

TGCL

Tanzanian-German Centre for
Eastern African Legal Studies

at the University of Dar es Salaam School of Law
in cooperation with the University of Bayreuth

TGCL bulletin 2017

BULLETIN 2017

*TANZANIAN-GERMAN CENTRE FOR
EASTERN AFRICAN LEGAL STUDIES (TGCL)*

*AT THE UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM SCHOOL OF LAW
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EDITORIAL

DEAR READER,

The cooperation between the two partner universities of Bayreuth and Dar es Salaam intensified during the past academic year, with major events taking place at both universities. The following two examples (which are presented in more detail in the pages below) indicate that both the comparative and the interdisciplinary components of the ongoing joint activities have been expanded considerably.

At the University of Bayreuth, a public lecture series was conducted during the summer semester 2017. It focused on a specific aspect of legal harmonisation in Regional Economic Communities (RECs), that of judicial cooperation between REC member states, for instance through the recognition, by one member state, of judgments made in the other member states, and vice versa. East African and European perspectives were presented, analysed and discussed. The discussants represented a variety of other disciplines, which stimulated the exchange.

At the University of Dar es Salaam, a Research Workshop took place in October 2017. It formed part of a new TGCL research project sponsored by the German Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). The project is looking at the possibilities of steering regional development through RECs by using legal, economic and political instruments. The researchers include not only several TGCL alumni and academic lawyers from the Universities of Bayreuth and Dar es Salaam, but also lawyers from other regions, including Francophone West Africa, as well as academics from other disciplines, such as political sciences and economics. The project is managed by a German-Tanzanian team under the direction of Mr Johannes Döveling (University of Bayreuth) and Dr Daniel Shayo (University of Dar es Salaam). This new and promising research project enriches the TGCL with a large research component. We wish it good progress and are looking forward to the results.



A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ulrike Wanitzek".

Prof. Ulrike Wanitzek
TGCL Project Leader



The new TGCL students at Mikocheni Campus, after the opening of the academic year 2016/2017.

TGCL STUDY PROGRAMME 2016/2017

The TGCL students of the academic year 2016/2017 had a very interesting study programme. The programme was composed of various learning activities, ranging from lectures and seminars to academic trips, study excursions and an autumn university held in Germany and Belgium.

We started off with a stimulating seminar on Transferable Academic Skills by Professor Bart Rwezaura. Its aim was to teach us various research skills. Among other things, we learned about proposal writing, research methods, data collection methods, and, most importantly, report and dissertation writing. After this seminar, we started attending the first semester University of Dar es Salaam lectures. A Graduate Research Seminar (chaired by Professor Hamudi Majamba and co-taught by Dr Sosteness Materu) and a course on the Law of Economic Integration (course instructors: Professor Khoti C. Kamanga and Dr Baraka Kanyabuhinya) were compulsory, while Immigration Law (course instructor: Professor Bonaventure Rutinwa) and Labour Migration Law (course instructor: Dr Juliana Masabo) were elective. The Graduate Research Seminar was an important addition to the Transferable Academic Skills Seminar because it deepened our understanding of research and dissertation writing skills. The Law of Economic Integration course gave us a better understanding of the structure and operation of various

regional economic communities, including the European Union.

In the second semester of our studies, the compulsory course was East African Community Law and the elective courses were Citizenship Law and Refugee Law. The course on East African Community Law gave us an understanding of the East African Community, including its objectives, principles, organs and various areas of cooperation. The course instructors were Professor Khoti C. Kamanga and Dr Evaristo Longopa. Citizenship Law was taught by Dr Juliana Masabo and Professor Bonaventure Rutinwa, while Refugee Law was taught by Professor Khoti C. Kamanga. The end of the second semester marked the end of course work for the LLM students.

In addition to the University of Dar es Salaam courses, we were offered other programmes. Ms Christina Pfleiderer took us through the basics of the German language. At the end of the lectures, we did an examination to gauge our understanding of the language. The seminar on Sustainable Professional Skills by Dr Steven Bwana, the TGCL Student Adviser, exposed us

to unique topics of discussion that had a great impact on our view of life, especially career life. The seminar involved presentations by every student, with reactions from other students and the seminar coordinator, Dr Bwana. During these seminars, we also got an opportunity to have a one-on-one interaction with the Student Adviser and highlight our concerns, if any.

In conclusion, the 2016 TGCL students had a very fruitful academic year. Not only did the TGCL programme offer us a comprehensive academic experience, but also gave us proficiency in the German language and equipped us with very important professional and academic skills.

(Amon Maranga Nyambane) ■

2016 LLM AND PHD STUDENTS & DISSERTATIONS

JAPHETH ODHIAMBO ABUDHO (KENYA)



Harmonising National Intellectual Property Laws within the East African Community (PhD)

Supervisor: Prof. N. N. Nditi

GLORIA KEMBABAZI (UGANDA)



The Digital Economy: Legal Aspects of the East African Community

Supervisor: Prof. H. I. Majamba

LOUIS AKOHOUENDO GITINYWA (RWANDA)



Perspectives on the Use of the East African Regional Protocol on Peace and Security as a Sustainable Strategy against Transnational Organised Crime: Case Study of Rwanda

Supervisor: Dr. J. Jesse

DEBORAH FIONA KOBUSINGYE (UGANDA)



Examining the Legal Configuration for the Movement of Capital in the East African Community

Supervisor: Dr. T. Mwenegoha

ABDILLAH MDUNGA HUSSEIN (TANZANIA)



Examining the Efficacy of the Protocol Establishing the East African Kiswahili Commission in Addressing Language Challenges within the EAC

Supervisor: Dr. J. Masabo

CYRIL YAVATSA KUBAI (KENYA)



Conceptions of Public Policy in the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards: A Critical Review of the Practice in Kenya and Uganda

Supervisor: Prof. L. P. Shaidi

POOJA MAHENDRA KARIA (TANZANIA)



Evaluating appraisal of the Law and Policy on Local Content: Oil and Gas in Tanzania

Supervisor: Prof. A. M. Mapunda

IDD RAMADHANI MANDI (TANZANIA)



Application of the Principle of Popular Sovereignty in the Constitution-Making Processes in Kenya and Tanzania (PhD)

Supervisor: Prof. J. L. Kanywanyi

AUGUSTUS MUTEMI MBILA (KENYA)

A Case of Constrained Jurisdiction of the East African Court of Justice in Commercial Disputes: The Presence of Parallel Dispute Resolution Mechanisms

Supervisor: Prof. G. M. Fimbo

EMMANUEL SEBIJO (UGANDA)

Role of National Assemblies in the Law Making Process of the East African Community: Lessons from the European Union

Supervisor: Dr. C. K. Mtaki

THEOPHIL ROMWARD MUJUBI (TANZANIA)

Export Processing Zones in Tanzania: A Critical Analysis of Law and Practice

Supervisor: Dr. S. F. Materu

EDMOND ASHIVAKA SHIKOLI (KENYA)

Judicial Adjudication of Electoral Disputes: Perspectives from Emerging Jurisprudence in Kenya and Uganda

Supervisor: Dr. C. K. Mtaki

FERDINAND NAKINTIJE (BURUNDI)

Barriers to Access to Justice at the East African Court of Justice: A Case Study of Burundi

Supervisor: Dr. B. Kanyabuhinyu

ELISHA EMANUEL SUKU (TANZANIA)

Legal and Institutional Framework of the East African Community Border Management: A Case Study of Tanzania

Supervisor: Dr. E. Longopa

AMON MARANGA NYAMBANE (KENYA)

An Examination of the Legal and Institutional Frameworks Establishing the East African Community Monetary Union

Supervisor: Prof. N. N. Nditu

JEAN PIERRE TUYISHIME (RWANDA)

National Legal Systems as a Challenge to EAC Regional Integration: A Case Study of Rwanda

Supervisor: Prof. K. C. Kamanga

JOHN OSAPIRI (UGANDA)

The Efficacy of Investment and Trade Regulation in Uganda to Implement the East African Community Objectives

Supervisor: Dr. O. M. Kyauke

Student Representative 2016/2017:

Mr Amon Maranga Nyambane

Deputy: **Ms Gloria Kembabazi**

UNICEF 70 YEARS CELEBRATION

On 14 December 2016 four TGCL students, Ms Gloria Kembabazi, Mr Louis A. Gitinywa, Mr Japheth Odhiambo Abudho and Mr Amon Maranga Nyambane represented the TGCL at the UNICEF 70 years celebration held at the Julius Nyerere International Convention Centre (JNICC) in Dar es Salaam on the joint invitation of the University of Dar es Salaam and UNICEF Tanzania.



From left to right:
Mr Louis A. Gitinywa,
Mr Amon Maranga
Nyambane, Ms Gloria
Kembabazi and
Mr Japheth Odhiambo
Abudho attending
the UNICEF 70 years
celebration.

The celebration of 70 years of UNICEF was held under the title "For every child, hope". UNICEF has registered remarkable achievements in Tanzania, including halving infant mortality, reduction of chronic malnutrition, reduction in new HIV infections among children, promoting equal access to primary education for both boys and girls, and attaining over 75 per cent immunisation coverage.

The special guest for the celebration was H.E. Ali Hassan Mwinyi, former President of the United Republic of Tanzania, who in his speech recognised the work of UNICEF, himself being commended by UNICEF for having signed the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1989 during his period of office.

Against this backdrop, the attendees were reminded that Tanzania continues progress on ensuring protection of the child. This is evidenced by a recent High Court decision in *Rebecca*

Gyumi v. Attorney General (Civil Cause No. 5 of 2016) where the court held that the provisions of the Law of Marriage Act, 1971 allowing girls below the age of 18 years old to get married were unconstitutional.

To further mark the occasion, there was an exhibition of UNICEF's work, and a number of talks relating to technology, partnerships, networks and interactive media. There was also a very interesting panel discussion on diversity, with speakers representing different initiatives, such as Ubongo Kids, the Girls Foundation of Tanzania and Msichana Initiative.

To continue UNICEF's plan on engagement and partnerships, there was a call for the UNICEF Innovation Fund, and the UNICEF Innovation Lab was launched, which is open to the public for competition.

The students were able to meet and interact with some of the delegates and UN officials.

Towards the close of the ceremony, awards were given to persons regarded by UNICEF Tanzania as change-makers. Seven persons were honoured for their work in education, sanitation, community education and gender issues. Notable among them was a 19-year-old HIV-positive girl who has worked as a peer educator to end the stigma of HIV/AIDS.

At the end of the day the resounding call was for every single person to be a change-maker by championing the cause of children, especially with regard to multi-dimensional child poverty, nutrition, health, protection, water, housing and sanitation, education and information. The hash tag for this challenge is #changemaker4children and our hope is that all that was said on this day will lead to change. (Gloria Kembabazi) ■



NAIROBI STUDY TRIP 24-28 APRIL 2017

The main motivation for this study trip was for us to attain a clear and practical perspective to complement our theoretical understanding of regional integration. In particular, our aim was to learn from different actors about the challenges and achievements of the regional integration process.

MONDAY 24 APRIL 2017

Early in the morning, we started our journey to Nairobi. We boarded a Kenya Airways flight from Julius Nyerere International Airport to Jomo Kenyatta International Airport where we were transported by coach to Mvuli Hotel, located on Lang'ata Road in West Nairobi. The hotel is well built and located in a safe and secure area of the city. We were immediately ushered to the conference room where Ms Carolin Herzog briefed us on the pre-circulated timetable, with an emphasis on updates and amendments. In the afternoon, we had the pleasure of visiting the Nairobi National Museum, particularly the

exhibition called *“FAVT: Future Africa Visions in Time”* which was organised in partnership with the Bayreuth Academy of Advanced African Studies, Iwalewaha Bayreuth and the Goethe Institute of Kenya, with a focus on contemporary and abstract art. The exhibited art was the result of a joint effort between academics and artists on the history of the German colonial period in East Africa and other German colonies in Africa, contrasted with artistic impressions of Africa's perceived future. We were then hosted by TGCL at a welcome dinner in the warm environment of the museum café.

The study trip participants, in front of Kenyatta International Conference Centre (KICC) in Nairobi, after having enjoyed the view from the roof-top.



The TGCL students in the Kenyan Parliament

TUESDAY 25 APRIL 2017

We had the honour of visiting the **Kenya National Assembly and the Senate** where the Kenyan constitutional framework and the functionality of the bicameral parliamentary system was explained to us in detail. This was followed by an interactive session focusing on the presentation and the wider implications of East African integration from the perspective of the Kenyan legislature. Following this, we headed to the top of Kenyatta International Conference Center (KICC) for a panoramic view of the city of Nairobi. During a courtesy visit to the **German Embassy in Nairobi**, we had a very fruitful discussion with the Head of Culture and Education, Mr Uwe Koppel, and his team. We used this rare opportunity to thank the German Federal Foreign Office for giving us the opportunity to conduct further studies through TGCL scholarships.

WEDNESDAY 26 APRIL 2017

We had the pleasure of visiting the Nairobi Animal Orphanage of the Kenya Wildlife Service, located in Nairobi National Park on Lang'ata road. Our guide, Mr Kevin Omondi, explained to us



the mission and role of the orphanage, which is essentially to rescue animals from poachers or smugglers, treat them, and either reintroduce them into the wild, or adopt them for life where their potential for survival in the wilderness is very low. The animals are also used for educational purposes. He gave us a lecture about the big five and talked extensively about the challenges they face in their operations. We were able to see the variety of wildlife which live in the orphanage.

At the premises of the Catholic Church which house the Archdiocese of Nairobi, we were hosted to lunch by Sister Teresiah Muthoni, a TGCL

The Kenya Wildlife Service tour guide, Mr Kevin Omondi, showing a leopard at the Nairobi Animal Orphanage.



Community organs and institutions, as well as legal aspects in the domestic setting.

THURSDAY 27 APRIL 2017

At **Kenyatta University** Parklands Campus, we were received by Ms Emily Osiemo, who is a TGCL Alumna and a Senior Lecturer in law at the university, and paid a courtesy visit to Mr Nzuki Mwinzi, the Dean of the School of Law. We had the opportunity to talk with the Dean and the academic staff on diverse aspects of academic life, including a future partnership between our two institutions. We also had the chance to interact with Professor Tomasz Milej who previously served as a lecturer at the University of Dar es Salaam. He encouraged us to always aim for excellence in our research, work hard and focus on whatever we set our minds on.

After this meeting, we went for an afternoon lecture at the Madison Insurance building where the **German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD)** is located. We received a warm welcome from Dr Helmut Blumbach and Ms Margaret Kirai, the Director and Deputy Director of the DAAD Regional Office for East Africa. We were given

Top: Mr Uwe Koppel (back, first from right) welcoming the TGCL students at the German Embassy in Nairobi, together with their lecturers and the TGCL management team.

Left: From left to right: Mr Johannes Döveling, Ms Susan Lutta and Mr Barack Ndengwa at the State Department of EAC Integration.

Alumna, who also took us on a brief tour of the office of the Archdiocese and presented us to some of her colleagues.

After this visit, we made our way to our next appointment at the **State Department of East African Community Integration** in the Co-operative Bank building on Haile Selassie Avenue. Mr Barack Ndengwa and Ms Susan Lutta, respectively the Deputy Principal Secretary and State Counsel in the Ministry, warmly and cordially welcomed us. We interacted on different aspects of East African integration, particularly from the Kenyan perspective, including the Standard Gauge Railway, tourism, East African



An afternoon lecture at the DAAD Regional Office in Nairobi, on the invitation of its Director, Dr Helmut Blumbach (standing in the background, left), with DAAD alumni and scholarship holders listening to Mr Johannes Döveling's presentation.

a presentation by Mr Johannes Döveling on the benefits and challenges of regional integration for Kenya, with a focus on how Kenya can benefit from the East African Common Market in terms of investment, labour, development and economic growth. A question and answer session followed which was moderated by DAAD staff member Ms Anja Bengelstorff. After this session, we had a networking session with some DAAD alumni and scholarship holders.

Later that evening, we were pleased to meet and interact with some of the TGCL alumni who live and work in Kenya at a dinner hosted by the TGCL at the Sarova Stanley Hotel in Nairobi's central business district. The dinner provided a good setting for current students and alumni to network and socialise.

FRIDAY 28 APRIL 2017

This was the last day of our study trip and provided the perfect climax as we got the opportunity to visit the **Supreme Court of Kenya** and interact with a highly acclaimed judge of the Supreme Court – His Lordship Hon. Justice Isaac Lenaola – who has also served for close to seven years as a judge of the East African Court of Justice

(EACJ). His Lordship shared with us his experience during his tenure as judge at the EACJ and during his career as a judge in Kenya in respect of different issues, including good governance, human rights, the rule of law, and democracy. He advised us on the significance of a broad analysis of legal issues based on the context, particularly the unique political and social aspects of each country, in judicial decision making.

After this meeting we proceeded to **Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology**, Karen Campus, for a meeting with the Dean and the staff of the Faculty of Law, including TGCL Alumnus Dr Omondi Robert Owino. We talked about the peculiarity of the different legal regimes of the EAC Partner States, including the civil and common law systems, the structure and jurisdiction of the different courts, the proceedings in criminal and civil cases, the Bar Associations, and qualification routes for lawyers, among others.

CONCLUSION

This trip was a good opportunity to learn more from the actors and to see what really happens on the ground in relation to this exciting project



TGCL students (front, from left to right), Ms Gloria Kembabazi, Ms Deborah Fiona Kobusingye, Mr Idd Ramadhani Mandi and (back, from left to right) Mr Emmanuel Sebijjo, Mr Amon Maranga Nyambane, Mr Cyril Yavatsa Kubai in the Supreme Court library.

of East African regional integration. In addition, we were able to see for ourselves the passion, commitment and level of dedication of all the different stakeholders working to achieve the fruits of regional integration. This trip gave me the optimistic impression that despite the challenges faced on the journey to regional integration, this process will no doubt be successful. On behalf of my fellow students, I would like to thank

Ms Carolin Herzog and Mr Johannes Döveling who worked tirelessly to ensure the success of this tour, and the members of the University of Dar es Salaam who accompanied us during the study trip – Dr Evaristo Longopa and Dr Baraka Kanyabuhinya – for their professional guidance and intellectual stimulation during the trip.

(Louis A. Gitinywa) ■

TGCL STUDENTS WHO GRADUATED IN NOVEMBER 2016

Name	Origin	Programme	Name	Origin	Programme
Mr Bakari George Zubeiri	Tanzania	PhD	Mr Stephen Nelson	South	LLM
Mr Tasco Romanus Luambano	Tanzania	PhD	Latansio	Sudan	
Ms Doreen Ainembabazi	Uganda	LLM	Mr Patrick-Didier Nukuri	Burundi	LLM
Ms Teresiah Muthoni	Kenya	LLM	Ms Kyoburungi Marion Kagoro	Uganda	LLM
Ms Esther Mwaka Mupe	Kenya	LLM	Ms Provia Akinyi Odhiambo	Kenya	LLM
Mr Petro Protas Upina	Tanzania	LLM	Ms Stella Nakwany Nalwoga	Uganda	LLM
Mr Mohammed Rukidi Mpuga	Uganda	LLM	Mr Theophile Ntamakiriro	Rwanda	LLM
Mr Fleming Omondi Lumumba	Kenya	LLM			



IMPRESSIONS OF THE TGCL AUTUMN UNIVERSITY IN EUROPE

This year's Autumn University took place from 14-26 September 2017 in Bayreuth, Berlin, Nuremberg, Germany; and Brussels, Belgium. Top photo: The TGCL student group in front of the German Federal Foreign Office in Germany. Other photos: Students of the South African-German Centre for Transnational Criminal Justice, among them Ms Marian Yankson from Ghana (top, right), interacting with TGCL students, among them Mr Cyril Yavatsa Kubai (bottom, left), Mr Emmanuel Sebijjo, Mr Cyril Yavatsa Kubai and Mr Ferdinand Nakintije (bottom, right), in the law library of the Humboldt University in Berlin.





*Top left: In the European Parliament in Brussels, Belgium.
Top right: A Sunday afternoon visit to the impressive historical building which houses the Brussels city hall.
Bottom: TGCL Student, Mr Louis A. Gitinywa, attending an exhibition at the European Commission in Brussels, with a time-line on the history of the European Union.*



CULTURES OF JUDICIAL COOPERATION

A PUBLIC LECTURE SERIES AT BAYREUTH UNIVERSITY

A series of public lectures was held at the University of Bayreuth in the Summer Semester 2017 under the title "Cultures of Judicial Cooperation – Negotiating and Implementing East African Integration. A Comparison of the East African Community and the European Union". The lecture series was hosted by Mr Johannes Döveling, Prof. Dr Ulrike Wanitzek and Prof. Dr Volker Wiese on behalf of the TGCL and the BayCDMA (Bayreuth Centre for Dispute Resolution, Mediation and Arbitration).

The lecture series had two guiding principles. The first was to compare East African Community (EAC) law and European Union (EU) law with regard to each of the five topics covered; therefore we had tandem speakers in each session who had the relevant legal expertise. The second

was to discuss these topics with colleagues representing disciplines other than law, thus adding various interdisciplinary perspectives.

The following topics were dealt with in the lecture series:

Lecture Topics	Speakers	Discussants
1 Member States' Court Systems and Systems of Conflict Resolution: A Comparison of the East African Community and the European Union	Dr Juliana Masabo (Law, University of Dar es Salaam) Prof. em. Dr Dr h.c. Ulrich Spellenberg (Law, University of Bayreuth)	Prof. Dr Achim von Oppen (African History, University of Bayreuth) Prof. Dr Alexander Stroh (African Politics and Development Policy, University of Bayreuth)
2 Jurisdiction of National Courts in Cases with Foreign Elements: A Comparison of the East African Community and the European Union	Prof. Dr Bernard Martin (Law, University of Western Cape, Cape Town) Dr Michael Müller (Law, University of Bayreuth)	Prof. Dr Georg Klute (Social Anthropology, University of Bayreuth) Prof. Dr Mario Larch (Empirical Economics, University of Bayreuth)
3 Jurisdiction of Community Courts in Relation to National Courts: A Comparison of the East African Community and the European Union	Johannes Döveling LL.M. (Law, University of Bayreuth) Prof. Dr Jörg Gundel (Law, University of Bayreuth)	Dr Matthew Sabbi (Development Sociology, University of Bayreuth) Ms Maïke Voigt M.A. (Social Anthropology, University of Bayreuth)
4 Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Judgments: A Comparison of the East African Community and the European Union	Prof. Dr James Otieno Odek (Law, Kenya Court of Appeal/University of Nairobi) Prof. Dr Volker Wiese (Law, University of Bayreuth)	Prof. Dr Gesine Lenore Schiewer (Intercultural German Studies, University of Bayreuth) Prof. Dr David Stadelmann (Development Economics, University of Bayreuth)
5 Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitration Awards: A Comparison of the East African Community and the European Union	Prof. Dr Richard Frimpong Oppong (Law, Thompson Rivers University, British Columbia, Canada) Mr Karl Pörnbacher (Law, Hogan Lovells, Munich)	Dr Antje Daniel (Development Sociology, University of Bayreuth) Dr Franz Kogelmann (Islamic Studies, University of Bayreuth)



“Participants made vibrant comments on the presentations, noting some significant differences between the East African Court of Justice (EACJ) and the European Court of Justice. Some were impressed by important developments in the EACJ, for instance the fact that a court that was put in place to handle commercial matters now finds itself in a situation of handling human rights matters.” (Mr Gilbert Hagabimana, on Lecture Topic 3)

East African doctoral students in law, Mr Gilbert Hagabimana and Mr Goodluck Temu (from left), attending the public lecture series together with other students.

“From the point of view of Intercultural German Studies, there seems to be plenty of room for interdisciplinary research with regard to the theory and practice

of judicial dialogue and communication between two or more states. The reason is that understanding between the heterogeneous participants is often demanding on the one hand and necessary in view of the development of trust on the other; it often takes place under conditions of multilingualism and translation, which implies aspects of power and asymmetries. Therefore, the interface between studies on intercultural dialogue and the field of cultures of judicial cooperation should be strengthened.” (Prof. Dr Gesine Lenore Schiewer, on Lecture Topic 4)

VOICES FROM THE AUDIENCE AND FROM THE DISCUSSANTS

“I dare say, as an opening to the series of public lectures, this lecture sufficiently laid the foundation for understanding, comparing and discussing further on the judicial systems of the EAC and EU countries. It provided the base for further discussion on cultures of judicial cooperation with the aim of effectively negotiating and implementing East African integration.” (Ms Florencia Kimario, on Lecture Topic 1)

“It was generally discussed and agreed that jurisdiction serves a pivotal role in promoting the growth of integration, both within the EAC and EU. A citizen of Kenya is not sure of the nature and type of legal protection that he may get in Burundi. And, therefore, a call was made for the EAC to come up with a clear legal framework that would provide for rules of jurisdiction to be applied by national courts of the EAC.” (Mr Goodluck Temu, on Lecture Topic 2)

“While there were several differences between the arbitration awards given as examples during the presentations, the general tenor of the inspiring debate was that gender plays a fundamental role. Through a discussion of the negotiation of power and the role of women as arbitrators, the commonalities along gendered spaces, behaviour and hierarchies became visible.” (Dr Antje Daniel, on Lecture Topic 5)

VISIT TO THE TGCL IN BAYREUTH

Mr Ramadhani Ismail, TGCL Accountant, and Ms Violeth Mallya Machinda, TGCL Project Officer, who visited the TGCL in Bayreuth from 20 to 24 March 2017 for professional training and discussions in respect of project administration and book-keeping.



VISIT TO THE TGCL IN DAR ES SALAAM

Ms Heidrun Tempel, Director for Education, Science and Academic Relations in the German Federal Foreign Office, visited the TGCL in Dar es Salaam on 20 January 2017. She held a meeting with Dr Juliana Masabo, Associate Dean of the University of Dar es Salaam School of Law, Dr Sosteness F. Materu, Head of Public Law Department, and Dr Benedict T. Mapunda, TGCL Coordinator. The discussion focused on the sustainability of the TGCL and future perspectives after the end of the project funding. After this meeting, a video conference took place between the participants in the meeting, TGCL students at the University of Dar es Salaam and our counterparts at Bayreuth University in Germany. A major topic during the video conference was the proposed establishment of an East African-German University of Applied Sciences in Kenya.

(Benedict T. Mapunda) ■

DAAD NETWORK MEETING IN KENYA

Representatives of the Centres of African Excellence met for the 8th time on 5-8 April 2017, this time at Taita Taveta University in Voi, Kenya. Ms Carolin Herzog and Mr Johannes Döveling represented the TGCL management at the event. This network meeting was connected with the official opening of a new Kenyan-German centre for applied resource management, the Centre for Mining, Environmental Engineering and Resource Management (CEMEREM). Cooperation partners of this new centre are (1) Taita Taveta University in Voi, Kenya; (2) Bergakademie (University of Resources) in Freiberg, Germany; and (3) Hochschule für Technik und Wirtschaft (University of Applied Sciences) in Dresden, Germany. ■

GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS UGANDA

During a visit to Uganda on 9 August 2017 by Mr Sigmar Gabriel, Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, members of the civil society were invited to meet the Minister at a dinner at the German Residence in Kampala. Mr Emanuel Elau and I were highly privileged to attend as representatives of the TGCL Alumni in Uganda. We had an opportunity to share our thoughts with the Minister about the legal and economic integration process within the East African Community. He encouraged Uganda to continue engaging strongly for regional integration. (Jackline Asimwe) ■

A NEW PROJECT AT THE TGCL

FUTURE PERSPECTIVES OF ECONOMIC COMMUNITIES IN AFRICA

A new interdisciplinary research project at the Tanzanian-German Centre for Eastern African Legal Studies (TGCL) will investigate how economic and social development in Africa can be promoted by cross-border cooperation and regional integration. The German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development has approved a grant to fund the project from April 2017 to December 2018. Mr Johannes Döveling from the University of Bayreuth leads the project, and Dr Daniel Shayo from the University of Dar es Salaam School of Law is the project coordinator. They are supported by Mr Petro Protas as assistant coordinator in Dar es Salaam, and by Ms Sabine Geisenberger, who is the project assistant in Bayreuth. In total, 30 researchers from all over Africa and beyond are conducting research to identify the driving forces of regional integration in Africa.



While in Europe the structures and aims of the European Union (EU) are being examined critically, in Africa new forms of cooperation between neighbouring countries are being developed. An outstanding example of regional integration is the East African Community (EAC), which already has a common market, while its long-term goals are a monetary union and the founding of a federal state. However, it is unclear how it will be possible to achieve such far-reaching integration. Those political leaders who support the development of transnational structures in the EAC, or in other parts of Africa, can only edge forward step by step; there are no proven success formulas. The results of this new research project, in which lawyers, economists and political scientists from Africa and Europe will work closely together, will throw light on how social and economic progress in Africa can be encouraged and sustained by means of regional integration.

FROM ACADEMIC RESEARCH TO PRACTICAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR POLICY-MAKERS

In general, agreements on regional cooperation on the African continent, and corresponding public declarations of intention, have been inadequately implemented in the member states. Critics of such regional organisations say that the plans for joint decision-making agreed on by the national governments have rarely been put into practice. The TGCL research project will examine the institutional and legal norms of African economic communities to see whether they unintentionally promote this discrepancy, or contain incentives for more intensive cooperation. On the basis of their results, the researchers will be able to make concrete practical recommendations for policy-makers and legislators in African countries. The research results will also be of benefit to international development

Dr Anthony Kakooza (Uganda Christian University, Mukono), Dr Baraka Kanyabuhinya (University of Dar es Salaam) and Professor Ada Ordor (University of Cape Town) (from left) attending the Research Workshop at Ramada Hotel Mbezi Beach in Dar es Salaam in October 2017.



The participants of the Research Workshop, with Prof. Palamagamba John Kabudi, Minister of Legal and Constitutional Affairs (front, centre), Prof. Hamudi I. Majamba, Dean of the University of Dar es Salaam School of Law (front, seventh from left), and the organisers of the workshop, Dr Daniel Shayo (front, fifth from left) and Mr Johannes Döveling (back, centre).

workers who increasingly cooperate with African regional organisations.

These topics are linked to the question of how the institutions and laws of an economic community like the EAC interact with the legal systems of the member states. National governments often assess the binding character of decisions made by institutions of the Community very differently from the members of these institutions. Thus, it may be observed that economic integration can succeed only if the countries involved take steps to harmonise their national legal systems. In this project, selected areas of the law – such as environmental law, company law or cross-border recognition of professional qualifications – will therefore be systematically analysed in order to investigate how harmonisation could facilitate the exchange of goods, services, labour and capital.

THE CONCEPT: INTERNATIONAL AND INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM, RESEARCH WORKSHOPS AND FIELD RESEARCH

The composition of the research team reflects the international character of regional integration. Out of a total of 30 researchers, 23 are from Africa, six from Europe and one from North

America. Such an international composition of the team provides great potential not only for exchange between researchers from different member states of one regional organisation. Sharing insights from various regional economic communities on the African continent, as well as the European Union, forms an essential part of the academic concept of the research project. Regional integration touches the spheres of a number of academic disciplines, most importantly law, political sciences and economics. It is thus not surprising that the project brings together researchers from all these three disciplines to benefit from their specific analytical approaches and perspectives.

Under the umbrella of the TGCL, there will be a total of 21 subprojects. Five of them are related to the institutional setup and set of legal tools of African regional economic communities; another nine focus on harmonisation of laws within such communities, and seven deal with the implementation of community laws in the member states.

THE FIRST RESEARCH WORKSHOP

The research team met for the first workshop in Dar es Salaam from 16-18 October 2017. At this event, the research project was officially

launched by the Minister for Legal and Constitutional Affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania, Professor Palamagamba John Kabudi. In his opening speech the Minister praised the long-standing academic cooperation between Tanzania and Germany, mentioning the Tanzanian-German Centre for Eastern African Legal Studies as an important joint project. With regard to the research agenda, Professor Kabudi highlighted the importance of regional integration for the East African region, but argued that the integration process can be successful only if East African realities are taken into account. The Vice Chancellor of the University of Dar es Salaam, Professor Rwekaza Mukandala, and the Dean of the University of Dar es Salaam School of Law, Professor Hamudi Majamba, welcomed the participants on behalf of the host institution. In addition, words of welcome were given by the research project leader, Mr Johannes Döveling, and by research project coordinator Dr Daniel Shayo.

In a first session, the project leadership team explained the research agenda and its goals. Introductory overviews from the perspectives of law, political science and economics enabled the participants to develop a deeper understanding of the topic. The researchers presented outlines of their individual subprojects, including their research questions and field research design. All these presentations were discussed in detail, and the presenters received valuable comments which they will be able to implement in the course of their further research activities. Group work sessions allowed researchers dealing with similar topics to exchange their ideas more specifically. In addition, these discussions led to the establishment of new research networks and even concrete work-sharing arrangements.

The last session of the workshop was dedicated



Prof. Palamagamba John Kabudi, Tanzanian Minister of Legal and Constitutional Affairs, opening the Research Workshop.

to the way forward, as nearly all researchers will undertake fieldwork in addition to their desk research. Their findings will be shared in a second research workshop.

Overall, the first research workshop provided a great opportunity for sharing and discussing research proposals at an early stage. All participants agreed that the feedback they received in the course of the workshop was immensely helpful for planning their research.

OUTLOOK: FIELDWORK AND SECOND RESEARCH WORKSHOP

Logistically supported by the project offices in Bayreuth and Dar es Salaam, researchers have started travelling to destinations all over Africa in order to collect data, especially through interviews and discussions with relevant actors and observers of the different African integration processes. Their field experiences have been very positive so far. The leadership team is looking forward to the second research workshop, to be held together with all the researchers in Dar es Salaam in early June 2018. This event will once again facilitate exchange on the findings of the individual subprojects before publishing the final overall results.

(Johannes Döveling and Daniel Shayo) ■

TGCL PUBLICATION

A new volume has been published within the TGCL Research Series (Series editors: Gordon R. Woodman, Ulrike Wanitzek, Benedict T. Mapunda and Johannes Döveling). It was officially launched on 23 October 2017 at the Sarova Stanley Hotel in Nairobi.

TGCL RESEARCH SERIES

VOLUME 5

Omondi Robert Owino, *Trans-Boundary Resource Cooperation in the Lake Victoria Basin: An International Environmental Law Perspective*, Nairobi: LawAfrica, 2017.
ISBN 978-9966-53-060-8



ABOUT THE BOOK

The book inquires into the effectiveness of the regional and international environmental law frameworks that regulate co-operation in the Lake Victoria Basin. Such an inquiry is important in view of the incessant environmental malaises that afflict Lake Victoria and its Basin. The book shows that the legal frameworks and institutions responsible for effective management and trans-boundary co-operation in the Lake Victoria Basin are inchoate and anodyne in nature. This assessment leads to the conclusion that the solution to the problems in Lake Victoria and its Basin lies not in adopting more laws to regu-

late diverse trans-boundary aspects of the Lake Victoria Basin, but in initiating a strong political process to enhance the quality of extant laws and heighten the reach and bite of institutional implementation. The study underscores political will as an indispensable pathway to robust legal measures that are needed to drive effective trans-boundary resource co-operation in the Lake Victoria Basin.

Fledgling political will reinforced by statist concerns in the Lake Victoria Basin undermine effective co-operation and inhibit the EAC Partner States from investing in more ambitious environmental measures for effective trans-boundary resource management and co-operation. Taking into consideration the unique contextual peculiarities of the Lake Victoria Basin, the book offers useful co-operation lessons for the Lake Victoria Basin states from trans-boundary resource co-operation paradigms in the North Sea, the Baltic Sea and the Rhine River.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Dr Omondi Robert Owino is a Senior Law Lecturer at Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT) School of Law, Nairobi. He holds a Dr jur. (Doctor of Laws) degree from Bayreuth University, Germany; an LLM degree with a research focus on environmental law from the University of Dar es Salaam, and an LLB degree from Moi University, Eldoret. Dr Owino is an advocate of the High Court of Kenya and has published on international environmental law as well as other subjects. He was a DAAD scholar and research fellow at the Bayreuth International Graduate School of African Studies (BIGSAS) in Germany and is a Senior Fellow of the African Good Governance Network.

INTERVIEW WITH PROFESSOR GORDON R. WOODMAN

Gordon Roger Woodman, Emeritus Professor of Comparative Law, Dr jur. h.c., DLitt h.c., of the University of Birmingham, served as the TGCL Programme Adviser from 2009 to 2017. He was interviewed by TGCL Project Leader Professor Ulrike Wanitzek on the occasion of his 80th birthday on 22 September 2017.

Ulrike Wanitzek: Professor Woodman, you acquired your BA, LLM and PhD degrees at the University of Cambridge, and were a law teacher and researcher at the University of Ghana in Legon, at Ahmadu Bello University in Zaria, Nigeria, and at the University of Birmingham in the UK. In addition, you have held short-term posts at various universities in Austria, Malaysia, Mauritius, Papua New Guinea, the UK, the US, and the West Indies. On the basis of this broad international experience, what is your advice to young legal scholars in postgraduate studies programmes as to what they should particularly keep in mind to make the most out of this opportunity?

Gordon R. Woodman: I think what is important is to keep in mind the social consequences of law and of what they are doing as lawyers, and not to get too much absorbed in formalistic arguments. There is a tendency, particularly of practitioners, to be absorbed in formalities in order to win a case. But it is important for scholars to have a wider view on law. They should deal with the social implications and with the political implications of law.

With regard to the choice of the research topic, students also need to take a lot of

advice in the beginning, obviously because they do not know much about research when they start. There is sometimes a tendency for law students at the beginning to go over ground which has already been studied. Of course, all research starts from the knowledge that already

exists but it must in some way go further than that and must add something original to that. Some have a tendency to devote themselves to making out a partisan case, to making out one side of a controversy. It is perfectly alright for research to argue for a particular viewpoint but it is essential to give full attention to the arguments of the other side. I have seen numbers of research proposals where the argument was going to be for a particular viewpoint only but this is not satisfactory.

What advice do you give to young lawyers in Africa who want to apply for admission to a PhD course and for a scholarship? How should they proceed to achieve the highest possible quality of their research proposal and the highest possible chances for admission and for a scholarship?

“IT IS PERFECTLY ALRIGHT FOR RESEARCH TO ARGUE FOR A PARTICULAR VIEWPOINT BUT IT IS ESSENTIAL TO GIVE FULL ATTENTION TO THE ARGUMENTS OF THE OTHER SIDE.”

It is difficult to summarise this. As I said, good research must break new ground and start from existing knowledge. But it must move on to new questions and look at them both in-depth and impartially. Nothing is wrong in choosing research on a topic which is subject to intensive



controversy at the time but one must be careful to approach this from an academic rather than from a political point of view.

One should also have looked at the immediately relevant literature. Obviously one will not at this stage have read everything on the subject but one needs to show an awareness of at least one or two leading works on the subject, if there are any.

What are your observations on the chances for female lawyers in Africa with regard to achieving positions in higher legal offices?

To use Ghana as an example: two of my Ghanaian female law students have become Chief Justices in Ghana. The last PhD student from

“IF IT IS FOUND [...] THAT THERE ARE DISPROPORTIONATELY FEW FEMALE LAWYERS STARTING PhD RESEARCH OR OTHERWISE APPOINTED TO IMPORTANT LEGAL OFFICES, THEN RESEARCH MUST BE DONE IMMEDIATELY TO FIND THE CAUSES.”

Ghana whom I examined was a woman, and she was very good. I like to point out to my colleagues here in England that Ghana had a female High Court Judge and female Court of Appeal Judges long before England, and, while England only just got the first female President of the Supreme Court, Ghana has had female Chief Justices for the last ten years. So Ghana has been more advanced than England. Of course, one cannot generalise this but has to check on a country-to-country basis how the position is in each specific African country.

If it is found in any particular country that there are disproportionately few female lawyers starting PhD research or otherwise appointed to important legal offices, then research must be done immediately to find the causes.

What advice would you give your younger colleagues who are supervising postgraduate stu-

dents in law? What makes a good supervisor?

Well, the really good PhD students do not need supervision. However, that is very rare. With most students, I think patience and the willingness to put in a lot of work are needed. When you get a draft, read it very carefully and make detailed comments on it. Patience comes to mind because of my experience of having been asked to take over a student who was in despair because the former supervisor was extremely disparaging of her work. The supervisor had sent her a draft chapter back, calling it “appalling”. The student was terribly upset. I took over at the request of the School and we worked hard at it and she duly got a PhD, she wasn’t bad at all. Some friends of hers told me that she had been

depressed, but then she became more and more cheerful. But that was an unusual case. The important thing is for the supervisor to be prepared

to put in a lot of work. One may receive a draft of 50 pages, and after the first 20, one thinks there may be serious problems in it, and one is tempted to leave the rest. But one should go through all the 50 pages. If the work is original, the supervisor will not know as much as the student on the subject, so the supervisor has to do much work to check.

I probably put excessive emphasis on details of expression and exposition rather than the general flow of the work, the structure, but I think one has to deal with both. Generally, one discusses the general structure in the beginning and has to keep it in mind throughout. I think there is undue pressure on British universities to accept people for PhD when they are not really up to it. It has to do with the pressure on universities to make money but it is leading to problems.

I have examined three PhD students this year whose theses had bad mistakes and showed

OBITUARY

PROF. GORDON R. WOODMAN, TGCL PROGRAMME ADVISER 2009-2017

Professor Gordon Roger Woodman was born on 22 September 1937 in Bristol, UK. He studied law at the University of Cambridge, UK, from where he obtained his B.A. (1960), LLM (1961) and PhD (1966) degrees. After Cambridge, his academic career continued at the University of Ghana at Legon (1961-1964 and 1967-1976), Ahmadu Bello University at Zaria, Northern Nigeria (1965-1967), and the University of Birmingham, UK (1976-2004) where he stayed until his retirement in 2004 as Professor of Comparative Law. He held visiting professorships in law in the USA, Papua New Guinea, the West Indies, Mauritius, Austria and Malaysia, and had intensive academic contacts with colleagues in many other countries. His research interests were especially in the fields of legal pluralism, land law, family and inheritance law, with a focus on the law of Ghana. His over 200 publications reflect the breadth and depth of his academic work. For more than 35 years he was one of the most active members of the Commission on Legal Pluralism and editor of the *Journal of Legal Pluralism*. In recognition of his outstanding academic achievements, he was awarded honorary doctoral degrees by the Universities of Bayreuth (Dr jur. h.c. 2006) and Ghana (D. Litt. h.c. 2008), and the State Honour of Member of the Order of the Volta by the Republic of Ghana (MV 2016).

The TGCL was privileged to have Professor Woodman as its Programme Adviser (2009-2017) and the TGCL management profited greatly from his enormous international experience and his deep wisdom. He was friendly, generous, and always ready to give advice or perform some urgent task, often at short notice, throughout his period of office. For this we are deeply grateful. Professor Woodman died on 24 October 2017, shortly after his 80th birthday, an occasion on which we had the pleasure and honour to interview him for the TGCL bulletin (see this issue). We will never forget him. May he rest in peace. (Ulrike Wanitzek) ■

ignorance: one had failed the first time and was resubmitting and failed again, which was very painful. Another failed for the first time and we had to refer this student to resubmit. The third just passed and had not only to do minor corrections but modifications. The general trend is not encouraging in terms of quality. However, if supervisors really worked carefully, the theses would not contain the sorts of blunders I have seen in these theses.

How much formalisation of supervision do you recommend to achieve an adequate balance between freedom and guidance of the PhD student?

Actually, I think I would now be rather in favour

of a fair degree of formalisation. We at Birmingham have to have meetings on a regular basis once a month, and there is a form to be filled in the supervision record. Before we meet, the student has to fill in what has been done since the last supervision and what he or she would like to discuss this time.

We record what is done and what is planned for the future. When I first came to this, I did find it rather tedious but I've come round to the view that it is quite helpful to ensure that both parties put in a decent amount of work. It should also be possible for the student to approach the supervisor at any time in between to discuss a particular point and I think that is not done sufficiently at Birmingham, mainly probably because

full-time colleagues are so busy with teaching and administration.

A regular supervision record does keep the work on the rails. And it does force the supervisor to be honest with the student about how the work is going when a box is to be filled, either very satisfactory, satisfactory, in need of improvement, or giv-

ing cause for concern. In the last case, if this happens twice in succession, the School Postgraduate Research Committee will hold a review.

Is it good in your view if academic lawyers are also permitted to work as practising lawyers?

I think it is very useful but the amount of work they do in practice should be severely limited, otherwise the students do not receive the amount of attention they need.

How could this be done?

Well, I suppose by requiring the academic to strictly adhere to the academic programme, never putting off lectures because of practising, and being adequately available to students and colleagues.

Some contact with legal practice is quite desirable, if only because otherwise legal practitioners will criticise academic lawyers for being out of touch with reality. I've known a few law students who, after graduating from the University of Ghana and going to the Law School, said that most of what they learned at university was of no use. This was wrong, but it is the sort of attitude that manifests formalism, rather than looking at law in a wider context. This can be best achieved by combining the academic and practical viewpoints.

This can be of benefit to practice as well. I remember hearing of one Ghanaian practitioner and teacher at the Law School (which is rather different from university) whom a colleague heard saying in court: yes, we teach that.

What should be the ratio of teaching and research in postgraduate legal programmes? What is your view on LLM Taught Programmes?

LLM programmes are generally intended to give a specialised training and they should be largely

“INCREASINGLY I THINK STATE LAW IN AFRICA HAS EXCLUDED LEGAL PLURALISM FROM ITS COMPASS.”

taught. There is no harm in having an element of research in it but if I had to give a proportion, maybe one fifth. It should be mainly taught.

Do you think PhD programmes with lecturing and obligatory attendance at conferences etc. are useful for PhD students in law? Or do they put PhD students too much under time pressure and distract them from focusing on their PhD thesis?

I am not in favour of lecture series for PhD students, this is too much of a burden on their time, they do not need it. There are books on research methodology they can use. Occasional lectures perhaps, but nothing more.

I am very much in favour of PhD students attending conferences and presenting papers if they are motivated to do so but I would not require it. In the case of the TGCL the students are working in a certain field rather than in unlimited fields. Even then I would say that occasional attendance at a conference would do if the students think it would be useful to them.

You would give the student the responsibility for it?

Yes, this is so here and seems to work out quite well. A Nigerian PhD student on law and development and corruption is keen on attending international conferences, he has been around the world. His co-supervisor and I had to advise him in the final months to cut this down, otherwise he wouldn't get finished in time. I have also got a student working on Muslim Sharia Councils in Britain. She has done field work at one particular

Council in Birmingham and has been to a few conferences in this country on the subject, and I think she has gained from that. But again, this has been on her initiative and she has made time to do it.

If it is left to students to decide, they will be encouraged to think for themselves whether it is useful for them, they might take more out of it.

What is in your view the current main relevance of legal pluralism in Africa?

Increasingly I think state law in Africa has excluded legal pluralism from its compass. As the state tries to control social activities more and more, it tends to exclude legal pluralism. But that refers to what I've called 'state legal pluralism'. I think that 'deep legal pluralism', or legal pluralism which involves living customary law, is as alive as ever, and is very important. And this is where the distinction in legal education of emphasis on formal law, and on law in society, is important. Emphasis on formal law means you talk only about state law. But in the wider society there are plenty of other laws. John Griffiths' 1986 article "What is Legal Pluralism?" in the *Journal of Legal Pluralism* is still seminal and a very good introduction to the topic – a bit too vigorously expressed in places but that was his style.

How has the academic interest in, and activities with regard to, legal pluralism developed in Africa over the past decades? Do you observe a general increase or decrease, and if so, what may be the reasons for this?

It is difficult to generalise about this but if I think about the theses I have read they give a lot of attention to the idea of legal pluralism. The last thesis by a Ghanaian PhD candidate I examined, which was on intestate succession in Ghana, gave a lot of attention to legal pluralism. Other work which I recently examined was on the land rights of indigenous peoples in the Abuja area of Nigeria where land has been taken by the

central government, and this also gave much attention to the subject.

I think that often that is the case, but there is on the other hand this pull from a number of law academics who engage in legal practice and engage only in state law. So, I can't really generalise.

What is the specific relevance of legal pluralism for the law of regional economic communities?

There is clearly an amount of legal pluralism here because the regional economic communities have their own laws which coexist with national laws. I think that is important. The regional African communities like ECOWAS, but also the African Union, especially with the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, set up clearly laws which coexist, with not infrequent clashes, with the laws of individual states. So, we have here instances of legal pluralism that, like other instances, challenge the state's monopoly. But it is not something I have studied.

What is or could be the role and impact of the TGCL in the Eastern African region? For instance through its students, its alumni networks, its publications? Or can you think of other ways?

Just by contributing in all these ways to progress in the East African region – yes, in bringing together scholars from different countries, in examining issues which, even if they are examined with particular reference to one country, are always impliedly compared with other countries. All this increases the understanding of law in the wider community.

Professor Woodman, thank you very much for these insightful reflections. Warm congratulations on your 80th birthday, sincere thanks for all you have done for the TGCL during the eight years of serving as our Programme Adviser, and all our best wishes to you!

PERSONALIA

NEWS FROM THE TGCL

Prof. Richard Frimpong Oppong, Thompson Rivers University, British Columbia, Canada, has been the new TGCL Programme Adviser since May 2017. We welcome him warmly.



NEWS FROM THE TGCL IN BAYREUTH

Ms Carolin Herzog, formerly TGCL Project Assistant, has taken over as TGCL Manager in April 2017. We are very happy to continue our fruitful cooperation with her in this new post.

Mr Johannes Döveling, who served as TGCL Manager from November 2012, assumed the position of TGCL Deputy Project Leader in April 2017. We thank him for his commitment in the past. He is now also the Leader of the Research Project on "Steering Regional Development through Regional Economic Communities in Africa: Legal, Economic and Political Instruments", sponsored by the German Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).



NEWS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM SCHOOL OF LAW

Prof. Palamagamba John Kabudi was appointed Member of Parliament on 16 January 2017. On 23 March 2017, he was appointed Minister of Constitutional and Legal Affairs.

Dr Theodora Mwenegoha was appointed Member of the Fair Competition Commission (FCT) in August 2017.

Prof. Florence D. M. Luoga was appointed Governor of the Bank of Tanzania in October 2017.

Prof. Bonaventure Rutinwa was appointed Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Academic) in December 2017.

Dr Saudine Mwakaje was appointed University's Corporate Counsel and Secretary to the Council in December 2017.

Congratulations to all of them!

NEWS FROM THE TGCL IN DAR ES SALAAM

Mr Goodluck Temu, TGCL Assistant Coordinator since April 2014, left for doctoral studies at the University of Bayreuth in April 2017. We thank him for his tireless efforts to help the management run the TGCL successfully. One big task performed during his term of office was to oversee the renovation of the new TGCL building on Mikocheni Campus. This is particularly appreciated.



Mr Antidius Kaitu is the new TGCL Assistant Coordinator from April 2017. We are happy that with him, one of our TGCL Alumni has taken over the post.

Dr Daniel Msafiri Shayo (right), Lecturer at the University of Dar es Salaam School of Law, was appointed Project Coordinator of the Research Project on “Steering Regional Development through Regional Economic Communities in Africa: Legal, Economic and Political Instruments”, sponsored by the German Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), in July 2017.



Mr Petro Protas (left) is the new Assistant Project Coordinator. We are glad that with him, a TGCL Alumnus is aboard the management team of this research project.

Mr Godlove Mmari (right) is the new Project Accountant of the same research project.



We welcome all of them and are looking forward to fruitful cooperation.

EAST AFRICAN DOCTORAL STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF BAYREUTH

Ms Florencia Kimario, **Mr Goodluck Temu** and **Ms Veronica Buchumi** (all from University of Dar es Salaam School of Law) began their doctoral studies in law at the University of Bayreuth in 2017, joining their colleagues, **Mr Goodluck Kiwory** and **Mr Abel Mwiburi**, from the same institution, and **Mr Gilbert Hagabimana** from Burundi. The last three came to Bayreuth to begin studying for their doctorate in law in 2015 and in 2016, respectively. Ms Buchumi, Mr Kiwory and Mr Hagabimana are TGCL Alumni.



UNIVERSITY OF
DAR ES SALAAM

The Tanzanian-German Centre for Eastern African Legal Studies (TGCL) offers aspiring lawyers and law students a structured LLM and PhD study programme in the field of regional integration law. TGCL's goal is to qualify them for leading positions in East Africa.

The programme is conducted at the University of Dar es Salaam School of Law, in close cooperation with the Institute of African Studies and the Faculty of Law, Business and Economics, University of Bayreuth.

TGCL is one among several centres established in Africa within the programme "African Excellence – Fachzentren Afrika" which is funded by the German Foreign Office through the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD).

www.tgcl.uni-bayreuth.de

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