



<b>Country/entity</b>	South Africa
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	CODESA Declaration of Intent
<b>Date</b>	21 Dec 1991
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes
<b>Agreement/conflict level</b>	Intrastate/intrastate conflict  <b>Post Apartheid South Africa and Namibian Independence (1990 - 1994)</b>  South Africa – internal. The roots of the modern South African conflict are found in the British and Dutch colonization of Southern Africa, which resulted in the introduction of a white minority who soon held power in the region. The South African state emerged following a hard-fought pact between the British government and the white Afrikaner minority. ‘Apartheid’ – the Afrikaans word for separateness – became official government policy after 1948. Resistance to this system was widespread and took diverse forms. In 1912, the African National Congress (ANC) was formed to push for reforms in the country. After the 1960 Sharpeville massacre several organisations around the ANC took up arms and began to fight the Apartheid government using violent means. During the 1980s, President P.W. Botha introduced a reform policy that enabled the post-1990 peace agreements, which paved the way for the end of the apartheid system.  South Africa- Namibia. One set of agreements relates to the independence of Namibia which followed from the end of apartheid. Close Post Apartheid South Africa and Namibian Independence (1990 - 1994)
<b>Stage</b>	Pre-negotiation/process
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government
<b>Peace process</b>	South Africa peace process
<b>Parties</b>	SAG, CODESA (Democratic Party, Dikwankwetla Party, Inkatha Freedom Party, ANC, Bophuthatswana Govt, Inyandza National Movement, Intando Yesizwe Party, Labour Party of SA, Natal/Tvl Indian Congress, National Party, National People's Party, Solidarity, SA Communist Party, Transkei Govt, United People's Front, Venda Govt, Ximoko Progressive Party)

<b>Third parties</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	This short agreement outlines agreed principles for a future constitution as a result of the Convention for a Democratic South Africa. It provides for present and future participants to put forward democratic proposals, and that the Convention will establish a mechanism for co-operation of parties with administrations and the South African Government.

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<b>Agreement document</b>	<a href="#">ZA_911229_CodesaDeclarationIntent.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>   <a href="#">Download PDF</a>
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## Women, girls and gender

<b>Participation</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Equality</b>	<p>Equality→Equality (general)  Page 1, PREAMBLE  [Declaring a solemn commitment to] establishing a constitution that will ensure, inter alia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• that South Africa will be a united, democratic, non-racial and non-sexist state in which sovereign authority is exercised over the whole of its territory;</li> </ul>

**Particular groups of women** No specific mention.

**International law** No specific mention.

**New institutions** No specific mention.

**Violence against women** No specific mention.

**Transitional justice** No specific mention.

**Institutional reform** No specific mention.

**Development** No specific mention.

**Implementation** No specific mention.

**Other** No specific mention.