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3 Stimmen:

- junger Sprecher 1
- junge Sprecherin
- Sprecher(in) 2 als Off-Stimme für die Reportage

Für die O-Töne dazu: **1 junger Mann**

Vorspann LbE

TEIL 1 - REPORTAGE

Sprecherin 1:

Hello [Sprecher]!

Sprecher 1:

Hello everybody! Today, in our globalization series, we're going to talk about migration.

Sprecherin 1:

And we're heading for Cameroon, for Yaoundé...

Sprecher 1:

...where we're going to meet a man from Côte d'Ivoire...

1. Globalisierung Binnenmigration Atmo 1 (unterlegen)

Sprecher 1+Sprecherin 1:

So fasten your seatbelts and let's get going!

Globalisierung Binnenmigration Atmo 1 (hoch)

Sprecher(in)2 :

Ibrahim Traoré is only 20 but he already owns a motor-taxi company in Yaoundé. Initially, he wanted to attend the Cameroon's Ecole Militaire Inter-Armes, a military school for officers, but he didn't get in and had to go back to Côte d'Ivoire. But he came back to start a motor-taxi business.

Oton Globalisierung Binnenmigration 1

"I finally managed although at first I didn't get any credit. Over the days, the weeks, the months, I was able to save a bit of money and that's how I was finally able to start my own business."

Sprecher 1:

Don't you think it was a bit risky to bet everything on motor-taxis in Cameroon?

Learning by Ear

Globalisierung

Innerafrikanische Migration

Sprecherin 1:

To be honest, it was a smart decision -- in some West African countries, such as Burkina Faso, Benin, or even Côte d'Ivoire, motor-taxis have existed for a good 15 years but not in Cameroon, where they only arrived recently.

Globalisierung Binnenmigration Atmo 2

Sprecher(in)2 :

Ibrahim's day begins at 6 a.m. to the sound of engines and car horns. At the station in Mimboman -- an animated district in Yaoundé -- everyone calls him the Ivorian. This is where he began working as a conductor two years ago.

Globalisierung Binnenmigration Atmo 2 (Wieder hoch)

O-Ton Globalisierung Binnenmigration 2

"I have to admit it wasn't easy at first -- especially because I was in a new country and had chosen the motor-taxi business. I had to adapt. I had to embrace the spirit of the Cameroonians who had already been doing this job for a while."

But Ibrahim integrated quickly thanks to two things in particular -- he is good at adapting and he did not face a language barrier, as opposed to most immigrants.

O-Ton Globalisierung Binnenmigration 3

"In public, in towns, in business, French is used, so I had no problem because we speak French in Côte d'Ivoire."

Globalisierung Binnenmigration Atmo 3 Ziegen

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Innerafrikanische Migration

Sprecher(in) 2:

Ibrahim wanted to leave because of his family -- he didn't want to lead the same life as his parents who were farmers.

O-Ton Globalisierung Binnenmigration 4

"They are poor shepherds who sometimes have to farm for sheer survival. So that they can eat. A bit of cassava root, some peanuts, some corn. The first few years of my life were spent in my village and then I went to Abidjan for school. That's where I spent most of my time until I got my school-leaving certificate."

And that's when Ibrahim set off on his adventure! Whilst many young Africans would do anything to get to Europe, Ibrahim thinks that you can sometimes find what you're looking for right next door.

O-Ton Globalisierung Binnenmigration 5

"It's true that in the popular imagination, happiness is on the other side of the fence. I'm not saying that's wrong. But I can't say it's right either -- I've never been there. I think life has to be led where one happens to be. It's by believing this that I was able to develop something that is becoming concretized today. My first ambition was to be elsewhere and to do something that would enable me to keep my feet firmly on the ground. It could be Europe or Africa. So I'm in Cameroon today and I'm happy."

Each of Ibrahim's drivers gets about 1,500 CFA francs per day and they give him about 3,500 from their takings. In the evening, they all meet to talk about the next day. Despite his present success, the Ivorian of Mimboman still has many ambitions:

O-Ton Globalisierung Binnenmigration 6

"I would like to expand as much as possible. But I'm not planning on staying in the motor-taxi business. If I get the chance, I'd like to go up the ladder and enter the taxi business in Yaoundé."

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Innerafrikanische Migration

Globalisierung Binnenmigration Musik (Francis Bebey / Guitar Makossa
4000617000) unterlegen

Since he left, Ibrahim has only returned to Côte d'Ivoire once. But he says he has found a balance in his life:

O-Ton Globalisierung Binnenmigration 7

"I'm a citizen of the world. I'm at home where I feel good. So here in Cameroon at this moment in time. I feel fine. I have no regrets except perhaps the distance between me and my family in Côte d'Ivoire."

Musik wieder hoch

ENDE Teil 1

TEIL 2: ERKLÄRSTÜCK

nur noch Sprecher 1 und Sprecherin 1:

Sprecher:

The homesickness must be terrible. Why would anyone leave?

Sprecherin:

You know, generally, immigrants don't have much of a choice. Sometimes they just don't have the resources to meet their needs at home -- this is called economic migration -- but sometimes they have to flee because there is some sort of danger...

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Innerafrikanische Migration

Sprecher:

...such as war or persecution?

Sprecherin:

Exactly -- this is called political migration. But it's becoming harder and harder to identify the reasons why people choose to immigrate. Often it's a little bit of everything.

Sprecher:

Natural catastrophes too?

Sprecherin:

Yes, for example, desertification, drought, floods, earthquakes...

Sprecher:

But where do all these migrants come from?

Sprecherin:

According to the latest figures, most of the 191 million people on the planet who live away from their original homes are African – African women -- half of the world's immigrants are women.

Sprecher:

So most come from Africa but where do they go?

Sprecherin:

Either to another developing country or to an industrialized country. It's about half and half.

Sprecher:

So basically there are as many people migrating from the south to the south as there are from the south to the north -- and the others go from the north to the north?

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Sprecherin:

Yes, that's right! It's called migratory flux. Two out of three migrants live in a rich country.

Sprecher:

This is all a bit complicated! I've heard that the migratory flux -- the number of people who leave their countries of origin -- is increasing by 2 percent a year.

Sprecherin:

Yes, that's true -- it's partly due to an increase in qualified migrants -- this figure has doubled in twenty years. This is one of the positive effects of globalization.

Sprecher:

But it's also what is called the "brain drain", my dear! And that's a problem for certain poor countries, which need qualified people to develop!

Sprecherin:

I agree with you but let's not forget one thing -- migrants, whether they're qualified or not, send money back home.

Sprecher:

True, but it can't be a fortune!

Sprecherin:

You would be surprised! On a global level, the amount of money that migrants send their families has increased massively. 102 billion US dollars in 1995. Ten years later it was 232 billion dollars!

Sprecher:

Wow! And yet, on average, immigrants are far more affected by unemployment...

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Innerafrikanische Migration

Sprecherin:

That's true, especially those who are less qualified. Some European countries are now practicing selective immigration -- they only let in qualified migrants, who can work in sectors where workers are in high demand...

Sprecher:

So the more qualified you are the more likely you are to succeed abroad...

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 and pan-African emigration. A Deutsche Welle program produced by Sismondi Bidjocka and Yann Durand. To find out more or to listen to the program again, go to our website www.dw-world.de/lbe! Goodbye for now and don't forget to tune in next time!