

## **Learning by Ear**

Globalisierung

Land-Stadt-Flucht/Slum in Nigeria

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### **3 Stimmen**

- Junger Sprecher 1
- Junge Sprecherin 1
- Sprecher(in) 2 als Off-stimme (Reportage)

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### **Für die O-Töne dazu: 2 Männer**

- 2 zwanzigjährige Männer

### **Vorspann LbE**

### **TEIL 1 - REPORTAGE**

#### **Sprecherin 1:**

Hello [Sprecher]! Hello everybody!

#### **Sprecher 1:**

Today, in our globalization series, we're going to talk about cities which are expanding...

#### **Sprecherin 1:**

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... which are practically exploding as people come in from the countryside in search of jobs and opportunities...

### **Sprecher 1**

As a result, the existing infrastructures are under more and more pressure...

### **Sprecherin 1:**

Slums and shantytowns are growing and the living conditions are getting worse and worse...

### **Sprecher 1:**

We're heading for Lagos, the biggest city in Nigeria, with a population of 10 to 13 million people...

### **Sprecherin 1:**

... where we're going to meet a young farmer who's realizing his dream.

### **Sprecher 1+Sprecherin 1:**

So fasten your seatbelts and let's get going!

-----Manuskript-----

## **1- Atmo : ville**

### **Sprecher(in)2:**

Akeem Gbenro is 20 years old. His love of big cities drove him to give up his life as a farmer. He left his village and came to Lagos, 300 kilometers away. Lots of young people are attracted to the "Lagos dream". They're sure that a better life awaits them in the city.

## **2- Oton**

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*"I came to Lagos to find a job. I left my village because there was lots of unemployment. I was a cassava root farmer in the village. There's no money in farming. One of my friends came to Lagos and became very rich. I want to do the same as him. That's why I'm here."*

### 3- Atmo : Stadt

#### Sprecher(in) 2 :

Akeem Gbenro didn't go to school and all he ever learnt was how to farm. So when he arrived in the city he did the same as most of the young people in his position:

#### 4- Oton :

*Since I've been in Lagos, I've been a professional motorcyclist. This is my bike.*

### 5- Atmo : Motorrad startet

#### Spreche(in) 2 :

It didn't take Akeem Gbenro long to become disenchanted.

#### 6- Oton :

*"I earn money as a motorcyclist but I was expecting to get more in Lagos. I'm disappointed that it didn't work out."*

### 7. Atmo Verkehr +O-Ton + Atmo Verkehr wieder hoch

*"Every day, I see accidents. It's dangerous to ride a motorbike here in Lagos. If I was still in the village I wouldn't take this risk to earn money."*

#### Spreche(in) 2:

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Before Lagos, Akeem had never stepped foot in a big city. When he first arrived, he was in shock.

### 8- Oton :

*“There's a lot of crime in Lagos. There isn't any in the village. The delinquency here scares me. And there are other problems too. In the village there's no police catching people and taking them to the station for no reason. But here I've been harassed by the police several times. That never happened to me in the village.”*

### 9- Atmo : Gesang auf dem Markt

#### Sprecher(in) 2:

In the village, the former farmer didn't have to go shopping. But the city dweller has to go to the market.

### 10- Oton:

*“I came to the market to buy fish, meat and beans. Food costs more in Lagos. Life in the village is not so expensive.”*

#### Sprecher(in) 2

In the evening, Akeem goes back to Makoko, a shantytown on the edge of Lagos. Most of the houses on stilts seem to be floating on the lagoon.

### 11- Atmo : Wasser

#### Sprecher:

It's great to go home by boat!

#### Sprecherin:

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But remember it's not really a residential area. If they could, the people would leave the shantytowns.

### 12 Oton :

*"Here people live on the water because the houses aren't very expensive. But it's not comfortable without water and without electricity and because the houses are made of plywood."*

### 13. Atmo Landstraße (Archiv)

#### Spreche(in) 2:

Mowe is a small town between Lagos and Ibadan City. This is where Solomon Israel lives with his three brothers. They all share a small room just next to the motorway which crosses the villages.

### 14- Oton:

*"We decided to find our feet here -- in Mowe where we have a roof. We don't have any relatives in Lagos. If I find work here, I'll start up a household. After work, I'll be able to come home and rest. But in Lagos I don't have a house and I would have to look for a job. Even if I found one, where would I live? That's the problem there. You have to have a roof over your head to work."*

#### Spreche(in) 2:

Solomon knows many young people who are about twenty like him and have few prospects of finding a job. Some of them take the criminal path, falling victim to unsavory contacts... But Solomon is happy about his life outside the city.

### 15- Oton:

*"Life is calm here and modest. We're happy, we don't have any stress. There is love here. The only thing I need here is my peace, my freedom and peace of mind."*

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### Spreche(in) 2:

Akeem Gbenro would never swap with Solomon -- nothing can compare to the social life in big cities.

#### 16-Oton:

*"Life in Lagos is good because of people's mentality and the way they dress, parade down the streets.."*

### Spreche(in) 2

... or meet up in bars...

#### 17- Atmo bar

#### 18- Oton:

*"This is where I come to relax after work. I come with my friends, we have a few drinks. I'm used to having fun here at the end of the day but in the village there's nowhere like this."*

### Sprecher(in) 2

The flux of young people leaving the countryside to come to the cities is worrying the Nigerian government. It says the urban infrastructures are under too much pressure. But the bigger problem is that agriculture is being neglected because young people like Akeem Gbenro are leaving their fields.

Ende teil 1

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## TEIL 2: ERKLÄRSTÜCK

nur noch Sprecher 1 und Sprecherin 1:

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**Sprecher**

Does Lagos have the biggest shantytown in the world?

**Sprecherin:**

No, that's in Nairobi in Kenya where 1.4 million people live in shantytowns – 60 percent of the city's population.

**Sprecher**

So there are shantytowns all over the world?

**Sprecherin**

Yes, on every continent but mainly in developing countries. The United Nations claims there are over a billion people living in shantytowns and slums. If nothing changes, there will be two billion in 30 years.

**Sprecher:**

But why are the figures increasing although people are aware of the problems?

**Sprecherin:**

In a nutshell, there are three main reasons – the death rate is going down so there are more people on the planet. And then there are people such as Akeem who are leaving the countryside. And finally, globalization, which the United Nations says enables a poor country to develop but also widens the gap between the rich and the poor.

**Sprecher:**

What can be done to improve the living conditions in the shantytowns? So the inhabitants can have electricity, water, roads and better sanitation?

**Sprecherin:**

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Well, the problem is that these huge shantytowns are unofficial. The people who live there don't own their houses, nor do they rent them and the buildings themselves are usually illegal.

**Sprecher**

So there's no help for them?

**Sprecherin**

It's not so simple. However, the world's leaders have committed themselves to improving the living conditions of at least 100 million slum dwellers before 2020.

**Abspann****Sprecher(in)2 :**

And that's all for today from us at Learning by Ear. Thank you for listening to this program about globalization, rural exodus and the consequences of urbanism. A Deutsche Welle program produced by Sam Olukoya and Yann Durand. To find out more or to listen to the program again, go to our website [www.dw-world.de/lbe](http://www.dw-world.de/lbe)! Goodbye for now and don't forget to tune in next time!