

**Burundi Cases**  
**Last Updated: 9 October 2017**

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T2257	<i>ANTI-GOVERNMENT GUERRILLAS</i>		1979	2006
T1194	NATIONAL LIBERATION FORCES (FLN)	1997	1985	0
T1282	<u>RWANDAN PATRIOTIC FRONT</u>		1990	1995
T1863	<u>PARTY FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE HUTU PEOPLE</u>	27-Nov-91	1991	2008
T88	<u>ARMY FOR THE LIBERATION OF RWANDA</u>		1994	2012
T2308	FORCES FOR THE DEFENSE OF DEMOCRACY (FDD)		1994	2002
T1190	NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR DEFENSE OF DEMOCRACY (NCDD)	18-Oct-94	1994	2003
T1106	<i>HUTU REBELS</i>		1995	2000
T2477	NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT (FNL) (BURUNDI)		2008	2010
T1945	FRONABU-TABARA		2011	2011

I. ANTI-GOVERNMENT GUERRILLAS

Min. Group Date: 1979

Max. Group Date: 2006

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

**Part 1. Bibliography**

**Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: This name is too vague for research.

Group Formation: This name is too vague for research.

Group End: This name is too vague for research.

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

This name is too vague for research.

#### **Geography**

This name is too vague for research.

#### **Organizational Structure**

This name is too vague for research.

#### **External Ties**

This name is too vague for research.

#### **Group Outcome**

This name is too vague for research.

## II. NATIONAL LIBERATION FORCES (FLN)

Min. Group Date: 1985

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: 1997

Aliases: None

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## Part 2. Basic Coding

**Note: this appears to be a splinter from CNDD for part of its tenure. Focus on that part when constructing this profile.**

Aliases: FROLINA, Front de Liberation, Nationale, forces nationales de libération, FNL, People's Armed Forces

Group Formation: 1990

Group End: 2009 (disarm -- transition to politics)

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

FROLINA, or Front pour la libération nationale, is an inactive military splinter of PALIPEHUTU based in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (UK Home Office 2002). It was formed in either the 1970s by Joseph Karumba for unclear reasons (UK Home Office 2002) or splintered from PALIPEHUTU in 1990 (Gleditsch et al. 2013, 266; France OFPRA 2015, 4). It was the first group to do so (Gleditsch et al. 2013, 266).

PALIPEHUTU, or Parti pour la libération du peuple Hutu, is an extremist Hutu group founded in Tanzania in 1980 (Canada IRB 2000; UK Home Office 2002; Global Security n.d.(b)). The group, which was founded by Rémy Gahutu and led by Etienne Karatasi, sought to forward the interests of the minority ethnic group the Hutus, as well as penetrate Tutsi dominance in the government and army (UK Home Office 2002). In addition, the PALIPEHUTU wanted to raise awareness of the 1972 massacre of elite Hutus, in which the Tutsi minority murdered an estimated 150,000-300,000 Hutu citizens of Burundi (Bömmel and Sarwary 2015, 1; Lemarchand 2008, 2).

FROLINA had the same goals for the Hutus as PALIPEHUTU (France OFPRA 2015, 6). The FROLINA, however, is notable for its connection to Marxism and Christianity (France OFPRA 2015, 6). Due to its Christian influence, FROLINA imposes many religious backed rules such as the prohibition of alcohol and gambling (France OFPRA 2015, 7). The FROLINA's first attack occurred on August 13, 1990 against a Burundian military installation in Mabandal (Lansford 2015). The group is in direct conflict with the CNDD-FDD (IRB 2017).

#### **Geography**

FNL protests and violence occurred primarily in and around Burundi's capital, Bujumbura (Canada IRB 2017). The group is strictly domestic and has not carried out any international attacks (Ali-Dinar 1999). In fact, the FNL and PALIPEHUTU have issued statements threatening foreigners (specifically of European descent) from meddling within the conflict (Ali-Dinar 1999). Support for FROLINA derives from areas around Lake Tanganyika and central Muramvya.

## **Organizational Structure**

The FNL was led by Agathon Rwasa (Canada IRB 2017). Militants of the FNL are known as the Abanamarimwe (France OFPRA 2015, 8). The FNL consists of several factions, which was done to lessen the group's centralized power (Canada IRB 2013). The number of these factions were not found. Members of the FLN are Hutu rebels (France OFPRA 2015, 3). In 2000, the group consisted of 1000-2000 fighters (France OFPRA 2015, 4). There is no evidence of a political wing. The group was founded and led by Sylvestre Nibayubahe, who died in 1998 and was replaced by Agathon Rwasa (France OFPRA 2015, 3,4).

## **External Ties**

The FNL does not receive aid from outside governments (Gleditsch n.d., 266).

## **Group Outcome**

In August 2000, the group signed the Arusha peace accord under promises that Frolina forces would be incorporated into Burundi's national forces (Lansford 2015). However, despite this agreement, an unnamed militant wing of Frolina remained opposed and rejected the Arusha accord (Lansford 2015).

In 2006, the FNL signed a peace accord (France OFPRA 2015, 3). However, it wasn't effective until 2009, when the FNL disarmed and was established as a legitimate political party in Burundi (France OFPRA 2015, 3; Canada IRB 2017). Once disarmed, previous fighters joined the National Defense Forces (Canada IRB 2017). In 2010, Frolina won less than 1% of the Burundi vote in communal elections (Lansford 2015). As an opposition party to the CNDD-FDD, which is the current ruling party of Burundi, members of the FNL have been subjected to rape, torture, murder, and persecution (Canada IRB 2017; Summers 2017). This political harassment has been incited by the CNDD-FDD's youth wing, the Imbonerakure (Canada IRB 2013; Summers 2017). The CNDD-FDD is a militarized, violent political party (France OFPRA 2015, 5). The last attack occurred on June 15, 2006 in Bujumbura, Burundi (Minorities at Risk 2010).

Notes for Iris:

- PALIPHETU not conducting enough violent attacks against the CNDD
- FROLINA splintered to be more violent and restart the movement because they disagreed with non-violent options
- they had a unique ideological stance (combination of religious-leftist ideologies is very unusual)
- Burundi seems like it may be more unstable than it looks like

### III. RWANDAN PATRIOTIC FRONT

Min. Group Date: 1990

Max. Group Date: 1995

Onset: NA

Aliases: Rwandan Patriotic Front, Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF)

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## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Rwandaise Alliance Nationale de Unite (RANU)

Group Formation: 1988

Group End: 1995 (last attack) and 1994 (disarm/take over government)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

In 1959, there was a surge in conflict in southern Rwanda known as the Hutu Peasant Revolution, in which the Hutu ethnic group led violent and fatal attacks against the Tutsis to regain lost land and power (Worldwatch Institute 2002). The increase in violence led to an influx of Rwandan refugees into neighboring countries Burundi, Zaire, Uganda, and Tanzania (United Nations n.d.).

By the 1980s, 480,000 Rwandan refugees were displaced, and many wanted to return home (United Nations n.d.). However, Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana, born from and supported by the Hutu elite, stated population pressures and lack of economic opportunities in Rwanda were too strong, and refused the return of Tutsi Rwandan refugees (New York Times 1994; United Nations n.d.).

In 1988, as a result to President Habyarimana's resistance, a group of Rwandan refugees living in Uganda formed the Rwandan Patriotic Front - an opposition group who advocated the overthrow of President Habyarimana (BBC 2011), increased Tutsi representation in the Rwandan government, and the repatriation of Rwandan refugees (United Nations n.d.). The group formed in Uganda as a more militaristic reorganization of RANU, which originally formed in 1979 (BBC 2011; Kuperman 2004, 66). Despite being founded by Tutsis, the RPF explicitly rejected violence based on ethnic distinctions and has stated that it is a purely nationalist group (Human Rights Watch). In fact, RPF members consist of both moderate Hutus and Tutsis (BBC 2011; United Nations n.d.).

The first attack was conducted on the Uganda-Rwanda border on October 1, 1990, when RPF refugees along with Ugandan soldiers attacked the Kagitumba border post, pushing their way into Rwanda (United Nations n.d.; NSA Archives 2; Daily Monitor

2013). It is still debated whether or not Ugandan President Museveni was aware of the attack (Daily Monitor 2013). However, President Museveni was knowingly aware that refugees in Uganda wished to return to Rwanda (Daily Monitor 2013).

## **Geography**

The group originally formed in Western Uganda (NSA Archives 1994, 2). As of May 9 1994, the RPF controlled all territory north-east of Kigali (NSA Archives 1994, 5). All alleged and affirmed attacks have occurred in Rwanda with the exception of an alleged attack on private citizens in Gittwa, Burundi on October 24, 1994 (Global Terrorism Base 2017). RPF attacks in Rwanda primarily occurred in Kigali, the capital, with the exception of a strike against the Rwandan military in Mutura on March 12, 1992 and an attack against the general Rwandan government in Ruhango on July 27, 1995 (Global Terrorism Base 2017). RPF headquarters are located in Mulindi, Rwanda (NSA Archives 1994, 3).

However, in its early stages, the RPF conducted attacks in Rwanda from bases in western Uganda (New York Times 1994; NSA Archives 1994, 2; BBC 2011). The RPF is a national group which sought to reform, combat, and prosecute the Rwandan government's mistreatment and killing of Tutsis and moderate Hutus (Human Rights Watch 1999; NSA Archives 1994, 7).

## **Organizational Structure**

The RPF had a formal political wing known as the RPF (Human Rights Watch 1999, UN n.d.(a)). Major General Fred Rwigema led and was killed in the RPF's first attack in October 1990 (Daily Monitor 2013). General Paul Kagame, who is now the Minister of Defense and Vice President of Rwanda, succeeded him, establishing numerous reforms such as a code of conduct for the group (New York Times 1994). Once in power, the General transformed the RPF from a traditional military front to a series of guerilla groups (NSA Archives 1994, 2). The RPF's success is largely due to the shift to dynamic guerilla groups, which were easier to operate in Ugandan bases than the previous conventional military (NSA Archives 1994, 2). The majority of RPF high ranking officials were Tutsi, although the group still consisted of some moderate Hutus (NSA Archives 1994, 2). Members were Rwandan refugees (BBC 2011). The RPF consisted of an estimated 15,000 combat troops and 5,000 administrative personnel (NSA Archives 1994, 2).

## **External Ties**

Uganda explicitly provided military bases and weaponry to the RPF (Gleditsch et al. 2011, 597). The first attack was conducted on the Uganda-Rwanda border on October 1, 1990, when RPF refugees along with Ugandan soldiers attacked the Kagitumba border



post, and pushed their way into Rwanda (United Nations n.d.; NSA Archives 2; Daily Monitor 2013). It is still debated whether or not Ugandan President Museveni was aware of the attack (Daily Monitor 2013). However, President Museveni was knowingly aware that refugees in Uganda wished to return to Rwanda (Daily Monitor 2013).

It is unclear whether the international community provided anything other than verbal support. Although they denounced the genocidal actions of the Rwandan government, their inaction in the conflict muddles up whether or not they provided support to the RPF. There were some humanitarian efforts by the UN to help the Rwandan Tutsis, but their support wasn't specifically for the RPF.

### **Group Outcome**

In 1990, RPF Tutsi rebels in Uganda invaded Rwanda and fought to seize full control of the Rwandan government (Kuperman 2004). In retaliation to the RPF offense, the Rwandan government threatened to target and kill its Tutsi civilian population (Kuperman 2004). When the RPF refused to surrender, the Rwandan government followed through on its threats, inciting the mass murder of three-quarters of the Tutsi population in the Rwandan genocide (Kuperman 2004).

The RPF invasion of Rwanda led to a ceasefire between the group and the Rwandan government (History 2009). The ceasefire incited negotiations between the two bodies and led to a signed agreement in 1993 between Rwandan President Habyarimana and the RPF that promised the incorporation of the RPF into the Rwandan government (United Nations n.d.; History 2009; NSA Archives 1994 2,7). Despite its promising appearance, this agreement, overlooked by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and known as the Arusha Accords did little to prevent future conflict between the two bodies (United Nations n.d.; NSA Archives 1994, 7).

In July 1994, the RPF led a military offensive in which they gained entire control of Rwanda (New York Times 1994; Kuperman 2004; History 2009; BBC 2011). This signified the end of the Rwandan Genocide (New York Times 1994; History 2009; BBC 2011). The group's last known violent incident was in 1994 or 1995 when they assumed power of the government (BBC 2011; GTD 2017).

Once the RPF assumed full control of the Rwandan government, they established Pasteur Bizimungu, a Hutu, as president and General Kagame as Vice President (BBC 2011). President Bizimungu, however, soon was replaced with General Kagame after he was prosecuted with motivating ethnic violence (BBC 2011). It is unclear when was the last RPF attack, as they still instigate violence as a government.

Notes for Iris:

- difference between RANU and RPF? Original conflict in the 1970s led to refugee camps. RPF motivated by larger refugee goals
- RPF refugees in 1990 attacked the post to force their way in - maybe with support from Ugandan refugees
- lots of controversy over external support for the RPF
- in 1990, RPF - a super organized group able to invade Rwanda and overran Rwanda. They controlled tons of territory. They closed in on the capital and were able to negotiate peace talks.
- goals shift: RPF originally for refugees to return to Rwanda, but once the genocide started they changed their aims to just gain political representation

#### IV. PARTY FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE HUTU PEOPLE

Min. Group Date: 1991

Max. Group Date: 2008

Onset: 1991

Aliases: Party For The Liberation Of The Hutu People (Palipehutu), Palipehutu, Party For The Liberation Of The Hutu People

#### Part 1. Bibliography

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<http://www.mar.umd.edu/chronology.asp?groupId=51601>

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: PALIPEHUTU, Parti pour la libération du peuple Hutu (Refworld 2000), PALIPEHUTU-FNL

Group Formation: 1980

Group End: 2008 (disarm)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The PALIPEHUTU, or Parti pour la libération du peuple Hutu is an extremist Hutu group founded in Tanzania in 1980 (Canada IRB 2000; UK Home Office 2002; Global Security n.d.(b)). The group, which was founded by Rémy Gahutu and led by Etienne Karatasi, sought to forward the interests of the Hutus, as well as undermine the Tutsi political and military dominance (UK Home Office 2002). In addition, the PALIPEHUTU wanted to raise awareness of the 1972 massacre of elite Hutus, in which the Tutsi minority murdered an estimated 150,000-300,000 Hutu citizens of Burundi (Bömmel and Sarwary 2015, 1; Lemarchand 2008, 2).

In November 1991, the PALIPEHUTU incited attacks in towns in northern Burundi to provoke a national Hutu uprising (Minorities at Risk 2010).

## **Geography**

PALIPEHUTU was founded in Tanzania in 1980 in a refugee camp (Canada IRB 2000; UK Home Office 2002; Global Security n.d.(b)). PALIPEHUTU originated in central Burundi, known as the province of Muramvya, and obtained much of its support from this area (Global Security n.d.(b)). The group held strongholds in areas around the capital Bujumbura, notably in Citoboke and Bujumbura Rurale (Meike Bömmel, Hares Sarwary 2015, 3).

All attacks conducted by the PALIPEHUTU occurred in Burundi, with the exception of an attack against Congolese citizens on May 23, 2004, in Kiliba, Congo (Global Terrorism Database 2017). The PALIPEHUTU incited attacks throughout Burundi (Global Terrorism Database 2017). The group encouraged Hutu civilians in northern Burundi (Ntega and Marangara) to commit violence against the Tutsis (UK Home Office 2002). The majority of attacks conducted by the PALIPEHUTU, however, occurred in Bujumbura, in proximity to the Burundi-Congo border (Global Terrorism Database 2017). The group allegedly received arms, training, and sanctuary from Rwanda (Minorities at Risk 2010).

## **Organizational Structure**

The FNL or Forces nationales de liberation is the armed wing of PALIPEHUTU (Global Security n.d.(b); Canada IRB 2000; UK Home Office 2002). The PALIPEHUTU-FNL, led by Agathon Rwaswa, is based in southern Rwanda (UK Home Office 2002). The faction has faced numerous accusations of human rights abuses including mutilation and torture (UK Home Office 2002). Members are primarily Hutu (MAR 2010; Global Security n.d.(b)). Estimates for the exact size of the armed PALIPEHUTU-FNL are unclear, as the PALIPEHUTU-FNL has claimed to have around 20,000 fighters, while sources report a size estimate of 3,000 (Bömmel and Sarwary 2015, 4).

In addition, FROLINA, or Front pour la libération nationale, is an inactive military splinter of PALIPEHUTU based in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (UK Home Office 2002). It was formed in the 1970s and founded by Joseph Karumba for unclear reasons (UK Home Office 2002).

PALIPEHUTU taxed citizens in areas in which the group held strongholds (primarily around the capital Bujumbura) (Bömmel and Sarwary 2015, 3). There are no estimates to how much revenue the group made from these taxes or if the taxes provided sole funding for the group.

## **External Ties**

In December 1991, the government of Burundi accused Rwanda for allegedly supporting the PALIPEHUTU (Minorities at Risk 2010). The group allegedly received arms, training,

and sanctuary from Rwanda (Minorities at Risk 2010). The group fought against the CNDD in the south (Global Security n.d.).

### **Group Outcome**

The armed wing of PALIPHETU, FNL, splintered in 1992, but never operated independently of the group so the group is sometimes referred to as PALIPHETU-FNL (Canada IRB 2000). Prior to 2008, there was a series of peace agreements and ceasefires commissioned by the UN between Burundi and the FNL (International Crisis Group 2002; International Crisis Group 2008; Human Rights Watch 2009). However, tensions between the FNL and Burundi government remained, as a fraction of the FNL attacked government forces after a peace agreement in 2007 (International Crisis Group 2009).

On May 26, 2008 the Burundi government and PALIPEHUTU signed a ceasefire, promising to lay down all hostilities in return for immunity for FNL leaders who resided in exile in Tanzania (Mail & Guardian 2008; Human Rights Watch 2009). However, despite this agreement, violence continued from April 17th to May 14th in Bujumbura and Bujumbura Rural province, killing over 100 civilians and displacing thousands more (Armed Conflict Report 2009). Violence ended when returned FNL leaders joined to establish a peace deal in May (Human Rights Watch 2009). Though conflict between the government and FNL remained relatively stable, that fall, the Palipehutu-FNL refused to disarm, demobilize and reintegrate until they were assumed as an official political party (Human Rights Watch 2009). Due to the Palipehutu-FNL's foundation as an ethnic group, the government of Burundi refused their demands (Human Rights Watch 2009). In December, despite the government's refusal, the group and the government agreed to uphold peace (Human Rights Watch 2009).

The group's last known violent attack was in 2008 (GTD 2017).

Notes for Iris:

- good example of how this profile is much more comprehensive than Gleditsch et al
- interesting trend in violence in 2003, which may be related to timing of peace talks
- why 1991? They opposed Tutsi dominance in the government. They were much smaller than the government and tried to provoke a hard-line response.
- RPF is launching their rebellion at around the same time. Could be mimicking

#### V. ARMY FOR THE LIBERATION OF RWANDA

Min. Group Date: 1994

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases: Armed People For The Liberation Of Rwanda, Armie Pour La Libiration Du Rwanda (Alir), Army For The Liberation Of Rwanda, Army For The Liberation Of Rwanda (Alir)

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

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- Lister, Tim. "Long-sought former Hutu militia leader captured." CNN. May 26, 2011. <http://www.cnn.com/2011/WORLD/africa/05/26/rwanda.hutu.militia.leader/index.html>.

### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2000

Group End: active - last incident in 2016 (GTD 2017)

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

The FDLR is a notably violent Hutu rebel group created in 2000 in opposition to Rwandan President Paul Kagamé's government (UN 2004; Boisselet 2015; Canada IRB 2007). The group is a merger between ALiR and other Hutu rebel groups. President

Paul Kagamé represented the RPF, a Rwandan political party responsible for ending the Rwandan Genocide in 1994 (BBC 2011; History 2009). The group has sought to overthrow the current Rwandan government (Buchanan 2015). The group incited its first attack in 2005 in the DRC, but was likely violent earlier (Global Terrorism Database 2017).

## **Geography**

The FDLR is based in eastern DRC (Canada IRB 2007). According to the Agence France-Presse (AFP), the group controls an estimated 50 percent of the North and South Kivu provinces of the DRC (Canada IRB 2007).

Attacks incited by the FDLR occurred throughout the DRC and Rwanda (Global Terrorism Database 2017). A steep majority of attacks occurred within the DRC (Global Terrorism Database 2017).

## **Organizational Structure**

The FDLR is led by Ignace Murwanashyaka and military leader Sylvestre Mudacumura, who is a Rwandan wanted by the International Criminal Court for inciting war crimes in eastern Congo (Canada IRB 2007; Buchanan 2015). Members of the group primarily consist of exiled people responsible for the Rwandan Genocide and ex-militants from the ALIR (Canada IRB 2007). These individuals include former members of the Rwandan Armed Forces and ex fighters of the *interahamwe* - a Hutu militia who incited the mass murder of Tutsis and moderate Hutus in the Rwandan Genocide (Canada IRB 2007, Lister 2011). Sources widely differ on estimates of FDLR membership, though estimates converge around several thousand (Canada IRB 2007). Membership has declined to around 1,000-1,500 since 2009 (Buchanan 2015). As of 2004, the group consisted of an estimated 3,000 members (Global Security n.d.).

The FDLR has an armed wing known as FOCA (Forces Combattantes Abacunguzi) operating in South Kivu (Buchanan 2015).

The Rastas is a splinter group of the FDLR known for its allegations of kidnapping and demanding ransom (Canada IRB 2007). The group operates in FDLR-held areas (Canada IRB 2007). The FDLR denies any ties to this group (Canada IRB 2007).

## **External Ties**

The FDLR is a shared enemy of Rwanda and Congo (Boisselet 2015). No sources stating external support were found.

The Rastas is a splinter group of the FDLR known for its allegations of kidnapping and demanding ransom (Canada IRB 2007). The group operates in FDLR-held areas, though denies having any attachment to the group (Canada IRB 2007).

### **Group Outcome**

In 2005, the Congolese government launched an offensive against the FDLR (Canada IRB 2007). However, the offensive was halted in 2007 due to a fear of increasing ethnic tensions in eastern Congo and an inability to distinguish between the Congolese Army and FDLR soldiers (Canada IRB 2007).

The group is criticized by Amnesty International and the United Nations Integrated Regional Information Networks for inciting human rights violations including pillaging, rape, ethnicity-based mass murder, kidnapping, and the mobilization of child soldiers. This continues to be a driving force in the instability and violence against the Congolese people (Canada IRB 2007; Buchanan 2015). The group continued to incite attacks on citizens and the media as late as 2016 (Global Terrorism Database 2017; Buchanan 2015).

Notes for Iris:

- after the RPF assumed power, people involved in the Rwandan genocide knew they would be persecuted so they fled to eastern Congo and became the ALiR.
- this group looks like a more conventional guerrilla force using hit-and-run tactics which might mean there is a missing data problem. They might be violent way before GTD picks it up
- they can always retreat back into the DRC so that makes it hard to fight them

## VI. FORCES FOR THE DEFENSE OF DEMOCRACY (FDD)

Min. Group Date: 1994

Max. Group Date: 2002

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

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[http://edoc.vifapol.de/opus/volltexte/2013/4681/pdf/transitions10\\_Burundi.pdf](http://edoc.vifapol.de/opus/volltexte/2013/4681/pdf/transitions10_Burundi.pdf)

### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: This is the armed wing of the CNDD (T1190).



Group Formation: This is the armed wing of the CNDD (T1190).

Group End: This is the armed wing of the CNDD (T1190).

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

This is the armed wing of the CNDD (T1190).

#### **Geography**

This is the armed wing of the CNDD (T1190).

#### **Organizational Structure**

This is the armed wing of the CNDD (T1190).

#### **External Ties**

This is the armed wing of the CNDD (T1190).

#### **Group Outcome**

This is the armed wing of the CNDD (T1190).

- VII. NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR DEFENSE OF DEMOCRACY (NCDD)  
Min. Group Date: 1994  
Max. Group Date: 2003  
Onset: 1994

Aliases: National Council For Defense Of Democracy (Ncdd), National Council For The Defense Of Democracy, National Council For The Defense Of Democracy (Cnnd)

#### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- Willy Nindorera. "The CNDD-FDD in Burundi: The path from armed to political struggle." Berghof Foundation. 2012.  
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[http://old.crisisgroup.org/\\_media/Files/africa/central-africa/burundi/169%20Burundi%20-%20From%20Electoral%20Boycott%20to%20Political%20Impasse%20ENGLISH.pdf](http://old.crisisgroup.org/_media/Files/africa/central-africa/burundi/169%20Burundi%20-%20From%20Electoral%20Boycott%20to%20Political%20Impasse%20ENGLISH.pdf)

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- Yolande Bouka. “Burundi: Between War and Peace.” War and Peace in Africa’s Great Lakes Region. 2017. gDrive.

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: October 18 1994

Group End: June 30 2004

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

In September 1994, the NCDD formed in response to the government’s decision to postpone elections after the assassination of Burundian Hutu president Melchior Ndadaye in October 1993 (Bommel and Sawary 2015, 1; Nindorera 2012, 13). There is conflicting information about the group’s formation date (International Crisis Group 2011, 7). This event, however, is often considered only a trigger to the founding of the NCDD, as years of conflict between the Tutsi dominated government and Hutu majority remained an underlying cause to the group’s formation (Global Security n.d.; Nindorera 2012, 13). It is unclear who specifically founded the group, though its primary aims were to reinstate democracy in Burundi and integrate more Hutus into the Burundian army, which had been dominated by the Tutsi elite (Bommel and Sawary 2015,1). The date and location of the first attack was not found, but the group was violent by October 18, 1994 (UCDP 2017).

### **Geography**

Under the leadership of Leonard Nyangoma, the CNDD command had an external base in DRC (Nindorera 2012, 15). It is unclear whether the CNDD-FDD focused its attacks on specific regions. It can be inferred, however, that the CNDD-FDD has had control over all of Burundi, as it is the current ruling party. Locations of attacks were not found. Although the CNDD-FDD is a political party in Burundi, the group is transnational, as the CNDD-FDD helped fight Rwandan and Burundian armies in eastern Congo (Nindorera 2012, 17). The group also had an external base in DRC (Nindorera 2012, 15).

### **Organizational Structure**

The 'Forces for the Defense of Democracy' (FDD) is the armed wing of the CNDD (Bommel and Sawary 2015, 1). It was formed as new CNDD leaders recognized the need for an armed struggle against military repression of the Burundi people (Nindorera 2012, 13). The CNDD is distinctly a political party, whereas the CNDD-FDD is considered to be a political-military organization (Nindorera 2012, 17). Although size estimates are unclear, it is known that the CNDD gained influence and support overtime, ultimately becoming the largest and most popular rebel group in Burundi (Nindorera 2012, 13, 15).

The CNDD was first led by Hutu Leonard Nyangoma (Nindorera 2012, 15). However, accusations of corruption and embezzlement led to many leadership changes (Nindorera 2012, 15). The CNDD is currently led by Burundi president and party leader, Pierre Nkurunziza (Nindorera 2012, 15). Members and supporters for the group derive from the Hutu community (Nindorera 2012, 13). Throughout the war, the CNDD size fluctuated between 8,000 to 12,000 fighters (Nindorera 2012, 15).

### **External Ties**

As a Hutu rebel group, the CNDD holds ties to other Hutu insurgencies (Nindorera 2012, 15). Under the leadership of Leonard Nyangoma, the CNDD were allied with Rwandan Hutu genocidal militias and the defeated Rwandan army of the 1994 Rwandan genocide (Nindorera 2012, 15).

President Joseph Kabila of the DRC provided unspecified support for the CNDD-FDD in return for military assistance to fight Rwandan and Burundian armies in eastern Congo (Nindorera 2012, 17). The group also had an external base in DRC (Nindorera 2012, 15).

### **Group Outcome**

Sources differ as to when violence incited by the CNDD-FDD ended. Although the CNDD-FDD signed a Global Ceasefire agreement in November 2003, fighting continued

between the CNDD-FDD and the PALIPEHUTU-FNL until 2004 (Bommel and Sawary 2015, 2). The peace agreement established the CNDD-FDD demands for general elections and universal suffrage and the integration of Hutus in the Burundi military (Nindorera 2012, 9).

In 2005, the group rivaled PALIPEHUTU-FNL as a de-facto party in the Burundi general elections (International Crisis Group 2007, 2). The two groups, both obtaining support from the Hutu majority, clashed over competing solutions for solving the conflict in Burundi (International Crisis Group 2007, 2). In 2010, the CNDD-FDD continued to win general elections by a steep majority (International Crisis Group 2011, i). However, their repression of the minority parties has threatened democracy and incited violence between the CNDD-FDD and opposition parties (International Crisis Group 2011, i).

Notes for Iris:

-for context, the Burundi government was Tutsi-dominated for years even though Hutus have a sizable minority presence. The majority was Hutu dominated (85%) and Tutsi dominated (15%)

-after the assassination, there was a 'monodemocratic' government

-CNDD formed first as a political wing, but leadership change → decision to pick up violence. After the FDD formed, it merged with the CNDD to become a political-military organization.

-self-fulfilling prophecy - they delayed the elections for fear of ethnic violence, but this ended up proving disastrous because the CNDD organized at the same time

## VIII. HUTU REBELS

Min. Group Date: 1995

Max. Group Date: 2000

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: This name is too vague for research.

Group Formation: This name is too vague for research.

Group End: This name is too vague for research.

### **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

This name is too vague for research.

### **Geography**

This name is too vague for research.

### **Organizational Structure**

This name is too vague for research.

### **External Ties**

This name is too vague for research.

### **Group Outcome**

This name is too vague for research.

## **IX. NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT (FNL) (BURUNDI)**

Min. Group Date: 2008

Max. Group Date: 2010

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: This is an alias for T1194 (FROLINA).

Group Formation: This is an alias for T1194 (FROLINA).

Group End: This is an alias for T1194 (FROLINA).

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

This is an alias for T1194 (FROLINA).

## **Geography**

This is an alias for T1194 (FROLINA).

## **Organizational Structure**

This is an alias for T1194 (FROLINA).

## **External Ties**

This is an alias for T1194 (FROLINA).

## **Group Outcome**

This is an alias for T1194 (FROLINA).

- X. FRONABU-TABARA  
Min. Group Date: 2011  
Max. Group Date: 2011  
Onset: NA

Aliases: National Front For The Revolution In Burundi (Fronabu-Tabara),  
Fronabu-Tabara, National Front For The Revolution In Burundi

## **Part 1. Bibliography**

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- "Who is the head of FRONABU?" Les Voix de Burundi. 2011.  
<http://www.iwacu-burundi.org/serait-il-le-chef-du-fronabu-tabara/>
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[https://search.proquest.com/docview/908044125?accountid=14026.](https://search.proquest.com/docview/908044125?accountid=14026)

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2011

Group End: 2011

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

In 2010, the CNDD-FDD political party used voter suppression tactics during Burundi's general elections (Bouka 2017, 21). Tactics included harassment, intimidation, and the arrests of opposition leaders (Bouka 2017, 21). Angered at electoral intimidation tactics, Burundi witnessed a surge in violence incited by groups, which later organized into the FNL and Fronabu-Tabara (Bouka 2017, 21).

The Fronabu-Tabara was founded on May 24, 2011 (Burundi News 2011). It was formed as an armed movement against Burundi's autocratic and increasingly militarized government (Burundi News 2011). It was primarily center-seeking, but had no clearly defined ideological goal. According to its leaders, the Fronabu-Tabara is explicitly a movement, not a rebellion (Burundi News 2011). Leaders of the Fronabu-Tabara refer to Burundi's president, Pierre Nkurunziza as a dictator, and refuse to acknowledge him as president (Burundi News 2011). Burundi's government is led by the CNDD-FDD (Burundi News 2011). The group seeks to replace the CNDD-FDD led government and end the political injustices incited by the aforesaid party (Burundi News 2011). The Fronabu-Tabara is the first group composed of all ethnicities to participate in Burundi's armed struggles (Burundi News 2011).

The group's first reported attack occurred on July 4, 2011 in Bujumbura, Burundi's capital (GTD 2017). The attack was incited against police (GTD 2017). There were no casualties (GTD 2017).

#### **Geography**

Only two attacks have been reported (GTD 2017). Both occurred in Burundi's capital, Bujumbura (GTD 2017). A French news company claims the group is active in the eastern DRC, however the claim is not proven by other sources (Xinhua 2011).

#### **Organizational Structure**

FRONABU is led by Agricole Ruhande, who in 2003, deserted the Armed Forces of Burundi (Les Voix de Burundi 2011). Previously exiled in Canada, Ruhande returned under the Kenese wing of the FNL (Les Voix de Burundi 2011). Member types and size estimates are undisclosed (Burundi News 2011).

**External Ties**

No external ties were found.

**Group Outcome**

Movements incited by Fronabu-Tabara to dismantle and replace the CNDD-FDD were ultimately futile (Bouka 2017, 21). The second and last recorded attack occurred on July 4, 2011 against the police (GTD 2017). Sources did not mention any significant changes caused by the group. Sources did not mention if the group has ended.

**News for Iris:**

- the group seems less organized as a militant force and more like a protest movement
- they do not seem very large or imposed any significant threat
- interesting how they advertise their movement