

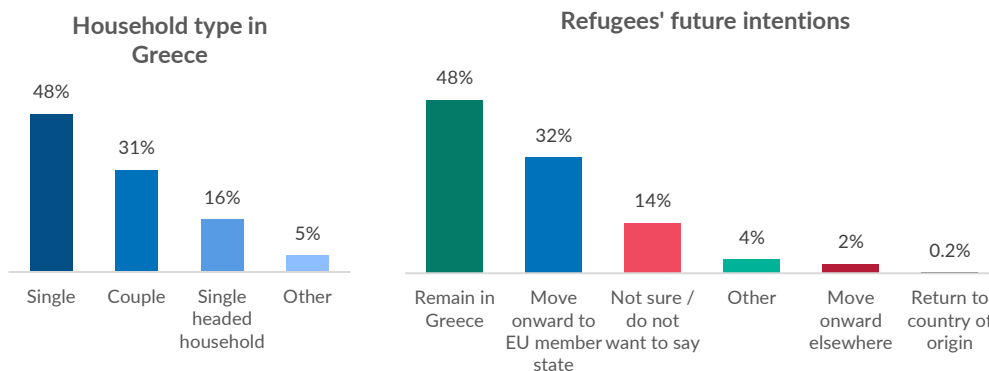


UNHCR led and coordinated with partners the Inter-agency **Protection Monitoring of Refugees in Greece**. The joint data collection generated information from interviews with 443 individuals who have international protection in Greece. This report summarizes the key findings. Information on refugees from Ukraine is not included here, and can be found on the dedicated **Multi-sector Monitoring for Refugees from Ukraine**.



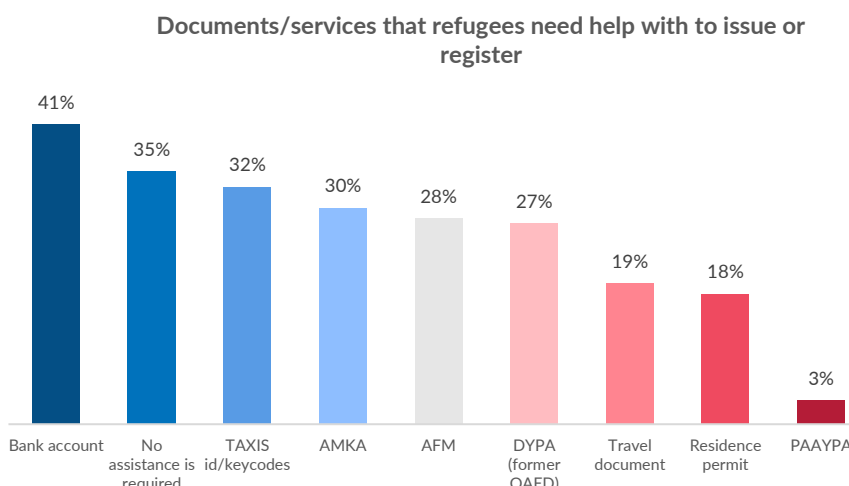
DEMOGRAPHICS

The top five nationalities of the respondents were Afghan, Syrian, Palestinian, DRC and Eritrean. There were 57% male respondents and 43% female, while the majority (43%) arrived in Greece in 2022. Nearly half of those asked stated that their intention is to remain in Greece next year.



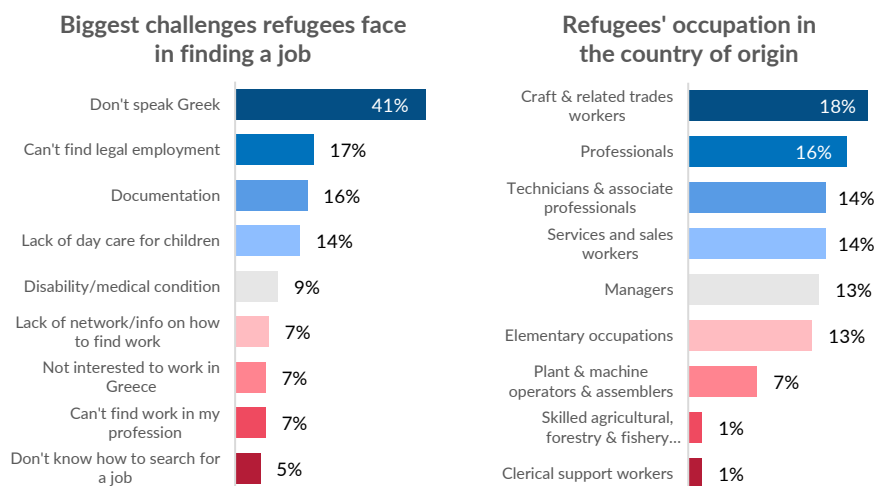
DOCUMENTATION

In order to live and work in Greece legally, refugees need a residence permit (ADET), a social security number (AMKA), a social insurance number (AMA), a tax registration number (AFM), and a bank account. Of those interviewed, only 51% had a residence permit while 45% were waiting for its issuance. Regarding tax registration and social security, 65% had an AFM number and only 52% had received an AMKA number. Nearly 20% of those interviewed for each document or service did not know what the procedure was so as to obtain one. Most refugees faced challenges opening a bank account.



EMPLOYMENT

Employment is the top need of those interviewed (71%) as only 14% had regular work and another 10% worked occasionally. Not speaking the language, difficulties finding work and not having the right documentation were the main impediments to regular employment, affecting 90% of the respondents.

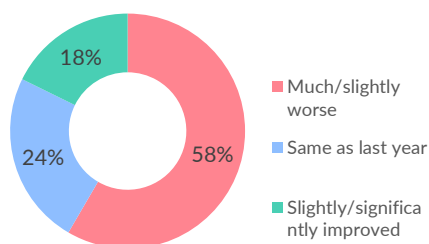




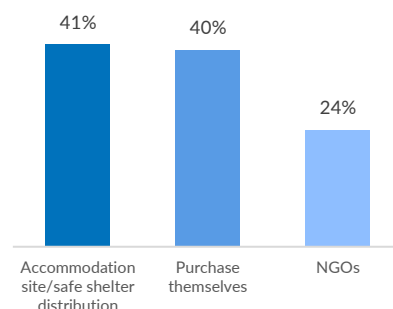
SELF-RELIANCE

The top three challenges for refugees to living independently are not being able to afford rent, being unemployed, and not speaking Greek. Of those asked, more than half (58%) reported that their situation has deteriorated. Only 40% said that they can purchase food for themselves while many rely fully or partially on State, NGO or other assistance.

Refugees' financial situation compared to last year



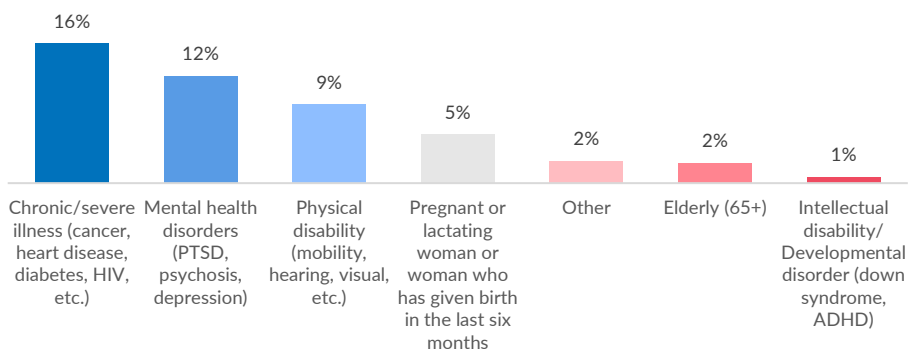
Refugees' top three sources of food



VULNERABILITIES

The number of households that have at least one member with specific needs reaches 39%. Chronic illnesses, mental health issues and physical disabilities are the top three reported vulnerabilities.

Refugees or their family members living with a condition



HEALTH

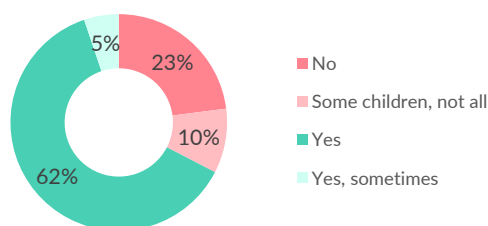
One in three respondents had difficulty accessing healthcare because of language barriers, challenges to secure appointments and lack of information on the national health care system.



EDUCATION

The rate of school-aged children living with their families and attending formal education has reached 62%. Some more children attend non-formal education classes. Those that do not attend public schools, cite amongst other reasons the lack of reception classes and vaccination.

Refugee children attending public school



PROTECTION INCIDENTS

Nearly 30% of those interviewed have experienced some type of abuse in Greece. Harassment, threats and physical violence were named as the top three forms of violence. Only 29% of those asked reported the incidents of abuse to the authorities. Fear and distrust in the authorities were reported among the reasons of underreporting.

Top five risks or dangers refugees experienced in Greece

