Note: This document provides information, including sources uses, to identify partisan affiliation of cabinet ministers in the cabinets listed in Appendix A. The 'Cabinet Code' refers to the Table in Appendix A that lists the coalition governments with complete partisan portfolio data that constitute the main African government data for our analyses.[1]

Burundi

Presidential
Years that country scores 6 and up on Polity IV's "polity" variable: 2005-2014

Electoral Commission site:
http://www.ceniburundi.bi/

Constitution of Burundi:
1992: http://mjp.univ-perp.fr/constit/bi1992.htm
* Note: The 1992 constitution was "amended beyond recognition during the first few years it was in effect" (http://www.princeton.edu/~pcwcr/reports/Burundi1992.html)
2005: http://www.vicepresidence2.gov.bi/spip.php?article2

Parties

CNDD-FDD	National Council for the Defense of Democracy – Forces for the Defense of Democracy
FRODEBU	Front for Democracy in Burundi
FRODEBU-N	Frodebu-Nyakuri ("The Real Frodebu, (Sahwanya Frodebu Nyakuri),"split from FRODEBU in 2008. Participated in Senate and Assembly elections of 2010)*
MRC(-R)	Movement for the Rehabilitation of Citizens – Rurenzangemero (also abbreviated as MRC-Rurenzangemero or MRC)
UPRONA	Union for National Progress

Cabinet Code 1: 30 Aug 2005 - 26 Mar 2006

Following 4 July 2005 elections, a new coalition government forms on 30 August 2005 comprising CNDD-FDD (12 portfolios, 64 leg seats), FRODEBU (3 portfolios, 30 leg seats), MRC (1 portfolio, 2 leg seats), PARENA (1 portfolio, 0 leg seats), UPRONA (1 portfolio, 15 leg seats), and Inkinzo (1 portfolio, 0 leg seats). One portfolio went to an independent.
Total portfolios: 20 on Aug 2005 (Africa South of the Sahara, hereafter ASoS, 2006)

[1] The information about these twenty-eight cabinets is drawn from a larger document, part of the data collection for Molly Ariotti's dissertation. A complete list of sources used to identify all of the governments in Africa during democratic periods from 1990 on will be made available when this larger project is published.

Sources:
The referendum took place Feb 28 2005 which resulted in support for the new constitution. And was signed into law March 19. Election took place July 4th 2005 with the CNDD-FDD won 59 seats and FRODEBU – 25, and Uprona – 10 seats in the national assembly 18 deputies were subsequently nominated. The CNDD-FDD, FRODEBU, UPRONA each received 5 seats leaving the CNDD-FDD a majority in the Assemblée of 13. Communal councilors participated in Senat elections on July 29. The CNDD-FDD won 30 seats the FRODEBU won the remaining 4. On Aug 19, the Assemblée nationale and the senat elected Nkirinziza as President. Nkurunziza was the only candidate with more than 81.5% of the votes and was sworn in on Aug 26. Nkurunziza appointed a 20 member council of minsters on Aug 30 2005.Nduwimana was the first VP. (Africa South 2012)

"Voters approved the proposed new constitution by a 92 percent margin in a national referendum on February 28, 2005, and in May most elements of the FNL finally agreed to a truce. Consequently, communal elections were held on June 3, with the CNDD-FDD (now a legal party) securing more than 55 percent of votes and more than 1,780 of the 3,325 seats up for election. The CNDD-FDD also dominated the July 4 assembly balloting, and CNDD-FDD leader Nkurunziza was elected president (as the sole candidate) with 91 percent of the votes cast during a joint session of the assembly and the Senate on August 19. In keeping with constitutional requirements, Nkurunziza appointed a Tutsi (Martin NDUWIMANA, from Uprona) as first vice president. Nkurunziza subsequently formed a new national unity government that included members from the CNDD-FDD, Uprona, Frodebu, Parena, and several small parties." (Political Handbook)

Initial 2005 cabinet list, with parties (after Nkurunziza elected and sworn in) – Cabinet was announced on 30 August 2005 and sworn in on 1 September 2005
http://www.irinnews.org/Report/56101/BURUNDI-President-names-cabinet-new-faces-abound

Keesing's also lists the new cabinet. (2005-08-01 RWANDA AFRICA Keesing's Record of World Events (Formerly Keesing's Contemporary Archives 1931-1988) Volume 51 (2005), Issue No. 12 (December), Page 46768)

Legislative election results:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Burundian_legislative_election,_2005

Cabinet announced on 1 September 2005. Party quarrels
http://docs.newsbank.com.ezaccess.libraries.psu.edu/openurl?ctx_ver=z39.88-2004&rft_id=info:sid/iw.newsbank.com:AWNB:WWBR&rft_val_format=info:ofi/fmt:kev:mtx:ctx&rft_dat=10C6125952383AF8&svc_dat=InfoWeb:aggregated5&req_dat=0EB90CA9CF65E92A

Cabinet sworn in on September first, cites 20 ministers and gives hints of which parties received specific numbers of portfolios:
http://www.rfi.fr/actufr/articles/069/article_38489.asp

Article from newspaper "The East African"; UPRONA initially refuses to recognize their minister (Nizigama) because the President did not consult them before appointing her
*She is counted for UPRONA in the data, as this implies she was eventually accepted
http://www.theeastafrican.co.ke/magazine/-/434746/251278/-/item/2/-/15adhs3/-/index.html

Background: Drama in Cabinet before elections, 26 April 2005
http://docs.newsbank.com.ezaccess.libraries.psu.edu/openurl?ctx_ver=z39.88-2004&rft_id=info:sid/iw.newsbank.com:AWNB:WWBR&rft_val_format=info:ofi/fmt:kev:mtx:ctx&rft_dat=109BE1FFDD84FB10&svc_dat=InfoWeb:aggregated5&req_dat=0EB90CA9CF65E92A

Cabinet Code 2: 14 Nov 2007 - 23 July 2010

Cabinet enlargement announced November 14, 2007 and new cabinet sworn in two days later; FRODEBU (4 portfolios, 30 leg seats) and UPRONA (2 portfolios, 15 leg seats) rejoin CNDD-FDD (12 portfolios, 64 leg seats) in government. One portfolio went to representative of the armed forces, considered to be independent.
Total portfolios: 19 (excluding pres and VPs) (Keesings)

Sources:
Africa South 2012- In November 2007 there was an agreement with FRODEBU & UPRONA resulting in the formation of a fragile coalition."

Negotiations finally give some portfolios to FRODEBU and UPRONA, as dictated by the constitution. CNDD-FDD retains a majority. Cabinet has 19 ministers and 7 deputy ministers
http://www.irinnews.org/Report/75323/BURUNDI-Government-of-consensus-formed

2007-11-01 BURUNDI Keesing's Record of World Events (Formerly Keesing's Contemporary Archives 1931-1988) Volume 53 (2007), Issue No. 11 (November), Page 48234
"On Nov. 7 Martin Nduwimana resigned as first vice president in charge of political and administrative affairs, a post he had held since August 2005 [see p. 46768]. Burundi television reported on Nov. 7 that Nduwimana had resigned because of "problems" in his predominantly Tutsi opposition Union for National

Progress (Uprona) party. Yves Sahinguvu, also a member of Uprona, was appointed to replace Nduwimana on Nov. 8.
President Pierre Nkurunziza on Nov. 14 carried out a major cabinet reshuffle, bringing into the government more members of Uprona and also members of the opposition pro-Hutu Front for Democracy in Burundi (Frodebu). Key ministries remained under the control of Nkurunziza's pro-Hutu National Council for the Defence of Democracy-Forces for the Defence of Democracy (CNDD-FDD) [for previous government changes and full cabinet list see p. 48027].”

New cabinet of Burundi

Pierre Nkurunziza (CNDD-FDD) President

* Yves Sahinguvu (Uprona) First Vice President in charge of Political and Administrative Affairs

Gabriel Ntisezerana (CNDD-FDD) Second Vice President in charge of Social and Economic Affairs

+Venant Kamana (CNDD-FDD) Interior and Communal Development

* Gen. Alain Guillaume Bunyoni (formerly FDD) Public Security

+Antoinette Batumubwira (f) (CNDD-FDD) External Relations

* Martin Nivyabandi (CNDD-FDD) Minister at the Presidency in charge of Good Governance, Privatisation, and General Inspection of the State and Local Administration

* Jean Bosco Ndikumana (CNDD-FDD) Justice and Keeper of the Seals

+ Clotilde Nizigama (f) (CNDD-FDD) Economy, Finance, and Co-operation for Development

Lt-Gen. Germain Niyoyankana (formerly FAB) National Defence and Former Combatants

+Saidi Kibeya (CNDD-FDD) National Education and Scientific Research

* Emmanuel Gikoro (Uprona) Public Health and the Fight Against AIDS

* Samuel Ndayiragije (CNDD-FDD) Water, Energy, and Mines

Mossi Hafsa (f) (CNDD-FDD) Information, Communication, Relations with Parliament, and Government Spokeswoman

* Ferdinand Nderagakura (Frodebu) Agriculture and Livestock

* Euphrasie Bigirimana (f) (Frodebu) Commerce, Industry, and Tourism

*Anatole Kanyenkiko (Frodebu) Environment, Land Management, and Public Works

* Philippe Njoni (Uprona) Transport, Posts, and Telecommunications

+Clotilde Niragira (f) (CNDD-FDD) Civil Service, Labour, and Social Security

+Jean-Jacques Nyenimigabo (CNDD-FDD) Youth, Sports, and Culture

* Immaculee Nahayo (CNDD-FDD) (f) National Solidarity, Repatriation and National Reconstruction, Human Rights, and Gender

*Vénérand Bakevyumusaya (Frodebu) Regional Integration and African Affairs

In addition seven vice ministers were appointed.

*New appointment.

+Altered responsibilities.

Women are denoted by (f).

(CNDD-FDD) pro-Hutu National Council for the Defence of Democracy-Forces for the Defence of Democracy.
(Uprona) predominantly Tutsi Union for National Progress.
(Frodebu) pro-Hutu Front for Democracy in Burundi.
(FAB) Armed Forces of Burundi.
CNDD-FDD strike deal with opposition parties October 2007
http://www.irinnews.org/Report/74576/BURUNDI-Nkurunziza-strikes-deal-to-end-political-stalemate

The Europa World Year Book (2012) states "In November Nduwimana resigned from the Government, and was replaced by Yves Sahinguvu [also UPRONA]. Later that month Nkurunziza announced further changes to the composition of the Government, which included the appointment of Vénant Kamana, hitherto Minister at the Presidency, as Minister of the Interior" (p. 1081).

Cabinet 516-29-01-2009 (change in party composition unclear)
Announced: 29 January 2009
The Europa World Year Book's entry for Burundi (2012) states that "In January 2009 Nkurunziza reorganized the Council of Ministers" (p. 1081). It specifically mentions that "Minister of the Interior Kamana was replaced by Edouard Nduwimana, formerly the governor of Kayanza province, while Augustin Nsanze was appointed Minister of External Relations and International Co-operation, replacing Antoinette Batumubwira" (p. 1081).

The Political Handbook of the World (2011) explicitly mentions that "The cabinet was reshuffled on January 29, 2009, although the constitutionally prescribed ethnic and party distribution of positions was again carefully followed" (p. 207).

Communal elections held in May 2010 were marred by opposition party accusations of fraudulent results. All major opposition parties withdrew from elections, and the five candidates who were registered to contest the Presidential election boycotted the polls. Presidential elections held in June 2010 re-elected Nkurunziza, as he was the sole candidate who participated in the election (Europa World Year Books (2012) p. 1082).
National Assembly elections followed in July 2010.

Opposition parties demand new communal elections, allege corruption on 27 May 2010
http://www.irinnews.org/Report/89272/BURUNDI-Trading-accusations-over-poll-results

Alleged corruption of communal elections leads to boycott of presidential election set for 28 June 2010, leaving Nkurunziza as the sole candidate. Opposition parties unite under the banner of the "Alliance of Democrats for Change" (ADC-Ikibiri).
http://www.irinnews.org/Report/89446/Analysis-Burundi-s-election-wobbles

25 June 2010 opposition parties also declare a boycott of parliamentary elections set for 23 July 2010.
* Note: It is unclear whether this was carried out, but because there are seats that they won, it would appear that at least a portion of the opposition parties chose to run.
http://www.irinnews.org/Report/89625/BURUNDI-Opposition-parties-now-boycott-all-polls-CORRECTION

Cabinet Code 3: 30 Aug 2010 -Jun 2015

Following legislative elections held on 23 July 2010 (IPU Parline), a new government forms on August 30, 2010 comprising CNDD-FDD (14 portfolios, 81 leg seats), FRODEBU-N (1 portfolio, 5 leg seats), UPRONA (3 portfolios, 17 leg seats), and 3 additional ministers are independents.
Total portfolios: 21 on Sept 2010 (ASoS 2011 p. 199)

Sources:
Keesings provides list of ministers with affiliations. (2010-08-01 BURUNDI Keesing's Record of World Events (Formerly Keesing's Contemporary Archives 1931-1988) Volume 56 (2010), Issue No. 12 (December), Page 49972)

The Political Handbook of the World (2011) lists the full cabinet and the respective parties of each minister as of 1 August 2010. Including the vice presidents, the CNDD-FDD is attributed 15 portfolios, the FRODEBU 6, UPRONA 4, and 2 are classed as independents (both are military officials, and they control both the Ministry of National Defense and War Veterans, and the Ministry of Public Security and Police Commissioner) See page 213. [Note that this conflicts with the list in Keesings, with party affiliations, and with the number of ministers listed elsewhere.]

Announced: 30 August 2010 (Europa World Year Books (2012))

The Europa World Year Books (2012) explains that the new government announced on 30 August 2010 included "10 new ministers, notably Thérence Sinunguruza of UPRONA as First Vice-President" (p. 1082).

27 August 2010, power-sharing disintegrating in the face of CNDD-FDD dominance and persecution of opposition leaders
http://www.irinnews.org/Report/90308/BURUNDI-Veering-off-the-path-of-peaceful-power-sharing

Cabinet as of 30 August 2010; excludes first and second Vice-Presidents.
https://appablog.wordpress.com/2010/08/30/burundi-composition-du-nouveau-gouvernement-29082010/

List of a "new cabinet consisting of 21 members," as announced in the "East African Business Week." Article entitled "Burundi; 10 Dropped as Nation Gets New Cabinet," and dated 14 September 2010 (via LexisNexis).

Increasing violence and repression of opposition leaders, stability appears to be on the verge of collapse 24 November 2010
http://www.irinnews.org/Report/91179/Analysis-Burundi-s-shrinking-political-space

Clamoring for a dialogue by opposition leaders (statements), response of ruling party 30 November 2010
http://www.irinnews.org/Report/91243/BURUNDI-Calls-for-dialogue

Background: Violence and extrajudicial killings continue to destabilize.
21 September 2011 escalations of violent murders; FNL leaders targeted
http://www.irinnews.org/Report/93777/BURUNDI-An-escalation-not-an-anomaly

Cabinet reorganized, major 516-07-11-2011 (change in party composition unclear)
Announced: 7 November 2011

The Europa World Year Books (2012) description of this reorganization notes that "In early November 2011 Nkurunziza effected an extensive government reorganization, in which six new ministers were appointed. Notably, head of police Gabriel Nizigama was awarded the post of Minister of Public Security, while Laurent Kavakure, hitherto a senior presidential adviser, became Minister of External Relations and International Co-operation. Following the abolition of the Ministry of Planning for Economic Development, Minister of Finance Clotilde Nizigama assumed the additional portfolio" (p. 1082).

Freedom House reports (yearly):
http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2013/burundi

Ghana

Presidential
Years that country scores 6 and up on Polity IV's "polity" variable: 2001-2015

Political Handbook -
http://library.cqpress.com/phw/document.php?id=phw2013_Ghana&type=toc&num=21

Legislative elections
- 7 December 2000
- 7 December 2004
- 7 December 2008
- 7 December 2012

Presidential elections
- 7 December 2000, won by John Kufuor of the New Patriotic Party (NPP)
- 7 December 2004, won by John Kufuor of the New Patriotic Party (NPP)
- 7 December 2008, 28 December 2008, won by John Atta-Mills of the National Democratic Congress (NDC)
- 7 December 2012, won by John Dramani Mahama (NDC)

Parties

CPP Convention People's Party
NPP New Patriotic Party

Cabinet Code 14 January 2001 – December 2004

Following the December 2000 elections, a coalition government formed in January 2001 comprising the New Patriotic Party (NPP, 21 portfolios, 100 legislative seats) and the Convention People's Party (CPP, 1 portfolio, 1 legislative seat). Note that we count the one NPR portfolio as if it were an NPP portfolio. (There is also one nonpartisan minister.) Government ends with legislative elections in 2004.
Cabinet size: 23 on August 2001 (ASoS 2002, p. 442)

Sources:
Political Handbook - Rawlings being constitutionally prevented from seeking a third term, the NPP's Kufuor led seven candidates in the first round of presidential balloting on December 7, 2000, with 48 percent of the vote and defeated the NDC's Atta Mills by 6 percent in the second round 3 weeks later. Meanwhile, the NPP had also secured a legislative majority in assembly balloting on December 7, setting the stage for installation of an NPP-led cabinet early in 2001.

Africa South 2003- " Legislative election Dec 7, 2000- the NPP won 100 of 200 seats the NCD lost 92 seats. The first round presidential elections occurred in Dec and the second round presidential elections occurred in late December with Kufuor winning with 56.9% of the votes. In March 2002 the minister of interior

and the minister for the northern region resigned due to failure to secure the king's security." Cabinet listed below

Min of inform and presidential affairs- Jake obetsebi-lamptey –npp
Chief of staff- Kwadwo okyere mplani
Min of finance – Yaw osafu-marfo –npp
Min of defense – Kwame addo kufuor – npp
Min of foreign affairs – Hackman owusu-agyeman –npp
Attorney-general /min of justice – nana akufo-addo – npp
Min of trade and industry – Kwame adoo kufuor- acting npp
Min of local government and rural development – kwadwo baah-wiredu – npp
Min of ed – Christopher ameyaw-akumfi- npp
Min of af – maj (retd) courage quarhigah – npp
Min of roads and transport- dr Richard w anane- npp
Min of health – dr. kwaku afiyie – npp
Min of communications and tach – felix owusu agyapong – npp
Min of lands and forestry – prof. kassim kasanga
Min of mines – kwadjo adjei-dakko- npp
Min of manpower , development and employment – Cecilia bannerman- nrp
Min of works and housing yaw barimah – npp
Min of youth and sports – ed ossei kwaku – npp
Min of enerfy – albert jan-dapaah – napp
Min of science and teachnology – dominic k fobih – npp
Min of the environment and women's affairs – Gladys asmah – npp
Min of private-sector development and tourism – kwamena bartels- npp
Min for parliamentary affairs – papa owusu-ankoma- npp
Min of economic planning and regional co-operations – dr. kwesi nduom – cpp

Legislative elections were held on December 7, 2000 and the NPP won 100 out of 199 seats. John Kufuor (NPP) won the presidential election on 28 December 2000. "Kufuor was sworn in as new President on 7 January 2001, and presented his new Cabinet shortly thereafter." (http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/arc/2123_00.htm)

"The National Reform Party (NRP) has said it will not join President John Agyekum Kufuor's government. […]The statement also denied that the Minister designate for Manpower and Development, Mrs Cecilia Bannerman is a member of the party.
"We would like to correct this information. Mrs Bannerman is not a member of Reform. As far as we know, the honourable lady is a member of the NPP," the statement said."
(http://www.ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/NewsArchive/Reform-declines-to-join-Kufuor-s-govt-13292)

Guinea-Bissau

Semi-presidential
Years that country scores 6 and up on Polity IV's "polity" variable: 2005-2011, 2014-2015

Political Handbook of the World – http://library.cqpress.com/phw/document.php?id=phw2013_GuineaBissau&type=toc&num=23

Legislative elections
- 28-30 March 2004
- 16 November 2008

Presidential elections
- 19 June 2005, 24 July 2005, won by João Bernardo "Nino" Vieira (ind., formerly PAIGC)
- 28 June 2009, 29 July 2009, won by Malam Bacai Sanhá (PAIGC)

Parties

PAIGC	African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde
PCD	Democratic Convergence Party
PRS	Party for Social Renovation
PUSD	Partido Unido Social Democrata
UE	União Eleitoral—UE

Cabinet Code 5: 9 November 2005 – 19 March 2007

Following presidential elections in July 2005, a mostly non-partisan government formed November 9, 2005, with some partisan representatives as well (comprising PAIGC (1 portfolio), PRS (5 portfolios), PCD (1 portfolio), PUSD (2 portfolios), and UE (1 portfolio)). Fully half of the ministerial posts - 10 portfolios - given to nonpartisan ministers (independents), including the PM.
Total portfolios: 20 on Aug 2006 (ASoS 2007, p. 593)

> Sources:
> "In the first round of presidential balloting on June 19, 2005, the PAIGC's Malam Bacai Sanhá received 35.45 percent of the vote, followed by Vieira (running as an independent) with 28.87 percent, and Yala of the PRS with 25 percent. Ten other candidates, representing 6 other parties and independents, each won less than 3 percent of the vote. Since Sanhá failed to gain a clear majority, he faced Vieira in a runoff on July 24. Several weeks later, Vieira was declared the winner with 52.35 percent of the vote. In August the Supreme Court rejected Sanhá's request to annul the election, and the PAIGC government finally conceded defeat on September 27. Amid continuing friction with Prime Minister Carlos Gomes,

Vieira was sworn in on October 1, and on October 30 he dismissed the prime minister in favor of PAIGC dissident Aristides GOMES. On November 9 Vieira appointed a five-party coalition government comprising the PAIGC (split into pro-Vieira and pro–Carlos Gomes factions), the PRS, the PCD, the United Social Democratic Party (Partido Unido Social Democrata—PUSD), and the Electoral Union (União Eleitoral—UE). In early 2006, court rulings upheld the appointment of Aristides Gomes, striking down the PAIGC's argument that it was unconstitutional since Gomes had been suspended from the party (for his support of Vieira) and that the president was obligated to appoint a majority-party member to head the government." (Political Handbook)

President Viera appoints dissident member of PAIGC, Aristide Gomes, as PM to lead a coalition government comprising other PAICG dissidents, PRS, PUSD, and some independent politicians. (Azevado & Nijzink, 154) The government ends on March 19, 2007 when the government loses a vote of no confidence. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aristides_Gomes, http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/arc/2133_08.htm)

"In March 2005 the government announced that presidential elections would take place in June 19. The presidential election was held as scheduled on Jun 19 2005 and a second round a voting took place July 24, where Vieira won with 52.4% of the votes. The results were upheld by the Supreme Court on Aug 19. On October 1, 2005 Vieira was sworn in as president however 2 weeks later 14 PAIGC members of parliament defected to join the two largest opposition parties the PRS& PUSD in a new coalition called the FCD (the forum de Convergence para o Desenvolvimento) this coalition wanted to remove the PM, Junior responded by requesting a vote of confidence but before the ANP could convene he and his government were dismissed by Vieria. On November 2 2005 Vieira appointed his ally and former PAIGC VP, Aristides Gomes as the new PM. One week later Gomes unveiled his new multi-party government comprising of 19 ministers and 9 secretaries of state drawn from the PRS, PUSD, UE & CD, together with several independents and 8 dissident members of the PAIGC. The min of econ, Issufo Sanha was the only one to retain his portfolio" (Africa South 2012)

Cabinet Code 6: 13 April 2007 – 26 July 2008

New government with new prime minister, comprising PAIGC (8 portfolios, 45 leg seats), PRS (8 portfolios, 35 leg seats), and PUSD (2 portfolios, 17 leg seats).
Total portfolios: 21 on Aug 2007 (ASoS 2008, p. 587)

Sources:
Political Handbook - Following a parliamentary no-confidence vote on March 19, 2007, Prime Minister Aristides Gomes announced his resignation on March 29. On April 10 the president appointed a new prime minister, Martinho Ndafa CABI. On April 17 Cabi named a new government comprising members of the PAIGC, the PRS, and the PUSD (and only one minister from the previous government).

Africa South 2012 - In March 2007 a new political crisis erupted when the PRS and PUSD withdrew from the FCD ruling coalition and signed a political stability pact with the PAIGC. On March 19 the government lost a vote of no confidence in the ANP by 54 to 28 votes. On March 28 Gomes resigned as PM and Vieira appointed Martinho N'Dafa Cabi as PM who announced his new cabinet on April 17 with only 2 of the 20 ministers remaining from the previous admin. The new government heavily weighted in favor of the PAIGC & PRS whose parties held 9 and 6 cabinet posts respectively, however key portfolios were awarded to his supporters. On February 28 2008 the PAIGC announced the party would no longer support the government. [note that two other sources list a different allocation of portfolios]

President Vieira names former defense minister, Mr. Martinho Ndafa Kabi (PAIGC), as prime minister in a government of the PAIGC, the PRS, and the PUSD. Kabi took office on April 13, and his coalition government, composed of 20 ministers (including eight from the PAIGC, eight from the PRS, and two from the PUSD) was named on April 17. (http://www.iol.co.za/news/africa/guinea-bissau-s-new-government-named-1.323593#.Va0yI0YsDgA)

Note legislative seat totals (and percentage of seats contributed to govt's total):
PAIGC: 45 (46.4%)
PRS: 35 (36.1%)
PUSD: 17 (17.5%)

Out of 18 partisan portfolios listed in the cabinet, the percentages of ministerial posts are:
PAIGC: 44.4%
PRS: 44.4%
PUSD: 11.1%

2007-04-01 GUINEA-BISSAU
Keesing's Record of World Events (Formerly *Keesing's Contemporary Archives* 1931-1988)
Volume 53 (2007), Issue No. 4 (April), Page 47849

- On April 9 President João Bernardo "Nino" Vieira appointed Martinho Ndafa Kabi, a former minister of defence, as the new prime minister. Kabi replaced Aristides Gomes who had resigned on March 29 after the National People's Assembly (the unicameral legislature) had passed a no-confidence motion against his government [see pp. 47795-96; for previous government changes and full cabinet list see pp. 46917-18].
- Kabi was a vice president of the largest party in the Assembly, the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC), which had split into pro- and anti-Vieira factions following presidential elections in 2005 [see pp. 46673; 46728; 46812; 46860-61; 46917-18]. Members of the pro-Vieira faction, including Gomes, had effectively been thrown out

of the PAIGC and the party was regarded as the country's main opposition force. Kabi's appointment as prime minister was also supported by the Social Renewal Party (PRS) of former President Kumba Yalla and the United Social Democratic Party (PUSD) of former transitional Prime Minister Francisco Fadul.

- Kabi unveiled his new cabinet on April 18, which included eight members of the PAIGC, eight members of the PRS, and two members of the PUSD. Vieira retained one close ally in the new cabinet, Baciro Dabó, the former secretary of state for public order, who was appointed as interior minister.

Government ends July 26, 2008 when the PAIGC withdrew from the government. (2008-08-01 GUINEA-BISSAU *Keesing's Record of World Events* (Formerly *Keesing's Contemporary Archives* 1931-1988) Volume 54 (2008), Issue No. 12 (December), Page 48718)

Kenya

Presidential
Years that country scores 6 and up on Polity IV's "polity" variable: 2002-2015

Political Handbook
http://library.cqpress.com/phw/document.php?id=phw2013_Kenya&type=toc&num=24

2002-2013

Legislative elections
- 27 December 2002
- 27 December 2007
- 4 March 2013

Presidential elections
- 27 December 2002
- 27 December 2007
- 4 March 2013

Parties

DP	
FORD-K	Forum for the Restoration of Democracy-Kenya
FORD-P	Forum for the Restoration of Democracy-People
KANU	Kenya African National Union
LDP	Liberal Democratic Party
NPK	National Party of Kenya
ODM	Orange Democratic Movement
ODM-K	Orange Democratic Movement-Kenya
PNU	Party of National Unity

Background information:
- Political Handbook - A number of opposition alliances were formed in 2002 in preparation for the December presidential and legislative balloting. In February several groups (including the DP, FORD–K, NCA, the United Democratic Movement (UDM), and a faction of FORD–A launched a National Alliance for Change (NAC), which was later restyled as the National Alliance of Kenya (NAK) under the party registration for the National Party of Kenya (NPK). Concurrently, FORD–People, Safina, the Kenya National Democratic Alliance (KENDA), and others established the People's Coalition of Kenya (PCK), also sometimes referenced as the "Third Force for Change." In mid-October the NAK and PCK joined the newly formed Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and its so-called "Rainbow Alliance" of former KANU and NDP faction leaders in an even larger opposition alliance called the National Rainbow Coalition (NARC), also referred to as the "Super Alliance." Moi in July 2002 selected Uhuru

KENYATTA, the son of independence leader Jomo Kenyatta, as his preferred successor. However, public sentiment subsequently appeared to be turning solidly against KANU, which was expected to face a serious electoral challenge in December from a united opposition.

- On August 30, 2002, Moi dismissed Saitoti, who had earlier opposed Moi's selection of Kenyatta as his presidential successor. (The post remained vacant until November 4, when Moi appointed Wycliffe Musalia MUDAVADI from KANU as the new vice president.) In the meantime four cabinet ministers, including Odinga, resigned from the cabinet over Moi's selection of Kenyatta, and, with Saitoti, joined the opposition. Moi dissolved the assembly on October 26, 2002, prior to the elections and before it had an opportunity to review proposed changes to the constitution drafted by the constitutional review commission. Moi dissolved the constitutional commission the following day, and on October 28 he barred delegates from convening. The results of the presidential and legislative balloting on December 27, 2002, swept KANU out of power in a decisive victory for the "Super Alliance." The NARC presidential candidate, Mwai Kibaki, secured 62.3 percent of the vote, while Moi's handpicked successor, Uhuru Kenyatta, captured only 31.2 percent. The remaining three presidential candidates won less than 6.4 percent of the vote. In the legislative elections, the constituent parties of NARC captured a majority of 125 of the 210 elected seats. KANU finished second with 64 seats and became the official opposition party for the first time. Five other parties secured seats in the National Assembly.

Cabinet Code 7: 3 Jan 2003 - 30 Jun 2004

The government that formed on 3 Jan 2003 included the LDP (9 portfolios), DP (12 portfolios), FORD-K (3 portfolios), and NPK (1 portfolio).
Total portfolios: 25 (following Keesings, Arriola 2013)
Total portfolios: 22 on Aug 2003 (excluding pres and vacant posts) (ASoS 2004, p. 571)

Sources:
Africa South 2003- "In Feb 2002 the government started to register people to vote. In July 2002 some 12 opposition parties formed an alliance including the DP, FORD-Asili, FORD- Kenya, the national party of Kenya and the SDP. Kamotho was dismissed from the cabinet" cabinet list no parties

Political Handbook - President Kibaki was inaugurated on December 30, 2002, and had a cabinet in place by January 6, 2003. Vice President Michael Kijana WAMALWA died of a serious illness on August 23, 2003. Kibaki named Arthur Moody AWORI the new vice president on September 25, 2003.

Africa South 2012- "Presidential and legislative elections took place Dec 27 2002. The opposition secured an emphatic victory with Kibaki taking 62.3% of the votes cast in the presidential elections. The NARC securing 125 of the 210 elected seats in the National Assembly. KANU won 64 seats. In his first cabinet Kibaki appointed Michael Wamalwa as VP and Odinga as min of roads and public

works, and housing. In Aug the VP died and Moody Awori was appointed as VP. In December Kaibaki offered 4 cabinet seats to KANU politicians in order to increase support for his fraction.

Sworn in: 6 January 2003 (The Political Handbook of the World (2011))

All ministers were from the NARC, which was an agglomeration of parties (LDP, DP, FORD-K, NPK) (African Elections, EISA). The coalition effectively collapsed after the elections, as the component parties had very little in common other than the desire to unseat the KANU (*The Politics of Party Coalitions in Africa* explains this in greater detail, and cites a lack of common ideology as one reason for the inability to cooperate). The Political Handbook of the World (2011) affirms this description in its extensive discussion of political parties (p.757).

The Political Handbook of the World (2011) states that the "15 opposition parties in the "Super Alliance" were held together by a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed before the December 2002 elections by the leadership of the constituent parties of the NAK and the LDP, who agreed, if victorious, to divide cabinet positions equally in consultation among the party leaders and to name the LDP's Raila Odinga as prime minister once a new constitution was adopted" (p. 751).

Arriola (2013, p. 206) describes the distribution in a footnote:
"According to the agreement specified in the memorandum between NAK and LDP, the latter was supposed to receive 13 ministers in a 22-member cabinet because Kibaki's NAK held the presidency. This agreement, however, was not completely honored in the first post-election cabinet appointed by Kibaki: LDP received 9 ministerial appointments, while NAK received 16: 12 for Kibaki's DP, 3 for Wamalwa's FORD-K, and 1 for Ngilu's NPK. Assistant ministers were more equitably divided … Appointments to Kibaki's cabinet were also regionally balanced: Central Province received 5 ministers, Eastern Province 5, Western Province 5, Rift Valley 4, Nyanza 3, Coast 2, and 1 each for North East Province and Nairobi." The total of 25 tallies with the total given by Keesing's, which includes both the VP and the AG.

2003-01-01 KENYA AFRICA Keesing's Record of World Events (Formerly Keesing's Contemporary Archives 1931-1988) Volume 49 (2003), Issue No. 1 (January), Page 45173
"Newly elected President Mwai Kibaki appointed his first Cabinet on Jan. 3. Victory for Kibaki and his National Rainbow Coalition (NARC) in elections held in late December 2002 had brought to an end 24 years of rule by Daniel arap Moi and his Kenya African National Union (KANU) [see p. 45128]. The new Cabinet included a number of Kibaki's opposition allies and high-profile defectors from KANU, although it was noted that the existing civil service structure remained unchanged and that Sally Kosgei, a trusted confidante of former President Moi, retained her influential position as permanent secretary to the Cabinet and head of

the civil service. Michael Kijana Wamalwa, the champion of the Luhya ethnic group, Kenya's second largest, was appointed as the new Vice President.

The post of Finance Minister, regarded as central in a country plagued by corruption, went to David Mwiraria, a long-standing Kibaki loyalist. After announcing his Cabinet, President Kibaki promised to implement two anti-corruption bills that had been the focus of bitter discussion between the Moi government and the IMF. An IMF team met with Mwiraria and other senior officials on Jan. 15–17, after which the team issued a statement welcoming 'the public commitment of the new administration to tackling corruption and strengthening governance'."

New Cabinet of Kenya

*Mwai Kibaki President

*Michael Kijana Wamalwa Vice President

*Christopher Murungaru Minister of State in the Office of the President responsible for the Provincial Administration and National Security

*Geoffrey Parpai Minister of State in the Office of the President responsible for the Public Service

*Linah Jebii Kilimo (f) Minister of State in the Office of the Vice President

*Kipruto Rono arap Kirwa Agriculture and Livestock Development

*Peter Njeru Ndwiga Co-operative Development

*George Saitoti Education, Science, and Technology

*Ochilo Ayacko Energy

*Newton Wanjala Kulundu Environment, Natural Resources, and Wildlife

*David Mwiraria Finance

*Kalonzo Musyoka Foreign Affairs

*Najib Mohammed Balala Gender, Sports, Culture, and Social Services

*Charity Kaluki Ngilu (f) Health

*Kiraitu Murungi Justice and Constitutional Affairs

*Moody Awori Home Affairs and National Heritage

*Ahmad Mohammed Khalif Labour and Manpower Development

*Amos Muhinga Kimunya Lands and Settlement

*Emmanuel Karisa Maitha Local Government

*Peter Anyang Nyong'o Planning and National Development

*Raila Amolo Odinga Roads, Public Works, and Housing

*Raphael Tuju Tourism and Information

*Mukhisa Kituyi Trade and Industry

*John Njoroge Michuki Transport and Communications

*Martha Wangari Karua (f) Water Resources

Amos Wako Attorney General

List of ministers (3 January 2003):
http://allafrica.com/stories/200301030226.html

Cabinet Code 8: 30 Jun 2004 - 23 Nov 2005

New government 30 June 2004, comprising NARC (25 portfolios), KANU (3 portfolios), and FORD-People (1 portfolio).
Total portfolios: 29 (Keesings, excluding president)

Sources:
Political handbook - In a bid to shore up support for his government in the face of bitter factional infighting among the major parties within NARC, President Kibaki reshuffled the cabinet on June 30, 2004, and formed a “government of national unity” by including key opposition party leaders, including members of KANU and FORD–People.
President Kibaki reshuffled the cabinet again on February 14, 2005, transferring some cabinet ministers and announcing a number of changes in the civil service in response to the mounting pressure from foreign governments. In the wake of the no-vote for the referendum on constitutional reform in November 2005, Kibaki dismissed his entire cabinet on November 23; 7 of the 28 cabinet ministers campaigned against the proposed constitution.

Africa South 2012-
A cabinet reorganization in June 2004 included KANU & FORD-People members in the new government to undermine the LDP.

2004-06-01 KENYA AFRICA Keesing’s Record of World Events (Formerly Keesing’s Contemporary Archives 1931-1988) Volume 50 (2004), Issue No. 6 (June), Page 46044

“President Mwai Kibaki delivered an unscheduled address to the nation on June 30 in which he announced the formation of a "government of national unity" by appointing ministers from two opposition parties, the Kenya African National Union (KANU), the ruling party between 1963 and 2002, and the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy-People (FORD-People). Furthermore, analysts noted that the reshuffle appeared to marginalise the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), a constituent party of the ruling National Rainbow Coalition (NARC). The *East African Standard* of July 1 reported that the LDP had recently been "conspiring to defeat government business". In the reshuffle, the senior LDP figure Kalonzo Musyoka was shifted from the Foreign Ministry to the less prestigious post of Environment and Natural Resources. [For previous government changes see pp. 45585; 45543; for full Cabinet list see p. 45174.]

- New Cabinet of Kenya
- **Mwai Kibaki** President
- **+Moody Awori** Vice President
- **Christopher Murungaru** Minister of State in the Office of the President responsible for Provincial Administration and National Security

- ***William ole Ntimama** Minister of State in the Office of the President responsible for Public Service
- ***Njenga Karume** (KANU) Minister of State in the Office of the President responsible for Special Programmes
- **+Linah Jebii Kilimo** (f) Minister of State in the Office of the Vice President responsible for Home Affairs
- **+Najib Mohammed Balala** Minister of State in the Office of the Vice President responsible for National Heritage
- **David Mwiraria** Finance
- **Peter Anyang Nyong'o** Planning and National Development
- **+Chirau Ali Makwere** Foreign Affairs
- ***John Koech** (KANU) East African Regional Co-operation
- **+Raila Amolo Odinga** Roads and Public Works
- **George Saitoti** Education, Science, and Technology
- **+Kipruto Rono arap Kirwa** Agriculture
- **Konzolo Munyao** Livestock and Fisheries Development
- **Charity Kaluki Ngilu** (f) Health
- **+Emmanuel Karisa Maitha** Tourism and Wildlife
- **+Raphael Tuju** Information and Communications
- **+John Njoroge Michuki** Transport
- **+Musikari Kombo** Local Government
- **+Ochillo Ayacko** Gender, Sports, Culture, and Social Services
- **Martha Wangari Karua** (f) Water Resources
- ***Abdi Mohamed** (KANU) Regional Development
- ***Simeon Nyachae** (FORD-People) Energy
- **Mukhisa Kituyi** Trade and Industry
- **Amos Muhinga Kimunya** Lands and Housing
- **+Kalonzo Musyoka** Environment and Natural Resources
- **+Newton Wanjala Kulundu** Labour and Human Resources Development
- **+Peter Njeru Ndwiga** Co-operative Development and Marketing
- **Kiraitu Murungi** Justice and Constitutional Affairs
- *New appointment.
- +Altered responsibilities.
- Women and denoted by (f).

All ministers were members of National Rainbow Coalition (NARC) unless otherwise stated.

Chirau Ali Makwere had been appointed as Minister of Labour and Manpower Development in a minor reshuffle carried out on June 19, 2003. In the same reshuffle, Konzolo Munyao had been appointed as Minister of Livestock and Fisheries Development.

Fourteen new assistant ministers were also appointed on June 30, four from KANU, two from FORD-People and the remainder from the NARC coalition partners (the LDP, the Forum for Restoration of Democracy-Kenya (FORD-Kenya), the Democratic Party of Kenya, and the National Party of Kenya)."

(2004-06-01 KENYA AFRICA Keesing's Record of World Events (Formerly Keesing's Contemporary Archives 1931-1988) Volume 50 (2004), Issue No. 6 (June), Page 46044)

The Political Handbook of the World (2011) references a cabinet reshuffle on 7 February 2005 in the wake of John Githongo's resignation from his post as the anti-corruption chief (p. 746). More information is needed to determine whether this changed the party composition of the government.

Cabinet Code 9: 8 January 2008 - 13 April 2008

Interim government formed (with some portfolio left empty in anticipation of a later agreement with ODM) on 8 January 2008 comprising PNU (15 portfolios, ~~43~~ 78 leg seats) and ODM-K (2 portfolios, 16 leg seats).
Total portfolios: 17 (Keesings)

Sources:
Political Handbook - President Kibaki was hurriedly sworn in for a second term on December 30. He installed a partial cabinet on January 8 and named Kalonzo Musyoka as vice president. Following protracted negotiations between Kibaki and the ODM's Raila Odinga over a power-sharing arrangement, Kibaki acquiesced in broad changes in the structure of executive power and agreed that Odinga would serve as the Kenya's first prime minister in an agreement signed on February 28.

Africa South 2012- Kibaki announced part of his cabinet in Mid-Jan 2008, which excluded the ODM from his government even though they had the majority.

Africa South 2012- On April 12 2008 Kibaki and Odinga announced an agreement where the cabinet would consist of 40 members and 52 assistant ministers with the PNU retaining the strategically importance, finance, foreign affairs, international security, roads and energy portfolios. On April 17 Odinga was sworn in as PM and Kenyatta was named Deputy MP and minister of trade and Wycliffe Musalia Mudavadi was appointed Deputy PM and minister of local government. Due to a few deaths and some results not immediately being made available by-elections were held on June 11 2008 following which the ODM had 102 seats and the PNU-45. When ODM's Kenneth Otiato Marende won Speaker of the National Assembly the ODM total was 103 seats. At the national referendum which took place Aug 4 2010 the draft of the constitution was approved by a clear majority.

The Europa World Year Book (2012) states that on 8 January 2008 Kibaki "announced the partial composition of his new Cabinet; despite the ODM having secured the largest number of seats in the legislature, no representatives from that party were included in the new Government" (p. 2593).

“The new, partial cabinet announced by President Kibaki on Jan. 8 was composed of members of Kibaki's umbrella grouping, the Party of National Unity (PNU). Kalonzo Musyoka, leader of the Orange Democratic Movement of Kenya (ODM-K), which had split from Odinga's ODM in August 2007 [see p. **48070**], was appointed as vice president and minister for home affairs.”

- Partial cabinet of Kenya [[affilation taken from list of posts in Apr 2008 cabinet]]
- ***Kalonzo Musyoka** Vice President; Home Affairs [[ODM-K]]
- **+George Saitoti** Office of the President; Provincial Administration and Internal Security [[PNU]]
- ***Yusuf Mohamed Haji** Office of the President; Minister of State for Defence [[PNU]]
- ***Naomi Shaban** (f) Office of the President; Minister of State for Special Programmes [[PNU]]
- ***Asman Kamama** Office of the President; Public Service [PNU]**
- **Amos Muhinga Kimunya** Finance [[PNU]]
- ***Sammy Ongeri** Education [[PNU]]
- ***Moses Wetangula** Foreign Affairs [[PNU]]
- ***Uhuru Kenyatta** Local Government [[PNU]]
- ***Samuel Poghisio** Information and Communications [[ODM-K]]
- **+John Munyes** Water and Irrigation [[PNU]]
- **Kiraitu Murungi** Energy [[PNU]]
- **+John Njoroge Michuki** Roads and Public Works [[PNU]]
- **Noah Wekesa** Science and Technology [[PNU]]
- **Martha Wangari Karua** (f) Justice and Constitutional Affairs [[PNU]]
- **Wilfred Machage** East African Affairs [PNU]**
- **+Chirau Ali Makwere** Transport [[PNU]]
- *New appointment.
- +Altered responsibilities.
- Women are denoted by (f).

** https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asman_Kamama; https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wilfred_Machage

(2008-01-01 KENYA Keesing’s Record of World Events (Formerly Keesing’s Contemporary Archives 1931-1988) Volume 54 (2008), Issue No. 1 (January), Page 48336)

“With Mr Kibaki naming only half of the cabinet, correspondents say the implication is that other posts are being left open for the outcome of negotiations. However, they say it is the key ministries that have been filled, leaving 15 remaining posts. Mr Kibaki named Kalonzo Musyoka, who came third in last month's election, as vice-president. The 17 cabinet members named include at least one other member of Mr Musyoka's party, as well as Uhuru Kenyatta, from the former ruling Kanu party. Mr Musyoka's Orange Democratic Movement-

Kenya split from Mr Odinga's party last year in a row over who should represent the party. While many former cabinet members lost their seats in the parliamentary elections, Mr Kibaki has retained several close allies from his Party of National Unity (PNU). They include Energy Minister Kiraitu Murungi, who has previously been sacked as a minister over a huge corruption scandal." (http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/7177338.stm)

Excerpt from report by state-owned KBC (Kenya Broadcasting Corporation) Radio on 10 January
"[Presenter] President Mwai Kibaki today said his government is firm on its commitment to serve wananchi [citizens] in all parts of the country without discrimination. Speaking at State House [Nairobi] where he witnessed the swearing in of newly-appointed Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs Steven Musyoka and 16 other ministers, President Kibaki congratulated them and expressed confidence that they will serve Kenyans effectively." (BBC Monitoring Africa – Political Supplied by BBC Worldwide Monitoring January 10, 2008 Thursday, "Kenyan president swears in new ministers"; http://www.lexisnexis.com.ezaccess.libraries.psu.edu/hottopics/lnacademic/?verb=sf&sfi=AC01NBSimplSrch)

*Note: Articles (notably Keesing's, The Political Handbook of the World (2011) and the Europa World Year Books (2012)) refer to this as having been announced as a "partial Cabinet" on 8 January 2008. It was nonetheless formally announced, and is included in the data.

Legislative seats Note: EISA includes the ODM-K as part of the PNU coalition. African Elections Database does not. Because the ODM-K ministers are listed separately in Keesing's references, I count them separately. The lack of data on specific ministers and their parties within the PNU means that besides the ODM-K, ministers are attributed to the PNU as a whole (the PNU's seats are aggregated from the component party seats). EISA does not include the NPK as part of the PNU coalition, but the African Elections Database does. I include the NPK in the PNU coalition (adds two seats to the legislative total).
This means that the final count, based on the AED data, for legislative seats attributes 78 to the PNU (and allies), and 16 to the ODM-K. We use these numbers in our analyses.

See http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/arc/2167_07.htm for legislative election results.

Cabinet Code 10: 13 Apr 2008 – 4 Mar 2013

Following a power-sharing agreement between the PNU (15 portfolios) and the ODM (17 portfolios), both entered a new cabinet along with the ODM-K (3 portfolios) on 13 April 2008.

Total portfolios: 36 (including (NP) attorney general, excluding ministers of state; not counted in our figures.)

Sources:
Political Handbook - On April 13 they jointly appointed a new, expanded cabinet, with 42 seats divided according to the strength of the two camps. The cabinet, the largest in Kenya's history, was sworn in on April 17.
Lands minister Kipkalya KONES died in an airplane crash on June 10. Finance Minister Amos KIMUNYA resigned on July 8 after a vote of nonconfidence passed several days before in the National Assembly. Kibaki reshuffled the cabinet on January 23, 2009, giving Deputy Prime Minister Uhuru Kenyatta the finance portfolio, bringing Amos Kimunya back into the cabinet as trade minister, and appointing a new minister for roads. Justice minister Martha KARUA resigned from the cabinet on April 6.
On August 16 there was a minor cabinet reshuffle. Following his indictment by the ICC, Kenyatta resigned his portfolio on January 26, 2012, but remained as deputy prime minister. The cabinet was reshuffled on March 25. The second deputy prime minister, Wycliffe Musalia MUDAVADI, left the ODM to join the UDF. He resigned his position as minister for local affairs on May 9 but retained his post as deputy prime minister.

Note: EISA includes the ODM-K as part of the PNU coalition. African Elections Database does not. Because the ODM-K ministers are listed separately in Keesing's references, I count them separately. The lack of data on specific ministers and their parties within the PNU means that besides the ODM-K, ministers are attributed to the PNU as a whole (the PNU's seats are aggregated from the component party seats). EISA does not include the NPK as part of the PNU coalition, but the African Elections Database does. I include the NPK in the PNU coalition (adds two seats to the legislative total).
This means that the final count, based on the AED data, for legislative seats attributes 102 to the ODM (and allies), 78 to the PNU (and allies), and 16 to the ODM-K. We use these numbers in our analyses.

Power-sharing cabinet announced on 13 April 2008
(From: ***Keesing's Record of World Events*** (Formerly ***Keesing's Contemporary Archives*** 1931-1988), Volume 54 (2008), Issue No. 4 (April), Page 48504)

- **Mwai Kibaki** (PNU) President
- **George Saitoti** (PNU) Office of the President; Minister of State for Provincial Administration and Internal Security
- **Yusuf Mohamed Haji** (PNU) Office of the President; Minister of State for Defence
- **Kalonzo Musyoka** (ODM-K) Vice President; Home Affairs
- *** Otieno Kajwang** (ODM) Office of the Vice President; Minister of State for Immigration and Registration of Persons

- ***William Ole Ntimama** (ODM) Office of the Vice President; Minister of State for National Heritage and Culture
- ***Raila Amolo Odinga** (ODM) Prime Minister
- *** Wycliffe Ambetsa Oparanya** (ODM) Office of the Prime Minister; Minister of State for Planning, National Development, and Vision 2030
- ***Dalmas Anyango Otieno** (ODM) Office of the Prime Minister; Minister of State for Public Service
- **+Uhuru Kenyatta** (PNU) Deputy Prime Minister; Trade
- ***Musalia Mudavadi** (ODM) Deputy Prime Minister; Local Government
- *** Amason Kingi Jeffah** (ODM) East African Community
- **Moses Wetangula** (PNU) Foreign Affairs
- **Amos Muhinga Kimunya** (PNU) Finance
- **+Martha Wangari Karua** (f) (PNU) Justice, National Cohesion, and Constitutional Affairs
- *** Mutula Kilonzo** (ODM-K) Nairobi Metropolitan Development
- ***Kipkalya Kones** (ODM) Roads
- ***Chris Obure** (ODM) Public Works
- **Chirau Ali Makwere** (PNU) Transport
- ***Charity Kaluki Ngilu** (f) (ODM) Water and Irrigation
- *** Fredrick Omulo Gumo** (ODM) Regional Development Authorities
- **Samuel Poghisio** (ODM-K) Information and Communications
- **Kiraitu Murungi** (PNU) Energy
- ***Aggrey James Orengo** (ODM) Lands
- **+John Njoroge Michuki** (PNU) Environment and Mineral Resources
- **+Noah Wekesa** (PNU) Forestry and Wildlife
- ***Najib Mohamed Balala** (ODM) Tourism
- *** William Samoei Ruto** (ODM) Agriculture
- *** Mohamed Abdi Kuti** (PNU) Livestock Development
- *** Paul Nyongesa Otuoma** (ODM) Fisheries Development
- *** Ibrahim Elmi Mohamed** (ODM) Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands
- ***Joseph Nyagah** (ODM) Co-operatives Development
- ***Henry Kiprono Kosgey** (ODM) Industrialisation
- *** Peter Soita Shitanda** (PNU) Housing
- **Naomi Shaban** (f) (PNU) Special Programmes
- *** Esther Murugi Mathenge** (f) (PNU) Gender and Children Affairs
- *** Beth Wambui Mugo** (f) (PNU) Public Health and Sanitation
- ***Peter Anyang Nyong'o** (ODM) Medical Services
- **+John Munyes** (PNU) Labour
- *** Helen Jepkemoi Sambili** (f) (ODM) Youth and Sports
- **Samson Kegeo (Sammy) Ongeri** (PNU) Education
- *** Sally Jepngetich Kosgey** (f) (ODM) Higher Education, Science, and Technology
- *New appointment.
- +Altered responsibilities.
- Women are denoted by (f).

- (PNU) Party of National Unity.
- (ODM) Orange Democratic Movement.
- (ODM-K) Orange Democratic Movement of Kenya.

List of ministers, with parties (does not include Ongeri, Sambili, or S.J. Kosgey)
http://www.afrik-news.com/article13187.html

Although the attorney general (from 1991-2011) later joined the ODM, we consider him to be nonpartisan while attorney general. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amos_Wako) [Note: this means that this minister is not included in our list of partisan portfolios]

Another count of total portfolios: 34 on Aug 2008 (including attorney general, excluding ministers of state) (ASoS 2009, pp. 607-8, and Keesings)

Lesotho

Parliamentary
Years that country scores 6 and up on Polity IV's "polity" variable: 2002-2015

Political Handbook of the World-

http://library.cqpress.com/phw/document.php?id=phw2013_Lesotho&type=toc&num=25
Legislative elections

- 25 May 2002
- 17 February 2007
- 26 May 2012
- 28 February 2015

Parties

ABC All Basotho Convention
BNP Basotho National Party
LCD Lesotho Congress for Democracy

Cabinet Code 11: 15 June 2012 – 19 June 2014

Following legislative elections, a coalition government appointed on June 15, 2012. The govt comprises the All Basotho Convention (ABC, 12 portfolios, 30 seats), Lesotho Congress for Democracy (LCD, 9 portfolios, 26 seats) and the Basotho National Party (BNP, 2 portfolios, 5 seats). Govt ends when PM suspends parliament on 19 June 2014. Total portfolios: 23 (including ministers in the PM's office) (Keesings; See also ASoS 2013, pp. 68506)

> Sources:
> "No party won an outright majority in the May 2012 elections. Outgoing Prime Minister Pakalitha Mosisili's Democratic Congress (DC) became the largest party with 48 seats. However, three smaller parties agreed to form the first ever coalition government in Lesotho: the All Basotho Convention (ABC, 30 seats), Lesotho Congress for Democracy (LCD, 26 seats) and the Basotho National Party (BNP, 5 seats). The DC was formed in February 2012 when Mr. Mosisili left the ruling LCD along with 44 other MPs, including Speaker Ntlhoi Motsamai." (http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/arc/2181_12.htm)
> The government ended in crisis, when the PM suspended parliament on June 19, 2014. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2014_Lesotho_political_crisis)
>
> 2012-06-01 LESOTHO
> *Keesing's Record of World Events* (Formerly *Keesing's Contemporary Archives* 1931-1988)
> Volume 58 (2012), Issue No. 6 (June), Page 52045
>
> - Following elections to the National Assembly (the unicameral legislature) held on May 26 [see pp. 51083-84], King Letsie III on June 15

inaugurated a new cabinet comprising members of the new coalition formed on May 29 [ibid.], namely the former ruling Lesotho Congress for Democracy (LCD), which had won 26 Assembly seats, the former main opposition party, the All Basotho Convention (ABC), which had 30 seats, and three smaller former opposition parties, which had cumulatively secured nine seats. The largest number of seats (48) had been won by the Democratic Congress (DC), which had been formed as an offshoot of the LCD in February by the then Prime Minister Bethuel Pakalitha Mosisili [see p. 50918].

- The new cabinet was headed by ABC leader, Thomas (Tom) Motsoahae Thabane, who was appointed as the new prime minister on June 8. Mohlabi Tsekoa was reappointed as minister of foreign affairs and Joang Molapo and Pinkie Rosemary Manamolela were appointed as ministers of home affairs and health, respectively, on June 25. [For previous government changes and full cabinet list see p. 47795.]

New cabinet of Lesotho

***Thomas (Tom) Motsoahae Thabane** (ABC) Prime Minister; Defence; Police; National Security

+ Mothetjoa Metsing (LCD) Deputy Prime Minister; Local Government and Chieftainship Affairs

*** Thesele 'Maseribane** (BNP) Gender, Youth, Sports and Recreation

*** Maboee Moletsane** (ABC) Development Planning

+Motloheloa Phooko (LCD) Public Service

+Timothy Thanan (LCD) Energy, Meteorology and Water Affairs

+ Leketekete Ketso (LCD) Finance

*** Mamahele Radebe** (f) (ABC) Tourism, Environment and Culture

*** Keketso Rant'so** (f) (LCD) Public Works and Transport

***Haae Phoofolo** (ABC) Justice, Human Rights, Correctional Services, Law and Constitutional Affairs

*** Ts'eliso Mokhosi** (LCD) Communications, Science and Technology

*** Khotso Matla** (LCD) Forestry and Land Reclamation

*** Temeki Ts'olo** (ABC) Trade and Industry, Co-operatives and Marketing

*** Tlali Khasu** (ABC) Mining

*** Lits'oane Lits'oane** (ABC) Agriculture and Food Security

*** 'Makabelo Mosothoane** (f) (LCD) Education and Training

Mohlabi Tsekoa (ABC) Foreign Affairs

*** Pinkie Rosemary Manamolela** (ABC) (f) Health

*** Joang Molapo** (BNP) Home Affairs

*** 'Matebatso Doti** (f) (ABC) Social Development

*** Lebesa Maloi** (LCD) Employment and Labour

*** Molobeli Soulo** (ABC) Minister in the Prime Minister's Office

*** Mophato Monyake** (ABC) Minister in the Prime Minister's Office with responsibility for Police

In addition, there were seven deputy ministers.

(ABC) All Basotho Convention. [12]

(LCD) Lesotho Congress for Democracy. [9]

(BNP) Basotho National Party. [2]
Leketekete Ketso had first been appointed to the cabinet in October 2010 as minister of trade and industry.
*New appointment.
+Altered responsibilities.
Women are denoted by (f).

Combining information on legislative seats from IPU Parline and cabinet posts from Keesings (excluding deputy ministers), we have:

All Basotho Convention (ABC) - 30 seats, 12 ministerial portfolios
Lesotho Congress for Democracy (LCD) - 26 seats, 9 ministerial portfolios
Basotho National Party (BNP) -5 seats, 2 ministerial portfolios

Malawi

Presidential
Years that country scores 6 and up on Polity IV's "polity" variable: 1994-2000, 2004-2015

Legislative elections

- 17 May 1994
- 15 June 1999
- 20 May 2004
- 19 May 2009
- 20 May 2014

Presidential elections

- 17 May 1994
- 15 June 1999
- 20 May 2004
- 19 May 2009
- 20 May 2014

* Note: The second vice president is constitutionally required to be from a different party than the president, but the president is not required to designate a second vice president.

Parties

AFORD	Alliance for Democracy
DPP	Democratic Progressive Party
RP	Republican Party
UDF	United Democratic Front

Cabinet Code 12: 24 Sep 1994 – June 1996

New government begins on September 24, 1994 when AFORD joins UDF (and MNDP and UFMD with 1 portfolio each but no legislative seats) in government. UDF holds 19 portfolios (85 legislative seats), and AFORD holds 6 porfolios (36 legislative seats). Government ends June 1996 when AFORD leaves government.
Total portfolios: 27 on Sept 1995 (excluding pres, including VP b/c hold other portfolios) (ASoS 1996, p. 584)
[Note: using 1995 rather than 1994 list, because the 1994 list had several vacancies, possibly before all the AFORD members joined.]

Sources:
Political Handbook- However, the MCP-Aford pact was effectively terminated when Aford president Chakufwa CHIHANA accepted an appointment by Muluzi

as second vice president designate and three other Aford members joined an expanded cabinet on September 24.

1994-09-01 MALAWI AFRICA Keesing's Record of World Events (Formerly Keesing's Contemporary Archives 1931-1988) Volume 40 (1994), Issue No. 12 (December), Page 40167
On Sept. 24 Chakufwa Chihana, leader of the opposition Alliance for Democracy (AFORD), joined the Cabinet as Second Vice-President and Minister of Irrigation and Water Development; five other AFORD politicians also took up ministerial posts. A new Cabinet was sworn in on Sept. 28.
President Bakili Muluzi of the United Democratic Front (UDF) had formed a government in May after the country's first multiparty elections [see pp. 39993-94]. Coalition talks between the UDF and AFORD had broken down on June 1, after which AFORD had announced an opposition alliance with the former ruling Malawi Congress Party (MCP) [see p. 40039].

Africa South 1996- In Jan 1995 AFORD announced its end of co-operations with MCP. A further government reshuffle took place in Aug 1995. [Govt as of Sept 1995]
President – Bakili Muluzi – UDF
First VP and minister of statutory corporations –Justin Malewezi – UDF
Second CP and minister of irrigation and water developmemt – Chakufwa Chinhana –AFORD
Min of finance and econ planning and development – Aleke Banda –UDF
Min of defense – Dr. Cassim Chilumpha –UDF
Min pf commererce and Industry – Harry Thomson – UDF
Min of external affairs – Edward C.I Bwanali – UDF
Min of info, Broadcasting posts, telecommunications – Brown Mpingganjira – UDF
Minister of Justice and constitutional Affairs – Peter Fachi – UDF
Min of ed – Sam Mpasu – UDF
Min of home affairs – Wenham Nakanga- UDP
Min of transport and civil aviation – Dr. Dennis Nkhwazi – AFORD
Min of ag and livestock development - Dr. Mapopa Chipeta – AFORD
Min of local government and rural development – James L. Makhumula – UDF
Min of works and supplies – P.B. Mbewe- UDF
MIN of womens and children's affairs, community decelopment and social welfare- Edda E. Chitalo – UDF
Min of lands and valuation – Alhaji Shaibu Itimu – UDF
Min of engery and mining – Rolph Patel – UDF
Min of labor and manpower development – Zililo Chibambo – UDF
Min of natural resourves – K.K. Chambalo –UDF
Min of housing – Timothy Mangwazu – MNDP
Min of wildlife and tourism - Collins Chizumira – UDF
Min of research of environmental affairs – Dr. N. S. Mzunda – AFORD
Min of relief and rehabilitation Affairs – George Kanyanya – UFMD

Min of physical planning surveys – Dr. J. B. Mponda – AFORD
Min of youth sports and culture – Prof A. Chilivumbo – AFORD
Min of health and population – Gerorge Ntafu – UFD
Attorney General – Friday Makuta – UDF

Africa South 1999 –"The cabinet was reorganized July 1995.

1995-07-01 MALAWI Keesing's Record of World Events (Formerly Keesing's Contemporary Archives 1931-1988) Volume 41 (1995), Issue No. 7 (July), Page 40633

1995-07-01 MALAWI
Keesing's Record of World Events (Formerly Keesing's Contemporary Archives 1931-1988)
Volume 41 (1995), Issue No. 7 (July), Page 40633

Cabinet Code 13: 13 Jun 2004 - 5 February 2005

Following new legislative and presidential elections on May 20, 2004, a coalition government was announced on June 13 2004 that included the UDF (15 portfolios, 49 leg seats), the RP (3 portfolios, 15 leg seats) and AFORD (1 portfolio, 6 leg seats), in addition to some ministers not affiliated with legislative parties.
Total portfolios: 22 on Sept 2004 (including pres and VP b/c hold additional portfolios) (ASoS 2005, p. 689)

Sources:

2004-06-01 MALAWI AFRICA
Keesing's Record of World Events (Formerly *Keesing's Contemporary Archives* 1931-1988)
Volume 50 (2004), Issue No. 6 (June), Page 46046
Bingu wa Mutharika, who had been elected as President in May [see pp. 45990–91], appointed his first Cabinet on June 13 [for previous government changes and full Cabinet list see p. 45332; for dissolution of Cabinet in February see p. 45833]. The Cabinet was dominated by Mutharika's United Democratic Front (UDF), which had performed relatively poorly in legislative elections also held in May [ibid.], but also included representatives of the Republican Party (RP) and the Movement for Genuine Democratic Change (MGODE)—both members of the Mgwirizano (Unity) Coalition—and the National Democratic Alliance (NDA) and the Alliance for Democracy (AFORD).

Cassim Chilumpha of the UDF was appointed as Vice President. Chilumpha, who was removed from his position as Finance Minister in November 2000 [see p. 43837], had been arrested in February 2001 on charges of corruption [see p.

44038]. Goodall Gondwe, a former senior IMF official and non-party figure, was appointed as the new Finance Minister.

New Cabinet of Malawi

+Bingu wa Mutharika (UDF) President; Defence and Civil Service; Commander-in-Chief of the Malawi Defence Force and Police Service
*Cassim Chilumpha (UDF) Vice President; Statutory Corporations
+Chakufwa Chihana (AFORD) Agriculture, Irrigation, and Food Security
Goodall Gondwe Finance
*David Faiti (RP) Economic Planning and Development
*George Chaponda (UDF) Foreign Affairs
*Henry Phoya (UDF) Justice and Constitutional Affairs
*Khumbo Chirwa (RP) Industry, Science, and Technology
+Uladi Mussa (UDF) Home Affairs and Internal Security
*Eunice Kazembe (f) (UDF) Trade and Private Sector Development
+Yusuf Mwawaa (UDF) Education and Human Resources
*Henry Mussa (UDF) Transport and Public Works
*Bazuka Mhango (RP) Lands, Housing, and Service
*Jaffali Mussa (UDF) Local Government and Rural Development
+Ken Lipenga (UDF) Information, Communications, and Tourism
+Lilian Patel (f) (UDF) Labour and Vocational Training
**Heatherwick Ntaba (NCD) Health*
*Davis Katsonga (UDF) Mines, Natural Resources, and Environmental Affairs
*Henry Chimunthu Banda (UDF) Youth, Sports, and Culture
*Joyce Banda (f) (UDF) Women, Child Welfare, and Community Services
*Clement Chiwaya (UDF) Social Development and Persons with Disabilities

In addition there were eight deputy ministers, five from the UDF, one each from AFORD and MGODE, and one independent.
*New appointment.
+Altered responsibilities.
Women are denoted by (f).

The National Assembly (the unicameral legislature) on June 28 elected Rodwell Munyenyembe of the UDF as its new Speaker. Munyenyembe defeated the main opposition Malawi Congress Party (MCP) candidate Louis Chimango by 99 votes to 83.
Last article pp. 45990–91.

See also http://www.sdnp.org.mw/election/ele2004/cabinet.htm

Note that Hetherwick Ntaba (NCD) at Health (misspelled in Keesings list) does not seem to be affiliated with a party in the legislature, so we aren't including him.

Political Handbook - In January 2004 a coalition of seven small parties, calling itself Mgwirizano (Unity), was launched to present Chakuamba as a joint presidential candidate. However, President Mutharika was reelected in balloting on May 20 with 35.9 percent of the vote, compared to 27.1 percent for Tembo (the MCP candidate) and 25.7 percent for Chakuamba. In concurrent legislative balloting, the MCP secured 60 seats, followed by the UDF with 49. Opposition parties and candidates challenged the legitimacy of the polling. However, Chakuamba withdrew his objections and accepted the post of minister of agriculture in the new Mutharika government, which also included the UDF, the National Democratic Alliance, the Mgwirizano coalition, and independents. Many independent legislators agreed to support the UDF in the assembly, some 23 of them subsequently joining the UDF. Additional realignments occurred after a dispute within the UDF prompted Mutharika to form a new party. As part of his anti-corruption campaign, the president dismissed 35 senior government officials between 2004 and 2006.

Africa South 2012- "Presidential elections took place on May 20 2004, and Mutharika was declared the winner. In concurrent parliamentary election UDF won 49 seats in the 193 legislature the MCP won the largest number of seats at 56 and the RP won 14 National Democratic Alliance – 8 and the AFORD won 6. Mutharika was sworn in on May 24 2004 and the UDF quickly secured a majority in parliament.

Announced: 13 June 2004 (SDNP election page)
Sworn in: 1 August 2004 (SDNP election page)

Political Handbook- Tensions between the president and individual government ministers led to four cabinet reshuffles in the period 2004–2008, with Mutharika assuming the portfolios of minister of agriculture and food security, and of education, science, and technology.

*The following two sites (Malawi SDNP and the Cablegate memo on the 2004 Cabinet) attribute respectively 1 or 2 seats to the AFORD. The SNDP website was used as the basis for party affiliation, as it has more detail and is affiliated with the government.

Malawi SDNP ("Sustainable Development Network Programme," a "Government Programme, executed by the National Commission for Science and Technology") http://www.sdnp.org.mw/election/ele2004/cabinet.htm

Keesing's lists Cabinet and parties [46046]

*Affiliation of Goodall Gondwe is uncertain in 2004. He was elected as an MP to Mzimba-North in 2009 as a member of the DPP, but prior to that there is some murkiness. Wikipedia claims that he belonged to the UDF before 2004, and then became a member of the DPP from 2005 until 2012 (unfortunately the citations are uninformative). I chose to code Gondwe as non-partisan, as Keesing's unequivocally calls him "a former senior IMF official and non-party figure."

Wikipedia entry for Goodall Gondwe
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goodall_Edward_Gondwe

Goodall Gondwe claims he is not a member of the DPP
http://www.nyasatimes.com/2013/04/25/goodall-contradicts-dausii-am-not-a-dpp-returnee/

Nyasa Times article about Goodall Gondwe
http://www.nyasatimes.com/2012/10/11/malawi-ex-finance-minister-gondwe-dumps-dpp-quits-front-line-politics/

Cabinet Code 14: 23 June 2014 -

Following legislative and presidential elections on 20 May 2014, a coalition government is sworn in on 23 June 2014. The government comprises 17 (50 leg seats) members of the president's DPP (Democratic Progressive Party) and one minister from the UDF (United Democratic Front) (14 leg seats).
Cabinet size: 18 (including president who holds Defense portfolio) (Keesings Volume 60 (2014), Issue No. 6 (June), Page 53400)

Sources:
http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2195_E.htm

2014-06-01 MALAWI Keesing's Record of World Events (Formerly Keesing's Contemporary Archives 1931-1988) Volume 60 (2014), Issue No. 6 (June), Page 53400"
A new cabinet was sworn in on June 23 [for previous government changes see p. 52937; for full cabinet list see p. 51024]. All the new ministers were members of Mutharika's DPP, with the exception of Atupele Muluzi, who was leader of the United Democratic Front (UDF) and had unsuccessfully challenged Mutharika in the recent presidential election [see pp. 53332-33]. Muluzi was a son of former President Bakili Muluzi (1994-2004)."

New cabinet of Malawi
Peter Mutharika President; Defence
Saulos Chilima Vice President; Civil Service
Goodall Gondwe Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development
George Chaponda Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation

Paul Chibingu Home Affairs
Atupele Muluzi (UDF) Natural Resources, Energy and Mining
Joseph Mwanamveka Trade and Industry
Bright Msaka Lands, Housing and Urban Development
Samuel Tembenu Justice and Constitutional Affairs
Henry Mussa Labour
Allan Chiyembekeza Agriculture and Irrigation
Emmanuel Fabiano Education, Science and Technology
Patricia Kaliati (f) Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare
Jean Kalilani (f) Health
Kondwani Nakhumwa Information, Tourism and Civic Education
Trasizio Gowelo Local Government and Rural Development
Francis Kasaila Transport and Public Works
Grace Chiumia (f) Youth, Sports and Culture

In addition there were two deputy ministers.
All members of the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) except where indicated.
(UDF) United Democratic Front.
All new appointments.
Women are denoted by (f).

Mauritius

Parliamentary
Years that country scores 6 and up on Polity IV's "polity" variable: 1990-2015

Legislative elections

- August 1987
- 15 September 1991
- 20 December 1995
- 11 September 2000
- 3 July 2005
- 5 May 2010
- 10 December 2014

Parties

ML	Muvman Liberater Party
MLP	Mauritius Labour Party
MMM	Mauritius Militant Movement
MR	Rodrigues Movement
MSM	Mauritian Socialist Movement
MTD	Democratic Labour Movement
OPR	Organization of the People of Rodrigues
PMSD	Mauritius Social Democratic Party
RMM	Renouveau Militant Mauricien

Background:

" general election held Aug 1987, MSM campaigned on coalition with PMSD and MLP, won 39 out of 60 elective seats, and 49.8% of votes, MMM formed the opposition coalition "Union" with the Mouvement des Travaillistes Democrates and the Front des Tracailleurs Socialisites, they won 21 seats. In July 1990 MMM and MSM agreed to form an Alliance to contest general election". " Jugnauth failed to secure the necessary parliamentary majority to changes to the constitution, these changes were opposed by the MLP. Jugnauth dismissed the deputy PM and leaders of MLP Sir Satcam Boolell and two other ministers of MSM, a further 3 ministers resigned, so only 1 minster of MLP was in gov." (Africa South 1992)

"In an effort to strengthen his parliamentary position, Jugnauth in July 1990 concluded an electoral pact with the opposition MMM. In August, after the government narrowly failed to secure the 75 percent approval necessary to make the country a republic within the Commonwealth, Jugnauth dismissed the dissident ministers and announced that he would continue as head of a minority administration with the parliamentary support of the MMM. A month later the MMM formally joined the government, with its president, Dr. Prem NABABSINGH, named deputy prime minister." (Political Handbook)

Cabinet Code 15: 24 Sep 1990 – 15 Sep 1991

Coalition of MSM (11 portfolios, 26 leg seats), MMM (6 portfolios, 21 leg seats), OPR (1 portfolio, 2 leg seats), and MLP (1 portfolio, 9 leg seats).
Total portfolios: 19 on Aug 1991 (ASoS 1992, p. 701)

Sources:
Africa South 1992- cabinet as of Aug 1991 (assumed to be on in office from August 1990)
"In September 1990, Jugnauth announced new coalition govt formation, where the 6 empty minister posts would be filled by MMM. Leader of MMM, Prem Nababsingh became joint deputy PM with the minister of econ planning and development, Dr. Beergoonath Ghurburrun. In early 1991, MSM and MMM reiterated their intention to ally themselves in the next parliamentary election and general elections scheduled for Sept 15, 1991"
"a coalition of the MSM and the MMM and the OPR and MLP (opposition party)

- PM, Min of defense/Internal Security/ Finance/ Info/ Internal & External Communications and Outer Islands- Sir Aneerood Jugnauth (MSM)
- Deputy PM and Min of econ planning and development – Dr. Prem Nababsingth (MMM)
- Min of External Affairs and Emigration – Claude de L'Estrac (MMM)
- Min of ED/ARTS/Culture- Armoogum Parsuramen (MSM)
- Min of Trade and Shipping – Dwarkanath Gunah (MSM)
- Min of Energy Water Resourvves and Postal Services – Mahyendrah Utchanah (MSM)
- Min of Housing, Attorney-General/ Min of Justice – Jaya Krishna Cuttaree (MMM)
- Min of Lands and Environment – Swaley Kassenaly (MMM)
- Min of Labor/industrial relations/women's rights/family welfare- Sheilabai Bappoo (MSM)
- Min of Youth and Sports/tourism – Michael Glover(MSM)
- Min for Rodrigues – Louis Serge Clair (OPR)
- Min of Social Secruity/ National Solidarity and Reform Institutions – Vishwanath Sajadah (MLP)
- Min of Co-operatives- Jogdishwar Goburdhun (MSM)
- Min of Agriculture, Fisheries. National Resources- Murlidas Dulloo (MSM)
- Min of Industry and Industrial Tech- Cassam Uteem (MMM)
- Min of Works- Ramdathsing Jaddoo (MSM)
- Min of Local Gov- Jean-Regis Finetter (MSM)
- Min for Civil Service Affairs and Employment- Keertee-coomar (MMM)

Cabinet Code 16: 27 Sep 1991 - 13 Feb 1995

Following legislative elections, new government announced 27 Sept 1991. Government comprises MSM (13 portfolios, 29 leg seats), MMM (10 portfolios, 26 leg seats), MTD (1 portfolio, 2 seats), OPR (1 portfolio, 2 leg seats)
Total portfolios: 25 on Sept 1992 (ASoS 1993)

Sources:
National Assembly elections on 15 September 1991; new government announced 27 September 1991 (http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/arc/2209_91.htm)

"At an early election on September 15, 1991, the governing alliance won 59 of 62 legislative seats, far in excess of the 75 percent required to implement a change to republican status, which was approved by the Legislative Assembly on December 10, with effect from March 12, 1992. By agreement between the coalition's leading parties, Sir Veerasamy RINGADOO, who had been appointed governor general in January 1986, was designated nonexecutive president of the new republic for three months; he was succeeded on June 30 by the MMM's Cassam UTEEM.
In a cabinet reshuffle on August 18, 1993, Bérenger, who had been openly critical of government policies, was ousted as foreign minister. Two months later he was removed as MMM secretary general by the party's Political Bureau, which named Jean-Claude DE L'ESTRAC as his successor. However, the action was reversed on October 23 by the MMM Central Committee, which proceeded to name a new, pro-Bérenger party leadership. On November 16 Bérenger crossed the aisle to sit with the opposition, although he formally rejected the opposition leadership on the grounds that he had no electoral mandate for such a role. A year later Bérenger and De L'Estrac resigned as MPs; only the former regained his seat in by-elections in January 1995." (Political Handbook)

"In Aug 1991 Jugnauth dissolved the legislative assembly. The ensuing general elections took place on the 15 of September, An alliance of the MSM, the MMM, the MTD won 57 seats out of 62. While the alliance of the MLP and PMSD won 3 seats. Members of the OPR had two seats. Juganuth formed a new gov which 9 representative of MMM and Berenger became Minister of External Affairs and one MTD was appointed. In late September Duval resigned and the following month the MLP/PMSD won 125 out of 126 seats. On Jun 30, 1992 Jugnauth resigned the presidency and Cassam Uteem became president with a minor cabinet reshuffle." (Africa South 1993)

Political Handbook of the World 1998 (Arthur S. Banks, Alan J. Day, Thomas C. Muller) pp 600-601.
"The OPR captured two elective seats from Rodrigues Island at both the 1982 and 1983 balloting and, after having earlier indicated that it would support the MSM-Labour Alliance, was assigned one cabinet post in the Jugnauth government of August 1983 which it retained after the ensuing two elections. It again won Rodrigues' two elective parliamentary seats in 1995, despite its affiliation with

the Jugnauth administration, and joined the resultant MLP-led government, although its customary full ministerial responsibility for Rodrigues affairs was downgraded to junior level under the prime minister. The OPR regained the full cabinet authority for Rodrigues affairs in the new government announced in July 1997."

Africa South 1993 cabinet as of September 1992:
PM/ Min of Defense and internal security/ information/ internal and external commincations and outer islands- Sir Aneerood Jugnauth – MSM
Deputy PM/ Min of Health – Dr. Paramhansa Nababsing – MMM
Min of trade and shopping – Anil Kumar Bachoo – MTD
Min OF WOMENS RIGHTS, Child Development, and family welfare- Sheilabhai Bappoo – MSM
Minister of external affairs – Paul Berenger –MMM
Min of Arts Culture Leisure and Reform Institutions – Mookhesswur Choonee – MSM
Min of Rodrigues – Louis Serge Clair – OPR
Min of housings, lands/ town and country planning – Jaya Krishna Cuttaree – MMM
Min of economic planning and development – Ahmud Swalay Kasenally – MMM
Min of Agriculture fisheries and natural resources – Murlidas Dulloo – MSM
Min of local gov – Jean Regis FInette – MSM
Min of labor and Industrial relations – Dharmandand Goopt Fokeer – MMM
Min of Youth and Sports – Michael Glover – MSM
Min of co-operatives and handicraft – Jagdishwar Goburdhun – MSM
Min of works – Dwarkanath Gungah – MSM
Min of manpower resources and vocational and technical training – Ramduthsing Jaddoo – MSM
Min of environment and quality of life – Bashir Khodabux – MMM
Min of tourism – Noe –Ah- Qwet Lee Cheong Lem – MMM
Min of social security and national solidarity – Karl Auguste Oggmann – MSM
Min of education and science – Armoogum Parsuraman –MSM
Min of civil service affairs and employment – Keerteecoomar Ruhee – MMM
Min of Finance – Ramkrishina Sitanen – MSM
Min of energy water resources and postal services – Mahyendrah Utchanah – MSM
Min of Industry and Industrial technology – Jean-Claude De L'Estrac – MMM
Min of Justice and Attorney-General – Alan Ganoo -MMM

"the government coalition was further destabilized in early August when members of the PMSD secured the 3 vacant seats in a municipal by-election in a constituency where the MMM traditionally attracted most support. Jugnauth dismissed Berenger from the council of ministers, causing a division between the MMM party. At the end of August Jugnauth reorganized the council of ministers" (Africa South 1994)

Africa South 1994 cabinet as of September 1993:
PM min of defence and internal security, information, internal and external communications and the outer islands- Sir Aneerood Jugnauth –MSM
Deputy PM, min of economic planning and development- Dr Paramhansa Nababsing – MMM
Minister of health – Jean Regis Finette – MSM
Min of trade and shipping – Anil Jumar Bachoo – MTD
Min of womens rights, child development and family welfare- Sheilabhai Bappoo- MSM
Min of external affairs – Ahmud Swalay Kasenally –MMM
Min of arts culture leisure and reform institutions – Mookhesswur Choonee – MSM
Min of Rodrigues – Louis Serge Clair – OPR
Min of housing, Lands, and town and country planning – Jaya Krishna Cuttaree – MMM
Minister of ag, Fisheries and natural resources – Murlidas Dulloo – MSM
Min of local government – Mathieu Lacle – MMM
Min of labor and industrial relations – Dharmanand Goopt Fokeer- MMM
Min of youth and sports – Michael Glover- MSM
Min of co-operatives and handicraft- Jagdishwar Goburdhun – MSM
Min of works – Dwarkanath Gungah- MSM
Min of manpower resources and vocational and technical training – Rammduthsing Jddoo- MSM
Min of the environment and quality of life – Bashir Khodabux- MMM
Min of tourism – Noe Ah-Qwet Lee Cheong Lem – MMM
Min of social security and national solidarity – Karl Auguste Offmann – MSM
Min of education and science – Armoogum Parsuraman – MSM
Min of civil service affairs and employment – Keerteecoomar Ruhee – MMM
Min of finance – Ramakrishna Sithanen – MSM
Min of energy water resources and postal services – Mahyendrah Utchanah – MSM
Min of industry of industrial teach – Jean-Claude De L'Estrac – MMM
Min of Justice and Attorney-General – Alan Ganoo – MMM

"The split in the MMM led in November 1993 to a government reshuffle in which the remaining two MM ministers supporting Berenger were replaced by members of the party's pro-coalition fraction" " In April 1994 the MLP and the MMM announced they agreed termed for an alliance for the next election. Also 3 MP from the MSM withdrew their support from the government. In June 1994 Jugnauth declared the government would remain in office to the conclusion of its mandate in September 1996. In Aug 1994 a number of cabinet posts were reallocated." (Africa South 1995)

Africa South 1995 cabinet as of September 1994:

PM Min of defense internal security, information, internal and external communications and the outer islands, and min of justice and attorney general – Sir Anerood Jungauth – MSM
Deputy PM and min of economic planning and development, min of information and internal and external communications- Dr Paramhansa Nababsing – RMM
Min of Health – Jean Regis Finette – MSM
Min of trade and shipping – Anil Kumar Bachoo – MTD (UNTIL 15 NOV 1994), Dwarkanath Gungah – MSM (FROM NOV 15 1994)
Min of women's rights, child development and family welfare- Sheilabhai Bapoo- MSM
Min of external affairs – Ahmud Swalay Kasenally – RMM(UNTIL NOV 15 1994) Ramdathsing Jaddoo –MSM (FROM 11/15/94)
Min of arts culture leisure and youth development –Mookhesswur Choonee – MSM
Min of Rodrigues – Louis serge Clair – OPR
Min of housing lands and own and country planning – Louis Amedee Darag – RMM
Min of Ag and natural resources – Keertee Coomar Ruhee – RMM
Min of local government – Premut Koonjoo – MMM
Min of labor and industrial relations – Karl Auguste Offmann – MSM
Min of sports and leisure – Micheael Glover – MSM
Min of co-operations and handicraft – Jagdishwar Goburdhun –MSM
Min of works – Anil Kumar Bachoo
Min of manpower resources and vocational and tech training – Ramduthsing Jadoo – MSM (UNTIL 11/15/94), Mahyendrah Utchanch – MSM(FROM 11/15/94)
Min of environment and quality of life – Bashir Ahud Khodabux –RMM
Min of tourism – Noe Ah-Qwet Lee Cheong Lem – MMM
Min of social security and national solidarity – Dharmanand Goopt Fokeer – RMM
Min of ed and science – Armoogum Parsuramen – MSM
Min of civil serice affair and employment – Ashok Kumar Jugnauth – MSM
Min of finance – Ramakrishna Sithanen – MSM
Min of energy water resources and postal services and of scientific research and tech – Ahmud Swalay Kasenally – RMM
Min of industry and industrial tech – Jean- Claude de l'Estrac – RMM
Min of fisheries and Marine resources – Mathieu Ange Lacle – RMM

"In November 1994 Berenger and de L'Estrac accepted a mutual challenge to resign their seats in the national assembly and contest by-elections. In Jan 1995, Jugnauth unsuccessfully sought to undermine the MLP/MMM alliance by offering electoral support to MLP. (Africa South 1996)

Cabinet reshuffle 590-18-08-1993 (no composition change)
Announced: 18 August 1993

Referenced in the Political Handbook of the World entry for Mauritius http://library.cqpress.com.ezaccess.libraries.psu.edu/phw/document.php?id=phw2012_Mauritius&type=hitlist&num=0

The Europa World Year Book (2012) entry for Mauritius further clarifies, explaining that "The removal of Bérenger from the Council of Ministers in August 1993, on the grounds that he had repeatedly criticized government policy, precipitated a serious crisis within the MMM, the political bureau of which decided that the other nine members of the party who held ministerial portfolios should remain in the coalition Government. Led by Nababsingh, the Deputy Prime Minister, and Jean-Claude de l'Estrac, the Minister of Industry and Industrial Technology, supporters of the pro-coalition faction announced in October 1993 that Bérenger had been suspended as Secretary-General of the MMM. Bérenger and his supporters responded by expelling 11 MMM officials from the party, and seeking a legal ban on Nababsingh and de l'Estrac from using the party name. The split in the MMM led in November to a government reorganization, in which the remaining two MMM ministers supporting Bérenger were replaced by members of the party's pro-coalition faction" (p.3064).

Cabinet reshuffle 590-02-11-1993 (no composition change)
Announced: 2 November 1993

See above entry for details from the Europa World Year Book (2012) clarification of this reshuffle.

Factions within the MMM lead to resignations and a reshuffle; no sign of a change in government composition (1995-02-01 MAURITIUS Keesing's Record of World Events (Formerly Keesing's Contemporary Archives 1931-1988) Volume 41 (1995), Issue No. 2 (February), Page 40397, id=39725)
August 1993 dismissal of Bérenger (MMM) by PM Jugnauth (MSM); alliance tensions mount in anticipation of 1995 elections (1993-11-01 MAURITIUS AFRICA Keesing's Record of World Events (Formerly Keesing's Contemporary Archives 1931-1988) Volume 39 (1993), Issue No. 11 (November), Page 39725 id=39587)

Cabinet reshuffle 590-15-11-1994 (no composition change)
Announced: 15 November 1994
No indication that party composition changed. (1995-02-01 MAURITIUS Keesing's Record of World Events (Formerly Keesing's Contemporary Archives 1931-1988) Volume 41 (1995), Issue No. 2 (February), Page 40397)

Cabinet Code 17 (13 February 1995 – 20 Dec 1995)

Coalition government of MSM (12 portfolios, 29 leg seats), RMM (9 portfolios, 26 leg seats), PMSD (2 portfolios, 3 leg seats), MTD (1 portfolio, 2 leg seats), and OPR (1 portfolio, 2 leg seats).

Total portfolios: 25 on Sept 1995 (ASoS 1996, p. 635)

Sources:
"After the MLP had in January 1995 rebuffed Prime Minister Jugnauth's offer of power sharing, the PMSD agreed in early February to join the coalition, which then encompassed the MSM, MTD, OPR, and the Mauritian Militant Renaissance, despite opposition from a number of leading PMSD members, with a cabinet realignment following on February 13. The Creole opposition strongly opposed the amendment, which also provoked the withdrawal not only of the recently appointed PMSD members but also of the OPR representative, thus effectively shrinking the government coalition." (Political Handbook)

"The by-elections held in Feb were won by MLP/MMM candidates and Berenger returned to the national assembly. Following the elections Luc Xavier Duval agreed to enter a coalition as minister of industry and industrial technology and min of tourism. The cabinet post of attorney-general and minister of justice was allocated to PMSD." (Africa South 1996)

PM Min of defense internal security, information, internal and external communications and the outer islands, and min of justice and attorney general – Sir Anerood Jungauth – MSM
Deputy PM and min of economic planning and development, min of information and internal and external communications- Dr Paramhansa Nababsing – RMM
Min of Health – Jean Regis Finette – MSM
Min of trade and shipping, Dwarkanath Gungah – MSM
Min of women's rights, child development and family welfare- Sheilabhai Bapoo- MSM
Min of external affairs – Ramdathsing Jaddoo –MSM
Min of arts culture leisure and youth development –Mookhesswur Choonee – MSM
Min of Rodrigues – Louis serge Clair – OPR
Min of housing lands and own and country planning – Louis Amedee Darag – RMM
Min of Ag and natural resources – Keertee Coomar Ruhee – RMM
Min of local government – Premut Koonjoo – MMM
Min of labor and industrial relations – Karl Auguste Offmann – MSM
Min of sports and leisure – Micheael Glover – MSM
Min of co-operations and handicraft – Jagdishwar Goburdhun –MSM
Min of works – Anil Kumar Bachoo
Min of manpower resources and vocational and tech training – Noel- Ah –Qwet lee cheong Lem – RMM
Min of environment and quality of life – Bashir Ahud Khodabux –RMM
Min of social security and national solidarity – Dharmanand Goopt Fokeer – RMM
Min of ed and science – Armoogum Parsuramen – MSM
Min of civil serice affair and employment – Ashok Kumar Jugnauth – MSM

Min of finance – Ramakrishna Sithanen – MSM
Min of energy water resources and postal services and of scientific research and tech – Ahmud Swalay Kasenally – RMM
Min of industry and industrial tech and tourism – Luc Xavier Duval – PMSD
Min of fisheries and Marine resources – Mathieu Ange Lacle – RMM
Attorney-Gernal and minister of justice – Sir Maurice Rault – PMSD

PM Jugnauth brings PMSD into cabinet after losing by-elections in January suggests weakness in the (MSM-RMM) governing coalition. Lists new ministers, with parties (no complete list) – Brings in 4 PMSD and 1 RMM, but total number of ministers unclear. (1995-02-01 MAURITIUS Keesing's Record of World Events (Formerly Keesing's Contemporary Archives 1931-1988) Volume 41 (1995), Issue No. 2 (February), Page 40397)

Europa World Year Book (2012) adds that after the MLP-MMM candidates won in February by-elections, "…Jugnauth opened political negotiations with the PMSD, the leader of which, Charles Gaëtan Xavier-Luc Duval (the son of Sir Gaëtan Duval), entered the coalition as Minister of Industry and Industrial Technology and Minister of Tourism. The post of Attorney-General and Minister of Justice was also allocated to the PMSD, and Sir Gaëtan Duval agreed to act as an economic adviser to the Prime Minister. As a result, however, of widespread opposition within the PMSD to participation in the coalition, Xavier-Luc Duval left the Government in October, and Sir Gaëtan Duval subsequently resumed the leadership of the party. The Minister for Rodrigues, representing the OPR, also left the Government" (p. 3065).

The Political Handbook of the World (2011) adds that the PMSD entered into the government coaltion, which also included the MSM, MTD, and OPR, in early February, and the cabinet realignment took place on 13 February 1995. Controversy over a constitutional amendment pertaining to languages in the education system provoked Créole outrage, and led not only the newly appointed PMSD ministers, but also the OPR minister to withdraw from the government coalition (p. 920).

Cabinet Code 18: 30 Dec 1995 - 2 July 1997

Following legislative elections on 20 December 1995, coalition government forms between MLP (13 portfolios, 35 leg seats) and MMM (9 portfolios, 25 leg seats). Total portfolios: 22 (Political Handbook)

Sources:
"In an outcome not dissimilar to Prime Minister Jugnauth's 1982 electoral victory, an opposition MLP-MMM alliance swept the legislative balloting of December 20, 1995, with the MLP's Dr. Navin RAMGOOLAM, son of former prime minister Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, forming a new government on December 31. It consisted of 13 MLP ministers, 9 MMM ministers (including Bérenger as

deputy prime minister and foreign minister), and 1 OPR representative at the junior ministerial level. However, Bérenger was dismissed from the cabinet on June 20, 1997, and most of the other MMM ministers resigned their posts in protest. After reportedly failing to convince the PMSD to participate in the government, Ramgoolam on July 2 formed a new cabinet, which included only MLP ministers except for 1 OPR member and 1 independent (Dr. Ahmed Rashid BEEBEEJAUN, who had recently left the MMM rather than give up his portfolio for land transport, shipping, and public safety)." (Political Handbook)

"In November 1995 Jugnauth dissolved the national assembly and at the general elections of December the MLP/MMM alliance won, MMM- 25 seats and MLP-35 SEATS. The OPR won 2 seats. Ramgoolam became PM of the new MLP/MMM coalition with Berenger as Deputy PM. Strains on the MLP/MMM coalition began in June 1996. Bheenick resigned and the finance portfolio was taken over by Ramgoolam until November. In June 1997 Berenger was dismissed and the MMM withdrew from the coalition, causing a new MLP cabinet to form. Berenger returned to government as minister of economic development and regional operations. (Africa South 1999)

"Paul Raymond Berenger, the Deputy Prime Minister, and Minister of Foreign Affairs and of International and Regional Co-operation, was dismissed from the government on June 21 by Prime Minister Navin Ramgoolam. The dismissal terminated the coalition between Berenger's Mauritius Militant Movement (MMM) and Ramgoolam's Labour Party (PTr), which had governed the country since the December 1995 elections [see p. 40854], and ended months of conflict between the two parties. Seven of the nine MMM ministers in Ramgoolam's Cabinet were reported to have resigned following Berenger's dismissal, and the eighth was expected to do so." (1997-06-01 MAURITIUS Keesing's Record of World Events (Formerly Keesing's Contemporary Archives 1931-1988) Volume 43 (1997), Issue No. 6 (June), Page 41674

IPU-Parline confirms date of cabinet announcement as 30 December 1995
http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/arc/2209_95.htm

Cabinet Code 19: 11 May 2010 - 10 Dec 2014

Following legislative elections on May 5 2010, a coalition government formed with four parties, the MLP (15 portfolios, 27 leg seats), MSM (7 portfolios, 14 leg seats), PMSD (2 portfolios, 4 leg seats) and MR (1 portfolio, 2seats). Govt ends with legislative elections on 10 December 2014.
Total portfolios: 25 on Sept 2010 (ASoS 2011 p., 833)

Sources:
"On September 19 Jugnauth was unanimously reelected president by the assembly in balloting that had been postponed for a year. Prior to the assembly elections, Ramgoolan formed a new electoral coalition, the Alliance of the Future (Alliance

de L'Avenir), that included the MLP, MSM, and the PMSD. The coalition secured a comfortable majority with 45 seats. The rival Alliance of the Heart (Alliance du Coeur) which included the MMM, the Mauritian Socialist Party (Parti Socialiste Mauricien—PSM), and the National Union (Union Nationale), received 20. Ramgoolan was reappointed prime minister of a reshuffled cabinet that was sworn into office on May 11. The new cabinet also included 14 members from the MLP [note: in addition to the PM], 7 from the MSM, 2 from the PMSD, and 1 from the MR, which had not been part of the electoral coalition.
Monique Ohsan BELLEPEAU (MLP) was elected vice president by the National Assembly on November 11, 2010, to replace Angidi Verriah Chettiar, who died in office on September 15. She was the first female vice president of the country. Ramgoolan dismissed Health Minister Santi Bai HANOOMANJEE (MSM) on July 26, 2011, following her arrest on corruption charges. That day, all MSM members of the cabinet resigned. They were replaced on August 7 by officials from other parties in the governing coalition." " (Political Handbook)

"Election to the National Assembly were held on May 5 2010 A recently formed alliance of Ramfoola,'s MLP, the MSM and the PMSD, the Alliance de l'avenir secured 41 of the 62 directly elected seats while the Alliance du Coeur comprising the MMM and the MMSD and the UN won 18 seats the MR two seats and the Front solidary mauricienne one. 7 additional sects were allocated, 4 to the Alliance de l'avenir, two to the Alliance du Coeur and the on to the OPR. The MR joined the ruling coalition giving it the 2/3 majority required to adopt constitutional reformed promised during the electoral campaign. Ramgoolam retained the premiership and MAY 11 a new council of minister was sworn into office. Beebeejaun was reappointed as Deputy PM. While the PMSD leader Xavier-Luc Duval retained the position of Vice PM. Sithanen was excluded from the new government. The opposition UN was weaken in early 2011 when 11 senior members rejoined the MSM. Following a more comprehensive government reorganization effected in early Aug Jugnauth declared the MSM was entering the opposition, claiming it was forced out of the coalition. Xavier-Luc Duval was allocated Jugnauth former ministerial portfolio becoming Vice-PM and minister of finance and economic development. The government retained a narrow majority in the National Assembly." [Cabinet list no parties] (Africa South 2012)

"The party alliance won the general elections held on 5 May 2010 and is the majority alliance and forms the government of Mauritius, where the largest party is the Labour Party, with 27 MPs in all and headed by Prime Minister Navin Ramgoolam and is followed by the Militant Socialist Movement with 14 MPs and is headed by Pravind Jugnauth who became Vice Prime Minister following the alliance." (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alliance_de_L'Avenir)

Email from Principal Electoral Officer. His list gives the breakdown by individual party (with names/constituencies) and the "Best loser" attributions.

References composition of alliance parties within the government, but does not give seat share by constituent parties.
http://library.cqpress.com.ezaccess.libraries.psu.edu/phw/document.php?id=phw2012_Mauritius&type=hitlist&num=0

"Mauritius Postelection Report" on National Assembly election outcomes: theoretically provides seat breakdowns for the Alliance of the Future, but the seats add up to an incorrect total, so this was not incorporated into the data itself
http://www.polity.org.za/article/mauritius-postelection-report-2010-05-20

Article (with photo) describing party affiliation of the 25 new ministers
http://www.lexpress.mu/node/80823

Analysis piece (newspaper L'Express):
http://www.lexpress.mu/node/106375

Cabinet Code 20: 17 December 2014 -

Following legislative elections on December 10, 2014, the electoral coalition Lepep Alliance entered government on December 17, 2014. The Lepep Alliance comprised the Militant Socialist Movement (MSM) (33 leg seats, 17 portfolios), the Mauritian Social Democrat Party (PMSD) (11 leg seats, 4 portfolios), and the Muvman Liberater (ML) party (7 leg seats, 3 portfolios).
Total portfolios: 24 (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cabinet_of_Mauritius)

Sources:
The opposition Lepep Alliance (see note), led by 84-year-old former President Anerood Jugnauth, won 47 of the 62 directly-elected seats in the 69-member Assembly. [51 seats in total]
Note:
The Lepep alliance included the Militant Socialist Movement (MSM) led by Mr. Pravind Jugnauth, the Mauritian Social Democrat Party (PMSD) of Mr. Xavier Luc Duval and the Muvman Liberater (ML) of Mr. Ivan Collendavelloo.
http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2209_E.htm

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Militant_Socialist_Movement
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parti_Mauricien_Social_D%C3%A9mocrate
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muvman_Liberater
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cabinet_of_Mauritius

Sao Tome and Principe

Semi-presidential
Years that country scores 6 and up on Polity IV's "polity" variable: 1990-2015

Legislative elections: (IPU)

- 20 January 1991
- 2 October 1994
- 8 November 1998
- 3 March 2002
- 26 March -2 April 2006
- 1 August 2010
- 12 October 2014

Presidential elections

- 3 March 1991 (Fradique de Menezes, Independent Democratic Action, won)
- 30 June 1996
- 29 July 2001
- 30 July 2006 (Fradique de Menezes, Force for Change Democratic Movement-Liberal Party, won. Fradique de Menezes was also supported by the Democratic Convergence Party (PCD), the Social Liberal Party (PLS) and the Christian Democratic Front (FDC).)
- 17 July - 7 August 2011 (Manuel Pinto da Costa, independent (formerly MLSTP), won)

Parties

ADI	Acao Democratic Independente
MDFM-PCD	Social Democratic Party
MLSTP-PSD	Partido Social Democrata
PCD	Partido da Convergência Democrática
UK	Uê Kédadji alliance

Note that after legislative elections in January 1991, a transitional government was installed until the presidential elections were held. Daniel Lima dos Santos Daio (Democratic Convergence Party – Reflection Group) was installed as prime minister of the transitional government on 7 February 1991 (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/S%C3%A3o_Tom%C3%A9_and_Pr%C3%ADncipe_legislative_election,_1991)

The reform process culminated in an August 1990 referendum that endorsed abandonment of the country's single-party system, and on January 20, 1991, the recently legalized Party of Democratic Convergence (Partido da Convergência Democrática—PCD) out-distanced the restyled MLSTP–Social Democratic Party (MLSTP–Partido Social Democrata—MLSPT-PSD) by winning 33 of 55 seats in the new National Assembly.

Africa South 1992- " Jan 20th 1991 a legislative election took place and resulted in defeat for the ruling MLSTP-PSD which secured only 30.5% of the vote and 21 seats in the legislature. The PCD-GR obtained 54% of vote and 33 seats in the assembly and the CODO won 1.5% of the votes and failed to gain the last seat. In February 1991 a transitional gov was in place chaired by Daniel Daio."

Cabinet Code 21: Jan 5, 1996 – September 20, 1996

New government forms 5 Jan 1996 comprising MLSTP-PSD (7 portfolios, 27 leg seats), ADI (4 portfolios, 14 leg seats) and one independent (from Codo, but Codo did not have any legislative seats). Govt loses no confidence vote on 20 Sept 1996.
Total portfolios: 12 on Aug 1996 (excludes president) (ASoS 1997, p. 807)

Sources:
Political Handbook- After the MLSTP-PSD, ADI, and the Opposition Democratic Coalition (Coligação Democrática da Oposição—Codo) had signed a cooperation pact on December 29, 1995, MLSTP-PSD deputy secretary general Armindo Vaz de ALMEIDA on January 5, 1996, formed a cabinet that included seven members from the MLSTP-PSD, four from the ADI, and one from Codo, despite Codo's lack of legislative representation. In delayed first-round presidential balloting on June 30, 1996, incumbent president Trovoada led a five-man field with 40.9 percent of the vote, followed by former president Pinto da Costa (39.1 percent), the PCD's Alda BANDEIRA (14.6 percent), former prime minister da Graça, and Armindo TOMBA, an anticorruption journalist. In the runoff on July 21, Trovoada defeated Pinto da Costa on a 52–48 percent split.
On September 20, 1996, an assembly nonconfidence motion reportedly orchestrated by the assembly president, Fortunato PIRES, forced the resignation of the Almeida government. Subsequent MLSTP-PSD efforts to have Pires appointed to the vacant post were blocked, however, by Trovoada and the ADI,

Africa South 1999-" At the end of December 1995 Armindo Vaz d'Alemeida was appointed PM the new admin took office in Jan 1996 included 6 members of the MLSTP-PSD, four members of the ADI, and one of the PDSTP-CODO. The 3 parties formed a political alliance in late December 1995. The PCD-GR refused to participate in the new government. The presidential election was postponed till June 30 1996. No candidate secured an absolute majority so a second ballot was conducted on July 21 when Trovoada won 52.74% of the votes, but he wasn't confirmed as president until Aug 20th. In mid September the Vaz D' Almeida admin was dissolved following is defeat in a vote of confidence proposed by MLSTP-PSD. In mid November Raul Wagner da Conceicao Bragana Neto appointed as the new PM, the new coalition government included 5 members of the MLSTP- PSD, 3 members of the PCD-GR and one independent. The ADI refused to participate in the new admin." –cabinet but no parties

President – Miguel Trovoada (ADI); PM – Armindo Vaz d'Almeida (MLSTP-PSD); Coalition – MLSTP-PSD, PCD

1996-02-01 SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE Keesing's Record of World Events (Formerly Keesing's Contemporary Archives 1931-1988) Volume 42 (1996), Issue No. 2 (February), Page 40938
Details of the government of national unity appointed on Jan. 5 by the new Prime Minister, Armindo Vaz d'Almeida [see also p. 40858], became available in February. As expected, the new administration included members of the Independent Democratic Alliance (ADI), a party supporting President Miguel Trovoada, and one member of the Democratic Opposition Coalition (CODO), a non-parliamentary opposition party, as well members of the Movement for the Liberation of São Tomé and Príncipe- Social Democratic Party (MLSTP-PSD), the majority parliamentary party.

The distribution of portfolios as at Jan. 5 was as follows:
Armindo Vaz d'Almeida (MLSTP-PSD) - Prime Minister
†Guilherme Posser da Costa (MLSTP-PSD) - Minister of State; Foreign Affairs
*Gabriel Costa (ADI) - Minister of State; Justice, Public and Local Administration
* Rafael Branco (MLSTP-PSD) - Finance and Planning
*Fernanda de Azevedo Roncon (ADI) (f) - Health, Family and Women's Status
Guilherme Octaviano Viegas d'Abreu (MLSTP-PSD) - Education, Youth and Sports
*Alcino Barros Pinto (MLSTP-PSD) - Social Facilities and Environment
*Carlos Carneiro Paquete (MLSTP-PSD) - Defence and Internal security
* Albano de Deus (MLSTP-PSD) - Labour, Social security and Professional and Vocational Training
*Julio Silva (CODO) - Agriculture and Fisheries
*Arlindho Carvalho (ADI) Industry, Trade and Tourism
*Lasdislau d'Almeida (ADI) - Social Communication and Culture
*-New appointment.†-Altered responsibilities
Women are denoted by (f).

<u>Cabinet Code 22: 28 November 1996 – 8 November 1998)</u>

New government named 28 November 1996 including six MLSTP-PSD (6 portfolios, 31 leg seats), three from the PCD (8 leg seats), and one independent. Government ends with legislative elections on 8 November 1998.
Total portfolios: 10 on Aug 1997 (excludes president) (ASoS 1998, p. 865)

Sources:

Political Handbook - November 13 Trovoada appointed MLSTP-PSD deputy secretary general Raúl Bragança NETO as prime minister. On November 28 Neto named a government that included six MLSTP-PSD ministers, three from the PCD, and one independent. The MLSTP-PSD won 31 legislative seats in polling on November 8, 1998, with the ADI improving to 16 seats and the PCD falling to 8.

Africa South 2000-"In Mid December 1996 the MLSTP-PSD and the PCD-GR presented the national assembly with a proposal for a revision of the constitution. At legislative elections held November 8 1998, the MLSTP- PSD secured a majority with 31 seats and the ADI won 16 and the PCD obtained the remaining 8 seats

Coalition government continues between MLSTP-PSD and PCD, but with a new prime minister (Raul Bragança Neto). . (http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/arc/2275_98.htm)

Nov 1996 – Jan 1999: President – Miguel Trovoada (ADI); PM – Raul Bragança Neto (MLSTP-PSD); Coalition – MLSTP-PSD, PCD

Cabinet Code 23: April 2002 -27 September 2002

Following legislative elections in March, new coalition government appointed in April. The government comprised the MLSTP-PSD (4 portfolios (not counting PM), 24 leg seats), the coalition of the MDFM-PL and the PCD (4 portfolios and 23 leg seats), and the new Uê Kédadji alliance (1 portfolio, 8 leg seats). The PM, Gabriel Costa, was technically independent, but was a former leader of the MLSTP-PSD and still considered to be close to that party. President dismisses cabinet on 27 September 2002.
Total portfolios: 12 on August 2002 (ASoS 2003, p. 870)

Sources:
Political Handbook - In the assembly poll on March 3, 2002, the MLSTP-PSD secured a 1-seat plurality of 24 seats over the new electoral coalition formed by the PCD and the recently launched, pro-Menezes Democratic Movement of Forces for Change–Liberal Party (Movimento Democrático das Forças para da Mudunça–Partido Liberal—MDFM-PL). On March 26, the president appointed Gabriel COSTA (a former leader of the MLSTP-PSD but now an independent described as "close" to the MDFM–PL) as the new prime minister. The cabinet that took office in April contained, according to the previously determined proportion, members of the MLSTP-PSD, the coalition of the MDFM-PL and the PCD, and the new Uê Kédadji alliance that had been formed by the ADI, Codo, and others prior to the assembly poll, at which the alliance had captured third place with 8 seats. Following a dispute between Prime Minister Costa and Defense Minister Victor MONTEIRO, President Menezes dismissed Costa and the rest of the cabinet on September 27, 2002. On October 3 the president appointed Maria das NEVES de Souza (MLSTP-PSD) as the new prime minister.

Africa South 2003- However in Feb 2002 trovoada resigned from his post citing a lack of confidence in President de Menezes. In early November the MLSTP –PSD boycotted the Assembleia Nacional and urged president de Meneze to restore constitutional order. Legislative elections were held March 3 2002 where the MLSTP-PSD won 24 seats and an alliance of the MDFM and the PCD secured 23 and the Ue (an alliance comprising the ADI and 4 smaller parties) obtained only 8 seats. Gabriael da Costa was appointed as PM. In April a government of national unity which included members of the MLSTP-PSD and the MDFM-PCD and the Ue Kedadjii and independents was installed." Cabinet list below
PM- Gabriel arcanjo Ferreira da costa- ind
Minister of foreign affairs and co-operation – Alda Bandeira Tavares Vaz da conceiao – mdfm-pcd
Min of defence and internal affairs – Lt. Col victor monteiro – ind
Min of justice state reform and public admin – Ada Alves de Melo Dos Sousa – Mlstp-psd
Min of public works infrastructure and natural resources and the environment – Joaquim Rafael branco – mlstp-psd
Min of ag , fisheries and rural development – Julio sivlva- ue-kedadji
Min of health – edgar manuel azevedo agostinho dasneves – mdfm-psd
Min of ed and culture – maria Fernanda ponidice de jesus bonfim – mlfm-pcd
Min of labor employment and solidarity – damiao vaz de almeida – mlstp- psd
Min of youth and sports – jose da graca viegas Santiago – mlstp-psd

Africa South 2012- "On September 27 2002 President de Menezes dismissed the da Costa government, in October de Menzes appointed Maria das Neves de Souza of the MLSTP-PSD as PM.

"On 27 March 2002, President Fradique de Menezes ended three weeks of political deadlock by asking the country's envoy to Portugal, Gabriel Costa, to form a government. The latter formed a government with representatives from the three main political coalitions. (http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/arc/2275_02.htm) The coalition collapsed following complaints from the Army about promotions. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maria_das_Neves)

Cabinet Code 24: 7 October 2002 – August 2003

New cabinet comprising MLSTP-PSD (6 portfolios), MDFM-PL and PCD (5 portfolios), and the Uê Kédadji alliance (2 portfolios), announced on October 6, 2002. Following coup attempts etc., PM reappointed with new cabinet in Aug 2003.
Total portfolios: 14 (Keesings)

Sources:
Maria das Neves Ceita Baptista de Sousa (MLSTP-PSD) was appointed PM in October 2002. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maria_das_Neves)

002-10-01 SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE AFRICA Keesing's Record of World Events (Formerly Keesing's Contemporary Archives 1931-1988) Volume 48 (2002), Issue No. 10 (October), Page 45025

President Fradique de Menezes appointed a new government on Oct. 7, headed by Maria das Neves de Sousa, hitherto Minister of Commerce, Industry, and Tourism. President de Menezes had dismissed the previous government in late September following a dispute over military promotions [see p. 44969; for appointment of government in April see pp. 44715–16].

New Cabinet of São Tomé and Príncipe
+Maria das Neves de Sousa (f) (MLSTP-PSD) Prime Minister
Joaquim Rafael Branco (MLSTP-PSD) Infrastructure, Public Works, Natural Resources, and the Environment
*Mateus Meira Rita (MDFM-PCD) Foreign Affairs and Co-operation
*Claudina Augusto Cruz (f) (MLSTP-PSD) Health
*Maj. Fernando Danqua (Independent) Defence and Security
Júlio Silva (Uê Kédadji) Agriculture, Fisheries, and Rural Development
Jose da Graça Santiago Viegas (MLSTP-PSD) Youth and Sport
*Arzemiro dos Prazeres (MDFM-PCD) Trade, Industry, and Tourism
*Justino Tavares Viegas (MDFM-PCD) Justice, State Reform, and Public Administration
Maria dos Santos Tebús Torres (f) (MDFM-PCD) Finance and Planning
Damião Vaz de Almeida (MLSTP-PSD) Labour, Employment, and Solidarity
Maria Fernanda Pontifice de Jesus Bonfim (f) (MDFM-PCD) Education and Culture
+Arlindo de Ceita Carvalho (Uê Kédadji) Secretary of State for the Environment, Territorial Security, and Nature Conservation
*Elsa Teixeira Pinto (f) (MLSTP-PSD) Secretary of State for State Reform and Public Administration

*New appointment.
+Altered responsibilities.
Women are denoted by (f).
MLSTP-PSD–Movement for the Liberation of São Tomé and Príncipe-Social Democratic Party
MDFM/PCD–Democratic Movement Force for Change/Party of Democratic Governance

Political Handbook - On October 6 das Neves announced her new cabinet, which again included members of her own party, the coalition of the MDFM-PL and PCD, and the Uê Kédadji alliance. President Menezes appointed Damiao ALMEIDA as prime minister on September 17, 2004, and a reshuffled cabinet made up of the MLSTP-PSD and ADI was sworn in the next day.

South Africa

Parliamentary
Years that country scores 6 and up on Polity IV's "polity" variable: 1994-2015

Legislative elections

- 26, 29 April 1994
- 2 June 1999
- 14 April 2004
- 22 April 2009
- 7 May 2014

Parties

ANC	African National Conference
AZAPO	Azanian People's Organization
IFP	Inkatha Freedom Party
NNP	New National Party
NP	National Party

Cabinet Code 25: 11 May 1994 - 30 June 1996

Following legislative elections, a coalition government forms on May 11, 1994, comprising the ANC (21 portfolios), NP (6 portfolios), and IFP (3 portfolios), plus one independent. Government ends when NP withdraws.
Total portfolios: 30 on Sep 1994 (including president (really a PM position, ANC) and 2 VPs, 1 ANC and 1 NP) (ASoS 1995, p. 863)

Sources:
Political Handbook - Its constituent elements at first presented a united front against the constitutional settlement, although a January 1994 decision in favor of electoral participation by the Ciskei government (originally a Freedom Alliance member) was a serious setback.
The situation was transformed in March 1994 when the AWB and other Afrikaner paramilitaries, apparently sanctioned by the AVF, tried to protect the Bophuthatswana government of Chief Lucas MANGOPE (a Freedom Alliance member) from ANC-led protests against his decision to boycott the elections.
The IFP's participation ensured that South Africa's first multiracial balloting, to be held April 26–29, 1994, would be relatively free of violence. According to the Independent Electoral Commission and numerous foreign observers, the election was in the main conducted fairly. As expected, the ANC registered an overwhelming victory in the national contest, winning 252 of 400 seats in the new National Assembly, against 82 for the NP, 43 for the IFP, 9 for the VF, and 14 for three smaller parties. In simultaneous polls for new provincial assemblies, the ANC won majorities in seven provinces, losing only Western Cape (to the NP) and KwaZulu-Natal (to the IFP).

Elected president by unanimous vote of the new assembly on May 9, 1994, Nelson Mandela was sworn in the following day. Under the terms of the constitutional settlement, the ANC's Thabo MBEKI became first deputy president and de Klerk second deputy president. The new cabinet installed on May 11 contained 19 ANC representatives, 5 from the NP, and 3 from the IFP (including Chief Buthelezi as home affairs minister). The new Senate, its members designated by the newly elected provincial assemblies, convened on May 20, with the ANC holding 60 of 90 seats.

Africa South 1995 – "On May 9, 1994, the interim parliament elected Mandela as President, De Klerk and Mbeki became deputy presidents. The former finance minister Derek Keys was reappointed to that position and Buthelezi became min of internal affairs."

Min of foreign affairs – Alfred Nzo – ANC
Min of public Enterprises – Princess Stella Sigcau – ANC
Min of justice – Dullah Omar – ANC
Min of defence – Joe Modise – ANC
Min of Posts Telecommunications and Broadcatings – Pallo Jordan – ANC
Min of correctional services – Sipho Mzimela – IFP
Min of ed- Sibusiso Bhengu – ANC
Min of mineral and energy Affairs – Roelof Frederk Botha – NP
Min of AG – Dr. Andre Isak Van Niekerk – NP
Min of Health – Dr. Nkosanzana Dhlamini Zuma- ANC
Min of safety and security – Sydney Mufamadi – ANC
Min of transport – Mac Maharaj – ANC
Min of Provincial Affairs and of Constiutional Devlopment- Roelf P. Meyer- NP
Min of Labor – Tito – Mboweni – ANC
Min of arts culture science and tech- Ben Ngubane – IFP
Min of Finance – Christo Liebenberg (no party listed)
Min of welfare and pop- Abraham Williams – NP
Min of sports and recreation – Steve Tshwete- ANC
Min of housing – Joe Slovo- ANC
Min of trade industry and tousim – Trevor Manuel – Anc
Min of environment affairs – Dr. Dawie J. De Villiers – NP
Min of land affairs – Derek Hanekom – ANC
Min of home affairs – Chief Mangosuthu Gatsha Butshelezi –IEP
Min of public sevices and admin – Dr. Zola Skweyiya – ANC
Min of Public works – Jeff Radebe – ANC
Min of water affairs and forestry – Kader asmal – ANC
Min without portfolio – Jay Nidoo – ANC

Africa South 1996 – "In Feb 1995 Buthelezi lead an Inkatha boycott of both chambers of parliament in protest at the ANC and in the constitutional assembly in April. Cabinet list below"
Min of foreign affairs – Alfred Nzo – ANC

Min of public Enterprises – Princess Stella Sigcau – ANC
Min of justice – Dullah Omar – ANC
Min of defence – Joe Modise – ANC
Min of Posts Telecommunications and Broadcatings – Pallo Jordan – ANC
Min of correctional services – Sipho Mzimela – IFP
Min of ed- Sibusiso Bhengu – ANC
Min of mineral and energy Affairs – Roelof Frederk Botha – NP
Min of AG – Dr. Andre Isak Van Niekerk – NP
Min of Health – Dr. Nkosanzana Dhlamini Zuma- ANC
Min of safety and security – Sydney Mufamadi – ANC
Min of transport –S R Maharaj – ANC
Min of Provincial Affairs and of Constiutional Devlopment- Roelf P. Meyer- NP
Min of Labor – Tito T Mboweni – ANC
Min of arts culture science and tech- Ben Ngubane – IFP
Min of Finance – Christo Liebenberg- independent
Min of welfare and pop- Abraham Williams – NP
Min of sports and recreation – Steve Tshwete- ANC
Min of housing – Sankie Mthembi- Nkondo- ANC
Min of trade industry and tousim – Trevor Manuel – Anc
Min of environment affairs – Dr. Dawie J. De Villiers– NP
Min of land affairs – Derek Hanekom – ANC
Min of home affairs – Chief Mangosuthu Gatsha Butshelezi –IEP
Min of public sevices and admin – Dr. Zola Skweyiya – ANC
Min of Public works – Jeff Radebe – ANC
Min of water affairs and forestry – Kader Asmal – ANC
Min of general Affairs – Chris L Fismer- ANC
Min in officer of president responsible for reconstruction and development – Jay Nidoo – ANC

Africa South 1998- "In June 1994 Keys announced he was to resign the finance portfolio for personal reasons. And was replaced in March 1996 by Trevor Manuel. Local Elections were held successfully in November 1995."
Cabinet
Min of foreign affairs – Alfred Nzo – ANC
Min of public Enterprises – Princess Stella Sigcau – ANC
Min of justice – Abdullah Mohammed Omar – ANC
Min of defence – Joe Modise – ANC
Min of Posts Telecommunications and Broadcatings –Jay Naidoo – ANC
Min of correctional services –Dr. Sipho E Mzimela IFP
Min of ed- Sibusiso Bhengu – ANC
Min of mineral and energy Affairs –Penuell Maduna -ANC
Min of Health – Dr. Nkosanzana Dhlamini Zuma- ANC
Min of safety and security – F Sydney Mufamadi – ANC
Min of transport –S R Maharaj – ANC
Min of Provincial Affairs and of Constiutional Devlopment- Valli Moosa- ANC
Min of Labor –Tito t mboweni – ANC

Min of arts culture science and tech- Lionel Mtshall– IFP
Min of Finance – trevor a manuel - anc
Min of welfare and pop- Geraldine fraser moleketi- anc
Min of sports and recreation – Steve Tshwete- ANC
Min of housing – Sankie Mthembi- mahsnyele- ANC
Min of trade industry– alec Erwin -anc
Min of environment affairs – Dr pallo Jordan – anc
Min of ag and land affairs – Derek Hanekom – ANC
Min of home affairs – Chief Mangosuthu Gatsha Butshelezi –IEP
Min of public sevices and admin – Dr. Zola Skweyiya – ANC
Min of Public works – Jeff Radebe – ANC
Min of water affairs and forestry – Kader Asmal – ANC

Africa South 1999- " Local elections took place May 1996 with the NP increasing its share of votes cast and the election in KwaZulu/Natal took place relatively peacefully in June. The IFP won 44.% of the vote although the support of ANC increased. On May 1996 the parliament approved the final version of the constitution with the NP voting in favor.

On "11 May, a coalition Government of national unity was announced, ministerial membership of the Cabinet (18 ANC portfolios, six for the NP and three for the IFP) being based on the provision that each party winning at least 5% of the national vote would be entitled to one or more Cabinet portfolios, in proportion to the number of seats held by it." (http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/arc/2291_94.htm)

According to the EuropaWorld Year Book (2012) a "Cabinet of National Unity" including 18 members of the ANC, 6 from the NP, and 3 from the IFP was formed sometime following Mandela's official inauguration on 10 May 1994. IPU-Parline confirms this breakdown of ministerial portfolios; The Political Handbook of the World (2011) instead claims that the ANC received 19, the NP 5, and the IFP 3. Keesing's Record of World Events (Volume 40, May, 1994 South Africa, Page 39990) lists the cabinet (names, portfolios, and parties); note that the ANC includes one minister without portfolio. Reynolds (1999, p. XX) confirms that there were 6 ministerial portfolios in addition to the Executive Deputy President. The ANC is credited with 19 portfolios, in addition to one Executive Deputy President and one President. The IFP total is consistently 3 across all sources.

Notes: The Interim Constitution has requirements pertaining to the formation of the cabinet. Any party receiving at least 20 seats in the National Assembly was entitled to a proportional number of ministerial portfolios (Section 88). All three parties meeting this criterion elected to participate in the "Government of National Unity." Keesing's (Volume 40, May, 1994 South Africa, Page 39990) also references these requirements.

Cabinet Code 26: 30 June 1996 – 2 June 1999

Following NP withdrawal from government on 30 June 1996, new cabinet comprises ANC (24 portfolios) and IFP (3 portfolios). Govt ends with legislative elections. Total portfolios: 27 on Sep 1996 (including president (really a PM position, ANC) and 1 VP, ANC) (ASoS 1997, pp. 910-11)

Sources:
Political Handbook - Two days after the endorsement of the new constitution in Parliament, de Klerk announced on May 10, 1996, that the NP was withdrawing from the government of national unity with effect from June 30. He cited the diminishing influence of the NP on government policy, the refusal of the ANC to include power-sharing arrangements in the new constitution, and the need for an effective opposition. Commentators considered that the decision was motivated by a desire to assert the NP's independence well in advance of legislative elections in 1999. The party subsequently also withdrew from all provincial governments except that of Western Cape, where it was in the majority. President Mandela appointed ANC members to replace the outgoing NP ministers and abolished the post of second deputy president vacated by de Klerk.
In December 1997, President Mandela had resigned as ANC president and was succeeded, as expected, by Thabo Mbeki, who led the ANC into the June 2, 1999, national elections. The ANC emerged from the balloting with 266 National Assembly seats, one short of the two-thirds majority needed to amend the constitution, prompting party leaders to quickly negotiate a coalition with the Minority Front (MF), an Indian party that had won a single seat. On June 14 the National Assembly unanimously elected Mbeki as president, and he took the oath of office two days later. On June 17 the new president named ANC deputy leader Jacob ZUMA as deputy president and appointed a cabinet in which Chief Buthelezi retained his position as home affairs minister.

Africa South 1999- The IFP withdrew from the constitutional assembly. The new constitution was ratified on Dec 10 1996 and went in place Feb 4, 1996, after which the NP announced it would withdraw from government, after which the NP portfolios were given to ANC. Mandela announced he would resign from the ANC and not seek another term as president in 1997, he resigned Dec 1997 and succeeded by Mbeki."

NP withdrew from the government sometime after the May 1996 version of the constitution was approved; Europa (2012) asserts that "De Klerk subsequently announced that the NP was to withdraw from the Government of National Unity, attributing the decision to the diminishing influence of his party on government policy, the refusal of the ANC to include power-sharing arrangements in the new Constitution, and the necessity, in the interests of democracy, for an effective opposition. The NP later withdrew from all Provincial Governments except for that of Western Cape (where it was in the majority). Mandela appointed members

of his own party to the ministerial portfolios vacated by NP members and abolished the position of Second Deputy President" (4124). I rely on the Keesing's Record of World Events (Volume 40, May, 1994 South Africa, Page 39990) list that includes names, parties, and portfolios. I add an extra ministerial portfolio for the NP, as the text of the Keesing's record and IPU-Parline suggest that there should be 6 ministerial portfolios, in addition to one Executive Deputy President and Reynolds (1999) confirms this count.

Cabinet Code 27: 17 Jun 1999 – 14 Apr 2004

Following legislative elections, new cabinet announced 17 June 1999 comprising ANC (26 portfolios) and IFP (3 portfolios). Govt ends with legislative elections.
Total portfolios: 29 on Sep 1999 (including president (really a PM position, ANC) and 1 VP, ANC) (ASoS 2000, pp. 1020-21)

Sources:
Political Handbook - In the June 1999 balloting, the dominance of the ANC was evident not only at the national level but also in the provinces, where it retained outright majorities in seven, formed a coalition government with the IFP in KwaZulu-Natal, and won a plurality in Western Cape. In the national balloting, the Democratic Party (DP), led by Tony LEON, displaced the NP (subsequently reconstituted as the New National Party [NNP]) as the leading opposition formation, winning 38 seats (up from 7 in 1994), while the NNP managed only 28, a net loss of 54. Facing diminished prospects, in June 2000 the NNP joined the DP in forming a Democratic Alliance (DA), the expectation being that a full merger of the parties would eventually occur. The DA surprised many observers by winning 23 percent of the national vote in the December municipal elections, but policy and leadership clashes ultimately led the NNP to part ways with the DP in October 2001. In abandoning the DA for a closer relationship with the ANC, the NNP's van Schalkwyk noted that the two erstwhile antagonists no longer had significant ideological differences. Thus, at the end of 2001 the only opposition formations with more than a handful of National Assembly members were the rump DA (the DP plus the small Federal Alliance) and the United Democratic Movement

Africa South 2000- " On June 2 1999 elections occurred and the ANC won 266 seats, almost having a 2/3rds majority in the national assembly the NNP won 28 seats and the DP won 38 seats. In the Western Cape no party won a majority of the seats and the NP and DP formed a coalition to prevent the ANC from gaining power. The IFP reached an agreement with eh ANC which allowed it continued control over the KwaZulu/Natal province. At the national level the IFP won 34 seats and entered in a coalition with the ANC and Buthelezi remained minister of home affairs. As a result of the coalition the ANC achieved the 2/3s majority and Jacob Zuma became deputy president. The UDM wins 14 seats. June 16, 1999 Mbeki became president and announced a new cabinet."

According to Europa (2012) and The Political Handbook of the World (2011), the IFP and the ANC remained in a coalition government, and Chief Buthelezi (IFP) retained his portfolio as Minister of Home Affairs; Zuma became the Executive Deputy President. Mbeki describes the changes made to the cabinet as a "reshuffle" (Keesing's Record of World Events, Volume 45, June, 1999 South Africa, Page 42980). A full list including names, parties, and portfolios is given in the Appendix (p.217-218) of Reynolds (1999). There are a total of 29 ministers in the cabinet; 26 for the ANC and 3 for the IFP.

Cabinet Code 28: 28 Apr 2004 – Sep 2008

On April 28, new government (with President Mbeki as 'PM') is announced, comprising ANC (26 portfolios), AZAPO (Azanian People's Oranization, 1 portfolio), NNP (New National Party, 1 portfolio), and SACP (South African Communist Party, 1 portfolio). Note that SACP doesn't have any legislative seats, so in some sense this minister can be thought of as an independent. Govt ends with Mbeki's resignation.
Total portfolios: 29 on Aug 2004 (including president (really a PM position, ANC) (ASoS 2005, pp. 1020-21)

Sources:
Political Handbook - In the elections to the National Assembly and the provincial councils on April 14, 2004, the ANC emerged as the dominant party, winning 279 of the 400 National Assembly seats with 69.7 percent of the vote. The ANC also took control of seven of the nine provincial assemblies and nominated premiers to head all nine provincial governments. Political Handbook - On April 23, President Mbeki was reelected by the National Assembly for a second term. Members of the NNP and Azapo were included in the subsequent cabinet, as were members of the SACP. On August 7 Marthinus VAN SCHALKWYK announced the dissolution of the NNP, asked its members to join the ANC (as van Schalkwyk and some of his colleagues had, former president de Klerk being a notable exception), and agreed to contest all future elections under the ANC banner. In June former president Nelson Mandela officially retired from public life. In local elections on March 1, 2006, the ANC was unseated in Cape Town where Helen ZILLE of the DA became mayor of the only opposition-controlled city in the country.

Africa South 2012- " Legislative elections occurred on April 2004, the ANC won 279 seats, the DA took 50 and the IFP won 28. For the first time the ANC won control of all nine provincial governments. On April 23 the new national assembly voted unanimously to re-elect Mbeki to the presidency and he was sworn in on April 27. He reshuffled the cabinet retaining Zuma as the Deputy President and Tshabablala-Msimang as minister of health. Van Schalkwyk was appointed minister of environmental affairs and tourism. Local elections occurred March 2006 with no clear winner for Cape Town. Mbeki was released as the Deputy President. Mbeki appointed Phumzile Mlambo-Nguke to the minister of energy and mineral affairs. In September 2007 Mbeki dismissed the NDPP.

Mbeki resigned in September and on September 25 Kgalema Motlanthe was sworn in as president. However the courts over turned this action.

Africa South 2012- Legislative elections occurred on April 22 2009 in which the ANC won an overwhelming victory, Cope won 7.4% of the vote and DA won 16.7% of the votes. Zuma was inaugurated as President on May 9 2009 and the next day he organized is government and reorganized the number of ministries, the ministry of education was divided into the min of basic ed and min of higher ed. Motlanthe became deputy president, Pravin Gordhan became min of finance and Jeff Radebe became min of justice and constitutional development, Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma became min of home affairs. Local elections occurred in May 2011 and the DA secured 24% of the votes and won control over Cape Town." Cabinet list no parties

Announced: 28 April 2004 (Keesing's Record of World Events, Volume 50, April, 2004 South Africa, Page 45936)

Europa (2012) notes that "the Cabinet included most senior members of the previous administration: Zuma was reappointed Deputy President" (4125). Keesing's (Volume 50, April, 2004 South Africa, Page 45936) gives a list of the full cabinet, including names, portfolios, and parties. I do not count Charles Nqakula, the "Parliamentary Counsellor to the President," as a minister: In a subsequent Keesing's entry (Volume 45, August, 1999 South Africa, Page 43092), a description of administrative merging of the President and Deputy President staff lists this post, so I consider it to be excluded from the ranks of full minister.

Notes: The NNP and the DP allied to form the DA in June 2000; Keesing's Record of World Events states that Tony Leon headed the DA and van Schalkwyk was Deputy. The NNP and DP were not, however, to officially disband until after the 2004 elections (Volume 46, June, 2000 South Africa, Page 43608). Van Schalkwyk then dissolved the NNP and asked members to join the ANC on 7 August 2004 (Europa 2012). For more information about the disbanding of the NNP and the means by which it was subsumed under the ANC banner, see Keesing's Record of World Events Volume 50, August, 2004 South Africa, Page 46146.

"September 2008, Mr. Mbeki resigned as President over allegations that he had interfered in a corruption case against Mr. Zuma." (http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/arc/2291_09.htm)