



Federal Ministry  
for Economic Cooperation  
and Development



# The Georgian Diaspora in Germany


Its Contribution to Development in Georgia

Published by:

**giz** Deutsche Gesellschaft  
für Internationale  
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH



Centre for International  
Migration and Development  
a joint operation of GIZ and the  
German Federal Employment Agency



**The study was carried out by the Migration for Development programme on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). It has been produced with the assistance of the European Union.**

Around the world, societies are changing and individuals are on the move: around 250 million people currently live outside their country of origin. This evolving situation presents opportunities for all concerned: diversity and exchange across national borders provide impetus for economic, political and social progress – both in host countries and in countries of origin.

Migrants themselves play an important role in building bridges between countries. Through their expertise, ideas, experience and contacts, they stimulate sustainable change. In a variety of ways, they help their countries of origin to remain competitive, while simultaneously shaping society in their host countries. This interaction offers great potential for development. On behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), we support the activities of migrants from emerging and developing countries and advise our partner countries on how to use migration to advance sustainable development.

The Migration for Development programme focuses on four areas of activity:

- Knowledge transfer through returning experts
- Cooperation with diaspora organisations
- Migrants as entrepreneurs
- Migration policy advice

# Table of Contents

<b>List of Abbreviations</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>2. Emigration from Georgia: causes, destination countries and state policies</b>	<b>6</b>
2.1. Historical background and destination countries	6
2.2. Policies of the Georgian government towards the Georgian diaspora	6
<b>3. Profile of the Georgian diaspora in Germany</b>	<b>9</b>
3.1. Georgian diaspora in Germany: size and residence status	9
3.1.1. <i>Size of the Georgian diaspora in Germany</i>	9
3.1.2. <i>Residence status</i>	10
3.2. Causes and types of migration from Georgia to Germany	11
3.3. Social structure	12
3.3.1. <i>Age</i>	12
3.3.2. <i>Family status</i>	12
3.3.3. <i>Education and employment</i>	13
3.3.4. <i>Ethnic and religious affiliation</i>	14
3.4. Regional distribution of Georgians in Germany	15
<b>4. Forms of social organisation of the Georgian diaspora in Germany</b>	<b>16</b>
4.1. Historical development	16
4.2. Organisational level, size and financial situation	16
4.3. Divisions and cooperation within Georgian diaspora in Germany	16
4.4. Types of Georgian associations in Germany	17
4.4.1. <i>Georgian Orthodox Church in Germany</i>	17
4.4.2. <i>Cultural / geographically based associations</i>	18
4.4.3. <i>Development oriented associations</i>	18
4.4.4. <i>Student / academic / professional associations</i>	19
4.4.5. <i>German-Georgian friendship associations / city partnerships</i>	19
<b>5. Contributions of the Georgian Diaspora to Georgia's development</b>	<b>20</b>
5.1. Projects in or for Georgia	20
5.2. Knowledge and technology transfer	20
5.3. Remittances	20
<b>Recommendations for action</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Bibliography</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Links</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Annex I: Georgian diaspora organisations in Germany</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Annex II: Questionnaire – Georgian diaspora organisations</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Annex III: Interview guide – Georgian diaspora organisations</b>	<b>38</b>



# List of Abbreviations

<b>BA</b>	German Federal Employment Agency (Bundesagentur für Arbeit)
<b>CIM</b>	Centrum für internationale Migration und Entwicklung (Centre for International Migration and Development)
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>GIZ</b>	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH
<b>ICMPD</b>	International Centre for Migration Policy Development
<b>IOM</b>	International Organisation for Migration
<b>MO</b>	Förderung des entwicklungspolitischen Engagements von Migrantenorganisationen (CIM programme component for the support of development engagement of migrant organisations)
<b>PME</b>	Programm Migration für Entwicklung (CIM programme Migration for Development)
<b>RF</b>	Rückkehrende Fachkräfte (CIM programme component for returning experts)
<b>ZAV</b>	Zentrale Auslands- und Fachvermittlung (International Placement Services of the German Federal Employment Agency)



# 1 Introduction

In the academic and policy debates on migration and development diaspora communities are increasingly seen as important actors (Faist, 2008). However, there is still a lack of research on specific diaspora communities and their activities in particular destination countries as well as engagement with regard to the countries of origin. This study aims to fill this research gap and addresses the Georgian diaspora in Germany. Firstly, it sheds light on the causes of emigration from Georgia and Georgia's state policies towards its diaspora. Secondly, it examines the profile of the Georgian community in Germany in terms of its size, migration background and social structure. Thirdly, the study provides an overview of the Georgian diaspora organisations in Germany, their aims and activities. Finally, the study analyses the areas of involvement of the Georgian diaspora organisations in Germany in development in Georgia. Furthermore, it seeks to identify the diaspora's relevant resources and potential as well as the factors that hinder its development engagement in Georgia.

The concept of diaspora is central for this study and, therefore, has to be defined. "The word "diaspora" is derived from the Greek verb *speiro* (to sow) and the preposition *dia* (over)", and was used in ancient Greece when referring to migration and colonization (Cohen 1997, p. ix). Furthermore, Cohen (1997) distinguishes between several types of diaspora: classical (Jews), victim (Africans, Armenians), labor and imperial diasporas (Indians and British), trade diasporas (Chinese and Lebanese), cultural diasporas (the Caribbean case). Sheffer (1986) defined diasporas as "ethnic minority groups of migrant origins residing and acting in host countries but maintaining strong sentimental and material links with their countries of origin – their homelands".

At the policy level in Georgia, the "Law of Georgia on Compatriots/Expatriates Residing Abroad and Diaspora Organisations" defines diaspora as an "integrity of the compatriots/expatriates residing abroad"; in its turn, a compatriot/expatriate residing abroad is "a citizen of Georgia, who resides in other state for a long period of time, or a citizen of other state, who is of Georgian descent and/or whose native language belongs to the Georgian-Caucasian language group" (as cited by ICMPD, 2014, p.14).

In the framework of this study, the term diaspora refers to Georgian citizens or citizens of other states of Georgian descent who temporarily or permanently live in Germany and maintain "strong sentimental and material links" (Sheffer, 1986) with Georgia.

In terms of methodology, this study applies an explorative qualitative approach. Hence, its findings cannot be seen as representative for the whole Georgian diaspora and its organisations in Germany. The study was conducted from December 2014 to March 2015. For the data collection a combination of methods was used. Firstly, existing studies, relevant literature and statistical data were reviewed. Secondly, based on a thorough Internet research and available contacts within the Georgian community in Germany, a list of officially registered Georgian associations in Germany was compiled. In total, around thirty organisations were identified. In order to gain insight into the profile of the Georgian associations in Germany, a detailed *questionnaire* (see Annex II) was sent to all the organisations identified. Moreover, *semi-structured interviews* (see Annex III) were conducted with the selected representatives of the Georgian associations from Stuttgart, Berlin, Cologne and Düsseldorf in person or by Skype; an interviewee from Munich provided the answers in the written form. The overall response rate of the study was about 30%. In order to extend the list of the key informants, snowball sampling was used: during the interviews the interviewees were asked to recommend further contact persons who might be interested to take part in the research. Furthermore, the General Consulate of Georgia in Frankfurt provided its support to the study by sharing statistical data on the Georgian community in Germany as well as contacts of the diaspora associations.

The main limitation of this study refers to the interview and survey sample which included only officially registered Georgian and German-Georgian associations. Representatives of smaller unofficial groups or individual Georgian migrants acting outside of the associations were not reached out in the course of the research.



# 2 Emigration from Georgia: causes, destination countries and state policies

## 2.1 Historical background and destination countries

Georgia is a comparatively new migration sending country. Before the USSR dissolution, 95% of Georgians permanently lived in the former Georgian Soviet Republic (Chelidze, 2013). However, since gaining independence in 1991 Georgia has experienced a large scale emigration of its citizens caused by internal wars, secession and economic decline. As estimated, within the last two decades around 1 million people have left the country which resulted in a population decrease by ca. 25% (Chelidze, 2013; Labadze & Tukhashvili, 2013).

The top destination countries for Georgian emigrants included the Russian Federation, Greece, Germany, a number of other EU member states, Turkey and the USA (IOM, 2008).<sup>1</sup> The migration flows between Georgia and these countries vary in terms of regularity, social structure of migrants, their skills and occupational status as well as willingness to return to the home country (Labadze & Tukhashvili, 2013; ICMPD, 2014). This study provides a detailed overview of Georgian migrants in Germany as one of the most popular EU destinations.

## 2.2 Policies of the Georgian government towards the Georgian diaspora

Although large scale emigration from Georgia has been taking place for the last two decades, until recently Georgia did not have an established state policy towards its compatriots living abroad. Changes in Georgia's migration policy resulted in the establishment of state institutions dealing with migration issues in general and Georgian diaspora in particular. Largely based on the results of the ICMPD research conducted in 2013-2014, this section provides an overview of the Georgian state institutions dealing with diaspora.

The main institution in charge of the development and implementation of Georgia's diaspora policy is the **Office of the State Minister for Diaspora Issues (Diaspora Office)**, established in 2008. The Diaspora Office is responsible for establishing and maintaining contacts with

Georgians abroad. It also coordinates the collection and analysis of information on Georgians abroad (ICMPD, 2014). Furthermore, the Diaspora Office is currently developing a draft of Georgia's diaspora strategy.

The Diaspora Office has recently launched a „Compatriots' Social Network – Tanamemamule” (<https://www.tanamemamule.ge>) which is currently operating in a test regime. This online social network aims to connect Georgians living abroad with each other as well as to establish a connection between Georgia and its citizens abroad. It seeks to collect and provide updated data on Georgian diaspora organisations in different countries, including information on their activities, events and contacts. The network will also disseminate information on relevant projects and programmes in Georgia, return possibilities and return support, information on investments and job opportunities. At the time when the research was conducted, neither the Diaspora Office homepage nor the „Compatriots' Social Network – Tanamemamule” had published a complete up-to-date list of the Georgian associations in Germany.

Representatives of the Georgian organisations in Germany interviewed during the study are aware of the activities of the Diaspora Office. Some of the organisations closely cooperate with the Diaspora Office and enjoy its support. The Diaspora Office mainly supplies books and other educational materials for the weekend schools. It also assists to the projects and activities implemented by the diaspora organisations in Georgia. At the same time, according to the organisations interviewed, the Diaspora Office provides its support to the diaspora associations on an ad hoc basis. Limited budget and human resources of the Diaspora Office do not allow addressing and meeting the various needs of all Georgian diaspora organisations in different countries. Moreover, it was emphasized that in order to make the most use of the diaspora's intellectual potential for Georgia's development, the Georgian state has to develop a new conceptual approach to the work with its diaspora in Germany (interview, February 2015).

The **State Commission on Migration Issues (SCMI)** has been operating since 2010. It is a consultative body of the Georgian government which provides advice on

1 Numbers vary widely according to different sources.



migration related issues and coordinates competences of the participating government bodies. The SCMI includes twelve government entities<sup>2</sup> as well as seven international organisations and five NGOs with a consultative status. The SCMI is chaired by the Minister of Justice and co-chaired by the Deputy Minister of the Interior. The Secretariat, set up on the recommendation and with a funding from the EU and hosted by the Public Service Development Agency of the Ministry of Justice (PSDA), provides analytical and administrative support to the SCMI.

With regard to the Georgian diaspora in Germany, the Secretariat/PSDA is acting as a key local partner in the EU-funded project “Strengthening the development potential of the EU Mobility Partnership in Georgia through targeted circular migration and diaspora mobilisation” implemented by the Centre for International Migration and Development (CIM)<sup>3</sup>. One of the project core objectives includes mobilising the Georgian diaspora in Germany for return, employment and business start-ups. In this context, up to thirty five Georgians who gained their qualifications in Germany will be motivated for return and provided employment in the public or private sector in Georgia. Up to ten Georgian diaspora members will set up small or medium businesses in Georgia.

The **Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Accommodation and Refugees of Georgia (MRA)**, established in 2010, implements state policies on refugees, asylum seekers, internally displaced persons, repatriates and victims of natural disasters in terms of their social and legal protection and accommodation (ICMPD, 2014). MRA hosts the IOM Mobility Centre which aims to facilitate reintegration of the returned Georgian citizens in Georgian society (IOM, 2014). Hence, with regard to the Georgian diaspora in Germany, the Ministry is the relevant counterpart for rejected asylum seekers and other voluntary or involuntary returnees.

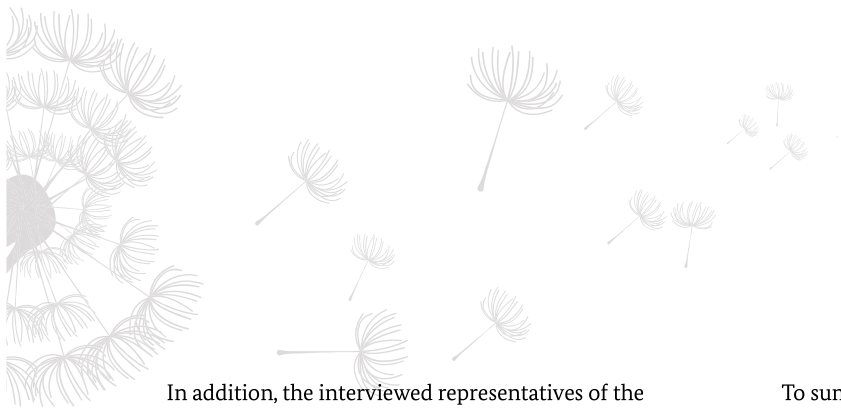
2 (in alphabetical order) Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Accommodation and Refugees, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs, Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure, National Statistics Office, Office of the State Minister for Diaspora Issues, Office of the State Minister of European and Euro-Atlantic Integration Issues ([http://migration.commission.ge/index.php?article\\_id=59&clang=1](http://migration.commission.ge/index.php?article_id=59&clang=1)).

3 <http://www.cimonline.de/en/2299.asp> – a joint operation of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH and the German Federal Employment Agency (BA).

In 2014 the **Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs of Georgia** launched the programme of Young Ambassadors of Georgia. Under this pilot programme Germany and other nine (mostly EU) countries were selected as the key partner countries. The programme aims to promote Georgia as a country oriented towards Europe, as well as to reach out, mobilize and motivate Georgian youth living in the selected partner countries to contribute to Georgia's development. The programme representative in Germany is currently involved in setting up the first formal association of Georgian students in Germany. Within the initiative, local Georgian student groups at the selected German universities are being established. At the time of writing local student groups already existed in Cologne, Jena and Heidelberg; up to five more groups in other university cities were planned. The ultimate goal of the initiative is to found an umbrella association of Georgian students in Germany until the end of 2015.

On behalf of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia, the **Consular Department of the Georgian Embassy** in Berlin and the **General Consulate** in Frankfurt am Main provide consular support to the Georgian citizens residing in Germany (for example, consular registration, issuance of passports, documents legalisation, etc.). The Consulate collects from the German authorities up-to-date statistics on Georgians in Germany, including the total number of Georgians living in Germany, number of persons holding student visa, data on naturalizations, asylum applications and criminal records.

The website of the Embassy features a number of Georgian diaspora associations with contact data (please see: [http://germany.mfa.gov.ge/index.php?lang\\_id=GER&sec\\_id=245](http://germany.mfa.gov.ge/index.php?lang_id=GER&sec_id=245)). The list is, however, not exhaustive and does not include all Georgian organisations acting in Germany. Nevertheless, the representatives of the Georgian organisations interviewed during the study confirmed close cooperation with the Embassy which maintains contact with the Georgian associations in Germany and takes part in relevant activities. Furthermore, Georgian Consulate provided informational support for this study and expressed high interest to its results.



In addition, the interviewed representatives of the Georgian associations mentioned that the activities they implement in Georgia in the framework of development oriented project and/or initiatives are also actively supported by relevant local authorities.

To sum up, recent initiatives with regard to its diaspora demonstrate high interest of the Georgian government to the issue. However, insufficient financial and human resources do not allow making the most use of the diaspora's potential for Georgia's development.

# 3

## Profile of the Georgian diaspora in Germany

Germany is one of the most preferred destination countries for Georgian migrants. This chapter provides an analysis of the causes and motives of migration from Georgia to Germany and sheds light on the size, social structure and geographical distribution of Georgian migrants in Germany.

### 3.1 Georgian diaspora in Germany: size and residence status

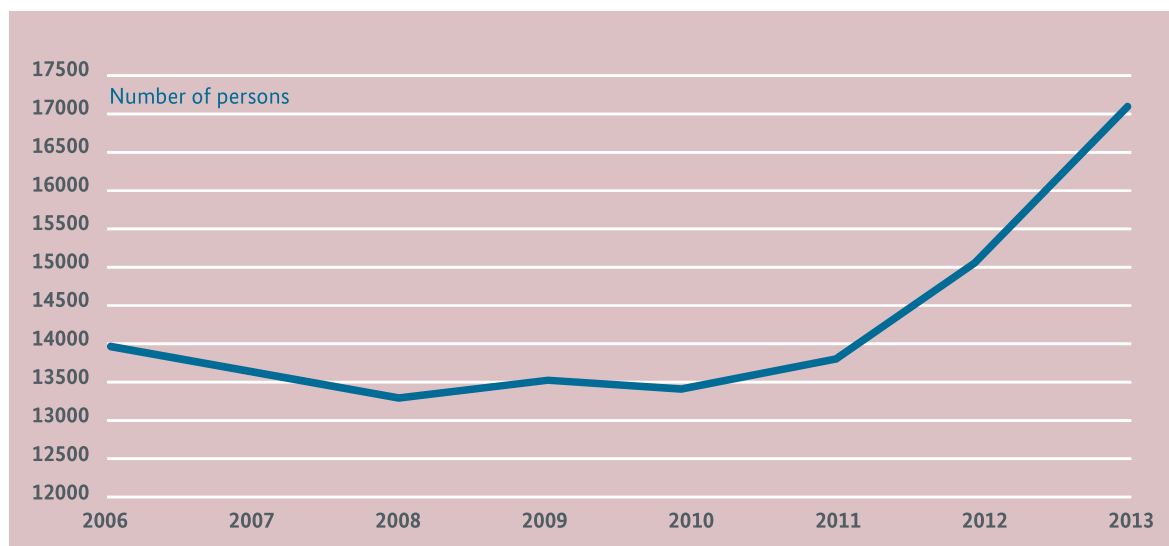
#### 3.1.1 Size of the Georgian diaspora in Germany

Official statistical data does not provide comprehensive information on the size of the Georgian diaspora in Germany. It mainly reports on the number of Georgian citizens living in Germany and does not consider persons

with a *Georgian migration background*. These include persons of Georgian origin naturalized in Germany as well as the second generation of Georgians holding German citizenship. Another missing group is undocumented migrants who either entered the country illegally or overstayed their visas.

As of 31.12.2013, 17,002 Georgian nationals were officially registered in Germany, among them 10,185 women and 6,817 men.<sup>4</sup> Thus, women constitute the majority (60%) of the Georgian community in Germany. This gender distribution is explained by the fact that education in Germany and domestic work (primarily in the framework of the au pair programme) is more attractive for female Georgian migrants (Zurabishvili & Zurabishvili, 2013; ICMPD, 2014).

Figure 1: Georgian nationals in Germany, 2006-2013



Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, 2014a

In addition, within the last ten years, 2,790 former Georgian nationals acquired German citizenship. From 1998 to 2003, around 95 Georgians were naturalised annually. In

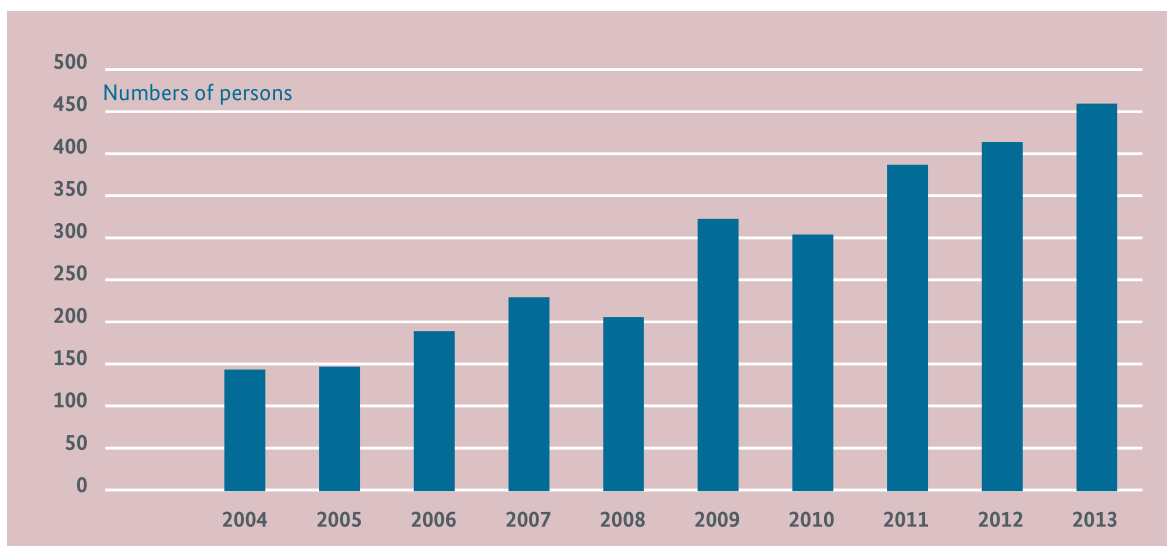
total, there are around 3,364<sup>5</sup> German citizens of Georgian origin which makes a considerable contribution to the overall size of the Georgian diaspora in Germany.

<sup>4</sup> Statistisches Bundesamt, 2014a

<sup>5</sup> Statistisches Bundesamt, 2006; 2011; 2012; 2014a.



**Figure 2: Naturalisation of Georgian citizens in Germany, 2004-2013**



Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, 2006; 2011; 2012; 2014a

### 3.1.2 Residence status

With regard to the residence status, only a fifth (3.861)<sup>6</sup> of Georgian citizens living in Germany possesses **permanent residence status**. The majority (7.100) holds a **temporary residence permit**. This group includes students (2.322), persons with working contacts (1.119), persons who migrated in the framework of family reunification (2.691) and asylum seekers who have been granted asylum status (685).

In addition, 998 persons applied for a German residence permit outside the asylum procedure, as of 31.12.2013.

Finally, there are three groups in the framework of asylum procedure. First, 616 persons have toleration status which means that their asylum applications have been rejected and they have been ordered to leave the country. Second, 2.213 persons have a temporary permission to stay, since their applications for asylum are still being considered. The third group of 1.361 persons has neither residence permit nor toleration or temporary permission to stay.

<sup>6</sup> Among them 189 persons according to the old Foreigners Act of 1990 (AuslG) and 3.672 persons as per new Residence Law 2004 (AufenthG).



**Table 1: Residence status of Georgian citizens in Germany as of 31.12.2013**

Type of residence status		Number of persons
Permanent residence permit		3.861
Temporary residence permit	Based on the old Foreigners Act of 1990 (AuslG)	107
	for education purposes	2.322
	for employment purposes	1.119
	humanitarian/political grounds	685
	family-related grounds	2.691
	special residence rights	176
Application for residence		998
EU mobility		853
Toleration status		616
Temporary permission to stay		2.213
No residence permit, toleration or temporary permission to stay		1.361
<b>Total</b>		<b>17.002</b>

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, 2014a

### 3.2 Causes and types of migration from Georgia to Germany

According to the existing research, migration from Georgia to Germany has primarily educational character (see Zurabishvili & Zurabishvili, 2013; ICMPD, 2014). One of the most popular migration trajectories for young Georgians is the participation in a one year au pair programme which allows improving German language skills and enrolling in a German university afterwards (Zurabishvili & Zurabishvili, 2013). After graduating from university, Georgian students have the possibility to stay in Germany for the purpose of employment. Nevertheless, experts define migration between Germany and Georgia as mainly temporary (Baraulina, 2013).

Another large part of Georgians migrates to Germany in the framework of family reunification.

Moreover, 1.430 and 2.486 Georgians applied for asylum in Germany in 2012 and 2013 respectively. Consequently, only 1.1% of the asylum applications were recognised in 2012; the recognition rate in 2013 was 0.4% (Statistisches Bundesamt, 2014a).

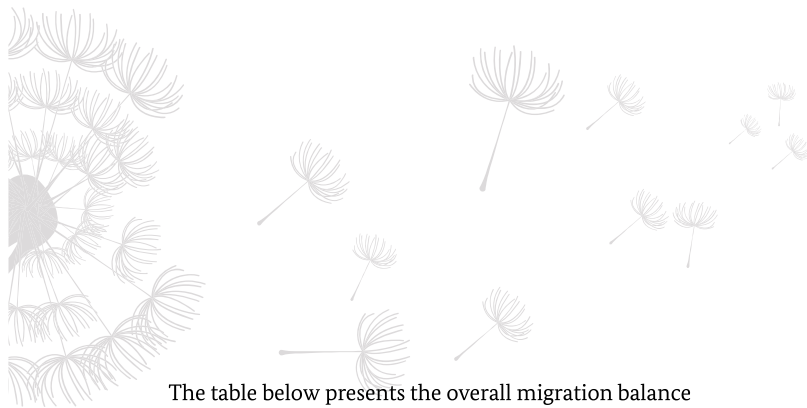
The average duration of stay of Georgian citizens in Germany is 7,4 years.<sup>7</sup> Almost 40% of Georgians have been living in Germany for a period from 1 to 4 years. Another large group (33,8%) includes those who have been residing in Germany from 10 to 20 years. One can assume that the first group is mainly represented by recent educational migrants (e.g. students, au pairs), while the second group comprises the migrants who moved to Germany in the 1990s seeking better employment opportunities.

**Table 2: Duration of stay of Georgian citizens in Germany as of 31.12.2013 (in years)**

Total	Under 1	1 – 4	4 – 6	6 – 8	8 – 10	10 – 15	15 – 20	20 – 25	25 – 30	30 – 35	35 – 40	40 and more
17.002	3.112	3.656	1.383	1.187	1.633	3.623	2.120	272	9	1	1	5
100%	18,3	21,5	8,1	7,0	9,60	21,3	12,5	1,6	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, 2014a

<sup>7</sup> Statistisches Bundesamt, 2014a



The table below presents the overall migration balance between Georgia and Germany since 1992.

**Table 3: Migration of Georgian citizens from Georgia to Germany (in thousands)**

Year	Incoming	Outgoing	Migration balance
1992	419	63	+356
1993	1.590	413	+1.177
1994	1.569	832	+737
1995	3.285	995	+2.290
1996	3.762	1.788	+1.974
1997	4.436	2.335	+2.101
1998	3.620	3.093	+527
1999	2.966	2.691	+275
2000	2.848	2.145	+703
2001	3.805	2.250	+1.555
2002	4.317	2.690	+1.627
2003	3.948	3.069	+879
2004	3.329	3.305	+24
2005	2.745	2.524	+221
2006	2.099	2.376	-227
2007	1.615	1.909	-294
2008	1.693	2.015	-322
2009	2.239	2.026	+213
2010	2.377	2.147	+230
2011	2.262	1.606	+656
2012	3.250	1.840	+1.410
2013	4.210	2.195	+2.015

Source: German Federal Statistical Office

### 3.3 Social structure

#### 3.3.1 Age

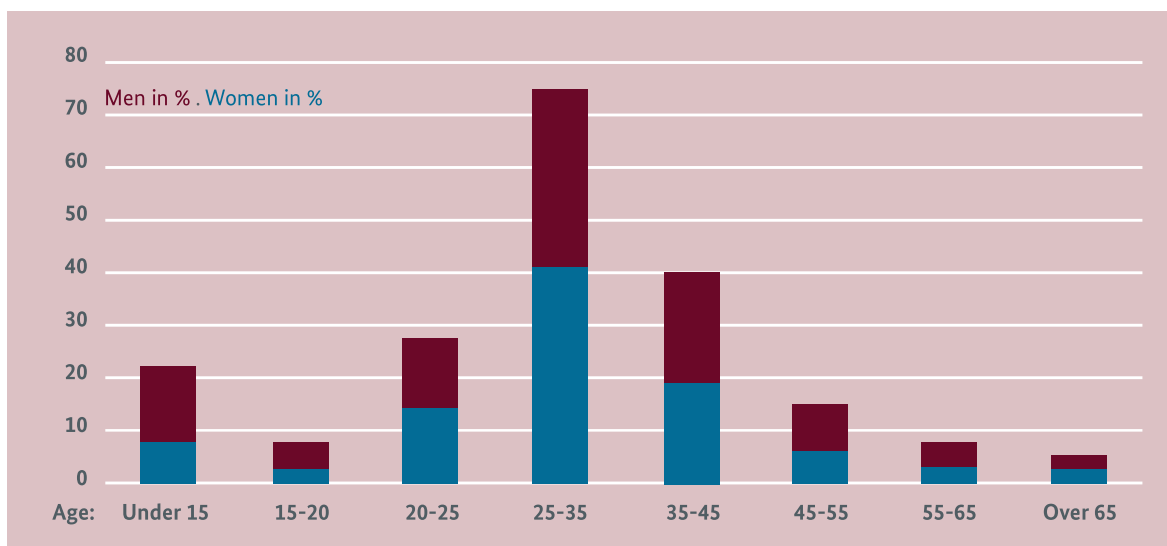
The average age of the Georgian citizens living in Germany is 31,6 years. The largest group (38,2%) consists of those aged between 25 and 35 years. Furthermore, this age group prevails both among female as well as male Georgians.

#### 3.3.2 Family status

The major part of both Georgian women and men in Germany is single. This can be based on the low average age of Georgians residing in Germany. With regard to the married Georgians, one can see that the number of married Georgian women is almost two times higher than the number of married Georgian men. Furthermore, in case of marriages with a German partner, the share of Georgian women is almost four times bigger compared to Georgian men (see Table 4).



Figure 3: Georgian migrants in Germany by age and gender as of 31.12.2013



Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, 2014a

Table 4: Marital status of Georgians in Germany as of 31.12.2013

	Total	Single	Married	Married with German partner	Widowed	Separated	Unknown
Women	10.185	4.544	4.194	1.677	211	519	717
Men	6.817	3.527	2.402	484	29	243	616
Total	17.002	8.071	6.596	2.161	240	762	1.333

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, 2014a

### 3.3.3. Education and employment

Unfortunately, statistical data on the overall educational level of Georgian diaspora members is not available. With regard to the current students, in winter semester 2013/2014, a total of 2.214 Georgian students were enrolled at German higher education institutions. Among them, 2.069 were *Bildungsausländer* – students with foreign school leaving certificates or similar qualifications; while 145 students were *Bildungsinländer* – holders

of German school leaving certificates (*Abitur*) or similar qualifications (Statistisches Bundesamt, 2014c).

As shown in the Table 5 on the next page, female students represent an overwhelming majority (ca. 72%) in the overall body of Georgian students in Germany. In terms of field of study, law, economics and social sciences as well as languages and humanities are the most popular disciplines, followed by mathematics and natural sciences.



**Table 5: Georgian students in Germany by discipline, winter semester 2013/2014**

	Women	Men	Total
Languages and Humanities	646	94	740
Sport	1	8	9
Law, Economics and Social Sciences	576	243	819
Mathematics and Natural Sciences	151	115	266
Medicine and Health Sciences	70	35	105
Agriculture, Forestry and Nutritional Sciences	12	16	28
Engineering	39	61	100
Art and Fine Arts	102	42	144
Other	3	–	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.600</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>2.214</b>

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, 2014c

As of 30.09.2014, a total of 6.446 Georgian nationals were officially employed in Germany, including 4.152 employed (*Sozialversicherungspflichtig Beschäftigte*) and 2.294 marginally employed (*Geringfügig Beschäftigte*). Most of the employed Georgians work in the following sectors: health care; tourism, hotel and catering; sales; transport and logistics (excluding drivers); education; cleaning (Statistik der Bundesagentur für Arbeit, 2015a).

Furthermore, as of 30.04.2015, 1.096 and 2.084 Georgian citizens were registered as unemployed (*Arbeitslose*) and job-seekers (*Arbeitsuchende*) respectively (Statistik der Bundesagentur für Arbeit, 2015b).

### 3.3.4. Ethnic and religious affiliation

There is no official statistical data on the ethnic identity of Georgian nationals living in Germany. In Georgia itself, ethnic Georgians represent an overwhelming majority. Main minority groups are Abkhazians, Ajarians, Armenians, Azeris, Ossetians and Russians<sup>8</sup> (listed in alphabetical order). The issue of Abkhazians and Ossetians is highly politicised as a result of the Abkhazian War of 1992-1993 and the war between the Georgian army and South Ossetian and Russian forces in August 2008 (Minority Rights Group International, 2011). Currently both Abkhazia and South Ossetia are Georgia's disputable territories unrecognised by the international community. In the course of this study there were no representatives of Georgia's ethnic

minority groups identified and interviewed. Hence, the issue of possible division of the Georgian citizens residing in Germany along ethnic lines can be addressed in further research.

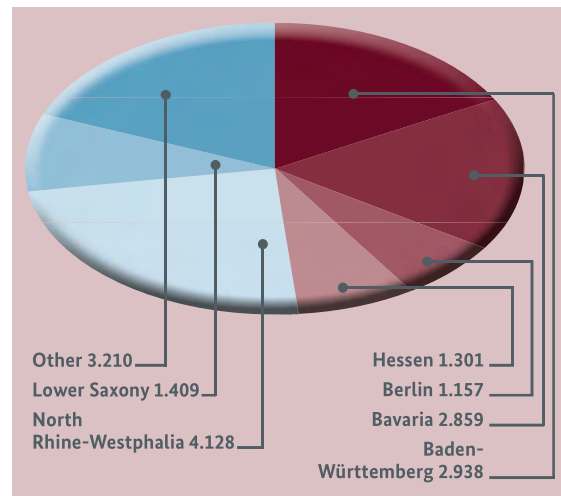
Concerning religious affiliation, the absolute majority of Georgians in Germany belong to the Georgian Orthodox Church (please refer to Chapter 4 for the detailed analysis of the role of the Georgian Orthodox Church in life of the Georgian diaspora in Germany).

8 <http://www.minorityrights.org/1909/georgia/georgia-overview.html>

### 3.4. Regional distribution of Georgians in Germany

With regard to the regional distribution, 60% of the Georgians in Germany live in North Rhine-Westphalia (24,3%), Baden-Württemberg (17,3%) and Bavaria (16,8%). Other federal states hosting a substantial number of Georgians are Lower Saxony (8,3%), Hessen (7,7%) and Berlin (6,8%). Furthermore, the majority resides in big cities - Munich, Hamburg, Cologne, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt am Main, Hannover and Stuttgart.<sup>9</sup> This geographical distribution over Germany and concentration primarily in the big urban areas are explained by the availability of educational institutions, employment opportunities and Georgian migrant networks (ICMPD, 2014).

**Figure 4: Regional distribution of Georgians as of 31.12.2013 (number of persons)**



Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, 2014a

<sup>9</sup> Exact numbers are not available.

# Forms of social organisation of the Georgian diaspora in Germany

## 4.1 Historical development

The first association of Georgians in Germany – “die georgische Landsmannschaft” – was established by politically active Georgian immigrants in Munich in 1945. Over the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century it was the only Georgian organisation in Germany. Originally, “die georgische Landsmannschaft” focused mainly on political activities in Germany. In 2003 the organisation was renamed into *Georgischer Verein in Deutschland e.V.* Its agenda was modified as well: nowadays the organisation focuses on cultural and educational activities; it promotes Georgia and Georgian culture and facilitates integration and networking of Georgian immigrants in Germany.

Throughout the 1970s and the 1980s a number of German-Georgian organisations and city partnerships appeared. The oldest city partnership between *Saarbrücken and Tbilisi* was established already in 1975, followed by *Biberach and Telawi* in 1987. The German-Georgian associations are usually founded by Germans with a strong interest in Georgia. These associations mainly aim to foster intercultural exchange and cooperation between Georgia and Germany and support development projects in Georgia.

The majority of the currently active Georgian associations were established in the 1990s and 2000s following the rise of the total number of Georgians in Germany. The following sections provide an overview of these associations, including their aims and activities.

## 4.2 Organisational level, size and financial situation

In total, around 30 Georgian and German-Georgian associations acting in Germany were identified during this study (please see Annex I). This number includes only officially registered organisations. According to the information received from the respondents, Georgians are reluctant to participate in large formal organisations and rather tend to network within smaller unofficial groups based on friendships and family ties. Very often the mistrust and suspect to the formal initiatives is based on certain political affiliations and/or unwillingness to be involved into political discussions and actions.

With regard to the size, most of the Georgian associations have from seven to thirty members. The largest associations (like *Deutsch-Georgische Gesellschaft Bielefeld e.V.*, *Gemeinde der “Mrewli – Georgische Orthodoxe Kirchengemeinde in Düsseldorf “Heiliger Antimos aus Iveria” e.V.)* account for over a hundred members. Most of the associations do not have regular staff. The activists work on a voluntary basis and do not receive remuneration for their work. As a rule, activists perform their work parallel to full-time employment or studies.


The associations are financed with membership fees and donations. Some organisations receive funding for specific projects and events from German municipalities under the thematic tenders focused on immigrants’ integration and diversity support. The majority of the associations participated in the research indicated scarce financial resources as their main problem.

## 4.3 Divisions and cooperation within Georgian diaspora in Germany

The Georgian community in Germany is very homogeneous in terms of ethnic composition and religious identity. It is overwhelmingly represented by ethnic Georgians who belong to the Georgian Orthodox Church.

As for the **division lines**, these refer to the *age, type of migration to Germany, duration of stay, return prospects and political affiliations*. These division lines are not exclusive and can overlap with each other. For example, although the majority of Georgians moved to Germany for educational purposes, they may have different intentions with regard to their return to Georgia. Those former students who graduated many years ago and successfully integrated into the German labour market are usually permanently settled in Germany; while current students arrived within the last four or fewer years either want to return after graduating or have not yet taken a final decision.

In terms of the type of migration to Germany and residence status, following groups can be distinguished: educational migrants, asylum seekers who were granted asylum status, persons who joined their family members (family reunification), etc. One can assume that these groups would possess different economic resources as well as social and cultural capital.



With regard to *political affiliation*, in the course of this research there was no Georgian association found which would have an explicit political agenda. The same finding has the ICMPD research conducted in 2014. However, according to the interviewee, political sympathies towards either ruling or opposition parties in Georgia still exist on personal level. Consequently, these latent political affiliations may cause mistrust and present an obstacle for a more active diaspora's involvement in Georgia.

The Georgian associations in Germany are located according to the geographical distribution of Georgians in Germany. Hence, most of the associations are found in Munich, Nuremberg, Berlin and Brandenburg, Cologne, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt am Main, Hamburg and Hanover. The overall level of cooperation between the Georgian diaspora associations in Germany is weak. The associations collaborate on the regional level, e.g. within the same federal state. However, they are poorly connected across the country and hardly informed about each other's activities. An umbrella association of the Georgian associations in Germany is missing. All respondents emphasised the leading role of the Georgian Orthodox Church in uniting the Georgian diaspora in Germany. In this context, associations play a secondary role. At the same time, similar to the diaspora associations the Georgian Orthodox Church in Germany also acts rather locally or regionally than on a national level.

#### 4.4 Types of Georgian associations in Germany

The whole sample of thirty Georgian and German-Georgian associations identified during the study can be classified into five groups, according to the specific aims and activities of the associations:

- 1 Faith-based associations – Georgian Orthodox Church
- 2 Cultural / geographically based associations
- 3 Development oriented associations
- 4 Student / academic / professional associations
- 5 German-Georgian friendship associations / city partnerships

The section below provides an overview of each category.

##### 4.4.1 Georgian Orthodox Church in Germany

The Georgian Orthodox Church in Germany belongs to the Western European Diocese of the Patriarchate of Georgia<sup>10</sup>. There are three larger Georgian Orthodox communities located in Munich, Düsseldorf and Berlin and a smaller one in Karlsruhe. Communities in Munich, Düsseldorf and Berlin have their own facilities which include a chapel building and/or a separate community building. The priests from these communities also conduct regular services in other cities at the premises of the churches of other Christian denominations. For example, the priest from Munich conducts services in Stuttgart, Frankfurt am Main and Nuremberg; the priest from Düsseldorf – in Bielefeld, Bonn, Bremen, Muenster and Hanover.

The Georgian Orthodox Church in Germany is registered as a non-profit association and financed through membership fees and donations. Due to the high importance of the Orthodox Church in Georgian culture and strong religious identity of Georgians, the Church plays an important role in the life of the Georgian diaspora in Germany. The church is **the central meeting point** for Georgians living in Germany. In fact, it represents the largest Georgian social network in Germany.

Apart from the regular services which take place every Sunday and on religious holidays, the church communities organise cultural activities, activities for Georgian children (Sunday school – language courses, dance classes, drawing lessons, religion lessons, etc.), as well as charity and fund-raising activities.

---

<sup>10</sup> [http://www.patriarchate.ge/\\_en/?action=eparqiebi](http://www.patriarchate.ge/_en/?action=eparqiebi)



#### 4.4.2 Cultural / geographically based associations

The majority (around 16) of the officially registered Georgian associations operating in Germany can be defined as cultural associations. These associations are usually open to all Georgians living in the same city or region as well as to Germans interested in Georgian culture. These are a few examples of these associations: *Deutsch-Georgische Gesellschaft Bielefeld e.V.*, *Deutsch-Georgischen Kulturverein Kolchis e.V.*, *Georgisches Haus in Berlin e.V.*, *Georgisches Kulturforum e.V. Frankfurt*, *Georgisches Kulturzentrum „INKO“ e.V. in Nürnberg*, *Georgisch-Deutsches Forum e.V. (Berlin)*.

Georgian cultural organisations aim to promote Georgian culture and facilitate networking between Georgian compatriots as well as their integration in Germany. They also support German-Georgian cooperation at different levels and organise exchanges between Georgia and Germany, mostly in the cultural and educational spheres.

Cultural organisations are concerned with the preserving of Georgian culture, language and traditions among Georgians living in Germany, especially with regard to the second generation. Therefore, most of these associations organise weekend schools with the language courses for children. There are also language courses for adults which are usually attended by non-Georgian partners and family members.

Cultural associations organise a wide range of activities, including music and dance performances, public readings, lectures, art exhibitions, sport events. Some of the organisations interviewed also organise school exchanges between Germany and Georgia with a view of acquainting Georgian students with German culture and language.

#### 4.4.3 Development oriented associations

During the study there was only one organisation with an explicit development oriented agenda identified. Nonprofit association *Georgien's Brücke* was established in Stuttgart three years ago. At the moment when the interview was conducted one of the board members moved back to Georgia. Nevertheless, the organisation continued implementing its activities transnationally. *Georgien's Brücke* is actively cooperating with the Georgian organisation *Ethic Finance*<sup>11</sup> involved into sustainable regional development in Georgia. *Georgien's Brücke* contributes to the relevant projects by organising social pedagogy activities for the youth in the underdeveloped and conflict regions of Georgia (Svaneti, South Ossetia). These initiatives aim to identify the resources and needs of the youth and develop further suggestions to improve the situation. Relevant activities of *Georgien's Brücke* are funded by CIM in the framework of its programme component for the support of development engagement of migrant organisations. For other projects and organisations supported by CIM please refer to Chapter 5.

11 <http://www.ethicfinance.net/EF/en/index.en.html>





#### 4.4.4 Student / academic / professional associations

Although migration from Georgia to Germany has primarily educational character, until recently there was no officially registered association of Georgian students in Germany. Georgian students tend to organise themselves locally in small unofficial groups based on personal networks and friendships. However, these small scale associations usually cease their activities when students graduate.

In the framework of the Young Ambassadors of Georgia programme launched by the Georgian government in 2014, the first formal association of Georgian students in Germany was at the foundation phase at the time when the research was conducted. Locally organised student groups have already been set up in Cologne, Jena and Heidelberg; another five groups were planned in other university cities. The initiative aims to set up an umbrella association of Georgian students in Germany until the end of 2015.

#### 4.4.5 German-Georgian friendship associations / city partnerships

The tradition of German-Georgian friendship associations and city partnerships dates back to 1975 when the first city partnership between *Saarbrücken* and *Tbilisi* was established, followed by the setting up of the *Deutsch-Georgische Gesellschaft im Saarland e. V.* in 1990. Other examples of this type of associations are: *Deutsch-Georgisches Zentrum für internationale Beziehungen e.V.* which supports cooperation between the cities of *Gelsenkirchen* and *Kutaisi*, city partnership between *Biberach* and *Telawi*, *Förderverein Taunus-Tiflis e.V.*, *Berliner Georgische Gesellschaft e.V.*

The German-Georgian associations are usually founded by Germans with a strong interest in Georgia. Originally, the associations created in 1970s-1980s aimed to break through the ideological “iron curtain” and establish good relationships between the peoples of the two countries by means of intercultural exchanges, study visits, cultural events, etc. Since the 1990s the German-Georgian associations became actively involved into provision of humanitarian aid to Georgia, thus, responding to the hardships caused by the Civil War and the general economic decline the country was going through.

Nowadays, the German-Georgian associations continue to foster German-Georgian cooperation and intercultural exchange. These associations also actively support development projects in Georgia with a focus on education, health care and poverty reduction. The examples of activities include school exchanges, donation campaigns for sick children and support projects in the structurally weak regions of Georgia.

# Contributions of the Georgian Diaspora to Georgia's development

## 5.1 Projects in or for Georgia

At large, Georgian diaspora associations in Germany are primarily focused on the support of Georgian culture and integration of Georgians in Germany. In this context, their involvement in development in Georgia is rather weak. However, there are still a number of initiatives in this field.

Most of the existing development oriented initiatives are implemented in the sphere of *youth and education*. These activities include school exchanges between Germany and Georgia, short-term German language courses for Georgian students invited to Germany, summer camps, further training for the Georgian teachers of German language, etc. Some of the organisations also contribute to the development of the relevant infrastructure in Georgia and raise funds for the reconstruction of old school buildings or construction of new ones in Georgia. Some of these projects have been selected by CIM as eligible for funding under its programme component for the support of development engagement of migrant organisations. For example, *Deutsch-Georgischen Kulturverein Kolchis e.V.* supports the centre for extracurricular activities of Tslenjikh town in Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti region in Georgia. The organisation contributed to the facilities renovation. Furthermore, its activists deliver art courses for students of the centre. In its turn, *Georgischer Verein in Deutschland e.V.* implements a project in car mechanic vocational education for disadvantaged youth.

Furthermore, some of the associations are actively involved in charity projects in Georgia. For examples, *Georgian cultural centre "INKO"* based in Nuremberg provided humanitarian aid (financial support as well as clothes and medical devices) for vulnerable persons in Georgia: orphans in the regions of Guria and Kakheti, children from poor families and internally displaced persons. The organisation also organised donation campaign for seriously ill children and youth. In addition, "INKO" made financial contributions for the construction of the church on the mountain Machata.

In general, the associations interviewed during the study support the idea of the diasporas' engagement in development in Georgia. However, limited time, human and financial resources as well as lacking knowledge on the possible cooperation formats and fund raising were identified as the main hindering factors.

## 5.2 Knowledge and technology transfer

Due to the high quality education received in Germany, there is a vast potential for using the intellectual resources of the Georgian diaspora in Germany for Georgia's benefit. However, according to the interviewed diaspora member, there is a need for a detailed matching analysis of the qualifications that members of the Georgian diaspora in Germany possess and labour market sectors in Georgia that are in need for qualified specialists. Another challenge for the Georgian returnees are differences between Germany and Georgia with regard to the standards in the specific sectors as well as general corporate culture. In addition, limited English language skills of the Georgian graduates of German universities often do not respond to the current needs of the Georgian labour market.

## 5.3 Remittances

Compared to other countries that host large numbers of Georgian migrants, the overall amount of remittances sent from Germany to Georgia is low. Germany is not included into the top 10 remitting countries (see Labadze & Tukhashvili, 2013). In 2013 the National Bank of Georgia reported on 13 million Euro remitted from Germany to Georgia (as cited by ICMPD, 2014). This data includes only bank transfers and does not consider unofficial channels. In general, remittances from Germany to Georgia play a minor role for development in Georgia. According to Zurabishvili and Zurabishvili (2013), parallel to their studies many Georgian students work. However, the earnings allow only covering their own expenses and so they can only send small sums to support their families back home. This research supports this finding: according to the interviewee, Georgian students remit money to their families in Georgia. However, the remittances are small-scale and sent on an irregular basis. In Georgia the received remittances are usually spent on daily expenses (ICMPD, 2014).



# Recommendations for action

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations for German development cooperation and more specifically for the CIM Programme Migration for Development (PME) are provided:

## *Diaspora outreach*

PME should maintain contact with the organisations that took part in the study. Both the interviewed persons as well as those who sent back the questionnaires on behalf of their organisations are seen as very active and engaged diaspora members. Therefore, these activists can be further involved in relevant PME activities as disseminators (*Multiplikatoren*) and provide access to other active diaspora members.

The only organisation that expressed no interest in further cooperation with CIM was *Deutsch-Georgisches Zentrum für internationale Beziehungen e.V.* Other nine organisations would like to continue cooperation with CIM. According to the respondents, this cooperation can include participation in consulting and training workshops organised by CIM, implementation of joint projects as well as networking with other development oriented organisations.

With regard to the access to the broader Georgian diaspora in Germany, Georgian Orthodox Church in Germany is seen as the main contact. The three largest communities of Georgian Orthodox Church in Germany are located in Munich, Düsseldorf and Berlin. The direct contact with the representative of the community in Düsseldorf – *Mrewli – Georgische Orthodoxe Kirchengemeinde in Düsseldorf “Heiliger Antimos aus Iveria” e.V.* – was established during this study. Communities in Munich and Berlin did not provide any feedback to the questionnaires. Access to the community in Munich can be gained through the representative of *Georgischer Verein in Deutschland e.V.* Community in Berlin can be reached through *Georgisches Haus in Berlin e.V.*

## *Strengthening and capacity building of Georgian diaspora associations in Germany*

Irrespective of their orientations (faith-based, cultural/geographically based, etc.), most of the Georgian diaspora associations that participated in the research expressed their interest regarding development engagement in Georgia as well as cooperation with GIZ/CIM in the field. However, **lack of time, human resources and insufficient funding** were mentioned as the main challenges that hinder both the associations' regular activities as well as their more active development engagement.

First and foremost, associations should be provided with *structural funding* in order to be able to employ regular staff and cover administrative expenses. Associations also wish to be provided with *capacity building workshops* that could include e.g. training on project design and management, fund raising and writing grant proposals. In addition, diaspora associations should be *informed on funding opportunities* provided by German and/or EU donor organisations under subject related calls for proposals.

The research showed that cooperation within the Georgian diaspora in Germany is limited to the regional level: the associations collaborate within the same federal state but connections across the country are rather weak. Therefore, *promoting networking* among Georgian diaspora associations could contribute to the exchange on information and skills relevant for the implementation of development projects.

## *Promoting CIM programme component for the support of development engagement of migrant organisations (MO)*

As mentioned above, the majority of the organisations interviewed stated that they are interested in development engagement in Georgia. However, the associations lack specific information as well as human and financial resources. Providing information on the support opportunities and funding available under the relevant CIM programme component and/or funding opportunities provided by other donor organisations could be an incentive for more active development engagement of the Georgian diaspora.



### *Assessment of the diaspora potential for the RF programme component*

Taking into account the primarily academic character of migration from Georgia to Germany as well as the high return intentions among Georgian students (see Zurabishvili & Zurabishvili, 2013; ICMPD, 2014), CIM programme component for returning experts can have very high outcomes. However, in order to make the most use of the diaspora's intellectual potential for Georgia's development CIM and ZAV in cooperation with relevant Georgian counterparts should conduct a matching analysis of the qualifications of the Georgian students gained in Germany to the needs of Georgia's labour market.

With regard to the promotion of the RF programme component, the emerging umbrella association of Georgian students in Germany which is currently established under the *Young Ambassadors of Georgia* programme should be considered as an important partner for disseminating information on the support opportunities available under the programme and gaining access to potential returnees.

### *Dialogue with Georgian government and general recommendations for Georgian diaspora policy*

GIZ/CIM should continue its cooperation with the Georgian Embassy in the framework of its relevant current and future projects. Moreover, GIZ/CIM should support the emerging dialogue between the Georgian government and diaspora in Germany (for example, in the framework of the *Young Ambassadors of Georgia* programme) and, if required, provide its expertise on the issue.

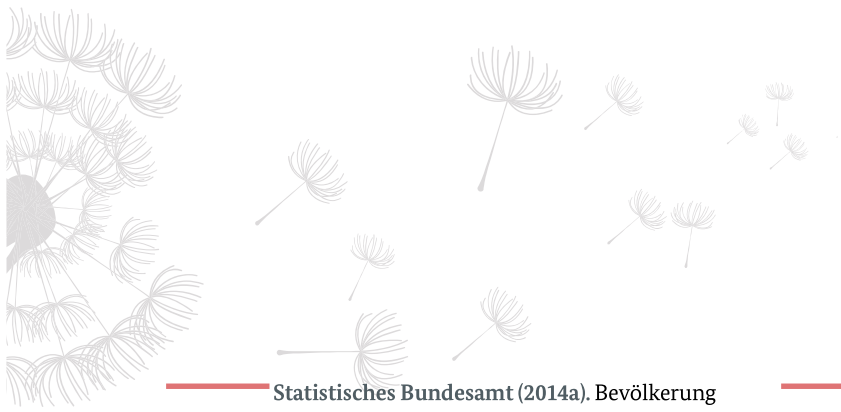
The Georgian government should follow its current diaspora policy and further strengthen cooperation with the Georgian diaspora in Germany. This can be done through intensified diaspora outreach and initiation of an umbrella association of the Georgian associations in Germany.

Although the overall educational level of the Georgian diaspora in Germany is high, its intellectual potential is not fully used for Georgia's development yet. Hence, together with the initiatives which support Georgian diaspora associations in Germany in terms of promoting and preserving Georgian culture and language, relevant Georgian authorities should also mobilise its diaspora for development in Georgia. In this context, qualifications and skills of the Georgian diaspora members should be analysed with regard to their suitability to the needs of the Georgian labour market. Furthermore, new programmes supporting permanent or temporary return of highly skilled diaspora members can be introduced.

Relevant initiatives of the Georgian government during the last years demonstrated its high interest to the involvement of the Georgian diaspora in development in Georgia. Considering the overall highly qualified profile of the Georgian diaspora in Germany further cooperation between Georgian counterparts and diaspora should be strengthened. In this context, German development cooperation can provide its expertise and support.

# Bibliography

- Baraulina T. (2013). Einführung – Rückkehr aus Deutschland. Zentrale Ergebnisse einer Befragung von Rückkehrern in der Türkei, Georgien und der Russischen Föderation. In T. Baraulina & A. Kreienbrink (Eds.), *Rückkehr und Reintegration: Typen und Strategien an den Beispielen Türkei, Georgien und Russische Föderation. Beiträge zu Migration und Integration, Band 4* (pp. 7-81). Nürnberg: Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge.
- Chelidze, N. (2012). Policy on Migration and Diasporas in Georgia. *CARIM-East Explanatory Note* 12/33, 1-7.
- Chelidze, N. (2013). Relationship Policy with Diaspora: Georgia. *CARIM-East Explanatory Note* 13/108, 1-8.
- Cohen, R. (1997). *Global Diasporas: An Introduction*. UK: UCL Press.
- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH (2013). *Georgian Diaspora Study*.
- Faist, T. (2008). Migrants as Transnational Development Agents: An Inquiry into the Newest Round of Migration-Development Nexus. *Population, Space and Place*, 14, 21-42.
- International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) (2014). *Georgian Diaspora and Migrant Communities in Germany, Greece and Turkey: Transnational realities and ties with Georgia*. Vienna.
- International Organisation for Migration (IOM) (2008). *Migration in Georgia: A Country Profile 2008*. Geneva.
- International Organisation for Migration (IOM) (2014). *IOM Mobility Centres Offer Reintegration Assistance to Returned Migrants*. Retrieved April 29, 2015, from <http://iom.ge/1/mobility-centre-offers-assistance-nationals-georgia-who-have-recently-returnd-their-home-country-0>
- Labadze, L., & Tukhashvili, M. (2013). Costs and Benefits of Labour Mobility between the EU and the Eastern Partnership Partner Countries. Country Report: Georgia.
- Migration Policy Centre (MPC) (2013). MPC Migration Profile: Georgia. Retrieved February 10, 2015, from [http://www.migrationpolicycentre.eu/docs/migration\\_profiles/Georgia.pdf](http://www.migrationpolicycentre.eu/docs/migration_profiles/Georgia.pdf)
- Minority Rights Group International (2011). Georgia Overview. Retrieved February 11, 2015, from <http://www.minorityrights.org/1909/georgia/georgia-overview.html>
- Sheffer, G. (Ed.) (1986). *Modern Diasporas in International Politics*. New York: St. Martin's Press.
- Statistik der Bundesagentur für Arbeit (2015a). Arbeitsmarkt in Zahlen, Sozialversicherungspflichtig Beschäftigte und Geringfügig Beschäftigte.
- Statistik der Bundesagentur für Arbeit (2015b). Arbeitssuchende und Arbeitslose nach Staatsangehörigkeit, April 2015. Retrieved April 30, 2015, from [http://statistik.arbeitsagentur.de/nn\\_31892/SiteGlobals/Forms/Rubrikensuche/Rubrikensuche\\_Suchergebnis\\_Form.html?view=processForm&resourceId=210358&input\\_=&pageLocale=de&topicId=17324&region=&year\\_month=201504&year\\_month.GROUP=1&search=Suchen](http://statistik.arbeitsagentur.de/nn_31892/SiteGlobals/Forms/Rubrikensuche/Rubrikensuche_Suchergebnis_Form.html?view=processForm&resourceId=210358&input_=&pageLocale=de&topicId=17324&region=&year_month=201504&year_month.GROUP=1&search=Suchen)
- Statistisches Bundesamt (2006). Bevölkerung und Erwerbstätigkeit. Einbürgerungen 2005. Fachserie 1, Reihe 2.1.
- Statistisches Bundesamt (2011). Bevölkerung und Erwerbstätigkeit. Einbürgerungen 2010. Fachserie 1, Reihe 2.1. Retrieved March, 3, 2015, from [https://www.destatis.de/DE/Publikationen/Thematisch/Bevoelkerung/MigrationIntegration/Einbuergerungen2010210107004.pdf?\\_\\_blob=publicationFile](https://www.destatis.de/DE/Publikationen/Thematisch/Bevoelkerung/MigrationIntegration/Einbuergerungen2010210107004.pdf?__blob=publicationFile)
- Statistisches Bundesamt (2012). Bevölkerung und Erwerbstätigkeit. Einbürgerungen 2011. Fachserie 1, Reihe 2.1. Retrieved March, 3, 2015, from [https://www.destatis.de/DE/Publikationen/Thematisch/Bevoelkerung/MigrationIntegration/Einbuergerungen2010210117004.pdf?\\_\\_blob=publicationFile](https://www.destatis.de/DE/Publikationen/Thematisch/Bevoelkerung/MigrationIntegration/Einbuergerungen2010210117004.pdf?__blob=publicationFile)



---

Statistisches Bundesamt (2014a). Bevölkerung und Erwerbstätigkeit. Ausländische Bevölkerung. Ergebnisse des Ausländerzentralregisters 2013. Fachserie 1, Reihe 2. Retrieved November 24, 2014 from [https://www.destatis.de/DE/Publikationen/Thematisch/Bevoelkerung/MigrationIntegration/AuslaendBevoelkerung2010200137004.pdf?\\_\\_blob=publicationFile](https://www.destatis.de/DE/Publikationen/Thematisch/Bevoelkerung/MigrationIntegration/AuslaendBevoelkerung2010200137004.pdf?__blob=publicationFile)

---

Statistisches Bundesamt (2014b). Bevölkerung und Erwerbstätigkeit. Einbürgerungen 2013. Fachserie 1, Reihe 2.1. Retrieved March, 3, 2015, from [https://www.destatis.de/DE/Publikationen/Thematisch/Bevoelkerung/MigrationIntegration/Einbuengerungen2010210137004.pdf?\\_\\_blob=publicationFile](https://www.destatis.de/DE/Publikationen/Thematisch/Bevoelkerung/MigrationIntegration/Einbuengerungen2010210137004.pdf?__blob=publicationFile)

---

Statistisches Bundesamt (2014c). Bildung und Kultur. Studierende an Hochschulen. Wintersemester 2013/2014. Fachserie 11, Reihe 4.1. Retrieved June 5, 2015, from [https://www.destatis.de/DE/Publikationen/Thematisch/BildungForschungKultur/Hochschulen/StudierendeHochschulenEndg2110410147004.pdf?\\_\\_blob=publicationFile](https://www.destatis.de/DE/Publikationen/Thematisch/BildungForschungKultur/Hochschulen/StudierendeHochschulenEndg2110410147004.pdf?__blob=publicationFile)

---

Zurabishvili, T., & Zurabishvili, T. (2013). Return to Georgia: Return Motives, Reintegration Patterns, Sustainability. In T. Baraulina & A. Kreienbrink (Eds.), *Rückkehr und Reintegration: Typen und Strategien an den Beispielen Türkei, Georgien und Russische Föderation. Beiträge zu Migration und Integration, Band 4* (pp. 177-270). Nürnberg: Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge.

# Links

[http://diaspora.gov.ge/?page\\_id=15](http://diaspora.gov.ge/?page_id=15)

Website of the Office of the State Minister for Diaspora Issues

[http://germany.mfa.gov.ge/index.php?sec\\_id=60&lang\\_id=GER](http://germany.mfa.gov.ge/index.php?sec_id=60&lang_id=GER)

Website of the Georgian Embassy in Germany

[http://migration.commission.ge/index.php?article\\_id=1&clang=1](http://migration.commission.ge/index.php?article_id=1&clang=1)

Website of the State Commission on Migration issues

<http://www.mra.gov.ge/eng>

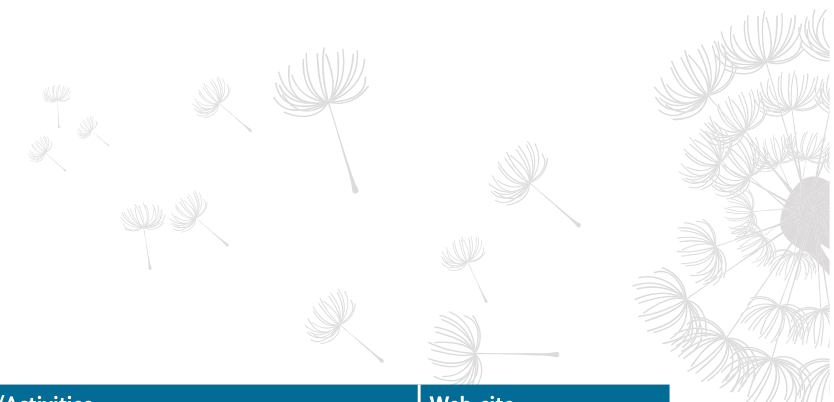
Website of the Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Accommodation and Refugees of Georgia

[http://msy.gov.ge/?lang\\_id=ENG](http://msy.gov.ge/?lang_id=ENG)

Website of the Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs of Georgia

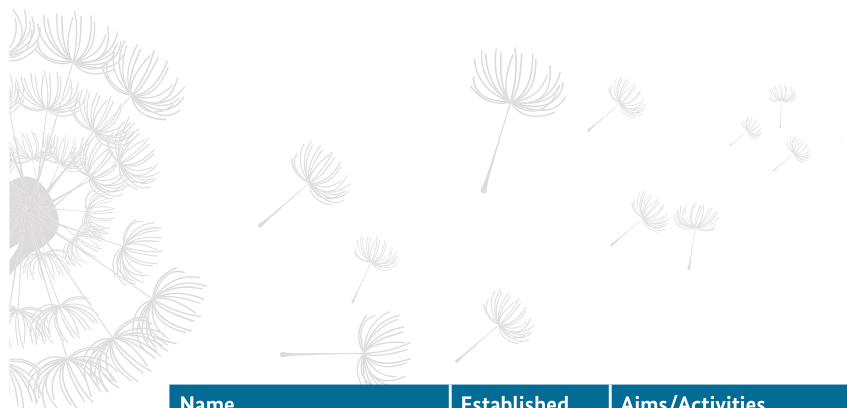
# Annex I: Georgian diaspora organisations in Germany

Name	Established (year)	Aims/Activities	Web-site
Apostolische Orthodoxe Autokephale Kirche von Georgien in Deutschland e.V.	Not available		Not available
Berliner Georgische Gesellschaft e.V.	1985, reestablished in 1991	<b>Aims:</b> to strengthen existing relations between Germany and Georgia; further promote cultural, scientific, economic and political exchange. Activities include monthly events in Berlin (reports on Georgia's history, economy, culture and art), publication of "Mitteilungsblattes der Berliner Georgischen Gesellschaft", exchange of scientists, support to the Georgian scientific institutions, cultural events.	<a href="http://www.bggev.de">http://www.bggev.de</a>
Brandenburgisch-Georgische Gesellschaft		<b>Activities:</b> support of relations between Brandenburg and Georgia, cultural exchanges for youth, organisation of cultural events (exhibitions, Georgian evenings, concerts, cinema, reports), integration of Georgians in Germany, support of charity project in Georgia	<a href="http://georgien.de.tl/Home.htm">http://georgien.de.tl/Home.htm</a>
Das Goldene Vlies e.V.	Not available	Promotion of cultural exchange between Germany and Georgia	
Deutsch – Kaukasische Gesellschaft „Lile“ e.V.		<b>Aim:</b> to promote international understanding and maintain cultural relations between the Caucasian countries and Germany	<a href="http://www.lile.de">http://www.lile.de</a>
Deutsch-Georgische Gesellschaft Bielefeld e.V.		<b>Activities:</b> promotion and organisation of cultural events (concerts, poetry readings, art exhibitions and film screenings); promotion and maintenance of Georgian language by means of language courses, cooperation with other associations acting in the field of culture; student and youth exchanges, organisation of joint sports events; promotion of mutual understanding of history, politics, economy and social structures through lectures and discussions.	
Deutsch-Georgische Gesellschaft im Rheinland e.V.	Not available	Not available	Not available
Deutsch-Georgische Gesellschaft im Saarland e.V.		<b>Aims:</b> to promote contacts between Saarland and Georgia.	<a href="http://www.dgg-saar.de">http://www.dgg-saar.de</a>
Deutsch-Georgische Juristenvereinigung e.V.		<b>Aim:</b> to promote international understanding and mutual knowledge of legal systems, legal practice and legal activities, promotion of science and research, education and training.	<a href="http://www.dgeojv.org">http://www.dgeojv.org</a>




Name	Established (year)	Aims/Activities	Web-site
Deutsch-Georgischen Kulturverein Kolchis e.V.		<b>Aim:</b> to promote the relationship between Germany and Georgia through cultural exchange and by encouraging non-profit organisations and projects in Georgia; to promote Georgian culture (art, dance, music, literature, food culture).	<a href="http://www.kolchis-ev.de/">http://www.kolchis-ev.de/</a>
Deutsch-Georgischer Verein für Wirtschaft und Kultur e.V. Frankfurt am Main	Not available	Not available	<a href="http://www.dgvwk.de/">http://www.dgvwk.de/</a>
Deutsch-Georgisches Zentrum für internationale Beziehungen e.V.		To promote and further friendly relations between the cities of Gelsenkirchen and Kutaisi; support contacts in cultural, scientific, sport and inter-personal areas. It contributes consequently to the expansion of relations between Germany and Georgia. Meanwhile, the activities of the association are limited to a few specific projects.	<a href="http://www.dgz-gelsenkirchen.de/">http://www.dgz-gelsenkirchen.de/</a>
Förderverein Taunus-Tiflis e.V.		<b>Aims:</b> to promote education by providing support to 2nd Georgian school in Tbilisi; to facilitate international understanding through promotion of international attitude and tolerance.	<a href="http://www.taunus-tiflis.de">http://www.taunus-tiflis.de</a>
Georgien's Brücke e.V.		<b>Aims:</b> to support social and economic development in Georgia	<a href="http://www.georgiens-bruecke.de">http://www.georgiens-bruecke.de</a>
Georgisch Deutscher Kulturverein in Thüringen e.V.		<b>Aims:</b> to support cultural exchange and social integration.	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/pages/Georgisch-Deutscher-Kulturverein-in-Th%C3%BCr-Cr-ingen-%E1%83%A5%E1%83%90%E1%83%A0%E1%83%97%E1%83%A3%E1%83%9A-%E1%83%92%E1%83%94%E1%83%A0%E1%83%9B">https://www.facebook.com/pages/Georgisch-Deutscher-Kulturverein-in-Th%C3%BCr-Cr-ingen-%E1%83%A5%E1%83%90%E1%83%A0%E1%83%97%E1%83%A3%E1%83%9A-%E1%83%92%E1%83%94%E1%83%A0%E1%83%9B</a>
Georgisch-Deutsche Gesellschaft e.V.	Not available	<b>Aims:</b> to establish and promote partnership relationships between Germany and Georgia.	
Georgisch-Deutsches Forum e.V.		<b>Aims:</b> to promote networking within the Georgian community in Berlin and the area, to implement projects on Georgian culture and traditions. <b>Activities:</b> weekly Sunday school for teaching the Georgian language, exhibitions, concerts and performances for children.	under reconstruction





Name	Established (year)	Aims/Activities	Web-site
Georgische Migrantinnen und Migranten (GeMi) e.V.		<b>Aims:</b> to support integration of Georgian immigrants in Germany. <b>Activities:</b> organisation of intercultural trainings and meetings, cultural activities, orientation workshops for the newly arrived immigrants, students, au pairs.	<a href="http://www.gemi-hannover.de">www.gemi-hannover.de</a>
Georgische orthodoxe Kirchengemeinde HL. Vakhtang Gorgasali in München			<a href="http://www.eklesia-gorgasali.de/index_de.html">http://www.eklesia-gorgasali.de/index_de.html</a> ; <a href="https://www.facebook.com/qartuli.munchen-shi?fref=ts">https://www.facebook.com/qartuli.munchen-shi?fref=ts</a>
Georgischer Verein in Deutschland e.V.		<b>Aims:</b> integration, education, promotion of Georgian culture.	<a href="http://www.satvistomo.net">http://www.satvistomo.net</a>
Georgisches Haus in Berlin e.V.		The main objective of the organisation is to promote Georgian culture in Germany and also to promote German culture in Georgia. In addition, the association assists Georgians in Germany who are in need. The association also organises international summer camps in Georgia for children with different nationalities including children with Georgian roots.	<a href="http://www.georgisches-haus-berlin.de">www.georgisches-haus-berlin.de</a>
Georgisches Kammerorchester Ingolstadt Konzertgesellschaft GmbH	Not available		
Georgisches Kulturforum e.V. Frankfurt		<b>Aims:</b> to promote Georgian culture, to support personal and cultural contacts between Germans and Georgians.	<a href="http://www.geokulturforum.de">http://www.geokulturforum.de</a>
Georgisches Kulturzentrum „INKO“ e.V. in Nürnberg		<b>Aims:</b> to promote national culture and traditions of Georgia among German public; support of fellow citizens in a difficult and long process of integration into the new society; to promote Georgian language and literature, as well as culture and traditions especially for children.	
Heiliger Dawit Agh-maschenebeli - Georgisch-orthodoxe Kirchengemeinde in Karlsruhe e.V.			<a href="http://www.georgien-nachrichten.com/georgier-karlsruhe-georgians-karlsruhe-Georgien-Karlsruhe">http://www.georgien-nachrichten.com/georgier-karlsruhe-georgians-karlsruhe-Georgien-Karlsruhe</a>
IMER-AMIER - Georgisch-Deutscher Kulturverein Regensburg e. V.	Not available	<b>Aims:</b> to support cultural exchange between Germans and Georgians; integration of Georgian migrants (especially children in German society).	<a href="http://www.imer-amier.de">http://www.imer-amier.de</a>





Name	Established (year)	Aims/Activities	Web-site
Mebaduri Consulting Group (MCG) - ist eine Kooperation der hoch qualifizierten Dienstleister aus Georgien und Deutschland	Not available	Legal Services – Business Administration – Public Relations Service – Advertising agency	
Mrewli – Georgische Orthodoxe Kirchengemeinde in Düsseldorf “Heiliger Antimos aus Iveria” e.V.		<b>Aims:</b> to meet the spiritual and religious needs of the community.	<a href="http://www.mrewli.de">www.mrewli.de</a>
Partnerschaftsverein Biberach e.V. – Telawi-Ausschuss		<b>Activities:</b> donation campaigns for schools, orphanages, disabled persons; annual student exchange between the Gebhard Müller Gymnasium in Biberach and the School no. 9 (“German School”) in Telavi. The Biberach University maintains active contacts with the “Telavi State University”.	<a href="http://www.partnerschaftsverein-biberach.de/telawi/">http://www.partnerschaftsverein-biberach.de/telawi/</a>
Young Ambassadors of Georgia		The first association of Georgian students in Germany is currently being established. <b>Aims for 2014-2015:</b> to reach out Georgian students at selected German universities; to establish Georgian student organisations at these universities followed by foundation of an umbrella association of Georgian students in Germany.	Facebook group “Georgian students in Germany” – available only in Georgian language



# Annex II: Questionnaire – Georgian diaspora organisations

*Sehr geehrte Damen und Herren,*

Centrum für Internationale Migration und Entwicklung (CIM)<sup>12</sup> führt eine Studie über die georgische Diaspora in Deutschland durch. In der Diskussion über Migration und Entwicklung werden Diasporagemeinschaften mehr und mehr als wichtige Akteure angesehen, die aktiv einen Beitrag zur Integration sowie zur Entwicklung des Herkunftslandes leisten. Im Allgemeinen gibt es jedoch nur wenig Information über die georgische Diaspora und ihre Organisationen in Deutschland. Ziel der Studie ist es daher, die Strukturen und Charakteristiken der georgischen Diaspora in Deutschland zu ermitteln und einen Überblick über die Vereine und Verbände der Georgier/innen in Deutschland zu gewinnen. Des Weiteren soll untersucht werden, in welchen Bereichen die Vereine aktiv sind und wo Potenziale für eine Kooperation mit der deutschen Entwicklungszusammenarbeit bestehen.

Der folgende Fragebogen wurde entwickelt um einen detaillierten Überblick über die Vereine und Initiativen der Georgier/innen in Deutschland zu gewinnen.

**Wir würden Sie daher freundlichst bitten diesen Fragebogen ausgefüllt an [lilia.kozak@zav-cimonline.de](mailto:lilia.kozak@zav-cimonline.de) bis zum 10. Februar 2015 zurückzusenden.**

Indem Sie Ihr Wissen, Ihre Erfahrungen und Einstellungen mit uns teilen, leisten Sie einen wertvollen Beitrag zum Erfolg dieses Projektes.

Bitte beachten Sie, dass Ihre Teilnahme an dieser Umfrage freiwillig ist und dass falls Sie eine Teilnahme erwägen, die erhaltenen Informationen ausschließlich zu wissenschaftlichen Zwecken verwendet und streng vertraulich behandelt werden.

Gerne stehe ich Ihnen für Fragen und Rückmeldungen zur Verfügung.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen  
Lilia Kozak

*Gutachterin*  
Mapping und Studie der georgischen Diaspora in Deutschland

.....  
<sup>12</sup> [www.cimonline.de](http://www.cimonline.de)



## I. Allgemeine Informationen

### 1. Kontaktinformationen

Name der Organisation:

---

Adresse:

---

Ansprechpartner/in:

---

Telefon:

---

Email:

---

Webseite:

---

### 2. In welchem Jahr wurde die Organisation gegründet?

---

### 3. Wie ist Ihre Organisation registriert? (Verein, Verband, Kirche, etc.)

---

### 4. Wie viele bezahlte Mitarbeiter, Ehrenamtliche (unbezahlte Mitarbeiter) und Mitglieder hat die Organisation?

	Insgesamt	Frauen	Männer
Mitarbeiter			
Ehrenamtliche			
Mitglieder			

### 5. Sind Ihre Mitglieder nur Georgier/innen? Haben Sie nicht-georgische Mitglieder? Wenn ja, wie viele?

---



**6. Wie wird die Organisation hauptsächlich finanziert?**

- ☐ Mitgliederbeiträge
- ☐ Spenden
- ☐ Öffentliche Mittel
- ☐ Sonstiges (bitte angeben):

---

---

---

---

**7. Bitte erläutern Sie kurz die Ziele der Organisation:**

---

---

---

---

## *II. Tätigkeitsbereiche*

**8. In welchen Themenbereichen ist Ihre Organisation tätig? (Mehrfachnennung möglich)**

- ☐ Kultur
- ☐ Religion
- ☐ Familie
- ☐ Integration
- ☐ Bildung
- ☐ Wirtschaft
- ☐ Umwelt
- ☐ Gesundheit
- ☐ Wissenschaft
- ☐ Sonstiges (bitte angeben): \_\_\_\_\_



**9. Könnten Sie kurz die Aktivitäten/Projekte Ihrer Organisation beschreiben?**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**10. Wie oft organisieren Sie die Veranstaltungen durchschnittlich pro Jahr?**

---

**11. Wie viele Leute besuchen Ihre Veranstaltungen?**

---

**12. Sind alle Besucher/innen die Georgier/innen?**

---

**13. Erlebt Ihre Organisation Probleme/Herausforderungen? Wenn ja, welche Hauptprobleme/Herausforderungen in der Arbeit Ihrer Organisation könnten Sie nennen?**

---

---

---

---

---



**14. Engagiert sich Ihre Organisation für die Entwicklung Georgiens?**

☐ Ja      ☐ Nein

*Anmerkung:*

Wenn Sie angekreuzt haben, dass sich Ihre Organisation für die Entwicklung Georgiens engagiert, beantworten Sie bitte die Fragen unter dem Punkt **III. Entwicklungspolitisches Engagement für/in Georgien**.

Wenn Sie angekreuzt haben, dass sich Ihre Organisation NICHT für die Entwicklung Georgiens engagiert, beantworten Sie bitte die Fragen unter dem Punkt **IV. Potenziale für entwicklungs-politisches Engagement**.

### *III. Entwicklungspolitische Engagement für/in Georgien*

Dieser Teil muss ausgefüllt werden, wenn Sie angekreuzt haben, dass sich Ihre Organisation für die Entwicklung Georgiens engagiert.

**15. In welchen Bereichen ist Ihre Organisation in Georgien aktiv? (Mehrfachnennung möglich)**

- ☐ Bildungswesen
- ☐ Infrastruktur
- ☐ Gesundheitswesen
- ☐ Gute Regierungsführung (z.B. Antikorrruption)
- ☐ Förderung der Zivilgesellschaft
- ☐ Umweltschutz
- ☐ Friedensbildung
- ☐ Wirtschaftsförderung
- ☐ Sonstiges (bitte angeben): \_\_\_\_\_

**16. Bitte erläutern Sie kurz die Aktivitäten/Projekte:**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



**17. Welche Aktivitäten setzt Ihre Organisation in Deutschland um, um die Entwicklung Georgiens zu fördern? (Mehrfachnennung möglich)**

- ☐ Informationen über Projekte in Georgien
- ☐ Informationsveranstaltungen über die Situation in Georgien
- ☐ Spendensammeln für Georgien
- ☐ Bewusstseinsbildung und Aufklärungsarbeit in Deutschland
- ☐ Lobbying

☐ Sonstiges (bitte angeben): \_\_\_\_\_

Anmerkung: Gehen Sie jetzt bitte zum Punkt **V. Zusammenarbeit**.

#### *IV. Potenziale für entwicklungspolitisches Engagement*

Dieser Teil muss ausgefüllt werden, wenn Sie angekreuzt haben, dass sich Ihre Organisation NICHT für die Entwicklung Georgiens engagiert.

**18. Was sind Ihrer Meinung nach die Gründe für fehlendes Engagement in diesem Bereich? (Mehrfachnennung möglich)**

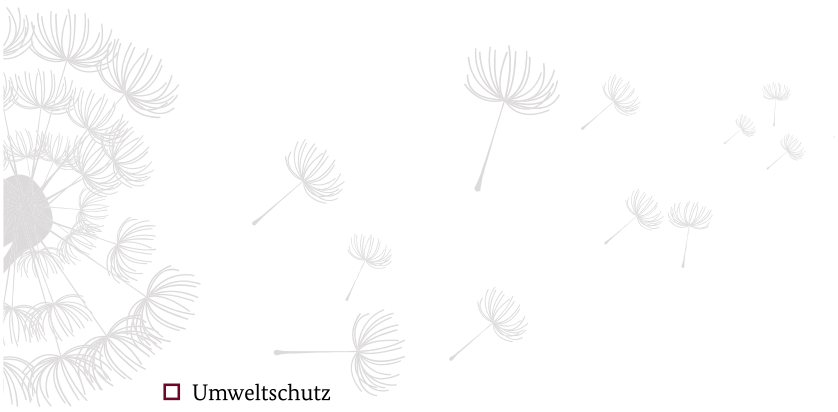
- ☐ Kein Interesse
- ☐ Fehlende finanzielle Ressourcen
- ☐ Fehlende Unterstützung
- ☐ Fehlende Zeit
- ☐ Fehlende Informationen über Fördermöglichkeiten
- ☐ Fehlendes Knowhow
- ☐ Fehlende Kontakte und Kooperationen/Netzwerke
- ☐ Fehlende Bindung zum Herkunftsland
- ☐ Sonstiges (bitte angeben): \_\_\_\_\_

**19. Würden Sie gerne, dass sich Ihre Organisation für die Entwicklung Georgiens engagiert?**

- ☐ Ja      ☐ Nein

**20. In welchen Bereichen wünschen Sie sich ein Engagement in/für Georgien? (Mehrfachnennung möglich)**

- ☐ Bildungswesen
- ☐ Infrastruktur
- ☐ Gesundheitswesen
- ☐ Gute Regierungsführung (z.B. Antikorruption)
- ☐ Förderung der Zivilgesellschaft



- ☐ Umweltschutz
- ☐ Friedensbildung
- ☐ Wirtschaftsförderung
- ☐ Sonstiges (bitte angeben):

---

---

---

## V. Zusammenarbeit

**21. Mit welchen Organisationen arbeiten Sie in Georgien zusammen?** (Anmerkung: Falls Ihre Organisation in Georgien aktiv ist)

---

---

---

---

**22. Mit welchen Organisationen arbeiten Sie in Deutschland zusammen? (Mehrfachnennung möglich)**

- ☐ Andere georgische Vereine
- ☐ Andere Migrantenorganisationen
- ☐ Stiftungen
- ☐ Staatliche Organisationen (z. B. Stadtverwaltung, Kommunen, etc.)
- ☐ Institutionen der Deutschen Entwicklungszusammenarbeit (z. B. CIM / GIZ, BMZ, Engagement Global)
- ☐ Wirtschaftsförderung
- ☐ Sonstiges (bitte angeben): \_\_\_\_\_

Setzen Sie gemeinsame Projekte um? Organisieren sie gemeinsame Veranstaltungen?

---

---





**23. Arbeiten Sie mit georgischen staatlichen Organisationen zusammen (z. B., Diasporaministerium, Botschaft von Georgien in Deutschland, etc.)? Wenn ja, in welcher Form?**

---

---

---

---

**24. Sehen Sie Potenziale für die Zusammenarbeit mit Organisationen der Deutschen Entwicklungszusammenarbeit (z.B. CIM/GIZ, BMZ, Engagement Global)?**

☐ Ja      ☐ Nein

**25. Falls ja, wie sollte diese Zusammenarbeit aussehen?**

- ☐ Finanzielle Unterstützung
- ☐ Vernetzung mit anderen entwicklungspolitischen Akteuren
- ☐ Beratungs- und Fortbildungsangebote
- ☐ Durchführung von gemeinsamen Projekten
- ☐ Sonstiges (bitte angeben): \_\_\_\_\_

Vielen Dank für Ihre Beteiligung an dieser Umfrage und die Zeit, die Sie für die Beantwortung der Fragen investiert haben. Gerne stehen wir Ihnen für weitere Fragen und Anregungen zur Verfügung. Wir würden uns ebenfalls sehr freuen, wenn wir Sie für weitere Fragen oder ein Interview kontaktieren dürfen:

☐ Ja      ☐ Nein



# Annex III: Interview guide – Georgian diaspora organisations

## Einleitung für TeilnehmerIn

Dieses Interview wird im Rahmen der Studie über die georgische Diaspora in Deutschland im Auftrag des Zentrums für internationale Migration und Entwicklung (CIM) durchgeführt.

Ziel des Interviews ist es, einen guten Einblick in das Profil der georgischen Diaspora in Deutschland zu verschaffen, insbesondere in Hinblick auf die Organisationsgrad und –formen der Diaspora als auch deren entwicklungspolitisches Engagement und Motive dafür.

Die/der Befragte versteht, dass sie/er keine richtigen oder falschen Antworten gibt. Die Gutachterin ist an der Erfahrung und Meinung der Befragte interessiert. Anonymität wird gewährleistet. Personenbezogene Daten werden nicht veröffentlicht oder an den Dritten weitergeleitet. Individuelle Antworten werden für die allgemeine Analyse verwendet. Das Interview wird ausschließlich für die Studie benutzt.

## Einleitende Fragen: Migrationsgeschichte

- 1 Wann sind Sie nach Deutschland umgezogen?
- 2 Was waren die Gründe, welche Motivation hatten Sie?

### I. Diaspora

- 3 Können Sie bitte einige Details über die georgische Diaspora in Deutschland nennen: ist sie homogen oder heterogen - in Bezug auf die Art der Zuwanderung, Bildungsniveau, Beschäftigungsgrad, etc.?
- 4 In welchen Formen ist Diaspora organisiert? Welche Organisationen geben es? Geben es Dachverbände?
- 5 Geben es starke Verbindungen / Netzwerke innerhalb der GeorgierIn in Deutschland?
- 6 Geben es Reibungen / Missverständnisse innerhalb der Diaspora bzw. zwischen Diasporaorganisationen? Wenn ja, welche sind die Hauptgründen dieser Reibungen / Missverständnisse?
- 7 Wie ist die Beziehung der Diaspora zu Georgien? Geben es starke Verbindungen? Wie ist das Verhältnis zum Staat?
- 8 Engagiert sich die Diaspora in der Entwicklung Georgiens?

### II. Eigenes Engagement in Diaspora

- 9 Wie und wann ist Ihre Organisation/Initiative entstanden?
- 10 Wie ist diese organisiert?
  - a Wie viele Mitglieder hat die Organisation? Geben es hauptamtliche Mitarbeiter/innen?
  - b Wie ist die Organisation registriert (Verein, Gesellschaft, etc.)?
  - c Sind die Mitglieder nur Georgier? Haben Sie nicht-georgische Mitglieder?
  - d Wie wird die Organisation finanziert?
- 11 Welche Stelle haben Sie in der Organisation? Welche sind Ihre Hauptaufgaben?
- 12 Was sind die wichtigsten Ziele der Organisation?
- 13 In welchen Bereichen ist Ihre Organisation tätig?
- 14 Arbeiten sie zusammen mit anderen georgischen Organisationen in Deutschland?
- 15 Welche Veranstaltungen organisieren Sie? Wie oft?
- 16 Unterstützt Ihre Organisation Entwicklung in Georgien?
  - a Wenn JA:
    - ☐ Welche Aktivitäten/Projekte setzen Sie um?
    - ☐ Wie lange ist die Laufzeit des Projektes?
    - ☐ Wie wird das Projekt finanziert?
    - ☐ Wie tragen diese Aktivitäten zur Entwicklung bei?
    - ☐ Was sind die Auswirkungen? Kurz- und langfristige?
  - b Wenn NEIN:
    - ☐ Würden Sie gerne, dass dies Ihre Organisation in der Entwicklung Georgiens engagiert ist? Wenn ja, in welchen Bereichen?
    - ☐ Was sind die Gründe für fehlendes Engagement in diesem Bereich?



**17** Ihrer Meinung nach, müssen die georgischen Diasporaorganisationen in Deutschland sich in der Entwicklung Georgiens engagieren? Wenn ja, in welchen Sektoren?

### III. Zusammenarbeit

**18** Arbeiten Sie mit nicht-staatlichen Organisationen in Georgien zusammen?

- ☐ Setzen Sie gemeinsame Projekte um?
- ☐ Organisieren sie gemeinsame Veranstaltungen?

**19** Arbeiten Sie mit georgischen staatlichen Organisationen zusammen (z. B., Diasporaministerium, Botschaft von Georgien in Deutschland, etc.)? Wenn ja, in welcher Form?

**20** Arbeiten Sie mit staatlichen und/oder nicht-staatlichen Organisationen in Deutschland zusammen?

**21** Sehen Sie Potenziale für die Zusammenarbeit mit Organisationen der deutschen Entwicklungszusammenarbeit (z. B., GIZ/CIM, BMZ)? Wenn ja, in welcher Form?

*Gibt es etwas was Sie noch hinzufügen möchten?*



## Imprint

Published by the  
Deutsche Gesellschaft für  
Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH /  
Centre for International Migration and Development (CIM)

Registered offices  
Bonn and Eschborn, Germany

Programme  
Migration for Development

Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 36 + 40    Dag-Hammarskjöld-Weg 1-5  
53113 Bonn, Germany            65760 Eschborn, Germany  
T +49 228 44 60-0                T +49 61 96 79-41 02-0  
F +49 228 44 60-17 66            F +49 61 96 79-80 11 15  
E [migration@giz.de](mailto:migration@giz.de)  
I [www.giz.de/migrationdevelopment](http://www.giz.de/migrationdevelopment), [www.cimonline.de/en](http://www.cimonline.de/en)

Edited by  
Stefanie Deubler, Benjamin Wösten

Design and layout  
Feckler Media, 53332 Bornheim

Photo credits  
Title © Cheeky Monkey

As at  
Octobre 2015

GIZ is responsible for the content of this publication.

On behalf of  
Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ);  
Division for Refugees, Migration and Employment, Reintegration

Addresses of the BMZ offices

BMZ Bonn	BMZ Berlin
Dahlmannstraße 4	Stresemannstraße 94
53113 Bonn	10963 Berlin
Germany	Germany
Tel. + 49 (0) 228 99 535 - 0	Tel. +49 (0) 30 18 535 - 0
Fax+ 49 (0) 228 99 535 - 3500	Fax +49 (0) 30 18 535 - 2501

[poststelle@bmz.bund.de](mailto:poststelle@bmz.bund.de)  
[www.bmz.de](http://www.bmz.de)