



**REFERENCES TO THE WORD  
“STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT”**

**in Truth and Reconciliations Commissions Reports of African Countries:**

**Kenya, Mauritius, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tunisia**

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**THE CONFRONTING  
ATROCITY PROJECT**

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**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 “Structural Adjustment”

Kenya Report

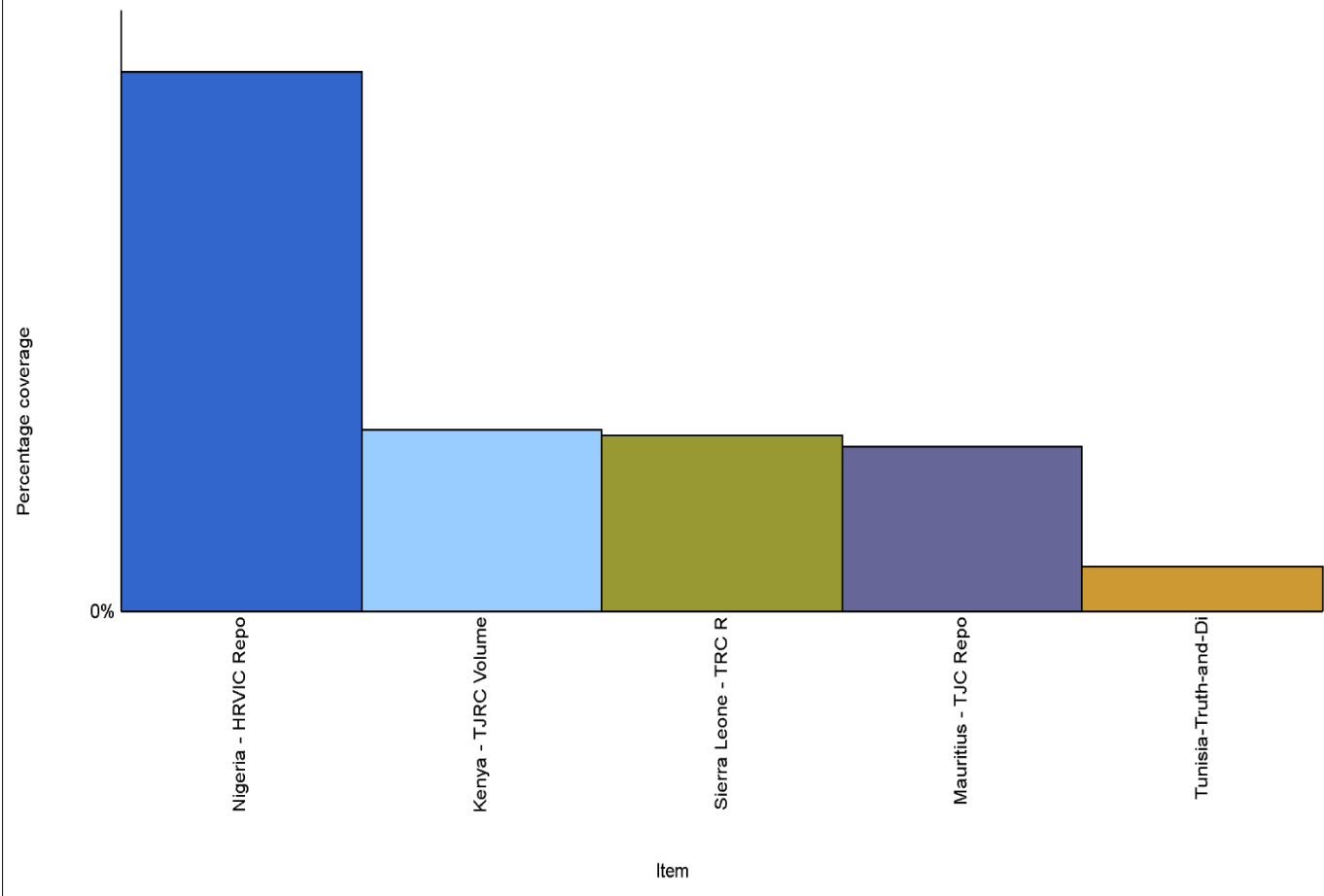
Mauritius Report

Nigeria Report

Sierra Leone Report

Tunisia Report

References to the word "Structural Adjustment" in TRC Africa Reports



**Word frequency query based on references to the word “Structural Adjustment”  
Done for all reports on the mentioned Africa countries:  
Kenya, Mauritius, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tunisia**



adjustment	economic	public	1970s	general	boom	sector	identity	prison	war	associ	attach	baban	balanc	boys	brough
			government	mauritius	care	tax	impleme	school	case	internat	proces	progra	real	rise	short
	health	regime													
sugar	rate	high		windfall	late	services	conflict	nigeria	spendi	204	234	aback	lacqui	adde	
structural	programme	sap	education			access	leone	sierra							
	economy	students	gdp	women	relatively	alleged	prices	violence	export	private	1986	19	areas	budge	connect

## **Name: References to Structural Adjustment in TRC Africa Reports**

Kenya - TJRC Volume 1-4> - § 2 references coded [0.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

### CONTEXT, CAUSES AND CIRCUMSTANCES

Describe briefly the situation at the time of each incident (of alleged violations) (for example, Shifta War; Company XY acquiring land; XX Settlement Scheme; I went to the public office to process XX document for my daughter; Structural Adjustment Program; Airport/Airtrip expansion; Burnt Forest violence (1993); Mt Elgon violence (police operation, SLDF attack etc); floods; Kikambala evictions (1997), elections (1992); natural disaster)

Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

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Mauritius - TJC Report-FULL> - § 4 references coded [0.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

iv. By 1980, the country was facing a severe economic crisis and had to embark on a stringent structural adjustment programme.  
Despite the difficult economic circumstances

Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

in terms of its economic

performance over the last two decades. Confronted by a series of financial and economic crises, which brought the island on the verge of bankruptcy in 1979, which followed an unprecedented Sugar Boom in 1972-75, Mauritius has unequivocally undergone a successful stabilization and structural adjustment programme in the 1980s, diversified its economic and export base and embarked on a path of rapid and sustained growth in real GDP and real GDP per capita. Moreover, all this has been achieved in a relatively short space of time, between the late 1970s and mid 1980s. The speed and extent of adjustment imply a high degree of flexibility and responsiveness to economic stimuli which, is unusual in the Sub-Saharan African context. In 1972-75, Mauritius experienced a major (positive) trade shock due to a combination of record sugar output and boom prices. Through a fairly detailed study of the relevant data, the study by D. Greenaway and R. Lamusse<sup>245</sup> shows how a relatively short boom affected the financial and economic context of this highly-open monoprop economy and the responses of both public and private sector

economic agents to this very significant externally-generated windfall. According to the methodology which was used in the work, the result of the computations show that in 1972-73 the windfall gain was worth 6-8 % of GDP (in constant 1972 prices). It peaked in 1974 at 28 % of GDP and, despite a production short-fall in 1975, owing to a cyclone, it still amounted to 19 % of GDP. This is clearly a very significant windfall. If the windfall is converted into a permanent income using a discount rate of 8 %, this being after a tax-rate of return realized by large sugar estates at that time, the windfall has a present value of 5 % of GDP. Even if other adjustments are brought in so as to refine further the calculation, whether the magnitude of the shock is calculated in current prices or present value terms, the 1972-75 sugar boom caused a major upheaval of the economy on Private Sector Savings, Private Sector Investment and the Government Budget.

The post-Independence trade policy regime in Mauritius was characterized by pervasive import control and a relatively high level of import restrictions. Nominal tariffs were relatively high, with a fairly wide dispersion and effective tariffs were even higher. A range of hidden tariffs were in place and there were relatively high export taxes on sugar. In addition, there was extensive reliance on quantitative restrictions. Besides, there was a tight control on public expenditure and overseas remittances in an attempt to reverse the increasing deficits in the public accounts and the Balance of Payments. These measures, however, were of no avail and could not ward off the 1979 fiscal crisis when, with barely two weeks of foreign exchange reserves, the Government was compelled to have a recourse to the IMF and the World Bank for emergency loans to prevent Mauritius from defaulting on its foreign trade and capital commitments. It was only with the new credits attached to the IMF Stabilisation and World Bank Structural Adjustment programmes and the implementation of the measures contained in these programmes, that the situation was brought under control.

#### Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

Mauritius had fallen in the clutches of the International Monetary Fund during the late 1970s and early 1980s as a result of growing balance of payments deficits and stagnation of the economy. The country had to go through a structural adjustment programme where food subsidies had been reduced and wages were held below the rate of inflation. In 1983, a Sales Tax of 5% was introduced to raise Government revenue. In 1998, the Value Added Tax (VAT) at the rate of 10% was introduced in replace of the sales tax. Shortly afterwards, in 2000, the VAT was increased by 50%, bringing the rate to 15%, while its applicability was extended to services as well. The paradox about Value Added Tax is that it is paid by even the poorest of the poor.

#### Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

transformations and upheavals. At the beginning of the 1970s, the Mauritian Government adopted a diversification programme, with the setting up of the Export Processing Zone and the development of the Tourism sector. Mauritius was a mono-crop economy but following the down turn in sugar exportation, demographic explosion (high population growth) and economic downturn, the Government had to diversify its economy. However, by the end of the 1970s, the economic situation worsened following the rise in petroleum prices and the end of the sugar boom. Consequently, the balance of payment deficit steadily rose, and this led Government to approach the International Monetary Fund and adopt the structural adjustment.

Nigeria - HRVIC Report-FULL> - § 6 references coded [0.09% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

The Commission has identified the implementation of certain public policies, like the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP), by military regimes as being contributory to the violations of human rights. The reactions of Nigerians to SAP led to what came to be known in Nigeria as the SAP riots. These demonstrations took place within and outside university campuses and some students and workers lost their lives in the process.

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

of this component included (a)  
the adoption and implementation of controversial structural  
adjustment policies; (b)  
the controversial banning and disqualification

Reference 3 - 0.02% Coverage

5.33 During the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) period of the Babangida regime, the Nigerian state was very vicious in its dealings with the students and their organisation, the National Association of Nigerian Students (NANS). The students and their organisation were viewed as one of those restive forces in the civil society that wanted to derail the implementation of the Structural Adjustment Programme of the regime.<sup>18</sup> The fact that SAP adversely affected the educational sector as statutory allocation to tertiary institutions declined in real terms and the galloping rate of inflation in the country negatively affected the students as most of them could not eke out a decent living, forced the students to rise up against SAP. From 1988 to 1991, students' demonstration mostly against the economic policies of the Babangida regime became an annual event. It

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

18. See, Said Adejumobi, *Structural Adjustment, Students Movement and Popular Struggles in Nigeria, 1986-1996* in Attahiru Jega (ed.) *Identity Transformation and Identity Politics Under Structural Adjustment in Nigeria*. (Uppsala and Kano: Nordic Africa Institute and Centre for Research and Documentation, 2000), pp. 204-234.

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

21. See, Said Adejumobi, *Structural Adjustment, Students Movement and Popular Struggles in Nigeria, 1986-1996* in Attahiru Jega (ed.) *Identity Transformation and Identity Politics Under Structural Adjustment in Nigeria*. (Uppsala and Kano: Nordic Africa Institute and Centre for Research and Documentation, 2000), pp. 204-234.



#### Reference 6 - 0.04% Coverage

arrest and detention by the Buhari/Idiagbon regime in connection with the industrial action embarked upon by members of the Nigerian Medical Association (NMA). The petitioner further enumerated the several arrests and detentions he suffered in the hands of the security agents under the regime of the General Ibrahim Babangida following public demonstrations over the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) imposed by his regime and finally referred to his arrest, detention, torture in prison by the regime of late General Sani Abacha and his subsequent trail on spurious charges before General Patrick Aziza's Military Tribunal in connection with the alleged coup plot of 1995. The petitioner lamented that this flawed trial subsequently resulted in his wrongful conviction and sentence to life imprisonment. He was released after four years imprisonment, following the demise of General Sani Abacha. He lamented his excruciating prison experiences and insisted that the Comptroller General of Prison should be subpoenaed to produce copies of 'Special Instructions' that were allegedly issued to prison officials for the maltreatment of those convicted for the alleged coup plot of 1995. The petitioner finally tendered all the ten appendices attached to his main petition and they were admitted in evidence and marked as Exhibit 2.

Under cross-examination by various

#### Sierra Leone - TRC Report-FULL> - § 5 references coded [0.03% Coverage]

#### Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

Before the onset of the war, less than half of the population had access to basic health services.<sup>33</sup> This travesty was attributed mainly to the unfavourable economic climate that Sierra Leone was experiencing. The cuts in spending in areas such as health and education invariably affected women disproportionately. According to a submission to the TRC from a group of women's NGOs,<sup>34</sup> decreases in public health spending and, in some cases, structural adjustment contributed to the deterioration of public health systems. The submission further stated that privatisation of health-care systems without appropriate guarantees of universal access to affordable health care, further reduced health-care availability. Women have long experienced unequal access to basic health services as well as different and unequal opportunities for the protection, promotion and maintenance of their health.

#### Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

In the face of this plight, the Pan African Women's Association (PAWA) Sierra Leone used the platform of International Women's Day in 1992 to complain about the hardships women were enduring under the Structural Adjustment Programme.<sup>35</sup> They cited limited access to health-care facilities, especially in the rural areas, as well as the exorbitant costs attached to what little health care was available.

#### Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

The decline in the economy during the 1970s and the imposition of the structural adjustment policy in the 1980s impacted on spending and led to a further deterioration in education levels. The corresponding rise in school fees had a negative effect on the accessibility of education. Primary school enrolment declined

from an average annual increase of 6% between 1970 and 1985 to only 2% between 1985 and 1990.<sup>14</sup> By 1990, of the total number of girls who qualified as the potential school going population, only 12% were enrolled at secondary schools. In the case of boys, only 22% of all boys of school going age were enrolled. In the case of tertiary education, according to figures for 1996, only 13% of both girls and boys made it through.<sup>15</sup>

#### Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

the words of the Minister:

"The period of the late 1970s, but more the 1980s, was characterised by a nosedive of the Sierra Leone economy, largely as a consequence of bad governance, corruption and the Breton Woods structural adjustment programmes... Living standards of the poor masses and poverty generally were ignored. Education, like other sectors, was not spared the general malaise, as the education budget shrank from an average 21% to 12% to 8% in the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s respectively."<sup>19</sup>

#### Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

The capacity of the population to cope with the dire economic situation in the aftermath of the conflict is significantly based on the characteristics of the economy before the war. In a sense, it is necessary to look at the situation of people before the conflict and whether they were above the poverty index.<sup>287</sup> Unfortunately in the case of Sierra Leone, the economy was already precariously placed in the 1980s, a state of affairs that was not helped by the adoption of the structural adjustment programme, which destroyed most of the social services being provided by government. The conflict has only served to make the poor even more impoverished.

Tunisia-Truth-and-Dignity-Commission-Report\_executive\_summary\_report> - § 1 reference coded [0.01% Coverage]

#### Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

of international institutions and donors.

This phenomenon has started with the economic crisis of 1986 and the Structural Adjustment Plan (SAP), and has been subsequently accentuated under the Ben Ali regime. Following the fall of the dictatorship, this trend was not reversed, quite the contrary.