

Country/entity	South Africa
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	National Peace Accord
Date	14 Sep 1991
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Intrastate/intrastate conflict Post Apartheid South Africa and Namibian Independence (1990 - 1994) 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)
Stage	Pre-negotiation/process
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	South Africa peace process
Parties	Signed by more than forty organisations on 14 September 1991. [SAG, ANC, and over 40 other organizations]
Third parties	-
Description	This comprehensive agreement contains: principles; code of conduct for all parties; security forces reform; code of conduct for the South African Police; establishment of National Peace Secretariat, Regional and Local Dispute Resolution Committees; a National Peace Committee; and creating Special Criminal Courts.

**Agreement
document**

[ZA_910914_National Peace Accord.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Women, girls and gender

Participation No specific mention.

Equality Equality→Other
Page 6, Chapter 3, Security Forces: General provisions, 3.1 General Principles 3.1.1 The police shall endeavour to protect the people of South Africa from all criminal acts and shall to do so in a rigorously nonpartisan fashion, regardless of the political belief and affiliation, race, religion, gender or ethnic origin of the perpetrators or victims of such acts.

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 Institutional reform→Police
Page 6, Chapter 3, Security Forces: General provisions,
3.1 General Principles
3.1.1 The police shall endeavour to protect the people of South Africa from all criminal acts and shall to do so in a rigorously non-partisan fashion, regardless of the political belief and affiliation, race, religion, gender or ethnic origin of the perpetrators or victims of such acts.

Page 7, Chapter 3, Security Forces: General provisions,
3.2.1 The police shall endeavour to protect the people of South Africa from all criminal acts and shall to do so in a rigorously non-partisan fashion, regardless of the political belief and affiliation, race, religion, gender or ethnic origin of the perpetrators or victims of such acts.

Page 15, Chapter 4, Security Forces: Police Code of Conduct
Code of Conduct
The favour and approval of the public shall be sought by:
... · giving effective and friendly service to each individual, regardless of the political and religious belief, race, gender or ethnic origin;

Development	No specific mention.
Implementation	No specific mention.
Other	No specific mention.
