

<b>Country/entity</b>	South Africa
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration of South African Returnees
<b>Date</b>	16 Aug 1991
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes
<b>Agreement/conflict level</b>	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)

<b>Stage</b>	Pre-negotiation/process
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government
<b>Peace process</b>	South Africa peace process
<b>Parties</b>	For the Government of the Republic of South Africa, Albert Leslie Manley; For the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, M. Douglas Stafford;
<b>Third parties</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	Agreement between the Government of South Africa and UNHCR to cooperate in the repatriation and reintegration of refugees. It outlines basic principles then contains two 'Annexures' on procedure and defining those eligible for indemnity due to the political nature of their offences.

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**Agreement document**      [ZA\\_910816\\_Memorandum of Understanding on Repatriation and Reintegration.pdf](#)  
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**Women, girls and gender**

**Participation**      No specific mention.

**Equality**      Equality→Social equality  
Page 17, Annexure A PROCEDURES FOR READMISSION, RECEPTION AND REINTEGRATION OF SOUTH AFRICAN RETURNEES WHO APPLY TO THE UNHCR FOR VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION TO SOUTH AFRICA  
III. Installation and reintegration  
25. Special measures may be taken by the parties to assure the social security and welfare of returnees considered as vulnerable such as the physically or mentally handicapped, unaccompanied minors, the seriously sick and elderly persons, orphans and single women without any other support.

**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**      Transitional justice→Past and gender  
Page 17, Annexure A PROCEDURES FOR READMISSION, RECEPTION AND REINTEGRATION OF SOUTH AFRICAN RETURNEES WHO APPLY TO THE UNHCR FOR VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION TO SOUTH AFRICA  
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**Institutional reform**      No specific mention.

**Development**      No specific mention.

**Implementation**      No specific mention.

**Other**      No specific mention.

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