

Country: Burkina Faso

Years: 1960-1965

Leader: Nawalagmba Maurice Yameogo

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Yameogo's affiliation as UDV. Lansford (2017) states that Yameogo was "leader of the Voltaic Democratic Union (Union Démocratique Voltaïque—UDV) and a political disciple of President Félix Houphouët-Boigny of Côte d'Ivoire." Rupley (2013) writes that Yameogo was elected in 1957 "to the Third Assemblée Territoriale as a member of the... MDV [later UDV]" and joined the cabinet of Daniel Ouezzin Coulibaly, leader of the RDA. Rupley further adds that Yameogo was reelected president in 1965 as the leader of the UDV-RDA party. Du Bois (1965) presents a speech given by Yameogo defending Houphouët-Boigny against attacks by Sékou Touré. In the speech, Yameogo refers to Houphouët-Boigny as "our dean" among other considerable praise. Yameogo goes on to claim "I have known President Houphouët-Boigny for over 20 years, well before Sékou Touré [knew him]. I have been an ardent member of the R.D.A. since its creation at Bamako in 1946." This dataset also codes Houphouët-Boigny as rightist in economic ideology (see Côte d'Ivoire country profile). Manzano (2017) codes Yameogo's ideology as "right". Political Handbook of the World (2015) states that the RDA eventually entered in an alliance with Alliance pour la Démocratie et la Fédération, writing, "The ADF and RDA announced their merger in May 1998." In the Global Party Survey 2019, 4 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of ADF-RDA as 7.5. ADF/RDA is a member of the Liberal International. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify UDV's ideology as "Right" (1.881) in 1970.

Years: 1966-1970

Leader: Aboubakar Sangoule Lamizana

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Lamizana's affiliation as MNR. DPI does not identify MNR's ideology. Manzano (2017) codes Lamizana's ideology as "right".

Years: 1971-1973

Leader: Gerard Kango Ouedraogo

Ideology: Right

Description: CHISOLS identifies Ouedraogo's party as UDV-RDA. Political Handbook of the World (2015) states that the RDA eventually entered in an

alliance with Alliance pour la Démocratie et la Fédération, writing, “The ADF and RDA announced their merger in May 1998.” In the Global Party Survey 2019, 4 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of ADF-RDA as 7.5. ADF/RDA is a member of the Liberal International. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify UDV-RDA’s ideology as “Right” (1.881) in 1970.

Years: 1974-1979

Leader: Aboubakar Sangoule Lamizana

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Lamizana’s affiliation as MNR. DPI does not identify MNR’s ideology. Manzano (2017) codes Lamizana’s ideology as “right”.

Years: 1980-1981

Leader: Saye Zerbo

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Zerbo’s party affiliation as none. V-Dem identifies Zerbo as the president of the Military Committee of Recovery for National Progress/Comité Militaire de Redressement pour le Progrès National (CMRPN). DPI identifies CMRPN’s ideology as left. Political Handbook of the World does not provide any information on party’s ideology.

Year: 1982

Leader: Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Ouedraogo’s party as none. Williamson (2013) describes “Médecin-Commandant Jean-Baptiste Ouédraogo” as a “conservative ally [of Colonel Some Yorian] and realist” who held “the position of president of Upper Volta.” Williamson adds that “conservatives supported the power of Mossi chiefs and civilian political groups and radical soldiers supported communist and/ or socialist styled government.” Sliwinsky (2015) states “Ouedraogo’s forces quickly splintered into two groups: conservative and radical. Thomas Sankara assumed control of the radical faction and usurped Ouédraogo to become the country’s leader. After coming to power in 1983, Sankara implemented a series of left-wing policies.”

Years: 1983-1986

Leader: Thomas Isidore Noel Sankara

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Sankara's party as none. Harsch (2013) identifies Sankara as leftist, writing "Sankara readily identified himself as Marxist... In his address to the UN General Assembly he cited the inspiration of the French Revolution, Paris Commune and Russian Revolution... Sankara stood out among the leaders of struggles for national liberation in Africa in the last half of the twentieth century because he was a communist." Manzano (2017) codes Sankara's ideology as "left". Brockman (1994) writes "[Blaise] Compaore... shared Sankara's revolutionary populism [in 1982]".

Years: 1987-2013

Leader: Blaise Compaore

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Compaore's party as FP from 1987-1990, ODP-MT from 1991-1995, and CDP from 1996 to 2008. DPI identifies ODP-MT's ideology as leftist. Political Handbook of the World (2008) elaborates, writing "The leftist ODP-MT was launched on April 15, 1989... in March 1991, the ODP-MT endorsed Compaoré's candidacy in the forthcoming presidential balloting and formally abandoned Marxism-Leninism in favor of free enterprise and a market economy... In early 1996 the ODP-MT renounced its status as a "revolutionary party of the democratic masses" to become a "social democratic" party." According to Williamson (2013), "the Organization Militaire Révolutionnaire (ORM-Revolutionary Military Organization), the nuclei of the CNR, consisted of Thomas Sankara, Blaise Compaoré, Boukary Lingani, and Henry Zongo." He later groups these individuals as "the radical Marxist-oriented young soldiers (notably Sankara, Lingani, Zongo and Compaoré)." Manzano (2017) codes Compaore's ideology as "left". Brockman (1994) writes "[Blaise] Compaore... shared Sankara's revolutionary populism [in 1982]". However, Brockman continues by stating "[Compaore] dropped Marxism as official doctrine in 1991." World Statesmen (2019) describes Compaore's parties as Front Populaire (FP) before 1991, ODP-MT from 1991-1996, and CDP after 1996. According to World Statesmen, the ODP-MT is the "ODP-MT = Organisation pour la Démocratie Populaire-Mouvement du Travail (Organization for People's Democracy-Worker's Movement, communist, 1989-1996, renounced Marxism-Leninism in Mar 1991, merged into CDP)". In the Global Party Survey 2019, 4 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Organisation for Democracy and Labour (ODT) as 1.0. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify FP's ideology as "Left" (-1.677) in 1987, and 4 experts identify CDP's ideology as "Center-left" (-1.088) in 1992, 1997, 2002, 2007, and 2012.

Year: 2014

Leader: Michel Kafando

Ideology: Right

Description: Perspective Monde (2019) identifies Kafando as independent, writing “Michel Kafando... Indépendant [independent]”. Chouli (2015: 327-328) writes, “Michel Kafando, who presents himself as a former diplomat, has been at the service of military regimes, including that of Blaise Compaoré (as Ambassador to the UN)... A convinced liberal – openly hostile at the time to the direction of Thomas Sankara – he was appointed by a board of 23 members including the ‘military, clerical and customary authorities’ and ‘with the quiet approval of Addis Ababa, Abuja, Paris and Washington, who seek to preserve the country, the base for French and American special forces, from any danger...’” Chouli also writes, “To mark the desire to break with the regime of Blaise Compaoré, the ephemeral president Isaac Zida immediately took certain steps intended to please the masses, such as arresting CEOs of companies deemed close to the former presidential clan and dissolving municipal councils. However, commitments announced shortly afterwards by Zida once he became prime minister – including a possible extradition request for Blaise Compaoré, who had fled the country, and nationalization of businesses – were quickly tempered by President Kafando.” AFP (2014) writes, “Homme réservé, de grande taille et aux cheveux légèrement grisonnants, M. Kafando est peu connu de ses concitoyens, dont certains lui reprochent d’être trop proche de l’ancien régime. D’autres l’accusent à l’inverse d’avoir été hostile au défunt président Thomas Sankara, icône du panafricanisme assassiné en 1987 lors du coup d’Etat qui porta Blaise Compaoré au pouvoir, et dont le souvenir a inspiré de nombreux jeunes lors des dernières manifestations.” [A reserved man, tall and with slightly graying hair, Mr. Kafando is little known to his fellow citizens, some of whom accuse him of being too close to the old regime. Others accuse him on the contrary of having been hostile to the late President Thomas Sankara, an icon of Pan-Africanism assassinated in 1987 during the coup d’état which brought Blaise Compaoré to power, and whose memory inspired many young people during the latest events.] Kpatindé (2014) writes, “Un « collège de désignation » de vingt-trois membres – de fait, sa composante militaire, cléricale et coutumière, nettement plus conservatrice – en a décidé autrement,” [A “designation college” of twenty-three members – in fact, its military, clerical, and customary components, much more conservative – decided otherwise], particularly that Kafando should be selected as the interim president over the other candidates.

Year: 2015-2020

Leader: Roch Marc Christian Kaboré

Ideology: Left

Description: Lansford (2017) identifies Kabore's affiliation as CDP, writing "the Compaoré government's commitment to the new grouping was highlighted by the assignment of ODP-MT Executive Committee Chair Arsène Bongnessan Yé and Prime Minister Roch Marc Christian Kaboré to the CDP's presidency and vice presidency, respectively." Perspective Monde (2021) identifies the CDP's ideology as "centre left." World Statesmen (2021) codes the CDP as "left-wing" but states the party was suspended from 2014. Perspective Monde identifies Kabore's party affiliation as Mouvement du Peuple pour le Progrès (People's Movement for Progress—MPP) and identifies MPP as center-left. World Statesman corroborates Kabore's party affiliation as MPP and identifies the party as "center-left." Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies Kabore's party as CDP until 2014 and MPP starting in 2014, writing "at a CDP congress on August 1, 1999, party delegates elected Kaboré to the newly created post of national executive secretary, a position that superseded both the party presidency and secretary generalship" and "in early 2014 Kaboré, Diallo, and Simon Compaoré left the CDP to form the MPP". Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the MPP as "the MPP, self-described as a social-democratic grouping committed to "political stability"". In the Global Party Survey 2019, 4 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Congress for Democracy and Progress (CDP) as 3.0. MPP is a member of the Socialist International. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify MPP's ideology as "Center-left" (-1.3) in 2015. DPI identifies MPP's ideology as centrist.

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