

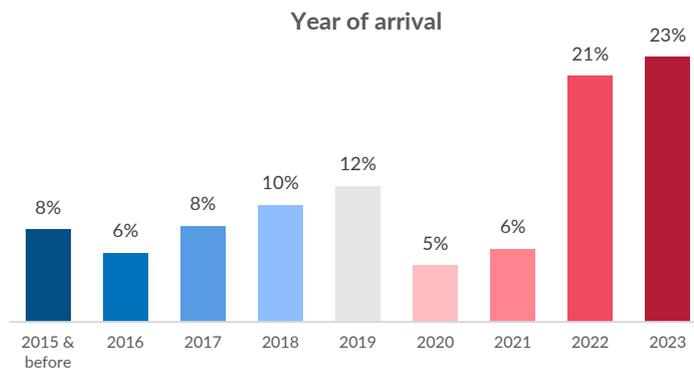


UNHCR leads and coordinates with partners the Inter-agency **Protection Monitoring of Refugees in Greece**, jointly collecting data through interviews with individuals who have international protection in Greece. From January to December 2023, 825 interviews were conducted, targeting a population of recognized refugees, temporary protection status holders, and asylum-seekers. This report highlights the **key findings** from **558 interviews** conducted with individuals who have international protection in Greece.

1. DEMOGRAPHICS



The top five nationalities among the respondents were Palestinian, Afghan, Syrian, Iranian, and Cameroonian. Of those interviewed, 63% were male and 37% female. As per household type, 63% were single, 22% couples and 10% single-headed households. Nearly seven out of ten expressed their intention to stay in Greece for the following year, compared to 48% in 2022.



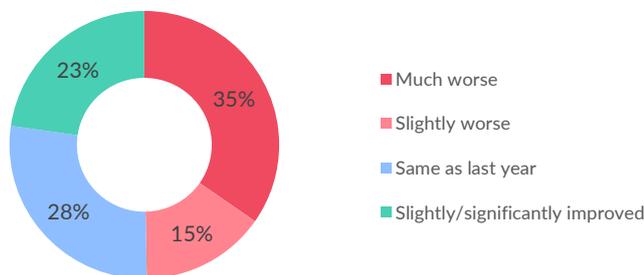
2. SELF-RELIANCE



The top three challenges refugees faced in living independently were inability to afford rent (68%), unemployment (57%) and not speaking Greek (38%). Fifty per cent of those interviewed do not speak Greek (62% in 2022) whereas, 41% speak a little (32% in 2022).

Despite a 20% increase of those who could purchase food for themselves, compared to 2022, half of the respondents said that their financial situation deteriorated and that they still rely on State, NGOs or other assistance.

Refugees' financial situation as compared to last year



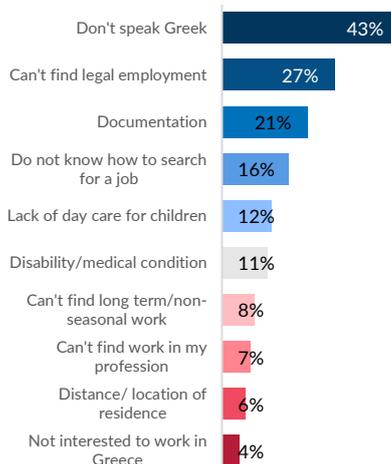
3. PRIORITY NEEDS & EMPLOYMENT



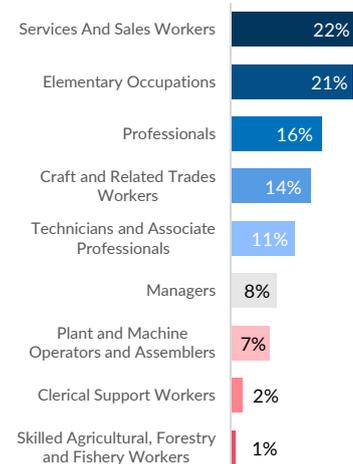
Employment is the top need of those interviewed (76% vs. 71% in 2022). Other priority needs identified are accommodation (58%), financial assistance (39%), Greek language courses (31%) and documentation (26%).

Not speaking Greek and not being able to find legal jobs were some of the main impediments to employment. For 18% of the refugee women, lack of day care for children was also a big obstacle. Of the 43% who were employed at the time of the interview, only half had a signed contract, similarly to 2022.

Biggest challenges in finding a job



Occupation in their country of origin

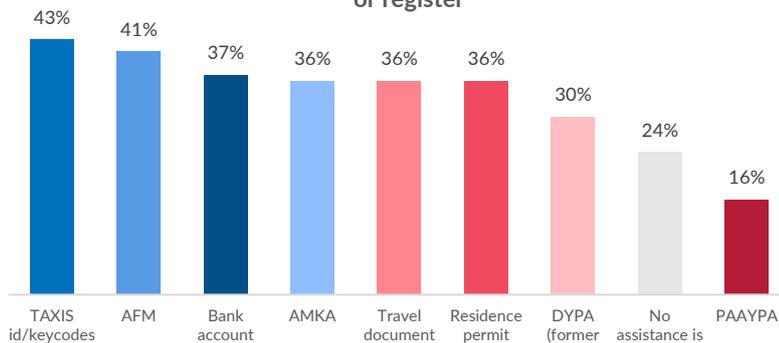




4. DOCUMENTATION

To live and work in Greece legally, refugees need a residence permit (ADET), a social security number (AMKA), a tax registration number (AFM), a social insurance number (AMA), and a bank account. Although there was an increase of those having the required documentation compared to 2022 (for example, 86% have obtained an AFM compared to 65% in 2022), only half of those interviewed had a bank account and 37% of those requested for assistance.

Documents/services that refugees need help with to issue or register

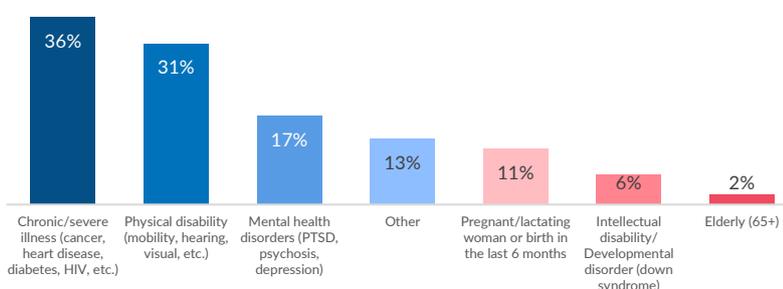


5. HEALTH & VULNERABILITIES

Twenty-five per cent of the respondents (compared to 31% in 2022) found difficulty in accessing healthcare because of language barriers, challenges to secure appointments and lack of information on the healthcare system. One out of three refugee households have at least one member with specific needs. Top vulnerabilities are chronic illnesses, physical disabilities and mental health.

Refugees or their family members living with a condition

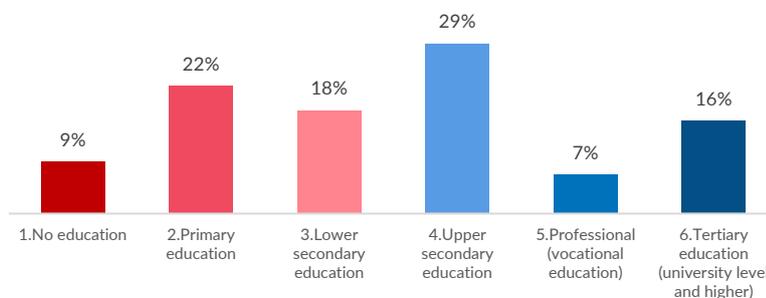
Percentages are calculated out of those who have vulnerabilities



6. EDUCATION

Nearly one third of the refugees interviewed had upper secondary education, while 16% had university-level education. Only a small portion, 9% lacked education. The rate of school-aged children living with their families and attending formal education reached 74%, up from 62% in 2022.

Highest level of formal education of refugees



7. PROTECTION INCIDENTS

In 2023, 18% of those interviewed have experienced some type of abuse (28% in 2022). Harassment and physical violence were named as the top forms of violence.

Top five risks or dangers experienced in the last 12 months

