

REFERENCES TO THE WORD "AUSTERITY"

in Truth and Reconciliations Commissions Reports of African Countries:

Ghana, Liberia, Mauritius, Sierra Leone, Tunisia

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July 2022

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How to cite in APA 7th edition:

Yilmaz, M. (2022). References to the Words "Austerity" in Truth and Reconciliations Commissions Reports of African Countries: *Centre for Human Rights and Restorative Justice (CHRRJ) at McMaster University.* https://truthcommissions.humanities.mcmaster.ca/

Note on Word Frequency Query:

Minimum 4 letter words were chosen (rather than 3 letter word length)

4 letter words were preferred so that years (such as 2020, 2021, and so on) can also be found.

Note on software:

The word references analysis was done by NVivo software.

Table of Contents

Word Frequency Query

Chart

Word Cloud

Tree Map

References to "Austerity"

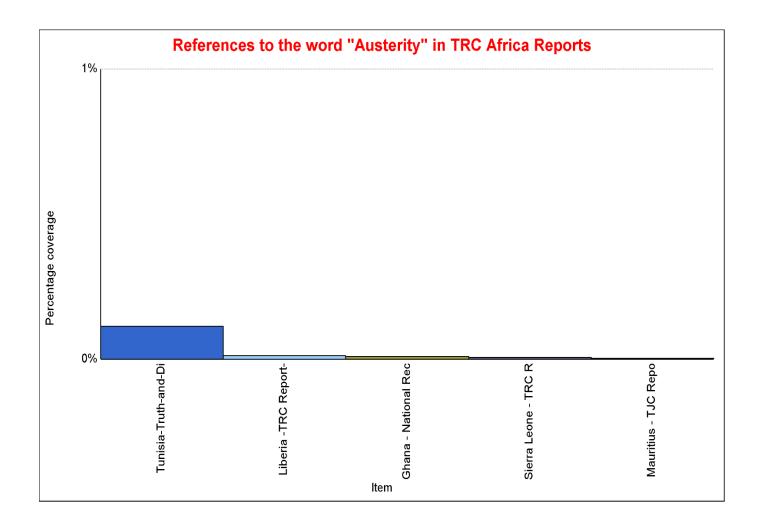
Ghana Report

Liberia Report

Mauritius Report

Sierra Leone Report

Tunisia Report



Word frequency query based on references to the word "Austerity". Done for all reports on the mentioned Africa countries: Ghana, Liberia, Mauritius, Sierra Leone, Tunisia



government	measures	bread	increase	resources	areas	decision	garcia	mohame	reductior	rural	side	situat	ions	tate	stra	in
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Name: References to Austerity in TRC Africa Reports

Ghana - National Reconciliation Commission Report-FULL> - § 1 reference coded [0.01% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

4.3.1.6 With all these grievances, organized labour would have had little to do in response to these hostile moves were the economy showing positive signs of recovery. However, this was not the case. The Aliens Compliance Order, 1971, which had been passed in the hope that the aliens who had taken jobs that nationals could do would be eliminated, did not arrest the rising unemployment. Following on the heels of all these difficulties, the currency was also devalued by 43.88% in an "austerity" budget. Workers became completely disillusioned, and it was thus no great surprise that when that government was overthrown, the Labour Movement rejoiced over the downfall of its arch enemy and gave support to the military government.

Liberia -TRC Report-FULL> - § 1 reference coded [0.01% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

Existing side by side with this luxury group, and being shamelessly exploited by it, are the poor people of Liberia parched by the wretchedness of poverty, dazzled by the endless possibilities available to the affluent, languishing in the squalors of the city and the harshness and austerity of the rural village'.

Mauritius - TJC Report-FULL> - § 1 reference coded [0.01% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

One continuing problem was that the owners of the plantations resided on Mauritius and saw Diego Garcia and the other Chagos Islands as little more than a source of easy income. There was a perennial shortage of capital for investment, and many ambitious plans for development were wrecked on the shoals of fiscal austerity. Mauritian Colonial Authorities felt that the owners should pay for required services and the upkeep, while the owners, in turn, felt that such costs were the responsibility of the Colonial Authorities. Compounding the geographic isolation of Diego Garcia was the complex social hierarchy of Mauritius.

Sierra Leone - TRC Report-FULL> - § 1 reference coded [0.01% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

Contemporary studies indicate that women bear the impact of an economic crisis more than men do.30 The inevitable rise in unemployment generally puts already marginalised women at a great disadvantage. Austerity measures result in fewer resources and usually translate into increased workload for women so as to garner more resources. Such a situation does not allow room for gender equality or improved conditions, as women are primarily engaged in the struggle for survival. Hence the phenomenon known as the "feminisation" of poverty. It has an especially stark impact on women in the rural areas.

Tunisia-Truth-and-Dignity-Commission-Report_executive_summary_report> - § 3 references coded [0.11% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

Among these situations TDC mention:

The bread uprising happened in Egypt on 18 and 19 January 1977 under the rule of Mohamed Anwar Sadat. The Egyptian government decided to raise additional resources and announced austerity measures to reduce the deficit. The measures included the reduction of subsidies for basic foods in a way that raises the price of bread by 50%, sugar by 25% and tea by 35%, as well as some other goods, including rice, cooking oil, gasoline and cigarettes by up to 38%. In reaction, people marched in the streets, pushing the government to retreat from increasing prices. Egyptian President Anwar Essadat called it "the revolution of thieves" and the official media talked about "a communist plot to create trouble and disorder in Egypt and the overthrow of the regime". The Egyptian army went down to prevent demonstrations, along with the declaration of a state of emergency and a curfew from 6 pm to 6 am. Thousands of

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

The situation was no different in Tunisia at the beginning of the 1980s, which was on the verge of an economic collapse that left a great social strain, a political crisis and breaches in the ruling team in particular. Bourguiba started to lose control especially with him being worn out with both age and conspiracy of the inner circle among his entourage. As a way out from such crisis, the Tunisian government requested borrowing from the IMF, which stipulated the government of Mzali to carry out a series of "reforms", most notably enacting austerity policy, lifting subsidies on consumption, returning prices to reality, controlling production costs and freezing wages. This is what the government then tried to pass as the Finance Act of 1984, which was approved by the National Assembly amid acclaim and praise for Mohamed Mzali, the prime minister,'s speech who evoked all his literary and rhetorical talents to convince the people. The state canceling its contribution to the Compensation Fund for basic foodstuffs has led to an increase in the price of wheat derivatives, including the price of bread that doubled from 80 millimes to 170 millimes, representing an increase of 112 %, under IMF pressure and dictations, which led the people to protest this unjust decision in the streets. The regime's stubbornness to pass its decision led to a clash with the security forces, which used various means to disperse the marches, starting with beatings with sticks and the intensive use of tear gas to the sniper shot, which resulted in many wounded and dead among the demonstrators. In addition to arbitrary arrests which filled prisons with detainees in the absence of fair trial conditions.

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

1. The structural reform program and its catastrophic impact on the region The adoption by the Tunisian government of the structural reform program (PAS) in 1986, which includes a number of austerity measures, had had serious consequences that negatively affected the social and economic development of the country. One of these measures is the restructuring of the Gafsa Phosphate Company (CPG) as part

of a strategic reform plan entitled "CPG Rehabilitation Plan". This plan resulted in a significant reduction in the number of agents from 14,000 in 1986 to only 5,300 in 2007. Since CPG is the main job provider in the mining basin, unemployment and worsening social conditions in the region have increased, resulting in social strain that will lead to the 2008 uprising. TDC received 1317 files from the victims. They relate to several violations: murder during protests in 2008, torture, rape and other forms of sexual violence, violation of the right to a fair trial, imprisonment, violation of the right to freedom of peaceful assembly, and violation to the economic and social rights. The restructuring of CPG has also caused an increase of the level of pollution in many areas, with catastrophic impact on the health of the population and on vegetation.