



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
THE LAW REFORM COMMISSION OF TANZANIA



ANNUAL REPORT

2006/2007

A NOTE FROM THE COMMISSION CHAIRMAN

This is the 24th Annual Report of the Law Reform Commission of Tanzania covering the period from 1st July, 2006 to 30th June, 2007. The report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of section 23 (2) of the Law Reform Commission Act¹.

During the period under review, the Commission continued to facilitate law reform areas that contribute to the realisation of a society based on democratic values, social justice and fundamental human rights for all the people of Tanzania.

In the year under review, the Commission received three references from the Attorney General which are; (i) to examine and report upon and make recommendations on the Need and Appropriateness of Establishment by Law of Kadhi's Courts in Mainland Tanzania, (ii) to review Capital Punishment, Corporal Punishment and Long Term Sentences in Tanzania, and (iii) to examine the Implications of the New Draft Convention on the Recovery of Child Support and Other Forms of Family Maintenance. The Commission has already commenced work on these three references.

The Commission continued to cooperate with other Law Reform Agencies. As a member of the East African Community's Sub-Committee and the Task Force on Approximation of National Laws, the Commission participated in several East Africa Community Meetings on Approximation of National Laws.

¹ [Cap 171 R.E. 2002]

The Commission wishes to express its appreciation to the Government of Tanzania and the Legal Sector Reform Program, for their financial support which enabled the Commission to perform its statutory function satisfactorily. The Commission looks forward for continued co-operation with the Government and the Legal Sector Reform Programm in its endeavour in carrying out its statutory functions satisfactorily.

The law establishing the Commission requires the Commission to promote legal awareness among members of the public and to obtain the views of the greatest possible number of the people of Tanzania in the course of carrying out law reform activities. The Commission appreciates the way members of the public have been responding to the Commission's requests for their views and comments. The Commission is in addition indebted to the role played by the Non Governmental Organisations (NGO's) through which the Commission was able to elicit the views and opinions of many Tanzanians. Our stakeholders comprising of NGO's, Newspapers, Radio and Television Stations have contributed to the Commissions' achievements.

I also wish to acknowledge the dedicated professionalism and skills displayed by the staff of the Law Reform Commission. I trust that they will continue with the same spirit and enthusiasm.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This is the 24th Annual Report of the Law Reform Commission of Tanzania covering the period from 1st July, 2006 to 30th June, 2007. The report briefly profiles the activities of the Commission for the period under review.

2.0 THE PROFILE OF THE COMMISSION

2.1 Establishment

Law Reform Commission of Tanzania was established in 1980 by the *Law Reform Commission of Tanzania Act*². The Commission came into operation on 15th August 1983³ and its formal operations started on 21st October 1983.

2.2 The Commission

The Commission consists of nine commissioners, five of whom, including the Chairman are Full-Time Commissioners while the remaining four are Part-Time Commissioners.

The law establishing the Commission requires that Commissioners should be drawn from among persons holding or who have previously held high judicial offices, a person enrolled as an advocates in the United Republic for not less than five years, and lawyers who since graduation, have practiced law for not less than five years, or who have been teaching law at University level, with teaching experiences of not less than five years or who by reason of special qualification, training and experience in the social, economic or political affairs of Tanzania, is able

² [Cap 171 R.E. 2002]

³ Through Government Notice No. 124 of 1983.

to contribute to the proper and effective discharge of the functions of the Commission.

The Chairman and other Commissioners are all appointed by the President, for a term of five years in the case of the Chairman, and for three years in the case of other Commissioners, with a possibility of reappointment.

The Commission draws its strength from a peculiar fusion of talent and experience of its members. The Chairman, Prof. Ibrahim Juma, an academician, who was a lecturer and Dean of Faculty of Law.

Three full-time Commissioners are retired judges with vast experience in judicial matters and another full-time Commissioner is Mr. William Mdundo, he is a trained lawyer, who has vast experiences in fiscal policies and public investment management and privatisation. He previously served as Commissioner for Public Investment and Treasury Registrar in the Ministry of Finance.

Hon. Pius Msekwa is part-time Commissioner, who has been a long serving member of this Commission since its establishment. He initially served as Clerk of the National Assembly and later, as Speaker of the National Assembly, both during the one-party rule and also under the multiparty dispensation.

The other, equally long timer of this Commission is Mr. Mohamed Ismail, a Senior Advocate of the High Court with a distinguished career

in private legal practice. He has served this Commission since its inception in 1983. Mr. Onel Malisa is another part-time Commissioner who presently coordinates the National Community Service. He has a long experience in penal matters and Prison Services.

Another Part-time Commissioner is Dr. Eve Hawa Sinare, a senior practicing Advocate of the High Court and Courts subordinate thereto except Primary Court, who had previously served in the academia as a legal consultant She joined the Commission in October 2007.

2.4 The Secretariat of the Commission

The Secretariat of the Commission is headed by the Commission Secretary who is also a Presidential appointee. The Commission Secretary, subject to the directions of the Chairman, is responsible for the day to day administration of the Commission. The Commission Secretary heads the Commission's Secretariat which is composed of three sections and four units, these are:-

- Law Review Section,
- Law Research Section,
- Public Legal Awareness Section,
- Administration and Human Resources Management Unit,
- Procurement Management Unit,
- Finance and Accounts Unit, and
- Internal Audit Unit,

Members of these Sections and Units are drawn from various cadres of

public servants ranging from lawyers, accountants, administrators and a librarian, who together act as supporting staff to assist the Commission Secretary in the implementation of the mandate of the Commission. Thus, the Law Reform Commission of Tanzania has a staff strength of 48 people, all of whom are Civil Servants. Cleaning and security functions have been contracted out to private service providers in line with Government Policy of Public-Private Partnership in service delivery.

Insert the Law Reform Commissioners' photo

3.0 THE COMMISSION'S VISION

We aspire to support development of a just, equitable and efficient legal system that maximize justice in society and promotes achievement of the Nations priorities and development objectives.

4.0 THE COMMISSION'S MISSION

The mission of the Commission is to take and keep under review all the laws of United Republic of Tanzania with a view to its systematic development and reform.

5.0 VALUES OF THE COMMISSION

The values of the Commission are:-

1. To promote fairness, cost effectiveness, accessibility and progressiveness in the Tanzania legal system;

2. To promote respect for the rule of law by discouraging arbitrariness and excessive bureaucracy;
3. To promote human rights in accordance with the African Charter for Human and People's Rights and other human rights instruments.

6.0 STATUTORY FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMISSION

The functions of the Commission are set out in section 4 of the establishing Act as follows:-

1. To take and keep under review all the law of the United Republic of Tanzania with a view to its systematic development and reform;
2. To review at its own instance or otherwise, any law or branch of the law and propose measures necessary for;
 - a) bringing that law or branch of the law into accord with current circumstances of Tanzania;
 - b) eliminating anomalies or other defects in the law, repealing obsolete or unnecessary laws and reducing the number of separate enactments; and
 - c) the proper codification and simplification of that law or branch of law;
3. To consider and advise on proposals for the adoption of new or more effective methods for the administration of the law and the dispensation of justice;
4. From time to time, to prepare and submit to the Attorney General programmes for the examination of different branches

of law with a view to reforming those laws, including making recommendations as to the agency, whether the Commission or another body, by which any such examination should be carried out;

5. At the request of the Attorney General, to prepare comprehensive programmes for the consolidation and revision of laws, and to undertake the preparation of any draft Bills pursuant to any such programme approved by the Attorney General;
6. At the instance of the Attorney General, to provide advice and assistance to any Ministry or department or any public authority or institution by undertaking the examination of any particular branch of the law and making recommendations for reform so as to bring it into accord with current circumstances.

Under section 4(3), the Act provides that for purpose of more effective performance of its functions, the Commission may establish and maintain a system of collaboration, consultation and cooperation with any person or body of persons within or outside the United Republic engaged in law reform;

In achieving its objectives, the Commission has a list of strategies by which it seeks to implement its mandate in order to achieve intended outputs. These strategies are as follows;

- ◆ Undertake law reform programmes focused in areas supporting implementation of the Development Vision 2025 and in other areas of urgent need or public demand.

- ◆ Undertake systematic and detailed study of statutes and other areas of law in order to put together detailed recommendation for elimination of instances of conflict, obsolescence, anachronism, anomalies and other defects.
- ◆ Determine applicability and relevance of specific laws to current social situations and practices, so as to develop a report on the applicability and relevance of specific law treated.
- ◆ Identify conflicts in current laws and its implementation by contracting the services of consultants.
- ◆ Investigate public perceptions and attitudes to specific law by conducting interview.
- ◆ To develop a research library with multiple copies of legislation and titles covering different braches of law.
- ◆ Investigate better practices from other jurisdictions and conduct comparative reviews of different national systems of law by installing internet facilities in order to be able to access legal search engines in the web, making it easier to obtain other relevant National and International Statutes, Conventions, Agreement and Journals.
- ◆ Establish and maintain formal links with Ministry Departments Agencies and NGOs for collaboration on legislative law reform initiatives by way of conducting meetings with MDAs and NGOs whose activities are connected with legislative and law reform initiatives.
- ◆ Increase publications of legal information.

7.0 HOW TO MOVE THE LAW REFORM COMMISSION OPERATION

The Commission can be moved to undertake any project through the following initiatives:-

1. The Attorney General can direct the Commission to initiate a law reform project through a statutory reference;
2. The Commission may at its own initiative undertake a law reform project; and
3. Members of the public, Non-Governmental Organisations, Government Departments may request the Commission to initiate a law reform Project.

8.0 METHOD OF LAW REFORM PROCESS

In undertaking any law reform activity, the Commission follows various stages to completion of its task.

8.1 Stage I – Preparation of Idea Paper

This is a short document giving out ideas about a particular project for research. It is the Idea Paper that leads to the preparation of a draft Position Paper. The Idea Paper may result from a reference of the Attorney-General if the initiative of a law reform project came from the Attorney-General. Idea Paper may also originate from law reform request from a Government Ministry or Department or from ideas received from members of the public or Non-Governmental Organisations.

8.2 Stage II - Draft Position Paper

At this stage the Position Paper is known as the Draft Position Paper also known as an Issue Paper which is prepared after a thorough library and archival preliminary research on the topic.

The Draft Position Paper will give the current position of the law, the issues involved and the possible areas for reform. It will also contain a budget to cover costs for further research on the Project.

The Draft Position Paper will be discussed by a Professional Meeting of the Commission. The Professional Meeting comprises the Chairman of the Commission, Full-Time Commissioners, Commission Secretary and all State Attorneys at the Commission.

The Professional Meeting scrutinises the Draft Position Paper and approves the same after necessary corrections. Thereafter, the document is taken to a meeting of the Commission. The Commission Meeting consists of the Chairman, Full-Time Commissioners, Part-Time Commissioners and the Commission Secretary.

Members of the Commission Meeting examine the Draft Position Paper and either approves it to allow for more research to be conducted or simply rejects the Draft Position Paper. If approved, more detailed research will be conducted but if rejected, the proposed research project is dropped all together.

8.3 Stage III Position Paper

Once the Draft Position Paper is approved, it becomes a formal Position Paper of the Commission. Further research is then done based on issues raised in the Position Paper. The research will consist of field research to consult stakeholders and experts and any further archival, library and internet research.

8.4 Stage IV – Field Research and Safari Report

At this stage extensive field research is conducted through consultation with members of the public, government officials and experts, to give their views and opinions on various aspects of the existing law and the proposition in the Position Paper. All the data gathered during field research will be summarized in a Safari Report and thereafter a Draft Discussion Paper will be prepared. The rationale for preparation of the Draft Discussion Paper is to use it as a basis for consultative purpose through Public workshops where members of the public will be invited to contribute on the Paper.

8.5 Stage V - Draft Discussion Paper

Once the Draft Discussion Paper has been prepared, the same will be examined by a Professional Meeting and then submitted to the Commission Meeting for approval.

8.6 Stage VI - Discussion Paper

Once approved, the document assumes the status of a Discussion Paper which will then be distributed to stakeholders who will be invited to attend a workshop to consider the Discussion Paper.

8.7 Stage VII – Stakeholders’ Workshop

Once the Discussion Paper has been approved by the Commission, a Stakeholders’ Workshop is convened to thoroughly examine the Discussion Paper regarding its format, content, quality and appropriateness of its recommendations.

8.8 Stage VIII - Draft Final Report

After a Stakeholders’ Workshop has examined and approved Discussion Paper on a research project, a Draft Final Report is then prepared bearing the inputs of the stakeholders and the Commissions’ recommendations. The Draft Final Report will be considered in a Professional Meeting of the Commission before it is finally submitted to the Commission Meeting for consideration and approval.

8.9 Stage IX - Final Report

Once the Draft Final Report is approved by a Commission Meeting, the Secretariat will then submit the same to the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs is who required by the law to table it before the National Assembly within twelve month since the submission of the Report. The Minister may outline the position of the Government concerning what action it intends to take in respect of the Report.

The Commission also pursues its work by using the method of co-opting experts from various fields, both from the public and private institutions.

9.0 COMMISSION MEETINGS

During the period under review the Commission held three meetings (67th, 68th and 69th meetings). These meetings among other matters discussed the following projects:-

9.1 Draft Position Papers

1. Draft Position Paper on the Implications of the Draft Convention on the Recovery of Child Support and Other Forms of Family Maintenance
2. Draft Position Paper on the Reference to Examine and Report Upon and Make Recommendations on the Need, Appropriateness and Establishment by Law of Kadhi's Courts in Mainland Tanzania.
3. Draft Position Paper on the Review of Capital Punishment, Long Term Sentences and Corporal Punishment in Tanzania.
4. Draft Position Paper on the Establishment of Legal Framework for the Application of DNA Technology in Tanzania.

9.2 Draft Discussion Papers

1. Draft Discussion Paper on the Review of the Legal Framework on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Tanzania.
2. Draft Discussion Paper on the Review of the Local Customary Law (Declaration) Order, 1963

9.3 Draft Final Reports

1. Draft Final Report on the Review of the Local Customary Law (Declaration) Order, 1963

2. Draft Final Report on the Review of the Legal Framework on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Tanzania.

Insert participants of on of Commission Meeting

10.0 SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS

During the period under review the Commission organized a seminar and workshop on the following theme:-

1. Draft Discussion Paper on the Establishment of Legal Framework for the Application of DNA Technology in Tanzania

11.0 LAW REFORM PROGRAMME

During the year under review, the Commission continued to carry out research on the current projects. There were three references which were received from the Attorney General. These are:-

1. To examine the Implications of the New Draft Convention on the Recovery of Child Support and Other Forms of Family Maintenance.
2. To Examine and Report Upon and Make Recommendations on the Need, Appropriateness and Establishment by Law of Kadhi's Courts in Mainland Tanzania.
3. To review Capital Punishment, Long Term Sentences and Corporal Punishment in Tanzania.

11.1 Projects Initiated by the Commission

11.1.1 Review of Competition Law in Tanzania

Research work on this project progressed well during the year under review. The Commission's Secretariat issued a Draft Final Report after incorporating comments and views from Stakeholders workshop.

11.1.2 Review of Legislation Relating to Industrial Property and Transfers of Technology in Tanzania

Research work on this project progressed during the year under review. The Commission's Secretariat issued a Draft Final Report after incorporating comments and views from Stakeholders workshop.

11.1.3 Review of the Local Customary Law (Declaration) Order, 1963

Research work on this project progressed during the year under review. The Commission issued a Discussion Paper inviting stakeholders to give their views, comments or criticism.

11.1.4 Review of the Legal Framework on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Tanzania

Research work on this project progressed during the year under review. The Commission issued a Discussion Paper inviting stakeholders to give their views, comments or criticism to the Commission.

11.1.5 Establishment of the Legal Framework for the Application of DNA Technology in Tanzania

The inquiry into the legal and ethical issues surrounding the protection of human genetic information was conducted pursuant to a request from the Ministry of Health. In October 2006, the Commission made an extensive consultation process in various regions, whereby it held open fora and meetings with stakeholders' as well as experts in the field.

In December 2006, the Commission issued a Discussion Paper which was presented before a stakeholders' workshop for consideration.

The Commission plans to incorporate inputs gathered during the workshop and come up with a Draft Final Report on the project.

11.1.6 Civil Justice Review

In December 2006, a Technical Working Group of the Law Reform Commission produced a Position Paper which recommended that the Civil Justice System should:

- ◆ be just in the results it delivers;
- ◆ be fair in the way it treats litigants;
- ◆ offer appropriate procedures at a reasonable cost;
- ◆ deal with cases with reasonable speed;
- ◆ be understandable to those who use it; and,
- ◆ be responsive to the needs of those who use it

The Position Paper recognized that civil justice is too expensive for the majority of Tanzanians; is often unequal and uncertain; and that the courts are slow in bringing cases to a conclusion. The Paper acknowledges the difficulty of forecasting what litigation will cost and how long it will last, induces fear, leading to the reluctance of many people to engage in the process. Finally, the Position Paper recognizes that regulation of lawyers in Tanzania is inadequate.

It recommends that key legislation be reviewed and amended, especially the Civil Procedure Code and the Advocates Act. It also recommends that reform be undertaken to certain parts of the Courts' Civil Administration, including the use of modern technology by the Courts.

11.2 REFERENCE FROM ATTORNEY GENERAL

11.2.1 Reference to Examine and make Recommendations on the Need and Appropriateness of Establishment by Law of Kadhis' Courts in Mainland Tanzania.

On 9th September 2006, the Law Reform Commission of Tanzania received Terms of reference from the Attorney General requesting the Commission to,

“Examine and Report upon and make recommendations on the need and appropriateness of establishment by law of Kadhi Courts in Mainland Tanzania.”

In undertaking the above project, the Commission carried out library and archival research on sources of Islamic law, application of Islamic law in Tanzania and how Islamic law fits within the prescribed sources of laws in Tanzania and issued a Position Paper on the subject matter.

The Law Reform Commission consulted stakeholders in twenty two (22) regions of Mainland Tanzania covering at least two Districts of each Region. A research team also visited Tanzania Zanzibar.

Through focused group discussions and interview, researchers managed to collect relevant information from stakeholders. Amongst the prominent institutions that were consulted include BAKWATA, Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT), Tanzania Episcopal Conference (TEC), Faculty of Law of University of Dar es Salaam, Mwalimu Nyerere Foundation and Regional Administrations. The Commission is preparing a Draft Discussion Paper on this subject.

11.2.1 Reference to Review Capital Punishments, Corporal Punishment and Long Term Sentences in Tanzania

On 6th September, 2006, the Law Reform Commission of Tanzania received Terms of Reference from the Attorney General requesting the Commission to undertake further public

consultation on the abolition of capital punishment, corporal punishment and long term sentences.

The background to the reference from Hon. the Attorney General requesting the Commission to undertake further public consultation on the abolition of capital punishment, corporal punishment and long term sentences, were the three Commission's reports presented earlier to the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs, which are;

- The Nyalali Commission Report relating to the 40 designated laws which had been recommended for repeal or amendment in 1996.
- The report on the Flow of Justice in Tanzania 2004.
- The Police and Prisons pieces of legislation of 2005.

In its first report, the Commission had recommended that capital and corporal punishments should be retained as the majority of Tanzanians were in favour of that punishment. In both the 2004 and 2005 reports, the Commission had recommended among other things, the abolition of capital punishment, corporal punishment and long term sentences. Thus the Attorney General felt that there was a need to solicit the views of a wide spectrum of society to gather their current perception on the punishments.

In undertaking this review the Commission conducted field research in twenty two (22) regions of Mainland Tanzania covering at least two Districts of each Region. Through focused

group discussions and interview, researchers managed to collect relevant information from stakeholders. Amongst the stakeholders consulted were political parties, religious institutions, Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Members of the Police Force and Prisons Department; Councilors and academia from Universities. The Commission is preparing a Draft Discussion Paper on this subject.

Insert participants during field research session

12.0 SUBMISSION OF FINAL REPORTS

No final reports were submitted to the Minister during the year under review.

13.0 PUBLICITY OF THE COMMISSION

The Commission continued with its public legal awareness campaigns. This programme was designed to build public awareness of the activities of the Commission and create a conducive environment for effective public participation in law reform activities.

13.1 Non-Governmental Organizations Networking

The Commission continued to build its network with the general public through various means.

During the year under review, the Commission attended several workshops which were organized by various NGOs. For instance, in February 2007, officials of the Commission attended a campaign rally on human rights which was organized by the Tanzanian Women Impact Foundation. Earlier in October 2006, the Family Federation for World Peace invited the Commission to attend a seminar on the way forward to enhance good governance. Again, on 18th October 2006, Commission was invited to attend a workshop organized by Women in Law and Development in Africa [WiLDAF] to discuss how best to improve the rule of law and access to justice.

The main purpose of participating in such seminars and workshops organized by NGOs is to establish and maintain formal links with various NGOs for collaboration on legislative law reform.

The Commission has continued to use Radio One to disseminate general legal information to the public as well as research findings from research projects which the Commission has conducted. This programme has proved to be useful as it attracts a number of listeners who send letters to the Commission requesting for further elaboration on the topics that had been earlier aired over the radio.

13.1.1 Co-operation with other Law Reform Agencies and Government Agencies

The Commission continued to cooperate with other Law Reform Commissions and similar bodies such as Association of Law Reform Agencies for Eastern and Southern Africa [ALRAESA] and the Commonwealth Association of Law Reform Agencies (CALRAs) through exchange of publications and attending various meetings and conferences.

In the period under review the Commission participated in the;

- ◆ East African Community Sub committee Meeting on Approximation of Laws and
- ◆ Association of Law Reform Agencies of Eastern and Southern Africa (ALRAESA) Annual Conference.

As a member of East Africa Community Sub-Committee on Approximation of Laws, the Commission worked in collaboration with Kenya and Uganda Law Reform Commissions for the purpose of reviewing legislation intended to facilitate economic integration. During the year under review, several meetings took place in Arusha, Tanzania In September 15th 2006 and between 26th – 28th February 2007. Amongst the salient activities geared towards harmonization of laws was to consider progress reports on the approximation carried out by individual States to approximate their respective national laws with the EAC objectives.

The Commission attended a meeting organized by the Association of Law Reform Agencies for Eastern and Southern Africa [ALRAESA] in

October 2006 in Lilongwe Malawi. The Lilongwe meeting discussed proposed amendment of the Constitution of ALRAESA.

The Law Reform Commission of Tanzania was also closely involved in other law reforms activities which were undertaken by other Government agencies such as the Business Environment Strengthening for Tanzania (BEST) under the Ministry of Planning and Empowerment, the Local Government Reform Programs (LGRP) and the Legal Sector Reform Programs (LSRP) under the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs.

14.0 FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS

The Commission continues to draw funds from the Government and the Legal Sector Program to finance its activities.

14.1 Funds Received Against Expenditure

GOT: BUDGET TSHS.	791,138,802. 00
EXPENDITURE TSHS.	775,371,765.00

14.2 Accounts Staff

Mr. Juma Mkima	-	Chief Accountant
Mr.J.Kabeja	-	Accountant
Mr. H.R.Tindwa	-	Treasury Accountant

14.3 Audit Report

The Commission received a clean Audit report. The Report is hereto attached and marked as Annexure “A1” forming part of this Report.

14.4 The Role of the Unit

Finance and Accounts Unit in the Public sector plays the usual role of an accounts department whose main role is to advice the Management of the Commission on matters related to Finance and Accounting. This role may be summarized as follows:-

- To provide technical interpretation of the Public Finance Act;
- To ensure that appropriation accounts and other related statements are correct and are timely submitted to relevant Institutions;
- To ensure budgetary control of the funds approved by Parliament;
- To participate in the preparation of Strategic Plans of the Commission and
- To prepare Cash Flow Plans in accordance with approved Action Plans of the Commission’s activities.

15.0 MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION AND STAFF LIST

15.1 Members of the Commission

The Commission is comprised of the following members:-

1. Prof. Ibrahim H. Juma,
Commission Chairman
2. Justice (Rtd) Edward A. Mwesiumo
Full-Time Commissioner
3. Mr. William J. M. Mdundo
Full-Time Commissioner
4. Justice (Rtd) William J. Maina
Full-Time Commissioner
5. Justice (Rtd) Augusta G. Bubeshi
Full-Time Commissioner
6. Mr. Pius Msekwa
Part-Time Commissioner
7. Mr. Onel Malisa
Part-Time Commissioner
8. Mr. Mohamed Ismail
Part-Time Commissioner
9. Dr. Eve Hawa Sinare
Part-Time Commissioner

15.2 Staff of the Commission

Staff Members of the Commission comprised of the following:-

1. Ms. Crecencia W. Makuru
PSA- Executive Secretary
2. Ms. Angela A. Bahati
State Attorney I
Acting Assistant Secretary - Review Section
3. Ms. Agnes Z. Mgeyekwa
State Attorney I
Acting Assistant Secretary - Legal Awareness and
Education Section
4. Ms. Flora J. Tenga
State Attorney I
Acting Assistant Secretary -Research Section
5. Ms. Marlin L. Komba
State Attorney I
6. Ms. Judith M. Kakongwe
State Attorney I
7. Ms. Zainab I. Chanzi
State Attorney II
8. Ms. Mercy E. Mrutu
State Attorney II
9. Ms. Andisya A. Nalingigwa
State Attorney II
10. Mr. Emmanuel J. Mogassa
State Attorney II
11. Mr. Emmanuel J. Ntenga
State Attorney II
12. Mr. Fred A. Kandonga

State Attorney II

13. Ms. Enely A. Mwakyoma
Principal Administrative Officer
14. Mr. Gilbert E. Sandagila
Administrative Officer II
15. Mr. Ezra J. Matoke
Stores Officer I
16. Ms. Akinye M. Onyona
Store Officer II
17. Mr. Juma H. Mkima
Chief Accountant
18. Mr. Gamael F. Kilaja
Senior Accountant
19. Mr. Halfan R. Tindwa
Treasury Accountant
20. Mr. Yasin B. Abas
Chief Internal Audit
21. Ms. Emma J. Manyanda
Internal Audit II
22. Ms. Rachel Mwenda
Computer System Analyst
23. Ms. Philipina T. Singano
Senior Record Management Assistant I
24. Ms. Hadija Ahmed
Record Management Assistant II
25. Ms. Chagani Likokola

Telephone Operator I

26. Ms. Zidie Mzee
Telephone Operator II
27. Ms. Mary A. Mwamundela
Library Assistant I
28. Ms. Halima A. Chawa
Executive Assistant I
27. Ms. Marcelina A. Mushumbusi
Personal Secretary I
28. Ms. Frazia D. Mulokozi
Personal Secretary I
29. Ms. Angela A. Gombanila
Personal Secretary II
30. Mr. Salum Mtanga
Driver I
31. Mr. Seif Mitago
Driver I
32. Mr. Ally Said
Driver I
33. Mr. Aliquine Masubo
Driver II
34. Mr. Goya Z. Mchenga
Driver II
35. Mr. Mohamed Milanzi
Driver II
36. Mr. Lusako P. Kajange
Driver II

37. Mr. Nuhu J. Kiwenge
Driver II
38. Mr. Salum Kaniki
Office Attendant I
39. Ms. Moshi Juma
Office Attendant I

16.1 Appointments

1. Prof. Ibrahim H. Juma, Commission Chairman appointed with effect from 09.03.2007
2. Ms. Crecencia W. Makuru, PSA-Executive Secretary– appointed with effect from 10.03.2006

16.2 Recruitment

1. Mr. Fred Kandonga, State Attorney II – w.e.f. 04. 05.2007
2. Ms. Rachel Mwenda, Computer System Analyst II – w.e.f 04.05.2007

16.2 Promotion

1. Mr. Juma H. Mkima, Principal Accountant I- w.e.f. 01.07.2006
2. Mr. Yasin B. Abas, Chief Internal Auditor- w.e.f. 05.09.2006
3. Mr. Gilbert E. Sandagila, Senior Administrative Officer - w.e.f. 05.09.2006
4. Ms. Agnes Z. Mgeyekwa, State Attorney I – w.e.f. 05.09.2006
5. Ms. Angela A. Bahati, State Attorney I – w.e.f. 05.09.2006
6. Ms. Flora J. Tenga, State Attorney I– w.e.f. 05.09.2005
7. Mr. Lusungu H. Hongoli, State Attorney I – w.e.f. 05.09.2006
8. Ms. Martha Kisyombe, Principal State Attorney I – w.e.f. 05.09.2006

9. Ms. Halima A. Chawa, Executive Assistant I – w.e.f. 05.09.2006
10. Ms. Frazia D. Mulokozi, Personal Secretary I – w.e.f. 05.09.2006
11. Ms. Mary A. Mwamundela, Senior Library Assistant – w.e.f. 05.09.2006

16.3 Transfers

In.

1. Ms. Akinye M. Onyona, Supplies Officer II-w.e.f. 19.06.2006

Out

1. Mr. Lusungu H. Hongoli, State Attorney I – w.e.f. 08.09.2006
2. Mr. Gamael F. Kilaja, Senior Accountant – w.e.f. 07.03.2007

16.4 Secondments

1. Ms. Caritas N. Mushi, Pr. Asst.,Parl. Draf.- w.e.f 01.10.2006 – 30.9.08 (sec.)
2. Ms. Martha M. Kisyombe, Pr. State Attorney I - w.e.f. 15.04.2007 (sec.)

16.5 Resignations

1. Mr. Fortunatus P. Swai, State Attorney I – w.e.f. 17.01.2007
2. Mr. Samson N. Nhandi, Driver II – w.e.f. 11.04.2007

17.0 CHALLENGES

1. Keeping pace with so many areas that require the attention of law reform. These areas include obligation of the United Republic of Tanzania under the Treaty Establishing East African Community;

2. Attraction of qualified Law Research Officers and ability of the Commission to retain these officer in light of better paying private and other public sector employers;
3. Prioritization of law reform projects taking into account limited financial and human resources at the disposal of the Commission.

17.0 STAFF TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT:

1. Computerized Cataloging and Classification, School of Library and Archives, Bagamoyo 3-31.7.2006.
Ms. Mary Mwamundela- Library Assistant.
2. Road Accident and Prevention, National Institute for Productivity, Morogoro 20.11.2006-15.12.2006.
Mr. Seif Mitago-Driver I
3. Adult Secondary Education, Tanzania Adult Education, Dar es Salaam 01.7.2007-31.10.2007.
Ms. Moshi Juma-Office Assistant
4. Adult Secondary Education, Tanzania Adult Education Dar es Salaam- 01.7.2006-31.10.2007
Ms. Chagani M. Likokola-Telephone Operator
5. Executive Post Graduate Diploma in Accountancy, Institute of Finance Management, Dar es Salaam 01.10.2006-31.10.2007
Mr. Gamael F. Kilaja-Senior Accountant

6. Executive Post Graduate Diploma in Accountancy, Institute of Finance Management, Dar es Salaam-01.10.2006-31.10.2007
Mr. Halfan R. Tindwa – Accountant II

7. Secretarial Diploma Course, Tanzania Public Service College, Dar es Salaam, 26.07.2006-12.12.2007
Ms. Frazia Mulokozi- Personal Secretary I

8. Managing the Training and Development Function, Eastern and Southern Africa Management Institute, Mombasa, 24.7.2006-11.6.2006
Mr. Gilbert E. Sandagila – Senior Administrative Officer

9. Prevention Analysis and Detection of Corporate Fraud, Eastern and Southern African Management Institute, Mombasa, 2-20.10.2006
Mr. Juma H. Mkima – Chief Accountant.

10. Managing Development for Executive Assistant (Basic), Eastern and Southern African Management Institute, Mombasa 18.9.2006-13.10.2006
Ms. Halima A. Chawa – Executive Assistant I

11. Public Drivers/Trade Test Grade III,
Chuo cha Ujenzi, Morogoro, 30.10.2006-17.11.2006
Mr. Aliquine M. Masubo – Driver II

12. Training on Anti- Corruption Strategy PCB, Arusha, 17-20.10.2006
- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| Justice (rtd) Anthony N. Bahati | – | Chairman |
| Justice (rtd) Edward A. Mwesiumo | – | Commissioner |
| Justice (Rtd) William J. Maina | – | Commissioner |
| Justice (rtd) Augusta G. Bubeshi | – | Commissioner |
| Ms. Crecencia W. Makuru | – | Executive Secretary |
13. Advanced Drivers Course Grade One, National Institute of Transport,
Dar es Salaam, 19.02.2007-16.03.2007
- Mr. Nuhu J. Kiwenge – Driver II
14. Office Assistant II, National Institute for Productivity Morogoro
16.04.2007-11.05.2007
- Mr. Salum Kaniki – Office Assistant
15. Advanced Drivers Course Grade One
National Institute of Transport, Dar es Salaam, 30.04.2007-25.05.2007
- Mr. Lusako P. Kajange _ Driver II
16. Managing Development for Executive Assistant (Basic), Mombasa,
18.06.2007-15.07.2007
- Ms. Marcelina A. Mushumbusi – Personal Secretary I
- Ms. Angela A. Gombanila – Personal Secretary III