

Country: Burundi

Years: 1962-65

Leader: Mwambutsa

Ideology:

Description: CHISOLS identifies Mwambutsa's party affiliation as none.

Years: 1966-75

Leader: Michel Micombero

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Micombero's party as UPRONA. Manzano (2017) identifies Micombero as rightist, writing about UPRONA "This party was Tutsi-dominated and, according to the Political Handbook and Atlas of the World, "originally conservative in outlook (stebbins and Amoia 1970: 41)". Van Dijk et al. (2008), however, indicate that Micombero is leftist: "Among the most notable proponents of African socialism have been Julius Nyerere (Tanzania), Amilcar Cabral (Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde), Samora Machel (Mozambique), Thomas Sankara (Burkina Faso) and Michel Micombero (Burundi)." (124). Herr (2018) corroborates, writing "Micombero now became an advocate of what became known as African socialism. This was a vague ideology asserting that economic resources should be shared in what he called a 'traditional African' matter." Kurian (2011) also identifies Micombero as Left: "Among the most notable proponents of Afro-Marxism are Amilcar Cabral (Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde), Samora Machel (Mozambique), Michel Micombero (Burundi), Agostinho Neto (Angola), and Thomas Sankara (Burkina Faso)." (32). World Statesmen (2020) corroborates that Micombero's party was UPRONA. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 3 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Union for National Progress (UPRONA) as 1.0. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify leader party's ideology as "Far-left" (-3.39) in 1970 and 1975.

Years: 1976-86

Leader: Jean-Baptiste Bagaza

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Bagaza's party as UPRONA. Loft (1988) suggests that Bagaza is leftist: "Bagaza's regime was characterized by an intensification of Marxist-Leninist rhetoric and a pro-Eastern bloc and pro-Libyan foreign policy." (91) Nohlen et al. (1999) also suggest that Bagaza is leftist: "He announced socialist policies and efforts to decrease Hutu

deprivation.” (154) The Los Angeles Times (1987) corroborates that Bagaza is leftist further: “Bagaza, a 41-year-old socialist with ties to Moscow, was in Quebec attending a summit meeting of French-speaking nations.” Manzano (2017: 108) concurs, writing “According to the main sources, Bagaza declared around 1979 that ‘Burundi would become a socialist state pledged to support other countries against exploitation and neocolonialism’ (Banks and Overstreet 1980: 95).” World Statesmen (2020) corroborates that Bagaza’s party was UPRONA. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 3 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Union for National Progress (UPRONA) as 1.0. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify leader party’s ideology as “Far-left” (-3.39) in 1975, and as “Left” (-2.558) in 1980 and 1982.

Years: 1987-92

Leader: Pierre Buyoya

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Buyoya’s party as UPRONA. Manzano (2017) identifies Buyoya as Right. World Statesmen (2020) corroborates that Buyoya’s party was UPRONA. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 3 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Union for National Progress (UPRONA) as 1.0. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify leader party’s ideology as “Left” (-1.976) in 1987, and as “Left” (-2.532) in 1992.

Thorsen (2020) writes “Buyoya... Although his party, the independence party UPRONA, was initially viewed as leftist... the economic dimension of politics was not salient and not included in his political promises.”

Years: 1993

Leader: Sylvie Kinigi

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Kinigi’s party as UPRONA. Kagalkar (1992) identifies UPRONA as Left: “Since Marxist parties have been established in number of African countries such as (A) Egyptian Communist Party; (2) Workers party of Ethiopia; (3) Socialist workers and Farmers Party of Nigeria; (4) People’s Revolutionary Party of Benin; (5) The party of Unity and National Progress of Burundi; (6) The party of the Socialist Vanguard in Algeria; (7) The Africa Independence Party of Guinea; (8) Sudanese Communist Party” (80). Eggers (2006: xxxiii-xxxiv) describes a coup that occurred in 1993, while Kinigi was in office: “The government, led by Prime Minister Kinigi, refuses to give amnesty to soldiers involved in the coup and refuses to negotiate until the soldiers disarm and return to their barracks”. The coup resulted in the killing of Melchior Ndadaye, the president who appointed Sylvie Kinigi as the first woman

prime minister. Eggers identifies Ndadaye as the founder of the political party Front Démocratique Burundi (FRODEBU; Burundi Democratic Front), and describes FRODEBU as “a party dominated by moderate Hutu”. FRODEBU is identified as leftist by Perspective Monde (2019). Manzano (2017) corroborates that Kinigi is leftist. World Statesmen (2020) corroborates that Kinigi’s party was UPRONA. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 3 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Union for National Progress (UPRONA) as 1.0. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify leader party’s ideology as “Left” (-1.648) in 1993.

Years: 1994-1995

Leader: Ntibantunganya

Ideology: Left

Description: CHISOLS identifies Ntibantunganya’s party as FRODEBU.

Perspective Monde (2020) identifies Ntibantunganya as Left. World Statesmen (2020) corroborates that Ntibantunganya’s party was FRODEBU. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 3 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Front for Democracy in Burundi (FRODEBU) as 7.0. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify leader party’s ideology as “Center” (-0.353) in 1993.

Years: 1996-2002

Leader: Pierre Buyoya

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Buyoya’s party UPRONA. Manzano (2017) identifies Buyoya as rightist. World Statesmen (2020) corroborates that Buyoya’s party was UPRONA. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 3 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Union for National Progress (UPRONA) as 1.0. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify leader party’s ideology as “Left” (-1.648) in 1993. Thorsen (2020) writes “Buyoya... Although his party, the independence party UPRONA, was initially viewed as leftist... the economic dimension of politics was not salient and not included in his political promises.”

Years: 2003-2004

Leader: Domitien Ndayizeye

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Ndayizeye’s party as FRODEBU. Alfieri (2016: 240-41) identifies FRODEBU as left: “The founding core of the Frodebu party was established in secrecy at the beginning of the 1980s, in Rwanda, thanks to the work of exiled Burundian students and officials. After many vicissitudes, and still in secrecy, in 1988 the first National directing committee in the country was born, its objective being the establishment

of a social-democratic regime through a pacifist fight, based on dialogue and persuasion. ‘At first when the imperialism was at its maximum height, we were Marxists and Leninists. It was not about democracy, it was about class struggle. We considered ourselves as workers who had to defend the masses. But at a certain point we became socio-democratic’, tells Leonce Ngendakumana, the current party leader.” Manzano (2017) corroborates that Ndayizeye is leftist. Perspective Monde (2020) identifies Ndayizeye as Left. World Statesmen (2020) corroborates that Ndayizeye’s party was FRODEBU. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 3 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Front for Democracy in Burundi (FRODEBU) as 7.0. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify leader party’s ideology as “Center” (-0.353) in 1993.

Years: 2005-2019

Leader: Pierre Nkurunziza

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Nkurunziza’s party as CNDD-FDD. Rugero (2015) also suggests that CNDD-FDD is Left: “Her presence brings to the fore the ideological bonds between South Africa’s ruling African National Congress party and its little brother in Burundi, the CNDD-FDD. Both parties were created to fight identity-based exclusion targeting the majority population; both have suffered from Western and Russo-Chinese attempts to gain influence; both been fueled by Marxist rhetoric; and have both taken up arms.” World Statesmen (2020) corroborates that Nkurunziza’s party is CNDD-FDD. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify leader party’s ideology as “Center-Left” (-1.074) in 2005, as “Center-right” (0.751) in 2010, and as “Center-right” (0.948) in 2015.

Years: 2020

Leader: Ndayishimiye

Ideology: left

Description: World Statesmen (2020) identifies Ndayishimiye’s party as CNDD-FDD. Perspective Monde (2020) identifies Ndayishimiye’s party as “Conseil national pour la défense de la démocratie/Forces de défense de la démocratie” [CNDD-FDD]. Rugero (2015) also suggests that CNDD-FDD is Left: “Her presence brings to the fore the ideological bonds between South Africa’s ruling African National Congress party and its little brother in Burundi, the CNDD-FDD. Both parties were created to fight identity-based exclusion targeting the majority population; both have suffered from Western and Russo-Chinese attempts to gain influence; both been fueled by Marxist rhetoric; and have both taken up arms.” DPI does not identify CNDD-FDD’s ideology.

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