

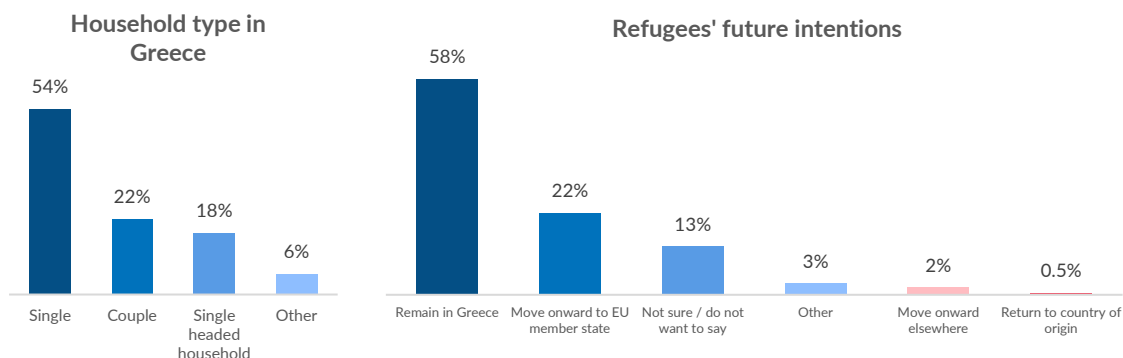


UNHCR leads and coordinates with partners the Inter-agency **Protection Monitoring of Refugees in Greece**, jointly collecting data through interviews from individuals who have international protection in Greece. This report includes the key findings from 424 interviews held between July 2022 to June 2023. The results of this exercise are reliable and acceptable within a 5% margin of error and at 95% confidence level.



### DEMOGRAPHICS

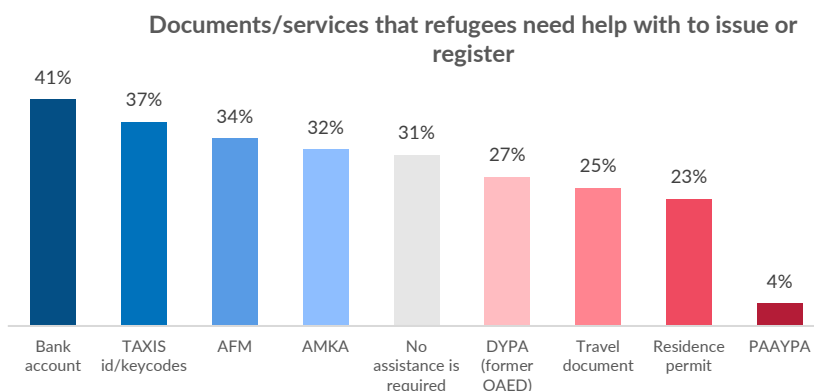
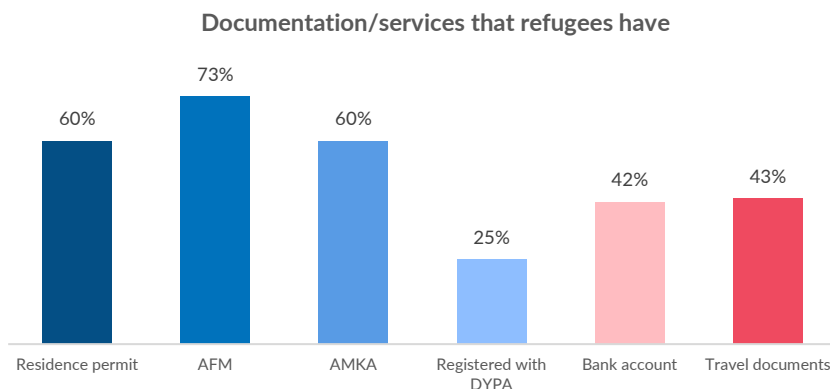
The top five nationalities of the respondents were Afghan, Syrian, Palestinian, Eritrean and DRC. There were 43% female and 57% male respondents. Of those asked, 38% arrived in Greece in 2022, and 55% were recognized as refugees in 2022.



### DOCUMENTATION

To live and work in Greece, 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 asked, 60% had a residence permit and an AMKA. When it came to bank accounts, only 42% had one.

Refugees reported that 41% needed help to issue bank accounts, 37% to receive TAXIS id codes required to file taxes, and 34% to receive an AFM.



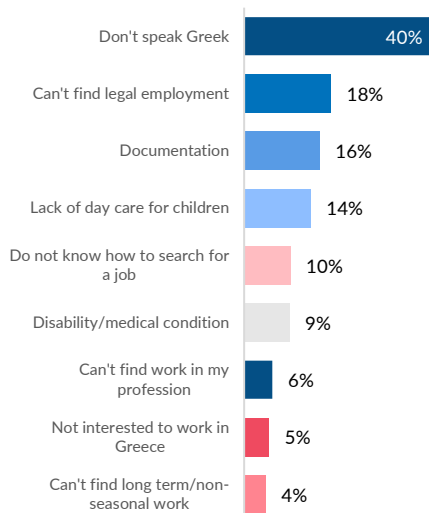


### EMPLOYMENT

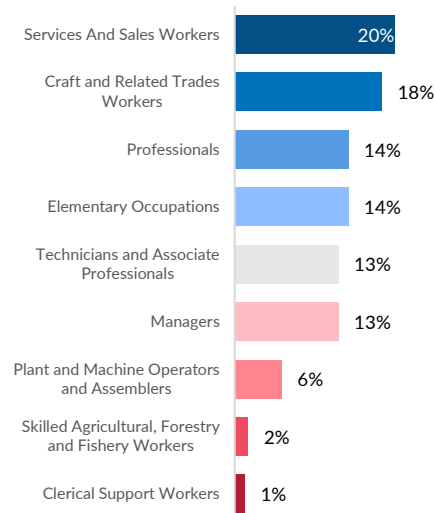
Of those asked, 29% reported working at the time of the interview or having worked in the four weeks preceding the interview. Of those, 17% had regular work and 12% worked occasionally.

Respondents stated that the main obstacles to finding work were not speaking Greek, not finding legal employment, and missing key documents. These affected 74% of those interviewed. Lack of childcare was reported as the fourth challenge and affected in particular women with young children (0-4 years old). Of this group, 56% stated that lack of childcare hampers their ability to work.

Biggest challenges refugees face in finding a job



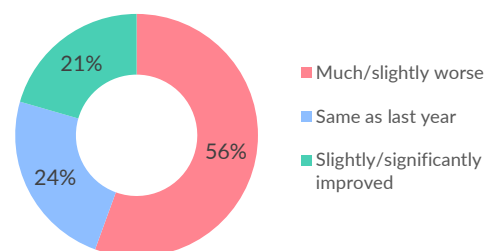
Refugees' occupation in the country of origin



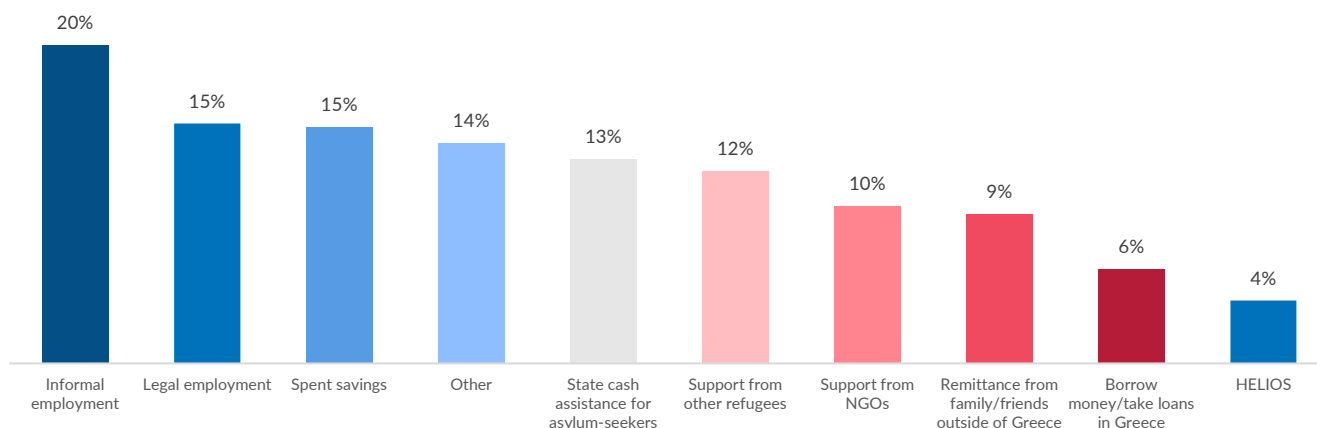
### SELF-RELIANCE

The top three challenges keeping refugees from living independently were not being able to afford rent (71%), lack of employment (53%), and not speaking Greek (37%). More than half (56%) reported that their financial situation worsened since last year. Only 45% said that they can purchase food for themselves while 34% rely on State support and 23% rely on NGOs.

Refugees' financial situation as compared to last year



Ways refugees accessed money in the last 3 months

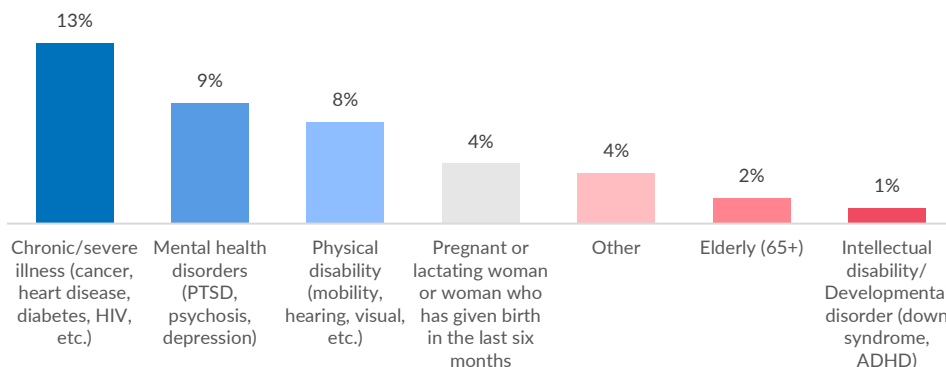




### VULNERABILITIES

The number of households that have at least one member with specific needs is 36%. Chronic illnesses, mental health issues and physical disabilities are the top three reported vulnerabilities.

Refugees or their family members living with a condition

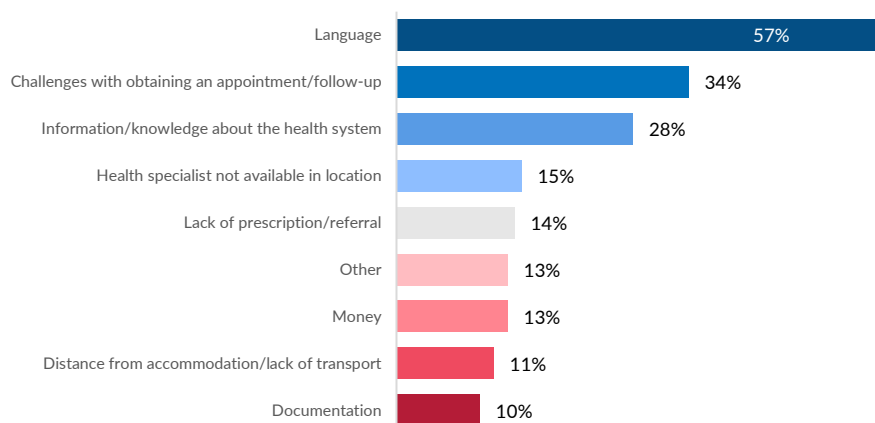


### HEALTH

Twenty-nine per cent of respondents had difficulty accessing healthcare because of language barriers, challenges to securing appointments and lack of information on the national health care system.

Obstacles faced by refugees in accessing health services

Percentages are calculated out of those who faced obstacles

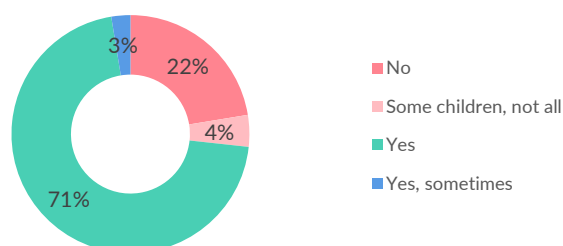


### EDUCATION

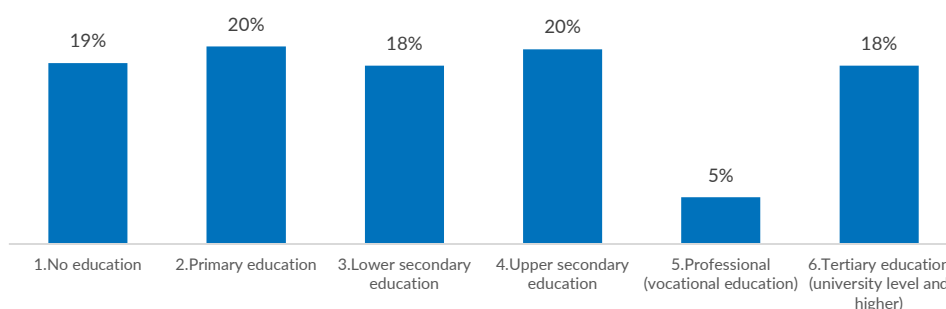
The rate of school-aged children living with their families and attending formal education is 71% during the reporting period.

Of the refugee population in Greece, 18% have University-level or higher education and another 20% have upper secondary education (high school).

Refugee children attending public school



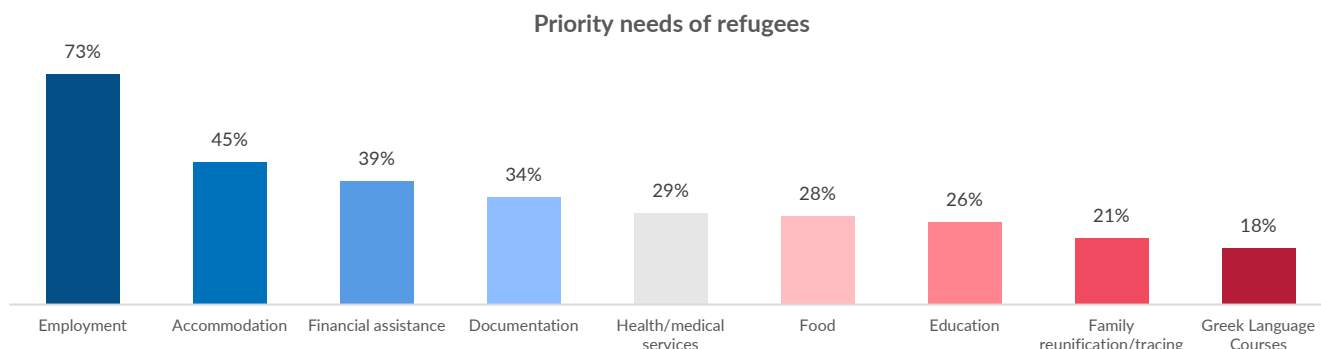
Highest level of formal education of refugees





### PRIORITY NEEDS

Refugees reported their top needs to be employment (73%), accommodation (45%), financial assistance (39%), documentation (34%) as well as health/medical services (29%) and food (28%).



### PROTECTION INCIDENTS

Of those interviewed, 64% reported feeling very or fairly safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark. Thirty per cent reported having experienced discrimination in Greece in the last year because of their nationality or ethnic group, refugee status or skin colour.

In the last twelve months, nearly 22% of those interviewed have experienced some type of abuse or have felt in danger in Greece. Harassment, physical or sexual violence were named as the top forms of violence. Only 26% of those asked reported the incidents of abuse to the authorities.

