

Mapping the training needs of beneficiaries of international protection and the existing mechanisms for training provision in five EU Member States (with focus on women)

National report – GREECE

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I. Introduction

The purpose of this national study is to provide a review of the information and training needs of asylum seekers and beneficiaries of international protection and the national mechanisms for information and training provision (with focus on women). This report offers an overview of the existing mechanisms in Greece by looking at the array of stakeholders involved in the process of reception and integration of TNCs, refugees and beneficiaries of international protection in Greece. Along with documenting trends and canvassing the variety of stakeholders and projects, the study offers background information with regards to the peculiarity of socio-political and economic situation in Greece in order to explain the existing difficulties and identify the current challenges with regard to the system of reception and integration. Greece has recently been the theatre of an unprecedented refugee flow (as far as the country's experience is concerned). When examining the Greek system of reception and integration it is important to take into account those contextual factors which constitute the framework within which policies have been developed (or not) and within which any future policies originating in the European/international experience could be implemented (or not). In the Greek case, these are the lack of experience in dealing with migration issues, the refugee crisis, the economic crisis and the lack of national coordination and planning, as it will be further highlighted in the study. Reception takes a much larger space in the study as both funds and efforts from all stakeholders involved have been focusing over the past two years on tackling the humanitarian crisis and on addressing the emergencies related to the needs of the refugee population.

A variety of sources – cited in footnotes throughout the report - has been used to compile this report: data and information was drawn from the national bodies, the relevant EU agencies, NGOs and other stakeholders, the Greek National Statistics Agency as well as EUROSTAT, in order to sketch a tentative map of the Greek system. The lack of current national plan, the limited coordination between stakeholders, the sporadic nature of the efforts and projects in the area of reception and integration of refugees and beneficiaries of international protection, along with the difficulty in accessing data make the task of scoping difficult and the outcome necessarily tentative. Eight interviews were conducted in order to have a clear picture of the existing provision of information and training in order to formulate a solid outlook on the aspects of training that need to be developed for addressing the integration needs to refugees and refugees and beneficiaries of international protection, and in particular those of women: two interviews were conducted with experts from the Asylum Service, one interview was conducted with an expert from the Greek Forum of Refugees and one interview was conducted with an expert from the Municipality of Athens in charge of the integration and refugee portfolio of the Municipality. Four interviews were conducted with women refugees as well: two from Syria in the process of fast-track asylum application, and two candidates for relocation, one from Syria and one from Iran. Because of limitations described above, information about the reception process and facilities in the accommodation centres is scattered and unsystematic, and in many case not publicly available for the time being, two extra interviews were conducted with regards to reception and accommodation in Greece, one with an

employee from the Reception and Identification Service, regarding information about the mainland, and one with an employee from an international NGO regarding information about the islands.

This highlights a key issue research and policy with regards to refugees (and migrants) in Greece has to face, that is, the availability, or even suitability, of the gaps in data. Naturally, the dynamic nature of the field of migration – forced or deliberate – (for instance, many refugees and migrants enter or leave the country illegally) makes record-keeping a challenging task. With regards to refugees in particular, discrepancies exist between the government statistics and those from the UNHCR or other NGOs. Recording of arrivals, relocation and moves from the islands to the mainland have improved over time, in contrast with the period between summer 2015 and the EU-Turkey Statement in March 2016. However, data such as a systematic profiling of refugees with regards to education and employment history – in view of an informed policy with regards to integration - do not exist for the time being. Even if records are kept, different stakeholders – the Greek Police, the Greek Army, the Greek Coastguard, the Ministry of Migration Policy and its authorities such as the Reception and Identification Service, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education, FRONTEX, international NGOs and local or smaller NGOs, keep different records, according to different criteria, whereas data are often not accessible, published or publishable. This important lacuna was flagged-up by the Greek Ombudsman’s 2017 report (p. 19) which points out that: “To date, the statistics recorded continue to be defined by two factors: The first relates to the method used for collecting and ‘classifying’ the data. It usually pertains to general calculations without any qualitative and quantitative processing, something which in the end obscures the solution to the problems and obstructs the competent state authorities from defining their next steps. The second pertains to the non-publication of data, which does not allow the control and evaluation of the results of the state’s intervention as well as the design and implementation of the policies by the competent state agencies”.¹ For instance, those staying at the mainland’s open facilities, are counted by the Greek authorities based on ‘food portions’ and not the number spending the days or nights in the facilities; similarly, the statistical data on the number of children attending school, usually consist of general percentages; or the age records of the minors in each accommodation centre are not accessible. These are but few examples, demonstrating the limited reflection of reality in the current numerical estimates which does not allow to assess accurately the degree to which the country responds to the refugee crisis, the degree to which the country complies with the terms and procedures stemming by its international obligations, but it may also undermine the effective design and implementation of policies for integration.

I.1. The scope and trends in refugee and migration inflows (2014 – 2016)

Migration in Greece has been formed by three distinct waves:

¹ https://www.synigoros.gr/resources/docs/greek_ombudsman_migrants_refugees_2017-el.pdf

1. During the 1990s, the bulk of migrants came from the Balkans, Central-Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union after the collapse of communist regimes.
2. During the last decade, and particularly since the beginning of the economic crisis in 2008, Greece has become a transit and destination country for migrants and asylum seekers mainly from Southeast Asia, Africa and the Middle East.
3. In 2015-2016, the refugee flows, mainly from Syria, but also from Iraq and Afghanistan, triggered the most significant wave of migration towards Greece, which was seen as a focal transit point to Western Europe (including migrants from Northern Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa and South-East Asia).

According to the 2011 national census¹ data, there were 713.000 third country nationals and 199.000 EU citizens (non-Greek) living in Greece accounting respectively for 6.5% and 1.8% of the total resident population. The largest immigrant groups were Albanians (480.000), Bulgarians (75.000), Romanians (46.000), Pakistanis (34.000), Georgians (27.000), Ukrainians (17.000) and Poles (14.000) (see annex III for the national composition of migrant population).² Around 67% of Greece's TCN population and 52% of its total immigrant population (including EU nationals) comes from Albania while the second largest group are Bulgarian citizens, but their percentage in the total migrant population is considerably smaller (8% of the total foreign population but 37% of the intra-EU migrant population residing in Greece). Romanians and Pakistanis are the third and fourth largest communities but their size is considerably smaller (see annex IV).³

I.2. Asylum related migration

Greece – and in particular the Aegean islands - has been at the forefront of the 2015-2016 European refugee crisis with over a million people arrivals mainly from refugee producing countries. Before March 2016, the population was transient, with arrivals remaining on the islands for a limited time, sometimes for a few days or even hours, before continuing their journey to Western Europe. This was reversed after the closure of the 'Balkans route' and the implementation of the Joint EU-Turkey Statement of 18 March 2016. Arrivals decreased significantly, however, the length of stay on the island increased. Before the implementation of the statement, refugees were registered as people in transit and the police would give them a 35-days pass to cross the country. After the statement, 98% of arrivals declare they want to seek for asylum in Greece.

According to the official data provided by the national government, in 2015-2016 the following numbers have been recorded:

- 1.200.000 arrivals on Greek islands
- 7.000 arrivals via land borders
- 50.000 rescues in the sea

² <http://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/-/publication/SAM07/2011>

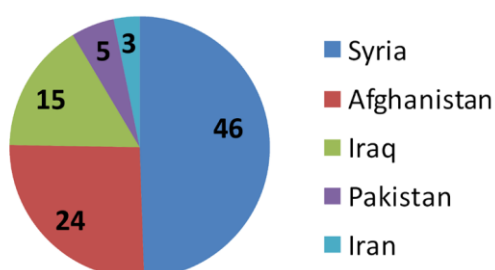
³ Triantafyllidou, Anna, 'Migration in Greece. Recent Developments in 2014', ELIAMEP, <http://www.eliamep.gr/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/2016.pdf>

- 765 arrests of traffickers
- 62.681 people are temporarily residing in Greece, on the islands and the mainland (12.12.2016).⁴

With regards to the incoming persons' profile:

- 46% of those who have entered Greece through sea and land borders come from Syria, 24% from Afghanistan, 15% from Iraq, 5% from Pakistan, 3% from Iran (1.1.2016 – 31.10.2016)
- 64% of incoming persons are men and 36% are women (1.1.2016 – 31.10.2016)
- 24.5% of incoming men and 31.9% of incoming women are below 18 years of age.

With regards to the nationality of incoming persons, the percentages are as follows (1.1.2016 - 31.10.2016):



Since June 2016, Greece ranks fourth in number of completed registrations of asylum applications in the EU, whereas the number of asylum applications has risen to 132% during the first three months of 2016. The Greek Asylum Service has registered international protection applications as follows:

- 13.197 asylum applications in 2015
- 36.750 asylum applications from 1.1.2016 until 31.10.2016
- 1.501 have been granted refugee status (3%), 213 have been granted subsidiary protection (0.42%), while 5.263 applications were rejected at first instance (10.53%), from 1.1.2016 until 31.10.2016
- 133 have been granted refugee status (2.3%), 5 have been granted subsidiary protection (0.08%), and 686 applications were rejected (12.03%) at second instance, out of a total of 5.968 applications, from 1.1.2016 until 31.10.2016.

Additionally, the Asylum Service implemented a pre-registration project in reception facilities in the mainland, in cooperation with the UNHCR and EASO, from 9.6.2016 until 30.7.2016. The pre-registration procedure was addressed to those who wished to:

- apply for international protection in Greece
- be included in the Relocation Program
- reunite with their families, in the framework of the Dublin Regulation

⁴ According to the same source, on 27.06.2017, 62270 were residing in Greece, mainland and islands, but no further breakdown of the population has been published, <http://mindigital.gr/index.php/%CF%80%CF%81%CE%BF%CF%83%CF%86%CF%85%CE%B3%CE%B9%CE%BA%CF%8C-%CE%B6%CE%AE%CF%84%CE%B7%CE%BC%CE%B1-refugee-crisis>

- return to their countries of origin
- 27.592 people have been pre-registered. The project allowed for the identification of 1.225 unaccompanied minors and other vulnerable cases in priority. Pre-registered persons were provided with asylum seeker cards, allowing them to legally reside in Greece and have the right to access health and educational services until the asylum application procedure is completed.⁵

UNHCR, however, estimates a lower number of refugees in Greece refugees and migrants remaining in Greece and has shared these figures with the Greek government (anecdotally, around 44.000 people):⁶ up to 8.000 are on the islands and some 36.000 on the mainland, including 20.000 in UNHCR-sponsored accommodation. The number of people crossing the Aegean to Greece has decreased significantly over the past year but people continue to risk their lives to reach Greece and the EU (it is estimated that 70 people arrive in Greece per day).

Designing an effective policy for the integration of migrants, refugees and beneficiaries of international protection needs to take into account the economic and socio-political context within which such policies are expected to be implemented. As far as Greece is concerned, the following structural limitations need to be taken into account:

- The ongoing – seventh consecutive year – economic crisis in Greece has had a significant impact. According to 2016 OECD data since 2009, material conditions for people in Greece have declined significantly: average household net adjusted disposable income per capita decreased by 31.6% and average earnings dropped by 15.6% in 2013. In Greece, labour market insecurity is among the highest of the OECD. The long-term unemployment rate stands at 19.5%, after having increased by 15.6 percentage points between 2009 and 2014, and is today the highest in the OECD.⁷
- The significant increase of poverty and destitute people stretches the capacities of the welfare services. The number of people at risk of exclusion increased due to unemployment and the dramatic decline of salaries, pensions and family incomes. As a result, the number of beneficiaries of social services and benefits of social protection grew whilst resources were reduced.⁸
- The poor state of the market and the extremely high levels of unemployment (currently 23% for the general population, 44.2% for young people under 25 years old) along with continuous austerity programs are putting pressure on systems already under strain and make migrants appearing as competing for scarce jobs and resources with existing vulnerable groups.
- Euroscepticism and the rise of far-right are not conducive to integration but rather represent a rejection of multiculturalism. The Golden Dawn - a fringe neo-Nazi active since the 1980s - party rose to prominence in 2012 in the midst of the economic crisis, when the party got 7% of the popular vote in national elections (in comparison to 0.9% in 2009). As far as national public

⁵<http://mindigital.gr/index.php/pliroforiaka-stoixeia/946-refugee-crisis-fact-sheet-jan-2017>

⁶<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/58265>

⁷<http://www1.oecd.org/greece/Better%20Life%20Initiative%20country%20note%20Greece.pdf>

⁸ According to a survey conducted by DIANEOSIS, the percentage of relative poverty in Greece was 21.9% in 2011, 23.2% in 2012, 23.6% in 2013, 22.1% in 2014 and 23.2 in 2015. The percentage of extreme poverty for the same period was 8.9% in 2011, 14.3% in 2012, 17.1 in 2013, 15.7% in 2014 and 15% in 2015, available on http://www.dianeosis.org/2016/06/poverty_in_greece/

opinion is concerned, according to the survey conducted by Dianeosis on wide array of public attitudes in Greece published in 2017, the public seemed to hold rather negative views on a range of integration indicators: for instance, 88.3% of respondents think that the number of migrants in the country is excessively high; 64.4% think that the presence of migrants in the country increases criminality, while 58% think that the presence of migrants in the country increases unemployment.⁹ However, according to the Athens Observatory for Refugees and Migrants survey of public attitudes of the Municipality of Athens on refugees, also published in 2017, a slightly different picture emerges. Responses were more positive on a number of indicators: 72% of respondents think that the refugees' children must have access to national education (must attend school), 44% think that the refugees constitute a threat for the Greek society, whereas 41% think that they do not.¹⁰

- Reluctance of refugees to integrate: according the anecdotal evidence from those working closely with refugees and asylum seekers – national and municipal agencies, NGOs and international NGOs – the vast majority does not desire to stay in Greece. The 2017 census of the refugee population conducted the Athens Observatory for Refugees and Migrants, only 8% of the heads of family interviewed intend to stay in Greece, whereas 34% aim to return to the country of origin. Of the rest, 61% desire to go to Germany, 6% to Sweden, 4% to Switzerland, 4% to the Netherlands, 3% to the UK and 3% to France. This significant reluctance impedes both short-term as well as long-term integration: few are willing to learn the Greek language whilst many do not see the point of their children attending school.¹¹

II. The national system for reception & integration of beneficiaries of international protection

II.1. Institutional framework and reception and integration mechanisms in Greece

II.1.A. Reception phase and provision of reception measures

Until 2000s, Greek migration policy consisted of a series of *ad hoc* regularization programs – four in total: in 2001, 2005 and 2007 – which aimed at the legalization of the hundreds of thousands of immigrants that had entered the country since 1990s and allowed for large numbers of undocumented migrants residing in the country to obtain short-term and under conditions renewable residence permits. Migration policy in Greece - including reception and integration mechanisms for TNCs, refugees and beneficiaries of international protection - is the competence of national government and its relevant ministries, primarily the newly formed Ministry of Migration Policy (founded in 2015 as a Deputy Ministry under the Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction and becoming an independent Ministry on 4 November 2016). Due to the lack of political will, the lack of experience, as well as the more

⁹http://www.dianeosis.org/2016/02/what_greeks_believe_post/

¹⁰https://www.cityofathens.gr/sites/default/files/%20%CE%B3%CE%B9%CE%B1%20%CF%84%CE%BF%20%CE%A0%CE%B1%CF%81%CE%B1%CF%84%CE%B7%CF%81%CE%B7%CF%84%CE%AE%CF%81%CE%B9%CE%BF%19-4-2017_0.pdf

¹¹Ibid.

recent structural limitations described above, the recent refugee flows found Greece mostly unprepared. The latest published migration strategy dates from 2013¹² - which predates the largest migration flow that the country experienced in 2015-2016 - whilst the new Ministry for Migration Policy has no website for the time being, making data collection a difficult task and raising more general issues of transparency with regards to information provision.¹³ It took a considerable time for the Greek authorities to realise the emergency of the situation and for the government to start taking decisions and the response was mainly relying on international and local NGOs, local actors and volunteers and international organisations.¹⁴ The situation has significantly improved since, however, the reception system still relies on heavily on non-state actors, whilst the recent report on 'Migrant flows and refugee protection' published by the Greek Ombudsman attested important shortcomings with regards to the reception system in Greece in the following areas: absorption of available funds as well as issues of transparency and accountability; coordination and competencies; regulatory framework and deviations in implementation; insouciance about human rights; lack of an integrated plan.¹⁵ Due to the lack of efficient coordination, clarification of competences, lack of a long-term vision and the subsequent ad hoc character of the existing initiatives, the reception system has not yet crystallised into a concrete form: variations exist across the different accommodation facilities. The presentation of the reception system here is structured around four main areas: the law, asylum, accommodation and women as a vulnerable group.

The new Asylum Law in Greece

The Greek Asylum Law 4375/2016 was published in the State Gazette on 3 April 2016. The new Law adapts the Greek legislation to the provisions of EU Directive 2013/32 on common procedures for granting and withdrawing international protection. It also establishes a General Secretariat of Reception and details the organisation and operation of the Asylum Service as well as that of the Appeals Authority and the Reception and Identification Authority. It also includes provisions on residence permit for humanitarian reasons (in case the Appeals Committee rejects the appeal on the application for international protection and considers that there are one or more criteria fulfilled for such permit), which complements the two main types of international protection, that is the refugee status and the subsidiary protection.

According to Article 3 PD 220/2007, the authorities competent to receive and examine an application for asylum, that is the Asylum Service or the Police, must inform the applicant immediately and in any case within 15 calendar days, providing them with informative material on reception conditions in a language that they understand. This material must provide information on the existing reception conditions, including health and medical care, as well as on the operation of UNHCR in Greece and other organisations providing assistance and legal counselling to asylum applicants. If the applicant does not understand any of the languages in which the information material is published or if the applicant is illiterate, the information must be provided orally, with the assistance of an interpreter. A relevant record

¹²http://www.yypes.gr/UserFiles/foff9297-f516-40ff-a70e-eca84e2ec9b9/ethnikisratig_30042013.pdf

¹³ https://www.synigoros.gr/resources/docs/greek_ombudsman_migrants_refugees_2017-el.pdf

¹⁴ <https://ec.europa.eu/migrant-integration/news/greece-assessing-the-refugee-crisis-from-the-first-country-of-reception-perspective>

¹⁵ https://www.synigoros.gr/resources/docs/greek_ombudsman_migrants_refugees_2017-el.pdf

must in such case be kept in the applicant's file.¹⁶ Despite these regulations, according to the UNHCR, as long as six months after their arrival on the Greek islands many asylum-seekers are still waiting for the full registration and processing of their asylum claims. Discriminatory practices not in line with EU and Greek standards delay the registration of claims of some nationalities (such as Afghans and Iraqis).¹⁷ Annex III provides a diagram with regards to asylum procedure; annex VI provides a diagram with regards to granting international protection status; annex VII provides a table on subsequent application on pre-registration and a table on subsequent application at full registration.

Asylum seekers, upon registration of their claim, receive a registration asylum seeker card entailing the following rights and obligations:

Rights:

- Not to be deported until the examination of their application is completed.
- To move freely throughout the country, unless specific areas of the country where you may move freely are determined on the card that they are provided with.
- To seek accommodation to be hosted in a Reception Center or other facility.
- To work under the conditions set by Greek law.
- To have the same rights and obligations, regarding social security, as any Greek citizen.
- To receive hospital, medical and pharmaceutical treatment free of charge, provided that they are uninsured and indigent.
- To access to the public educational system free of charge (including children).
- To access vocational training.
- To receive a disability allowance, provided that housing in a Reception Center is not possible, (if they are a disabled person with a disability percentage of 67% and above).

Obligations:

- To remain in Greece until the examination of their application is completed.
- To cooperate with the Greek authorities regarding any issue related to their application and the verification of their personal data.
- To go in person to the Asylum Service in order to renew their card before it expires and, at the latest, on the next business day after its expiry date.
- To inform immediately the Asylum Service regarding the address of their residence and their contact information and any change in them.
- To abide by the deadlines as these are determined throughout the different stages of the procedure of examination of their application.
- To disclose their true financial situation in the event they receive social benefits from the Greek state.
- To comply with the obligations that apply in the event they are housed in a Reception Center or other facility.

¹⁶<http://www.asylumineurope.org/reports/country/greece/reception-conditions/access-forms-reception-conditions/provision-information>

¹⁷ <http://www.unhcr.org/publications/operations/58d8e8e64/unhcr-recommendations-greece-2017.html>

- Not to travel outside Greece.
- Not to reunify with their family from their country of origin to Greece.¹⁸

Beneficiaries of international protection – asylum or subsidiary protection – have the following rights upon acquisition of their status:

- Access to education, healthcare, labour market and social security.
- A residence permit for three years.
- Travel documents to travel abroad (except the country of origin if they have the refugee status).
- To access to the public educational system free of charge (including children).
- To receive hospital, medical and pharmaceutical treatment free of charge, provided that they are uninsured and indigent.
- To work under the conditions set by Greek law. Same rights and obligations regarding social security, as any Greek citizen.
- To access to vocational training.¹⁹

Accommodation

By law 3907/2011 as supplemented by the laws 4172/2013 and 4249/2014, the Reception and Identification Service (under the Ministry of Migration Policy) was entrusted with the responsibility for the establishment and the operation of the open Accommodation Facilities for Asylum seekers, return applicants or third country nationals who are members of the vulnerable group as they are described to art.11 of Law no.3907/2011. According to paragraph 3 of Article 110 of Law 4172/2013, the Reception and Identification Service may establish accommodation facilities for hosting asylum applicants or TCNs belonging to vulnerable groups such as unaccompanied minors, elderly people, pregnant women, single parents with minor children, victims of torture etc. The purpose of each facility is to provide a stable framework of accommodation (short and medium term), in order to cover not only the basic life and social needs of the guests, but also their pedagogical and learning needs, while ensuring basic parameters such as the freedom to movement and expression, recognition of their self-worth, dignity and skills development. The services provided relate to housing and feeding, updating and informing guests about the rights and obligations in the host country, psychosocial support, facilitating access to health services, the provision of basic personal hygiene goods, clothing and footwear, learning the Greek language and access to training programs and skills development. To ensure minimum standards regarding the overall functioning, the quality of service and the setting of the specific issues regarding the internal structure of the Accommodation Facilities, a General Regulation on the operation of Open Accommodation Facilities was formed defining their basic operating principles, the conditions concerning hosting of third country nationals, integration processes in them, as well as the tasks and duties of personnel.²⁰

¹⁸ http://asylo.gov.gr/en/?page_id=84

¹⁹ <http://refugees.gr/asylum-en/#rights>

²⁰ <http://firstreception.gov.gr/content.php?id=11>

In this context, temporary camps have been created in the mainland in order to increase accommodation capacity. Placement in these camps takes place after submitting a referral to the Central Operational Body for Migration (KEPOM), which was established specifically for the management of accommodation sites, under the Ministry of Migration Policy. Currently, the following number of accommodation facilities for refugees and asylum seekers operates in Greece (annex IX provides a full list of all current accommodation sites as well as figures of occupancy and capacity, as per 18 July 2017; annex X provides the most recent UNHCR map of refugee accommodation sites in Greece):

- Five centres on the Aegean Islands. Occupancy: 10.340, capacity: 8679
- Sixteen centres in Northern Greece. Occupancy: 3.138, capacity:14.870
- Seven centres in Central Greece. Occupancy: 3.359. Capacity: 4.910
- One centre in Southern Greece. Occupancy: 153, capacity: 300
- Eight centres in Attica. Occupancy: 7.561, capacity: 10.660

These accommodation centres fall under three different types:

- Centres for Reception and Identification ('hotspots'): the five camps in the Eastern Aegean Islands fall under this type.
- Structures of Temporary Reception: these are the 'Schisto' camp in Attica and the 'Diavata' camp in Northern Greece.
- Hospitality Open Structures for Refugees: the remaining majority of all other camps, as detailed in annex IX.
- Additionally, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) runs a hospitality structure for those applying for Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration Programs in the 'Galatsi-Attiko Alsos' area in Athens.

Accommodation in camps is provided either in containers, or in existing buildings (these mostly old factories, especially in Northern Greece) or in a site combining containers and existing buildings (these are mostly non-used Army camps).

Along with accommodation in camps, since November 2015, the UNHCR implements a project on accommodation primarily dedicated to applicants for international protection eligible for relocation, as well as vulnerable individuals (single mothers, unaccompanied children, people with disabilities of severe medical conditions), the 'Accommodation for Relocation' scheme. 20.000 places in open accommodation were created based on UNHCR and EU funds. 61% of these places are in the Attica region, 27% in Northern and Western Greece, 5% in Central Greece and Peloponnese, while 7% are on the islands.²¹ According to UNHCR data (as per 25 July 2017) a number of 19.267 individuals is hosted in the UNHCR accommodation facilities, whereas the current occupancy rate is 71.2%.²²

²¹<http://donors.unhcr.gr/relocation/en/2017/06/16/accommodation-scheme-a-home-for-refugees-in-greece/>

²² <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/58580>

According to the latest calculation by KEPOM, on the top of the numbers hosted in the accommodation sites mentioned above, currently 21.861 individuals reside in UNHCR and other NGOs accommodation schemes, 211 individuals reside in Reception and Identifications Centres across the country, 3.661 reside in Pre-removal and Close Reception Centres (capacity: 2661), whilst 8.250 individuals are self-settled. The total number as per 18 July 2017 is 62.237 (see annex IX). Specifically with regards to detention centres, currently six pre-removal detention centres are operations in Greece. Annex XI provides a full list of these centres along with their location and capacity, as recorded by the Asylum Information Database (AIDA).

Upon arrival on the islands and reception by the Greek coastguard or FRONTEX and following registration to EURODAC, refugees receive information about asylum and all related procedures, either by the Police or by the Asylum Service – that is the relevant authorities – however, during period of increased flows, information related to asylum was also given by international and local NGOs. Pre-registration for asylum is performed on the islands and a date is set for an interview with the Asylum Service in the mainland. The entry into force of the EU-Turkey statement (see annex VIII for a visual representation of the asylum procedure in the context of the EU-Turkey statement) has led to a practice of blanket detention of *all* newly arrived persons on the hotspot facilities for a period of 25 days (freedom of movement restriction). As such, the hotspot facilities are used for a hybrid scheme of detention/reception of the newly arrived, where the same facilities ('hotspots') serve as detention centres for 25 days and then become a place of open accommodation. After this initial 25-days period of detention, the obligation to remain on the island and to reside in the hotspot facilities remains, however, residents are free to enter the facility when they wish to. The geographical restriction is lifted only when time for the interview with the Asylum Service arrives and asylum seekers are provided with a relevant document, valid for six months. KEPOM decides on the allocation of asylum seekers in the mainland and once transported in the new facilities in the mainland, refugees are registered again in their new accommodation. The geographical restriction can be also lifted due to vulnerability circumstances. Vulnerable persons and unaccompanied minors are referred to the National Centre for Social Solidarity (EKKA) who is the relevant authority. According to EKKA, the total number of requests for accommodation received in 2016 was 14.873 compared to 4.087 requests submitted in the respective period of 2015. This represents an increase in accommodation demand of 264%. Placement of vulnerable asylum seekers to these shelters is not automatic, the number of available places remains insufficient and a waiting list exists. UNHCR fills the gap with regards to those who are not offered a place by EKKA.

In all accommodation structures – on the islands and in the mainland equally – the following state structures are present: the Hellenic Police; the Ministry of Migration Policy as well as the Reception and Identification Service and the Asylum Service, which are services under the Ministry's authority; the Greek Army. In all hotspots on the Greek islands, the following international organizations are present: UNHCR, EASO, IOM, EUROPOL and FRONTEX. The Site Management Support in all camps – on the islands as well as the mainland - is performed either by the Reception and Identification Service, or by a partner organization, such as the UNHCR, the Danish Refugee Council, or the IOM. WASH services are

provided in all camps, usually by the authority in charge of Site Management Support, or occasionally by international NGOs, such as the IRC or the Samaritan's Purse.²³

All camps provide facilities and services to cover four basic needs: food, health, education and protection. More specifically:

- Food is distributed in the majority of the camps. In camps where food is not distributed, there are communal kitchen and the Persons of Concern (PoCs) receive bigger card assistance. Food providers take into consideration specific nutritional needs of PoCs. In approximately 37,5% of the sites there are facilities for breastfeeding mothers.
- Health: in 80% of the sites there is permanent primary healthcare assistance. In the rest 20%, there is primary health assistance on occasional basis. In approximately 70% of the sites there is permanent or occasional psychiatrist presence, while psychosocial support is provided in all camps on a permanent (80%) or occasional basis (20%).
- Protection: there is a referral mechanism for persons with special needs, unaccompanied/separated Children, Survivors of Sex Gender Based Violence (SGBV), psychosocial support and family reunification cases in all sites. Occasionally, on a needs basis services of restoring family links are available. In 85% of the sites, there are prevention and response services for SGBV.
- Education: Non-formal education activities, such as teaching of Greek, English and German language. Such activities are typically offered by NGOs and they vary depending on the location, the presence of specific NGOs, the length of their presence in the sites and their funding. Recreational activities for children also take place in all sites, in appropriate spaces, used specifically for this purpose, mainly implemented by NGOs, such as Save the Children and the SOS Children Villages International. In all sites in the mainland children are given the opportunity to attend Greek formal education.²⁴

Specifically with regards to the accommodation in the islands (hotspots), the UNHCR has been noting that keeping people on the islands in overcrowded, inadequate and insecure conditions is inhumane and must no longer be maintained. In its recommendations for 2017, the UNHCR was pointing out that increasing the number and pace of registration, increasing the number to the mainland, as well as improving reception conditions are considered paramount steps to be taken immediately.²⁵

As a response, on the 27 July 2017, the European Commission announced the launching of the programme ESTIA ('Emergency Support to Integration and Accommodation') to help refugees and their families rent urban accommodation and provide them with cash assistance. With regards to accommodation, the programme will provide 22.000 urban accommodation places, with the objective to increase the number of refugees living in rented apartments in Greece up to 30.000 by the end of 2017. The majority of apartments is rented in cities and towns on mainland Greece, while around 2.000 rented

²³ Interview with employee of Reception and Identification Service, currently appointed in the mainland accommodation facilities.

²⁴ Interview with employee of an international NGO, currently appointed in the Aegean islands.

²⁵ <http://www.unhcr.org/publications/operations/58d8e8e64/unhcr-recommendations-greece-2017.html>

accommodation places will be located on the Greek islands. With regards to cash assistance, the allocations aim to help refugees to meet their basic needs in a dignified manner. The allocations will be consistent across the country, and pegged to the Greek emergency social safety net, as well as being based on the refugees' family size. The card can be used for basic needs such as food, medicine and public transportation.²⁶

Women as a vulnerable group

According to the UNHCR recommendations for 2017, the conditions in several sites in Greece, including the lack of adequate security, expose women, men, boys, and girls to sexual violence, abuse, and exploitation as well as domestic violence. Additionally, limited livelihood opportunities further amplify the risk of sexual exploitation, trafficking, survival sex and early/forced marriages. The identification of, referral and availability of services for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (including children) is insufficient.²⁷ Other observers converge in their observations: according to a recent report of the EU Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA), a humanitarian organisation in Greece faces allegations of sexual exploitation of beneficiaries and corruption by some staff members; the organisation committed itself to fully cooperating with the investigation launched by the Supreme Court Prosecutor. The alarmingly high rates of gender-related violence, led Doctors of the World Greece to the development of basic and mandatory training of their staff on ways of dealing with gender-based violence.²⁸

In this respect, a document offering 'Guidelines for Protecting Women and Girls during first entry and asylum procedures in Greece' was produced prior to the current refugee crisis by the Ministry of Citizen Protection, the General Secretariat for Gender Equality and UNHCR (June 2011). The purpose of the guidelines is to offer basic guidance in addressing the concerns and challenges faced by women and girls arriving in Greece having fled persecution in their countries of origin discussing the general challenges faced by women and girls affecting their journey and the special consideration that needs to be given in making practical arrangements for their reception and ensuring access to asylum procedures. It also summarises the forms of harmful treatment to which refugee women are subjected because of their gender as well as addressing issues specifically concerning girls and the special protection needs they have as children.²⁹

Beyond gender-related violence, refugee women still face additional gender-related barriers, as noted by the recent Oxfam gender analysis: more frequent language barriers as well as gender specific tasks impair women's participation in events and strongly affect women's ability to receive and make use of the already limited and confused information necessary to make choices. From a gender perspective, women still have the nominal responsibility to feed families or to supplement the available food. Anecdotal evidence points to the possibility that some female-headed households - where women have sole responsibility for feeding their children - may be resorting to survival sex when unable to feed their children. Women are

²⁶ http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-17-2121_en.htm

²⁷ <http://www.unhcr.org/publications/operations/58d8e8e64/unhcr-recommendations-greece-2017.html>

²⁸ <http://fra.europa.eu/en/theme/asylum-migration-borders/overviews/june-2017>

²⁹ http://www.isotita.gr/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Asylum_Guidelines_en_nov2011.pdf

experiencing various forms of sexual and gender-based violence, including domestic violence, trafficking, forced prostitution and survival sex.³⁰

II.1.B *Integration phase and provision of reception measures*

Due to structural limitations explained in the first section of the report, Greece has yet to develop an integrated plan with regards to the integration of refugees, beneficiaries of international protection (and TCNs for that matter). According to SOLIDARITY NOW data, refugees in Greece appear to have an increased level of dependency which, for the time being, impedes their integration into Greek society. Indicatively:

- 73.68% of asylum seekers and refugees report that they depend on NGOs assistance to pay rent for their families
- 72.19% report that their primary source of income derives from assistance by NGOs and international organisations
- 32% of those stating that they have found employment work in the shadow labour market.

However, some positive signs have started to appear as far as pre-integration is concerned. Indicatively:

- 28.49% report that they have documentation proving educational achievements that could facilitate their access to the labour market
- 52% of asylum seekers and beneficiaries of international protection have a tax registration number and a Social Security Number.

In this respect, the UNHCR implemented a cash assistance programme to increase self-reliance opportunities for asylum-seekers. In their recommendations for 2017, UNHCR points out that self-reliance and integration will require investment in promoting effective access to social welfare services, existing language and orientation courses, vocational training and job placement programmes, or in expanding such services and programmes.

On the 30 July 2017, the Minister of Migration Policy announced that the Ministry is currently working on an integral plan on integration focusing both on education – provision of training in Greek and English language and civic education – and employment – after systematic assessment of the refugees' skills and qualification and consultation with all stakeholders in the field of employment. However, for the time being, this has not been translated into concrete measures.³¹ Efforts with regards to areas fundamental for the integration of the refugee or migrant community such as education/training and employment/apprenticeships are sporadic and mostly originating into civil society (NGOs and international organisations). A survey of such initiatives with regards to information and integration is

³⁰https://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/file_attachments/oxfam_gender_analysis_september2016_webpage.pdf

³¹ <http://www.amna.gr/home/article/175618/Egklimatiko-lathos-na-afairesei-i-EE-porous-kai-dunameis-apo-tin-Ellada-sto-prosfugiko>

offered below, following a brief analysis of the fields of education and employment with regards to TNCs and refugees in Greece, as the background against which existing efforts take place.

Employment

The high rates of unemployment in Greece (23% for the general population, 44.2% for young people under 25 years old) and the poor state of the labour market makes it very hard to implement policies in relation to the migrants' integration into the job market. In March 2017 the total number of registered job seekers in Greece was 918.181 of whom 66.053 (7,19%) were TCNs. Similarly to other European countries, migrants in Greece tend to be over-represented in low skill jobs, they are often employed in the black market and work below the minimum wage. In addition, structural barriers such as lack of validation of their skills, the lack of formal recognition of foreign professional qualifications and degrees and the lack of assessment of skills and matching those with the job market will most likely impact on the capacity of drafting an integration to the labour market policy for the recently arrived refugees and asylum seekers.

According to the Presidential Decree 220/2007 in its Article 10(1), applicable until recently, asylum seekers and beneficiaries of international protection could access the Greek labour market through a work permit. Application could be submitted once individuals were provided with relevant identity documents such as a refugee or asylum seekers card. With the publication of the Circular of the Social Insurance Organisation of Freelance Professionals (OAEE) on 26 October 2016, which marks the entry into force of the new Asylum Law 4375/2016 voted six months earlier, refugees, asylum seekers and their spouses will automatically gain access to employment with their stay permits. In articles 68-71, the new Asylum Law 4375/2016 addresses the first issue by giving immediate access to employment to recognised beneficiaries of international protection and those who have been granted residence status for humanitarian reasons in Greece, as of the delivery of a valid residence permit. Those who have lodged applications for international protection gain the same right as soon as they are holders of the required 'Card of an applicant for international protection' or 'Card of asylum seeker'.³²

For the time being, however, these rights are not supported by concrete measures or programmes, which could facilitate the insertion of asylum seekers into the job market. The only initiative on central level was announced in June 2017. The Ministry of Finance in tandem with the Ministry of Education issued a call for applications for a vocational training program for refugee children age 15-18 years living in accommodations centres in the regions of Attica and Central Macedonia offering 'on the job training' in the field of agriculture. The pilot program is designed for 200 beneficiaries who will receive 100 hours training in agriculture. The training will take place in the premises of the Department of Agriculture of Greek Universities. The program is financed via the Asylum and Migration Integration Fund.³³

³²<https://ec.europa.eu/migrant-integration/news/greece-refugees-now-have-immediate-access-to-employment>

³³ <http://www.amifisf.gr/prosklisi/efarmogi-pilotikou-programmatos-agrotikis-ekpedefsis-se-prosphyges-15-18-eton/>

With regards to employment opportunities from NGOs and the private sector, SOLIDARITY SALT is a new social enterprise empowering women refugees in Greece through selling sea salt, developing at the same time the local economy. Solidarity Salt aims at improving the conditions of migrant women who arrive in the country, giving them a job, training, and allowing them to build a new life for themselves and for their families. By buying the salt from the Greek Salinas, Solidarity Salt ensures that both local population and refugees can benefit from the project.³⁴

Additionally, SOFFA, the Sustainable Fashion Factory, provides work integration to traffickers' survivors and refugees, while producing from natural, man-made or recycled biodegradable material, giving access to its members to machinery and training on how to be an ethical and sustainable fashion entrepreneur. SOFFA is the result of co-creation among various stakeholder groups, incorporating NGOs and the excluded populations themselves as shareholders and co-creators. SOFFA aims to remedy the financial vulnerability of refugees and survivors of human trafficking by integrating them into the sustainable/ethical fashion industry. They have taken a self-help approach capitalizing on existing talents of young refugees and immigrants acting complementary to NGOs work, offering two options: a. integration into employment and integration into entrepreneurship.³⁵

An integration project aiming at developing synergies between the refugee and the local community has been developed by SOLIDARITY NOW. Along with the Municipality of Tilos, a small Greek island of 800 people, SOLIDARITY NOW implement the TILOS project in order to enhance economic opportunities and the development of the host community through activities that maximize the opportunities arisen from the presence of refugees: in this context, the project offers Greek and English lessons, IT lessons, music and crafts lessons, with the ultimate aim of accessing the local labour market. The idea is that the community benefits as well through: the grant offered to the Doctors of the World who provide services to the locals as well; the countering of the population decrease; the accessibility of classes (IT and English language classes) to the locals as well as the refugees; the boost of the local economy (50 accommodated population and direct cash assistance for refugee families).³⁶

Education

Education is a national competence in Greece as far as curriculum and appointment of teaching staff are concerned. The Greek constitution guarantees the right of all children to education and according to the law, all children must attend school. According to Article 9 Presidential Decree 220/2007, the minor children of applicants and children seeking international protection have access to the education system under similar conditions as Greek nationals, as long as there is no pending enforceable removal measure against them or their parents. Access to secondary education shall not be withheld for the sole reason that the child has reached the age of maturity. Children of citizens of a third country can enrol at public schools with incomplete documentation if they are a. granted refugee status by the Greek state; b. come

³⁴ <http://www.vitainternational.media/en/article/2017/02/24/solidarity-salt-integrating-migrants-thanks-to-salt/660/>

³⁵ <http://soffa.gr/>

³⁶ <https://www.solidaritynow.org/en/snapshot-vol-2/>

from regions where the situation is turbulent; c. have filed an asylum claim; d. are third-country nationals residing in Greece, even if their legal residence has not been settled yet. Additionally, according to Article 11 Presidential Decree 220/2007, applicants have access to vocational training programmes implemented by public or private bodies, under the same conditions and prerequisites as foreseen for Greek citizens.

The Joint Ministerial Decision 180647/2016³⁷ and Law 4415/2016, State gazette 159/A/09 June 2016 regulate education in Greek language and intercultural education. Chapter II, Article 20 states that Intercultural Education concerns the structuring of relations between different cultural groups in order to fight the inequalities and social exclusion. Article 22 states that Intercultural Education schools, which were established in accordance with the provisions of Articles 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the Law 1566/1985 (A 167) were converted and operate hereinafter as Experimental Multicultural Education Schools. These schools will seek to collaborate with Universities in Greece and will implement experimental and innovative projects related to intercultural education and will tackle issues related to educational and social exclusion. Article 38 states that by a joint decision of the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Education, Research and Religious Affairs will be established reception facilities will be established for the education of the refugees – the decision defines the structure, organization, coordination and weekly class schedule of education, as well as the criteria of staff recruitment.³⁸

As a response to the refugee crisis, the Greek state implemented two parallel systems: a) enrolment and attendance at the regular school curriculum for children accommodated outside accommodation centres and facilities and b) integration in Facilities for the Reception and Education of Refugees (DYEP) for the rest of the cases. During 2016-2017, 32 DYEP centres operated within 115 schools with the contribution of specially appointed 62 educational coordinators. These preparatory classes teach Greek as a second language, English language, mathematics, sports, arts and computer science. Children are transported to schools via buses operated by the International Organization for Migration. In total, it is estimated that 2800 refugee children attended primary and secondary education during 2016-2017. However, as the report of the Greek Ombudsman notices, no DYEP has started operating in the Aegean islands despite the large number of children residing in the Reception and Identification Centres. The Ministry of Education has drafted plans to be implemented in the forthcoming 2017-2018 school year for the operations of nurseries inside the camps as well as a strategy entitled '15+' to address the educational needs of those refugee children who are above the age of compulsory education.

With regards to language learning, Greek language classes for adults in Athens are run by the IRC, by Melissa-Network of Migrant Women and Metadrasi. Other NGOs, like the Greek Forum for Migrants, or migrants' associations, like the Pakistani and the Afghan association run classes of Greek language on an occasional basis. As in 2015, the initiative 'Open Schools', which is funded by the Stavros Niarchos Foundation, will operate Greek language classes using the premises of state schools in the Municipality of

³⁷ <https://www.e-nomothesia.gr/kat-ekpaideuse/koine-upourgike-apophase-180647-gd4-2016.html>

³⁸ <https://www.e-nomothesia.gr/kat-ekpaideuse/nomos-4415-2016.html>

Athens in the afternoons and in the weekends. Greek language courses, as well as other informal education activities are run in 80% of the accommodation sites.³⁹

With regards to education opportunities, the S.U.C.RE. project, granted by the Hellenic National Agency (IKY) via the European Commission and coordinated by the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki and in consortium with the University of Cologne (Universität zu Köln), VU Amsterdam (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam) Greek Council for Refugees, is a two-year KA2 Erasmus+ Strategic Partnership in the field of Higher Education. It focuses on the response of the Universities to the academic needs of refugees and migrants, students and scholars alike, and to the formation of Manuals of Field Testing (Handbook of Good Practices), through the development of training modules addressed to voluntary sector working in the field with the specific population. The project focuses on the processes (linguistic support, knowledge level, etc.) required for the proper integration of students and scholar of migrant of refugee origin in Higher Education as well as on their academic support after their entrance in a University. In addition, the programme focuses on the psychosocial integration and support of refugees and migrants and their proper information on legal and medical issues. S.U.C.RE. aims at creating educational and training material to be properly used by trainers to achieve these aims. The S.U.C.RE. programme aims at developing open digital training material to be appropriately used by trainers, educators and any interested parties in order to facilitate the smooth integration of refugees and migrants into Higher Education.

In the same framework, the School of Modern Greek Language of Aristotle University of Thessaloniki participates in a KA2 Erasmus+ project entitled 'Managing the refugee and migrant flows through the development of educational and vocational frames for children and adults' - XENIOS ZEUS. The project consists of activities aiming at a Welcome Guide for Refugees as a useful everyday booklet. This survival guide aims to help adult refugees get acquainted with the city of Thessaloniki. It addresses refugees and immigrants residing in Thessaloniki and in the wider area around the city. The primary learning objective of the Guide is to help those adult learners develop basic communication skills which they can use in order to interact with Greeks and get acquainted with the everyday life in Greece (level A1, according to the Common European Framework of Reference). Furthermore, the School of Modern Greek Language is involved in the production of Educational Support Material the outcome of which will be the main Training Material for the Refugee Trainers that will start the Training Courses. The School of Modern Greek Language also organized during April-May 2017 training seminars for trainers in the camps. Additionally, within the framework of S.U.C.RE., Aristotle University of Thessaloniki will distribute to refugees and migrants, in various Welcoming Centres, 200 digital language learning licenses that will give them access to an online European language course of their choice. The licenses are offered by the Hellenic National Agency (IKY). The Online Linguistic Support is currently available for Czech, Danish, German, Greek, English, Spanish, French, Italian, Dutch, Polish, Portuguese and Swedish. Gradually, more languages will be introduced.⁴⁰

³⁹ <http://www.asylumineurope.org/reports/country/greece/reception-conditions/employment-and-education/access-education>

⁴⁰ <http://sucre.auth.gr/>

In addition, with regard to education-related integration initiatives, the project P.R.E.S.S. (provision of Refugee Education and Support Scheme) is an initiative of the Hellenic Open University aiming at addressing the educational and integration needs of refugees currently residing in Greece. Project P.R.E.S.S. will plan and implement a series of educational interventions for refugees currently residing in Greece, with a strong emphasis on the research of their specific needs and the adoption of good practices according to international standards. The project is funded by the Hellenic Open University and the duration of the first phase of implementation is 19 months (June 2016 to December 2017). The programme has three pillars: a. research aiming at identifying the actual needs and expectations of the refugee population; b. provision of basic language and cultural skills for integration (including linguistic and cultural integration program for adults; mobile Units for distance learning; school Integration: Bridge-programs for children with different status; online Linguistic Support in German, English, Spanish, French, Italian and Dutch; certification for language training of refugees; hybrid learning program for training educators and mediators; non-formal workshops for women; non-formal actions for children; multilingual approach (first, second and other languages); c. empowerment, awareness raising and inclusion strategies (including local awareness-raising actions all over Greece; e-learning training program on diversity for the general population; creation of culturally sensitive guides for the mental health and self-care of refugees; creation of digital portal-database with practical advice; mobile unit for support services and guidance; art-based projects for the collaboration of artists from the refugee and local population; cultural adaptation of existing H.O.U. programs in order to address the long-term needs of refugees.⁴¹

Moreover, with regards to the recognition of foreign qualifications, the Ministry of Education in cooperation with NOKUT issued the first European Qualifications Passport for Refugees. The European Qualifications Passport for Refugees is an assessment based on available documentation, self-evaluation of own qualifications and structured interviews with candidates. On basis of this information, a standardized assessment of the applicant's formal qualifications is given. This may be the number of years of higher education and the level of the education, as well as supplementary information about work experience and language skills. The purpose of the Qualifications Passport is to help refugees to get to work more quickly or get admission to further education. Thus far, 54 people have benefited from the scheme.⁴²

II.2. The provision of information and orientation trainings to beneficiaries of international protection (and asylum seekers)

⁴¹ <http://www.press-eap.net/>

⁴² <http://www.nokut.no/en/News/News-2017/First-European-Qualifications-Passport-for-Refugees-issued-in-Greece/#.WX5Gj4SGOU>

Information provision

As far as information provision is concerned, an online tool -the 'Online information on social benefits for refugees, asylum seekers and migrants' - was launched by the Greek Forum of Refugees and funded under the Points of Support Program of the John S. Latsis Public Benefit Foundation. The Greek Forum of Refugees created an online platform with the purpose of updating refugees and migrants who need to come into contact with organizations offering all kinds of support. The collection of this information was made during April-June 2016. The basic services/benefit categories that make up the backbone of the program are: 1. Education and Training, 2. Greek Language Lessons, 3. Accommodation, 4. Alimentation and Clothing, 5. Medical Support, 6. Psychological Support, 7. Legal Support, 8. Social Support, 9. Refugee Crisis, 10. Emergency Phone Numbers. All files are available in 5 languages (Greek, English, French, Arabic and Farsi).⁴³

Additionally, three information booklets have been available online: the first booklet - '«A Stop Here» for Third Country Nationals who entered the country illegally and for refugees' - is produced by the First Reception and Identification Service/First Reception Centre (KEPY) and contains information on the legal rights of TNCs and refugee; the competence, functioning and facilities offered in the First Reception Centres; the protection of minors; access to psycho-social support; access to international protection; inter-cultural facilitators; communication with international organisations and NGOs and the UNHCR; and information on deportation.⁴⁴ The second booklet - 'Welcome to Europe: An Info Guide for Refugees and Migrants (Greece)' - produced by 'Welcome to Europe Network' and updated in October 2016, provides general information with maps and an information on the current situation in Greece; information on the structure of hotspots and on the procedures followed there; information on the mainland (transit centres and accommodation centres); information on family reunification; useful addresses of NGOs free of charge and accessible to undocumented migrants; basic vocabulary (survival Greek).⁴⁵ The third booklet - 'Survival Guide for Asylum Seekers and Refugees' - is produced by the Medecins du Monde and includes a list of organizations providing services to TNCs, refugees and asylum seekers. The organizations listed in the guide include medical care, social counselling, psychological support, legal aid, food, accommodation, education, as well as other services regarding issues of discrimination.⁴⁶

Moreover, with regards to improving communication - the foundation of information provision - Solidarity Now along with the NGO Guerilla Foundation, the Association for the Welfare of Minors and the Greek Association of Professional Interpreters of Ionian University launched a comprehensive training programme for community interpreters and cultural mediators. In addition, Translators Without Borders launched a mobile application providing a glossary for interpreters and other fieldworkers.⁴⁷

⁴³ <http://refugees.gr/social-services-en/>

⁴⁴ http://firstreception.gov.gr/PRImages/Prints/3_GREEK_BOOKLET-SPREADS.pdf

⁴⁵ <http://www.w2eu.info/greece/en/articles/greece-guide.en.html>

⁴⁶ http://mdmgreece.gr/app/uploads/2016/04/Survival_Guide_EN_Rev.pdf

⁴⁷ <http://fra.europa.eu/en/theme/asylum-migration-borders/overviews/june-2017>

Orientation provision

However, with regards to orientation, no such trainings exist currently in Greece. Orientation, for the time being, occurs informally, either with the help of local NGOs or by way of socialization of refugees with the migrant communities of their country of origin. All experts and professionals who were interviewed for this report flagged up both the lack as well as the pressing need for such trainings, especially with regards to cultural orientation and civic education.

III. The training needs of beneficiaries of international protection

III.1. Addressed information and training needs

The report so far has made obvious that the structural limitations of the Greek context as well as the lack of an integrated plan for the integration of refugees and asylum seekers result in the fact that the training needs of the refugee community are not met, whether this concerns women as a distinct group or the refugee population in total. Sporadic efforts such as the ones described above are taking place in refugee accommodation sites or as part of the NGO community offering outlets to the need of training, but without an overarching strategy and without guaranteeing the sustainability of funding sources, these initiatives are often short-lived and non-cumulative towards the end goal, which is the successful, long-term integration. As noted above, language training is offered in various sites and often within the camps, but this is not overviewed by a national authority guaranteeing continuity, progress and certification. English language classes as well as IT skills classes are also offered by various organisations and in various sites, but then again, this is not part of a general scheme, which results in the lack of certification as well as duplication of services. Access to Higher Education is being promoted by the initiatives described above but this concerns only a small number of the refugee community, for the time being.

III.2. Unaddressed information and training needs

The report has thus far established that the fundamental training needs of the refugee community are not met in the Greek context. Based on the analysis of the sources cited so far, as well as on interviews with professionals and women refugees, these needs can be listed as follows:

1. First and foremost, knowledge of the Greek language has been cited by everyone as the most important component of any integration effort. Language classes take place sporadically and often not beyond the basic/survival level. The lack of centrally coordinated and overviewed language skills courses undermines short as well as long-term opportunities of integration, whether in the area of education and vocational training or the area of employment as well as interaction with the host community. This was not only underlined by our professional and refugee interviewees, but it is also highlighted in the special edition of refugee voices on integration produced by 'In the Loop'

where the language of the host country came up first as a key enabler to do all the other things necessary to start a life.⁴⁸

2. Second, cultural orientation emerged as an important need from our interviews with professional and refugee women alike. Knowledge about the country's profile – from habits and rules of sociability to national celebrations and food, as well as knowledge about the cultural landscape of a large city (especially for those who come from a non-urban background) emerged as necessary steps in understanding the new context and in becoming confident in developing initial bonds with the host community.
3. Civic and legal education with regards to the political and legal system of the country. Legal education with regards to human, social and political rights is important as refugees often come from countries with different political and cultural traditions. In this context, what is of particular significance is education about the rights of women. In the context of sexual and gender-based violence that many refugee women faced in their journey to Europe and within their current accommodation as explained above, and in the context that a number of women has recourse to survival sex, it is of paramount importance to offer not only support but structured training with regards to the legal tools and available options in Greece to protect themselves from violence.
4. Vocational training following consultation with the relevant authorities as far as the labour market needs in Greece is concerned is also necessary for future integration. Given the state of the economy and the high rates of unemployment in Greece, any planning for vocational training must be carefully designed so as to give realistic possibilities of future employment.
5. The provision of IT skills is also of outmost importance, given the centrality of the internet is contemporary forms of job-seeking.
6. Given the rise of violent radicalization in Europe and the increased vulnerability of insufficiently integrated or marginalized individuals to radicalization that may lead to violence, training on radicalization awareness (recognizing the indicators of the radicalization process) and knowledge of how to act upon such eventuality could help the families, the community and the host society to prevent violent acts and the ensuing polarization which may lead to phenomena of prejudice and bigotry against the refugee, migrant of Muslim community.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the report found that the main issue in Greece is the lack of systematic efforts in the area of integration of refugees and beneficiaries of international protection. For a variety of reasons – lack of political will and prolonged economic crisis which has greatly affected employment as well as all areas of welfare provision – no integrated system of integration of migrants has been implemented in the past thirty years, that is since Greece started receiving larger waves of migrants, culminating into the 2015-2016 refugee crisis.

⁴⁸ <https://newsthatmoves.org/en/in-the-loop-36-special-edition-refugee-voices-on-integration/>

Also due to the nature of the emergency of the refugee crisis, emphasis has been put on reception – which is a pre-integration phase - rather than on integration *per se*. European funds, NGOs' activity, state-driven efforts have been focusing on alleviating the urgent needs of refugees upon arrival and a concrete plan as to the long-term integration of the population that has been stranded in Greece is yet to be conceived and implemented.

Another important factor to take into account is the lack of will of the vast majority of refugees to remain in Greece: the vast majority feels trapped in Greece and still hopes to find a way to continue their journey towards their preferred country of destination, an element which impedes both short term as well as long term integration. Many do not see the point of learning Greek or investing effort in a country with few employment opportunities, whilst many parents do not see the point of their children attending school either. Nonetheless, an integrated plan on integration is necessary as a large number of refugees will finally to remain in Greece and training will become of paramount importance once primary needs such as housing – once the population leaves the camps or the hotspots - are covered.

The report found that the most urgent and fundamental training need to be addressed is language learning. Language learning is sporadic and entirely dependent on NGOs for the time being. This cannot guarantee the continuity of classes and progression to the next level of learning (as courses tend to address the immediate need to survival or basic Greek) whilst it does not guarantee certification either.

Secondly, legal, cultural and civic orientation is necessary. Most of the population lives in camps and have few opportunities of accustoming themselves to the Greek context. Specifically for women, special education on their legal rights needs to be provided, as well as orientation on the role of women in Western societies – many women come from countries where the role of women is very different to the European context. Awareness of exploitation specifically about women should also be given priority as well as knowledge of the legal context and welfare structures providing protection from sexual and gender-based violence.

Vocational training should come after all these other steps have been taken following a survey of labour market needs in Greece, to give realistic possibilities of employment. Agriculture and tourism are often cited as possible outlets, however, one should bear in mind that this is seasonal work. Similarly, migrants and refugees are often led into developing entrepreneurship serving their own communities however, but this has also been criticised as the opposite of integration since it tends to keep people within the boundaries of their own community.

Most importantly, however, all these efforts must become part of an integrated plan: integration is a longer and more complex issue than reception and response to emergency, involving all sectors of the host society and, hence, synergies with all stakeholders but also central coordination and specific aims and objectives to be reached are of paramount importance.

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– welcome to Europe

List of acronyms

DYEP - Reception and Education of Refugees

EASO – European Asylum Support Office

EKKA - National Centre for Social Solidarity

OECD – Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

ESTIA - Emergency Support to Integration and Accommodation

EURODAC – European Dactyloscopy

EUROPOL - European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation

FRA - Agency for Fundamental Rights

FRONTEX - European Border and Coast Guard Agency

IOM – International Organization for Migration

IRC – International Rescue Committee

KEPOM - Central Operational Body for Migration

KEPY - First Reception Centre

OAAE - Organisation of Freelance Professionals

UNHCR – United Nations High Commission for Refugees

PoCs - Persons of concern

P.R.E.S.S. - provision of Refugee Education and Support Scheme

SGBV - Survivors of Sex Gender Based Violence

SOFFA - Sustainable Fashion Factory

S.U.C.RE - Supporting University Community pathways for REFugees-migrants

TCN – Third Country Nationals

WASH – Water, Sanitization and Hygiene

ANNEX I – Templates data migration trends (based on EUROSTAT data)

Table 1: Number of Third country nationals (long term residents)

Year	Number		Share from the overall		Number		Number	
	total	total	male	Share overall male population	female	Share overall female population		
2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2015	567.669	5.26%	296.032	5.58%	271.620	4.92%		
2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Eurostat, based on the total number of permits of residence

Overall population Greece 2011 census: 10.787.690

Overall male population Greece 2011 census: 5.302.703

Overall female population Greece 2011 census: 5.512.494

Table 2: Profile TCN (long term residents)

Year	Adults - Number		Share of women from the overall TCN population	Children Number		Share of girls from the overall number of TCN	Share of children from overall TCN
	men	women		boys	girls		
2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2015	221.592	204.797	36.07%	70.597	63.383	11.16%	47.30%
2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: EUROSTAT (based on the number of residence permits)

Table 3: Countries of TCN (long term residents) – top countries of origin – in numbers

Year	Country 1		Country 2		Country 3		Country 4		Country 5		Country 6 Egypt	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2015	Total: Albania		Total: Ukraine		Total: Georgia		Total: Pakistan		Total: Russia		Total: India	
2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: EUROSTAT (based on the number of residence permits)

Table 4: Asylum related migration – in numbers

Year	Asylum Application		Granted refugee status		Granted subsidiary		Terminated procedure		Rejected asylum application	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
2014	M: 13.595 F: 3.425		M: 1670 F: 405		M: 775 F: 110		-		M: 13960 F: 3160	
2015	M: 18.115 F: 6.460		M: 3580 F: 1435		M: 625 F: 80		-		M: 9735 F: 1690	
2016	M: 63.025 F: 37.995		M: 1985 F: 1255		M: 335 F: 70		-		M: 12855 F: 2535	

Source: EUROSTAT

TOTAL ASYLUM SEEKERS 2014: 17.015, 2015: 24.575, 2016: 100.985

Aggregated first and final instance decisions

No data on terminated procedure

Table 5: Age profile of asylum seekers

Year	Children Numbers		Share of girls from the overall number of child asylum seekers	Adults Numbers		Share of women from the overall number of adult asylum seekers	Share of children from the overall number of asylum seekers
	boys	girls		men	women		
2014	1.885	775	29.13%	11.715	2.660	15.63%	15.63%
2015	3.025	1.895	38.51%	15.085	4.575	18.61%	20.02%
2016	22.400	16.960	43.08%	40.625	20.995	20.79%	38.97%

Source: EUROSTAT

Table 6: Countries of origin asylum seekers – top countries of origin – in numbers

Year	Country 1	Country 2	Country 3	Country 4	Country 5	Add country if needed ...
2014	Afghanistan	Pakistan	Syria	Bangladesh	Georgia	
2015	Syria	Pakistan	Afghanistan	Albania	Bangladesh	
2016	Syria	Iraq	Pakistan	Afghanistan	Albania	

Source: EUROSTAT

Table 7: Age profile of beneficiaries of international protection (BIP) – in numbers

Year	Children Numbers		Share of girls from the overall number of child BIP	Adults Numbers		Share of women from the overall number of adult BIP	Share of Children from the overall number of BIP
	boys	girls		men	women		
2014	390	160	29.09%	2760	540	16.36%	16.66%
2015	665	410	38.13%	3655	1085	22.89%	22.67%
2016	790	540	40.60%	5490	1755	24.22%	1835

Source: EUROSTAT

Table 8: Countries of origin beneficiaries of international protection – top countries of origin – in numbers

Country 1	Country 2	Country 3	Country 4	Country 5	Country 6
Syria 5.785	Bangladesh 1545	Pakistan 1500	Afghanistan 1320	Iraq 840	Iran 495

Source: EUROSTAT

Aggregated first and final instance decisions (2014, 2015, 2016)

ANNEX II –Templates data migration trends (based on national authorities figures)

Table 1: Number of Third country nationals (long term residents)

Year	Number		Share from the overall population		Number		Number	
	total		total		male	Share overall male population	female	Share overall female population
2014	533.082		5.1%		277.812	5.23%	255.270	4.63%
2015	566.627		5.3%		295.155	5.56%	271.472	4.92%
2016	579.736		5.4%		303.289	5.71%	276.447	5.01%

Source: Ministry of Interior, based on the total number of permits of residence

Overall population Greece 2011 census: 10.787.690

Overall male population Greece 2011 census: 5.302.703

Overall female population Greece 2011 census: 5.512.494

Table 2: Profile TCN (long term residents)

Year	Adults -Number		Share of women from the overall TCN population	Children-Number		Share of girls from the overall number of TCN children	Share of children from overall TCN population
	men	women		boys	girls		
2014							
2015							
2016							

Source: No data available

Table 3: Countries of TCN (long term residents)–top countries of origin–in numbers

Year	Country1		Country2		Country3		Country4		Country5		Country 6 Egypt	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
2014	M: Albania F: Albania		M: Pakistan F: Ukraine		M: India F: Georgia		M: Egypt F: Philipinnes		M: Georgia F: Banladesh		M: Bangladesh F: Armenia	
2015	M: Albania F: Albania		M: Pakistan F: Ukraine		M: India F: Georgia		M: Egypt F: Russia		M: Georgia F: Philippines		M: Bangladesh F: Moldova	
2016	M: Albania F: Albania		M: Pakistan F: Ukraine		M: India F: Georgia		M: Egypt F: Russia		M: Georgia F: Philippines		M: Bangladesh F: Moldova	

Source: Ministry of Interior

Table 4: Asylum related migration–in numbers

Year	Asylum Applications		Granted refugee status		Granted subsidiary protection		Terminated procedures		Rejected asylum applications	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
2014	M: 7645 F: 1786		M: 940 F: 284 284		M: 433 F: 54		M: 843 F: 204		M: 3419 F: 836	
2015	M: 9864 F: 3331		M: 2421 F: 1226		M: 294 F: 54		M: 1896 F: 463		M: 3519 F: 917	
2016	M: 32017 F: 19075		M: 1455 F: 1012		M: 187 F: 58		M: 1784 F: 702		M: 5612 F: 997	

Source: Greek Asylum Service

Table 5: Age profile of asylum seekers

Year	Children Numbers		Share of girls from the overall number of child asylum seekers	Adults Numbers		Share of women from the overall number of adult asylum seekers	Share of children from the overall number of asylum seekers
	boys	girls		men	women		
2014	964	390	28.8%	6681	1396	14.8%	14.4%
2015	1535	962	38.5%	8329	2369	18%	18.9%
2016	11221	8499	43.1%	20769	10576	20.7%	38.6%

Source: Greek Asylum Service

Table 6: Countries of origin asylum seekers– top countries of origin – in numbers

Year	Country1	Country2	Country3	Country4	Country5	Add country if needed ...
2014	Afghanistan	Pakistan	Syria	Bangladesh	Albania	
2015	Syria	Pakistan	Afghanistan	Albania	Bangladesh	
2016	Syria	Iraq	Pakistan	Afghanistan	Albania	

Sources: Greek Asylum Service

Table 7: Age profile of beneficiaries of international protection (BIP)–in numbers

Year	Children numbers		Share of girls from the overall number of child BIP	Adults numbers		Share of women from the overall number of adult BIP	Share of Children from the overall number of BIP
	boys	girls		men	women		
2014	182	89	32.8%	1191	249	2.9%	3.2%
2015	559	417	42.7%	2156	868	6.8%	7.6%
2016	494	402	44.9%	1148	668	2.5%	3.3%

Source: Greek Asylum Service

Table 8: Countries of origin beneficiaries of international protection–top countries of origin–in numbers

Country1	Country2	Country3	Country4	Country5	Country 6
Syria	Yemen	Palestine	Stateless	Eritrea	Somalia

Sources: Greek Asylum Service (revised on 12/06/2017)

ANNEX III – National composition of migrant population according to National Census Data, Greece, 2011

	Population		TCN valid permits	
	Census 2011		December 2011	June 2014
Country of Origin	Number	Percentage		
Albania	480,851	52.72	388,666	302,148
Bulgaria	75,917	8.32		
Romania	46,524	5.10		
Pakistan	34,178	3.75	16,974	15,129
Georgia	27,407	3.01	16,577	15,549
Ukraine	17,008	1.86	20,264	17,203
UK	15,388	1.69		
Cyprus	14,448	1.58		
Poland	14,145	1.55		
Russia	13,809	1.51	13,454	12,605
India	11,333	1.24	13,639	11,995
Bangladesh	11,076	1.21	6,100	5,598
Germany	10,782	1.18		
Egypt	10,455	1.15	13,629	10,747
Moldova	10,391	1.14	11,480	8,488
Philippines	9,807	1.08	9,633	8,612
Armenia	8,113	0.89	5,910	5,536
Syria	7,628	0.84	7,394	5,739
Afghanistan	6,911	0.76	216	147
USA	5,773	0.63	2,194	2,033
OTHER	80,056	8.78		28,360
TOTAL	912,000	100.00		449,889

Source: 'Migration in Greece. Recent Developments in 2016', ELLAMEP, <http://www.eliamep.gr/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/2016.pdf>

ANNEX IV – Foreign Population according to National Census Data, Greece, 2011

	Size of migrant population	% of total resident population
Total TCN population	713,000	6.59
Total EU population (non-Greeks)	199,000	1.84
Total migrant population	912,000	8.43
Total population of Greece	10,815,197	100.00

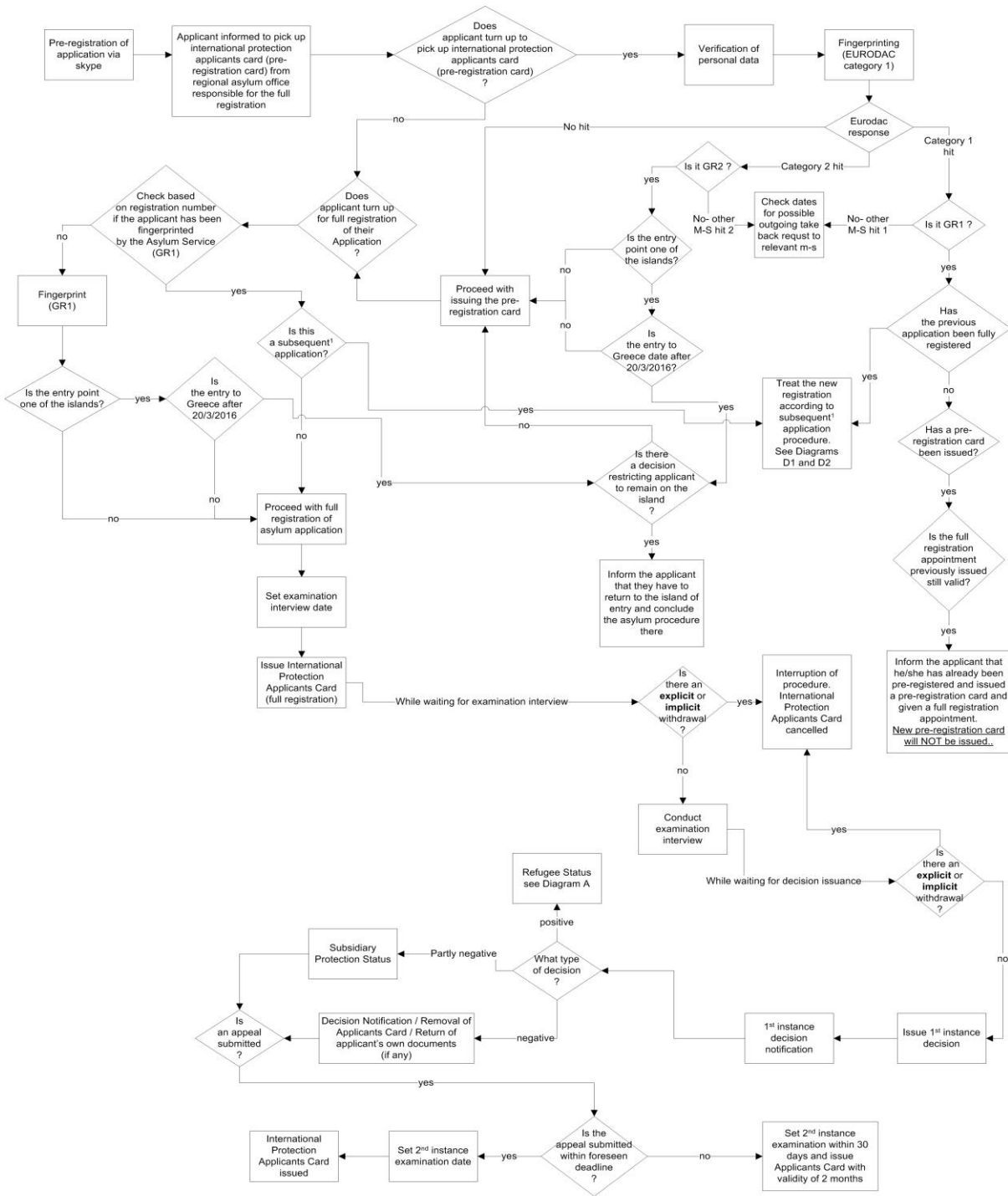
Source: 'Migration in Greece. Recent Developments in 2016', ELIAMEP, <http://www.eliamep.gr/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/2016.pdf>

ANNEX V – Asylum procedure

Source: Asylum Service, http://asylo.gov.gr/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/Asylum-procedure-flowchart_v2_2017_EN.jpg

Asylum Procedure

Version 2
Feb 2017



Note: "Subsequent Application" means "repeat application" i.e.: an application by the same persons after a decision has already been previously issued.

ANNEX VI – Granting of International Protection Status

Source: Asylum Service, http://asylo.gov.gr/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/Granting-of-International-Protection-status-tableA_ENG.pdf

Diagram A: Granting of International Protection Status

Refer to Asylum Procedure flowchart v2.0 feb 2017



ANNEX VII – Subsequent application at pre-registration and subsequent application at full registration

Source: Asylum Service, http://asylo.gov.gr/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/tableD1and_D2_ENG-Subsequent-Application-at-pre-registration.pdf

Table D1 - Subsequent Application at pre-registration

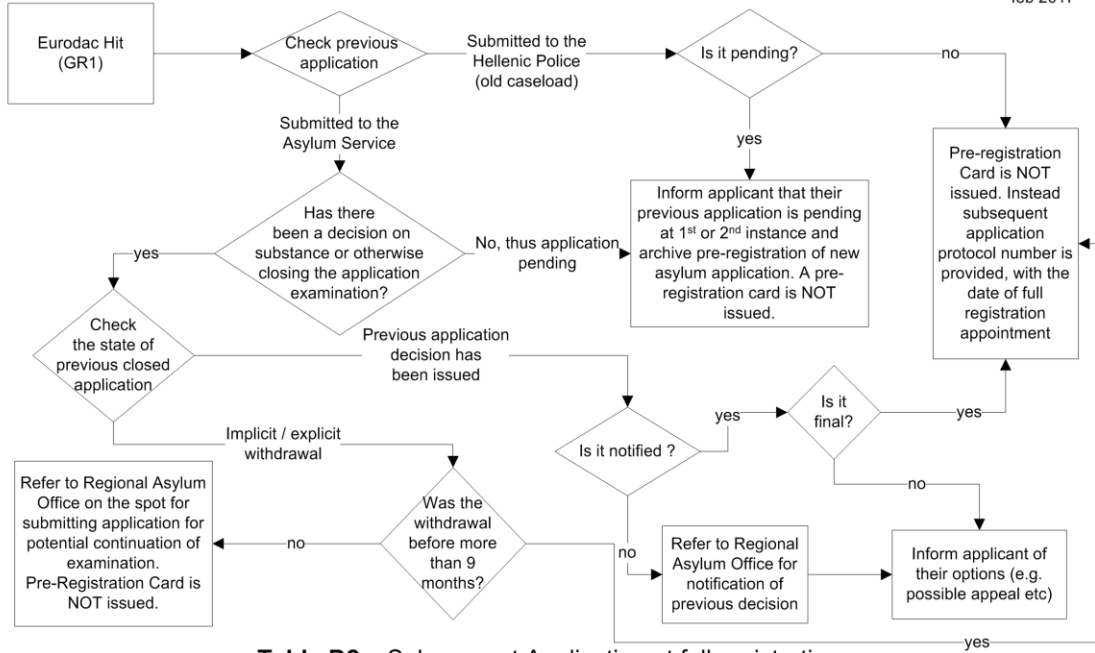
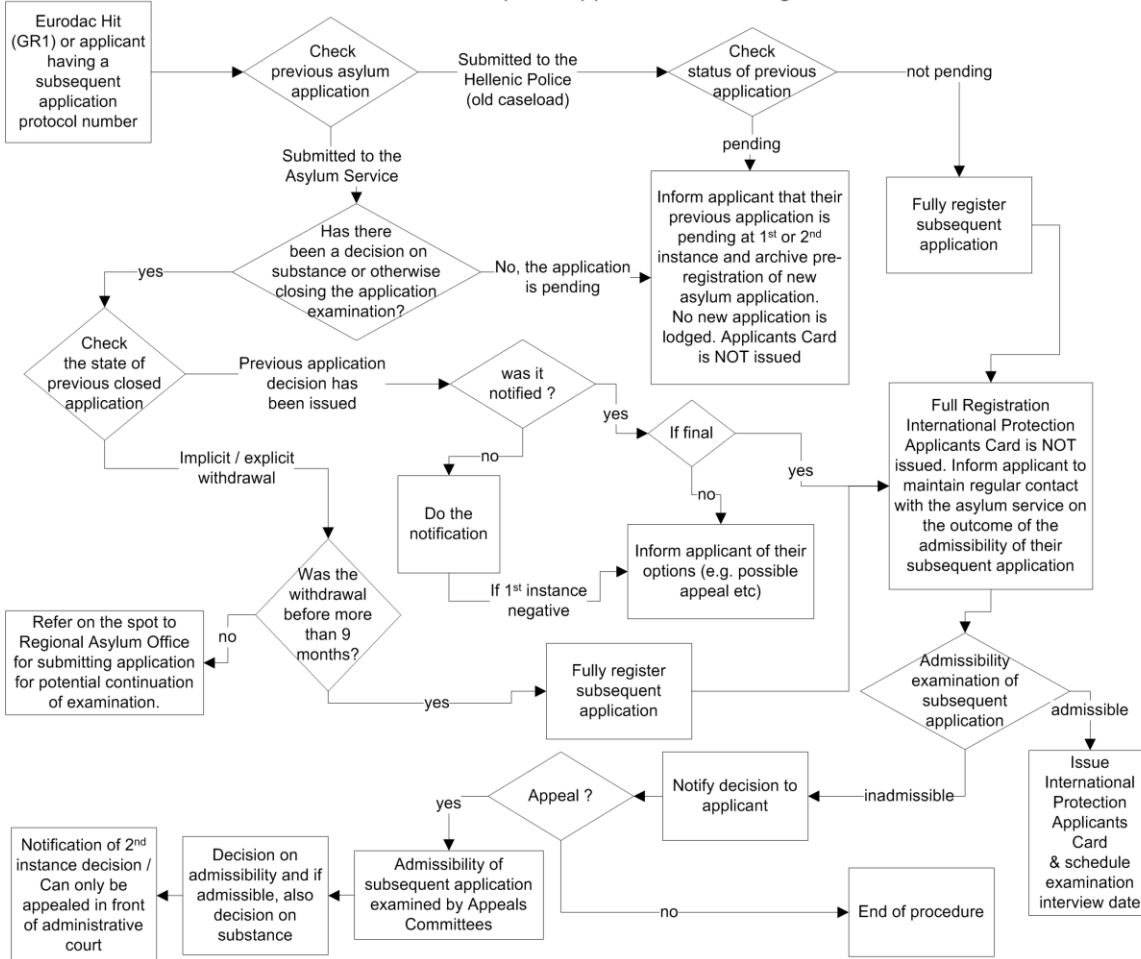
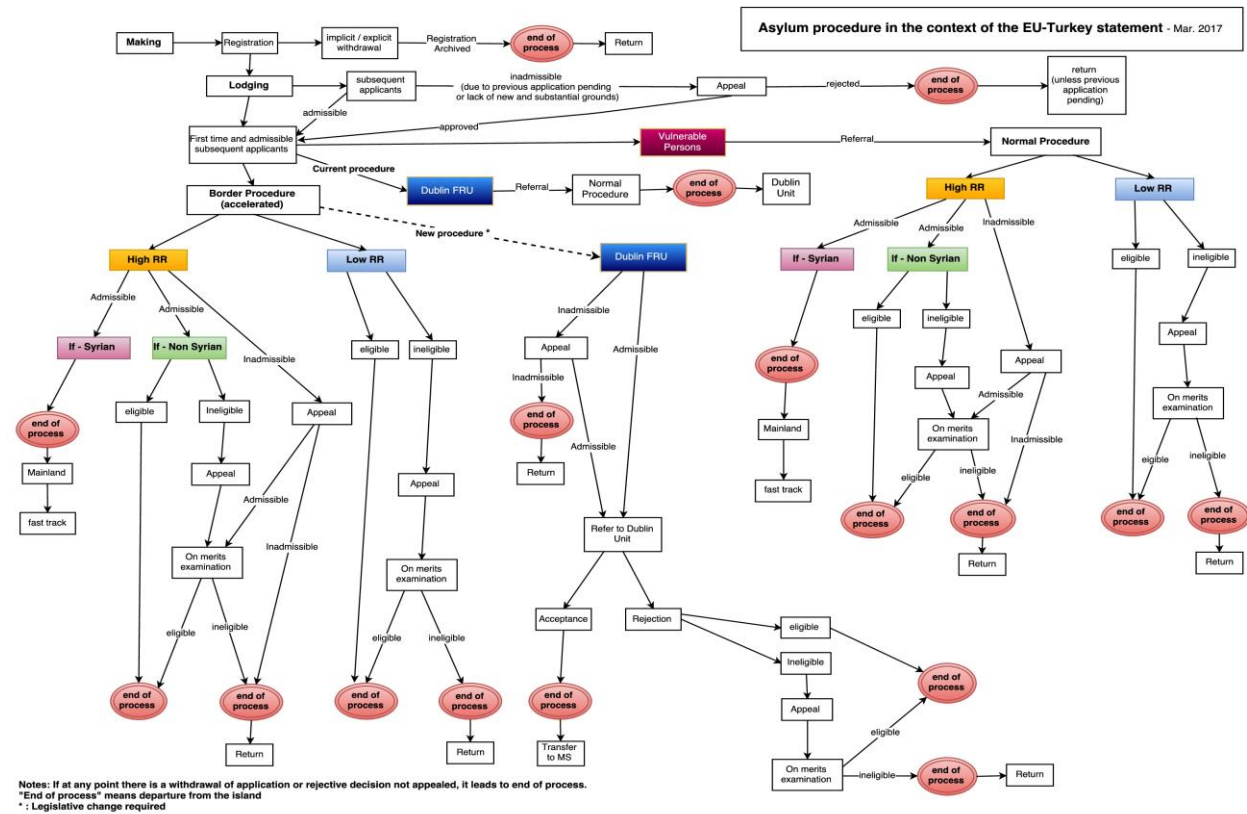


Table D2 – Subsequent Application at full registration



ANNEX VIII – Asylum procedure in the context of the EU-Turkey statement

Source: Asylum Service, <http://asylo.gov.gr/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Asylum-procedure-in-the-context-of-the-EU-Turkey-statement.pdf>



ANNEX IX – Full list of accommodation facilities for refugees and asylum seekers in Greece, capacity and occupancy

Source: Ministry of Digital Policy, Communication and Information, Special Secretariat of Communication Strategy with Regards to Migration and Refugee Policy, <http://mindigital.gr/index.php/%CF%80%CF%81%CE%BF%CF%83%CF%86%CF%85%CE%B3%CE%B9%CE%BA%CF%8C-%CE%B6%CE%AE%CF%84%CE%B7%CE%BC%CE%B1-refugee-crisis/1517-summary-statement-of-refugee-flows-25-07-2017>

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF REFUGEE FLOWS AT 10.00 18.7.2017
(KEPOM- Central Coordinating Organization for Migration)

STRUCTURES & HOSTING FACILITIES	GUESTS		CAPACITY	NEW ARRIVALS	NOTES
				UNTIL 07:30	
EASTERN AEGEAN ISLANDS	STRUCTURES	* HOSTING FACILITIES			
LESVOS (TOTAL)	4499	268	3500	94	* HOSTING FACILITIES CAPACITY REFERS TO UNHCR AND OTHER STATE- RUN FACILITIES AT THE ISLANDS
CHIOS (TOTAL)	2018	1584	1100	55	
SAMOS (TOTAL)	2330	49	850	55	
LEROS (TOTAL)	685	190	1000	0	
KOS (TOTAL)	1830	1045	1000	0	
OTHER ISLANDS (TOTAL)		657		47	
TOTAL ISLANDS	10340	3793	8679	251	
NORTHERN GREECE					
POLYKASTRO (NEA KAVALA)	389		4200		
SERRES (FORMER KEGE)	343		600		
PIERIA (IRAKLIS FARM)	14		200		
VEROIA (ARMATOLOU KOKKINOLOU CAMP IMATHIA)	203		400		
ALEXANDRIA IMATHIAS (G. PELAGOU CAMP)	279		1200		
DIAVATA (ANAGNOSTOPOULOU CAMP)	352		2500		
DERVENI-ALEXIL (THESSALONIKI)	177		850		
KORDELIO- SOFTEX (THESSALONIKI)	296		1900		
SINATEX-KAVALARI (THESSALONIKI)	105		500		
DERVENI-DION AVETE	0		400		
DRAMA (INDUSTRIAL ZONE)	195		550		
KAVALA (PERIGIALI)	308		270		
KONITSA (MUNICIPALITY)	78		200		
DOLIANA IOANNINA	54		400		
PREVEZA-FILIPPIADA (PETROPOULAKI CAMP)	170		700		
LAGADIKIA	175				
TOTAL NORTHERN GREECE	3138		14870		
CENTRAL GREECE					
LARISSA KOUTSOXERO EFTHIMIOPOULOU CAMP	1091		1500		

VOLOS (MAGNESIA PREFECTURE)	97	200		
TRIKALA-ATLANTIK	166	360		
OINOI (OINOFYTA) VOIOTIA	600	600		
EVOIA-RITSONA (A.F. CAMP)	712	1000		

THIVA (FORMER TEXTILE FACTORY SAGIROGLOU)	356	750		
FTHIOTIDA-THERMOPYLAE	337	500		
TOTAL CENTRAL GREECE	3359	4910		
SOUTHERN GREECE				
ANDRAVIDA (MUNICIPALITY)	153	300		
TOTAL SOUTHERN GREECE	153	300		
ATTIKI				
ELAIONAS	2012	2500		
SCHISTO	735	2000		
SKARAMAGAS DOCK	3101	3200		
MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY (ELEFSINA)	261	346		
MALAKASA	764	1500		
RAFINA	79	120		
LAVRIO (HOSTING AREA FOR ASYLUM SEEKERS)	339	600		
LAVRIO (MIN. AGR.SUMMER CAMP)	270	400		
TOTAL ATTIKI	7561	10666		
UNHCR & OTHER NGO ACCOMMODATION PLACES				
APPARTMENTS	9394			
HOTELS	2338			
HOST FAMILIES	21			
PLACES FOR UASC	420			
"AGIA ELENI" IOANNINA	244	508		
CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS - NGO	8422	2800	(**)	
UNHCR & OTHER NGO ACCOMMODATION PLACES - TOTAL MAINLAND	20839	16915		(**) Formal briefing on the final capacity of Civil Society Organisations is pending
UNHCR ACCOMMODATION PLACES -TOTAL ISLANDS	1022	1229		
TOTAL UNHCR & OTHER NGOs	21861	20944	(**)	
OTHER STATE-RUN FACILITIES	RESIDING	CAPACITY		
RECEPTION & IDENTIFICATION CENTERS - TOTAL MAINLAND	211	240		
PRE-REMOVAL CENTERS & CLOSED RECEPTION CENTERS - TOTAL MAINLAND	3661	2661		
SELF-SETTLED (EST.)	8250			
TOTAL THROUGHOUT THE GREEK TERRITORY	62327			
FUNCTIONING OFFICIAL STRUCTURES - NOMINAL				

CAPACITY	63778	
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OFFICIAL STRUCTURES				
MAINLAND - IN WAITING				
CHERSO (MAZARAKIS CAMP)	=	4000		
PIERIA (OLYMPUS PETRA)	=	1400		
SINDOS-KARAMANLIS BUILDING (THESSALONIKI)	-	600		
VAGIOHORI (THESSALONIKI)	=	631		
KALOHORI- ILIADI (THESSALONIKI)	-	500		
VASSILIKA (KORDOGIANNIS FARM)	-	1500		
KATSIKAS IOANNINA	=	1500		
TSEPELOVO IOANNINA	=	200		
GIANNITSA	=	900		
LARISSA -KIPSELOXORI (ZOGAS CAMP)	-	600		
OREOKASTRO (THESSALONIKI)	=	1500		
SINDOS - FRAKAPOR (THESSALONIKI)	=	600		
OFFICIAL STRUCTURES MAINLAND - IN WAITING / TOTAL CAPACITY (*****)	-	13931		(*****) NOT INCLUDED IN NOMINAL CAPACITY OF FUNCTIONING OFFICIAL STRUCTURES
VOLUNTARY RETURNS-ANNUAL TOTAL NUMBER	3210			
DEPARTURES TO TURKEY - ANNUAL TOTAL NUMBER	481			

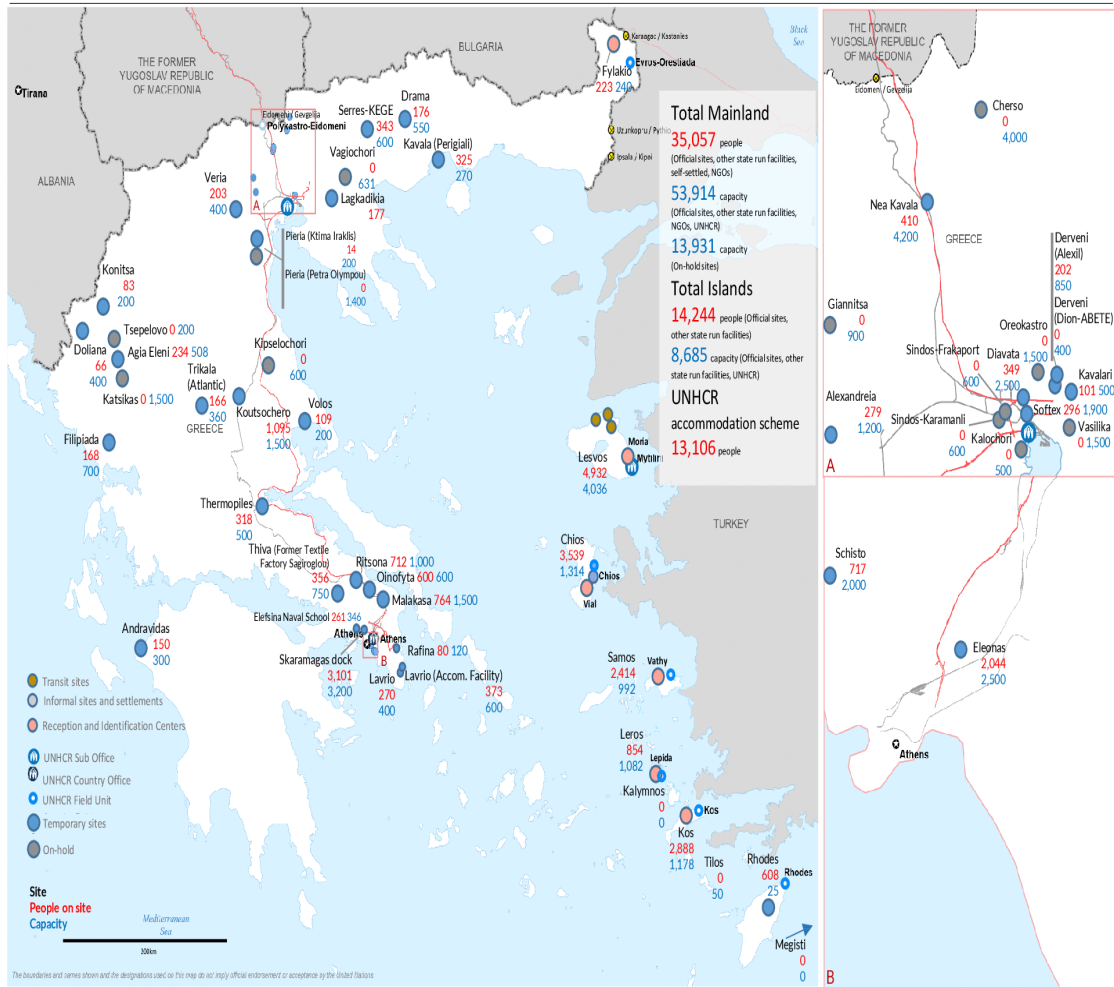
Figures reported are dynamic, reflecting the above mentioned time frame and may, therefore, change within the day.

ANNEX X – Refugee accommodation sites in Greece, capacity and occupancy

Europe Refugee Emergency

Weekly map indicating capacity and occupancy (Governmental figures)

As of 25 July 2017 10:00 a.m. EET



Presence and capacity are based on Governmental figures from the Coordination Centre for the Management of the Refugee Crisis, as of 25/07/2017 10:00 a.m. Eastern European Time. Online map with additional information: <http://www.unhcr.gr/sites>



Source: UNHCR, <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/58584>

ANNEX XI – Pre-removal detention centres in Greece (as per 21 January 2017)

Capacity of pre-removal detention centres		
Centre	Region	Capacity
Amygdaleza	Attica	2,000
Tavros (Petrou Ralli)	Attica	370
Corinth	Peloponese, Southern Greece	768
Drama (Paranesti)	Thrace, North-Eastern Greece	977
Xanthi	Thrace, North-Eastern Greece	480
Orestiada	Thrace, North-Eastern Greece	620
Total		5,215

Source: AIDA, Asylum Information Database, based on the Directorate of Hellenic Police, <http://www.asylumineurope.org/reports/country/greece/detention-asylum-seekers/detention-conditions/place-detention>