

3.1 Introduction

Skill development is a key to improvement in justice delivery. This year the Judiciary continued to enhance capacity of its employees for the purpose of improving the quality of justice delivery to the citizens. The Judiciary also continued to strengthen professional relationship and cooperation at regional and international levels for the purpose of experience sharing and enhancing legal profession. This enabled courts to play a major role in advancing jurisprudence going further and testing foreign waters. This chapter shares the Judiciary initiatives to enhance the capacity of its employees, their professional relationship and cooperation. It also highlights selected new legal principles developed by courts of record.

3.2 Ground Breaking Principles

The courts of record continued to develop jurisprudence in our country. Both the CoA and the HC diligently exercised their constitutional mandate to interpret law, which in turn resulted to the development of jurisprudence. This part presents selected examples of landmark cases which established the ground breaking principles.

CIVIL CASES

COURTS OF LAW HAVE NO DIRECT JURISDICTION TO ENTERTAIN A CLAIM FOR RETIREMENT BENEFITS

Michael Mwinuka & 428 Others vs Tanzania Zambia Railways Authority and Two Others (Civil Appeal Case 84 of 2018) [2023] TZCA 17475

In terms of sections 81 and 82 (3) of the NSSF Act, the Court observed that it was rather premature for the former employees (the appellants) to refer their grievances on the retirement benefits to a court of law without first referring it to the Director General of the NSSF.

IT IS NOT A RULE OF GENERAL APPLICATION THAT WHENEVER A PARAGRAPH IN AN AFFIDAVIT CONTAINS SUB-PARAGRAPH EACH SUB-PARAGRAPH MUST BE VERIFIED SEPARATELY

Legal & Human Right Center vs The Minister of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly & Children & Another (Civil Appeal No. 48 of 2020) [2023] TZCA 17977

In this case, the court was called to decide whether a verification clause that verify a paragraph only without verifying each sub-paragraph of the said paragraph is defective. In response to this issue the court was of the view that, it is not a rule of general application that whenever a paragraph in an affidavit consists of sub-paragraphs, each of such sub-paragraphs must be verified separately. The court held that whether each sub-paragraph need be verified separately will depend on the circumstances of each case.

TERMINATION OF THE ADVENSIST'S EMPLOYMENT ON THE GROUND OF REFUSING TO WORK ON SATURDAYS SINCE THAT IS HIS/HER DAY OF WORSHIP VIOLATES THE RIGHT OF FREEDOM OF WORSHIP AND IS, THEREFORE, UNFAIR.

National Microfinance Bank PLC vs Elizabeth Alfred Khairo (Civil Appeal No.398 of 2020) [2023] TZCA 17490

The respondent, an Adventist, was terminated from employment on ground of refusing to work on Saturdays since that was her day of worship. The question before the Court was whether her termination was in breach of her freedom of worship and conscience and whether the dismissal would be justified by the terms of the respondent's contract of employment stipulating that her office hours would include half day on Saturdays.

The court held that the termination was without any fair and valid reason. In deciding so, the court was of the view that had the respondent not been an Adventist, the termination would not have happened because she would have freely and keenly worked on Saturdays. By blaming the respondent for "absenteeism" on Saturdays, the appellant necessarily ignored her persistent plea to be allowed to observe holy Sabbath by attending church services, dedicating herself to prayers and avoiding nonessential work.

In respect of the terms of the contract, the court was of the opinion that the respondent's contract of employment requiring her to work on Saturday though was freely entered, cannot supersede her constitutional guaranteed right of freedom of worship and conscience. The court pointed out that in such a situation, the employer, had a duty of finding a reasonable accommodation of the respondent and her constraining religious beliefs.

CRIMINAL CASES

PERIOD SPENT IN PRISON BEFORE CONVICTION MUST BE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION IN SENTENCING

Sano Sadiki & Another vs the Republic (Criminal Appeal 623 of 2021) [2023] TZCA 17476

In this case, the Court interpreted section 172 of the CPA. It held that where a person has been remanded in custody for a period awaiting trial and or sentence, the time spent in remand has to be taken into account when considering sentence. The court emphasised that the principle set out in that provision applies regardless of whether the sentence is mandatory or discretionary including those under the Minimum Sentences Act. The Court added that, the time spent in custody includes the period spent in detention by police at remand.

AN ORDER FOR RETRIAL DOES NOT BY ITSELF DENY THE INHERENT RIGHT OF REPUBLIC OR THE PLAINTIFF TO WITHDRAW THE CASE

Adjane Abubakar vs the Republic (Criminal Application 40 of 2021) [2023] TZCA 17457

The Court observed that, when a higher court makes an order for retrial, the same is directed to the trial court and not the parties. In effect, therefore, an order for retrial does not by itself deny the inherent right of the Republic or the plaintiff, as the case may be, to withdraw his case if he does not have an interest to prosecute it.

3.3 Judicial Education and Training

Considering the importance of skills development to the judicial officers, the Judiciary included the element of training in the JSP. In view of that, the JoT continued to invest on training of its officers. In 2023, a total of **33** judicial officers were admitted to long-term courses, which were **4** for PhD programmes, **21** for master's degree programmes, and **8** for postgraduate diploma in legal practice. Other judicial officers attended short courses both physically and virtually as shown in the **Table 3.2** below.

Table 3.3: Short Courses Conducted in 2023			
SN	Area of Training	No. of Participants	Mode of Training
1	Induction course for newly employed and appointed judicial officers	105	Physical
2	Training on advanced e-CMS	245	Physical
3	Training on mentorship	25	Physical
5	Training on the execution of orders for compensation, fines, and legal costs in criminal cases for judicial officers	157	Physical
6	Experience sharing on combating wildlife crimes	170	Virtual
7	International programme for law and development	25	Virtual
8	Training on handling criminal cases in PC	97	Virtual
9	Training on leadership in public service	25	Virtual
10	Experience sharing on criminal procedure in PC	35	Virtual
11	Training on the Tanzania Sentencing Guidelines	40	Virtual
12	Training on best practices for bail/bond issuance	55	Virtual
13	Training on webinar on asset recovery	25	Virtual
14	Training on copyrights, trademarks and mediation of IP disputes	238	Virtual
15	Training on general course on IP for judges	250	Virtual
16	Training on cybercrimes	202	Virtual
17	Training on freedom of expression	89	Virtual
18	Training on professional ethics and code of conduct for judicial officers	161	Virtual
19	Training on handling probate and administration of estate cases	104	Virtual
20	Training on cybercrime and related cases	137	Virtual
21	Training on experience on adjudicating money laundering cases	41	Virtual

3.4 Experience Shared with Regional and International Organizations

The Judiciary of Tanzania continued to collaborate with the regional and international organisations in sharing skills and experiences towards enhancement of justice delivery. These organisations include Southern and Eastern Africa Chief Justices Forum (SEACJF), Commonwealth Magistrates' and Judges' Association (CMJA), East African Magistrates' and

Judges' Association (EAMJA), African Court of Human and Peoples Rights (ACHPR), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), AfricanLII, and Laws.Africa.

3.4.1 Conference and Annual General Meeting of the Southern and Eastern Africa Chief Justices' Forum (SEACJF)

In 2023, the Judiciary of Tanzania hosted a historic conference and annual general meeting of the SEACJF in Arusha for five days from 23rd to 27th October 2023. The theme of the conference was *the Role of National Judiciaries in Dispute Resolution under the African Continent Free Trade Area (AFCTA): Application of Modern Technologies for High Efficiency in Justice Dispensation*. The conference was officially opened by Her Excellency Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania. Among the participants of the conference included Chief Justices from 16 judiciaries, which are Angola, Botswana, Eswatin, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

3.4.2 The Sixth African Judicial Dialogue

The JoT participated in the sixth African Judicial dialogue which took place in Algiers, Algeria from 20th to 22nd November 2023. A total of **150** participants from across Africa including judges of the African Court, chief justices, attorney generals, bailiffs, and development partners attended. Two Judges from Tanzania Hon. Prof. Ukena Agatho and Hon. Victoria Nongwa attended the dialogue representing the Chief Justice of Tanzania and the Principal of the Institute of Judicial Administration respectively. The theme of the dialogue was *Advancing Human Rights in Africa - Challenges and Opportunities for Integrating Regional and International Human Rights Jurisprudence in Domestic Courts*.

3.4.3 Commonwealth Magistrates' and Judges' Association (CMJA)

The CMJA, an association of magistrates and judges from Commonwealth Countries, has the main objective of advancing administration of justice by promoting independence of the judiciary, enhancing legal education, and preventing crimes within the Commonwealth member states. In 2023, CMJA held its annual conference in Cardiff City, Wales with a theme *Modern Justice Today*. The conference was attended by **46** delegates from Tanzania, who are JMATA members from 10th to 14th September, 2023. It casted insights on how the judiciaries managed to deliver justice during the pandemic with the use of modern information communication technologies and how the same can be improved to deliver justice to the people in a modern world. Delegates from Tanzania

actively participated in paper presentations and chairing some of the panel discussions. These included Hon. Dr. Paul Kihwelo, Justice of Appeal; and the Judges of the High Court, Hon. Dr. Adam Mambi and Hon. Ilvin Mugeta.

3.4.4 The East African Judges and Magistrates Association (EAJMA)

The JoT through the JMAT participated in the EAJMA Conference held in Kampala Uganda from 4th - 8th December 2023. The theme was "Harmonizing Best Practices of Judiciaries in East Africa". Eighty judicial officers from Tanzania led by His Lordship Prof. Ibrahim Hamis Juma, the Chief Justice attended. The Chief Court Administrator of the Judiciary of Tanzania, who is also the Chairperson of the Association of Court Administrators for Southern and Eastern African Countries, Professor Elisante Ole Gabriel also attended. Participants from Tanzania exchanged experiences with their fellow judicial officers from East African countries. In his contribution on the topic concerning the problem of corruption in East African courts, His Lordship Professor Ibrahim Hamis Juma emphasized the need for judiciaries to serve the people with integrity.

3.4.5 The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

The JoT and WIPO continued to collaborate under the umbrella of the MoU which exists between the two. In the year 2023, various activities were undertaken between the JoT and WIPO as follows:

i. Development of Intellectual Property Training Materials

The JoT in collaboration with WIPO developed training materials on copyrights, trademarks, patents, and industrial designs. The materials were designed to serve as a guide and resource for Tanzanian judges and magistrates. Copyright and trademark training materials are available online on the JoT website www.judiciary.go.tz.

ii. Judicial Colloquium on Copyright

The remarkable Colloquium on Copyright, Trademarks and Mediation of IP Disputes was held virtually from 28th February to 2nd March 2023. The colloquium was attended by more than **200** judges and magistrates from inside the country. It enhanced IP knowledge among judicial officers in Tanzania and it provided a platform for experience sharing on adjudication of IP disputes and expertise between local judicial officers and prominent International IP experts from WIPO, Berkeley Judicial Institute, United States of America, the United Kingdom, and the Judiciary of Kenya.

iii. Distance Learning General Course on IP for Judges

A total of **250** judicial officers from Tanzania attended the Distance General Learning Course on IP for Judges from September to November 2023. The course equipped judges and magistrates with in-depth knowledge, skills and new insights, which will assist them to effectively and professionally adjudicate IP cases hence strengthening IP jurisprudence in Tanzania.

iv. Collaboration between WIPO Mediation Centre and the High Court of Tanzania Mediation Centre

WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Centre offered the online case administration tools, which have enabled the Tanzania's High Court Mediation Centre to remotely mediate cases. The WIPO Mediation Centre also provided the judicial officers from the High Court Mediations Centre with training, mediation guidelines, books, and rules.

v. Accreditation of Eight Tanzania Judges to Serve as WIPO Mediators

In August 2023, WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Centre nominated eight Tanzanian judges to serve as WIPO mediators. The Tanzanian WIPO mediators are Hon. Judges; Latifa Alhinai Mansoor, Rose Ally Ebrahim, Zahra Abdallah Maruma, Adam Juma Mambi, Abubakir Amin Mrisha, Theodora Nemboyao Mwenegoha, Prof. Ukena John Agatho and Butamo Kasuka Phillip. This opportunity enabled the judges to enhance their mediation skills in mediating international disputes.

vi. A Visit of the Judiciary of Tanzania Delegation to WIPO

In November 2023, a delegation of the JoT led by His Lordship *Jaji Kiongozi* of the HC of Tanzania, Hon. Mustapher M. Siyani paid a courtesy visit to WIPO. The visit was an historical event that brought remarkable achievements including linking the JoT website to WIPO Lex; incorporating the Judiciary of Zanzibar in capacity building programmes; providing more scholarship to Tanzania judges and magistrates; and customization of distance learning courses for judges.

vii. WIPO Annual Judges Forum

A total of **25** judicial officers from Tanzania participated in the Annual Judges WIPO Forum from 15th to 16th November 2023. The forum centred on the emerging issues of trademarks, industrial designs, and the geographical indications. It provided a platform to judges across the globe to exchange expertise on the most pressing IP issues.

3.4.6 MoU between the Judiciary of Tanzania, AfricanLII and Laws.Africa NPO

In 2023, the JoT signed a MoU with the African Legal Information Institute (AfricanLII) and Laws.Africa NPO to continue with the provision of the free online access to Tanzanian case law. This would enable the JoT to continue with publication of case-related information online.

CHAPTER FOUR

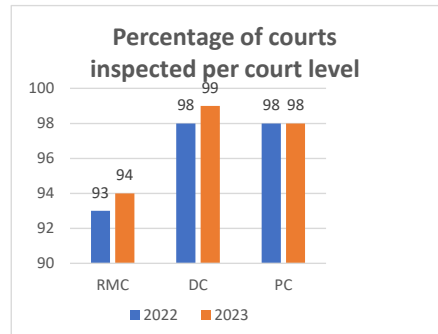
Enhancement of Public Trust to the Judiciary

4.1 Introduction

The Judiciary has been undertaking reforms to improve its service delivery to increase trust and confidence of the public to the Judiciary system in the country. This chapter highlights strategies the Judiciary continued to implement to attain such objective. These include strengthening supervision and inspection of court services; public feedback handling mechanism; enhancing judicial values and ethics; issuing publications; and conducting court users' satisfaction survey.

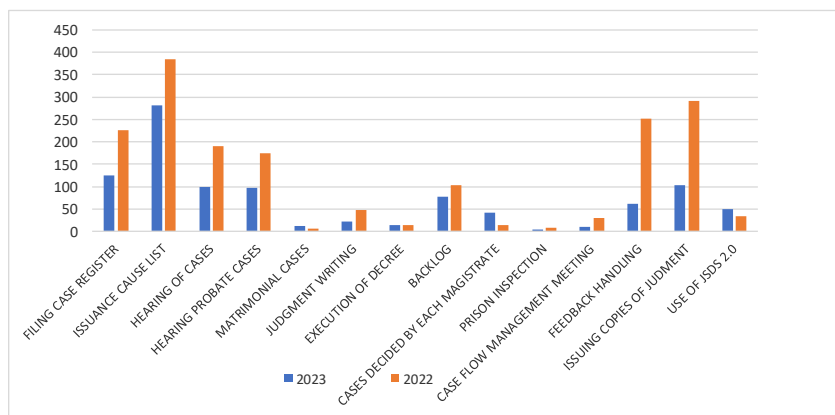
4.2 Supervision and Inspection of Court Services

In the year 2023, inspection of court services was conducted to ensure quality of judicial services. The number of courts inspected in this year increased by **0.1%** from **98%** in 2022 to **98.1%** in 2023. The increase of inspection was attributed by the strengthened monitoring and evaluation activities, training of the judiciary officers responsible for inspection, and improvement of the court infrastructure.



Inspection findings revealed a substantial drop of repetitive issues compared to the previous year. This was more vivid in areas of filling court registers, issuance of cause lists, hearing of cases, backlog, and feedback handling. The efficiency recorded was a result of the effective monitoring and evaluation of the inspection findings, training, improvement of infrastructure, and the increase in the use of ICT.

Figure 4.2: Trend of Inspection Issues in 2022 and 2023



4.3 Public Feedback on Judicial Services

In 2023, the JoT continued to improve its services including mechanism of handling public feedback (queries, suggestions, compliments, and complaints) by introducing integrated e-complaints system known as SEMA NA MAHAKAMA, which is accessible through <https://sema.judiciary.go.tz>. This system compliments the existing Judiciary Call Centre reachable through +255 (0) 752 500 400 and an email maoni@judiciary.go.tz.

Introduction of the system enabled the Judiciary to handle a total of **2,415** out of **2,487** feedback registered countrywide. This is equivalent to **97%** of feedback registered, which is above the set target of **90%** for the year under review.

4.4 Enhancement of Judicial Values and Ethics

To enhance public confidence and trust, the Judiciary adopted several strategies to improve ethical behaviours of judicial officers in the performance of judicial duties and in their private lives. The strategies included training, supervision, inspection, the use of ICT, and enhancement of feedback mechanism. As a result, number of judicial officers charged for disciplinary action decreased from **10** in 2022 to **8** in 2023. Out of **8** judicial officers charged, **1** was dismissed from the judicial services, **2** were cleared and reinstated, **4** were retired on public interest, and **1** was reprimanded.

4.5 Level of the Public Satisfaction on Judiciary Services

In 2023, the Judiciary commissioned REPOA to undertake the Court Users' Satisfaction Survey intended to track the effectiveness of the reforms undertaken in response to the issues raised by the 2019 Survey. The outcome of the 2023 Survey indicated that the percentage of the public

satisfaction on court services increased from **78%** in 2019 to **88%** exceeding the 2023 target of **80%**. The Survey further indicated that service delivery improved in many areas compared to the previous survey as shown in the **Figure 4.5** below.

Figure 4.5: REPOA Court User Satisfaction Survey Report, 2023



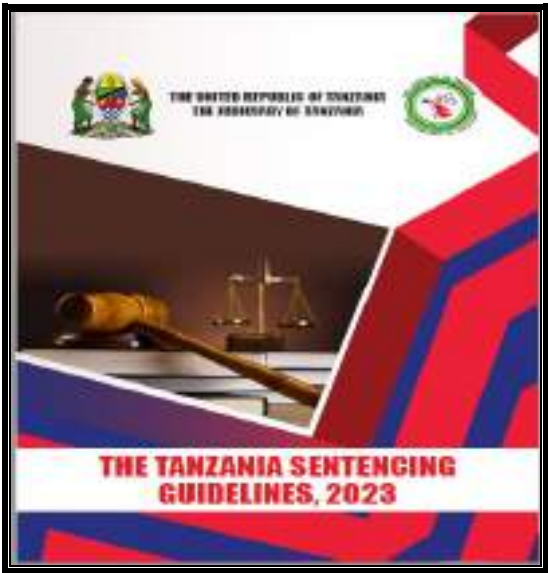
However, the 2023 Survey identified **8** potential areas which call for further improvement. To address them, the Judiciary developed the implementation strategies (scorecard) in alignment with the Judiciary Strategic Plan. The scorecard is available on the Judiciary website and can be accessed through the following link:

<https://www.judiciary.go.tz/web/index.php?r=announcements%2Fpdf&id=280>.

4.6 Publications

In 2023, JoT issued various publications including the Tanzania Sentencing Guidelines, 2023; the Haki Bulletin and Special Issue of the Southern and Eastern Africa Chief Justices' Forum. JoT also continued to upload court decisions on TanzLII. The publications aimed at enhancing jurisprudence, increasing access to justice, and raising public awareness.

4.6.1. The Tanzania Sentencing Guidelines, 2023



The Tanzania Sentencing Guidelines 2023 replaced the Tanzania Sentencing Manual for Judicial Officers which was issued in 2020. The Guidelines seek to ensure that the sentencing of offenders is based on fairness and justice.

It offers guidance based on the existing Tanzanian laws and court decisions. This will ensure that the courts consider all key aspects in the sentencing of offenders.

4.6.2. Haki Bulletin



The Judiciary continued to raise awareness and provide feedback to the public on various matters related to actions taken by the Judiciary in improving its services.

Three editions of the Haki Bulletin were published online and **2,000** hardcopies were circulated.

4.6.3. Special Issue of the Southern and Eastern Africa Chief Justices’ Forum (SEACJF)



In 2023, JoT published a special issue of **SEACJF** historical conference and annual general meeting held in Arusha from 23rd to 27th October 2023. The issue, among others, expounded to the public the theme of the conference that was “the Role of the National Judiciaries in Dispute Resolution under the African Continent Free Trade Area (AFCTA): Application of Modern Technologies for High Efficiency in Justice Dispensation”.

4.6.4. Publication of the Court Decisions on TanzLII

The Judiciary is enjoying the benefits of deploying ICT in the provision of services including publishing online decisions of the CoA and HC once they are delivered. This year a total of **10,889** decisions were published. The decisions are accessible for free to the public through <https://tanzlii.org/>. Apart from strengthening transparency, the initiative has helped the parties to process their appeals on time. **Figure 4.6.4** below indicates TanzLII audience overview in 2023.



A total of **122,276** users accessed legal information vide TanzLII, which has made the Judiciary of Tanzania the leading legal information organization in the world for the fifth year in succession.

Source: TanzLII, 2024

CHAPTER FIVE

Application of ICT in the Administration of Justice

5.1 Introduction

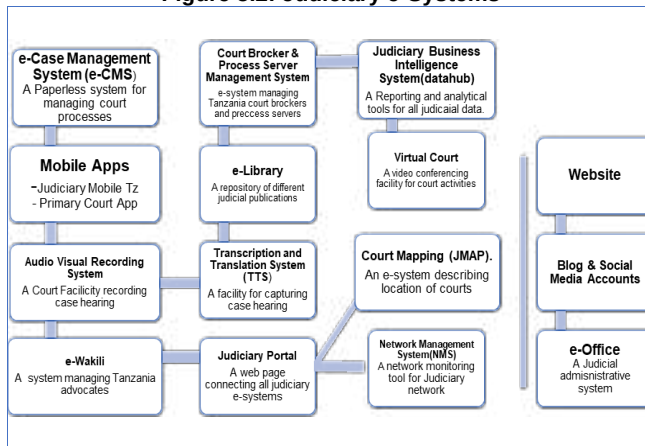
In attaining timely access to justice for all, the Judiciary of Tanzania continued to adopt modern technologies in administration of justice. It is for this reason that capitalization in ICT is seriously taken. For instance, in this year, the Judiciary embarked on e-judiciary project which was a mega investment towards e-justice. This was done through the improvement of ICT infrastructure by purchasing ICT tools, developing and improving new e-systems, and providing capacity building to judiciary officers and stakeholders on the use of e-systems.

The use of ICT and investment in innovations on case management, court proceedings, and overall court business processes transformed the provision of the judicial services in the country. For example, in 2023, the Judiciary launched the new versions of court technologies as indicated below that aimed at transforming or re-engineering court processes to enhance efficiency, accessibility, transparency, and accountability in the administration of justice. This chapter highlights e-systems and services provided and evolution of the case management systems.

5.2 e-Systems and Services Provided

Under the e-Judiciary project, JoT managed to develop and improve several integrated systems in the administration of justice. These systems were e-Case Management (e-CMS), Mobile Applications, e-Wakili, Court Broker and Process Server Management, e-Library, Transcription and Translation (TTS), Judiciary Portal, Judiciary Intelligence (datahub), Virtual Court, Court Mapping (JMAP), and Network Management (NMS). The diagram below provides an overview of e-systems run by JoT.

Figure 5.2: Judiciary e-Systems



5.3 Evolution of Case Management Systems

The background of electronic case management systems in the Judiciary is traced back to 2014 when JSDS was introduced. In 2018, it was improved to JSDS2 and eventually in November 2023, Advanced Case Management System was launched to replace the JSDS2. The objective of switching the systems was to improve and enhance e-service in administration of justice.

Figure 5.3: Evolution of Case Management Systems



5.3.1 Advanced e-Case Management System

The advanced e-CMS is a web-based system designed to manage cases from filing, hearing, and determination. The system offers e-filing, e-proceedings and e-judgment features. It is also

integrated with other systems within and outside the Judiciary, such as GePG, Common Interface Gateway (CIG) for NIDA, Online Registration System (ORS) for BRELA, e-WAKILI and Management Information System (MIS) for the Office of the Attorney General. The system improves security and authentication for individuals, companies, advocates, and state attorneys.

The system offers value for money, low maintenance costs, and reduced storage and bandwidth consumption. Despite the challenges it faced at its inception, the system is expected to propel the JoT toward the paperless court. The e-CMS takes onboard application areas such as filing pleadings; recording proceedings; and transmitting orders, rulings, judgments, statistical dashboards, and statistics generation.

5.3.2 Transcription and Translation System (TTS)

TTS became operational towards the end of 2023 intending to do away with manual recording and translation of the court proceedings. The system records, transcribes, and translates the court proceedings into English or Kiswahili. Currently, the TTS is being used in some registries of the High Court and in all IJCs. It is expected that full operationalization of the system will accelerate justice dispensation by minimizing time spent by judges and magistrates in manually recording proceedings.

5.3.3 Judiciary Mobile Applications

Mobile applications are among the strategies adopted by the Judiciary to improve self-service through which citizens can access case related information without visiting court premises. The year 2023 has recorded an increase in number of new users of the applications from **5,000** in 2022 to **5,600** equivalent to an increase of **12%**.

5.3.4 Virtual Court

This is a video conferencing court tool, which continued to remotely serve the stakeholders. It helps to avoid unnecessary court adjournments. In this year, the use of virtual court has decreased by **13%** from **12,243** in the year 2022 to **10,643**. The use of virtual court is still significant as it serves time and costs to both litigants and the court.

5.3.5 Sema na Mahakama

In the year 2023, the Judiciary continued to enhance the use of ICT by improving feedback handling mechanism through introduction of the integrated e-complaints system known as *Sema na Mahakama*. The system enables the public to submit their feedback in respect of Judiciary services through different methods, including calls, SMS, email, and WhatsApp.

CHAPTER SIX

Matters Relating to Stakeholders

6.1 Introduction

Administration of justice brings on board different institutions each playing a vital role. The Constitution clearly stipulates that it is the Judiciary which has a final authority in the dispensation of justice. However, for effective and efficient justice delivery, stakeholders' engagement is of paramount importance. Pillar three of the JSP provides a room for stakeholders' engagement in the administration of justice. Through this framework, various stakeholders team up with the Judiciary to address cross-cutting issues pertinent to the administration of justice. They do so through different platforms including Case Flow Management Committees. This chapter presents important stakeholders and their engagements undertaken to foster justice delivery. Specifically, the chapter covers the role of various stakeholders in the dispensation of justice; appointment and discipline of court brokers and process servers; enrolment, licensing and discipline of advocates; case flow management committees; the Law Week and Law Day celebrations.

6.2 The Roll of Advocates

Advocates are among the key stakeholders in the administration of justice. Under the Advocates Act, it is the Chief Justice who is entrusted with the task of admission and enrolment of advocates. In 2023, two admission ceremonies were held, whereby **474** new advocates were admitted and enrolled. This increased the number of enrolled advocates from **11,442** in 2022 to **11,916** in 2023.

6.3 Appointment and Discipline of Court Brokers and Process Servers

Civil cases are said to be fully concluded when decrees and orders issued by courts are duly executed. That process involves court brokers and process servers. However, in the past, this field attracted very few people. In realization of the importance of these agents, the Judiciary adopted strategies to increase their number including increasing awareness, review of rules governing these agents, and strengthening appointment and disciplinary mechanisms. Subsequently, these initiatives increased the number of court brokers to **129** in 2023 from **96** in 2022 surpassing the set target of **100** in the year under review. Likewise, the number of court process servers increased substantially from **89** in 2022 to **96** in this year.

The Judiciary also continued to play its role of overseeing matters relating to the discipline of court brokers and process servers. It ensured the zonal court brokers and process servers' disciplinary committees played a vital role in monitoring the performance and operations of all court brokers and process servers. At the national level, in the year 2023, **5** complaints against court brokers were registered and dealt with. Out of these, **4** complaints were determined to their finality; and **1** complaint remained pending. In the year under review, there were no complaints against court process servers.

6.4 Case Flow Management Committees

Case Flow Management Committees have been established by the Judiciary to strengthen criminal justice chain in order to guarantee timely disposal of criminal cases. The committee brings together all criminal justice stakeholders to discuss and resolve the challenges hindering timely investigation, prosecution, and disposition of criminal cases. In 2023, the Committee deliberated on matters affecting criminal justice and agreed among other things on strategies for backlog clearance. Adoption of the strategies has significantly reduced backlog of cases from **6%** in 2022 to **5%** in 2023, and time taken to dispose a case from **95** days in 2022 to **84** days in 2023.

6.5 The Law Week and Law Day Celebrations

The Law Day Celebrations has now become an embedded culture of the Judiciary. It marks the beginning of court business for the respective calendar year. It is normally preceded by the law week exhibitions, where the Judiciary fully engages its stakeholders and the public by providing onsite legal aid, education, and awareness on court services. The exhibitions are organized at national, zonal, regional, and district levels countrywide.

During the year under review, the exhibitions were officiated by Hon. Dr. Phillip Mpango, the Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania on 22nd January 2023 in Dodoma. The theme was *"Alternative Dispute Resolution for Sustainable Economic Growth: the Role of the Judiciary and Stakeholders"*.

The Law Week exhibitions was finalized with the Law Day celebrations which took place in Dodoma and graced by Her Excellency Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, on 1st February 2023.

CHAPTER SEVEN

Celebrated Events in 2023

7.1 Introduction

The Judiciary has been undertaking a number of initiatives to ensure various key internal and external stakeholders are actively involved in the process of facilitating justice service delivery to the public. The initiatives comprise of special events and ceremonies in various aspects each year. This chapter provides an overview of the significant events with illustrative pictures of the initiatives relating to the dispensation of justice in 2023. These include judicial appointments and swearing, the Law Day Cerebration, official visits, conferences/meetings, court sessions, training, inauguration/launching, exhibition, and farewell.

7.2 Judicial Appointments and Swearing

7.2.1 Justices of Appeal



A cross section of photos of six newly appointed Justices of Appeal during swearing in office on 14th September 2023.

7.2.2 Judges of the High Court



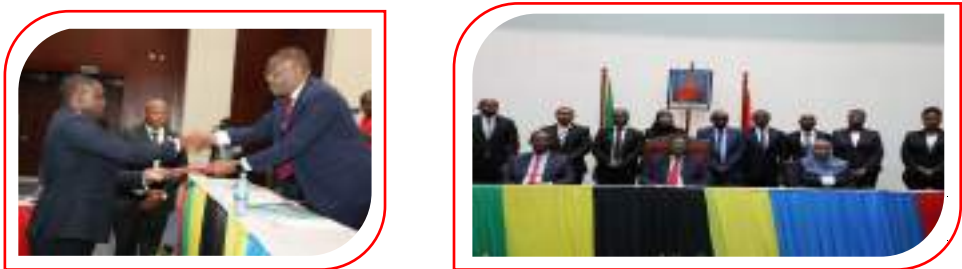
A cross section of photos of 21 newly appointed Judges of the HC during swearing in office on the 14th September 2023.

7.2.3 Deputy Registrars



The Jaji Kiongozi swears in 30 newly appointed Deputy Registrars of the HC on 11th December 2023.

7.2.4 Resident Magistrate In-charges of the Regions



Resident Magistrate In-charges of 8 regions receiving instruments of appointment from His Lordship Prof. Ibrahim Hamis Juma, the Chief Justice of Tanzania on 11th December 2023 in Dar es Salaam

7.2.5 Resident Magistrates



His Lordship Prof. Ibrahim Hamis Juma administering oath to 38 newly employed resident magistrates on 14th August 2023.

7.3 Exhibitions and Celebrations

7.3.1 Law Week and Law Day



Hon. Dr. Philip Isdory Mpango, the Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania inaugurating the Law Week in Dodoma on 22nd January 2023.



A cross section of photos of the Judicial officers during the Law Day celebrations held in Dodoma on 1st February 2023.

7.3.2 Admission and Enrollment of New Advocates



His Lordship Prof. Ibrahim Hamis Juma, the Chief Justice of Tanzania officiating the Admission Ceremonies of the newly enrolled advocates held in June and December 2023

7.4 Official Visits



A cross-section of photos captured during the official visit of Hon. Yang Linping, the Vice President of the Supreme People's Court of China to the Chief Justice of Tanzania on 1st November 2023.



The Zimbabwean Judiciary delegates led by Her Ladyship Mary Dube, the Judge President of the Supreme Court of Zimbabwe paying a benchmarking and a study visit to the Judiciary of Tanzania on 26th November 2023.



A benchmarking and a study visit by the Ugandan Judiciary team led by His Lordship Dr. Flavian Zeija, the Principal Judge of the High Court of Uganda to the Judiciary of Tanzania on 15th August 2023.



A Delegation of Judiciary headed by His Lordship Mustapher Siyani, the Jaji Kiongozi of the HC, posing for a group photo with WIPO officials during the official visit and Annual Judges' Forum held at the WIPO Headquarters in Geneva Switzerland on 13th November 2023.

7.5 Meetings and Conferences



A cross-section of photos during the Southern and Eastern Africa Chief Justices' Forum Conference and Annual General Meeting held at Mount Meru Hotel in Arusha on 23rd October 2023



A cross-section of photos during the Judiciary Workers' Council on 18th May 2023 at the PSSSF Conference Hall in Dodoma.



A cross-section of photos during the Judicial Strategic Plan (2020/2021-2024/2025) Mid-review Conference held at Malaika Beach Resort in Mwanza on 12th April 2023.



JMAT Annual General Conference held in Dodoma on 19th December 2023



The Judiciary of Tanzania participating in the 6th African Union Judicial Dialogue on Advancing Human Rights in Africa, held in Algeria on 20th November 2023.

7.6 Court of Appeal Sessions



His Lordship Prof. Ibrahim Hamis Juma, the Chief Justice of Tanzania inspecting the guard of honour mounted during the opening of the CoA Songea Sub-registry and its first session in Songea on 14th August 2023.



His Lordship Prof. Ibrahim Hamis Juma, the Chief Justice of Tanzania launching the CoA Morogoro Sub-registry and its first session in Morogoro on 24th April 2023.

7.7 Inauguration/Launching

7.7.1 Courts Buildings



Left: Inauguration of the Courts of RM of Katavi, Lindi, and Songwe buildings held at Katavi on 18th January 2023.

Right: Inauguration of Manyoni, Kilindi, Bunda, Rungwe and Sikonge District courts' buildings held at Manyoni on 30th January 2023. Inaugurations were by his Lordship Mustapher M. Siyani, the Jaji Kiongozi of the HC of Tanzania.



A cross-section of photos during the signing of the MoU between the Judiciary, Law Africa and AfricanLII and launching of the third edition of the new TanzLII held at IJC Temeke in Dar es Salaam on 29th May 2023

7.8 Valedictory Ceremonies



A valedictory ceremony of Hon. Beatrice Mutungi, Hon. Sekela Cyril Moshi, and Hon. John Mgetta retired Judges of the HC held at Dar es Salaam on 4th May 2023.



Hon. Moses Gunga Mzuna and Hon. Victoria Lyimo Makani retired Judges of the HC at their valedictory ceremony held at Dar es Salaam on 31st August 2023.

CHAPTER EIGHT

Conclusion

This chapter summarises the entire report by highlighting, in a nutshell, the most striking issues discussed herein. The issues highlighted include the administration, performance, and monitoring and evaluation of judicial functions. It has shown the judicial appointments and how they relate to the performance of judicial function. The court statistical data indicate the clearance rate, disposal rate, backlog clearance, workload per panel/judge/magistrate, the time taken from filing to the determination of the case, and court sessions in both the Court of Appeal and the High Court of Tanzania.

A comparison of the statistical data between the previous year **2022** and **2023** shows that, there was a remarkable increase of the overall performance of the judicial functions. Backlog has decreased from **6%** in 2022 to **5%** this year. Even though clearance rate decreased by **6%**, and disposal rate by **1%**; the disposal rate of **83%** achieved this year was above the JSP target of **82%** by 2023. At the Court of Appeal, the clearance rate increased by **7%** and the disposal rate by **10%** compared to the previous year. The increase in the clearance and disposal rates at the CoA was attributed to the increase in the number of justices of appeal from **25** in 2022 to **35** this year. However, clearance and disposal rates decreased at the HC, courts of RM, DC and PC. The drop was the result of the shift of focus whereby the Judiciary implemented special Backlog Clearance and Backstopping Programme to clear complex cases, which were or approaching backlog status.

The report further shows that workload decreased at all court levels. In the CoA, the workload per panel decreased from **887** in 2022 to **752** in 2023; the workload per judge in the HC decreased from **365** to **307**; the workload per magistrate in courts of RM decreased from **193** to **171** and DCs from **221** to **202**. Whereas the appointment of justices of appeal, judges of the HC and elevation of magistrates from PCs to DC attributed to the decrease in workload in the CoA, HC, courts of RM and DC; the increase of workload in PC was attributed to the promotion of some of the magistrates from PCs to DCs and the appointment of others to the position of JLA.

The report also shows the decrease in the average number of days spent from filing to the determination of a case. The number days decreased to **84** in 2023 compared to an average of **95** days in 2022. Primary courts, which serve most of the people, recorded an average of **30** days, followed by the district courts with an average of **120** days. The courts of resident magistrates and the High Court recorded an average of **235** and **262** days respectively.

The development of jurisprudence through landmark decisions by the High Court and the Court of Appeal is also highlighted in this report. The report also reveals how the courts were supervised and inspected to monitor their performance and evaluation. The strategic complaint handling systems, which were aimed at helping the Judiciary exude public trust were also shown in this report. On this, the report shows that the public trust has been enhanced from **78%** in 2019 to **88%** in 2023. Improvement of the judicial values and ethics is another aspect the report discussed. The report also shows that the collective efforts by the Judiciary of Tanzania to increase public awareness on its core function through social media, television, radio and publications were enhanced.

Due to technological advancement, the report indicates how the Judiciary of Tanzania has embraced ICT in dispensing justice. Systems such as e-case management, which includes e-filing, e-payments, and SMS notifications, and the Judiciary Mobile TZ have been utilized to easy and simplify the public access to judicial services.

Lastly, the report has also revealed how the Judiciary continued with its efforts to effectively engage its stakeholders in making sure justice is accessible. The report outlines initiatives taken by the Judiciary to increase, in the rosters, the number of advocates, court brokers, and court process servers. As was in the previous years, the report has presented the celebration of the Law Week and the Law Day. These events are customarily used as a podium through which the Judiciary brings together the justice stakeholders and the public at large to contemplate on the achievements attained and the challenges faced in the justice delivery in the ending year and marking the beginning of the new year of the court's activities.

Annexes

ANNEXTURE, I DISTRICT COURT CASE STATISTICS - 2023								
ZONES	Pending 2022	Filed 2023	Decided 2023	Pending 2023	Number of Magistrates	Workload per each Magistrate	Clearance Rate	Dispalal Rate
ARUMERU	79	299	288	90	2	189	96	76
ARUSHA	244	601	503	342	4	211	84	60
BABATI	120	426	415	131	3	182	97	76
BAGAMOYO	298	657	782	173	5	191	119	82
BAHI	60	164	180	44	2	112	110	80
BARIADI	144	220	278	86	2	182	126	76
BIHARAMULO	126	342	388	80	2	234	113	83
BUHIGWE	13	191	168	36	1	204	88	82
BUKOBA	110	340	322	128	2	225	95	72
BUKOMBE	155	263	386	32	3	139	147	92
BUNDA	144	444	390	198	2	294	88	66
BUSEGA	11	171	155	27	1	182	91	85
BUTIAMA	14	170	115	69	2	92	68	63
CHATO	22	1,000	915	107	3	341	92	90
CHEMBA	67	122	123	66	2	95	101	65
CHUNYA	103	241	261	83	2	172	108	76
DODOMA	362	1,030	949	443	3	464	92	68
GAIRO	2	156	142	16	2	79	91	90
GEITA	149	335	314	170	2	242	94	65
HAI	100	227	224	103	1	327	99	69
HANANG'	106	237	272	71	2	172	115	79
HANDENI	254	296	467	83	2	275	158	85
IGUNGA	84	159	195	48	2	122	123	80
ILALA	861	1,421	1,473	809	7	326	104	65
ILEJE	10	89	93	6	1	99	104	94
ILEMELA	162	419	356	225	3	194	85	61
IRAMBA	49	249	245	53	1	298	98	82
IRINGA	135	317	310	142	2	226	98	69
ITILIMA	17	124	112	29	1	141	90	79
KAHAMA	200	693	688	205	4	223	99	77
KAKONKO	19	343	334	28	1	362	97	92
KALAMBO	32	144	158	18	1	176	110	90
KALIUA	152	281	298	135	2	217	106	69
KARAGWE	151	306	351	106	2	229	115	77
KARATU	99	266	314	51	3	122	118	86
KASULU	196	518	527	187	2	357	102	74
KIBAHA	53	449	437	65	3	167	97	87
KIBITI	88	195	205	78	2	142	105	72
KIBONDO	110	268	324	54	1	378	121	86
KIGAMBONI	118	256	279	95	3	125	109	75
KIGOMA	120	321	311	130	2	221	97	71
KILINDI	62	236	202	96	2	149	86	68
KILOLO	26	170	146	50	1	196	86	75

ANNEXTURE, I DISTRICT COURT CASE STATISTICS - 2023

ZONES	Pending 2022	Filed 2023	Decided 2023	Pending 2023	Number of Magistrates	Workload per each Magistrate	Clearance Rate	Disposal Rate
KILOMBERO	121	393	360	154	2	257	92	70
KILOSA	146	448	544	50	2	297	121	92
KILWA	60	208	230	38	2	134	111	86
KINONDONI	1,037	1,749	1,915	871	4	697	109	69
KISARAWA	71	225	236	60	2	148	105	80
KISHAPU	74	214	218	70	2	144	102	76
KITETO	100	160	177	83	2	130	111	68
KONDOA	74	136	162	48	2	105	119	77
KONGWA	76	203	250	29	2	139	123	90
KOROGWE	42	304	231	115	2	173	76	67
KWIMBA	43	189	212	20	2	116	112	91
KYELA	63	213	240	36	2	138	113	87
KYERWA	32	247	193	86	2	140	78	69
LINDI	28	102	103	27	2	65	101	79
LIWALE	36	104	118	22	1	140	113	85
LONGIDO	40	219	245	14	2	130	112	95
LUDEWA	16	80	57	39	1	96	71	60
LUSHOTO	50	230	213	67	2	140	93	76
MAFIA	37	139	131	45	2	88	94	74
MAGU	79	239	251	67	2	159	105	79
MAKETE	14	73	73	14	1	87	100	84
MALINYI	3	68	65	6	1	71	96	92
MANYONI	125	358	385	98	3	161	108	80
MASASI	157	184	263	78	3	114	143	77
MASWA	59	144	146	57	2	102	101	72
MBARALI	138	473	407	204	2	305	86	67
MBEYA	239	507	549	197	3	249	108	74
MBINGA	51	233	248	36	2	142	106	87
MBOGWE	15	185	152	48	2	100	82	76
MBOZI	75	241	206	110	2	158	85	65
MBULU	63	166	151	78	2	114	91	66
MEATU	55	142	156	41	2	99	110	79
MISENYI	16	232	196	52	2	124	84	79
MISUNGWI	62	272	249	85	2	167	92	75
MKINGA	6	94	55	45	1	100	59	55
MKURANGA	292	645	731	206	2	469	113	78
MLELE	40	227	213	54	1	267	94	80
MOMBA	145	457	412	190	4	150	90	68
MONDULI	29	119	86	62	2	74	72	58
MOROGORO	335	881	957	259	4	304	109	79
MOSHI	260	601	609	252	5	172	101	71
MPANDA	31	305	308	28	2	168	101	92
MPWAPWA	128	172	248	52	2	150	144	83
MTWARA	95	219	184	130	1	314	84	59

ANNEXTURE, I DISTRICT COURT CASE STATISTICS - 2023								
ZONES	Pending 2022	Filed 2023	Decided 2023	Pending 2023	Number of Magistrates	Workload per each Magistrate	Clearance Rate	Disposal Rate
MUFINDI	42	205	163	84	3	82	80	66
MUHEZA	46	185	168	63	2	116	91	73
MULEBA	155	358	440	73	2	257	123	86
MUSOMA	94	308	262	140	2	201	85	65
MVOMERO	26	287	295	18	2	157	103	94
MWANGA	53	199	186	66	2	126	93	74
NACHINGWEA	52	225	203	74	2	139	90	73
NAMTUMBO	19	151	120	50	2	85	79	71
NANYUMBU	28	113	112	29	1	141	99	79
NEWALA	63	121	127	57	1	184	105	69
NGARA	92	279	296	75	2	186	106	80
NGORONGORO	13	53	59	7	2	33	111	90
NJOMBE	96	202	202	96	2	149	100	68
NKASI	134	279	355	58	2	207	127	86
NYAMAGANA	213	972	748	437	4	296	77	63
NYANG'WALE	28	76	58	46	2	52	76	56
NYASA	11	83	81	13	1	94	98	86
NZEGA	84	199	247	36	2	142	124	87
PANGANI	23	108	114	17	2	65	106	87
ROMBO	55	264	251	68	3	106	95	79
RORYA	3	140	115	28	2	72	82	80
RUANGWA	56	85	107	34	2	71	126	76
RUFJI	140	267	286	121	2	204	107	70
RUNGWE	60	230	245	45	2	145	107	84
SAME	65	292	262	95	2	178	90	73
SENGEREMA	103	344	379	68	2	223	110	85
SERENGETI	240	337	403	174	3	192	120	70
SHINYANGA	92	401	388	105	2	247	97	79
SIHA	63	190	216	37	2	127	114	85
SIKONGE	-	79	47	32	1	79	59	59
SIMANJIRO	124	224	279	69	2	174	125	80
SINGIDA	166	385	323	228	1	551	84	59
SONGEA	55	254	247	62	2	154	97	80
SONGWE	8	136	95	49	2	72	70	66
SUMBAWANGA	115	248	289	74	2	182	117	80
TABORA	148	238	289	97	1	386	121	75
TANDAHIMBA	51	125	125	51	1	176	100	71
TANGA MJINI	126	213	278	61	2	170	131	82
TANGANYIKA	21	71	48	44	1	92	68	52
TARIME	257	325	446	136	3	194	137	77
TEMEKE one stop centre	648	2,311	1,894	1,065	6	493	82	64
TEMEKE	498	987	1,085	400	4	371	110	73
TUNDURU	67	231	250	48	2	149	108	84

ANNEXTURE, I DISTRICT COURT CASE STATISTICS - 2023								
ZONES	Pending 2022	Filed 2023	Decided 2023	Pending 2023	Number of Magistrates	Workload per each Magistrate	Clearance Rate	Disposal Rate
TANGANYIKA	21	71	48	44	1	92	68	52
TARIME	257	325	446	136	3	194	137	77
TEMEKE one stop centre	648	2,311	1,894	1,065	6	493	82	64
TEMEKE	498	987	1,085	400	4	371	110	73
TUNDURU	67	231	250	48	2	149	108	84
UKEREWE	33	165	174	24	2	99	105	88
ULANGA	45	163	167	41	2	104	102	80
URAMBO	84	136	193	27	2	110	142	88
UVINZA	42	285	214	113	1	327	75	65
UYUI	71	85	140	16	1	156	165	90
WANGÍNGÓMBE	12	80	83	9	1	92	104	90
GRAND TOTAL	14,557	41,650	42,084	14,123	288	195	101	75

ANNEXTURE, II JUVENILE CASE STATISTICS 2023

DITRICT	Pending 2022	Filed 2023	Decided 2023	Pending 2023	Backlog	% of Backlog	Clearance Rate	Disposal Rate
ARUMERU	9	42	39	12		0	93	76
ARUSHA	33	76	78	31	1	3	103	72
BABATI	7	41	38	10		0	93	79
BAGAMOYO	12	0	12	0		0	0	100
BAHI	2	4	4	2		0	100	67
BARIADI	0	1	0	1		0	0	0
BIHARAMULO	2	11	13	0		0	118	100
BUHIGWE	0	2	2	0		0	100	100
BUKOBA	7	44	38	13		0	86	75
BUKOMBE	7	19	25	1		0	132	96
BUNDA	0	13	9	4		0	69	69
BUSEGA	1	4	4	1		0	100	80
BUTIAMA	2	3	3	2		0	100	60
CHATO	1	8	9	0		0	113	100
CHEMBA	3	4	6	1		0	150	86
CHUNYA	0	9	0	9		0	0	0
DODOMA	28	95	97	26		0	102	79
GEITA	12	27	0	39	12	31	0	0
HAI	4	0	4	0		0	0	100
HANANG'	11	19	24	6		0	126	80
HANDENI	3	15	16	2		0	107	89
IFAKARA	2	5	3	4		0	60	43
ILEJE	0	4	4	0		0	100	100
ILEMELA	5	20	19	6		0	95	76
IRAMBA	0	11	8	3		0	73	73
IRINGA	5	11	16	0		0	145	100
ITILIMA	0	8	8	0		0	100	100
KAHAMA	0	5	0	5		0	0	0
KAKONKO	0	3	3	0		0	100	100
KALAMBO	0	10	10	0		0	100	100
KARAGWE	0	6	6	0		0	100	100
KARATU	2	9	11	0		0	122	100
KASULU	7	16	17	6		0	106	74
KIBAHA	3	18	16	5		0	89	76
KIBITI	0	14	14	0		0	100	100
KIBONDO	3	13	16	0		0	123	100
KIGOMA	8	21	22	7		0	105	76
KILINDI	0	13	12	1		0	92	92
KILOLO	0	4	0	4		0	0	0
KISARAWA	0	6	6	0		0	100	100
KISHAPU	0	12	8	4		0	67	67
KONDOA	3	11	11	3		0	100	79
KONGWA	3	13	16	0		0	123	100
KOROGWE	0	8	4	4		0	50	50

DITRICT	Pending 2022	Filed 2023	Decided 2023	Pending 2023	Backlog	% of Backlog	Clearance Rate	Disposal Rate
KYELA	2	18	20	0		0	111	100
KYERWA	0	13	13	0		0	100	100
LINDI	1	8	9	0		0	113	100
LIWALE	0	4	4	0		0	100	100
LONGIDO	0	6	6	0		0	100	100
LUDEWA	3	8	5	6	1	17	63	45
MAFIA	0	8	6	2		0	75	75
MAGU	2	8	9	1		0	113	90
MAKETE	0	6	5	1		0	83	83
MALINYI	0	2	2	0		0	100	100
MANYONI	3	8	11	0		0	138	100
MASWA	4	17	15	6		0	88	71
MBARALI	1	14	12	3		0	86	80
MBEYA	7	42	42	7		0	100	86
MBINGA	2	14	10	6		0	71	63
MBOGWE	0	7	6	1		0	86	86
MBOZI	3	25	17	11		0	68	61
MBULU	6	6	11	1		0	183	92
MEATU	2	6	6	2		0	100	75
MISUNGWI	2	13	12	3		0	92	80
MKINGA	2	3	5	0		0	167	100
MKURANGA	0	46	20	26		0	43	43
MLELE	0	4	3	1		0	75	75
MONDULI	0	8	3	5		0	38	38
MOROGORO	9	27	21	15	1	7	78	58
MOSHI	12	38	35	15		0	92	70
MPANDA	2	15	14	3		0	93	82
MPWAPWA	9	13	22	0		0	169	100
MTWARA	7	22	16	13		0	73	55
MUFINDI	7	7	7	7		0	100	50
MUHEZA	0	20	16	4		0	80	80
MUSOMA	4	26	28	2		0	108	93
MVOMERO	2	6	0	8		0	0	0
MWANGA	5	18	22	1	1	100	122	96
NACHINGWEA	4	17	17	4		0	100	81
NANYUMBU	0	4	2	2		0	50	50
NAMTUMBO	0	4	3	1		0	75	75
NEWALA	0	1	0	1		0	0	0
NGARA	8	2	10	0		0	500	100
NGORONGORO	0	19	19	0		0	100	100
NJOMBE	12	7	13	6		0	186	68
NKASI	2	44	44	2		0	100	96
NYAMAGANA	17	16	0	33		0	0	0
NYANG'WALE	1	7	7	1		0	100	88
NZEGA	0	9	5	4		0	56	56
PANGANI	1	2	1	2		0	50	33
ROMBO	5	9	8	6		0	89	57
RORYA	0	4		0		0	100	100

DITRICT	Pending 2022	Filed 2023	Decided 2023	Pending 2023	Backlog	% of Backlog	Clearance Rate	Disposal Rate
RUANGWA	9	5	13	1	1	100	260	93
RUFJI	0	6	2	4		0	33	33
RUNGWE	1	11	10	2		0	91	83
SAME	3	11	10	4		0	91	71
SENGEREMA	3	16	15	4		0	94	79
SERENGETI	0	9	8	1		0	89	89
SHINYANGA	3	33	32	4		0	97	89
SIHA	2	21	23	0		0	110	100
SIKONGE	0	1	0	1		0	0	0
SIMANJIRO	6	28	27	7		0	96	79
SINGIDA	21	47	43	25		0	91	63
SONGEA	6	6	10	2		0	167	83
SONGWE	0	10	8	2		0	80	80
SUMBAWANGA	9	22	29	2	1	50	132	94
TABORA	0	14	0	14		0	0	0
TANGA	4	27	18	13		0	67	58
TANGANYIKA	0	6	6	0		0	100	100
TARIME	9	4	13	0		0	325	100
TUNDURU	0	3	0	3		0	0	0
UKEREWE	2	3	4	1		0	133	80
URAMBO	0	2	0	2		0	0	0
ULANGA	1	0	1	0		0	0	100
WANGINGÓMBE	0	2	2	0		0	100	100
TOTAL	402	1,606	1,491	517	18	3	93	74

ANNEXTURE, III DISTRICT COURTS BACKLOG CASES 2023					
COURT	Pending cases	Total Backlog	%of Backlog	Backlog not within jurisdiction	
				PI	Economic
ARUMERU	90	2	2.2		1
ARUSHA	342	26	7.6		
BAGAMOYO	173	17	9.8	1	
BARIADI	86	1	1.2		
BIHARAMULO	80	7	8.8		
BUKOBA	128	3	2.3		
BUKOMBE	32	3	9.4		
BUNDA	198	2	1.0		
BUTIAMA	69	1	1.4		1
CHATO	107	2	1.9	2	
CHEMBA	66	11	16.7		1
CHUNYA	83	4	4.8		
DODOMA	443	4	0.9		
GEITA	170	5	2.9		
HANANG ¹	71	1	1.4		
HANDENI	83	10	12.0	1	1
ILALA	809	101	12.5	3	
ILEMELA	225	3	1.3		
IRINGA	142	7	4.9		
KAHAMA	205	4	2.0		
KALAMBO	18	1	5.5		
KALIUA	135	4	3.0	1	
KARAGWE	106	11	10.4		4
KARATU	51	8	15.7		1
KASULU	187	5	2.7		
KIBAHA	65	1	1.5		
KIBITI	78	10	12.8		
KIBONDO	54	2	3.7		
KIGAMBONI	95	9	9.5		
KIGOMA	130	2	1.5	2	
KILINDI	96	2	2.1	1	
KILOMBERO	154	7	4.5		
KILOSA	50	1	2.0		
KILWA	38	2	5.3		
KINONDONI	871	72	8.3	2	
KISARAWA	60	6	10.0	1	3
KITETO	83	6	7.2		
KONDOA	48	1	2.1		
KONGWA	29	2	6.9		
KOROGWE	115	1	0.9		
KYERWA	86	1	1.2		1
LINDI	27	2	7.4		
LIWALE	22	1	4.6		
LUSHOTO	67	7	10.4	3	

ANNEXTURE, III DISTRICT COURTS BACKLOG CASES 2023					
COURT	Pending cases	Total Backlog	%of Backlog	Backlog not within jurisdiction	
				PI	Economic
MAFIA	45	1	2.2		
MAGU	67	2	3.0		
MANYONI	98	2	2.0		1
MASASI	78	9	11.5		
MBARALI	204	31	15.2	2	2
MBEYA	197	7	3.6	1	
MBINGA	36	3	8.3	1	1
MBOGWE	48	2	4.2		
MBOZI	110	4	3.6	1	
MBULU	78	2	2.6		
MKURANGA	206	1	0.5		
MLELE	54	1	1.9		
MOMBA	190	15	7.9	2	
MOROGORO	259	1	0.4		
MONDULI	62	4	6.5		
MOSHI	252	6	2.4		
MTWARA	130	3	2.3		
MUFINDI	84	4	4.8		1
MUHEZA	63	2	3.2		
MULEBA	73	3	4.1		
MUSOMA	140	7	5.0	2	
MWANGA	66	6	9.1		
NACHINGWEA	74	2	2.7		
NEWALA	57	1	1.8		
NGARA	75	2	2.7		
NJOMBE	96	10	10.5		
NKASI	58	2	3.4		
NYAMAGANA	437	19	4.3		
NYANG'WALE	46	1	2.2		
RUANGWA	34	1	2.9		
RUFJI	121	10	8.3		3
RUNGWE	45	1	2.2		
SAME	95	6	6.3		
SENGEREMA	68	11	16.2		
SERENGETI	174	8	4.6	1	
SIMANJIRO	69	7	10.1		
SINGIDA	228	8	3.5		1
SONGEA	62	3	4.9	1	
SUMBAWANGA	74	2	2.7		
TANDAHIMBA	51	1	2.0		
TANGA	61	2	3.3		
TARIME	136	7	5.2		
TEMEKE	400	49	12.3		
TEMEKE OSC	1065	13	1.2		
TUNDURU	48	4	8.3	1	

ANNEXTURE, III DISTRICT COURTS BACKLOG CASES 2023					
COURT	Pending cases	Total Backlog	%of Backlog	Backlog not within jurisdiction	
				PI	Economic
TOTAL	12,376	664	5.4	29	21

ANNEXTURE, IV PRIMARY COURTS CASE STATISTICS - 2023

DISTRICT	Pending 2022	Filed 2023	Decided 2023	Pending 2023	Number of Magistrates	Workload per each Magistrate	Clearance rate	Disposal Rate
ARUSHA	528	4163	4379	312	9	521	105	93
KARATU	168	979	1039	108	4	287	106	91
LONGIDO	40	136	168	8	2	88	124	95
MONDULI	46	679	667	58	3	242	98	92
NGORONGORO	30	340	353	17	3	123	104	95
Sub Total	954	8849	9044	759	31	316	102	92
BABATI	61	2024	2075	10	10	209	103	100
HANANG'	126	1,094	889	331	3	407	81	73
KITETO	26	662	665	23	3	229	100	97
MBULU	63	540	529	74	4	151	98	88
SIMANJIRO	33	628	594	67	5	132	95	90
Sub Total	309	4948	4752	505	25	210	96	90
BIHARAMULO	88	1015	951	152	4	276	94	86
BUKOBA	198	2708	2693	213	12	242	99	93
KARAGWE	147	1529	1534	142	6	279	100	92
KYERWA		1292	1282	10	5	258	99	99
MISSENYI		963	963	0	6	161	100	100
MULEBA	172	1657	1672	157	6	305	101	91
NGARA	68	927	909	86	6	166	98	91
Sub Total	673	10091	10004	760	45	239	99	93
BAGAMOYO	88	2515	2533	70	16	163	101	97
KIBAHA	7	1551	1551	7	14	111	100	100
KIBITI	48	326	311	63	2	187	95	83
KISARAWA	23	576	550	49	3	200	95	92
MAFIA	21	265	267	19	2	143	101	93
MKURANGA	35	1483	1481	37	5	304	100	98
RUFJI	31	596	601	26	3	209	101	96
Sub Total	253	7312	7294	271	31	244	100	96
GAIRO	58	586	592	52	3	215	101	92
KILOMBERO	201	2390	2477	114	7	370	104	96
KILOSA	227	2836	2912	151	11	278	103	95
MAHENGE	9	681	653	37	6	115	96	95
MALINYI	15	533	542	6	2	274	102	99
MOROGORO	67	4000	3957	110	16	254	99	97
MVOMERO	0	2035	2035	0	6	339	100	100
Sub Total	577	13061	13168	470	51	267	101	97
ILALA	901	7602	7403	1,100	16	531	97	87
KIGAMBONI	92	1218	1165	145	2	655	96	89
KINONDONI	1426	8611	8067	1,970	21	478	94	80
TEMEKE	696	4849	4840	705	7	792	100	87
TEMEKE OSC	800	3719	3930	589	12	377	106	87
Sub Total	3,915	25,999	25,405	4,509	58	516	98	85

ANNEXTURE, IV PRIMARY COURTS CASE STATISTICS - 2023

DISTRICT	Pending 2022	Filed 2023	Decided 2023	Pending 2023	Number of Magistrates	Workload per each Magistrate	Clearance rate	Disposal Rate
IRAMBA	2	1619	1621	0	7	232	100	100
MANYONI	59	869	887	41	9	103	102	96
SINGIDA	160	2759	2694	225	11	265	98	92
Sub Total	221	5247	5202	266	27	203	99	95
BAHI	34	412	420	26	4	112	102	94
CHEMBA	51	516	536	31	4	142	104	95
DODOMA	439	4861	4806	494	16	331	99	91
KONDOA	95	814	895	14	5	182	110	98
KONGWA	103	175	260	18	3	93	149	94
MPWAPWA	34	736	750	20	4	193	102	97
Sub Total	756	7514	7667	603	36	230	102	93
IRINGA	200	1938	1989	149	11	194	103	93
KILOLO	45	467	477	35	4	128	102	93
LUDEWA	33	60	68	25	1	93	113	73
MAKETE	5	497	251	251	5	100	51	50
MUFINDI	22	221	188	55	3	81	85	77
NJOMBE	71	1443	1405	109	10	151	97	93
WANG'GOMBE	6	238	236	8	3	81	99	97
Sub Total	382	4864	4614	632	37	142	95	88
HAI	90	674	693	71	4	191	103	91
MOSHI	350	2531	2418	463	20	144	96	84
MWANGA	17	346	350	13	5	73	101	96
ROMBO	107	1068	1068	107	5	235	100	91
SAME	14	610	618	6	5	125	101	99
SIHA	28	350	363	15	2	189	104	96
Sub Total	606	5579	5510	675	41	151	99	89
CHUNYA	30	795	793	32	6	138	100	96
ILEJE	10	333	331	12	2	172	99	97
KYELA	107	1010	1027	90	7	160	102	92
MBARALI	52	1383	1344	91	5	287	97	94
MBEYA	340	4159	3998	501	15	300	96	89
MBOZI	91	1271	1268	94	6	227	100	93
MOMBA	54	1105	1071	88	3	386	97	92
RUNGWE	86	1110	1158	38	6	199	104	97
SONGWE	7	145	102	50	1	152	70	67
Sub Total	777	11311	11092	996	51	237	98	92
KILWA	32	660	657	35	13	53	100	95
LINDI	0	967	967	0	9	107	100	100
LIWALE	50	263	268	45	1	313	102	86
NACHINGWEA	51	613	616	48	4	166	100	93
RUANGWA	36	587	583	40	3	208	99	94
Sub Total	169	3090	3091	168	30	109	100	95

ANNEXTURE, IV PRIMARY COURTS CASE STATISTICS - 2023								
DISTRICT	Pending 2022	Filed 2023	Decided 2023	Pending 2023	Number of Magistrates	Workload per each Magistrate	Clearance rate	Disposal Rate
MASASI	91	733	809	15	8	103	110	98
MTWARA	49	1095	1097	47	8	143	100	96
NANYUMBU	37	432	450	19	2	235	104	96
NEWALA	86	605	668	23	5	138	110	97
TANDAHIMBA	41	443	418	66	4	121	94	86
Sub Total	304	3308	3442	170	27	134	104	95
BUNDA	82	989	967	104	8	134	98	90
BUTIAMA	57	492	493	56	3	183	100	90
MUSOMA	109	1209	1186	132	7	188	98	90
RORYA	128	490	399	219	3	206	81	65
SERENGETI	28	462	478	12	4	123	103	98
TARIME	181	970	873	278	8	144	90	76
Sub Total	585	4612	4396	801	33	157	95	85
BUKOMBE	28	720	686	62	3	249	95	92
CHATO	4	1689	1681	12	6	282	100	99
GEITA	116	3439	3387	168	9	395	98	95
MBOGWE	51	1103	1078	76	3	385	98	93
NYANG'WALE	39	374	364	49	1	413	97	88
Sub Total	238	7325	7196	367	22	344	98	95
ILEMELA	95	2771	2691	175	10	287	97	94
KWIMBA	0	844	844	0	6	141	100	100
MAGU	127	1800	1829	98	9	214	102	95
MISUNGWI	37	872	851	58	6	152	98	94
NYAMAGANA	158	6192	6009	341	11	5	97	95
SENGEREMA	1	2136	2054	83	8	267	96	96
UKERWE	19	917	678	258	4	234	74	72
Sub Total	437	15532	14956	1013	54	296	96	94
MBINGA	149	1414	1481	82	9	174	105	95
NAMTUMBO	71	609	680	0	5	136	112	100
NYASA	0	219	219	0	2	110	100	100
SONGEA	45	2377	2393	29	7	346	101	99
TUNDURU	55	230	256	29	8	36	111	90
Sub Total	320	4849	5029	140	31	167	104	97
KALAMBO	8	442	447	3	3	150	101	99
MLELE	26	504	281	249	4	133	56	53
MPANDA	181	1569	1460	290	6	292	93	83
NKASI	20	585	573	32	5	121	98	95
SUMBAWANGA	147	2231	2244	134	13	183	101	94
TANGANYIKA	35	766	710	91	4	200	93	89
Sub Total	417	6097	5715	799	35	186	94	88
IGUNGA	38	965	985	18	10	100	102	98
KALIUA	48	975	917	106	5	205	94	90

ANNEXTURE, IV PRIMARY COURTS CASE STATISTICS - 2023								
DISTRICT	Pending 2022	Filed 2023	Decided 2023	Pending 2023	Number of Magistrates	Workload per each Magistrate	Clearance rate	Disposal Rate
KALIUA	48	975	917	106	5	205	94	90
NZEGA	22	1221	1238	5	8	155	101	100
SIKONGE		419	410	9	2	210	98	98
TABORA	157	1183	1182	158	5	268	100	88
URAMBO	86	286	237	135	2	186	83	64
UYUI	33	559	563	29	3	197	101	95
Sub Total	384	5608	5532	460	35	171	99	92
BUHIGWE	0	218	218	0	2	109	100	100
KAKONKO	0	140	139	1	1	140	99	99
KASULU	0	961	925	36	4	240	96	96
KIBONDO	0	575	575	0	3	192	100	100
KIGOMA	0	1102	1065	37	5	220	97	97
UVINZA	0	1033	1033	0	5	207	100	100
Sub Total	0	4029	3955	74	20	201	98	98
BARIADI	65	1405	1424	46	6	245	101	97
BUSEGA	46	1122	1106	62	4	292	99	95
ITILIMA	55	483	495	43	3	179	102	92
KAHAMA	44	2652	2525	171	13	207	95	94
KISHAPU	15	1121	1105	31	10	114	99	97
MASWA	6	533	471	68	6	90	88	87
MEATU	1	782	773	10	7	112	99	99
SHINYANGA	100	1498	1556	42	12	133	104	97
Sub Total	332	9596	9455	473	61	163	99	95
HANDENI	84	1586	1602	68	7	239	101	96
KILINDI	29	880	816	93	4	227	93	90
KOROGWE	30	1335	1337	28	6	228	100	98
LUSHOTO	24	597	618	3	4	155	104	100
MJINI TANGA	361	1815	2025	151	5	435	112	93
MKINGA	29	347	339	37	3	125	98	90
MUHEZA	102	982	961	123	3	361	98	89
PANGANI	42	585	582	45	2	314	99	93
Sub Total	701	8127	8280	548	34	260	102	94
GRAND TOTAL	13,540	176,948	174,799	15,689	815	234	99	92

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