

# Mapping the Peruvian diaspora in Germany

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Charlotte Mueller

Katharina Koch

Nora Jasmin Ragab

**Maastricht Graduate School of Governance (MGSoG)**



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## CONTENTS

List of Tables .....	III
List of Figures.....	III
List of abbreviations .....	IV
Acknowledgements .....	V
Executive Summary .....	VI
1. Introduction .....	1
2. Programme Migration for Development (PME) .....	3
3. Concept of diasporas and diaspora organisations.....	4
4. Methodology .....	7
5. Peruvian diaspora: migration patterns and history .....	9
5.1. Peruvian emigration profile .....	9
5.2. Characteristics of Peruvian immigrant population in Germany.....	12
5.2.1. Size and geographical distribution.....	13
5.2.2. Demographic and socio-economic characteristics.....	15
5.3. Subjective view on the Peruvian immigrant population and the development of the organised Peruvian diaspora in Germany.....	18
6. Peruvian diaspora organisations and their engagement in development.....	21
6.1. Organisational landscape and transnational practices .....	21
6.1.1. Culture.....	23
6.1.2. Development and humanitarian aid.....	24
6.1.3. Academic.....	26
6.1.4. Advocacy and integration .....	27
6.1.5. Business.....	28
6.2. Membership .....	28
6.3. Capacities.....	30
6.4. Cooperation and diaspora networks .....	31
6.5. Non-diasporic networks and umbrella organisations .....	32
6.6. Digital presence.....	33
7. Policy influence on Peruvian diaspora activities.....	34
7.1. Peruvian policies toward the diaspora .....	34

# Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

7.2. Development and diaspora engagement policies in Germany .....	36
8. Key challenges, opportunities and avenues for cooperation .....	38
8.1. Challenges in the origin country context.....	39
8.2. Challenges in the destination country context.....	39
8.3. Challenges within the diaspora.....	40
8.4. Key opportunities and avenues for cooperation .....	41
9. Conclusion .....	44
References.....	VIII
Appendices .....	XVII
Appendix A: Mapping of Peruvian diaspora organisations in Germany .....	XVII
Appendix B: Umbrella organisations.....	XXVII
Appendix C: Characteristics of interview respondents .....	XXX
Appendix D: Interview guide.....	XXXII
Appendix E: Summary statistics Peru .....	XXXVI
Appendix F: Statistics .....	XXXIX

## List of Tables

Table 1: Set of Research questions .....	2
Table 2: Top 10 destination countries for Peruvian emigrants, 2017.....	11
Table 3: Peruvian population in Germany - Census versus AZR, 9 May 2011.....	13
Table 4: Institutions of Peruvian students in Germany, winter semester 2016/2017 .....	17
Table 5: Fields of engagement of Peruvian diaspora organisations.....	23
Table 6: Overview of non-diasporic networks and umbrella organisations .....	32

## List of Figures

Figure 1: Growth of the Peruvian population in Germany, 1967-2017 .....	14
Figure 2: Geographical distribution of Peruvian citizens in Germany, 31 December 2017.....	15
Figure 3: Age groups among the Peruvian population in Germany, 31 December 2017 .....	16
Figure 4: Growth of Peruvian diaspora organisations in Germany, 1983-2018 .....	22
Figure 5: Geographical distribution of Peruvian diaspora organisations in Germany.....	22

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## List of abbreviations

AZR	<i>Ausländerzentralregister</i> Central Register of Foreign Nationals
BAMF	<i>Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge</i> Federal Office for Migration and Refugees
BMBF	<i>Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung</i> Federal Ministry of Education and Research
BMU	<i>Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz und nukleare Sicherheit</i> German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety
BMZ	<i>Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung</i> Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
BVA	<i>Bundesverwaltungsamt</i> Federal Office of Administration
CIM	<i>Centrum für International Migration und Entwicklung</i> Centre for International Migration and Development
CONCYTEC	<i>Consejo Nacional de Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación Tecnológica</i> National Council of Science, Technology, and Technological Innovation
DAAD	<i>Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst</i> German Academic Exchange Service
DEG	<i>Deutsche Investitions- und Entwicklungsgesellschaft mbH</i> German Investment Cooperation
DFG	<i>Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft</i> German Research Foundation
DZHW	<i>Deutsches Zentrum für Hochschul- und Wissenschaftsforschung</i> German Centre for Research on Higher Education
EMIX	Emigrant Policies Index
EU	European Union
EUR	Euro
EZ	<i>Entwicklungszusammenarbeit</i> Development cooperation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GTAI	Germany Trade & Invest
GIZ	<i>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH</i> German Development Cooperation
GNI	Gross National Income
INGO	International non-governmental organisation
OIM/IOM	<i>Organización Internacional para las Migraciones</i> International Organisation for Migration
INEI	<i>Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informatica</i> National Institute for Statistics and Informatics
IPMB	<i>Institut für Pharmazie und Molekulare Biologie</i> Institute of Pharmacy and Molecular Biology
KAAC	<i>Kommission für Archäologie Außereuropäischer Kulturen</i>

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## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

	German Archaeological Institute's Commission for the Archaeology of Non-European Cultures
KfW	<i>Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau</i> Reconstruction Credit Institute
LAV	<i>Lateinamerika Verein e.V.</i> Latin America Association
MGSOG	Maastricht Graduate School of Governance
MPI	Migration Policy Institute
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OJA	Organización de Jóvenes Amazónicos Organisation of Amazonian Youth
PME	<i>Programm Migration für Entwicklung</i> Programme Migration for Development
REPU	Research Experience Peruvian Undergraduate
SVR	<i>Sachverständigenrat deutscher Stiftungen für Integration und Migration</i> Expert Council of German Foundations on Integration and Migration
UN DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
US	United States
ZAV	<i>Zentrale Auslands- und Fachvermittlung</i> International Placement Services Division

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# Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

## Executive Summary

This study has been commissioned by the *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit* (GIZ) GmbH, on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (*Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung*; BMZ) to inform GIZ's *Programm Migration für Entwicklung* (*Programme Migration for Development*; PME). The aims of the study are: (1) to gain an overview of the characteristics of the Peruvian diaspora in Germany, (2) to map contacts of Peruvian migrant organisations, associations, and initiatives (as well as any loosely organised networks) based in Germany and examine their potential to contribute to development (especially in their country of origin), and (3) to develop recommendations regarding context-specific and context-appropriate strategies to engage with members of the diaspora.

In line with newer analyses within diaspora literature that see **diasporas as a practice** and often use the social movement approach for analysis (Koinova, 2014; Adamson, 2012; Sökefeld 2006; Brubaker 2005), this study interprets diasporas as **fluid, complex, and dynamic**. This project recognises that diasporas, being heterogeneous, consist of various groups with different interests, agendas, and degrees of organisation. Whether formal or informal, diaspora organisations and networks channel collective action to promote engagement and mobilisation by the diaspora. The working definition of diaspora organisations employed in this study defines diaspora organisations as complex, formal, informal, or semi-formal organisations that may articulate and pursue goals asserted to be representative of the interests and aspirations of 'the diaspora' as a whole or may pursue highly individual projects in the country of origin. This research was carried out in the form of an **exploratory mapping study** which employed a **mix of methods for data collection and analysis**: a literature review of Peru's migration history and characteristics of the Peruvian diaspora in Germany, the analysis of secondary data to provide an overview of the demographic and socio-economic composition of the Peruvian immigrant population in Germany, a mapping of Peruvian diaspora organisations in Germany using the Common Register Portal of the German Federal States, and 30 in-depth interviews with members of diaspora organisations and individuals.

Emigration from Peru has mainly been influenced by **economic factors**, namely a lack of employment opportunities, lower income levels compared to destination countries, and – therefore – a search for a better quality of life. Nonetheless, emigration from Peru has also been determined by **social and political factors, particularly political violence, displacement, and the war between 1980 – 2000** (OIM, 2012). Peruvian emigration can be divided into **three phases**: (1) Peruvian emigration before 1989, during which emigration transformed from being a privilege of the upper class in the 1930s to being a phenomenon observed for all social classes, (2) mass emigration between 1989 and the mid-2000s due to a severe political and economic crisis and high insecurity, and (3) emigration since the mid-2000s, a phase that has been characterised by lower rates of emigration. At the end of 2017, just over one per cent of the total Peruvian emigrant stock (1,475,532) was located in Germany (18,630; 1.26%) (UN DESA, 2017).

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## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

This study identified a total of **27 Peruvian diaspora organisations in Germany**. Organisations vary in size, are mostly gender-balanced or female-dominated and have members of diverse origins, ages, and professional backgrounds. The main contributions of the Peruvian diaspora organisations in the context of Peru are related to **humanitarian aid** (especially in response to emergencies) as well as **development** (with regards to e.g. social infrastructure, education, hygiene, sustainable agriculture, capacity building). In Germany, associations mainly engage with the areas of **culture and integration**, e.g. the celebration of festivals and promoting Peruvian dances, music, and food; as well as hosting fundraising events. Political engagement or advocacy work is rare. Activities are generally financed through membership fees, individual donations as well as entrance fees charged at events. Cooperation between the diaspora organisations with other actors in Peru and in Germany has also been identified. Additionally, this study identified one diasporic network and eight non-diasporic networks and umbrella organisations.

The Peruvian government has only recently recognised the potential of its emigrant population and created initiatives (e.g. **“Quinto Suyu”/“the Fifth Region” Project**) to incorporate Peruvians abroad into the country’s political sphere (Berg, 2010). Overall, Peruvian policies towards the diaspora focus on the economic contributions that Peruvians can make from abroad or through return and providing assistance to its national residing (Pedroza & Palop-García, 2017). Governmental coordination between Germany and Peru has been focused on the maintenance of long-standing political relations as well as economic relations, especially with regards to trade. Development cooperation between Germany and Peru is also of relevance and is focused on **environmental protection** and drinking water sanitation as well as developing democracy and civil society. Cultural cooperation as well as academic and **scientific exchange** between the two countries has also become more extensive in recent years (GIZ, n.d.; *Auswärtiges Amt*, 2018; BMZ, 2018a; BMZ, 2018b). The main fields of action for GIZ’s PME in Peru include the *Returning Experts* and *Diaspora Cooperation* fields of action.

The Peruvian diaspora organisations are generally committed to increasing their engagement in Germany and Peru and express **interest in cooperating with the GIZ** in this regard. Still, Peruvian organisations face a number of challenges, namely **limited financial capacities**, a reliance on volunteer work, old age structure of some organisations, a lack of physical meeting spaces, bureaucratic obstacles in carrying out initiatives and accessing funding. In the Peruvian context, organisations also voiced challenges with focusing their activities on capacity building instead of charity. Several forms of potential cooperation with the GIZ have been identified in order to support the engagement of the Peruvian diaspora in Germany and in Peru. PME’s efforts should focus on **information sessions** on funding and cooperation with PME, **general capacity building and workshops** on how to engage younger Peruvians. Organisations should further be supported by **encouraging knowledge exchange among Peru-related actors and among Latin American actors**. The engagement of individual members of the Peruvian diaspora as well as the creation of new initiatives amongst individuals should also be encouraged and may be promoted through **temporary return**. Given the potential for projects in the business sector, it is further suggested that GIZ take an active role in **promoting business-oriented**



## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

**engagement.** Other, more general, recommendations include providing the Peruvian diaspora with additional structural funding opportunities, facilitating the sustainability of projects, and implementing a **diaspora-specific approach**. Further research should focus on the collection of **additional quantitative data** on Peruvians in Germany as well as comprehensive research of the Peruvian diaspora's engagement through social media and with other Latin American diasporas in Germany.



## 1. Introduction

It has been widely acknowledged that diaspora populations can positively influence development and make important economic, social, and intellectual contributions in both origin and destination countries (Castles & Miller, 2009; Kuschminder, 2011; Levitt, 1998; Siar, 2014). Diaspora members are often regarded as ideal actors for development due to their in-between advantage and altruism (Brinkerhoff, 2016). Currently, **almost 1.5 million Peruvians live outside of their country of origin** (UN DESA, 2017). Peruvian emigration has been characterised by a high diversity in destinations (Takenaka, Paerregaard, & Berg, 2010). It has mainly been influenced by economic factors, namely a lack of employment opportunities, lower income levels compared to destination countries, and – therefore – a search for a better quality of life. Nonetheless, social and political factors have also played a role, particularly the for mass emigration between 1989 and 2000 that was caused by political violence, displacement, and the war between 1980 and 2000 (Berg, 2010; Massey & Capoferro, 2006; OIM, 2012; Paerregaard, 2007).

International migration has slowed down since Peru has experienced **political stability and consistent economic growth leading to improved living and working conditions** (OECD, 2009). Between 2002 and 2013, the country's average annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate was 6.1 percent, making it "one of the fastest-growing countries in Latin America" (The World Bank Group, 2018c). Poverty declined from 58.7 per cent in 2004 to 23.9 per cent in 2013 and 20.7 per cent in 2016 (The World Bank Group, 2018b). Nonetheless, Peru's **economy remains vulnerable to external factors**, such as "external shocks in the prices of Peru's export commodities, a further deceleration of China's growth, capital market volatility and the pace of monetary policy tightening in the United States" as well as natural risks, such as the recurrent climatic phenomenon El Niño (The World Bank Group, 2018c).

Due to its volume, Peruvian emigration became "a topic of growing concern in Peru" in 2010 (Takenaka et al., 2010) that led to the introduction of **diaspora and return policies**. While the Peruvian government labelled emigrants as cowards and traitors who abandoned their country during the 20<sup>th</sup> century (Berg, 2010), the Peruvian government has more recently recognised the potential of its emigrant population. The Peruvian diaspora is located mostly in the United States (US), Argentina, Spain, and Chile (UN DESA, 2017). **Only 1.26 per cent of the total Peruvian emigrant stock (18,630) was located in the Germany in 2017** (UN DESA, 2017). As a result, there is a lack of research on the Peruvian diaspora in Germany and its potential for development. While the size of the immigrant population is an important factor, rather small diaspora populations may also be very active. This, together with the high interest of the Peruvian government in mobilising its diaspora for development, show the need for a comprehensive study of the Peruvian diaspora and its potential for development.

This study has been commissioned by the *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit* (GIZ) GmbH, on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (*Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung*; BMZ). The study **informs GIZ's Programme Migration for Development** (*Programm Migration für Entwicklung*; PME), which focuses on promoting the capacity of migrants in Germany to engage in knowledge transfer within development-oriented sectors in their origin countries. The aims of the study are: (1) to provide an

## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

overview of the characteristics of the Peruvian diaspora in Germany, (2) to map Peruvian migrant organisations, associations, and initiatives (as well as any loosely organised networks) based in Germany diaspora in a range of areas (e.g. politics, business, academia, culture) and examine their degree of organisation, structure and activities and their potential for development, and (3) to develop recommendations regarding **context-specific and context-appropriate strategies** to engage with members of the diaspora. Acknowledging that diasporas consist of various groups with different interests, agendas, and degrees of organisation, the study seeks to provide a comprehensive overview of Peruvian migrant organisations, associations, and initiatives based in Germany. The study focuses on the following main research questions and sub-questions, elaborated in Table 1:

**Table 1: Set of Research questions**

Topic	Research questions
Characteristics of the Peruvian diaspora	<b>How is the Peruvian diaspora characterised?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How is the diaspora comprised (i.e. what is the demographic profile of individuals considered part of the Peruvian diaspora)?</li> <li>How has that diaspora been created (through, for instance, origin- and/or destination-country factors)?</li> </ul>
Structure	<b>What Peruvian diaspora organisations exist in Germany, and what are their aims and activities?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What are the networks, organisations, umbrella associations, professional associations etc. of the Peruvian diaspora in Germany, and how are they pursuing/will they pursue involvement with their home country?</li> <li>What forms of cooperation as well as potential lines of division exist among different groups within the Peruvian diaspora?</li> </ul>
Transnational practices	<b>In what way does the diaspora contribute to the development of Peru?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What forms of engagement with Peru do different types of diaspora organisations pursue?</li> <li>What factors influence the type of initiatives different organisations pursue (e.g. differences between first – and second-generation diaspora members, reasons for migration)?</li> </ul>
Potentials for cooperation	<b>What are the potentials for constructive cooperation between the Peruvian diaspora and the GIZ and CIM through PME?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What are the needs and goals of the Peruvian diaspora?</li> <li>How can these objectives be connected with those of GIZ (especially PME) for constructive involvement and cooperation?</li> </ul>

Considering the structure of the remainder of this report, the *Programm Migration für Entwicklung* (*Programme Migration for Development*; PME) is introduced in Section 2. The study's concept of diaspora and the role of organisations in diaspora engagement is explored in Section 3. Section 4 covers the study's methodology, while the migration patterns and history of the Peruvian diaspora are presented in Section 5. The characteristics of the Peruvian population in Germany are also examined in Section 5. Section 6 analyses the Peruvian diaspora organisations based in Germany as well as their characteristics and engagement practices and discusses cooperation and umbrella organisation. Section 7 considers the existing Peruvian and German policies toward the diaspora and

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## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

its potential to contribute to development (especially in the country of origin). Finally, key challenges and avenues for cooperation are outlined in Section 8. A conclusion is made in the final section.

### 2. Programme Migration for Development (PME)

CIM (*Centrum für International Migration und Entwicklung*; Centre for International Migration and Development) – which is a **joint operation between GIZ and the German Federal Employment Agency** – implements the BMZ-funded programme called *Programm Migration für Entwicklung (Programme Migration for Development)*. PME is a global programme active in twenty-five countries, including Peru, and has five focus areas: migration policy advisory services, migration counselling, development-oriented return, business ideas for development, and diaspora cooperation (including support to small-scale projects of diaspora organisations and diaspora experts). Having experienced a range of structural changes during the last year, the programme currently consists of **two modules**. The first module – **“Development-oriented migration”** – includes the fields of action that have been relevant since the beginning of the programme (e.g. knowledge transfer of return migrants, cooperation with diaspora organisations, migrants as entrepreneurs, migration advice and policy consulting). The second module – **“Informed return and reintegration”** – added at the beginning of 2017 to expand BMZ’s returnee programme Returning to New Opportunities, supports the return and reintegration of migrants and refugees who return to their origin countries from Germany. This module also involves the establishment of information centres to support returnees with reintegration as well as to advise the local population about opportunities in the partner countries.

The main fields of action of PME in Peru are the *Returning Experts* and *Diaspora Cooperation* components:<sup>1</sup>

- *Returning Experts*: This field of action aims to support qualified migrants in their return from Germany to their region (primarily to their home country) to **work in development-related fields and engage in knowledge transfer** with the local community and institutions. The target groups for this part of PME include students and young professionals, who are often accessed through information events at institutions such as universities. The programme specifically provides assistance to the returning experts with job placements, networking opportunities, and financial support (i.e. a salary “top-up”) connected to a local employment contract. In this regard, the programme also works to match the returning experts directly with employers. Additionally, returning experts can apply for additional funds to host trainings or networking trips as well as to purchase workplace equipment. To qualify, migrants must have lived in Germany for at least a year, during which they either earned a degree or worked at the professional level.

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<sup>1</sup> A similar description of PME’s fields of actions can be found in Koch & Ragab (2018) and Nimeh et al. (2018).

## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

- *Migrant Cooperation*: PME supports both **cooperation with migrant organisations as well as with diaspora experts**. On the one hand, the programme aims to support Peruvian migrant organisations in Germany to apply for a grant (up to 44,000 EUR) to collaborate in a non-profit project with a local organisation based in Peru. Collaboration should be based on a joint project, programme, or activity that preferably engages in knowledge transfer. To participate, organisations should be able to indicate that **at least half of their members, board members, or individuals involved in the project have a migration background** (Bonfiglio, McGregor & Siegel, 2015). Through this programme, the PME aims to support the foundations of collaboration for sustainable improvement. In addition to this, PME developed the new field of action *Diaspora Experts*, which supports experts from the diaspora (e.g. professionals) who **temporarily return to Peru in a short-term timeframe between three weeks to six months**. Though this part of the programme is still in its beginning, interested experts from the diaspora can apply for **logistic and monetary support** to cover the expenses for their voluntary/unsalaried commitment. There are currently two *Diaspora Experts* being supported in Peru. At the current time, a programme for scientists and academics is also being piloted, in which the goal is to promote academic-related exchange, labour mobility, and networking between Germany and Peru.

### 3. Concept of diasporas and diaspora organisations<sup>2</sup>

#### Defining the concept of diasporas

Research on diasporas has significantly proliferated in recent decades, especially starting in the 1980s and 1990s. It was not until the 1990s and 2000s, however, that the concept of diaspora was taken up by the policy world, that states began engaging with their diasporas, and that diasporas called themselves as such. Since then, the term 'diaspora' has grown to describe immigrant populations, displaced communities, ethnic minorities, and transnational social formations (Brubaker, 2005). Well-known definitions and conceptualisations of the term 'diaspora' come from Hall (1990), Safran (1991), Gilroy (1993), Van Hear (2014; 1998), Sökefeld (2006), and Cohen (2008), among others. Common elements of these conceptualisations are a collective memory, a dispersal of the original homeland to two or more other places, myth or idealisation of the homeland as well as a commitment to the maintenance or restoration of it, the eventual development of return movement or back and forth movements, a social, political, and/or cultural exchange between those who are spatially separated, the development of an ethnic group consciousness and the mobilisation of this diasporic identity in

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<sup>2</sup> The concept of diasporas has been discussed in detail in previous diaspora mapping studies conducted by the Maastricht Graduate School of Governance (MGSoG) commissioned by the GIZ.<sup>2</sup> In this study, this section on theorising the concept of diasporas has been taken directly Koch and Ragab's (2018) study on the Palestinian diaspora in Germany and Nimeh et al.'s (2018) study on the Jordanian diaspora in Germany; See also Ragab et al., 2017; Bonfiglio et al., 2015; Marchand et al., 2015; Ragab et al., 2013.

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## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

sustained solidarity with co-ethnics, as well as troubled relationship or tension with host society. To this, Brubaker (2005) adds that there must be a maintenance of boundaries, namely “the preservation of a distinctive identity [of a diasporic group] vis-à-vis a host society or societies” (p. 6).

Drawing from these conceptualisations of diaspora, however, Brubaker (2005) illustrates that the **application of the concept has grown rapidly in past years through its use in academic, cultural, and political spaces**, resulting in “a dispersion of the meanings of the term in semantic, conceptual and disciplinary space” (p. 1). Brubaker (2005) further critiques the concept of diaspora, suggesting it should be treated as “an idiom, stance, and claim” that can be deployed by its members (p. 1). Particularly, this allows diaspora to be conceptualised in ways beyond cultural essentialism.<sup>3</sup> Moreover, this line of thinking draws from the **social movement approach** to analyse diasporas and allows for seeing **diasporas as practices**. In this regard, Sökefeld (2006) suggests that, based on the social movement approach, there must be opportunities, structures, and practices that enable the mobilisation of diasporas, particularly when seeing diasporas as “contingent on the imagination of a transnational community and upon the self-identification of actors as members of this community” (p. 271). As such, he argues that diaspora formation relies on the “mobilising practices” of its networks for the proliferation of collective action (Sökefeld, 2006, p. 272). Adamson (2012) similarly understands diasporas using a framework of social movements, suggesting that diasporas are formed by “political entrepreneurs acting rationally and strategically through the strategic deployment of identity frames and categories” (p. 32). In addition, Koinova (2011; 2014) relies on the literature of transnational social movements when considering the mobilisation of diasporas. Koinova (2014) suggests that, similarly to transnational social movements, “diaspora entrepreneurs can act on global and local opportunity structures, [...] reframe issues during foreign policy lobbying, [...] and use ‘transnational brokerage’ to connect smaller networks into larger ones” (p. 4).

In line with such newer analyses within diaspora literature, this study sees diasporas as **fluid, complex, and dynamic**. Keeping these considerations in mind, this study focuses on the Peruvian diaspora in Germany, its organisational framework, its transnational practices and linkages, and its role in the development of Peru. This project recognises that diasporas, being **heterogeneous and multi-layered**, consist of various groups with different interests, agendas, and degrees of organisation. In this regard, the findings of this study should not be considered representative of the Peruvian immigrant population as a whole. Rather, this study’s findings should serve to highlight characteristics of the Peruvian migrant organisations, and initiatives based in Germany, aiming to improve the current understandings of the Peruvian diaspora in Germany.

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<sup>3</sup> Cultural essentialism may be defined as attributing a static identity to individuals or a group of individuals, rather than allowing for dynamic and adaptable characterisations (see Rossade, 2017; Dervin & Machart, 2015).



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## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

### Organisations & the role of diaspora engagement

Whether formal or informal, diaspora organisations and networks – as explored in this study for the case of Peru – **channel collective action to promote engagement and mobilisation by the diaspora**. Bush (2008) defines diaspora organisations as “complex, formal, informal or semi-formal organisations that articulate and pursue goals that are asserted to be representative of the interests and aspirations of ‘the diaspora’ as a whole” (p. 195). Considering diasporas, Sökefeld (2006) maintains that “[m]obilising structures can be networks of people that are bound to the same issue or formal organisations that are established for the purpose of making particular claims” (p. 269). According to Van Hear (2014), such organisations can, among others, include schools, religious entities, as well as community organisations. It is especially important, however, to critically reflect on the role of diaspora organisations as they often state to represent the diasporic group as a whole, without necessarily having the legitimisation to do so. In this regard, it often tends to be a rather small elite that mobilises in the name of the diaspora (Marinova, 2017; Baser, 2014; Portes, Escobar, & Arana, 2008; Guarnizo, Portes, & Haller, 2003).

Considering the role of individuals and organisations, **diaspora engagement** is a concept central to this study. Van Hear and Cohen (2016), suggest that there are **three spheres of diaspora engagement, namely the household and extended family, the known community, and the imagined community**.<sup>4</sup> The household and extended sphere is private and engages in strong, sustained constant engagement through the sending of remittances and participation in life events, for example. The known community sphere includes those individuals known in spaces where diaspora members have lived; it is characterised by intermittent engagement in schools, neighbourhoods, workplaces, and other spaces. The imagined community sphere is a public sphere that includes, for example, membership in political parties and involvement in demonstrations. This sphere requires great social mobilisation in order to be sustained (Van Hear & Cohen, 2016; Van Hear, 2014). These three analytical categories, suggest Van Hear and Cohen (2016), also overlap and are intertwined for many individuals. Individuals connected in some spheres, however, may not always be connected in others (Van Hear & Cohen, 2016). Importantly, **diaspora engagement is extensively heterogeneous and reflects the diversity of diasporas themselves**. Because diaspora members may face different social, economic, and political conditions in their destination countries, diaspora engagement is highly dependent on individual diaspora communities. The size, composition, and distribution of diasporic groups also differentially drives diaspora engagement. Despite sharing a country of birth or origin, diaspora communities can also differ from one another in terms of interests, values, aims and objectives, aspirations, activities, and institutions (Shain & Barth, 2003; Al-Ali, Black, & Koser, 2001). In this regard, it is also important to distinguish between the capacity and desire to participate in diasporic forms of engagement. Particularly, the ability to engage in the diaspora is driven by factors such as distance, security, wealth,

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<sup>4</sup> These spheres are also discussed in an earlier work by Van Hear (2014).

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## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

resources, social capital, and class (Van Hear & Cohen, 2016). Considering these complexities, Section 5 of this report provides an overview of the characteristics of Peruvian emigration and the diaspora in Germany, both historically and currently. Moreover, Section 6 of this report is devoted to furthering the understanding of the diaspora- and country-specific factors that influence the engagement of the Peruvian diaspora and its potentials for development.

### 4. Methodology

This research was carried out in the form of an **exploratory mapping study**, which employed a **mixture of methods** for data collection and analysis. First, the authors conducted a literature review of Peru's migration history and characteristics of the Peruvian diaspora in Germany. Secondary data and statistics have been reviewed and included to provide an overview of the demographic and socio-economic composition of the Peruvian immigrant population in Germany.

To gain an overview of the organisational landscape, **a mapping of Peruvian diaspora organisations in Germany** was conducted using different channels for gathering the information. The aim was to identify **diaspora organisations in the fields of politics, business, the media, science, research and academic communities, and culture** that explicitly target Peru or the Peruvian community in Germany. As a first step, a search was conducted in the Common Register Portal of the German federal states (*Handelsregister*), which maintains a database of all registered associations in Germany. Using different keywords such as "Peru", "Peruvian", "peruanisch", "peruanische", "peruanischer", "peruano", and "peruana", **a total of 134 organisations were identified**. A total of 77 of these organisations were immediately excluded from the mapping as no contact details (i.e. email address, phone number) or further information (i.e. website) could be identified through desk research and/or if the organisation was identified as inactive or not being a diaspora organisation. All remaining organisations were contacted, initially via email with an interview request in both German and Spanish and later via phone.

Organisations were asked to indicate whether they are a diaspora organisation or if they have a Peruvian member in the organisation and if they are interested in participating in an interview. A total of 8 organisations answered that they are not diaspora organisations and/or have no Peruvian members in the organisation; these associations were, therefore, excluded from the mapping. The authors repeatedly contacted the remaining organisations. Yet, for 23 associations, no contact could be established via phone or email (e.g. phone numbers were invalid, emails returned as undeliverable) and no comprehensive information on their activities was available. After the identification of key contacts through the initial mapping, snowball sampling and extended desk research were conducted resulting in further contacts within the Peruvian community. GIZ also provided additional contacts of diaspora organisations and individuals. **The final mapping includes a total of 27 organisations**. The findings presented in this study relate to these 27 organisations.



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## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

Data on the structures of the Peruvian diaspora in Germany, as well as on their existing and potential contributions to development, have been collected in the form of **semi-structured, in-depth interviews**. Given the study's **focus on organisations**, data were collected from groups of individuals who display some degree of organisation and continuity and engage in activities or specific forms of involvement in Peru's development or in Germany. The working definition of diaspora organisations employed in this study is based on Bush's and Sökefeld's definitions of diaspora organisations as discussed in Section 2. We, therefore, define diaspora organisations as complex, formal, informal, or semi-formal organisations that may articulate and pursue goals asserted to be representative of the interests and aspirations of 'the diaspora' as a whole or may pursue highly individual projects in the country of origin. Additional insights have been generated through interviews with further Peruvian individuals living in Germany and through interviews with other relevant stakeholders, as well as through information obtained from social media pages and websites of the organisations.

A **total of 30 interviews with 28 members of the Peruvian diaspora** (10 individuals and 18 representatives of organisations)<sup>5</sup> as well as three stakeholder interviews (with a representative of a Peruvian Consulate, with *Ehrsam Peru-Consult*, and with a representative of a support organisation for Latin American women in Germany) were conducted between March and June 2018. The gender ratio among respondents is almost equal, with about half of the respondents being female. Peruvian respondents interviewed for the purpose of this study arrived in Germany between 1974 and 2016. Family, work, and education were primary motivations for migration. A few respondents also indicated other factors, such as Peru's political climate or personal factors. An overview table of characteristics of interview respondents can be found in Appendix C.

The interviews were semi-structured based on an interview guide (see Appendix D) that was divided into six main sections:<sup>6</sup>

- 1) **Migration history** (life before leaving Peru, reasons for migration, decision to migrate to Germany, respondent's relationship to Peru more in general)
- 2) **Subjective view on the Peruvian diaspora** (composition of the Peruvian diaspora in terms of socio-economic factors, ethnicity, political aspirations, and religion; the degree of organisation; their networks; as well as potential lines of conflict and fragmentation)
- 3) **Basic organisational information** (motivation structure, and the goals of the associations as well as their sources of funding)

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<sup>5</sup> Note: IN 15a is board member of a diaspora organisation but not of Peruvian origin herself. IN 11 is Peruvian and was interviewed as an individual but also about the umbrella organisation she is part of.

<sup>6</sup> The interview guide was based on the interview guides used for previous diaspora mapping studies conducted by the MGSoG and commissioned by the GIZ (see: Koch & Ragab, 2018; Nimeh et al., 2017; Ragab et al., 2017; Bonfiglio et al., 2015; Marchand et al., 2015; Ragab et al., 2013). The interview guide was translated from German to Spanish prior to the first interview.

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## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

- 4) **Current organisational activities** (transnational activities and potential contributions to development in Peru)
- 5) **Cooperation** (forms of cooperation and networks that exist among diaspora organisations and with regard to other actors, such as policy makers, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), and International Non-Governmental Organisations (INGOs), in Germany and Peru, and potentials for cooperation with the German Development Cooperation)
- 6) **Main challenges and future plans** (specific activities planned in the (near) future and further aspirations in particular with regard to contributions to development; potential challenges and barriers the organisations face in their engagement)

Each respondent chose the language spoken during the interview prior to or at the beginning of the interview. Eight interviews were conducted in German and 21 in Spanish; one interview was conducted using a mix of both languages. In general, the sequence of the questions was applied in a flexible manner, allowing for fluid discussions and adjustments with regards to the individual situation during each interview. Based on the permission of each interview partner, all interviews except for one were recorded. In order to ensure an in-depth analysis of the data, all recorded interviews were transcribed.<sup>7</sup> The transcripts were thematically analysed using an inductive coding scheme to identify both common and unique narratives of diasporic experiences. In addition to the above-mentioned interviews, an **informal and unstructured interview with GIZ staff** members was conducted in order to get an overview of the work of GIZ in the Peruvian context and in the field of migration and development more in general. The information obtained in this interview serves as background knowledge for the authors and is directly reflected in Section 6.2 on development and diaspora engagement policies in Germany.

### 5. Peruvian diaspora: migration patterns and history

Given that the dimension and nature of diaspora involvement depends on the size, composition, and distribution of diaspora groups as well as on individual capabilities and aspirations, it is essential to understand the broader migration patterns as well as the social, economic, and political circumstances and conditions Peruvian migrants encounter in the destination country. This section provides a short overview of emigration trends from Peru more generally, before turning to a description of the characteristics of the Peruvian immigrant population in Germany.<sup>8</sup>

#### 5.1. Peruvian emigration profile

While emigrants from other Latin American countries generally headed towards the US, Peruvian emigration has been characterised by a **high diversity in destinations** (Takenaka, Paerregaard, & Berg,

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<sup>7</sup> All interviews conducted in Spanish were transcribed and translated into English by an external translator, while all interviews conducted in German were directly transcribed in German.

<sup>8</sup> Summary statistics on Peru can be found in Appendix E.

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## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

2010). Emigration has mainly been influenced by economic factors, namely a lack of employment opportunities, lower income levels compared to destination countries, and an associated search for a better quality of life. Nonetheless, emigration from Peru has also been determined by social and political factors, particularly political violence, displacement, and the war between 1980 and 2000 (OIM, 2012). Three phases of Peruvian emigration can be distinguished:

### (1) Emigration before 1989:

Prior to the 1960s, emigration from Peru was rather rare and mostly a privilege granted only to a few wealthy individuals (Abusada Salah & Pastor Vargas, 2008; OIM, 2012; Paerregaard, 2007; Takenaka et al., 2010). Increased emigration has been observed **since the 1960s with steady migration flows to Venezuela** and other Latin American countries; additionally, Peruvians from the worker districts in Lima and rural areas started migrating to the US. Between the 1970s and 1980s, migration to the US continued. **Increased migration towards Europe was also observed, primarily to Spain and later also to Italy, Germany, and the Netherlands as well as to Japan**, attracted by Japanese labour demand and favourable conditions of entry for Peruvians of Japanese descent (OIM, 2012; Paerregaard, 2007).<sup>9</sup>

### (2) Mass emigration between 1980 and the mid-2000s

The military dictatorships in Peru ended in 1980, and the country became a democracy (Durand, 2010). In the late 1980s, Peru experienced a **severe political and economic crisis** (Berg, 2010; Massey & Capoferro, 2006; Paerregaard, 2007). The introduction of structural adjustment policies in 1987 led to hyperinflation, which had a direct effect on real income and led to increased unemployment and poverty (Massey & Capoferro, 2006; Takenaka et al., 2010). At the same time, Peru experienced civil war and terrorism. The guerrilla group *Sendero Luminoso* took control over large areas in the central and southern highlands as well as over vast sectors of Lima. As a result, Peruvian emigration changed its pattern and increased significantly (est. one million emigrants in 1989) (Berg, 2010; Durand, 2010; Paerregaard, 2007). Consequently, **a diversification in regions of destination was observed**, namely a decrease in migration to other Latin American countries and an increase in migration to Europe and Asia (Massey & Capoferro, 2006). Peru's political and socio-economic situation did not improve under the presidency of Alberto Fujimori from 1990 to 2000. While macroeconomic indicators showed slight improvements and Fujimori's administration conducted a successful anti-terrorism campaign, the decade was characterised by **authoritarianism**, escalating

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<sup>9</sup> Until the mid-1980s, the majority of Peruvian emigrants were of the educated middle- and upper-middle class from urban areas, whose privileges were threatened by the increasingly instable economic and political environment. From the mid-1980s onwards, Peruvians from all social classes emigrated (Abusada Salah & Pastor Vargas, 2008; Berg, 2010; Durand, 2007). Durand (2007) describes that, during the military dictatorships of Juan Velasco Alvarado (1968–1975) and Francisco Morales Bermúdez (1975–1980), possibilities of emigration were heavily restricted by the Peruvian government. In addition, many other countries in the region also had dictatorships (Durand, 2010). Yet, it is unclear to what extent this actually affected emigration.

## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

impunity, and **corruption** as well as a coup by Fujimori against his own government. The situation for the vast majority of the Peruvian population worsened resulting in **mass emigration** (Berg, 2010; Durand, 2010; Abusada Salah & Pastor Vargas, 2008). Despite Peru re-gaining economic and political stability with the presidency of Alejandro Toledo from 2001 to 2006, this had little effect on Peruvians' "everyday lives" (Berg, 2010, p. 126) and emigration not only continued but increased drastically. Due to its volume, Peruvian emigration became "a topic of growing concern in Peru" in 2010 (Takenaka et al., 2010) which led to the introduction of diaspora and return policies (further discussed in Section 7.1).

### (3) Peruvian emigration since the mid-2000s

More recently, Peru has experienced political stability (after the end of the internal conflict) and consistent economic growth. These patterns have led to improved living and working conditions as well as lower levels of poverty. As a result, **international emigration slowed down** (OECD, 2009). Table 3 shows the "Top 10" destination countries for the Peruvian emigrant stock as of 31 December 2017. In line with Peru's history of emigration, the biggest proportion (32.4%; 478,784) of Peruvian emigrants was situated in the US. There are similar stock numbers between Argentina, Spain, and Chile (between 12% and 14%). Of the total Peruvian emigrant stock (1,475,532), only 1.26 per cent (18,630) was located in Germany in 2017 (UN DESA, 2017).<sup>10</sup>

**Table 2: Top 10 destination countries for Peruvian emigrants, 2017**

Country	Stock number	% of total stock
US	478,784	32.4%
Argentina	202,643	13.7%
Spain	186,555	12.6%
Chile	185,731	12.6%
Italy	118,079	8.00%
Japan	55,469	3.76%
Venezuela	47,739	3.24%
Canada	31,060	2.11%
Germany	18,630	1.26%
Brazil	18,406	1.25%
Total in top 10 destination countries	1,343,096	91.0%
Total emigrant stock	1,475,532	100%

Source: UN DESA, 2017

<sup>10</sup> For an explanation of data sources and data discrepancies see Page 12-13.

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## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

### 5.2. Characteristics of Peruvian immigrant population in Germany

Providing an overview of the Peruvian immigrant population in Germany, this section relies primarily on data from the German Federal Statistical Office (*Statistisches Bundesamt*). The *Statistisches Bundesamt's* **GENESIS database was used as the primary source of information** on, for example, the size of the Peruvian population in Germany (over time), age groups, naturalisation rates, marital status, types of residence permits, and geographical distribution by federal state (Statistisches Bundesamt, 2018b, 2018c, 2018d, 2018e, 2018f, 2018g). Information about Peruvian students was taken from data published by the German Federal Statistical Office (Statistisches Bundesamt, 2017a; 2017b), the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF, 2017a; 2017b), and the German Academic Exchange Service (*Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst* (DAAD), 2017a, 2018). This was complemented by data and information from a variety of German institutions.<sup>11</sup>

Two main data limitations were encountered, namely **data availability and data discrepancies**. First, the *Statistisches Bundesamt* (2018a) collects annual data on the immigrant population in Germany and provides, where available, information on the gender, age, and average length of stay of migrants disaggregated by nationality. However, this report does not provide information on the residence status of Peruvian migrants in Germany since nationalities within the categorisation of South America are not disaggregated. It is also important to note that this annual publication does not include information for migrants that have naturalised to gain German citizenship, nor does it provide information on key demographic and socioeconomic indicators (e.g. education, labour market performance) (Statistisches Bundesamt, 2018a). Rather, such information is collected as part of the annual microcensus, which provides valuable data on the education status and income situation of migrants living in Germany. The most recent microcensus, however, **does not provide disaggregated data on Peruvian migrants in Germany** (Statistisches Bundesamt, 2017c) which makes it challenging, if not impossible, to report on their demographic and socioeconomic characteristics. Little is known, for example, about the family sizes, occupations, income levels, and educational backgrounds of Peruvians in Germany.

Second, there are often **discrepancies between figures from different sources**. Figures provided by the German government on the size of the Peruvian immigrant population in Germany are significantly

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<sup>11</sup> This included the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (*Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge*, BAMF); the Federal Employment Agency (*Bundesagentur für Arbeit*); the Federal Employment Agency's International Placement Services Division (*Zentrale Auslands- und Fachvermittlung*, ZAV); the German Centre for Research on Higher Education (*Deutsches Zentrum für Hochschul- und Wissenschaftsforschung*, DZHW); the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (*Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung*, BMBF); the Central Register of Foreign Nationals (*Ausländerzentralregister*, AZR); the Federal Office of Administration (*Bundesverwaltungsamt*, BVA); the Expert Council of German Foundations on Integration and Migration (*Sachverständigenrat deutscher Stiftungen für Integration und Migration*, SVR); the German Academic Exchange Service (*Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst*, DAAD). When limited data was found during desk research, staff at these institutions were contacted via email to gain a more statistically informed overview of the Peruvian immigrant population in Germany.

## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

lower than numbers provided by international sources, such as UN DESA, and Peruvian sources, such as the Peruvian Statistics Institute (Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática, INEI). In many cases, this is the result of differences in definitions and measurement. The *Statistisches Bundesamt* does not include dual Peruvian-German citizens or those who have naturalised to become German in its statistics, since Peru is not included in the microcensus (Statistisches Bundesamt, 2017c). In contrast to this, UN DESA (2017) relies on a broader definition and includes foreign-born Peruvians in Germany (also those who have naturalised to become German), rather than just Peruvian citizens, in its statistics. Data from the INEI furthermore refer to a Peruvian emigrant population of about three million (INEI, MIGRACIONES & OIM, 2016). Yet, it remains unclear to what extent these statistics take return by Peruvian emigrants into account, and, therefore, to what extent these statistics can be compared to stocks.<sup>12</sup> Finally, there are also discrepancies between German statistics from different sources, as illustrated in Table 3. The *Statistisches Bundesamt* (2018a), for example, provides a comparison of the numbers of Peruvians in Germany between the most recent German census of May 2011 with the AZR figures from the same date.

**Table 3: Peruvian population in Germany - Census versus AZR, 9 May 2011**

Gender	Census	AZR	Difference	Difference (in %)
Male	2,242	2,562	320	14.3
Female	5,265	5,571	306	5.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,507</b>	<b>8,133</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>8.3</b>

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, 2018a, p. 531

Moreover, different data sources often provide **information on the different categories of Peruvian immigrants** (general population, students, etc.) across different time periods. Such caveats limit detailed comparisons and analyses of the Peruvian immigrant population in Germany. As such, it is especially recommended that disaggregated data about the understudied characteristics of the Peruvian population in Germany be further collected and analysed. Despite the above-mentioned data limitations, the characteristics of Peruvian immigrants in Germany are presented here to the greatest extent possible.

### 5.2.1. Size and geographical distribution

The growth of the Peruvian population between 31 December 1967 and 31 December 2017 is shown in Figure 1. At the end of 1967, there were 779 Peruvian citizens (408 male, 371 female) living in Germany. As the graph shows, the size of Germany's Peruvian population has been steadily growing

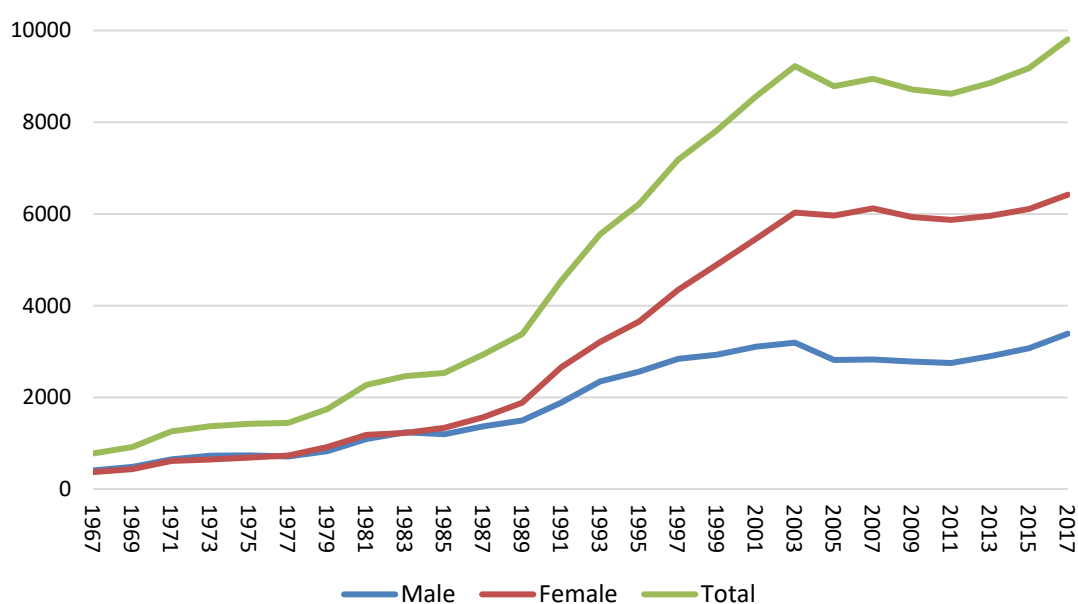
<sup>12</sup> As IOM, referring to the statistics, states: "An estimated 3,5 million Peruvian have emigrated abroad, of which 2,4 million emigrated in the past 22 years. Also, there are 705,000 Peruvian homes abroad that are the result of Peruvian emigration." (OIM, 2012, p. 13).



## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

since the 1980s, before reaching a peak in 2003 and slightly decreasing thereafter. By 31 December 2017, the size of the Peruvian population in Germany reached its highest level. There **were 9,810 Peruvian citizens living in Germany at the end of 2017**.<sup>13</sup> Based on these figures, there are more female Peruvians in Germany (6,420; 65.4%) than males (Statistisches Bundesamt, 2018c). It should also be taken into consideration that 2.7 per cent of these Peruvian males and 1.3 of the Peruvian females were born in Germany (Statistisches Bundesamt, 2018a).

**Figure 1: Growth of the Peruvian population in Germany, 1967-2017**



Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, 2018c

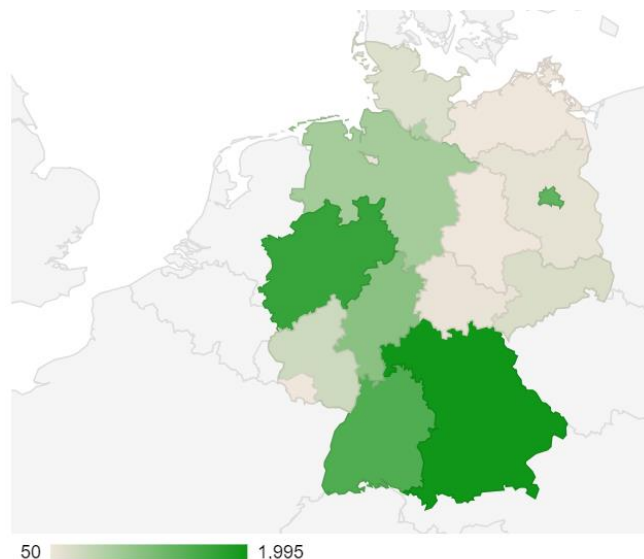
As of 31 December 2017, **the average length of stay in Germany amongst Peruvians living in Germany was reported to be 12.8 years** (12.3 years for men, 13.0 years for women) by the *Statistisches Bundesamt* (2018a). Data from the *Statistisches Bundesamt* (2018f) on the geographical distribution of Peruvian citizens in Germany are shown in Figure 2 (see also Appendix F, Table F.1). The majority of Peruvian citizens lived in the federal states of Bavaria (1,995; 20.3%), North Rhein-Westphalia (1,660; 16.9%), and Baden-Württemberg (1,430 individuals, 14.6%) as of 31 December 2017 (Statistisches Bundesamt, 2018f).

<sup>13</sup> The most recent microcensus from the *Statistisches Bundesamt* (2017c) does not provide disaggregated data on Peruvian migrants in Germany, so no conclusions can be made about Peruvians in Germany who have naturalised to become German citizens. The other data from the *Statistisches Bundesamt* (2018b, 2018c, 2018d, 2018e, 2018f, 2018g), therefore, can only be used to draw inferences about Peruvian citizens living in Germany. In contrast to this, UN DESA (2017) relies on a broader definition and includes foreign-born Peruvians in Germany (also those who have naturalised to become German), rather than just Peruvian citizens, in its statistics.



## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

Figure 2: Geographical distribution of Peruvian citizens in Germany, 31 December 2017



Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, 2018f // Note: This figure has been created by the authors using Google Geocharts

As of 31 December 2017, 4,505 Peruvian citizens had a permanent residence permit. Another 3,510 Peruvian citizens had a limited residence permit, primarily for education- (1,075) and family-related (1,670) reasons. Limited residence permits for reasons of work (450) and humanitarian grounds (55) were less common (Statistisches Bundesamt, 2018e). From these data, it is observed that **more Peruvian women than men held both temporary and permanent residence permits in Germany**; it is also particularly the case that women were more likely than men to hold temporary residence permits for family reasons (see Appendix F, Table F.2). Another 680 Peruvian citizens in Germany were classified as internal European migrants (e.g. had EU mobility from also being nationals of an EU member state other than Germany). Moreover, 570 Peruvian citizens were residing in Germany in December 2016 without status, namely without residence title, temporary suspension of deportation, or permission to reside (Statistisches Bundesamt, 2018e). The *Statistisches Bundesamt* (2018b) also reports that – of the 110,383 naturalisations of foreigners in 2016 – a total of 205 Peruvians (59 males, 146 females) naturalised to become German citizens.

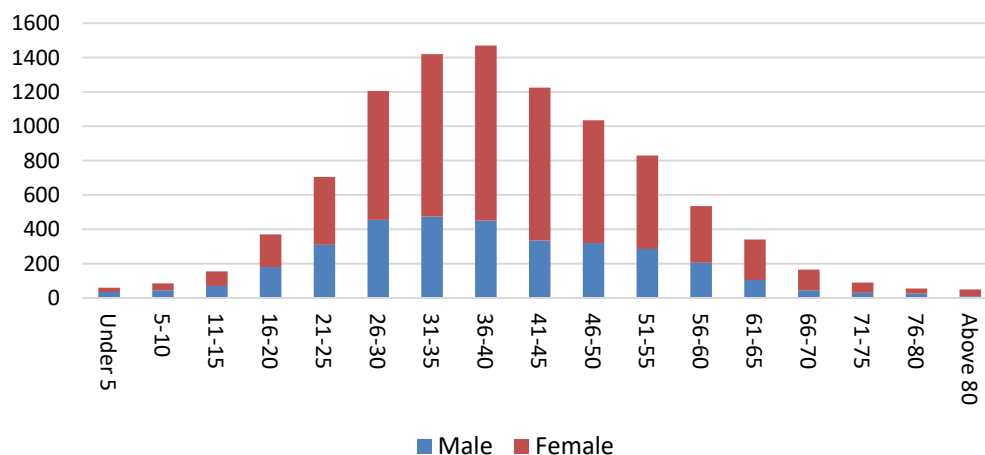
On another note, it is reported by the *Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge* (BAMF, 2017) that six first-time asylum claims were made by Peruvians in Germany between 1 January and 31 December of 2017. In addition, twelve asylum decisions were made regarding outstanding claims of Peruvians, of which one was recognised. The remainder were rejected (BAMF, 2017).

### 5.2.2. Demographic and socio-economic characteristics

The average age of Peruvians in Germany was 40.1 years as of 31 December 2017, with the average age of females being 40.9 years. Males were slightly younger and had an average age of 38.7 years (Statistisches Bundesamt, 2018a). Figure 3 shows that **the majority of the Peruvian citizens in Germany was between the ages of 36 and 40 years** (Statistisches Bundesamt, 2018c, 2018g).

## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

Figure 3: Age groups among the Peruvian population in Germany, 31 December 2017



Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, 2018c, 2018g

At the end of 2017, 4,975 Peruvians in Germany (50.7%) were married, 3,100 (31.6%) were single, and 1,010 (10.3%) were divorced (Statistisches Bundesamt, 2018c). Peruvian men in Germany were more likely than their female counterparts to be single, while women were more likely than men to be married (Statistisches Bundesamt, 2018a). According to the *Bundesagentur für Arbeit* (2017), there were 3,636 employed Peruvian citizens in Germany as of 30 September 2017 and 838 held 450-EUR jobs.<sup>14</sup> As of March 2018, there were **482 unemployed Peruvian citizens in Germany**. Of the unemployed individuals, 170 (35.3%) were male and 312 (64.7%) were female. The majority (80.9%) of the individuals were between the ages of 25 and 55. Another 1,026 Peruvian citizens in Germany were classified as “job seeking” in March 2018 (Bundesagentur für Arbeit, 2018).

A total of 1,230 Peruvian students were registered at an institute of higher education in Germany in the 2016/2017 winter semester. It is observed that the majority of these Peruvian students (1,118 individuals) were *Bildungsausländer/-innen*, while the minority (112 individuals) were *Bildungsinländer/-innen* (Statistisches Bundesamt, 2017a).<sup>15</sup> Moreover, the majority of these students were studying at universities (*Universitäten*) and universities of applied sciences (*Fachhochschulen, ohne Verwaltungsfachhochschulen*) (see Table 4).<sup>16</sup>

<sup>14</sup> A 450-EUR job, also known as a “mini-job,” is any job where a person earns less than 450 EUR on a monthly basis. These earnings are tax exempt.

<sup>15</sup> The term *Bildungsausländer/-innen* refers to non-German individuals who lived abroad before starting to study in Germany, while *Bildungsinländer/-innen* refers to non-German individuals who lived in Germany before starting higher education in Germany and may have completed their secondary education in Germany.

<sup>16</sup> The *Statistisches Bundesamt* (2017b) also reports similar figures to describe Peruvian students in Germany during the 2017 summer semester (see Appendix F, Table F.4). The majority of the Peruvian students (1,051 individuals) in the 2017 summer semester were *Bildungsausländer/-innen*, while the minority (100 individuals) were *Bildungsinländer/-innen*.

## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

Table 4: Institutions of Peruvian students in Germany, winter semester 2016/2017

Institution of higher education	Male	Female	Total
University ( <i>Universität</i> )	363	487	850
Teachers' college ( <i>Pädagogische Hochschule</i> )	–	5	5
Seminary ( <i>Theologische Hochschule</i> )	3	–	3
Arts school ( <i>Kunsthochschule</i> )	18	15	33
University of applied sciences ( <i>Fachhochschule, ohne Verwaltungsfachhochschulen</i> )	146	193	339
<b>Total</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>1,230</b>

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, 2017a

During the 2016/2017 winter semester, the **most popular fields of study among Peruvian students in Germany were legal, economic, and social sciences as well as engineering and humanities** (see Appendix F, Table F.3; Statistisches Bundesamt, 2017a).

For Peruvian students in the 2015/2016 winter semester, the primary universities of attendance were the Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich, the Goethe-Universität Frankfurt, and the University of Hamburg (Statistisches Bundesamt, 2017d; see Appendix F, Table F.5). Figures on Peruvian students in Germany are also made available by DAAD (2017a), as shown in Table F.6 and Table F.7 (Appendix F). The most recent figures show that, in 2017, **DAAD supported 113 Peruvians in Germany in the context of individual funding (*Individualförderung*)** and 113 in the context of project funding (*Projektförderung*).<sup>17</sup> Another 5 Peruvian students received scholarships from DAAD in the context of an EU mobility programme that ran from 1 June 2015 to 31 May 2017 (DAAD, 2017a). In 2017, the most common fields of study for DAAD-supported Peruvian students in Germany were engineering (80) as well as law, economics, and social sciences (60) (see Appendix F, Table F.7; DAAD, 2018).

In 2016, 111 Peruvians were among the foreign scientific and artistic staff at institutes of higher education in Germany (Statistisches Bundesamt, 2018i). The Statistisches Bundesamt (2018h) furthermore reports that 105 Peruvian guest scientists were working at German institutions in 2016.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>17</sup> According to DAAD (2016), “[i]ndividual funding is aimed directly at promising academics and junior researchers, while project funding supports the international orientation of academic research [...] In the area of individual funding, the DAAD mainly provides support for students, academics and university teaching staff who have successfully applied for a DAAD scholarship. In the area of project funding, the DAAD primarily finances programmes to promote cosmopolitan university structures” (p. 58, 100).

<sup>18</sup> Disaggregated data by nationality and host institution to determine the most common host institutions for Peruvian guest scientists in Germany is not available.

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## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

### 5.3. Subjective view on the Peruvian immigrant population and the development of the organised Peruvian diaspora in Germany

With regards to Germany, different patterns of Peruvian migration contributed to the creation of an immigrant population. The Peruvian immigrant population mainly originated from the mass emigration between 1989 and 2000 (see Section 4.1). Respondents generally described the Peruvian immigrant population in Germany as **heterogenous**.<sup>19</sup> As Peruvians of all social classes left the country during this period of mass emigration, the Peruvian immigrant population demonstrates a high diversity in terms of origin places, socio-economic factors, and political affiliations. This diversity is also characteristic of the country itself. One respondent described the Peruvian immigrant population as “a small mini-Peru within Germany” (IN 7). This also means that, among the Peruvian immigrant population in Germany, similar social divides exist as in Peru (e.g. IN 27).

In line with the emigration patterns and characteristics of the Peruvian immigrant population discussed in Sections 4.1 and 4.2, **five groups can be distinguished among Peruvians in Germany**. The first group are Peruvians who came to Germany in the 1960s; these Peruvians were mainly **women from the upper- or upper-middle class who migrated for family reasons following their German partners** they met while these were deployed as development aid workers in Peru. The second group that can be distinguished consists of **low-skilled Peruvians migrating for economic reasons**. This includes women belonging to the middle class and who emigrated independently of a spouse who came to Germany in search of employment mainly in the 1970s and 1980s. The group is also characterised by Peruvian men and women who came to Germany as a result of the mass emigration in the late 1990s and early 2000s. They often belonged to a lower social class, were less qualified, and frequently took on low-paid jobs in the domestic service and care sector.

Third, a group of **highly-skilled professionals and academics** can be identified among the Peruvian immigrant population in Germany. This group mostly came to Germany to study (and stayed afterwards) or came directly for professional reasons, including intra-company transfers (IN 17). A fourth group are **Peruvian students** who come to Germany for a bachelor’s or master’s programme, often on a scholarship provided by DAAD. Many had already attended German schools in Peru and/or are from a German-Peruvian family. As one respondent (IN 22) explained, this group therefore consists of individuals who speak German fluently and are familiar with the German (education) system which facilitates integration into the German culture, education system and labour market. Last, another group among the Peruvian immigrant population are **musicians** who came to Germany in the 1980s or 1990s to perform Peruvian music in Germany and other European countries. Many stayed in the country and then took on non-music related jobs while continuing to practice Peruvian music in their spare time.

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<sup>19</sup> Only one respondent voiced a different perspective describing the Peruvian diaspora as “relatively homogenous” (IN 5) as the rural, Quechua speaking population from the Peruvian Andes is not among the Peruvian emigrants in Germany.

## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

In line with this diversity, the Peruvian diaspora is **fragmented along the lines of socio-economic characteristics**. These characteristics are reflected in the five groups outlined above, and strict divides exist along groups (IN 9, IN 20, IN 25, and IN 29), particularly between intellectuals and non-intellectuals (IN 9) and students and professionals (IN 20). Despite the fragmentation, there seems to be also a space for dialogue, cooperation and encounters, in the social and cultural sphere in particular. Interestingly, some respondents (e.g. IN 13 and IN 27) saw the above-mentioned heterogeneity to decrease (to some extent) over time, with Peruvians in Germany evolving into a more homogenous group as they adapted to German culture.

Many connections between Peruvians in Germany are informal, and initiatives take a **spontaneous, informal character**. Nevertheless, connections have become more organised over time. A steady increase in the number of Peruvian diaspora organisations in Germany has been observed since 2003 (see Figure 4); Peruvian migration to Germany reached a peak in the same year (see Figure 1). This increase in formalisation is partly attributed to efforts of the Peruvian Embassy in establishing cultural programmes to which Peruvians as well as Germans are invited (IN 25 and IN 27). These activities may be regarded part of the increased attention of the Peruvian government towards its diaspora since 2001 (see Section 6.1.). Other than that, no important event could be identified that particularly sparked the mobilisation of the Peruvian diaspora. On the other hand, **diaspora organisations have been established** that promote Peruvian culture, coordinate activities, and organise events (discussed in more detail in the following section). Some Peruvians also come together through the (Catholic) church, connections which then result in further cultural activities.

*"So I am not part of any Peruvian enclave here in Germany, I integrated fully into Germany, I have my ... the vast majority of my circles of friends are Germans, I know many Peruvians, of course, from school, yes, from university [...] But apart from that I generally do not have much contact with Peruvians, apart from the ones I know through my studies or from school." (IN 14)*

see another word: (p. 25)

### **The degree of connectivity also varies by place of residence.**

Respondents in smaller cities reported finding it difficult to connect with other Peruvians; yet, also for bigger cities, such as Berlin, connections were described as rare or scattered as many alternatives (e.g. connections with people from other Latin American countries) exist. **The degree of connectivity with other Peruvians in Germany as well as the relationship towards the country of origin also varies by group.** Specifically, Peruvians who have a German spouse and have lived in Germany for a longer period of time are less attached to Peru and orient themselves more

towards German culture (IN 11). According to the interviewees (e.g. IN 11), such individuals are less interested and active in diaspora initiatives. Yet, it has to be noted that this depends on the individual, and some of the individuals who naturalised voiced a strong sense of transnational identity. Nonetheless, for the case of binational couples, the German partners often demonstrate a high level of connection with Peru which has led to **initiatives led by these Peruvian-German couples**. One factor that inhibits engagement is obligations that Peruvians have with regards to studies, work, or family that restrict their time and, therefore, their ability and willingness to engage.



## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

During the interviews, it became clear that some respondents were not familiar with the term diaspora. Additionally, the term diaspora seems to have a **negative connotation for some** (see IN 28, IN 14). Respondents also emphasized their **integration into German society**. Several respondents highlighted that Peruvians are very well integrated into German society, hard-working, adaptive, and not a burden. These reactions have to be seen within the broader context of the ongoing migration and integration debate in Germany.

Based on the interviews, it is observed that Peruvians in Germany are connected through **culture**. Cultural activities are not only the focus of the majority of Peruvian diaspora organisations in Germany, but culture is also an important factor for **connections on a more informal level and occasional activities**. This connection through culture also seems to decrease the divides that exist between groups, at least to some extent. This includes the celebration of Peruvian festivities, such as the Independence Day on July 28 or the *Yunza*.<sup>20</sup> Food (in some cases specific for a certain occasion), traditional dances, and music play an important role as a reason to unite with fellow Peruvians and are at the centre of festivities and celebrations. Such occasions also attract Peruvians who otherwise do not engage or connect. More recently, “Latino parties” have also become popular among younger generations in Germany. Especially among students, they constitute a place for Peruvians to meet with fellow Peruvians, Latin Americans, and Germans.

*“Art has brought us together above all, music, we miss music a lot and we come together a lot through music. A lot of the complex norms in Peru fall.” (IN 13)*

In addition, it is observed that the connection through cultural events extends to Peruvians who did not have a deep understanding of Peruvian culture or connection with Peruvian traditions, dances, or music when leaving Peru but become accustomed through the cultural groups that exist in Germany

(IN 5, IN 15). This creates an interesting dynamic, as some Peruvians who get to know Peruvian culture in Germany then transmit their new-found interest to families and friends they are in contact with in Peru (IN 15).

It should also be noted that there exists **little political interest** within the Peruvian diaspora in Germany. One of few examples of political activism by Peruvians in Germany were protests in front of the Peruvian embassy in beginning of 2018 against the amnesty of former president Alberto Fujimori (IN 26; Informationsstelle Perú e.V., 2018). Moreover, for some members of the diaspora, Peru’s political environment is the reason why they emigrated; these individuals, therefore, prefer to disconnect from the Peruvian political sphere completely, which leads to some individuals as well as diaspora organisations taking a strictly **apolitical attitude** (IN 3, IN 19, and IN 22). One respondent (IN 22) also described the

*“We have members in our association who only learned how to dance their own dances there in the association or who only learnt there, how diverse Peruvian culture is. And for this reason, the first step has always been to do cultural work in form of dance and music and*

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<sup>20</sup> The *Yunza* is a tree filled with presents that is being put up as part of the Carnival season in Peru.

## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

disinterest in political topics as a characteristic of the new generation of immigrants from Peru and Latin America more in general.

### 6. Peruvian diaspora organisations and their engagement in development

Peruvian emigration patterns and the creation of the Peruvian diaspora are well documented, as demonstrated in Section 4. In a study conducted by Ramos and Lara (2014), the authors identified a total of 433 Peruvian migrant associations registered with the Peruvian Ministry of Labour. The majority of associations was located in the US (280), but many organisations were also identified in Italy (97) and Spain (56). The main areas of focus of these organisations were human rights, solidarity, sport, religion, politics, and cultural activities (Ramos & Lara, 2014). Despite this literature, little is known about the Peruvian diaspora and Peruvian diaspora organisations in Germany. Existing studies address the situation of the Latin American immigrant population in Germany more generally, some of which specifically focus on female Latin American immigrants (see, for example, Cerda-Hegerl, 2006; Gruner- Domić, 2005; Jaciuk, 2015). This clearly shows the need for a more comprehensive study. Based on interview data, this chapter provides an overview of the emergence and developments of the Peruvian diaspora and its organisational landscape within Germany. It also addresses the nature and dynamics of their transnational practices with respect to Peru and Germany.

#### 6.1. Organisational landscape and transnational practices

The landscape of Peruvian diaspora organisations – including their membership, capacities, and cooperation – is presented in this section. **A total of 27 organisations were identified.**<sup>21</sup> Figure 4 shows **a growth in the number of Peruvian diaspora organisations over time between 1983 and 2018, particularly in the 2000s.** This could be, at least partially, associated with the Peruvian government's attention to the diaspora through the establishment of the “*Quinto Suyu*” Project (“the Fifth Region” Project) in 2001 (Berg, 2010; Moncayo, 2011), as will be discussed in more detail in Section 6.1. Some interview respondents (IN 25 and IN 27) also confirmed this trend.<sup>22</sup>

*“I think there are several other associations that are appearing, and I think that lately there has been an impulse for these groups to know each other a bit more and can work together, not only in Germany but in other countries.” (IN 25)*

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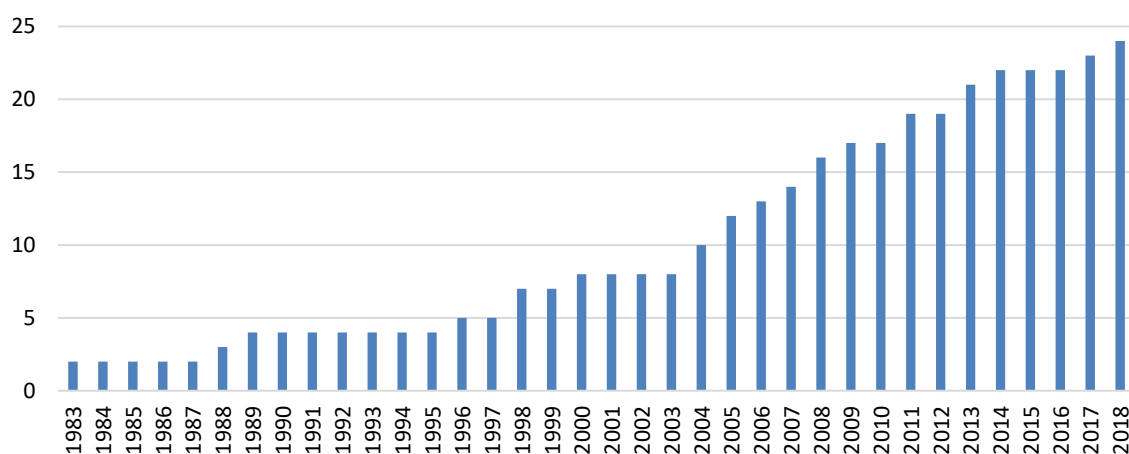
<sup>21</sup> A mapping detailing the contacts, year of establishment, aims, and activities of these organisations can be found in Appendix A. A mapping of umbrella organisations and networks can be found in Appendix B.

<sup>22</sup> It should be noted that the figure does not include the associations that formed and then subsequently may have dissolved in this time period.



## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

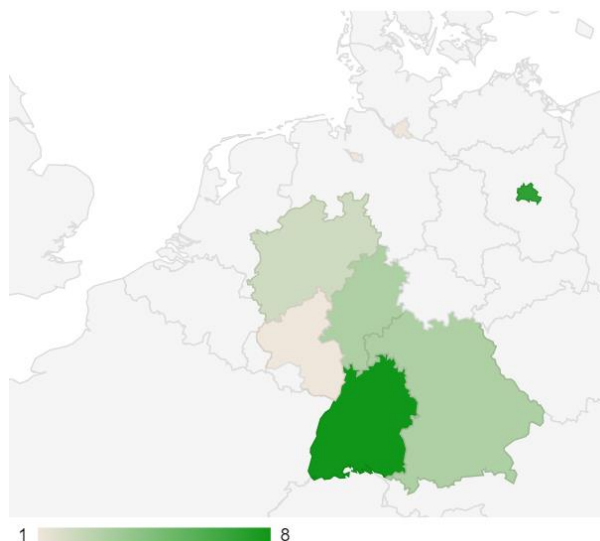
Figure 4: Growth of Peruvian diaspora organisations in Germany, 1983-2018



Source: Based on fieldwork data and the author's compilation from the Handelsregister (2018)

The geographical distribution of the organisations can be seen in Figure 5. Eight of the Peruvian diaspora organisations identified as part of this study are located in Baden-Württemberg, while seven are located in Berlin, three in Bavaria, three in Hesse, and two in North Rhine-Westphalia. One diaspora association is located in each of the following federal states: Bremen, Hamburg, and Rhineland-Palatinate.<sup>23</sup>

Figure 5: Geographical distribution of Peruvian diaspora organisations in Germany



Source: Fieldwork data // Note: This figure has been created by the authors using Google Geocharts.

<sup>23</sup> One organisation, for which the address and federal state were not available, has not been included in this count.

## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

Though there are not always clear distinctions between the various fields of engagement, Table 5 illustrates the main fields of engagement – culture, development, humanitarian aid, academic, advocacy, integration, and business – identified amongst the Peruvian migrant organisations in Germany.

**Table 5: Fields of engagement of Peruvian diaspora organisations**

Fields of engagement	Count of organisations engaging in field	Proportion of total organisations (%)	Proportion of total engagement (%)
<b>Culture</b>	17	63.0	39.5
<b>Development</b>	14	51.9	32.6
<b>Humanitarian aid</b>	4	14.8	9.30
<b>Academic</b>	3	11.1	6.98
<b>Advocacy</b>	2	7.41	4.65
<b>Integration</b>	2	7.41	4.65
<b>Business</b>	1	3.70	2.33

*Source: Fieldwork data // Note: In order to calculate the proportions, a total engagement count of 43 and a total organisation count of 27 were used. Proportion of total organisations was calculated using count of organisations engaging in field divided by 27. Proportion of total engagement was calculated using count of organisations engaging in field divided by 43.*

### 6.1.1. Culture

More than half (63.0%) of the organisations are actively involved in **cultural activities**, making up 39.5 per cent of the total engagement amongst the identified Peruvian diaspora organisations. Activities in this field of engagement typically take place in the context of Germany. As Peruvians who come to Germany often have **little knowledge and awareness of Peruvian traditions and culture**, a variety of diaspora organisations provide a platform for learning and practicing Peruvian culture (IN 5, N 12). A major cultural event in which several Peruvian diaspora organisations (e.g. *Luz y Color Berlín*, *Grupo Peru*, *Ríos Profundos*) participate is the **Carnival of Cultures in Berlin**. While the main focus of the event is the celebration of culture, groups such as *Ríos Profundos* also use the Carnival of Cultures for political activism, for example, during this year's celebration in May, the association showed support for the movement "*Ni una menos*".<sup>24</sup> On other occasions, associations organise or contribute to other, smaller, Latin or Ibero American events, for example, the *Iberoamerikanisches Kulturfest* (Iberoamerican Cultural Festival) in Hannover; the *Lateinamerikataag* (Latin America Day) in Munich (organised by the *Casa Latinoamérica e.V.*); the *Festival der Kulturen* (Festival of Cultures) organised by *Forum der Kulturen*; and the *Festival "Lebendige Traditionen / Tradiciones Vivas"* (Vivid Traditions) in Stuttgart.<sup>25</sup> Larger and smaller cultural events **not only attract Peruvians but also other Latin**

<sup>24</sup>*Ni una menos* is a South American feminist movement of protest against violence against women and femicide which was started in Argentina in 2015.

<sup>25</sup> Several dance/music groups were also identified in the mapping: *Grupo "Fina Estampa"*, *Grupo "Los Santanos"*, *Grupo "LUZ Y COLOR Expresión Folclórica Perú"*, *Grupo "Perú Llakta"* y "*Los Niños de Perú Llakta*", *Grupo "Perumanta"*, *Grupo*

## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

Americans living in Germany as well as Germans who enjoy Peruvian dances, music, and food.<sup>26</sup>

Given the diaspora organisations' focus on development and humanitarian aid with regards to contributions and activities in the origin country, **charity events** in Germany are a central element to raise funds for Peru. For example, after the damages caused by El Niño in February 2017, *Raymi Peru e.V.* turned a concert that was already planned for April into a charity concert. One organisation (IN15) also emphasised that they aim to **connect fundraising with cultural events in order to transmit an understanding of Peruvian culture to the potential contributors as well.**

While events mainly focus on promoting Peruvian culture and include Peruvian elements such as traditional food, music, and dances, diaspora associations (such as *Latinka e.V.*), for example, also reported organising a Latin party for students, a football championship every summer, movies showings, wine tastings, and concerts. Some diaspora organisations also (e.g. *Chasqui e.V.*) **regularly invite Peruvian individuals – such as authors, musicians, dancers and groups to Germany.** These invitations usually occur within the context of an organised event for individuals to perform or present. Members of the organisations themselves, such as *Chasqui e.V.*, also regularly give presentations about life in Peru or Latin America, in which members of the organisations share their personal experiences in order to show the beauty and diversity of their countries in Latin America as well as to highlight problems such as poverty in the regions. Also, members of the diaspora organisations that support projects in Peru visit the country regularly to monitor progress and interact with local counterparts.

### 6.1.2. Development and humanitarian aid

Contributions and activities of Germany-based Peruvian diaspora organisations in the origin country primarily fall within fields of engagement related to **development and humanitarian aid**. Activities related to **humanitarian aid** make up 14.8 per cent of the Peruvian diaspora associations, and there are four organisations (9.30%) that engage in this field of action. These activities are particularly centred around **providing short-term relief** (financial, in-kind and infrastructure-related) to Peruvians following an emergency such as earthquakes and flooding caused by the El Niño phenomenon.<sup>27</sup>

Examples of emergency response include donations of medical supplies (IN 6), re-construction of a school from 2010 to 2013, as well as short-term support after the earthquake in 2005/2006 and after El Niño (IN 11). In some cases, projects continued also beyond crisis intervention. One example is the

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*“Serenata Peruana”, and Grupo Intercultural Canela - Peru e. V.* However, they were excluded from the mapping due to a lack of information (e.g. contact information, information on aims and activities).

<sup>26</sup> The yearly celebration of Inti Raymi in Munich, organised by Chasqui e.V, attracts around 1,000 participants every year. Inti Raymi, around the solstice on June 24, is a spiritual Inka celebration to celebrate the sun.

<sup>27</sup> El Niño is a climate phenomenon that occurs every few years resulting from the warming of surface sea temperatures in the Pacific and causes floods at the Western coasts of South America. In 2017, a local El Niño cause severe flooding through which approximately 75 people died and about 100,000 became homeless (Deutsche Welle, 2017; The Guardian, 2015).

## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

**community kitchen** established by *Raymi Peru e.V.*, which was first created as an emergency response and continued for a longer time.

Humanitarian support is provided by established diaspora organisations (such as *Raymi Peru e.V.* or *Chasqui e.V.*) who regularly support similar interventions as well by initiatives that are activated solely in response to any emergency. While formal initiatives aim for long-term oriented approaches (also when providing emergency support), smaller, informal initiatives focus on short-term or even one-off interventions or contributions.

Contributing to 32.6 per cent of the total engagement, another 51.9 per cent of the organisations participate in **development** with regards to social infrastructure, education, hygiene, and sustainable

*“When we dance and take money, for example, it always stays 100% in the association and from there we decide how much we want to donate, or how much we can donate. And that will be donated, and then we will decide in the association, democratically, let's say, which project, what kind of project we support and how we support it.” (IN 12)*

agriculture. Examples of such activities include supporting schools and child care centres, providing capacity-building trainings in emergency medicine, as well as supporting projects related to climate change and waste management. The focus of Peruvian diaspora organisations in the origin country is generally based on **financial support** of projects that the organisation initiated.

Many diaspora organisations support projects in the area of **social infrastructure development**, for example kindergarten and schools (*Nuevos Horizontes e.V.*, *Chasqui e.V.*, *Freundeskreis Peru Amazonico e.V.*) and child care centres (*Latinka e.V.*).<sup>28</sup> With the aim of improving **hygienic conditions and education**, *Freundeskreis Peru Amazonico e.V.* initiated a project with the *Queros* community<sup>29</sup> in the area of Cuzco in early 2017. The organisation provides the community with solar panels for warm shower water and refurbishment of school buildings for improved insulation.

With regards to **education**, an example of a social project that goes beyond infrastructure development is the school garden *Cesar Vallejo* by *Chasqui e.V.* Between 2010 to 2013, a 500qm school garden – which included guinea pig breeding, fruit and vegetable patches, cultivation of alfalfa for the animals, a greenhouse, and fruit trees – was built. A central aspect of the project was that the 1,750 students of the school, as well as 800 parents, 90 teachers, and 10 university students, took an active role in the project.

**Capacity building**, for example in the area of health, has also been supported by associations such as *Latinka e.V.* Mid-2017, a team of three trainers gave trainings on emergency medicine facilitated by *Latinka e.V.* The project was supported by GIZ, *INMED Partnerships for Children* (a counterpart of the

<sup>28</sup> *Latinka e.V.* and *Freundeskreis Peru Amazonico e.V.* were/are supported by CIM small-scale funding.

<sup>29</sup> The *Queros* are a Quechua community in the department of Cuzco in Peru.

## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

CIM-Project), and *incentiveMED GmbH*. Another example for capacity building is the young farmers' project (*Jungbauernprojekt*) operated by *Freundeskreis Peru Amazonico e.V.* With the young farmers' project, the project aims to prevent emigration from rural areas by providing targeted education to young Peruvians, especially in the area of **sustainable agriculture**. The project is supported by the *Landesstiftung Baden-Württemberg* and operates through the local partner association *OJA (Organización de Jóvenes Amazónicos)* which was founded by the youth of area for the purpose of this project. In trainings and workshops, experiences in organic farming were exchanged and market potential as well as quality criteria were discussed. Participants also gained knowledge about agricultural methods and agroforestry, livestock, the cultivation of certain fruits, and the principles of *Rotativfonds (fondo rotativo)*.<sup>30</sup> The workshops also aimed to support the young farmers' self-esteem and their ability to formulate legitimate demands towards local authorities and politicians.

This study also identified **a few projects in the area of agriculture, sustainability, and climate change**, particularly by the association *Freundeskreis Peru Amazonico e.V.* This includes a project promoting zero deforestation (*Regenwaldschutzprojekt Cero Deforestación*), a bee project (*Bienenprojekt Pucallpa*), a dairy and cheese project in Montevideo, and a rain forest project (*Regenwaldprojekt Fusevi*). Additionally, *Reciclaje Peru e.V.* is currently working on a **pilot project for the efficient management of municipal solid waste in Peru**. The idea is to create an inclusive recycling centre open to the public in which, on the one hand, innovative tools for the treatment of municipal waste are included and, on the other hand, different target groups are sensitized on the potential of recycling of solid waste.

A commonality of the development-oriented activities is that **the diaspora organisations try to target places where there is little or no provision of services and which fall outside of the responsibility of the Peruvian state**. Through personal contacts, organisations in many cases select small and remote communities. The **importance of sustainability** was also emphasized by some interviewees (e.g. IN 15). As organisations and activities evolve and grow over time, respondents also emphasized that their organisations **learn by doing and some have changed their approaches over time**. This is particularly the case for the way in which projects are being undertaken in the sense that, for example, one organisation (IN10) aims to undertake less paternalistic approaches. The organisation therefore changed its strategy from providing in-kind donations (school supplies) to making recipients pay a small, symbolic amount for the items they receive.

### 6.1.3. Academic

Only 11.1 per cent of the Peruvian diaspora organisations (6.98% of total engagement) engage in **academic-related activities**. This engagement consists of supporting professional, intercultural exchange between German and Peruvian academics, researchers, as well as students. The *Research*

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<sup>30</sup> Following information provided by *Freundeskreis Peru Amazonico e.V.*: A *fondo rotativo* consists of loans accessible to the member of the fund. In the case of the young farmers project, the fund was used to purchase cattle.



## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

*Experience Peruvian Undergraduate (REPU) Program* organises research internships for Peruvian undergraduate students in the biomedical sciences, chemistry, physics, and nano-engineering. The initiative is run by Peruvian postdoctoral fellows and graduate students at different universities around the world who want to **promote the advancement of science in Peru and Latin America**.

### 6.1.4. Advocacy and integration

Only two organisations (7.41% of organisations, 4.65% of total engagement) are engaged in **advocacy** work, and the same number have activities that support the **integration** of Peruvians in Germany. The associations that engage in advocacy aim to disseminate information on current topics in Peru (e.g. oil spills in the Amazon, illegal mining and logging, exploitation of natural resources). The collective *Amazonia Dice* aims to visualize the literary, cultural, and social and political discourses of the Amazonas region. The first event of the collective took place on July 8 in Berlin, in the form of an interdisciplinary event including a workshop, film projections, performances by the dance group *Luz y Color*, and a DJ playing Amazonian Cumbia.

Apart from the newly-founded initiative, this study identified **another association that regularly engages in advocacy and political activities**, namely *Chasqui e.V.*<sup>31</sup> One of three key activities of the association is to inform Peruvians as well as Germans about current topics in Peru, such as the **exploitation of natural resources and the rights of the indigenous population**. The association connects this with its other two main topics, that is the support of projects of Peru and the cultural activities. Yet, the association's members experience that the interest in events related to development policies is much higher among the German population and that explicitly political events receive little attendance by Peruvians living in Germany.<sup>32</sup>

An example of an event that goes beyond cultural festivities and that should be categorised as engagement within the area of development policy is the project *Biologie trifft Kultur und Nachhaltigkeit* (Biology meets culture and sustainability) by *Bunte Brise e.V.* In cooperation with the director of the *Institut für Pharmazie und Molekulare Biologie* (IPMB; Institute of Pharmacy and Molecular Biology) at the University of Heidelberg and the *Eine-Welt-Zentrum Heidelberg*, the association organises a series of events about products from Latin America, aiming to **promote responsible production and consumption** of said products.

Integration-related work includes programmes involving social get-togethers, information support (e.g. related to the housing search, phone contracts, legal issues), and language classes. For instance, the *Lateinamerikagruppe e.V. - Kultur und Forschung* founded an **integration programme** for

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<sup>31</sup> Some organisations explicitly take an apolitical stance, as discussed in Section 5.3.

<sup>32</sup> Additionally, a women's group was mentioned. This is an informal initiative of about twenty Peruvian and Latin American women in Berlin that formed in reaction to the sexual harassment of one of them and is oriented at the "Ni una menos" – movement. The group participated in the Carnival of Cultures together with *Rios Profundos* with a performance titled *Empolleradas*.

## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

international students at the *Goethe Universität Frankfurt*. This included the organisation of “welcome” and “goodbye”-breakfasts, trips to nearby cities, and barbecues. International students were matched with a German “buddy” based on language abilities, interests, etc. This project was then taken over by the university. Nonetheless, the members of the *Lateinamerikagruppe e.V.* still provide formal and informal support in practicalities (such as the housing search or mobile phone contracts) and counselling, also with regards to intercultural communication among binational couples. Additionally, two of the three projects of *Bunte Brise e.V.* should be mentioned concerning integration. First, the **integration programme for women, which includes monthly meetings, psychological and legal support, and dance therapy**. Second, the language project “*Español para todos*” (Spanish for everyone) which includes Spanish language classes for Latin American children.

### 6.1.5. Business

**Business-related activities** make up the smallest proportion (2.33%) of total engagement. Only one organisation (3.70% of organisations) has activities in this context. The organisation *PerúVision* acts as a **bridge-builder for Peruvian companies and individuals who want to enter the German market**. In 2016, the organisation co-organised the *Wirtschaftstag Peru*.<sup>33</sup> While little activities exist in the economic sphere, one respondent (see IN 30) highlighted the **potential for projects within the economic sphere**.

*“Peru is about to promote the export of the country in various areas. So there are start-ups, so to speak, especially in the field of agro export, fashion, jewellery, tourism and so on. So they are looking for Peruvians here in Germany who have the contacts or are related to these companies in Peru who would like to export and try enter the [German market] here, to search who could be interested in these products here. And, possibly, as a result, establishing an existence here. And in this area, I see a very, very big potential. [...] These are the areas where we think that there is a huge potential [but] it is subliminal.” (IN 30)*

### 6.2. Membership

The Peruvian diaspora organisations identified as part of this study are **diverse in size**. Some organisations reported having fewer than 15 members, while others reported having between 30 and 50 members. Though some organisations also reported having between 100 and 250 individuals as members, organisational size should be situated within the context of active and inactive membership. In this context, interview respondents often voiced that the main organisational activities are managed and carried out by a small core of members. Yet, in some cases, organisations are able to count on the help of these individuals for particular activities (IN 3). In general, the interviewees also described that there is **often a larger turnout – up to approximately 700 individuals**

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<sup>33</sup> *PerúVision* organised this event together with the *Deutsch-Peruanische Industrie- und Handelskammer* (German-Peruvian Chamber of Industry and Commerce), *Deutscher Industrie- und Handelskammertag* (Day of the German Chamber of Commerce and Industry), the Peruvian Embassy in Germany, the Peruvian consulate in Munich, Germany Trade & Invest (GTAI), *Wirtschafts- und Handelsbüro von Peru* (Peru Trade Office), KfW DEG, *Lateinamerika Verein e.V.* (LAV), and EZ-Scout.



## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

– **at events or festivals.** Because attendance at core organisational meetings and events often varies, some organisations noted that they experience **fluctuations in organisational size.**

With regards to the **gender** of the organisations' members, only one organisation mentioned that its membership was more male-weighted. In general, **the organisations often mentioned having more female members or having an equal distribution between female and male members.** One interview respondent (IN12) mentioned that this gender distribution is similar across other Latin American cultural organisations, at least within the Stuttgart area. Interestingly, previous mapping studies of other diaspora groups in Germany, for example of the Nigerian diaspora in Germany (Marchand et al., 2015), found that engagement was male-dominated. One factor for Peruvian organisations having more female memberships may be the higher share of females among the Peruvian immigrant population in Germany (65.4%; Statistisches Bundesamt, 2018c; see Figure 1).

Based on the interviews conducted, there seems to be **variety amongst the Peruvian diaspora associations in terms of age and professional backgrounds.** One dance group, for example, mentioned mostly having young members between the ages of 14 and 40 (IN 12). Some interview respondents described their members as being young students and professionals between the ages of 20 and 35. Others said that their organisation includes members of all age groups (IN 22, 26). In contrast, there are also organisations that are primarily characterised by older generations above the age of 50 or 60 (IN 5). One organisation mentioned that their youngest member was 65 years old (IN 14).

Given this age structure, some organisations (e.g. IN 6) expressed wanting to **recruit younger members** or having done so in recent years. With regards to professional backgrounds, the **vast majority of the organisations had members who were either students (sometimes also young PhDs) and professionals with an academic background.** Some organisations also mentioned that their members did not have academic backgrounds or that the level of education among members was dependent on the time period in which they emigrated from Peru (IN 9).

Respondents generally described their organisations as **being heterogeneous in terms of origin**, with many Peruvian members originating from Lima (IN3). Some organisations reported having primarily Peruvian members, while others also voiced having members from Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Greece, Guatemala, Mexico, Spain. When organisations have German members, they are frequently also able to speak Spanish or are the partners of a Peruvian. **German-Peruvian couples also engage in some organisations**, where the initiative for engagement often came from German spouses (who are often former development workers) after which the Peruvian women then joined. One organisation also mentioned having young second-generation Peruvian-German members participate in their organisation, despite having grown up in Germany, to experience Peruvian culture. A German stakeholder who advises German-Peruvian businesses, also outlined the following:

*"I do not know anyone who comes as a Peruvian to Germany being single, stays single and has built a business. This is always a mix of German-Peruvian couples [...]" (IN 23)*

## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

One organisation communicated that the majority of its members was Catholic, while others expressed more heterogeneity in this regard. Despite potential differences with regards to religion, it is also seen that organisations are generally not restricted to any particular religious group and aim to remain neutral (IN 12).

### 6.3. Capacities

An important capacity of the organisations is their **outreach**. While many organisations have a relatively small number of active members, they often reach an amount of people that by far exceeds the number of members of the organisation audience when organising events (as mentioned in the previous section). Another important capacity of many organisations is the **contacts** that they have in Germany as well as in Peru. Especially the connections in Peru are important enablers for activities and projects in the country of origin. In several cases, respondents reported that projects supported by their association emerged from personal contacts that they or other members of the association had (e.g. IN 4 and IN 8).

The Peruvian diaspora organisations often rely on **membership fees and individual donations** for financing of their activities. If charged, membership fees are very small (e.g. 20 EUR a year, IN 21). **A few organisations also noted projects financially supported by the BMZ or GIZ and the Centre for International Migration and Development (CIM)** or had applied for project funding from private and public sources in both Germany and Peru. Organisations that received funding by above-mentioned institutions generally demonstrated a high degree of formalisation, have been operating for several years and have various projects in place. Additionally, these associations were mostly founded by German-Peruvian couples (e.g. IN 6) or by Germans and are now being led by a Peruvian living in Germany (e.g. IN 14).

**Organisational events**, for which entrance fees are charged or at which food and drinks are sold, were mentioned as an additional channel through which organisations generate their main source of income (e.g. IN 3). **Donations** are also frequently gathered. Despite these forms of financing, many of the Peruvian diaspora organisations identified as part of this study commonly expressed a **lack of financial capacities** and having to make do with the financing that is available. The **organisational activities and responsibilities are, moreover, carried out by organisation members on a voluntary basis**. This unpaid work is commonly also done by board members of the organisation, often in the free time that they have outside of their careers and other personal responsibilities. These constraints, in addition to members being unable to rely on their

*"I'd love to move forward but the work is ad-honorem, I was in Peru for three months, now I'm back and I have to sort out my things, I'm a freelancer so I have to look for the next job to pay my bills." (IN 18)*

## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

organisations for a salary, often prevent organisations from having the time and capacities to carry out all the activities they would like to.<sup>34</sup>

### 6.4. Cooperation and diaspora networks

This study not only examined individual diaspora organisations and organisations in Germany that have Peruvian members but also analysed existing cooperation and diaspora networks. One example of a diaspora network in its making is *SINAPSIS*. Formed through a group of young Peruvian scientists living in Europe, the SINAPSIS meetings constitute **a space for exchange, discussions, and networking about science, technology, and innovation in Europe and in relation to Peru**. At the same time, the network aims to support the scientific community in Peru and, for example, inform the Peruvian scientific community in Europe of the various programs and tools created by CONCYTEC (*Consejo Nacional de Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación Tecnológica*; National Council of Science, Technology,

*"It is interesting that the Peruvian associations in Germany know each other and support each other. For example, the organisation in Hamburg. We have worked with this organisation for a very long time. And when they organise a festival, then they also invite us. And the least that we can offer or what we can get are the meals and the overnight stay. [...] And this is an interesting hermeneutic because therewith we are also simultaneously practicing something that is rooted mainly in our Andean culture. This principle of 'ayni' is the principle of reciprocity. And in this respect, we support each other." (IN 12)*

and Technological Innovation) and *Innovate Perú*<sup>35</sup>; identify the actors of possible future agreements between European and Peruvian institutions; and disseminate information about possibilities for scientists to return to Peru. The meetings are being sponsored by the Peruvian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Embassy of Peru in Germany, as well as by various other institutions and private companies. The first meeting took place in Paris in 2016 and the second in Berlin in 2017. The third meeting will take place in Barcelona from October 23 – 26, 2018; the event, involving over thirty oral presentations and sixty posters presentations, will

be attended by thirteen keynote speakers and over 150 scientists.<sup>36</sup>

Nonetheless, this academic network remains an exception, as some of the interviewed diaspora organisations mentioned that they only operate at the local level without being part of a bigger or even transnational network. Despite this, there seems to be a **strong commitment amongst some of the identified associations for cooperation with other organisations**. There is evidence of **regular**

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<sup>34</sup> Though seemingly an exception, one organisation noted being able to pay some staff members in Peru a minimal wage. Funding for this comes from the organisation's memberships and donations the association receives.

<sup>35</sup> *Innovate Perú* is the National Innovation Program for Competitiveness and Productivity (*Programa Nacional de Innovación para la Competitividad y Productividad*) by the Peruvian Ministry of Production (*Ministerio de la Producción*) which was created in 2014. The main program objectives include to (1) Increase innovation in business production processes, (2) to promote innovative entrepreneurship, and (3) to facilitate the absorption and adaptation of technologies for companies (Ministerio de la Producción, n.d.).

<sup>36</sup> The network's organising team has nine members. There is no fixed number of network members, yet the yearly meeting are attended by around 100 to 150 scientists.

## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

cooperation with other organisations in Germany and Europe. Such cooperation is particularly present in times of emergency (e.g. a joint fundraising-party for last year's flood in Peru, IN 10) or when organising a larger joint event (see IN 12). Peruvian diaspora associations also **cooperate with actors at the governmental level in Germany** (e.g. the embassy and consulates), and some organisations mentioned having already collaborated with or received funding from GIZ, BMZ, or CIM. One organisation also mentioned having a project with CIM that involved the transfer of first aid-related knowledge for mothers and babies (IN 20). Other organisations described that they maintain **partnerships with local organisations in Peru** in order to carry out projects or activities there (IN 6, IN 9). One interviewee (IN 6), for example, noted that the German branch of the association provides the donations to fund the Peruvian organisation that does the programme implementation.

### 6.5. Non-diasporic networks and umbrella organisations

The organised Peruvian diaspora in Germany is well connected with non-diaspora networks and umbrella organisations. **Umbrella organisations and non-diaspora networks** in which the identified Peruvian diaspora associations take part are shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Overview of non-diasporic networks and umbrella organisations<sup>37</sup>

Network / umbrella organisation	Peruvian member organisations
Casa Latinoamérica e.V. (Munich)	<i>Chasqui e.V., Kaymi LLaqtay (Peruvian folkdance group)</i>
Circulo Latino - Arbeitskreis der lateinamerikanischen Vereine Baden-Württemberg e.V.	<i>Asociación Peruana Los Inkas e.V., Raymi Perú e.V., Illary peruanischer Kulturverein e.V.</i>
Forum der Kulturen Stuttgart e.V.	<i>Asociación Peruana Los Inkas e.V., Raymi Perú e.V.</i>
Grupo Peru (Berlin)	<i>Network of 30+ Peruvian dance groups<sup>38</sup></i>
Informationsstelle Perú e.V. (Freiburg)	<i>Freundeskreis Peru Amazonico e.V.</i>
Karlsruher Netzwerk Eine Welt	<i>Latinka e.V., Partnerschaft Peru e.V., Patenkinder Peru e.V.</i>
Nord Süd Forum München e.V. <sup>39</sup>	<i>Chasqui e.V.</i>
Rat der Kulturen Frankfurt	<i>Lateinamerikagruppe</i>

Source: Fieldwork data

<sup>37</sup> A detailed description of each description or network can found in Appendix B.

<sup>38</sup> The network is maintained year-round and convenes each year at the Carnival of Cultures (IN 2, IN 3).

<sup>39</sup> The *Nord Süd Forum München e.V.* is part of the groups present in the Eine Welt Haus München e.V. (See: [www.einewelthaus.de](http://www.einewelthaus.de)) and part of the *Eine Welt Netzwerk Bayern e.V.* (See: <http://www.eineweltnetzwerkbayern.de/>).

## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

Two main activities that non-diasporic networks and umbrella organisations engage in can be distinguished. First, they **organise joint events**, such as the **Ibero-American Week** organised each year by the *Circulo Latino - Arbeitskreis der lateinamerikanischen Vereine Baden-Württemberg e.V.* or the second *Lateinameriktag* (Latin America Day) in Munich on October 13, 2018 organised by *Casa Latinoamérica e.V.* Second, umbrella organisations and networks provide the member associations with **a space to represent common interests**, to benefit from synergies and to give the associations a common voice in order to partner with public institutions. This was, for example, the main aim behind founding the *Rat der Kulturen Frankfurt*.

*"It is something that could maybe ease the social and political work or make it more effective. But we have always worked autonomously. Also, when we organize our benefit concerts, we do not receive nor seek out support from the umbrella organisations [...] because that always signifies a lot of bureaucracy and often also dependency." (IN 12)*

*„Yes, [we would like to be part of the Dachverband] but we are still lacking a bit more experience and time, but if at a certain moment we may become part of a Dachverband. I know that in Stuttgart there is one but there we would be lacking more involvement." (IN 4)*

Interview respondents also gave **reasons for their organisations not being part of an umbrella organisation**. One association voiced that there was no interest from its managing group in such networking, while other associations described that being in an umbrella organisation would be associated with a loss of independence and too much bureaucracy. In particular, some organisations felt as though they did not have enough experience and time to be part of an umbrella organisation or that the costs of

being in an umbrella organisation were too high.

### 6.6. Digital presence

The use of digital technologies – including the Internet, communication applications and social media platforms (e.g. Facebook, Twitter) – has grown exponentially in the last decade to allow for global communication, interaction, and networking. Diasporas have also leveraged such technologies to both communicate with family and friends back in the country of origin as well

*"When I arrived in Germany (Koblenz), there were almost no Peruvian associations, the Internet had not developed yet either. There was no way to know if there were Peruvian or Latin American associations that could provide information on various topics." (IN 19)*

as to connect with other members of the respective diaspora (Levitt & Lamba-Nieves, 2011; Brinkerhoff, 2009). As described by Brinkerhoff (2009), the Peruvian diaspora associations identified as part of this study also **make use of digital platforms to connect with and establish dialogue amongst organisation members, to stay informed about the social environment in Peru, as well as to organise events**. One interview respondent (IN 2) noted that their organisation has a website and social media pages that are especially updated for events, such as the Carnival of Cultures, though email is generally the most common means of communication with its members.



## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

Other respondents (IN 19, IN 25) have highlighted the importance of social media platforms for communication among Peruvians in Germany. Social media facilitates networking amongst fellow-nationals and has made identifying diaspora organisations with which to engage easier. IN 19 emphasised how possibilities to meet fellow Peruvians in Germany and to find out more about Peruvian diaspora organisations have increased with the Internet and social media since his arrival in Germany in 1993.

### 7. Policy influence on Peruvian diaspora activities

Section 6 considers the influence of policies – in both Germany and Peru – on diaspora activities of the Peruvian diaspora. Diaspora engagement and the transnational engagement of migrants is highly shaped by the political context in origin and destination countries. Policies driving the political opportunity and engagement structures of migrants, targeting the sending and receiving of remittances, as well as shaping conflict dynamics play a role in how migrants engage in both their origin and destination countries (Brinkerhoff, 2012; Gamlen, 2006). As such, it is crucial to understand how such specific policy-related factors interact to influence the engagement of the Peruvian diaspora and its potential for development in this regard.

#### 7.1. Peruvian policies toward the diaspora

During the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the Peruvian government labelled emigrants as cowards and traitors who abandoned their country (Berg, 2010). More recently, however, the Peruvian government has recognised the potential of its emigrant population.<sup>40</sup> Migration is part of the development planning more generally in Peru, as stated in the national development plan (*El Plan Bicentenario: El Perú hacia el 2021*; CEPLAN, 2011). The government's attention towards the Peruvian diaspora especially reflects in the establishment of the “*Quinto Suyu*” Project (“the Fifth Region” Project) in 2001 (Berg, 2010; Moncayo, 2011). The project incorporates Peruvians abroad into the country's political sphere and enables migrants “to make claims on the Peruvian state as a unified constituency” (Berg, 2010, pp. 123–124).

The following strategies were part of the *Quinto Suyu Project* started in 2005 (Moncayo, 2011, p. 5):

1. *Ley de Incentivos Migratorios (Ley N.º 28 182, 2005)* (Law of Migratory Incentives), which aims “to promote and facilitate the return Peruvian nationals living abroad by waving taxes on household goods (including a motor vehicle) and professional instruments, machinery and equipment for the performance of the profession or work activity.”

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<sup>40</sup> Peru ranks above average in the Emigrant Policies Index (EMIX) that the measures degree to which a country has adopted emigrant policies in 21 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean (Score Peru: 0.40; sample mean  $\frac{1}{4}$  0.36, sd  $\frac{1}{4}$  0.13; Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela (Pedroza & Palop-García, 2017).



## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

2. *Programa Especial de Reconversión Laboral (PERLAB) – Revalora Perú (Decreto Supremo N.º 001-2009-TR)* (Special Program for Labor Reconversion (PERLAB) – Revalue Peru) to “promote employment and protect the employability of workers affected by the international economic crisis.” The programme “offers training services, advice, technical assistance and business linkages.”
3. *Revalora Perú: Tu Experiencia Vale* (Revalue Peru: Your Experience counts) which is a service “that grants a certificate of work experience for people who do not have completed formal studies in the following trades: cook, housekeeping or cleaning, bartender and receptionist”.
4. *Fondo Mi Vivienda* (My Home Fund) which is a fund that enables Peruvians living abroad to purchase a house in Peru.
5. *Servicio Nacional de Empleo del Ministerio de Trabajo y Promoción del Empleo* (National Employment Service of the Ministry of Labor and Employment Promotion) which links job seekers to companies that require staff.
6. *Registro Nacional de Micro y Pequeña empresa (REMYPE) (National Registry of Micro and Small Enterprises)* which gives enterprises listed in the registry access to training and financing as well as a number of other subsidies.

The 2013 law for the social and economic reintegration of the returned migrant (*Ley de Reinserción Económica y Social para el Migrante Retornado* (No. 30001)) aims to encourage return to Peru, independent of a migrant’s status and defines the assistance that will be provided by the Peruvian government for a **migrant’s reintegration into the Peruvian labour market and society**. In order to access services provided under this framework, returning migrants must have lived abroad for at least three years. Services include capacity building and entrepreneurship training by the one of the governmental centres for employment, recognition of certificates as well as guidance on how to obtain scholarships or educational credits, how to start a business and how to access the social security scheme. This also includes guidance on how to purchase a house via the *Fondo Mi Vivienda* S.A. (My Home Fund) (Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, 2018). *INFOMIGRA* (General Directive Nº 001-2011-MTPE February 2011) by the *Dirección de Migración Laboral* (General Directorate of Labour Migration) (Ramos & Lara, 2014) is an online platform that provides information for Peruvians who are planning to migrate (for work), who are planning to return to Peru, and who are currently working abroad as well as for foreigners who work in Peru (Portal Perú Infomigra, n.d.).<sup>41</sup>

Peru is also among a number of countries that **have securitised future remittances** (IOM & MPI, 2012).<sup>42</sup> Furthermore, Peru has special agreements with Homelink, Forex, and Interbank (Ionescu,

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<sup>41</sup> Ramos & Lara (2014) mention another programme called the “Shepherds Register”, but the link is not available and no further information was found.

<sup>42</sup> Other countries include Brazil, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Mexico and Turkey (IOM & MPI, 2012). This strategy has been adopted by developing countries “to leverage the value of the cash that emigrant workers remit to their home countries” (Hughes, 2008, p. 1) and have “the potential to generate better and lower cost

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## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

2006). In addition, Peru is one of the countries that issues consular identity cards (*tarjeta consular*) for its nationals abroad which, further, enable irregular migrants to open a bank account (IOM & MPI, 2012).<sup>43</sup>

With regards to **diaspora institutions**, Peru has a subministry-level diaspora institution, the *Dirección General de Comunidades Peruanas en el Exterior y Asuntos Consulares* (General Directorate of Peruvian Communities Abroad and Consular Affairs) (Ramos & Lara, 2014).<sup>44</sup> As part of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Directorate “is responsible for consular matters, international migrations and the protection and assistance of Peruvians abroad, according to the objectives and guidelines established by the Vice Minister” (Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, 2012). Furthermore, the Directorate “coordinates the inter-sectoral policy of socio-economic reintegration of the Peruvian emigrant population” (El Peruano, 2017, p. 27). Another diaspora institution are the advisory councils which can be categorised as quasi-governmental diaspora institutions (IOM & MPI, 2012). The advisory councils constitute a platform for Peruvians abroad that provides assistance, promotes Peruvian culture, and connects the diaspora with the Peruvian state (Ramos & Lara, 2014).

While other Latin American countries consult emigrants through a multilevel consultation scheme (national and consular level), Peru provides **assistance via the consulates only** (Pedroza & Palop-García, 2017). Peruvian consular services focus on migrant protection. Nonetheless, the Peruvian consulates do not seem to provide comprehensive assistance for integration in the destination country as, for example, the Mexican government does (IOM & MPI, 2012). Peru, similar to other countries in the region (e.g. Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador), allows its nationals to acquire dual or multiple citizenships (IOM & MPI, 2012). Peruvians residing abroad are, as all country nationals, required to vote in national elections. It has been argued that this provision has had an effect on the outcome of past elections, and politicians have increasingly addressed the diaspora directly in their campaign speeches, e.g. “Message from Lourdes Flores to the Peruvians Abroad” (Berg, 2010).

### 7.2. Development and diaspora engagement policies in Germany

Peru has an embassy in Berlin and Consulate Generals in Hamburg and Munich (see Figure 6). Peru also has Honorary Consulates in Bremen, Düsseldorf, and Hannover. On the other hand, Germany has an Embassy in Lima and Honorary Consulates in Arequipa, Bagua, Cusco, Piura, and Trujillo.

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services for worker remittance senders and receivers, in addition to providing capital for development” (Hughes, 2008, p. 2).

<sup>43</sup> Some specific agreements with Spain (such as the Cooperation Agreement between Spain and Peru on immigration in 2004, the Social Security Convention in 2007, and the agreement on participation in municipal elections in 2009) allow Peruvian migrants to contribute to and benefit from one social security scheme in both countries, vote in municipal elections for Peruvians living in Spain and Spanish citizens living in Peru. The agreements also aim to combat trafficking and control irregular migration (Ramos & Lara, 2014).

<sup>44</sup> Founded in 2001 as *Subsecretaría de Comunidades Peruanas en el Exterior* (Subsecretary of Peruvian Communities Abroad) (OIM, 2012).

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## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

**Bilateral political relations** between Germany and Peru have been fostered through a number of governmental visits from Germany to Peru, e.g. by then Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier in 2017, Minister-President Volker Bouffier of Hesse in 2016, and then Federal President Joachim Gauck in 2015 (Auswärtiges Amt, 2018). A number of German state officials (e.g. government ministers, state secretaries, and Bundestag members) have also made visits to Peru. These efforts are especially focused on “supporting Peru’s state modernisation efforts, for example as regards strengthening institutions and the civil service at various government levels and promoting civil society participation” (Auswärtiges Amt, 2018).

**Economic relations**, especially with regards to trade, are also strong between Germany and Peru. There is no double taxation agreement between the two countries, but there has been an investment protection agreement between Germany and Peru in place since 1997 and an agreement ensuring cooperation with regards to raw materials, industry, and technology has been in place since 2015 (Auswärtiges Amt, 2018).

As part of **development cooperation** between Peru and Germany, Germany supports Peru at the local and regional levels of the government to manage natural resources, e.g. competitiveness of timber production and infrastructure development in natural parks, and in providing improvements to drinking water supply and sanitation for Peruvians (BMZ, 2018b). Such activities are supported by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety (*Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz und nukleare Sicherheit*; BMU) in the context of the International Climate Initiative. With regards to environmental protection, Germany supported Peru’s establishment of its Ministry of the Environment (*Ministerio del Ambiente*) in 2008. In the context of democracy, civil society, and public administration reforms, the German government is working with the Peruvian government at the local, regional, and national levels to support the public sector. Reforms are focused on capacity-building of the Peruvian state through improvements to public financial management, social benefits, as well as the judicial system (BMZ, 2018a, 2018b).

On behalf of the BMZ, the BMU, as well as other German and international donors, GIZ has worked in Peru within the context of development cooperation since 1975. GIZ has an extensive number of employees in Peru, including 20 seconded staff members, 250 national personnel, 30 development advisors (including 8 from the Civil Peace Service), 12 CIM experts, and 10 returning experts (GIZ, n.d.). GIZ is also working on behalf of the German government in the areas of “democracy, civil society and public administration; water supply and sanitation; sustainable rural development, management of natural resources, and climate change” (GIZ, n.d.). Other regional projects are related to “topics such as combating violence against women, trans-regional protected area management, capacity development for decentralisation, vocational training, and access to insurance” as well as implementing policies related to the rights of indigenous peoples in Peru (GIZ, n.d.). Development cooperation is also focused on renewable energy and energy efficiency as well as pre-school education (BMZ, 2018b).

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## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

**Cultural cooperation** and exchange between the Peru and Germany is especially mediated by the Goethe Institute in Lima and a German-Peruvian cultural institute in Arequipa. There are already numerous forms of **academic cooperation** between Peru and Germany, including three German schools in Peru specifically based in Lima, in Chosica, and in Arequipa, while six other schools receive funding from the Federal Foreign Office to teach German.<sup>45</sup> The *Schools: Partners for the Future* initiative also aims to promote sustained interest in Germany and learning German among Peruvian youth (Auswärtiges Amt, 2018).

There is also **extensive academic and scientific exchange** between Germany and Peru, especially as mediated by DAAD (discussed in Section 5.2.2; see also Appendix F, Table F.6 and F.7); DAAD has an information centre in Lima and has entered a number of cooperation agreements with Peruvian educational and research organisations in recent years (DAAD, 2017b).<sup>46</sup> Currently, 104 cooperation agreements between German institutions of higher education and Peru are registered (DAAD, 2018). In this regard, funding for Peruvian-related search projects has also been provided by the German Research Foundation (*Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft*, DFG) and the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation. The German Archaeological Institute's Commission for the Archaeology of Non-European Cultures (*Kommission für Archäologie Außereuropäischer Kulturen*, KAAK) has also worked alongside Peruvian institutions in the context of archaeological preservation projects (Auswärtiges Amt, 2018). At the same time, the Peruvian government operates three major funding programs (*Cienciaactiva*, *Fincyt* and *Fidecom*) with a volume of approximately 150 Mio. Euro. A high interest by students in studying and research in Germany as well as the government's efforts to internationalise and increase academic standards show a great potential to further intensify the university and educational cooperation with Germany (DAAD, 2018).

### 8. Key challenges, opportunities and avenues for cooperation

Based on the insights gained from this study's interviews, this chapter fosters a discussion of the key challenges of the Peruvian diaspora in Germany faced in the destination country, the origin country, and within the diaspora. Recommendations for avenues of cooperation between the German government and the Peruvian diaspora are also made.

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<sup>45</sup> It is estimated that there were 17,363 German learners (9,250 students) in Peru as of 2015 (DAAD, 2017b).

<sup>46</sup> DAAD, for example, supports the BMZ-funded Postgraduate Program for Research on Inequalities and Sustainable Development in the Andean Region ("trAndes") project, which is a joint initiative between the *Freie Universität Berlin* and the *Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú* to promote the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals in the Andes. See more here: <https://www.programa-trandes.net/en/index.html>

## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

### 8.1. Challenges in the origin country context

The interviewees **associated a lack of organisational capacity with limited financial and logistical support** that often restricted their possibilities for engagement in Peru. One organisation (IN 3) noted lacking the needed channels to send suitcases of donated clothes to Peru and facing difficulties in this regard. In some cases, a lack of financial support hinders organisations from implementing projects, as, for example, IN 29 whose organisation already had GIZ's logistical support assured but was not able to implement the project due to a lack of financial support.

The obstacles of limited organisational capacity were also related by some respondents to **a lack of state support from the Peruvian government**. As also described as a challenge in the German context, receipt of financial support from the Peruvian state is sometimes associated with a loss of freedom with regards to the types of goals that can be set and activities that can be carried out.

*"We receive very little state support. The private organisations in Peru receive little state support and the ones from the state receive help, but they want them to work as the state dictates." (IN 10)*

A number of organisations also described challenges associated with **bureaucracy in Peru**, wherein local organisations in Peru also often do not have the capacity or funding to organise initiatives. One diaspora association (IN 14) that established a medical clinic in Peru,

for example, had difficulties receiving a translator nurse (for Spanish and Quechua) that was supposed to be supplied by the local government. The same interviewee described that **difficulties in dealing with the legal system in Peru** following the death of the head of the local organisation cost them significant efforts, even though they were only an organisation of eight members. This raises another aspect discussed in this interview, namely that **engagement and the continuation of projects often depends on very few people**.

Some organisations running projects in Peru also discussed facing, at least in the initial implementation phases, **challenges with ensuring that development aid is focused on capacity-building** rather than being top-down, paternalistic forms of charity. Additionally, the **continuity of projects is a challenge**, at least for cases where diaspora members do not have an implementing partner in Peru. For example, one respondent (IN 22) reported a discontinuity of projects or initiatives he initiated during a visit in Peru after his return to Germany.

### 8.2. Challenges in the destination country context

When asked about the challenges they faced in the destination country context, the Peruvian diaspora associations primarily **identified bureaucratic procedures as being laborious, time-consuming, and demotivating** (e.g. preparing financial statements). Some organisations also described lacking the administrative knowledge required when applying for funding, for example, how to write a project proposal. One organisation (IN 9) also voiced wanting more support from the city's administration when trying to organise international events in the city. With regards to a lack of financial resources, one



## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

respondent (IN 21) also described the **challenges a grant application entails**, as the association works across a variety of fields which fall within the responsibility of different German ministries. A similar difficulty in the destination country context is associated with providing the required documentation that proves that received funding is used for the purposes specified in the contract with the funding source. As one interviewee notes (IN 14), **funding is generally project-based and cannot be spent on other day-to-day organisational activities**.

As in the origin country context, respondents similarly reported a **lack of financial resources** to be a challenge in the country of destination. The Peruvian diaspora associations (e.g. IN 3, IN 12, and IN 25) also frequently face their engagement being limited as a result of **lacking the physical spaces needed** to have get-togethers, host events, or store supplies. This is the case for the music and dance groups of an association (IN 12), for example, who have resorted to having to store instruments and costumes in the basements and attics of their member's homes.

### 8.3. Challenges within the diaspora

*"[...] it's hard because this project bases on me, so if I don't have time and I don't do things myself, it's horrible." (IN 21)*

One of the biggest challenges for the identified Peruvian diaspora associations is the **voluntary character of their engagement** (wherein members generally have a job in addition to their engagement in the organisation) that tends to be a consequence of limited financing. Members of the organisations also are often spread throughout Germany, which makes meetings difficult and sporadic. In other cases, there are not enough people available for an event to be organised, or there is a lack of interest from people (especially amongst younger generation Peruvians, as noted by one respondent) to participate. Some interviewees noted that their biggest challenges were attributed to recruiting active participation from their members (e.g. IN 8). As described in Section 5.2.1, some of the **organisational age structures are characterised by older generations** of individuals above the ages of 50 or 60. As a result, some of the interviewees (IN 5, IN 14) were concerned about the future perspectives of their initiatives and reported aiming to recruit younger members to ensure the sustainability of their associations. As a result of these challenges, often **only few members within an association bear the responsibility of** the day-to-day responsibilities and activities associated with running an organisation (e.g. IN 21). One interview respondent (IN 9) mentioned that the organisation **lacked the management needed to seek out funding** in Germany and establish cooperation with partner organisations in Peru.



## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

### 8.4. Key opportunities and avenues for cooperation

*“So almost in every area that would be. And so we ourselves, [...], could actually provide this advice and support services. But obviously, we cannot just do it wholeheartedly, because it is logically time consuming and so on, but if, for example, by GIZ a project line would arise in this area, we would very much like to cooperate there.” (IN 30)*

Though a number of challenges were identified by the Peruvian diaspora associations in Germany, in Peru, and within the diaspora, this study identified a **variety of diaspora organisations active mainly in the fields of culture, integration, development, and humanitarian aid**. Some engagement with regards to economic and political initiatives was also identified. Existing Peruvian diaspora organisations possess **important capacities**, such as their outreach among German and Peruvian community in

Germany as well as the access they have in Peru through personal contacts which enable them to start and support projects in Peru. Through personal contacts, organisations in many cases also select small and remote communities where there is little or no provision of services and which fall outside of the responsibility of the Peruvian state. This clearly shows the added value of the diaspora. Interview respondents also expressed a **commitment to expanding organisational activities** in both countries as well as **interests in cooperating with the GIZ** in this regard.

Given this willingness for engagement amongst the interview respondents, several forms of potential cooperation are possible between GIZ and the PME as well as Peruvian diaspora organisations in Germany. A number of recommendations can also be made in this regard.

*“But if we receive outside help, communication is important and looking together at the needs, and it would be of great help, I think it would be of great help. That would open doors to develop even more what we have”*  
(IN 10)

#### Diaspora Cooperation/Migrant organisations:

- **Information sessions on funding and cooperation with PME:** Many of the identified Peruvian diaspora associations expressed a willingness to engage in development-related activities and to cooperate with GIZ in this context. Due to the voluntary nature of their engagement, organisations are often challenged by a general lack of capacity that does not allow them to realise their full potential. In addition, these obstacles limit organisations from navigating the **bureaucracy** associated with seeking out funding opportunities. As a lack of knowledge about such administrative procedures was expressed, it is advisable that **information sessions on the practicalities of applying for grants** as part of the PME’s *Diaspora Cooperation* field of action are expanded to Peruvian organisations.
- **Encouraging engagement in existing organisations:** Often expressing concern about the sustainability of their organisations, the interview respondents commonly described the older age structures of their diaspora organisations as well as difficulties associated with recruiting new members for active participation. In this regard, workshops on how to **encourage more engagement amongst Peruvian youth**, which could be offered by GIZ, would be beneficial.

## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

Targeting the involvement of younger Peruvian generations, especially university students, is also a way to create further diversity in the PME's cooperation with the Peruvian diaspora.

- **Knowledge exchange among Peru-related actors:** Furthermore, respondents generally expressed great interest in this study and the results. This also seemed to be rooted in a desire to know more about other initiatives within the Peruvian diaspora in Germany. **Knowledge exchange among diaspora organisations as well as with non-diaspora organisations active in Peru** should be encouraged. This would enable organisations who are just starting a project or diaspora members who want to form an association to benefit from the experience of longer-established associations. Organisations such as *Ehrsam Peru-Consult* or *PeruVision* could also play an important role here, particularly within the area of economic activities. Additionally, this study showed that Peruvians may engage in development-related projects in organisations that are not diaspora organisations. Synergies may be created by also including these organisations in knowledge exchanges.
- **Knowledge exchange among Latin American actors:** Existing research has recognised that diaspora engagement is complex and fluid and diasporas do not only group by nationality but also more broadly, for example on a regional level. Therefore, knowledge exchange among Latin American diasporas should be encouraged to benefit from solidarity towards the region. This should be informed by a solid understanding of the existing networks, tensions, and solidarities within the region.
- **Structural funding:** A number of organisations also described that financial support was often project-based and did not allow for the financing of day-to-day activities and responsibilities, and one association also expressed that they were not able to receive GIZ funding for more than one project. Project-based funding, for example provided by CIM, is also more short-term and limits long-term engagement of organisations. In this context, considerations for more **structural funding opportunities** would allow for more sustainable, long-term development efforts of diaspora organisations.
- **Implement diaspora-specific approaches:** Diaspora organisations are able to react quickly, and their interventions are highly self-driven. While structural funding and professionalisation of engagement reduce uncertainty and administrative burdens for diaspora organisations, this may take away part of the added value of diaspora engagement by reducing their independence and individuality. It is considered important to preserve the diaspora advantage while supporting the formalisation of their engagement. The aim should not be to make diaspora organisations a replacement for development cooperation, rather to realise what the diaspora can and wants to do and support these self-motivated initiatives. Moreover, rather than having broad funding opportunities, **diaspora-specific funding** (other than CIM-provided funding), which addresses the needs of the diaspora in a more targeted way, should be provided.

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## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

- **General capacity building:** Some diaspora organisations voiced a desire to professionalise and expand their engagement in both Germany and Peru. It is recommended that CIM provides training on not only funding opportunities, but also on engagement of youth and other members of the diaspora as well as on financial management.
- **Sustainability of projects:** In line with a diaspora-specific approach, organisations should be supported in ensuring the long-term nature of their engagement. A central aspect is the empowerment of local partners in Peru and the training of multipliers.

### Diaspora Cooperation/Diaspora Experts & Returning Experts:

Temporary return is a regular occurrence amongst members of the Peruvian diaspora organisations, who often go back to check on organisational projects in Peru. Visits to family and friends are also common. Despite the engagement of some of the identified Peruvian diaspora organisations in Peru, the involvement of these associations in development-related work in Peru is still limited.

- **Encouraging engagement of individuals/creation of new initiatives:** Nonetheless, interviewees often expressed ideas or plans for future projects. In this context, the **engagement of individual members of the Peruvian diaspora as well as the creation of new initiatives amongst individuals** should also be encouraged. Given that most Peruvians were living in Bavaria, North Rhein-Westphalia, Baden-Württemberg, and Berlin at the end of 2017 (Statistisches Bundesamt, 2018f), these federal states may be valuable focus areas. This study also showed more recent initiatives by the younger Peruvian generation in Germany and in the academic sphere, therefore efforts should focus on this younger generation, particularly students and academics, to foster the creation of new initiatives. In addition, **promoting temporary or even longer-term return among members of the diaspora** may help to professionalise and institutionalise such forms of engagement. Given the challenges associated with administrative issues in Peru, organisations should **be supported in their navigation of Peruvian bureaucracy** when establishing initiatives in the origin country to foster constructive, development-oriented engagement in the Peruvian context. It is recommended to use social media platforms (e.g. Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter) to distribute related information.
- **Support for business projects:** This study found that activities by the Peruvian diaspora in the economic sphere are very rare. Yet, one respondent in the business sector highlighted the potential for business-oriented projects. Therefore, it is recommended that GIZ takes an active role in promoting business projects. This could be facilitated by introducing the project *“Geschäftsideen für Entwicklung”* (“Business Ideas for Development”) which is one of the fields

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## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

of PME in several countries but not yet in Peru.<sup>47</sup> Furthermore, a mapping of business opportunities should be conducted and shared with relevant actors among the Peruvian diaspora.

### Additional quantitative and qualitative data collection:

- **Social media research:** In order to fully capture the engagement of the Peruvian diaspora, it is recommended that a **comprehensive investigation of Facebook groups** (and similar social media platforms, such as LinkedIn and Twitter) be conducted. This would also enable to identify and access Peruvian diaspora members to encourage engagement of individuals and the creation of new initiatives. Depending on the target group, the focus should lie on certain social media platforms (e.g. LinkedIn for professionals, Facebook for students and youth).
- **Mapping study of the Latin America diasporas in Germany:** Interviews show that there is often a tendency amongst the identified diaspora organisations and umbrella organisations to have a broader focus on the Spanish-speaking, Latin American context, rather than only being focused on Peru. Considering this, it would be useful to more deeply examine the **possible avenues of engagement between the Peruvian diaspora and other Latin American diasporas in Germany** through a similar mapping study. However, beyond the scope of the current study on a specific diaspora in Germany, it is important to understand such involvement in order to develop a more informed picture of the Peruvian diaspora, its activities, and its cooperation with other actors.
- **Collect quantitative data:** Moreover, the data available on the characteristics of the Peruvian diaspora in Germany (e.g. size, gender, geographical distribution, fields of study) are presented in Section 5. Nonetheless, this study identifies that a lack of comprehensive data limits a more detailed understanding of this population. No conclusions can be made, for instance, on the family sizes, occupations, income levels, and educational backgrounds of the Peruvian population in Germany. Given these limitations, it is recommended that **further disaggregated data about the understudied characteristics of the population be additionally collected and analysed** in order to inform policies and programmes directed at Peruvians in Germany.

## 9. Conclusion

This study has shown that the Peruvian diaspora in Germany is **highly diverse in terms of origin places and socio-economic factors**. The Peruvian diaspora organisations identified as part of this study range in size from fewer than 15 members to more than 250 individuals. Some organisations noted that they experience fluctuations in organisational size, though associations are generally managed by a smaller core team. There is variety amongst the Peruvian diaspora associations in terms of age and professional backgrounds, and respondents typically described their organisations as being

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<sup>47</sup> A programme description can be found via <https://www.cimonline.de/de/html/geschaeftsideen.html>.

## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

heterogeneous in terms of origin, ethnicity, and religion. Some organisations were mostly female, while others were more balanced between female and male members. While some of the interviewed diaspora organisations mentioned that they only operate at the local level, there seems to be a strong commitment amongst some of the identified diaspora associations for cooperation with other actors in Germany and Peru. There is also evidence of a number of umbrella organisations in which the identified Peruvian diaspora associations take part.

Many contributions and activities of Germany-based Peruvian diaspora organisations in the origin country fall within **fields of engagement related to humanitarian aid**, e.g. in response to emergencies such as flooding and earthquakes. In this context, **charity events** are commonly used to collect donations. Further, diaspora organisations often support projects in the areas of **social infrastructure development**, for example, improving hygienic conditions and education, promoting sustainable agriculture, as well as providing capacity building. Contributions and activities of diaspora organisations within Germany, on the other hand, are largely characterised by activities related to **culture and integration** and include celebrations of festivals (e.g. Carnival of Cultures, *Inti Raymi*). Diaspora organisations frequently invite Peruvian individuals and groups to such events.

The Peruvian diaspora organisations face a number of challenges in Germany, in Peru, and within the diaspora community that limit their full potential. The Peruvian diaspora organisations often **rely on memberships fees, individual donations, or event fees to finance of their activities**. Still, many of the Peruvian diaspora organisations commonly expressed a lack of financial capacities. **Limited human resources** also stem from the voluntary nature of engagement and organisational age structures being characterised by older generations. **Complicated bureaucracy and a lack of knowledge** about administrative procedures in both Peru and Germany, as well as a lack of physical meeting spaces, are also restrictive for the associations.

The authors make a number of recommendations to support the engagement of the Peruvian diaspora in Germany as well as its development-related activities in Peru in cooperation with the GIZ. In particular, PME's efforts should focus on supporting the diaspora with **information sessions on funding barriers and on potentials for cooperation**, providing general capacity building, targeting involvement of Peruvian youth in Germany, as well as **facilitating knowledge exchange** amongst Peru-related and Latin American actors. The engagement of individual members of the Peruvian diaspora as well as the creation of new initiatives amongst individuals should also be encouraged and may be promoted through **temporary return** among members of the diaspora. Given the potential for projects in the business sector, it is further suggested that GIZ take an active role in **promoting business-oriented engagement**. Other, more general, recommendations include providing the Peruvian diaspora with additional **structural funding opportunities**, facilitating the sustainability of projects, and implementing a diaspora-specific approach. Further research should focus on the collection of **additional disaggregated data** on Peruvians in Germany as well as comprehensive investigations of the Peruvian diaspora's engagement through social media and with other Latin American diasporas in Germany.



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## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

### Appendices

#### Appendix A: Mapping of Peruvian diaspora organisations in Germany

Organisation	Year	Website	Category	Aims/Activities
Agrupación “Ríos Profundos”	2004	<a href="http://home.snafu.de/angelam/rp/">http://home.snafu.de/angelam/rp/</a>	Culture	<p><b>Aims:</b> To promote social participation by practicing Peruvian music in an intercultural group.</p> <p><b>Activities:</b> Participate yearly in Berlin Carnival of Cultures as well as in other musical events year-round; Cooperate with Peruvian/Latin American artists; Raise awareness for social movements, e.g. "Ni una menos", during their events.</p>
Amazonia Dice	2018	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/Amazoniadice/">https://www.facebook.com/Amazoniadice/</a>	Culture Advocacy	<p><b>Aims:</b> To spread and reflect on the literary, cultural, and social and political discourses of the Amazon region and its inhabitants; To generate content, conversation, and a space for dialogue; To put the Amazon in the eyes of the world by bringing attention to cultural and environmental issues (e.g. oil spills in the Amazon, illegal mining and logging, deaths of environmental leaders, loss of traditions amongst indigenous communities).</p> <p><b>Activities:</b> New initiative that is not yet registered; Participated in an interdisciplinary event in Berlin with a workshop with film projection; Working with "Luz y Color" on Shipibo dance and "Spanish in Berlin Eventos" on Amazonian cumbia.</p>

## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

Apecia (Peruanisch-Deutscher Verein für Kultur, Integration und Beistand)	2005	<a href="http://www.apecia.de/">http://www.apecia.de/</a>	Culture Integration	<p><b>Aims:</b> To support other Peruvians in Germany with regards to integration; To promote Peruvian culture in Germany.</p> <p><b>Activities:</b> Practicing and promoting Peruvian culture (food, literature, dances); Organise information sessions for AuPairs and students, presentations from initiatives in Peru (e.g. Dr. Klaus Dieter John/Hospital in Curahuasi), small concerts.</p>
Asociación Cultura Peruana "Chasqui" e.V.	2007	<a href="http://www.elchasqui.de/">http://www.elchasqui.de/</a>	Culture Development Humanitarian aid Advocacy	<p><b>Aims:</b> To support projects in Peru and organize fundraising in Munich; To present the diverse culture of Peru and to inform about events in Peru (e.g. resource depletion, rights of indigenous population).</p> <p><b>Activities:</b> Organise cultural events and celebrate Peruvian culture (e.g. Inti Raymi festival with 100-200 musicians and dancers); Engage in fundraising through events, concerts, or targeted campaigns; Support social projects in Peru for children and youth - "Children and Youth Support Center in Alto Trujillo", "School Garden Cesar Vallejo", "Jean Carlos - a tumor and its long-term consequences", "The earthquake southeast of Lima", "The cold spell in Puno".</p>
Centro Cultural del Peru e.V.	1988	<a href="http://ccperu-munich.de/">http://ccperu-munich.de/</a>	Culture Humanitarian aid	<p><b>Aims:</b> To promote Peruvian culture, history and language in Germany; To foster a good intercultural communication between the Peruvian and German culture; To support in poor neighbourhoods in Peru.</p> <p><b>Activities:</b> Organise cultural and religious activities (e.g. processions of the Señor de los Milagros, Christmas</p>

## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

				celebration); Host dance groups for children and adults; Engage in fundraising to support selected projects in Peru, also donate supplies (e.g. for farming communities in mountains of Peru, for elderly).
Deutsch-Peruanische Gesellschaft e.V./ Sociedad Peruano-Alemana e.V.	2000/2007	<a href="http://www.deutsch-peruanische-gesellschaft.de/">www.deutsch-peruanische-gesellschaft.de/</a>	Development	<b>Aims:</b> To support social projects in Peru; To promote cultural and scientific exchange between Germany and Peru. <b>Activities:</b> n.a.
Deutsch-Peruanischer Kulturverein in Bremen e.V.	1983	<a href="http://peruinbremen.com/Aleman.htm">http://peruinbremen.com/Aleman.htm</a>	Culture Development	<b>Aims:</b> To promote and mediate the cultural exchange between Peruvians, Germans and other nationalities; To support social and technical projects with Peruvian organisation in Peru <b>Activities:</b> Support fishermen in Peru with impacts of climate change through agriculture alternatives; Support organisations in Peru through financing.
Freundeskreis Perú Amazónico	1989	<a href="http://www.peru-amazonico.de/">http://www.peru-amazonico.de/</a>	Development	<b>Aims:</b> To strengthen people in Peru, contribute to living conditions for Peruvians, and protect the country's environment (specifically preventing deforestation of the rainforest) through a focus on sustainability and climate change. <b>Activities:</b> Run various development-related projects in Peru with funding from GIZ and BMZ; Supported a "zero forestation" project until September 2017; Engage in knowledge-transfer regarding health improvement (e.g. not cooking with fire in a room, nutritional advice and growing a small vegetable garden); Support training of

## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

				female seamstresses and provision of infrastructure (e.g. solar panels).
Grupo Perú-Inka	2008	n.a.	Culture Humanitarian aid	<p><b>Aims:</b> To promote the Peruvian culture in Germany, especially through dance; To support projects and individuals in Peru.</p> <p><b>Activities:</b> Engage in fundraising for projects via cultural/dance events in Germany; Send in-kind contributions/donations (such as clothing and food supplies) to Peru, e.g. following problems in Peru due to El Niño; Represent Peru in at Carnival of Cultures; Celebrate important Peruvian festivals (e.g. Yunza).</p>
Grupo Rojo Mix	n.a.	<a href="http://www.rojomix.de/">http://www.rojomix.de/</a>	Culture	<p><b>Aims:</b> n.a.</p> <p><b>Activities:</b> Offer various Latin American music for events (company parties, weddings, restaurants, birthdays, etc.); Organise concerts.</p>
Herzen für eine Neue Welt e.V.	1998	<a href="https://www.herzenhelfen.de/">https://www.herzenhelfen.de/</a>	Development	<p><b>Aims:</b> To support the living conditions of impoverished children and orphans in Peru, especially with regards to health and education; To improve educational opportunities and access; To improve medical care and better hygiene; To protect nature and ensure sustainable development.</p> <p><b>Activities:</b> Run an orphanage for seventy children in Urubamba; Run a nursery for mother-child support for single mothers; Run a youth center for educational and vocational support; Organise a programme "Schulnetzwerk"("School Network") in twelve schools in rural areas to provide meals; Organise a scholarship</p>



## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

				programme for gifted children; Run health stations and campaigns (e.g. for dental hygiene); Supported by BMZ with regards to an agricultural education center.
Illary peruanischer Kulturverein e.V.	2006	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/illary.tanzeausperu/">https://www.facebook.com/illary.tanzeausperu/</a>	Culture Development	<b>Aims:</b> To spread Peruvian folklore through dance. <b>Activities:</b> Member of the Circulo Latino umbrella organisation; Organise a yearly cultural afternoon with Peruvian lunch, the World Day of Dance with other groups, and a Latin American Christmas party; Put on dance performances in the Stuttgart area; Support the project "Helping Guasmo - Education for Children in Ecuador".
Kinderhilfe in Olmos-Peru e.V.	2011	<a href="https://kinderhilfeolmos.wordpress.com/">https://kinderhilfeolmos.wordpress.com/</a>	Development	<b>Aims:</b> To provide children with an improved livelihood through education. <b>Activities:</b> Built and run school in Olmos, Peru; Provide children with a warm meal each day.
Kulturverein Raymi-Peru e.V.	2004	<a href="http://www.raymi-peru.de/">http://www.raymi-peru.de/</a>	Culture Development Humanitarian aid	<b>Aims:</b> To promote the variety of Peruvian culture; To maintain active contacts with various institutions that also promote culture and folklore; To support projects in Peru. <b>Activities:</b> Provided humanitarian aid (e.g. clothing, financial donations) to Peru following flooding and earthquakes over the last years; Supported the reconstruction of a school in Cuzco and the building of a community kitchen in Piura; Organise Peruvian dance/music lessons as well as (benefit) concerts.
Lateinamerika Gruppe e.V.	2008	<a href="https://www.lateinamerika-gruppe.de/">https://www.lateinamerika-gruppe.de/</a>	Culture Academic	<b>Aims:</b> To exchange and reflect on topics with regards to Latin American languages, literature, art, as well as

## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

im Studierendenhaus der Goethe- Universität <sup>50</sup>				<p>biological and cultural diversity; To create networks between Latin Americans and Germans.</p> <p><b>Activities:</b> Celebrate a range of festivals (e.g. PeruFest, Colombian Independence Day) with live music and dance; Sponsor a range of other events (e.g. "Culture Café Latin America", documentary screenings, round tables); Offer student counseling and intercultural counseling; Support students in getting jobs in their area of study and organise student trips, for example, to Peru; Support small educational initiative in Peru.</p>
Latinka e.V.	2011	<a href="https://www.latinka.org">https://www.latinka.org</a>	Culture Development	<p><b>Aims:</b> To promote development-related projects for children, adolescents, and their parents in Latin America; To promote intercultural exchange in Germany and celebrate Peruvian culture in Karlsruhe.</p> <p><b>Activities:</b> Promote cultural and social activities in Karlsruhe (e.g. movie showings, wine tastings, music concerts, football championship); Engaged in past project with CIM on the transference of first-aid knowledge for mothers and babies and in hospitals (aimed to decrease infant mortality); Support a child care centre (for children of working moms) in Trujillo.</p>

<sup>50</sup> Lateinamerika Gruppe e.V. im Studierendenhaus der Goethe-Universität is led by a Peruvian, but the organisation is not a diaspora organisation (according to definition in Section 3).

## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

Malca e.V. - Deutsch Lateinamerikanisch er Jugend- und Kulturverband Hamburg	2005	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/MalcaH/H/?hc_ref=ARSppir6Y4_Dc1X-6rYW_EpFhqo9wYrTiclpuoKf3GeKPodITmFZ24Dta_-CK7sApug">https://www.facebook.com/MalcaH/H/?hc_ref=ARSppir6Y4_Dc1X-6rYW_EpFhqo9wYrTiclpuoKf3GeKPodITmFZ24Dta_-CK7sApug</a>	Culture	<b>Aims:</b> n.a. <b>Activities:</b> Host intercultural youth festival as well as music and dance evenings; Participate in parades.
Nuevos Horizontes Peru - Neue Horizonte für Peru e.V.	2004	<a href="http://www.peruhorizonte.de/">http://www.peruhorizonte.de/</a>	Development	<b>Aims:</b> To improve the living situation and future prospects of socially disadvantaged/sick children in Peru, for example, by reinforcing reading and writing; To maintain the cultural identity of communities (e.g. farming community) in Peru where activities are carried out. <b>Activities:</b> Organise activities (e.g. Christmas market where cookies are sold) in order to collect funds for sending economic help to Peru; Host information stands or cocktail sales at festivals; Provide support for children and adolescents to achieve a successful school and vocational qualification.
Perú Projektgruppe Berlín	1983	n.a.	Culture Development	<b>Aims:</b> To promote Peruvian culture in Germany and to support projects in Peru. <b>Activities:</b> n.a.
Peru Vision Peru- Vision GbR	2013	<a href="http://www.peru-vision.com">www.peru-vision.com</a>	Business	<b>Aims:</b> To build equitable, sustainable, and collaborative partnerships between Peru and German-speaking countries; To enable cooperation and the exchange of experiences; To internationalise Peruvian products <b>Activities:</b> Provide information about trade, investment projects, business opportunities, as well as political and

## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

				development cooperation (e.g. through interviews); Support networking between companies in Peru and those in Germany, Austria, and Switzerland and trainings for companies in Peru; Support Peruvian companies in getting a presence at trade shows and help them to adapt their information materials to the needs of the German market; Organise a range of cultural and social events (e.g. Peruvian Fest with dance, music, food, etc.).
PERU-Freunde/Amigos del PERU e.V.	2013	<a href="http://peru-freunde.de/">http://peru-freunde.de/</a>	Development	<p><b>Aims:</b> To improve the living conditions of children and adults living in particularly difficult conditions in Peru.</p> <p><b>Activities:</b> Organise donations, selling of Peruvian crafts, discussions, lectures, meetings, celebrations, Christmas markets; Take part at the "Ev. Kirchentag in Berlin"; Projects include: (1) in Province Tayacaja, Huanacavelica: Microcredits for seeds and small animals, (2) Region of Cuzco: Nutrition/ Food security.</p>
Reciclaje PE e.V.	2017	<a href="http://reciclaje.pe/">http://reciclaje.pe/</a>	Development	<p><b>Aims:</b> To accord with the UN sustainable development goals in issues such as the fight against poverty, economic growth, innovation and infrastructure, sustainable cities and communities, as well as responsible production and consumption; To support social and environmental projects with an interdisciplinary Peruvian-German team.</p> <p><b>Activities:</b> Working on the development of a pilot project in Peru for the efficient management of solid municipal waste.</p>

## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

Research Experience for Peruvian Undergraduates (REPU)	n.a.	<a href="https://www.repuprogram.org/">https://www.repuprogram.org/</a>	Academic	<p><b>Aims:</b> To build and maintain professional, self-sustaining, and dynamic community of individuals interested in the technological and scientific development of Peru; To create human capacity in science and technology.</p> <p><b>Activities:</b> Support Peruvian undergraduate students seeking degrees in biology, chemistry, biochemistry, biomedical engineering, biophysics, genetics, and immunology at Peruvian institutions with a 10-week internship experience at a participating institution (e.g. the University of Bochum); Sponsor Sinapsis, which is a regular meeting of Peruvian scientists in Europe.</p>
Sociedad Academica Peruana e.V	1996	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/pg/sap.berlin">https://www.facebook.com/pg/sap.berlin</a>	Culture Academic	<p><b>Aims:</b> To support intercultural exchange and learning among Peruvian academics, artists, and researchers.</p> <p><b>Activities:</b> Arrange participation at the Carnival of Cultures in Berlin, participation in protests, promoting lectures (e.g. Making Globalisation Fair); Provide support of the group "Ríos Profundos" (see Agrupación Ríos Profundos).</p>
Unión por Latinoamérica y Alemania - UPLA e.V. <sup>51</sup>	2009	<a href="http://www.upla-ev.de/">http://www.upla-ev.de/</a>	Culture	<p><b>Aims:</b> To foster networking and intercultural exchange between the German and Latin American populations in and around Münster.</p> <p><b>Activities:</b> Organise lectures, music and dance workshops, language courses, educational offers, discussions, celebrations, networking.</p>

<sup>51</sup> *Unión por Latinoamérica y Alemania - UPLA e.V.* is led by a Peruvian, but the organisation is not a diaspora organisation (according to definition in Section 3).

## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

Verein Bunte Brise e.V.	2014	<a href="https://www.bunte-brise.org/">https://www.bunte-brise.org/</a>	Culture Integration	<p><b>Aims:</b> To foster interculturality and responsible consumption.</p> <p><b>Activities:</b> Organises activities within three major areas: (1) Sustainability (Project: "Biologie trifft Kultur und Nachhaltigkeit" ("Biology meets culture and sustainability") in cooperation with Prof. Dr. Michael Wink, University of Heidelberg, and Eine-Welt-Zentrum Heidelberg), (2) Social Impact (Project: Integration programme for women, monthly meetings, psychological and legal support, dance therapy) (3) "Español para todos" (Spanish for everyone) - Spanish language classes for Latin American children.</p>
Zukunft durch Bildung Peru e.V.	1998	<a href="http://zukunft-durch-bildung.de">http://zukunft-durch-bildung.de</a>	Development	<p><b>Aims:</b> To support children's futures through education.</p> <p><b>Activities:</b> Support children's aid project Casa do Zezinho in São Paulo, Brazil; Engage in fundraising through charity concerts, exhibits, and street festivals in Germany.</p>



## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

### Appendix B: Umbrella organisations

Organisation	Email & website	Brief description
Casa Latinoamérica e.V.	<a href="http://www.casalatinoamerica.org">www.casalatinoamerica.org</a>	The umbrella organisation is based in Munich and unites eight German-Latin American associations and initiatives. All these organisations address cultural topics as well as Latin America's society and the peoples of Latin America and promote the exchange between Germany and Latin America. The main aims of the umbrella organisation are the creation of the first German-Latin American information and cultural centre in Munich, interconnect the Munich-based German-Latin American associations and initiatives, to foster intercultural exchange between Germany and Latin America, to promote the cooperation between German and Latin American initiatives with regards to education, environment, science, tourism, and to offer advisory services for Latin Americans in Munich.
Circulo Latino - Arbeitskreis der lateinamerikanischen Vereine Baden-Württemberg e.V.	<a href="http://www.circulo-latino.de">www.circulo-latino.de</a>	The <i>Circulo Latino - Arbeitskreis der lateinamerikanischen Vereine Baden-Württemberg e.V.</i> unites Latin American associations (e.g. Argentinian, Bolivian, Colombian, Chilean, Mexican, Peruvian) for Stuttgart and its surroundings. A total of 22 associations are members of the umbrella organisation. The umbrella organisation regularly hosts cultural events, festivals, and lectures. An Ibero-American Week is organised each year, in which each member organisation is able to put on a related event.

## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

Forum der Kulturen Stuttgart e.V.	<a href="http://www.forum-der-kulturen.de">www.forum-der-kulturen.de</a>	Forum der Kulturen Stuttgart e.V. was founded in 1998. The umbrella organisation now counts 110 migrant organisations within Stuttgart and region as members.
Informationsstelle Perú e.V.	<a href="http://www.infostelle-peru.de/web/">www.infostelle-peru.de/web/</a>	Founded by several German-based groups of solidarity with Peru in 1989, <i>Informationsstelle Perú e.V.</i> aims to promote human rights (including economic, social and cultural rights), protect the rainforests of the Amazonas region and its population, combat unjust world trade relations, and critically address the extractive economy in Peru its environmental consequences and conflicts. It is member of the campaign network " <i>Bergwerk Peru – Reichtum geht. Armut bleibt.</i> " <sup>52</sup> The association has supported volunteers, students, and individuals active in development cooperation in Peru.
Karlsruher Netzwerk Eine Welt	<a href="http://www.eine-welt-ka.de">www.eine-welt-ka.de</a>	The network based in Karlsruhe unites 22 development-oriented organisations. The aim of the network is to pursue development cooperation (specifically with regards to education), promote fair trade, and support human rights movements with partner organisations in the Global South.
Nord Süd Forum München e.V.	<a href="http://www.nordsuedforum.de">www.nordsuedforum.de</a>	<i>Nord Süd Forum München e.V.</i> is an umbrella organisation for more than sixty Munich-based initiatives that engage in the area of development policy. The network organizes joint activities and

<sup>52</sup> More information about the campaign can be found via <http://www.kampagne-bergwerk-peru.de>. Twelve organisations form part of the campaign, yet none of them is a Peruvian diaspora association.

## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

		projects in order to promote the coordination of development cooperation and lobbying of municipalities and NGOs.
SINAPSIS	<a href="http://www.sinapsis-peru.org">www.sinapsis-peru.org</a>	<p>SINAPSIS unites young Peruvian scientists based in Europe. It aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Establish SINAPSIS as the meeting of the Peruvian scientific community residing in Europe.</li> <li>(2) Establish a network of Peruvian scientists, among various European and Peruvian institutions.</li> <li>(3) Inform the Peruvian scientific community in Europe of the various programs and tools created by CONCYTEC and Innóvate Peru.</li> <li>(4) Disseminate existing instruments for the return of Peruvian scientists living abroad.</li> <li>(5) Disseminate calls for project grants.</li> <li>(6) Start conversations or identify actors of prospective agreements between European and Peruvian institutions.</li> </ul>
Rat der Kulturen Frankfurt	<a href="http://dikom-frankfurt.de/?page_id=146">http://dikom-frankfurt.de/?page_id=146</a>	<p>The umbrella organisation was founded in June 2017 by a group of 12 migrant associations and interculturally oriented associations in Frankfurt am Main. <i>Lateinamerika-Gruppe</i> is one of the founding associations. The aim of the umbrella organisation is to provide migrant associations and interculturally oriented associations with a space to represent common interests and to benefit from synergies. The organisation also wants to give the associations a common voice in order to partner with public institutions.<sup>53</sup></p>

<sup>53</sup> The umbrella organisation does not have a website. Information about this umbrella organisation was found via <http://www.fr.de/frankfurt/interkultureller-verein-rat-der-kulturen-gegruendet-a-1311886> and <http://www.fnp.de/lokales/frankfurt/Migrantenvereine-wollen-Haus-der-Kulturen-gruenden;art675,2698711>.

# Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

## Appendix C: Characteristics of interview respondents

Code	Gender	Type of respondent <sup>54</sup>	Main organisational focus	Reason for migration	Year of arrival in Germany	Date & place of interview (Language)
IN 1	F	I	-	To learn German	2009	March 2018, Phone (German)
IN 2	M	DO	Culture	Family	1995	March 2018, Skype (Spanish)
IN 3	F	DO	Culture, Humanitarian aid	Family	1998	March 2018, Phone (Spanish)
IN 4	M	DO	Culture, Development	Education	2000	March 2018, Skype (Spanish)
IN 5	F	I	-	Family	2016	March 2018, Skype (Spanish)
IN 6	F	DO	Development	Family	1983	April 2018, Skype (German)
IN 7	F	I	-	Education	1966	April 2018, Phone (German)
IN 8	M	DO	Culture, Development	Education / Family	1978	April 2018, Skype (Spanish)
IN 9	M	DO	Culture, Humanitarian aid	Education	2000	April 2018, Skype (Spanish)
IN 10	F	DO	Development	Family (German partner)	2002	April 2018, WhatsApp (Spanish)
IN 11	F	I (UO)	-	Political climate	1990	April 2018, Phone (German)
IN 12	M	DO	Culture, Development, Humanitarian aid	Education	2009	April 2018, Skype (German)
IN 13	F	I	-	Political & economic climate / Family	1991	April 2018, Skype (Spanish)
IN 14	M	(DO)	Development	Education	1974	May 2018, Phone (German)
IN 15a	F	DO	Culture, Development, Humanitarian aid, Advocacy	-	-	May 2018, Munich (German & Spanish)
IN 15b	M	DO	Same as IN 15a	To perform Peruvian Music	1988	May 2018, Munich (German & Spanish)
IN 15c	M	DO	Same as IN 15a/15b	To perform Peruvian Music	1989	May 2018, Munich (German & Spanish)
IN 16	M	ST	-	-	-	May 2018, Skype (Spanish)
IN 17	F	I	-	Work	2000	May 2018, Phone (Spanish)

<sup>54</sup> DO = Member of Peruvian diaspora organisation in Germany; (DO) = Organisation is led by Peruvian, but not a diaspora organisation (according to definition in Section 3); UO = Umbrella organisation; I = Individual; ST = Peruvian stakeholder (e.g. Diplomatic staff from Consulate, Embassy); LST= Latin American / Non-Peruvian stakeholder; “-” = not applicable; n.a. = no information provided/respondent preferred to not disclose this information

## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

IN 18	M	I	-	Personal factors	1993	May 2018, Phone (Spanish)
IN 19	M	DO	Culture, Integration	Education	1993	May 2018, Skype (Spanish) <sup>55</sup>
IN 20	F	LST	-	-	-	May 2018, Phone (Spanish)
IN 21	F	DO	Culture, Integration	Family (German partner)	2004	June 2018, Skype (Spanish)
IN 22	M	DO	Culture, Academic	Personal factors	1993	June 2018, Frankfurt a.M. (German)
IN 23	M	ST	-	-	-	June 2018, Skype (German)
IN 24	F	DO	Development	Education, Family (German partner)	2011, 2014	June 2018, Skype (Spanish)
IN 25	M	DO	Academic	Family (German partner)	2015	June 2018, Phone (Spanish)
IN 26	F	DO/UO	Culture, Advocacy	Education	2016	June 2018, Skype (Spanish)
IN 27	F	I	-	Education	2015	June 2018, Skype (Spanish)
IN 28	F	I	-	Family	1999	June 2018, Skype (Spanish)
IN 29	M	I	-	Family	1994	June 2018, Skype (Spanish)
IN 30	M	DO	Business	Education	1978, 1985	June 2018, Skype (German)

<sup>55</sup> Answered the interview guide in writing.

# Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

## Appendix D: Interview guide

QUESTIONNAIRE IDENTIFICATION	
1. Questionnaire Number	
2. Date	
3. Location interview	
4. Organisation name	
5. Organisation contact person	
6. Contact person phone number	
7. Contact person email address	
8. Organisation mailing address	
9. Consent to share contact details with GIZ?	<input type="checkbox"/> 0. No <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes

### Interviewer introduction

Thank you very much for speaking with me. I am a researcher from Maastricht University/United Nations University-MERIT in the Netherlands, and I am studying the ways in which organisations like yours engage (or do not) with social, economic, and political life in Peru as well as in Germany. The purpose of this study is to figure out to which extent and through what activities diaspora organisations contribute to development in Peru. The research seeks to understand how organisations like yours are structured, what kinds of activities you undertake, and what your organisation's primary goals are. I'm collecting this information as part of a project commissioned by GIZ (German Development Cooperation), which hopes to use this information both to understand different types of engagement activities and to investigate which organisations could participate in development initiatives in cooperation with GIZ. I will take note of whatever we talk about today—as we speak, you will see me writing information down. I want you to know that I will share the information with the other project staff, but we will not share your information beyond our team and will keep it confidential. To ensure I have an accurate record of our discussion, do I have your permission to record our talk?

One of this study's goals is to have a roster of diaspora and migrant organisations that can be used to foster participation in homeland development initiatives. Do I have your permission to share your contact details with GIZ?



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## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

### A. Introductory Question

First, I would like to start with a more personal question.

1. Can you tell me a bit more about your migration experience?
  - a. How was your life before you left Peru?
  - b. What year did you migrate to Germany?
  - c. What were the reasons for your migration?

### B. Peruvian Diaspora

Now, I would like to ask you some questions on the Peruvian diaspora.

1. Can you tell me some details about the Peruvian diaspora in Germany?
  - a. Is it homogeneous or heterogeneous (in terms of socio-economic factors, ethnicity, political aspirations and religion)?
  - b. Are there strong ties/networks within the Peruvian diaspora in Germany, and in other countries? [What is the role of ethnicity and religion, if any?]
  - c. What is the relationship to Peru? Are there strong connections? What is the relationship to the state?
  - d. How do you perceive the “evolution” of the Peruvian diaspora since you’ve lived in Germany?

### C. Basic Organisational Information

Now, I would like to ask some basic information about your organisation—about how it started, why it started, and its registration status.

1. What motivated you to become engaged?
2. In what year was this organisation established? [*Potential follow-up/prompts: Have you been with the organisation for much of/not much of its history? Have you seen it change much in the time you’ve been here?*]
3. Why was the organisation established, and why at that time?
4. What would you say is the goal or the “core mission” of the organisation? Has it changed over time?
5. What kind of organisation do you consider [name of organisation]? For instance, would you consider it a humanitarian organisation, political organisation, a professional network, a religious organisation, etc.?
6. Is your organisation registered?
7. What is the size of your organisation’s membership (excluding staff)? Does this include both active and inactive members? (What is the size of both groups?)

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## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

8. Is the size of your membership consistent, or does it fluctuate?
9. What is the composition of your membership? What is the distribution in terms of:
  - a. Gender
  - b. Age
  - c. Generation (e.g., first, second, etc.)
  - d. Ethnic group
  - e. Other characteristics (education or skill level)
10. How is your organisation financed?
11. Is the organisation part of any larger network of organisations, like an umbrella organisation for all Peruvian diaspora organisations, or a transnational migrant platform, or something similar? Why or why not?

### **D. Current Organisational Activities**

Now, let's talk about what your organisation does, about what kinds of activities or events your organisation organises or takes part in.

1. What does your organisation do to contribute to development? What is the role of the Peruvian diaspora? (*Please, describe all activities in detail*) [Prompt: Does your organisation have fund-raising events, and if so, for what causes? Does your organisation have a mentorship programme? How does your organisation engage with the wider Peruvian community?]
2. Have these core activities changed over time?
3. Where do these activities take place? For instance, are some activities run exclusively from country of destination while others take place in Peru?
4. Why have these activities become the focus of your organisation? What inspired these activities?
5. Aside from these "core activities", what other sorts of actions or events does your organisation take part in? [Alternate formulation: In a typical year, what activities will your organisation have carried out?]
6. Does your organisation raise collective remittances? [Prompt: if yes, how is the money transferred to Peru? Challenges?]

### **E. Cooperation**

1. Are any of your organisation's activities run in cooperation with other organisations or institutions, either in Germany or somewhere else? If so, which ones and how? [*In other words: does your organisation cooperate with others to execute certain activities?*]

## **Maastricht Graduate School of Governance**

- a. Do you cooperate with other Peruvian diaspora organisations from Germany or other countries of residence? Why or why not? If yes: Could you give me the names of the organisations?
2. How does your organisation interact with stakeholders in Peru/neighbouring countries?
  - a. What kind of stakeholders are these?
  - b. Does your organisation support any specific group in Peru?
3. Does the government in Germany have programmes in place to facilitate cooperation with stakeholders in Peru/neighbouring countries?
4. Do you see potentials for cooperation with the German Development Cooperation (For instance, BMZ, GIZ)?
5. If yes, through which means/forms?

### **F. Main Challenges and Future Plans**

Finally, I would like to talk about the future of your organisation—about what is on your agenda for the coming months and years.

1. What would you like to see the organisation achieve in the future? [For instance, what are its short/medium/long-term goals?]
2. What are its key challenges/obstacles now and in the future?

Is there any other important information, you think I should know?

# Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

## Appendix E: Summary statistics Peru

Figure E.1: Political map of Peru



Source: CIA World Factbook (2018)

Table E.1.: Summary statistics Peru

Indicator	Statistic
Total area, in sq. km <sup>a</sup>	1,285,216
Capital city <sup>a</sup>	Lima
Population (2017) <sup>a</sup>	32,166,000
Capital (2018) <sup>a</sup>	9,897,000
Urban population (2017) <sup>a</sup>	78.6%
GDP per capita, PPP (current international \$) <sup>b</sup>	1990: 3,433.8 2017: 13,434.1
GNI per capita, PPP (current international \$) <sup>b</sup>	1990: 3,220 2017: 12,890
National currency (2015) <sup>a</sup>	Peruvian nuevo sol (PEN)

# Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

Age structure (2017 est.) <sup>c</sup>	0-14 years 26.31% 15-24 years 18.31% 25-54 years 40.19% 55-64 years 7.78% 65 years and over 7.41%
Age dependency ratio (% of working population, 2016) <sup>b</sup>	53
Median age <sup>c</sup>	28 years
Population growth (annual %, 2017) <sup>b</sup>	1.2
Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people, 2016) <sup>b</sup>	19
Death rate, crude (per 1,000 people, 2016) <sup>b</sup>	6
Life expectancy at birth, total (years, 2016) <sup>b</sup>	75
Sex ratio (males per 100 females, 2017) <sup>a</sup>	99.8 <sup>56</sup>
Ethnic groups (2010 est.) <sup>c</sup>	Amerindian 45% Mestizo (Mixed Amerindian and White) 37% White 15% Black, Japanese, Chinese, and other 3%
Languages (2007 est.) <sup>c</sup>	Spanish (official) 84.1% Quechua (official) 13% Aymara (official) 1.7% Ashaninka 0.3% Other native languages (includes a large number of minor Amazonian languages) 0.7% Other (includes foreign languages and sign language) 0.2%
Administrative divisions <sup>c</sup>	25 regions: Amazonas, Ancash, Apurimac, Arequipa, Ayacucho, Cajamarca, Callao, Cusco, Huancavelica, Huánuco, Ica, Junín, La Libertad, Lambayeque, Lima (also a province), Loreto, Madre de Dios, Moquegua, Pasco, Piura, Puno, San Martín, Tacna, Tumbes, Ucayali
Religions (2007 est.) <sup>c</sup>	Roman Catholic 81.3%

<sup>56</sup> Projected estimate (medium fertility variant)

## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

	Evangelical 12.5%
	Other 3.3%
	None 2.9%
Net migration (2012) <sup>b</sup>	-240,000
International migrant stock (% of population, 2015) <sup>b</sup>	0.3
Personal remittances, received (current US\$, thousand, 2017) <sup>b</sup>	3,051,238,954
Personal remittances, received (% of GDP) (2017) <sup>b</sup>	1.4
Average transaction costs of sending remittances to Peru (% , 2017) <sup>b</sup>	4.63

Sources: <sup>a</sup> UN Data (2018), <sup>b</sup> The World Bank Group (2018a), <sup>c</sup> CIA World Factbook (2018)



# Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

## Appendix F: Statistics

Table F.1: Geographical distribution of Peruvian citizens in Germany, December 2017

Federal state	Male	Female	Total	% of total population
Baden-Württemberg	490	945	1,430*	14.6
Bavaria	605	1,385	1,995*	20.3
Berlin	565	710	1,275	13.0
Brandenburg	40	90	130	1.33
Bremen	40	60	100	1.02
Hamburg	215	385	595*	6.07
Hesse	280	640	920	9.38
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	15	30	50*	0.51
Lower Saxony	255	435	690	7.03
North Rhein-Westphalia	555	1,105	1,660	16.9
Rhineland-Palatinate	80	260	340	3.47
Saarland	20	35	50*	0.51
Saxony	105	135	235	2.40
Saxony-Anhalt	20	30	50	0.51
Schleswig-Holstein	60	145	205	2.09
Thuringia	45	40	90*	0.92

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, 2018f // Note: The individual figures for men and women as well as totals are taken directly from the Statistisches Bundesamt (2018f). \* indicates where there is a discrepancy in the total represented in the original data source.

# Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

Table F.2: Residence status of Peruvian citizens in Germany, December 2017

			Male	Female	Total
<b>Residence status (<i>Aufenthaltsstatus</i>)</b>					
	Limited residence permit ( <i>Aufenthaltstitel – zeitlich befristet</i> )		1,395	2,115	3,510
	Education		510	565	1,075
	Work		205	245	450
	Humanitarian grounds		25	30	55
	Family reasons		535	1,135	1,670
	Residence status with special right of residence		120	140	260
	Permanent residence permit ( <i>Aufenthaltstitel – zeitlich unbefristet</i> )		1,330	3,175	4,505
	Exempt from requirements to have residence title		5	5	10
	Applied for residence permit/legal status ( <i>Aufenthaltstitel</i> )		215	295	510
Freedom of movement according to EU law/EU mobility			175	505	680
Temporary suspension of deportation ( <i>Duldung</i> )			15	15	30
Permission to reside			–	5	5
Without status: No residence title, temporary suspension of deportation, or permission to reside ( <i>ohne Aufenthaltstitel, Duldung oder Gestattung</i> )			260	310	570

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, 2018e

## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

Table F.3: Fields of study of Peruvian students in Germany, winter semester 2016/2017<sup>57</sup>

Field of study	Male	Female	Total
Humanities	45	131	176
Sport	1	–	1
Legal, economic, and social sciences	160	289	449
Mathematics and natural sciences	29	69	98
Medicine and health sciences	20	32	52
Agriculture, forestry, and nutrition sciences & Veterinary medicine	13	27	40
Engineering	229	126	355
Arts	31	24	55
Other	2	2	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>1,230</b>

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, 2017a

Table F.4: Institutions of Peruvian students in Germany, summer semester 2017

Institution of higher education	Male	Female	Total
University ( <i>Universität</i> )	349	452	801
Teachers' college ( <i>Pädagogische Hochschule</i> )	3	–	3
Seminary ( <i>Theologische Hochschule</i> )	–	5	5
Arts school ( <i>Kunsthochschule</i> )	15	13	28
University of applied sciences ( <i>Fachhochschule, ohne Verwaltungsfachhochschulen</i> )	139	175	314
<b>Total</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>1,151</b>

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, 2017b

<sup>57</sup> Similar figures are provided by the BMBF (2017b) for the numbers of Peruvians having humanities (236); legal, economic, and social sciences (449); mathematics and natural sciences (98); engineering (355); medicine and health sciences (52); and agriculture, forestry, and nutrition sciences and veterinary medicine (40) as their fields of study in the 2016/2017 winter semester.

## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

Table F.5: Primary German universities for Peruvian students

University in Germany	Number of Peruvian students
Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich	54
Goethe-Universität Frankfurt	40
University of Hamburg	35
Technical University Ilmenau	28
Fachhochschule Köln	25
University of Bonn	24
University of Cologne	24
Technical University Munich	24
Technical University Berlin	24
Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz	22
Heidelberg University	21
Free University Berlin	21

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, 2017d // Note: Universities are not presented, where attendance of Peruvian students is <20.

Table F.6: Peruvian students receiving DAAD scholarships, 2017

		# of Peruvians receiving individual support ( <i>Individualförderung</i> )		# of Peruvians receiving project support ( <i>Projektförderung</i> )	
		Total	New	Total	New
Level of study	Bachelor	21	14	36	21
	Master	70	31	28	21
	PhD	22	6	10	8
	Scientists and lecturers (including post-docs)	-	-	21	5
	Other	-	-	18	13
Funding duration	< 1 month	7	7	70	32
	1-6 months	7	7	32	26
	> 6 months	99	37	11	13
Total		113	51	113	68

Source: DAAD, 2017

## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

Table F.7: Fields of study for DAAD-sponsored Peruvian students, 2017

Field of study	Number of Peruvian students
Engineering	80
Law, Economics, and Social Sciences	60
Linguistics, Cultural Studies, and Humanities	23
Veterinary medicine; Agricultural, Forestry, and Nutrition Science; Ecology	18
Human medicine	17
Mathematics and Natural Sciences	15
Art, Music, and Sports Science	11
Other	7

*Source: DAAD, 2018 // Note: These figures are inclusive of the individuals supported through the EU mobility programme*