

## Country: The Gambia

Years: 1965-1993

Head of government: Dawda Kairaba Jawara

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Jawara's party as PPP. While World Statesmen (2019) identifies Jawara's party as the PPP, described as "People's Progressive Party center-right", Manzano (2017: 105) identifies PPP and Jawara as leftist, writing "His regime is classified as leftist based on several indicators including the ideology of the ruling party, which governed the country from independence until the 1994 coup. The state sanctioned a multiparty system but two rival left-wing movements, described by the president as "terrorist organization" were banned from 1980 to 1992." The Political Handbook of the World (2009) describes the PPP as "the moderately socialist PPP". Perspective Monde identifies the PPP as "center left." In V-Party (2020), 6 experts identify PPP's ideology as "Center" (-0.039) in 1972, "Center" (-0.187) in 1977 and 1982, and "Center" (0.14) in 1987 and 1992.

Years: 1994-2016

Head of government: Yahya Abdul-Azziz Jemus Junkung Jammeh

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Jammeh's party as APRC. Perspective Monde identifies Jammeh's party as the "Alliance patriotique pour la réorientation et la construction," coded as "moderate right." World Statesmen (2019) identifies Jammeh's party as the APRC after 1996, described as "Alliance for Patriotic Reorientation and Construction... Yahya Jammeh personalist, conservative, authoritarian". In the Global Party Survey 2019, 2 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Alliance for Patriotic Reorientation and Construction (APRC) as 2.5. In V-Party (2020), 6 experts identify APRC's ideology as "Center-right" (0.769) in 1997 and 2002 and "Center-right" (0.586) in 2007 and 2012.

Years: 2017-2020

Head of government: Adama Barrow

Ideology: Center

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Camara (2018) identifies Barrow affiliation as UDP, writing "The party of Gambian President Adama Barrow won the most seats in the country's first local government election since the end of ex-dictator Yahya Jammeh's 22-

year rule. Barrow's United Democratic Party won 62 of the country's 120 council seats." UDP is a member of the Socialist International. World Statesmen (2021) identifies Barrow's party as the CGG16, described as "Coalition Gambia 2016... anti-Yahya Jammeh 7 party coalition, [United Democratic Party, People's Democratic Organisation for Independence and Socialism, National Reconciliation Party, Gambia Moral Congress, the National Convention Party, People's Progressive Party, Gambia Party for Democracy and Progress". World Statesmen (2021) states that Barrow's party affiliation changed to NPP in 2019, described as "National People's Party (split from UDP, est. Dec 2019)." Political Handbook of the World (2018-2019) writes, "In presidential balloting on December 1, 2016, Jammeh was defeated by Adama BARROW, who resigned from the UDP to run as the consensus candidate for seven opposition parties." In the Global Party Survey 2019, 2 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of People's Democratic Organization for Independence and Socialism (PDOIS) as 1.0 and the average left-right (0-10) score of National Reconciliation Party (NRP) as 1.0. Perspective Monde (2020) identifies People's Progressive Party as leftist. Varieties of Democracy identifies party affiliation as National People's Party (NPP) in 2020. In V-Party (2020), 6 experts identify UDP's ideology as "Center" (0.308) in 2017 and "Negligible visible disagreement" within the party.

#### References:

- Camara, Sanna. 2018. Gambian President Barrow's Party Wins Most Seats in Local Polls. Bloomberg April 13, 2018. (Accessed May 16).  
<https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2018-04-13/gambian-president-barrow-s-party-wins-most-seats-in-local-polls>
- "Gambia." In Political Handbook of the World 2009, edited by Arthur S. Banks, Thomas C. Muller, William R. Overstreet, and Judith F. Isacoff, 475-81. Washington, DC: CQ Press, 2009.  
[http://library.cqpress.com.proxy.uchicago.edu/phw/phw2009\\_Gambia](http://library.cqpress.com.proxy.uchicago.edu/phw/phw2009_Gambia).
- Lansford, Tom. Political Handbook of the World. Washington, D.C.: Sage Publishing, 2018-2019.
- Manzano, Dulce. 2017. *Bringing Down the Educational Wall: Political Regimes, Ideology, and the Expansion of Education*. Cambridge.
- Norris, Pippa. 2020. Global Party Survey dataset.  
<https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataverse/GlobalPartySurvey>.
- Perspective Monde. 2020. *Gambie*.  
<https://perspective.usherbrooke.ca/bilan/servlet/BMGvt?codePays=GMB&ani=1975&moi=1&anf=2019&mof=7>

University of Sherbrooke. "Gambie, Dirigeants Politiques" [The Gambia, Political Leaders]. Perspective Monde. Accessed July 27, 2019.

<http://perspective.usherbrooke.ca/bilan/servlet/BMGvt?codePays=GMB&ani=1968&moi=1&anf=2019&mof=7>

World Statesmen. 2019. The Gambia.

<https://www.worldstatesmen.org/Gambia.html> (last accessed on October 29, 2019).