

Learning by Ear - Globalisierung - Hausdienerinnen (Burundi)

Autorin: Justine Bitagoye
Redaktion: Yann Durand
Übersetzung: Anne Thomas

3 Stimmen

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

Für die O-Töne dazu: **2 Frauen und 2 Mädchen**

- Hausmädchen Jeannine
- Hausmädchen Cassilde
- Hausherrin
- Vorsitzende des Vereins

Vorspann LbE

Teil 1 - Reportage

Sprecherin 1:

Hello [Sprecher]! Hello everybody!

Sprecher 1:

Today in our globalization series, we're going to talk about the poverty that is emptying the countryside...

Sprecherin 1:

... about the rural exodus.

Sprecher 1:

Among the people leaving for the cities -- mainly young people -- many are young girls who get employed as maids.

Sprecherin 1:

We're going to visit one of these maids...

Sprecher 1:

and we're heading for Bujumbura, the capital of Burundi.

Sprecher 1+Sprecherin 1:

So fasten your seatbelts and let's get going!

Manuskript :

Globalisierung Hausdien Atmo 1

Sprecher(in)2 :

Jeannine is 17 years old. She is from Muyinga in the north of Burundi. Jeannine left leave school at the age of 11. She could barely read or write. When she was 16, she left her family and village to chance her luck in the city.

Globalisierung Hausdienerinnen 1

"I decided to come to Bujumbura -- to the city -- because I was very poor -- I only had one dress. My parents couldn't support me. We had no money. And the worst was when I saw my friends coming back from the city -- I was so impressed. They were well-dressed. I envied them. I left without telling my parents. My friend helped me find a family I could work for. My boss lived in a suburb of Bujumbura -- Kanvosha. It's a poor district where most people are war refugees."

Globalisierung Hausdien Atmo 2

Her first job was almost like torture.

Globalisierung Hausdienerinnen 2

“Early in the morning, I had to get water from the well from 6 in the morning to 8 and then I had to do the cooking. At about 11 am, I had to clean the house. In the afternoon, I was allowed to rest for an hour. Then my boss made me do other tasks or sent me shopping. I was tired and sad.”

Exhausted from the non-stop working, Jeannine decided to leave. She quickly found another employer. Her job now is to look after a small three-year-old boy.

Globalisierung Hausdien Atmo 3

She has to fetch water from the well very early in the morning, make breakfast and bring the little boy to school. Then she has to do the washing up, the cleaning, go to the market, cook, do the laundry and iron.... All that for 12,000 Burundi francs a month – 6.90 euros

Sprecherin1:

Basically she has to do everything for very little money.

Sprecher1:

But when does she rest?

Sprecher(in)2:

The maid's employer -- the mistress of the house -- makes it clear that Jeannine has two hours' rest a day at lunchtime:

Globalisierung Hausdienerinnen 3

“I think 12,000 francs is enough because I look after everything for her. The state barely pays anything. The average state employee gets about 60,000 francs -- not more than 70,000. So we can't go over that limit.”

Globalisierung Hausdien Atmo 4

Sprecher(in)2:

Despite her tiredness, Jeannine always has a smile.

Globalisierung Hausdienerinnen 4

“In the future, I would like to open a small business. I need 500,000 Burundi francs (290 euros) to start one. But it’s difficult to save up so much. At the moment, I’ve only got 20,000 francs (11.6 euros).”

Sprecher(in)2:

Jeannine doesn’t regret coming to the city. Twice a year, she goes back to the village to visit her family. She feels superior to her brothers and sisters who have stayed. She always brings them gifts. She’s happy about the trip but it still costs her six months’ savings.

Globalisierung Hausdien Atmo 5 dann runter (im O-Ton 5 wieder hoch)

Bujumbura is full of maids with the same fate as Jeannine. They don’t have work contracts and are at the mercy of their employers. Goreth KANYANGE is the president of TWESE TWOTERIMBERE (Development for everybody) an organization for domestic workers.

Globalisierung Hausdienerinnen 5

“Our organization teaches maids how to read and write. On top of that, they learn English and French so they can also work for foreigners. They learn how to clean, iron, cook, garden and also about etiquette... Basically everything they need to know if their employers aren’t there... “

Atmo 5 wieder hoch und runter O-Ton 5 geht dann weiter

“The idea of setting up this organization came up after seeing the conflicts between maids and their employers. We noticed that the better they did their work the better they were paid. That’s the aim of our organization.”

Globalisierung Hausdien Atmo 6

Globalisierung Hausdienerinnen 6

“Today we learnt how to make a good salad and a cake. The advantage of being in this organization is that we get a good salary. The employer knows you can do your job because of the skills you’ve acquired here. Before joining the organization I got 15,000 francs (8.7 euros) but now I get 25,000 francs (14.5 euros).”

Jeannine for her part is still a long way from earning Cassilde’s 25,000 francs. A long way from such a salary and a long way from being able to realize her dream of starting a family of her own.

Globalisierung Hausdienerinnen 7

“Of course I want to -- I’m a woman and I have to have children. It’s everybody’s dream - man or woman.”

Globalisierung Hausdien Atmo 7

Despite the problems she encounters in her daily life, Jeannine is not ready to go back to the country -- she has managed to find work and not become homeless like so many in Africa’s capitals. She has turned her back on the village for good.

ENDE Teil 1

TEIL 2 ERKLÄRSTÜCK

Nur noch Sprecher 1 und Sprecherin 1

Sprecher

Jeannine, in the report, is only 17! That's a bit young for working so much, isn't it?

Sprecherin

It depends! According to the international Convention on the Rights of the Child she is considered a child because she's not yet 18 and should be protected against economic exploitation.

Sprecher

So no work...

Sprecherin

It's not as simple as that. Article 32 talks about work that is "likely to be hazardous" or to be harmful to the child.

Sprecher

What is this convention?

Sprecherin

It's a kind of contract drawn up by the United Nations. It has all sorts of rules to ensure children are protected. There are 54 articles in total.

Sprecher

And does the whole world stick to the rules?

Sprecherin

Out of 195 countries, two have not ratified the convention -- the United States because they still have the death penalty and don't want to abolish it in certain states and Somalia because the government has still not been recognized by the UN.

Sprecher

But even those who have signed have are far from perfect, apparently...

Sprecherin

There's always a big difference between theory and practice and on top of that each country is allowed to veto this or that article if it doesn't conform to its national legislation.

Sprecher

Is there a monitoring system?

Sprecherin

Yes, there's an organization -- the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child -- which has to make sure the convention is implemented. Every five years, each country files a report about the measures it's adopted so to meet its commitments.

Sprecher

At least in certain cases, the affected children can defend themselves!

Sprecherin

Yes, but there are still countless numbers who can't do much. About 1.2 million children worldwide work in conditions which breach the convention.

Outro

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Globalisierung
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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 child labour. A Deutsche Welle program produced by Justine Bitagboye 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!