

Country/entity	Namibia South Africa
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Second Joint Statement and Agreed Minutes of the Second Joint Meeting of the Joint Technical Committee on Walvis Bay and the Off-Shore Islands
Date	26 Mar 1992
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Interstate/intrastate conflict(s) 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	Framework/substantive - partial
Conflict nature	Territory
Peace process	South Africa - Namibia process
Parties	The Governments of the Republic of South Africa and the Republic of Namibia
Third parties	-
Description	An agreement to establish a Joint Technical Committee to advise the two governments on the functions and structures of joint administration.

Agreement document	NA_ZA_920326_SecondJointStatementAgreedMinutesWalvisBay.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
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Groups

Children/youth	No specific mention.
Disabled persons	No specific mention.
Elderly/age	No specific mention.
Migrant workers	No specific mention.
Racial/ethnic/ national group	No specific mention.
Religious groups	No specific mention.
Indigenous people	No specific mention.
Other groups	No specific mention.
Refugees/displaced persons	No specific mention.
Social class	No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender	No specific mention.
Men and boys	No specific mention.
LGBTI	No specific mention.
Family	No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general) No specific mention.

State configuration No specific mention.

Self determination No specific mention.

Referendum No specific mention.

State symbols No specific mention.

Independence/secession No specific mention.

Accession/unification No specific mention.

Border delimitation No specific mention.

Cross-border provision

Page 2, Article 1,
A Joint Administrative Authority (JAA) be establish, representative of all those functions identified by it and agreed upon, by the respective governments.

Page 2, Article 2,
The JAA will have as its function the performance of those executive and administrative powers connected with the identified functions and the relevant Acts of Parliament.

Page 2, Article 3,
South African and Namibian chief executives and accountable officers of the JAA be appointed.

Page 2, Article 4,
A management committee will be established by the JAA, consisting of an appropriate number of senior official from South Africa and Namibia, responsible for policy formulation and implementation. There will be a joint chairmanship.

Page 2, Article 5,
The JAA will be appropriately structured and jointly staffed to perform its duties.

Page 2, Article 6,
It is agreed that those functions that the JAA may not currently consider susceptible to joint administration to be continuously reviewed with a view to possible inclusion within its ambit.

Page 2, Article 7,
It is understood that the JAA will have consultative competence in respect of those functions which are currently not considered susceptible to Joint Administration.

Page 2, Article 8,
Upon agreement of the above proposals, the two governments will set a date of implementation thereof.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed)

No specific mention.

Elections

No specific mention.

Electoral commission

No specific mention.

Political parties reform

No specific mention.

Civil society	No specific mention.
Traditional/ religious leaders	No specific mention.
Public administration	No specific mention.
Constitution	No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power sharing	Power sharing→Political power sharing→Executive coalition State level Further to the Joint Statement on the question of Walvis Bay and the Off-Shore Islands issued in Windhoek on 17 May 1991, the Governments of the Republic of South Africa and the Republic of Namibia have agreed in principle to set up a Joint Administration, as an interim arrangement, pending an eventual settlement of the aforementioned question. To this end the two Governments have decided to establish a Joint Technical Committee to advise the two Governments on the functions and structures which lend themselves to Joint Administration.
Territorial power sharing	No specific mention.
Economic power sharing	No specific mention.
Military power sharing	No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general	No specific mention.
Bill of rights/similar	No specific mention.
Treaty incorporation	No specific mention.
Civil and political rights	No specific mention.
Socio-economic rights	No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship	No specific mention.
Democracy	No specific mention.
Detention procedures	No specific mention.
Media and communication	No specific mention.
Mobility/access	No specific mention.
Protection measures	No specific mention.
Other	No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI	No specific mention.
Regional or international human rights institutions	No specific mention.

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law	No specific mention.
State of emergency provisions	No specific mention.
Judiciary and courts	No specific mention.
Prisons and detention	No specific mention.
Traditional Laws	No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction No specific mention.

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds No specific mention.

Business No specific mention.

Taxation No specific mention.

Banks No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights No specific mention.

Pastoralist/nomadism rights No specific mention.

Cultural heritage No specific mention.

Environment No specific mention.

Water or riparian rights or access No specific mention.

Security sector

Security Guarantees No specific mention.

Ceasefire No specific mention.

Police No specific mention.

Armed forces No specific mention.

DDR	No specific mention.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	No specific mention.
Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.
Corruption	No specific mention.
Crime/organised crime	No specific mention.
Drugs	No specific mention.
Terrorism	No specific mention.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general	No specific mention.
Amnesty/pardon	No specific mention.
Courts	No specific mention.
Mechanism	No specific mention.
Prisoner release	No specific mention.
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	No specific mention.
Missing persons	No specific mention.
Reparations	No specific mention.
Reconciliation	No specific mention.

Implementation

UN signatory No specific mention.

Other international signatory No specific mention.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism No specific mention.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source International Legal Materials
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