



NATIONAL ASSEMBLY 7TH PARLIAMENT

**PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON
CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL AFFAIRS**

**REPORT OF THE BENCHMARK VISIT ON THE
EFFECTIVENESS OF TRADITIONAL/COMMUNITY COURTS IN
ZIMBABWE**

REPORT NO. 5 OF 2025

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ACRONYMS

ACC	:	Anti-Corruption Commission
CSO	:	Civil Society Organisation
IECMS	:	Integrated Electronic Cases Management System
JSC	:	Judiciary Service Commission
NPA	:	National Prosecuting Authority
NHR	:	National Human Rights
NPRC	:	National Peace and Reconciliation Commission
PIPPA	:	Privileges, Immunities, Powers, and Parliament Act
ZACC	:	Zimbabwe Anti-Corruption Commission
ZEC	:	Zimbabwe Electoral Commission
ZHRC	:	Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission
ZPCS	:	Zimbabwe Prisons and Correctional Service

1. INTRODUCTION

The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Constitutional and Legal Affairs conducted a benchmarking visit to the Parliament of Zimbabwe from 8 to 12 May 2023.

2. COMPOSITION

The above mentioned Committee has twenty three (23) Members of Parliament, however, due to budgetary constraints, only four members and two staff members undertook the visit namely; Honourables; Paula Kooper (Deputy Chairperson of the Standing Committee and Leader of the delegation), Apius !Auchab, Vincent Joseph Mareka and Edson Isaaks. Ms Agnes N. Mukono (Committee Services) and Mr George Sanzila (RIPES) accompanied the Honourable members.

3. COMMITTEE'S TERMS OF REFERENCE

In terms of Rule 70 of the Standing Rules and Orders of the National Assembly, the Committee is mandated, among others; to:

- 3.1. Ensure that justice system is accessible (also affordable) to the majority of the population
- 3.2. Ensure that electoral processes are free and fair to all participating parties and individuals
- 3.3. Promote the culture of human rights in Namibia and
- 3.4. Support the efforts of the Anti-Corruption Commission in combating corruption

4. METHODOLOGY

The Committee during a one-week visit to Zimbabwe held meetings with the following key stakeholders:

- 4.1. Joint Portfolio Committees of Justice, Legal and Caucus Parliament Affairs as well as Local Government, Public Works, National Housing and Social Amenities;
- 4.2. Council of Chiefs
- 4.3. meeting with the Ministry of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs;
- 4.5. Zimbabwe Human Rights;
- 4.6. Court officials at Chinhoyi Magistrate court as well as the visit to a Traditional Leader (Chief Chikwakwa) in Goromozi district.

Before conducting the aforesaid meetings, the delegation paid courtesy calls on the Ambassador of the Republic of Namibia to Zimbabwe; the Honourable Speaker of the National Assembly and the Clerk of Parliament. The delegation was further taken on a tour of the Parliament building and Chinhoyi Magistrate Court.

5. PURPOSE OF THE VISIT

The purpose of the study visit was to afford members of the Standing Committee and its Secretariat the opportunity to learn how Zimbabwe has developed and implemented the traditional court system, specifically, to learn and share experiences on the following:

- (a) The effectiveness and efficiency of the Justice system in Zimbabwe
- (b) Parliamentary/Oversight of the Justice system in ensuring that the justice system is accessible to the people and mindful of the doctrine of separation of powers and non-interference in the functions and duties of the Courts and judicial officers
- (c) The origin and effectiveness of traditional courts in Zimbabwe
- (d) The role of Traditional courts in the administration of justice, reduction of the workload in the Magistrate courts and reduction of crime in general
- (e) The setup of traditional courts in various traditional authorities e.g. resources, Justices, Clerks, Messengers and the entire staff in general as well as infrastructure and equipments
- (f) Allowances paid to Traditional court officials, does it commensurate with their responsibilities?
- (g) How does the Traditional courts if any, impact on the power and authority of Traditional Leaders or Chiefs?
- (h) How effective is the enforcement of orders of traditional courts and payment of fines?

6. MEETING PROCEEDINGS

6.1. Courtesy Call on the Embassy of the Republic of Namibia to Zimbabwe

Members were welcomed by the Deputy Head of Mission, Zemha Gawachas who briefed them about the excellent existing friendship between Namibia and Zimbabwe as well as the need for the two countries to continue to strengthen bilateral relations.

6.2. Courtesy Call on the Honourable Speaker of the Parliament of Zimbabwe), Hon. Adv. J.F.N. Mudenda

The Committee paid a courtesy visit on the Speaker of the National Assembly, Hon. Adv. Jacob Mudenda who underscored the importance of traditional leaders in the dispensation of justice and the need for Parliaments to play a role in enhancing close collaboration between the modern and traditional justice system without eroding traditional norms and customs.

The delegation was informed that Zimbabwe has made progress in the implementation of its traditional justice system with the majority of the rural community who make up over 70 percent of the population using traditional courts to seek recourse.

In terms of Zimbabwe's customary Law and Local Courts Act of 1990, customary law courts (comprising of community courts, which is presided over by a Chief and primary courts presided over by a Headman) have authority primarily in the application of customary law dealing with civil cases.

6.3. Courtesy Call on the Clerk of Parliament, Mr Kennedy Chokuda

The Clerk of Parliament welcomed the delegation and noted that he hoped the study visit would assist enrich members with the necessary information and knowledge needed to improve Namibia's traditional court system.

6.4. Meeting with the Joint Portfolio Committees of Justice, Legal and Caucus Parliamentary Affairs as well as Local Government, Public Works, National Housing and Social Amenities

The two Portfolio Committee Chairpersons namely; Hon. M.D. Mataranyika (Committee on Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs) and Honourable Raidza M (Committee on Local Government, Public Works, National Housing and Social Amenities) presented the mandate of their Committees in relation to the composition, powers, achievements as well as the access by Traditional Court system to Justice.

6.4.1. Portfolio Committee of Justice, Legal and Caucus Parliamentary Affairs

The Chairperson of the above Committee, Hon. Mataranyika informed the delegation that, the above Portfolio Committee is one of the 19 Portfolio Committees of the Parliament of Zimbabwe and it derives its mandate from the Standing Rules and Orders, established in Section 139 of the Constitution of Zimbabwe. He mentioned that, the Portfolio Committees are designated by government portfolios, meaning for every government Ministry, there is a corresponding Portfolio Committee in Parliament, which is responsible for monitoring the activities of that Ministry. This means, as closely as possible, the Committee must reflect the political and gender composition of Parliament.

The aforesaid Portfolio Committee came into existence in 2018 at the inauguration of the ninth Parliament of Zimbabwe, following the Honourable Speaker's announcement in the National Assembly. In terms of the membership, it has thirty-eight (38) Members of the National Assembly drawn from all political parties represented in Parliament, with a gender composition of 25 male MPs and 13 female MPs.

Members choose Committees based on their interests and expertise, hence, the variations in respect of addressing gender equity.

The Committee derives its terms of reference and is empowered to carry out its legislative and oversight work by the Standing Rules and Orders as read together with Privileges, Immunities and Powers and Parliament Act (PIPPA) Chapter 2:08.

Section 9 of the PIPPA authorizes Parliament and Committees to summon anybody except the Head of State to appear before them for the purpose of giving oral evidence on oath or affirmation, receiving presentations from interested parties and requesting for submission of any information or documents from anybody about their inquiries.

The Committee has a mandate and responsibility of Parliamentary oversight on the Ministry of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs; agencies and government departments that fall under the purview of the line Ministry within the Justice delivery system, which inter alia include the following:

- (i) Zimbabwe Electoral Commission (ZEC)
- (j) Zimbabwe Anti-Corruption Commission (ZACC)
- (k) Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission (ZHRC)
- (l) National Peace and Reconciliation Commission (NPRC)
- (m) Zimbabwe Prisons and Correctional Service (ZPCS)
- (n) Deeds, Companies and Intellectual Property Rights Registry
- (o) Legal AID Directorate and
- (p) Attorney General's Office

In the context of the national budget, the Committee's ambit also extends to the Judiciary Service Commission (JSC) and the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA). Through the Public Finance Management Act, the Committee is empowered to hold its line Ministry, government agencies and departments accountable for their spending of the taxpayer's money and for their stewardship over public assets.

Section 149 of the Constitution empowers members of the public including civil society organizations (CSO) to petition Parliament to consider any matter that is of interest to them as long as it is within its authority.

In all these instances, reports are compiled with recommendations that the responsible Ministries must respond to once the reports are presented and debated in the House. The Committee keeps track of those recommendations which would have been accepted by Ministries and ensure that they are implemented.

As part of its legislative role, the Committee considers and examines Bills and Treaties. To this end, the Justice Committee has successfully considered various Bills from the Ministry and has compiled reports, which were also effectively debated in the National Assembly such as the Marriages Act.

Committee's achievements in relation to Justice delivery in Zimbabwe

The Committee has been lobbying and advocating for access to justice for everyone with its main focus being on vulnerable groups such as the elderly, children, persons with disabilities, youth, women and prisoners. The Committee has also managed to engage with various stakeholders with the aim to strengthen the justice system for instance; advocating for the capacitation and decentralization of the Legal Aid Directorate as well as lobbying for the construction and renovation of courts.

Furthermore, the Committee has been working with civil society organizations (CSOs) such as; Legal Resources Foundation in advocating for the recognition of paralegals and access to justice for the marginalized communities in Zimbabwe.

The Committee has been advocating for access to legal services for the survivors of sexual and gender based violence through the Legal Aid Directorate. It has also partnered with various development partners in holding capacity-building workshops, public hearings and inquiries that focus on justice delivery

In terms of successes, the Committee has successfully considered, examined and debated various Bills that provide for access to justices such as the Child Justice Bill (which seeks to establish a separate justice system for children who get into conflict with the law) as well as Judicial Amendment Bill (that seeks to amend various sections of Judicial Laws and provide for the establishment of virtual court sittings to ensure effectiveness and efficiency in both access to justice and delivery of justice during global pandemic times like Covid 19 era.

Traditional Court System and access to Justice

The role of Traditional Chiefs in the administration of Justice overlaps with that of judicial officers, though they fall under the Ministry of Local Government and are governed directly by the Council of Chiefs.

The Constitution recognizes- the role of Traditional leadership institutions which operate alongside modern politics and judicial authority. The Constitution further draws the line for Traditional Leaders with regard to the scope and extent of their duties. In a number of ways, there exist a conflict between traditional forms of judicial authority and modern forms of judicial authority, and this contributes considerably to the significance of traditional leadership institutions and customary law towards the realization of the right to access justice.

Chapter 15 of the Constitution specifically deals with traditional leaders and their functions and reiterates that traditional leadership institutions are also a part of the constitutional system and command the same respect that any other judicial institution should command.

In Zimbabwe, the Courts which have jurisdiction in criminal cases are magistrate courts, the High Court, the Supreme Court and the Constitutional court.

The link between the traditional and Magistrates courts is that, Magistrate courts have jurisdiction to hear appeals or reviews of decisions of the traditional courts.

6.4.2. Portfolio Committee on Local Government, Public Works, National Housing and Social Amenities

Honourable Raidza, Chairperson of the above Committee informed the delegation about the oversight function of such Committee on the Executive i.e. the Ministry of Local Government and Traditional Chiefs.

The structure of the Traditional Leaders is comprised of the recognized Chiefs, the Headmen and the village Headmen, of which their functions are governed by the Traditional Leader Act of 1998. Chiefs are Leaders of all communities and there are born leaders who do not need to conduct campaigns to acquire such positions.

She highlighted the functions of the Traditional Leaders as follows:

- (i) To promote and uphold cultural values of their communities
- (ii) Facilitate development and administer land
- (iii) Authority to control communal land area
- (iv) Responsibility to supervise Headmen to collect levies and taxes
- (v) Protect public property and protectors of the rights of people

- (vi) The Chiefs only preside over cases that involves traditional norms and values such as; adultery and not murder
- (vii) In terms of development, there is an implementing Devolution Agenda

The role of the Committee in Traditional Leadership matters among others are:

- (i) The Committee ensures that enough budget is allocated to the Traditional Leaders in order to enable them to carry out their functions effectively
- (ii) Local Government Committee advocated for the Chief's Council to be established (lesson learnt from South Africa)
- (iii) To ensure that the interest of the Chiefs and the community are promoted and during the colonial era, these Chiefs were regarded as Paramount Chiefs and currently all Chiefs are equal.

7. MEETING WITH COUNCIL OF CHIEFS



The Committee met the Council of Chiefs who are also lawmakers representing communities in different provinces in the upper house, the senate.

Senator Chief Khumalo, Deputy President of the Council revealed that traditional courts are well accepted by communities and that apart from ensuring justice, they continue to restore peace and harmony in communities. Each Court is manned by a Presiding Officer, a Clerk, two Assessors and a Messenger.

However, he noted that the traditional court system is still faced with the challenge of financial resources adding that allowances paid to court officials are negligible despite the workload.

He noted that, allowances were meagre and that they come from what litigants pay as court fees. He further noted that, traditional courts preside over so many cases than modern courts.

Chiefs therefore requested government to intervene and offer assistance adding that, the increase in court fees as a measure to counter this challenge would only result in denying the poor access to justice.

Fines imposed by Traditional court varies, although there is a non-gazetted fee of USD 5 which is being widely charged, some Chiefs have resorted to charging a fee of over USD 20. He noted that, there is a close collaboration with other stakeholders such as; law enforcement agencies in the event that the accused refuses to appear in court and that a warrant of execution of property is often instituted for the litigant as a way of recourse. Those that resist arrest are brought to the attention of the police and such measure is provided for in the Act. Lack of infrastructure remains a big challenge as some court sessions are conducted under the trees.

The Ministry of National Housing is mandated by government to ensure that all Chiefs have Board Rooms and that Chiefs utilize the Councillor's Boardroom/classrooms or Council premises in the event that Chiefs do not own such infrastructure.

Structure and hierarchy of traditional courts

- (iv) **Primary Low Court** : Headed or presided over by the Headman
- (v) **Community Court** : presided over by the Chief and is an appeal Court

(vi) **Appeals:** appeals from the Chiefs are referred to Magistrate Courts for a further decision. However, Magistrate courts are mostly not well versed with customary law. Appeals from lower/primary courts are referred to community courts within whose area of jurisdiction, the primary court is situated.

The Traditional court system in Zimbabwe predates the modern court as it has existed for centuries and served as the only recourse for injustices since time immemorial. It is accessible to every citizen from the age of eighteen (18) years and above.

Cases adjudicated by the traditional courts are mainly civil and are as follows, among others:

- (i) **Bride Price (Lobola):** The bride price (lobola) charged is mainly cattle, some of which can be converted into money, whose value is dependent on a variety of factors such as; the education level of the prospective bride or whether she already has children. For couples found to have been cohabiting prior to marriage, a penalty is often imposed on the groom.
- (ii) **Rape Cases:** Even though traditional courts have no jurisdiction to adjudicate the criminal aspect of a case such as rape, traditional

courts seek to restore harmony between the accused and the victim through the imposition of a fine that may range from three to five cows as compensation for the trauma suffered by the victim.

- (iii) **Murder:** Currently traditional courts have no jurisdiction to preside over criminal matters; however, they may institute compensation such as cattle in order to restore peace and harmony among families involved. In the past, human beings were used as a form of compensation, a practice that has since been abolished as it is in contravention of the constitution and human rights principles.
- (iv) **Adultery (unfaithfulness):** the person committing adultery is imposed with a fine payable to the victim and the Chief.
- (v) **Enforcement:** a warrant of execution of property is being implemented at the level of the Chief through Customary Law Act. Orders of courts are often complied with due to prevailing trust of traditional courts by communities
- (vi) **Non-compliance:** Fines not complied with are followed by the attachment of property and there is no provision in the Act for those who are unable to pay.

Roles and Functions of Chiefs

- (i) Chiefs preside over the allocation of communal land and have the authority over people and land as well as have jurisdictions.
- (ii) Legislative, Judiciary and Executive role (by working with different Ministries such as; Education and Agriculture)
- (iii) Preservation of tangible and intangible inheritance
- (iv) Observance of traditional ceremonies, peace and order in rural areas
- (v) Preservation of environment and administering of forestry
- (vi) Addresses family issues such as adultery and domestic challenges before escalating to criminal issues
- (vii) Traditional Leaders immensely contributes to national developments
- (viii) Ensure compliance of punishment by perpetrators', this means, the entire family will be obliged to pay on your behalf (attachable property and not food or bed)

The delegation further observed a traditional court session presided over by Chief Chikwaka in Goromonzi district as part of their study visit to Zimbabwe.



Traditional Court Session in Goromonzi District: Zimbabwe

8. MEETING WITH OFFICIALS FROM BOTH THE MINISTRIES OF JUSTICE, LEGAL AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

The Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Virginia Magwiza noted during the meeting that the Ministry administers over 90 pieces of legislation that are meant to ensure fair delivery of justice. She noted that although traditional authorities fall within the ambit of the Ministry of Local Government and Public Works, the Ministry of Justice has the purview over traditional courts they preside over, a scenario that has resulted in overlapping of responsibilities and inadequate budgeting. It was revealed that traditional courts are limited to handling civil cases and that there was a need to continue capacitate traditional leaders in their roles as presiding officers.

Magwiza further stated that the ministry is concerned with access to justice and has thus established legal aid office that caters for people who cannot afford to pay for their legal costs, with offices set up in all ten (10) provinces and some districts.

Outreach programmes are further conducted to raise awareness on the rights and access to justice. Other departments within the Ministry include Policy and Legal Research that researches and formulates policies to be passed into law, the law department Development Commission aimed at reviewing, advancing and reforming existing legislation and the department of Constitutional and Parliamentary Affairs that serves as a link between the Ministry and the legislature.

It was also revealed during the meeting that chiefs felt undermined by matters they preside over being appealed at magistrate's courts level instead of the Supreme Court.

7. MEETING WITH THE ZIMBABWE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION (ZHRC)

The Committee met with the Deputy Executive Secretary, Ms Mazambani, who informed the delegation that, the Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission (ZHRC) is the National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) for Zimbabwe, created by Chapter 12 of the Constitution as one of the Independent Commissions supporting democracy in Zimbabwe. Its purpose is to promote, protect and enforce human rights and fundamental or basic freedoms enhanced in the Constitution and various international instruments. It also protects people from abuse of power and maladministration by State Institutions and State Officials.

The Deputy Executive Director outlined the three Programme Units that are run by the Commission, such as the following:

(i) Complaints handling and investigation

The Unit is responsible for receiving all complaints of alleged human rights violations that come to the Commission. It is responsible for making investigation into the reported cases and it can initiate negotiations.

(ii) Education, Promotion and Research

The Unit is responsible for educating people and raising awareness on human rights issues through various strategies and methods that target the education sector, law enforcement officials, community leaders and the public at large. Awareness raising in terms of linkage between corruption and human rights

(iii) Monitoring and Inspection

The Unit facilitates the Commission's responsibility to monitor, assess and ensure the observance of Human Rights and freedoms through monitoring the general human rights situation in the country; monitoring elections; assessing media reports; monitoring the implementation of court judgements on human rights issues and monitoring human rights compliance in Bills of Parliament.

In terms of Human Rights mandate, the Commission collaborate with the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) in terms of maladministration and awareness raising.

On the question raised by the members on how receptive are the Chiefs and how do they perceive human rights issues, the delegation was informed that overwhelming support is being received from Traditional Leaders

7. MEETING WITH COURT OFFICIALS AT CHINHOYI MAGISTRATE COURT

The Chinhoyi Magistrate court is a one stop judicial centre (multipurpose centre) housing the High court, Magistrate court, Master of the High Court and the Office of the Sherriff. The Court was opened on 3 September 2021 and has 67 offices. Members were briefed on the functions of the Judicial Service Commission, Magistrate Courts and Traditional Courts. In terms of the Zimbabwe Judiciary Service Commission, which is led by the Chief Justice, the Commission is charged with the responsibility of administration of justice.

The Commission has adopted what it terms the access to justice agenda", an initiative meant to ensure that the majority of people in the country have easy access to justice.

The delegation also noted that, since 2016, more than three high courts have been opened in addition to two high courts that existed and plans are underway to open more high courts in each province to help ease the burden of court backlog. Furthermore, over thirty (30) magistrate courts have been either built or renovated.

It was further revealed that the new constitution in Zimbabwe has enabled the establishment of a stand-alone Constitutional court that deals with constitutional matters unlike in the past when such matters were heard by the Supreme Court.

Progress has been made in terms of gender parity with an increased number of appointments of female judicial officers in high positions. In addition, female Magistrates are more than their male counterparts. The courts have also been transformed into paperless institutions, making it easy for people to access judicial services digitally. Officials stressed that magistrates have the mandate to review cases that are presided over by traditional leaders in either primary or community courts that are constituted with clearly defined jurisdictions.

Presiding Officers in traditional courts who are either chiefs or village headmen are appointed by the Minister of Justice. Legal and Parliamentary Affairs and issued with licences to practice.

Assessors are also appointed to play an advisory role and other court officials such as clerk of court and messenger, are tasked with executing judgements. Officials further noted that the incorporation of the traditional court system in the mainstream has helped to ease the burden of magistrate's courts that were inundated (overwhelmed) with cases.

During the tour of Chinhoyi Magistrate court, the delegation observed that the court has implemented the Intergrated Electronic Cases Management System (IECMS) (a records management tool which is aimed at removing the storage challenges that magistrates were previously faced by implementing electronic

case filing for the purpose of creating easy access for local residents to access justice with low cost of travelling to seek justice elsewhere; detention centres and virtual hearings. Other facilities housed under the court are; virtual courts which enables people to appeal online or virtually especially in instances where individuals are unable to make their ways directly to the court.

In addition, the court has a Child Friendly and victim Unit, which is aimed at creating conducive and friendly environment for victims particularly, those of gender based violence and sexual abuse such as women and children.

The delegation was informed that in order to ensure justice for all, when trials are being conducted, the victims will not be able to see the perpetrator/accused whereas; the perpetrator is able to see the victim.

Demonstrations on how crimes were committed are done with the help of human figures such as dolls. There are e-filing booths at each 58 courts in Zimbabwe, where those with no access to internet or digital gadgets may file their cases.

The Officials further informed the delegation about the good working relationship that exist between the Traditional Leaders and the commission with monthly meetings that are held.



Members posing for a picture with officials from Chinhoyi Court

8. OBSERVATIONS/LESSONS LEARNED

During a one-week visit to Zimbabwe, the Committee observed the following:

- 8.1. Communities understand the roles and distinction between the modern and traditional justice systems, respect norms and customs of the latter and abide by judgements.

- 8.2. The majority of the rural community who make up over 70% of the population use traditional courts to seek recourse, thus easing the court backlog on modern courts.
- 8.3. There is close collaboration between traditional courts and law enforcement agencies. In the event the accused person refuses to appear in court or when a warrant of execution of property is instituted for the litigant to get compensation, the police may be roped in as provided for in the Act.
- 8.4. Zimbabwe's Judiciary Service Commission (ZJSC) has embarked on a mission to make justice easily accessible with the setting up of high courts in every province, creation of one stop judicial centres; e-filing; Intergrated Electronic Cases Management System (IECMS) and a child friendly and victim unit are being implemented through the access to justice agenda
- 8.5. There is synergy in terms of collaborative working relationship and access to justice between the Traditional Leaders, Courts and other line Ministries such as; the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Local Government and the Ministry of Education
- 8.6. Court decisions made by the Chiefs can be appealed by the Magistrate Court unlike in Namibia where the Chief's ruling (court decision) is final.
- 8.7. Traditional Chiefs plays a vital role in the law making process hence, some Chiefs are members of Parliament, represented in the Senator unlike in Namibia where Chiefs are not Members of Parliament
- 8.8. The incorporation of the Traditional court system in the mainstream of the judicial service system has helped to ease the burden (workload) of Magistrate courts that were overwhelmed with cases.

9. CONCLUSION

- 9.1. The benchmarking visit provided members with an opportunity to learn about the best practices in the Zimbabwean Traditional Court system. The Committee would like to call upon the government of the Republic of Namibia through the Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Information, Communication and Technology as well as the Ministry of Urban and Rural Development to implement these best practices within the Namibian Traditional Court system.

10. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 10.1. The Ministry of Justice should conduct awareness campaign and educate the communities on the role of the Traditional court system as well as the distinction between the Traditional court system and the justice system in Namibia
- 10.2. In order to improve access to justice for all, the government of the Republic of Namibia should allocate more funds to the Ministry of Justice with the purpose to establish facilities such as; child friendly and victim units, e-filing, e-court hearings and one stop centres in all fourteen regions.
- 10.3. There is a need to harmonize the laws in the justice system set up

11. SIGNATURES


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Hon Kletus Karondo (Chairperson)

Hon Paula Kooper (Deputy Chairperson)

Hon Phillipus Katamelo

Hon Herlinde Tjiveze

Hon Elifas Dingara

Hon Tjekero Tweya

Hon. Longinus lipumbu

Hon Vincent Joseph Mareka

Hon Julieta Kavetuna

Hon Inna Koviao Hengari

Hon. Bernadus Swartbooi

Hon Apius !Auchab

Hon. Patience Masua

Hon. Vipuaakuje Muharukua

Hon. Emilia Nuyoma-Amupewa

Hon Reginald Diergaardt

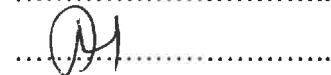
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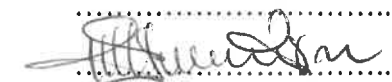
Hon Diederik Vries

Date: 18. 02. 2025

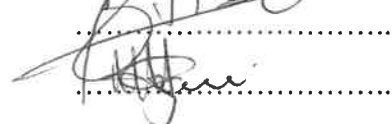

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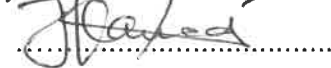

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