

Report 2023

Red SOS Refugiados Europa:

Refugees in the camps of the Athens Region



INDEX

Who are we?, p. 2

Introduction, p. 4

The Evolutionary Context of the Migration Situation in Greece, p. 6

Causes of the migration processes and its increase, p. 10

Critical analysis of the current context, p. 14

Methodology, p. 19

Analysis of the demographic data, p. 20

Analysis of food data, p. 33

Analysis of medical coverage data, p. 41

Analysis of data on living conditions and habitability, p. 50

Analysis of data on education and schooling, p. 63

Analysis of data on general well-being, p. 70

Conclusions, p. 73

Sources consulted, p. 78

Annex A, p. 79

Annex B, p. 84

WHO ARE WE?

Red SOS Refugiados Europa, founded in 2016 in Spain, is a humanitarian aid organisation of public utility dedicated to cooperation and development. Since its creation, it has focused on coordinating and carrying out humanitarian aid actions for refugees, mainly in Greece. In Spain, the organisation organises collections and manages shipments by boat of essential materials, distributing them from Athens. In addition, it seeks to improve living conditions in the seasonal worker settlements in Lepe and Huelva, coordinating shipments of items such as sacks, tents, shoes and bicycles. It also participates in initiatives for the Southern Border and denounces the critical situations occurring there, providing support to refugees in Spain and organising collections of humanitarian aid destined for Greece.

The association carries out important awareness-raising work in the communities to which it belongs, giving talks in Spain on the situation of refugees. The structure of Red SOS Refugiados Europa is made up of a Board of Directors of 15 people in Spain, without financial remuneration, and operates in a horizontal, transparent and democratic way. In addition, it has more than 3,500 volunteers who have collaborated in different initiatives, without receiving financial compensation.

In Athens, the organisation has a warehouse, a residence for volunteers and a van for the distribution of aid. Since its inception in 2016, Red SOS Refugiados Europa has sent 140 containers to Greece. In the last year, it has focused its efforts on bringing food and personal hygiene products to the camps of Malakasa, Ritsona, Schistos and the city of Athens.

Currently, regular assistance is provided to around 4.000 people registered in these camps, providing them with food and other essential items.



Voluntarias de la asociación preparando el reparto de bolsas con ayuda humanitaria, “las bolsas azules de SOS”.

INTRODUCTION

This project focuses on the reality of refugees in Athens, Greece, with a focus on their material and humanitarian conditions. The main objective of this work is to examine and portray the situation of refugees and asylum seekers in refugee camps in the region, highlighting aspects such as food, sanitary conditions, freedom of movement and schooling.

The purpose is to provide a comprehensive and detailed understanding of the situation of refugees residing in the camps, analysing the various aspects that affect their lives and well-being.

In addition to capturing the reality of refugees in the refugee camps in the Athens region, this study also plays a role as a mechanism for denouncing and raising awareness of the situation faced by refugees. By delving into the material and humanitarian conditions, the work seeks to shed light on the difficulties and challenges faced by refugees in Greece on a daily basis, exposing the gaps between migration policies and practical reality.

The study becomes a tool to give voice to those who may have been silenced or ignored, highlighting the vulnerabilities and rights violations faced by refugees. By highlighting the obstacles they face in their quest for protection and dignity, it seeks to raise awareness in society at large of the importance of addressing the refugee crisis in Athens and elsewhere in the world in a comprehensive and humanitarian way.

The work also aims to have a positive impact on public awareness and political decision-making by providing valuable information to government authorities, non-governmental organisations and other relevant actors. By highlighting the specific needs and challenges of refugees, it is hoped that the study will contribute to the formulation of more effective policies, better tailored assistance programmes and more compassionate integration strategies.

In short, the work not only seeks to understand and document the reality of refugees in Athens, but also to raise their voices in defence of their rights and dignity, becoming a means of denouncing and highlighting their conditions, and an invitation to action for a more fair and caring society..



Filling out the questionnaires for this report. October 2023

THE EVOLUTIONARY CONTEXT OF THE MIGRATION SITUATION IN GREECE

The evolving context of the migration situation in Greece has experienced significant changes in recent decades. Greece has historically been a transit country for migrants and refugees due to its geographical location as an entry point to Europe from the Middle East and Africa.

Until the mid-2000s, Greece was primarily a country of emigration, with many Greek citizens leaving the country in search of better economic opportunities elsewhere in Europe. However, since the economic crisis that began in 2008, there was a change in the migration pattern, and Greece became a destination for migrants and refugees.

In 2015, Europe experienced a significant increase in the flow of refugees and migrants due to the conflicts in Syria, Iraq and other countries in the region. Greece became one of the main entrance points for these migrants, as many of them attempted to reach Europe through the Greek islands in the Aegean Sea. The insufficient capacity and resources to handle this massive influx of people led to a humanitarian crisis on the Greek islands, where reception centres and refugee camps were overstretched.

In reaction to this situation, the European Union implemented the EU-Turkey Agreement in 2016, which aimed to control the flow of migrants to Europe. Under this agreement, Greece

began returning migrants and refugees to Turkey, which generated criticism from human rights organisations claiming that this violated the rights of people seeking international protection..



Delivery in the month of May.

In order to understand how the migration situation in Greece has evolved in recent years, it is crucial to highlight the key events that have influenced the migration process in Greece, according to information provided by UNHCR (2019):

In March 2016, a treaty was signed between Turkey and the European Union stipulating the return of all new irregular migrants intercepted on their way to the Greek islands, who would

be returned to Turkey. In addition, as part of this agreement, for every migrant returned to Turkey, another Syrian migrant would be resettled in the EU, based on UN vulnerability criteria.

In April 2016, Greece implemented new laws to regulate the situation of migrants and established the Reception and Identification Service, a restructuring of the Asylum Service. In addition, an Appeals Centre was created and Regional Asylum Offices were established.

In the same direction, in April 2016, the first returns of migrants to Turkey were carried out under the treaty established with the European Union. In just one day, 202 migrants were returned from Greece.

In October 2016, the European Commission officially launched the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union (Frontex).

At the close of 2016, 362.376 migrants were registered as having reached European Union territories across the Mediterranean Sea, highlighting that during the attempt to cross, 5,096 people were reported missing or dead.

On 18 May 2017, a Justice and Home Affairs Committee is taking place in Brussels, where the reform of the European Asylum System (CEAS) is discussed due to the failure of asylum measures among the countries of the Union.

In March 2019, the Foreign Affairs Council adopts a declaration on the situation at the EU's external borders with Turkey, in recognition of the increase in the migratory pressure and the risks this poses for Turkey and reiterating solidarity with Greece.

With the expansion of the Taliban in 2020, a new wave of migrants began, with the Greek government saying it would not allow refugees to cross into Europe and would send them back: "Our country will not be the gateway to Europe for illegal Afghan migrants," said the migration minister, Notis Mitarachi. To this end, he pushed for the creation of a 40-kilometre wall on its border with Turkey, installing a monitoring system to prevent potential Afghan asylum seekers from reaching Europe after the Taliban seized power in Afghanistan.

In Greece's recent election campaign in early 2023, migration was highlighted as one of the most important issues. The current government is focused on further reinforcing the land border with Turkey by expanding its controversial wall and the Evros Reception and Identification Centre. The purpose of these measures is to avoid a repeat of March 2020,

when thousands of migrants gathered at the Turkish border and attempted to enter the country, triggering days of intense confrontations between the army and the migrants. During this period, both countries accused each other of exploitation and inhumane treatment of the migrants.

These events are of great relevance for understanding the context in which the migration situation in Greece is developing, and underline the importance of continuing to research and collect up-to-date information in order to obtain a complete and up-to-date picture of migration developments in the country and to continue to advocate for the rights of migrants



Access road to the Malakasa refugee camp. Refugee families leave to come to the meeting point where we distribute humanitarian aid.

CAUSES OF THE MIGRATION PROCESSES AND ITS INCREASE

The increase in migration processes in Greece has been influenced by a number of factors and causes that have generated significant migration flows to Greece. Some of the main causes include:

1. Conflict and violence in countries of origin: armed conflicts, civil wars, persecution and violence in migrants' countries of origin have led many people to seek refuge and safety in Greece. Conflicts in countries such as Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan, Eritrea or Somalia have driven large numbers of refugees to Europe, including Greece as one of the first gateways.
2. Migratory routes: Greece is in a strategic geographical position as an entry point to Europe from various regions, including North Africa, the Middle East and Asia. Migratory routes to Europe often pass through Greece due to its location on the Mediterranean Sea.
3. Lack of economic opportunities: In some cases, migration to Greece is also driven by the search for better economic opportunities. Migrants may see Greece as a country that offers employment perspectives or as a route to other European countries with better economic conditions.
4. Changes in migration policies and international agreements: The signing of agreements between the European Union and countries such as Turkey to manage migration flows has

influenced the migration situation in Greece. These agreements have affected the way migrants are processed and may have influenced the routes and numbers of people arriving in Greece.

5. Human trafficking and smuggling networks: The existence of criminal networks involved in human trafficking and smuggling has facilitated irregular migration to Greece and other parts of Europe.



Interior of the Malakasa camp surrounded by barbed wire fences and guarded access control.

Within this section, special mention and explanation should be made of the different migratory routes through which migrants enter Greece.

The main migratory routes of entry to Greece change depending on the location of the migrants and the political and geographical circumstances at different times. Some of the most relevant migratory routes are the following:

Aegean Sea route from Turkey: This is one of the best known and most used migration routes to Greece. Migrants cross the Aegean Sea in boats and precarious boats from the Turkish coast to nearby Greek islands such as Lesbos, Chios, Samos, Leros and Kos. These islands are within easy reach of the Turkish coast, making them popular destinations for those trying to reach Europe.

Mediterranean Sea route from North Africa: Another important migration route to Greece is via the Mediterranean Sea from North African countries such as Libya and Egypt. Migrants often use unsafe and overloaded boats to cross the Mediterranean to the Greek islands or even the Greek mainland.

Western Balkan route: Previously, during the refugee crisis in Europe in 2015 and 2016, a major migration route was through the Western Balkans. Migrants crossed from Turkey into Greece and then continued their journey through Balkan countries such as North Macedonia, Serbia and Hungary on their way to Western Europe.

Land route from Turkey: In addition to sea routes, some migrants also attempt to cross the land border between Turkey and Greece in areas such as the Evros region. This route has been the subject of controversy due to efforts to strengthen border security measures and prevent irregular crossings.

Since the beginning of the migration crisis, large groups of coastal patrols, NGOs and Greek military services have been deployed on the main sea routes leading to the islands close to Turkey. When migrants are intercepted by these organisations, their regularisation process begins and their chances of reaching their desired destination countries diminish after they provide their personal details and begin the slow process of applying for asylum or repatriation. The risk of entering Greece via sea routes is higher, due to the poor conditions of the boats and the fact that migrant smuggling networks choose to make crossings at night or on days with unstable weather (Papadopoulou, 2002).

In addition, a large number of migrants come from countries that do not have access to the coast, such as Afghanistan or Iran, or from places where learning to swim is difficult. This means that, with the exception of a few men with military experience, most migrants do not

know how to. This fact is particularly relevant when analysing cases of deaths or disappearances in major migration flows worldwide.

It is important to consider that the causes of migration are multifaceted and complex, and may change depending on each individual situation and group of migrants. Moreover, the migration situation is dynamic and subject to change depending on political, economic and humanitarian circumstances both in Greece and in the migrants' regions of origin.



One of the daily deliveries in the camps in the Athens region.

CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT CONTEXT

The United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) estimates, as of February 2021, that Greece hosted a contingent of around 115.200 individuals. They arrived and established residence in the territory after the migratory flow that took place between 2015 and 2016. This population, predominantly made up of refugees and asylum seekers, is fragmented into two substantial groups: approximately 16.500 people are located in Greece's coastal enclaves, while a majority contingent of 98.700 individuals are settled on the mainland.

The Joint Declaration between the European Union and Turkey, formalised in March 2016, resulted in the implementation of specific administrative procedures for individuals arriving on the Greek islands. These procedures take place in the five Reception and Identification Centres (RICs) on the islands in question. It should be noted that asylum seekers are subject to a geographical restriction that can last for more than a year, in reception conditions that have been described as precarious.

In the period between 2020 and 2021, there has been a marked decrease in the number of arrivals of displaced persons. However, it is imperative to highlight that both UNHCR and the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) continue to express deep concern at the persistent wave of allegations of so-called 'hot returns'. These allegations suggest that hundreds of individuals are summarily returned across the land and sea borders between

There are currently some 40.000 refugee and migrant children in Greece (35% of the total refugee population), including 3.854 unaccompanied and separated children

Greece and Turkey, deprived of the possibility of accessing asylum procedures or related procedural instances.

There are currently some 40.000 refugee and migrant children in Greece (35% of the total refugee population), including 3.854 unaccompanied and separated children. According to the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, as of October 2020, at least 1.689 children were in care in public (656) and private (1.033) institutions. Children

from Romani communities, refugee and migrant children, including unaccompanied children and children in institutional care, are highly disproportionately vulnerable to poverty and other forms of disadvantages.

The current context in Greece with reference to migration shows that the country faces a number of challenges and opportunities that require a comprehensive response oriented towards the respect of human rights and the promotion of coexistence and solidarity. Although we have seen a decrease in the flow of migrants in recent years and in comparison to 2015, we must not forget that the current numbers are still high and resources are limited.

Regarding international cooperation, Greece has the support and solidarity of non-governmental organisations and humanitarian agencies, which work on a daily basis to provide assistance and resources to migrants and refugees. Despite the challenges, many individuals and organisations in Greece demonstrate great empathy and commitment to protecting the human rights of migrants and refugees. They provide humanitarian assistance, such as food, medical care and shelter, to help meet the basic needs of new arrivals. However, migration management requires close coordination and cooperation between national and local authorities, as well as collaboration with the international community, as a coherent and well-coordinated approach can improve the response and ensure adequate care for migrants and refugees and is not effectively delivered.



One of the container houses in the Athens Region camps with capacity for 8 people.

In terms of reception capacity, the infrastructure and resources available in reception centres and camps need to be improved in order to provide dignified humanitarian conditions. At present we see how the Greek reception system is overstretched, resulting in the undignified treatment of people arriving in the country. It is essential to strengthen the protection of the human rights of migrants and refugees in Greece. This involves addressing cases of exploitation, abuse and violence, and ensuring access to justice and legal services. Further efforts are needed to facilitate the socio-economic integration of migrants and refugees into Greek society. This includes providing access to job opportunities, education and social services, as well as promoting cultural understanding and mutual acceptance.

On the other hand, we are faced in the current context with the fundamental need to address the management of migration routes and prevent the use of dangerous boats and

exploitation by smugglers. Collaborative and human rights-based approaches must be developed to ensure the safe and orderly arrival of migrants on Greek territory.

In conclusion, the critical assessment of the current migration context in Greece shows that there are still significant challenges that need to be addressed in a comprehensive and humanitarian manner. A focus on human rights, international cooperation and solidarity can contribute to a more effective migration management for the dignity and well-being of migrants and refugees



METHODOLOGY

This paper adopts a multidisciplinary approach in order to embrace different dimensions of the object of analysis. It has been built on direct and experiential observation of asylum conditions in the city of Athens, as well as the perceptions and experiences shared by refugees and social actors present in the area.

A significant part of the research was carried out using observational methods to examine the refugees' daily activities, the distribution of food and goods, the legal assistance received, among other aspects. This was accompanied by an anonymous survey of migrants in the reception camps of Ritsona and Malakasa (Athens region) based on thirty-one questions about their living conditions and well-being within these camps. The total sample size was 300 respondents. In addition to this quantitative process, we also conducted a series of personal interviews with people living in these camps, in which they gave detailed accounts of their situation in the camp and their life history.

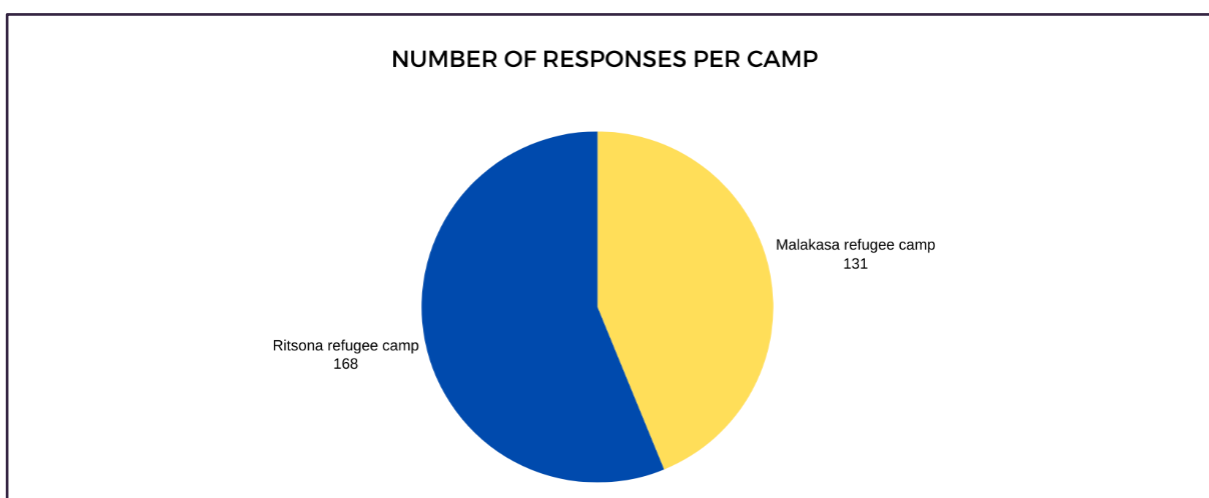
The methodology used is based on both primary and secondary sources of information, and is divided into two main sections: a literature review and research based on direct observation.

In addition, to enrich the development of this work, a qualitative approach using analytical tools has been employed. These tools complement external observations and allow us to understand the perception of the relocation and settlement processes from the perspective of the refugees.

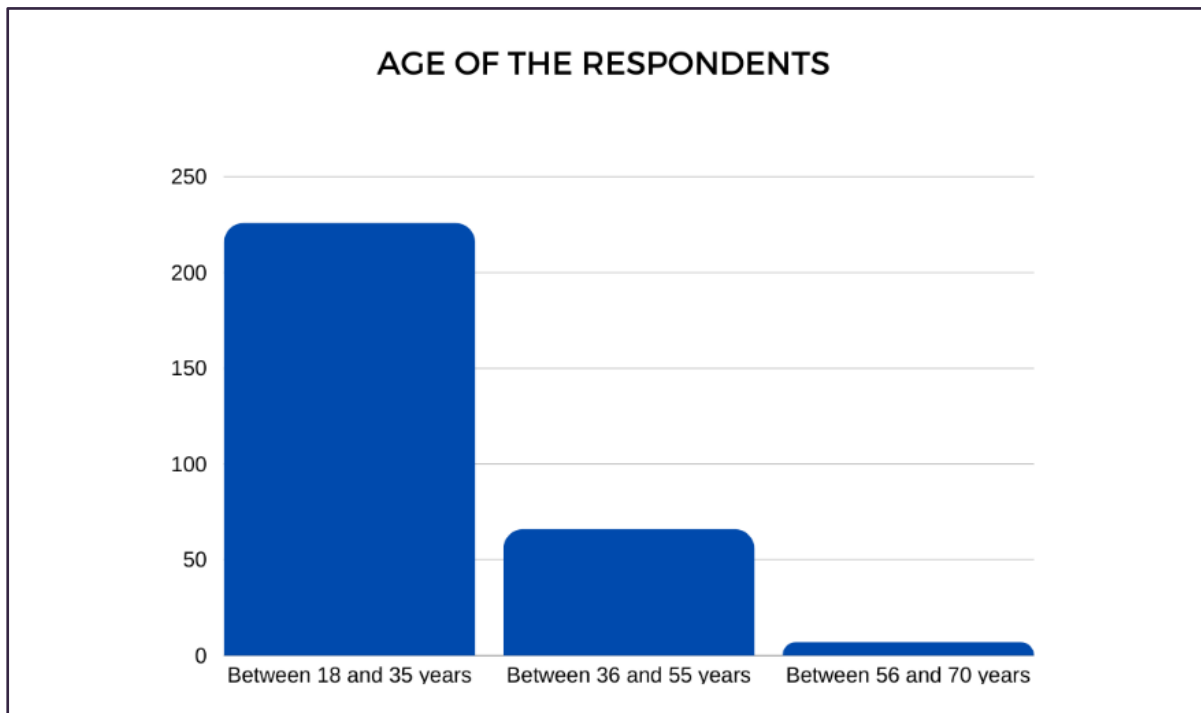
ANALYSIS OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

In order to proceed to the analysis of the data obtained through the surveys, we must explain how the data were collected and obtained. The data obtained were provided voluntarily by 300 migrants (mostly refugees) currently residing in the Malakasa and Ritsona refugee camps during the period of September and October 2023..

In order to carry out this survey from an equality perspective, we have searched for equal participation of both men and women in the survey, with 151 and 148 responses respectively. On the other hand, with regard to the age of the people surveyed, we found that most of

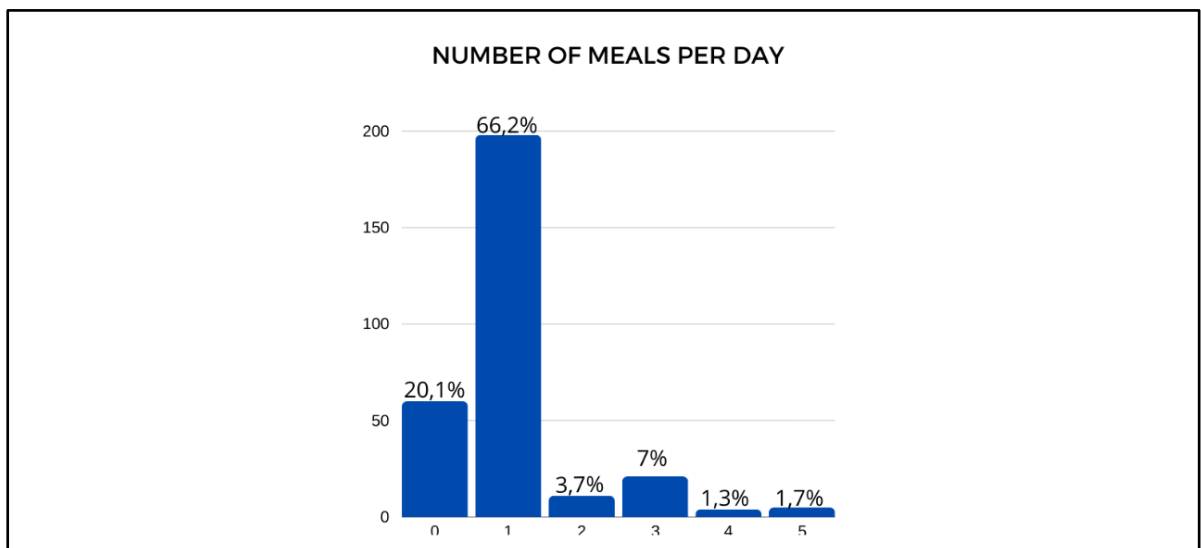


Graph that shows us the age spectrum in which the respondents are found



Graph that shows us the age spectrum in which the respondents are found

them were between 18 and 35 years of age (75.6%), followed by those between 36 and 55 years of age (22.1%). This age range of young people is largely due to the physical difficulty of the different migratory routes and the dangers they entail, as well as the motivation to seek a better future outside their countries of origin.



Graph that shows us the number of children per family and, in turn, those who have children in the fields and those who do not

We must see this reality not only as that of individuals, but also as that of entire families made up of children, adults and elderly people

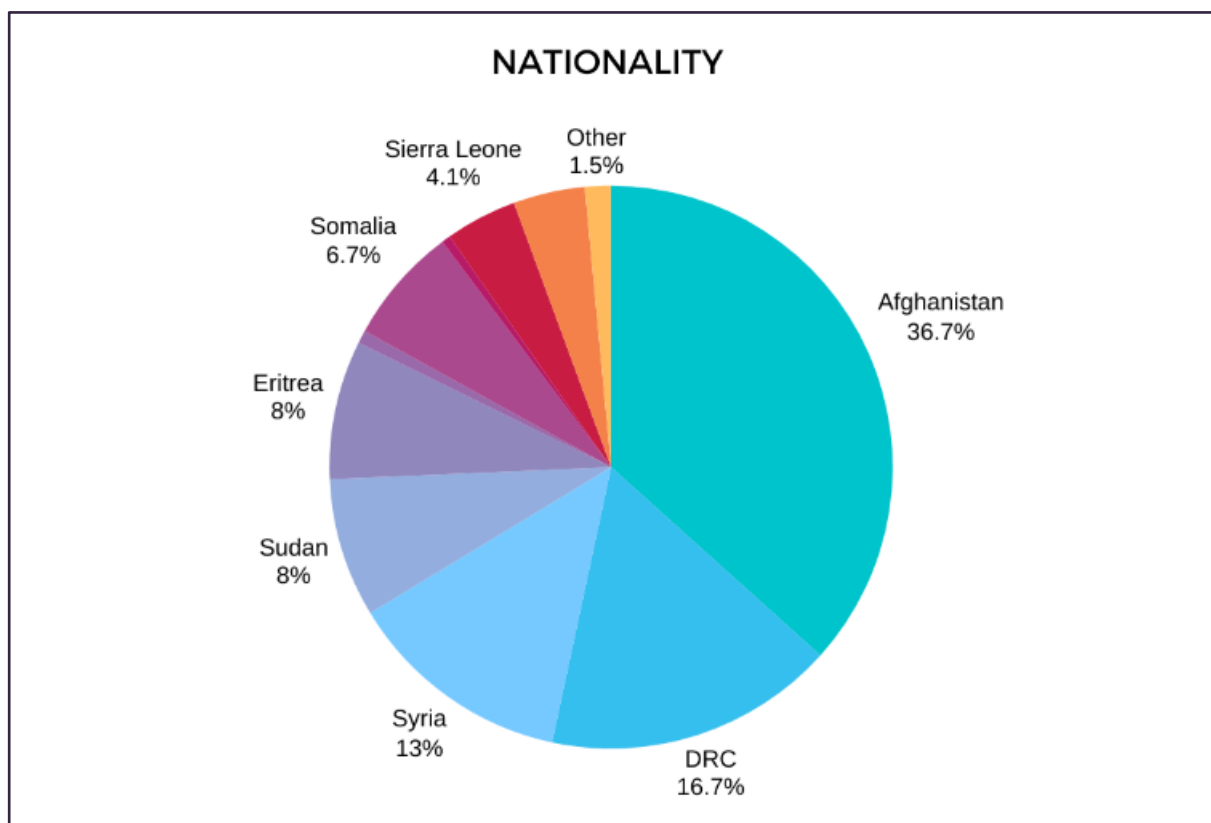
We must see this reality not only as that of individuals, but also as that of entire families made up of children, adults and elderly people. We found high numbers of children inside refugee camps. More than half of the people surveyed have children in their care inside the camp (60.2%, adding up the responses of those who checked the boxes from 1 to 5 children or more). Many others who

ticked the 0 children box meant in the camp or in Greece in general, they have their children in their country of origin from where they hope to bring them one day and, in the meantime, to send them as many resources as possible from Europe; this group is not counted in the survey as the ultimate aim of the survey is to focus on the conditions in the camps and, specifically in this section, on the conditions of the children in the camps.

In our sample, we can see the multi-nationality of the respondents, which allows us to establish a cause-effect connection between these nationalities and the war zones from which they are mostly fleeing.

Afghans are representatively predominant (29,4%). Afghanistan has experienced decades of armed conflict, including Soviet occupation, civil war and foreign military presence. Following the Taliban takeover, persistent instability has led to a steady flow of people seeking refuge in surrounding countries and beyond.

The Democratic Republic of Congo also stands out with 13,4%, a country that has faced long-term armed conflicts, especially in its eastern regions. These conflicts, driven by ethnic disputes and the struggle for natural resources, have led to massive population displacements. Mineral and oil wealth has exacerbated the situation, financing armed groups and complicating peaceful solutions. The population faces precarious humanitarian conditions, with limited access to basic services and a continued need for international assistance.



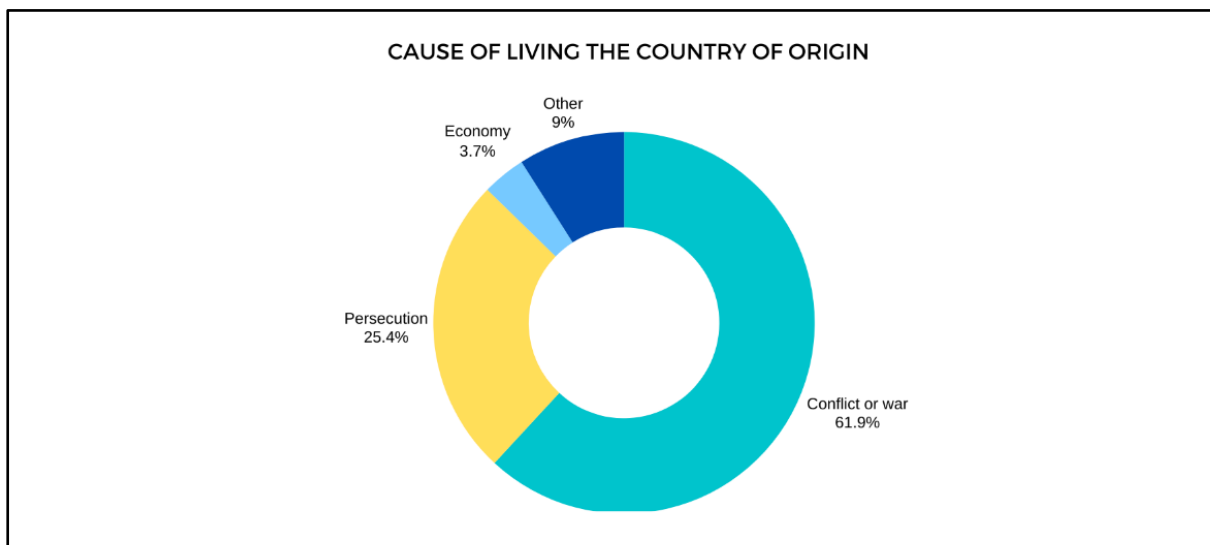
Graph showing the percentage of nationalities to which the respondents belong.

Among the nationalities with the highest number of cases, Syria stands out with 10,4% of refugees in this study. This number reflects the tragic reality of a country mired in a protracted conflict that has caused widespread suffering and massive displacement. The situation in Syria has been marked by years of civil conflict, with devastating consequences for the population. The civil war, which began in 2011, has resulted in a humanitarian crisis with millions of people displaced both internally and externally.

Sudan (6,4%), it has experienced extended conflicts, including the civil war in Darfur and the separation from South Sudan in 2011. These events have caused massive displacement and have left many people seeking refuge in surrounding countries.

Regarding Eritrea (6,4%), it has faced years of conflict with Ethiopia and has been criticised for its human rights situation. Political oppression and lack of fundamental freedoms have led to a steady flow of Eritreans seeking refuge in other parts of the world.

Cameroon (6%), located in Central Africa, has experienced tensions mainly in its Anglophone region. Political and linguistic conflicts between Francophone and Anglophone communities have led to displacement and violence. Tensions centre on the distribution of resources and rights, exacerbating instability.



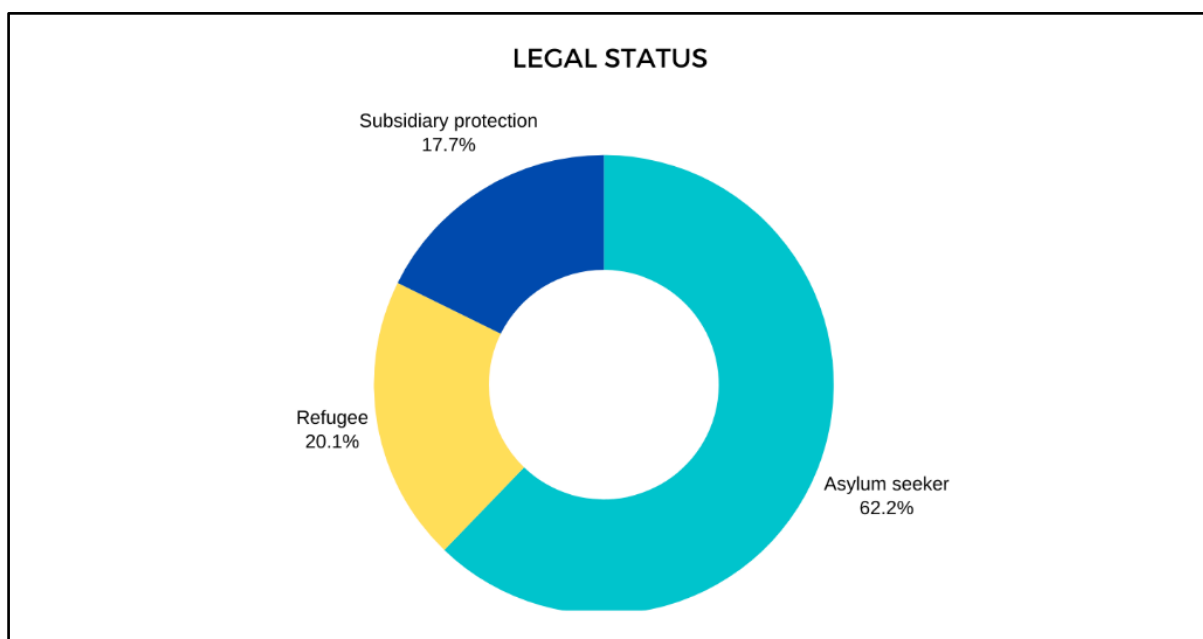
In this graph we see the number of people who left their countries of origin for the different most common reasons.

The case of Somalia also deserves attention, with 5,4% of refugees. This country in the Horn of Africa has faced internal conflicts and the constant threat of extremist groups, which has led to a significant exodus of its population in search of security and better living conditions.

Iraq, with 4% of refugees, has faced persistent conflict, including the US-led occupation and subsequent insurgency. Continued instability, along with the threat of the ISIS group, has led to significant population displacement.

Finally, Sierra Leone (3,3%) has experienced civil conflict and natural disasters, including a devastating civil war in the 1990s. Although there has been progress since then, the consequences of these events still affect the population and can contribute to population displacement.

These examples illustrate how forced displacement is often linked to contexts of conflict, whether civil war, ethnic conflict, political persecution or other forms of instability. Each country has its own unique history, but all share the common denominator of communities seeking safety and a better future outside their borders. The following chart shows the main causes that made these people leave their country of origin.



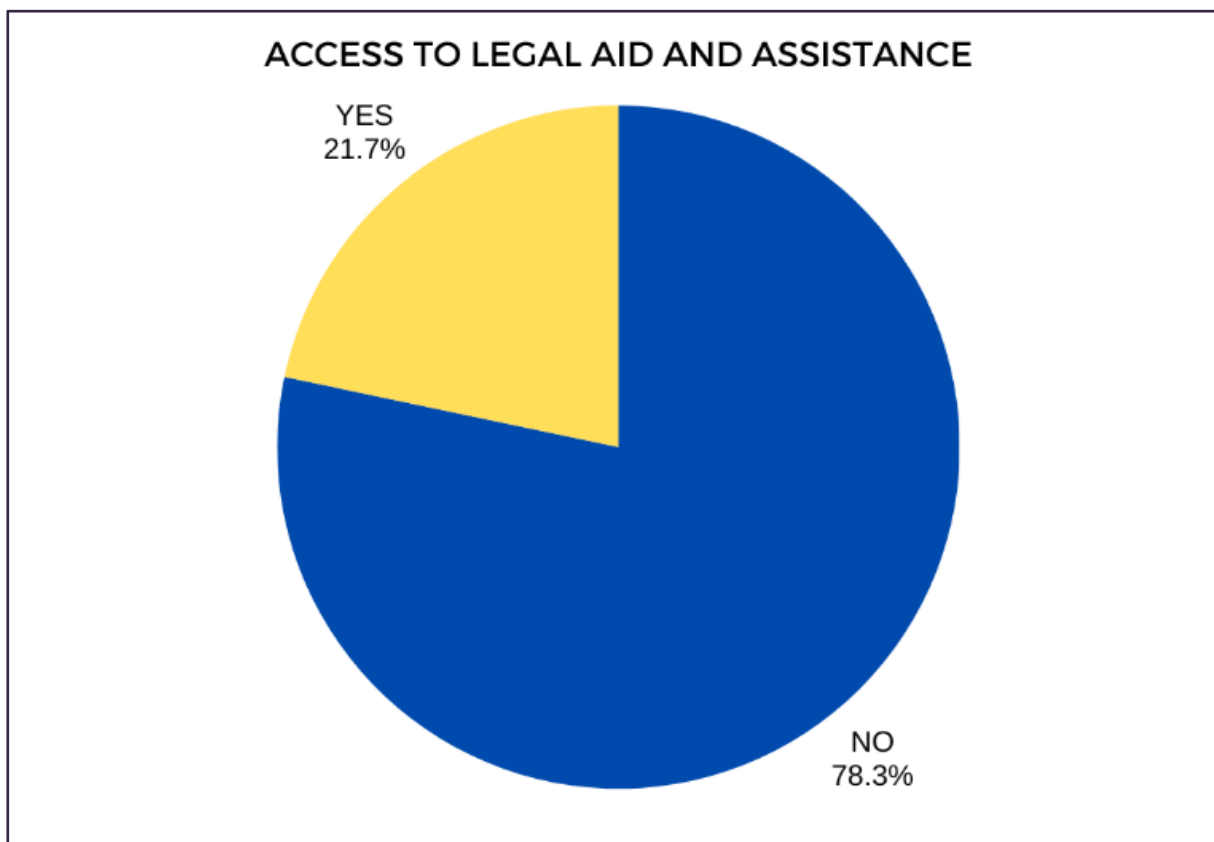
In this graph we see legal situation the respondents find themselves in.

Under "Persecution" and "Other" we find numerous experiences of child and/or forced marriages, forced labour, torture, discrimination based on sexual and/or gender orientation, political persecution and so on. The existence of such atrocities highlights the importance of policies and practices that address the root causes of persecution and violence, both in countries of origin and in places of refuge. Moreover, it is crucial to ensure that asylum and

refugee systems are sufficiently agile and compassionate to respond to the traumatic experiences of those seeking safety and protection.

This reflection leads us to address the legal status of the people in the refugee camps in Athens, and in order to discuss this we need to clarify the definition of the concepts that concern us.

We find numerous experiences of child and/or forced marriages, forced labour, torture, discrimination based on sexual and/or gender orientation, political persecution and so on



In this graph we can see what percentage of the people surveyed have access to legal assistance and help (lawyers, social workers...)

According to the 1951 UN Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, a refugee is a person who "owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of his country". This definition reflects the need to protect persons who have left their country of origin because of threats to their life, liberty or security due to specific reasons such as persecution, armed conflict or other forms of violence. The Convention and its Protocol set out the rights and duties of refugees, as well as the obligations of states to ensure their protection and well-being. It should be noted that this status materialises at the moment when a State recognises this status to a person.

An asylum seeker is someone who has fled their country of origin due to fear of persecution and has requested protection in another country. During the asylum application process, the person seeks to be formally recognised as a refugee, which involves confirmation that they

The particularly slow pace of international protection processes in Greece has implications for the respect of asylum rights

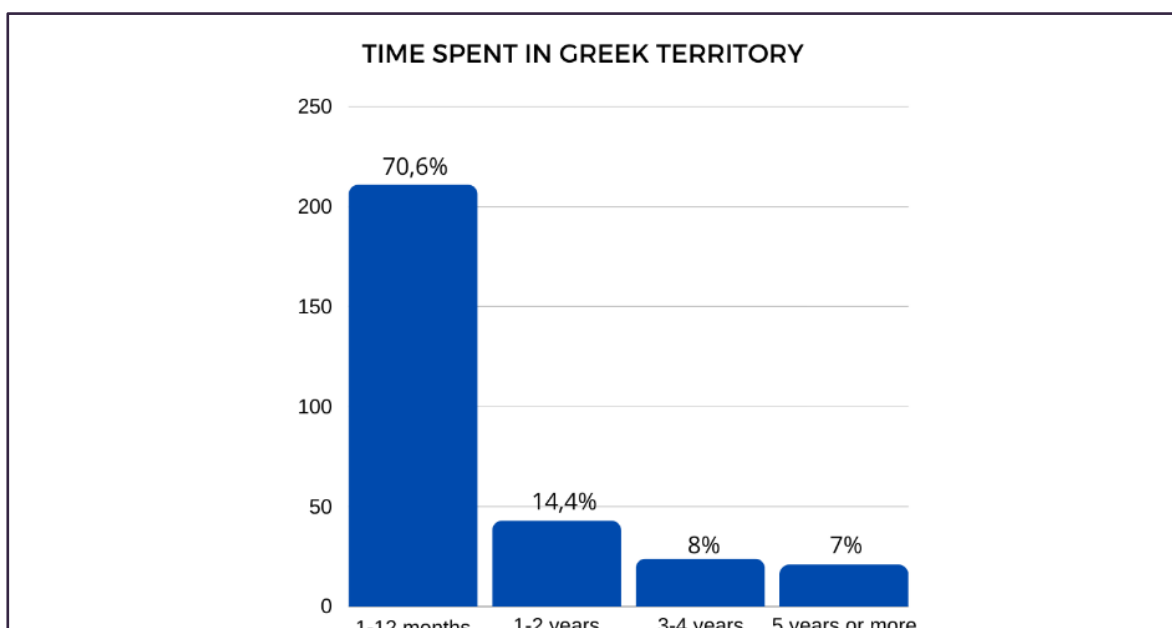
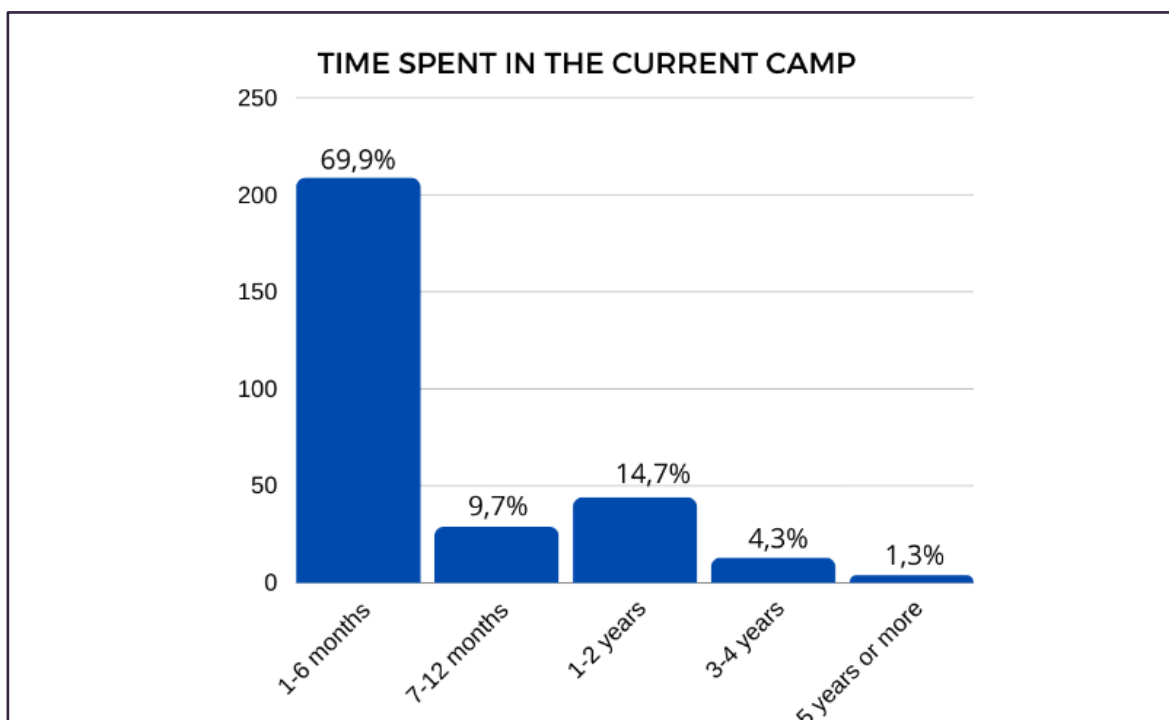
have a valid fear of persecution and that they meet the criteria defined in the UN Convention and Protocol. Applying for asylum is a crucial step in accessing the protection and rights associated with refugee status.

Subsidiary protection is an international protection status granted to persons who do not meet the criteria to be recognised as refugees but still face significant risks if returned to their

country of origin due to serious threats such as armed conflict, generalised violence or inhumane treatment. Although not defined by the Refugee Convention, subsidiary protection provides individuals with the right to remain in the host country and receive protection, although it may have limitations compared to refugee status in terms of rights and benefits.

Having introduced the different concepts, we would like to clarify that throughout the document we use global and generic terms such as refugees or migrants to refer to refugees, asylum seekers and persons with subsidiary protection.

The particularly slow pace of international protection processes in Greece has implications for the respect of asylum rights. This phenomenon affects not only those seeking refugee status, but also those who may qualify for subsidiary protection due to serious threats in their country of origin. Delays in procedures prolong uncertainty and expose applicants to difficult conditions while awaiting a resolution.



Ln top this bar graph we observe the time that the people surveyed have been in Greek territory, since they crossed the border until the present. At the bottom In this bar graph we see the total time that the people surveyed have been in the current field (Malaksa or Ritsona)

International protection procedures in Greece face significant challenges, and the slowness of these procedures has important implications for the respect of asylum rights. Some factors contributing to delays in international protection procedures in Greece are the overloading of the system by the massive influx of asylum seekers (as there are no safe and legal channels

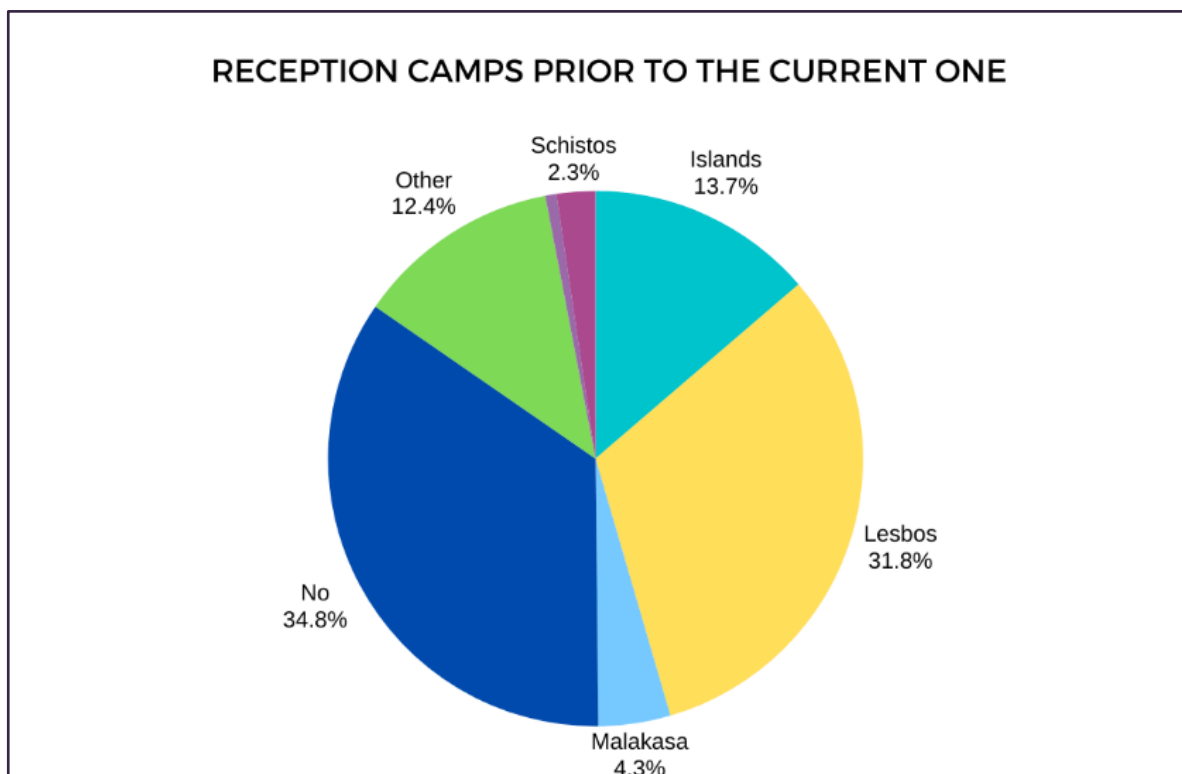
for asylum seekers), especially during migration crises, can overload the systems for receiving and processing applications, slowing down procedures. Limited resources such as lack of trained and sufficient staff and appropriate facilities. Frequent changes in legislation and increasingly harsh migration policies

by the Greek government led in recent years by Kyriakos Mitsotakis and the most right-wing parliament the country has seen since the restoration of democracy in 1974, after seven years of military dictatorship. And finally, external pressure from actors such as the European Union.

The slowness of these processes is reflected in the following graphs, which show how long these migrants have been in Greek territory and, more specifically, in the reception camps of Ritsona and Malakasa, and their correlation with continuing to be asylum seekers without having clear answers about their future and their legal status. We find cases that last up to 5 years or more without receiving a final decision or official documents. We must bear in mind that most of the applicants do not have the right to work on a regular basis, they do not have the right to free movement within Greek territory and even less outside of it, they find themselves in a situation of personal annulment in which it is not possible for them to fulfil themselves as persons.

Tens of thousands of people are still trapped in Greece waiting for their future to be decided. Among these people we have to talk about the children who are here, UNICEF estimates that 4 out of 10 refugees and migrants in Greece are children. Safety and education emerge as crucial priorities for children in these circumstances. Recent reports (UNICEF) reveal that some refugee children have experienced sexual abuse, violence and neglect, underlining the difficult conditions in which they find themselves. The overburdening of public services in Greece has further exacerbated the risks to which these children are exposed. In Greece, exist the feeling that refugee families are in a constant wait: they await the processing of their asylum applications, they wait for news of decisions that will allow them to be relocated to other parts of Europe, they aspire for their children to have access to education and the

In Greece, exist the feeling that refugee families are in a constant wait



This circular graph shows the reception camps prior to the current one in which the people surveyed were

opportunity to play, and they long for adequate housing. Basically, they live in expectation of discovering what their future will be.

We must also understand that this long wait and this situation of detention in Greece does not begin and end in a single camp, the vast majority have passed through several different camps. In the following graph we can see that the vast majority of migrants who are today in the Ritsona and Malakasa camps have previously been in other camps where their applications have not been resolved either. Those who have previously been in the reception camps on the Greek islands closest to Turkey stand out above all, these being the first point of arrival of most of them on Greek territory. The island of Lesbos stands out above all others, but of course there are also cases on Chios and Samos.

With the above data we want to denounce from the Association how since July 2023 we have observed the massive arrival of hundreds of refugees from Lesbos, mainly, and from other Greek islands bordering Turkey to the Athenian camps. Most of them suffer from a legal limbo in which their refugee status has been granted, but they do not have access to their supporting documentation. It takes an average of 5 weeks, according to the majority of them who wanted to denounce their situation to us, for these people to acquire this documentation, during which time they find themselves in a situation of

abandonment, as they are not in possession of their status and therefore cannot enjoy the rights it grants them. We find them in situations of complete helplessness in which, being inside the camps, they are denied the right to receive food and economic sustenance by the camp managers and the Greek government. This is yet another obstacle for these people to have access to a dignified life, continuing in a situation of invisibilised defencelessness. We see a violation of the Right to Assistance and Protection, which includes access to essential services and necessities granted by the granting of refugee status, because of the failure to

receive documentation. Therefore, the Greek government is in breach of its obligation to protect these people by denying them access to these services.

This situation deserves urgent attention and public denunciation. It is imperative to highlight the need for more efficient processes for the documentation of refugees, as well as to ensure that, during this waiting period, their fundamental rights are respected, including access to food and economic support. This context of helplessness must be made visible in order to mobilise efforts for quick and effective solutions that ensure humane and dignified conditions for those seeking refuge.

We have observed the massive arrival of hundreds of refugees from Lesbos, mainly, and from other Greek islands bordering Turkey to the Athenian camps. Most of them suffer from a legal limbo in which their refugee status has been granted, but they do not have access to their supporting documentation... we have observed the massive arrival of hundreds of refugees from Lesbos, mainly, and from other Greek islands bordering Turkey to the Athenian camps. Most of them suffer from a legal limbo in which their refugee status has been granted, but they do not have access to their supporting documentation.



ANALYSIS OF FOOD DATA

Refugee camps in Athens have emerged as a hotspot highlighting the challenging food conditions faced by people seeking refuge. This study explores the crude reality of food insecurity prevalent in these contexts, where factors such as resource poverty, lack of access to nutritious food and structural constraints have created a challenging landscape for refugees. In this context, we will take a close look at the impacts of these conditions on the health and well-being of those affected, recognising the critical importance of addressing this issue within the framework of the human rights and dignity of those seeking safe haven.

The data shown in the graph, which speaks to the number of daily meals provided by the camp organisation, reveals an alarming situation in the refugee camps in Athens, evidencing precarious food conditions that negatively affect the health and well-being of those seeking refuge. The unequal distribution of meals, with 62,6% of people receiving only one meal a day and 20% receiving none at all, underlines a critical lack of access to basic foodstuffs.

From a human rights perspective, this reality is unacceptable and goes against the fundamental principles that guarantee everyone the right to adequate food. Malnutrition and lack of regular access to nutritious meals not only threaten the physical health of refugees, but also negatively impact on their mental health and ability to cope with the difficult circumstances in which they find themselves.

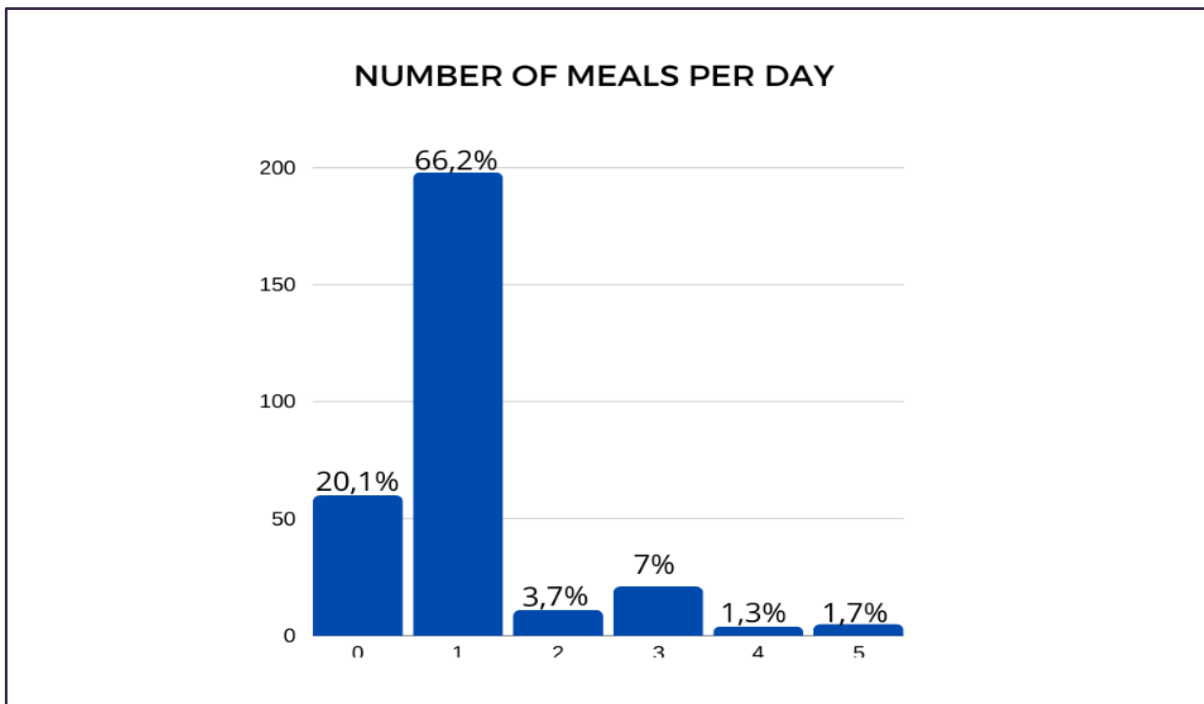
It is imperative to address this situation urgently and effectively. Access to adequate food is a fundamental human right, and any delay in addressing these precarious conditions

62,6% of people receiving only one meal a day and 20% receiving none at all

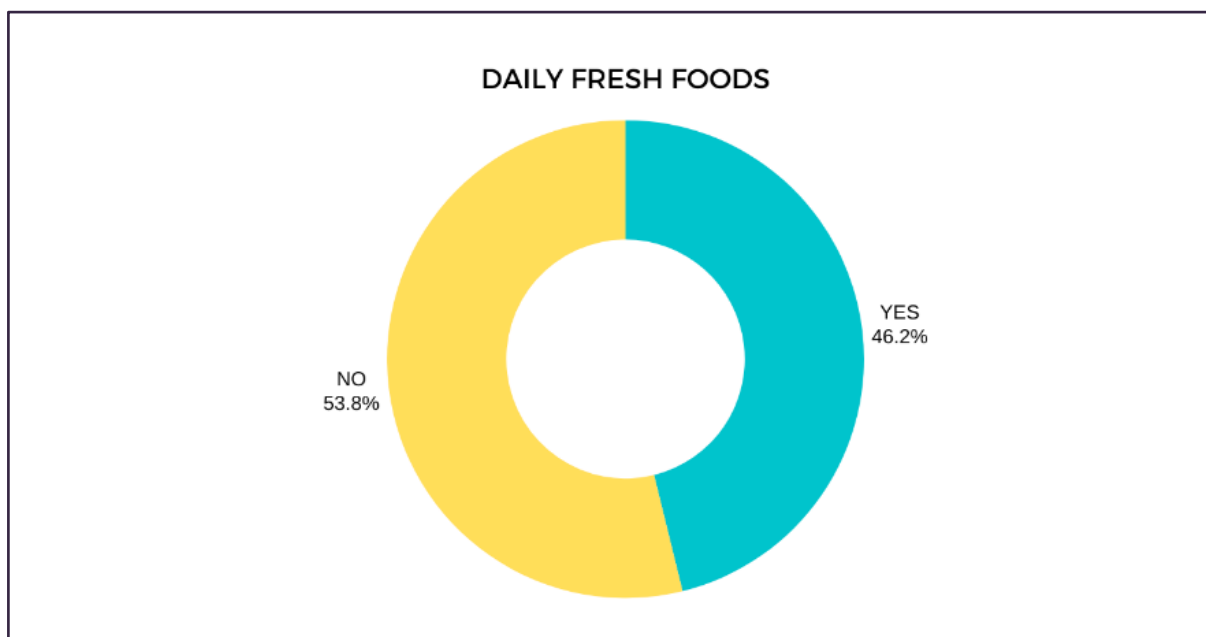
undermines fundamental principles of dignity and respect. Humanitarian organisations, governments and the international community must come together to provide urgent assistance, ensure regular and equitable food supplies, and work towards long-term solutions that address the roots of the problem. Upholding human rights means not only

recognising these rights, but also acting decisively to protect them.

The critical situation in the refugee camps in Athens has worsened significantly with the mass transfer of refugees from the Greek islands, a practice continued by the Greek authorities from August to the present. This constant flow of refugees into the existing camps has further exacerbated the already challenging food conditions, showing a clear lack of preparedness and resources to cope with the growing population and it is imperative to address this situation urgently and effectively. Access to adequate food is a fundamental human right, and any delay in addressing these precarious conditions undermines fundamental principles of dignity and respect. Humanitarian organisations, governments and the international



This bar graph shows us the number of daily meals from 0 to 5 that the people surveyed receive by the camp in which they are located



This graph shows us the percentages of people surveyed who do or do not receive daily fresh food by the camp in which they are located

community must come together to provide urgent assistance, ensure regular and equitable food supplies, and work towards long-term solutions that address the roots of the problem. Upholding human rights means not only recognising these rights, but also acting decisively to protect them.



This graph shows us the value of satisfaction with food from 1 to 10 that the people surveyed have with the diet distributed to them by the camp

The wait of approximately 5 weeks to obtain documentation of their refugee status places these people in a state of extreme vulnerability, depriving them not only of official recognition, but also of their basic right to food sustenance.

The critical situation in the refugee camps in Athens has worsened significantly with the massive transfer of refugees from the Greek islands, a practice continued by the Greek authorities from August to the present. This constant flow of refugees into existing camps has further exacerbated the already challenging food conditions, demonstrating a clear lack of preparedness and resources to cope with the growing population.

The massive transfer from the islands to Athens not only intensifies pressure on food resources, but also

exacerbates overcrowded conditions and structural constraints in the city's camps. This increase in the refugee population has not been accompanied by a commensurate improvement in basic services, leaving a significant number of people without adequate access to nutritious food essential for daily survival.

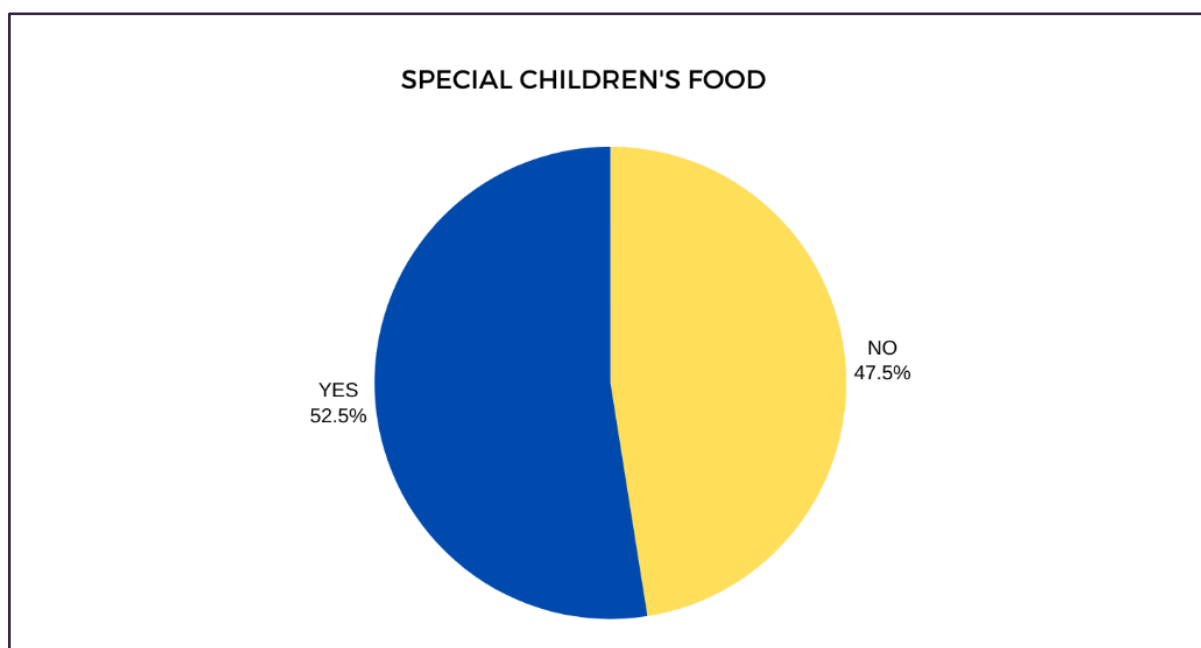
The data in the graph reveals a critical assessment by refugee individuals and families in the camps in Athens of the quality of the food provided. The average score of 5 or less, given by 81.4% of respondents, suggests that most perceive the food as unsatisfactory or barely acceptable. This low level of satisfaction may indicate deficiencies in the diversity, nutritional quality or presentation of the meals offered. It is also worth noting that the religion, culture or customs of the refugees are not taken into account when it comes to

The massive transfer from the islands to Athens not only intensifies pressure on food resources, but also exacerbates overcrowded conditions and structural constraints in the city's camps

food. For example, most of them profess the Muslim religion, so their diet does not include pork products and this is not taken into account in the preparation of meals. There are also cases of celiac disease or diabetes that are not taken into account. We believe that the active participation of refugees in the design and evaluation of food policies is also crucial to ensure that their rights and preferences are respected.

Furthermore, the fact that more than half of the respondents indicated that they do not receive fresh produce on a daily basis highlights the lack of access to nutritious and varied food. The absence of fresh produce can have significant health consequences, as fresh produce is vital to ensure a balanced and nutrient-rich diet.

We understand that the disparity in these responses can be confusing, however, we would like to make it clear that the values collected in both fields are similar, therefore, so are the conditions. On the other hand, the significant difference between the positive or negative results we understand lies in the availability of fresh food or food in general by the field managers on a daily basis. And, based on this availability, they make one type of food



This circular graph shows us what percentage of people surveyed with children receive special infant food

distribution or another. We are faced with a situation that does not follow a regular diet and is based on the uncertainty of whether or not there will be resources to make it decent.

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hand, the significant difference between the positive or negative results we understand lies in the availability of fresh food or food in general by the field managers on a daily basis. And, based on this availability, they make one type of food distribution or another. We are faced with a situation that does not follow a regular diet and is based on the uncertainty of whether or not there will be resources to make it decent.

As we have discussed above, we are not just talking about individuals, we are talking about families with diverse needs, including child nutrition. **The revelation that only 52,5% (noting that respondents without children have not been counted in the graph) of children and infants in refugee camps in Athens receive specific food** adds an additional layer of concern to the already precarious situation described above. Children are particularly vulnerable to the consequences of malnutrition, and lack of access to food specific to their needs can have lasting impacts on their physical and cognitive development.

This situation is deeply unacceptable and runs counter to the fundamental principles that protect children's rights, including the right to adequate food. The lack of child-specific foods can result in nutritional deficiencies that affect children's long-term health and well-being.

This joint analysis highlights the urgency of addressing the food situation in the refugee camps in Athens in a comprehensive and human rights-focused manner. An immediate response is required to ensure that children receive adequate food for their development, taking into account their specific nutritional needs. Measures should include the regular provision of fresh, varied and age-appropriate food for children, along with a comprehensive review of food practices in the camps to address the shortcomings identified in previous assessments. The active participation of affected communities, including parents and caregivers, is essential to design strategies that respect and meet the needs of refugee children.

The nutritional distress faced by those in legal limbo should be re-emphasised in this section. The critical situation facing refugees in Greece, especially those arriving from Lesbos and other islands bordering Turkey, goes beyond legal uncertainty. This challenge is compounded in the most basic sphere: nutrition. **The wait of approximately 5 weeks to obtain documentation of their refugee status places these people in a state of extreme vulnerability, depriving them not only of official recognition, but also of their basic right to food sustenance.**

During this period, within the refugee camps in Athens, we are confronted with an indignant paradigm where the lack of documentation translates directly into the systematic denial of the right to food by the camp administrators and the Greek government itself. These refugees, already recognised as

beneficiaries of international protection, find themselves in a heartbreaking paradox: legally protected, but facing a reality of hunger and homelessness.

The food situation becomes a cruel facet of their wait, where **the most basic needs are ignored due to a bureaucratic vacuum**. It is imperative to stress that access to food is a fundamental human right that should not depend on the possession of legal documents. The denial of food sustenance not only perpetuates the physical and emotional vulnerability of these people, but also constitutes a flagrant violation of their most basic rights.

This nutritional distress in the context of legal waiting underscores the urgency of addressing deficiencies in administrative processes and ending the disconnect between legal recognition and essential humanitarian care. The invisibility of this food crisis within refugee camps must not only be acknowledged, but also corrected with concrete measures to ensure that no human being is deprived of their right to dignified food while awaiting formalisation of their legal status.





ANALYSIS OF MEDICAL COVERAGE DATA

Delving into the medical conditions faced by residents of refugee camps in Athens reveals an urgent and complex reality. Beyond the physical boundaries of these camps, a web of challenges unfolds in access to medical care, sanitary conditions and the capacity of the health system to cope with the needs of a diverse and often traumatised population. This exploration aims to shed light on the medical situation in these settings.

The fact that only 55% of families and individuals in refugee camps in Athens have access to medical care is deeply worrying. This reflects a significant gap in access to medical care, an internationally recognised fundamental human right. It highlights a humanitarian crisis in health care, leaving a large percentage of the refugee population vulnerable and unprotected.

Access to health care is an essential component of the right to health, recognised in numerous international human rights treaties and documents. **Limited medical care is a direct violation of this basic right for almost half of the population in the camps.** The disparity in health care points to a palpable inequality in access to basic health services. This phenomenon reflects limitations in available resources, insufficient capacity of the health system and administrative barriers that exclude a considerable number of people in need.

Following the principle of non-discrimination, health care should be accessible to all, regardless of their origin, legal status or any other characteristic. Disparity in access suggests discriminatory barriers that must be addressed.

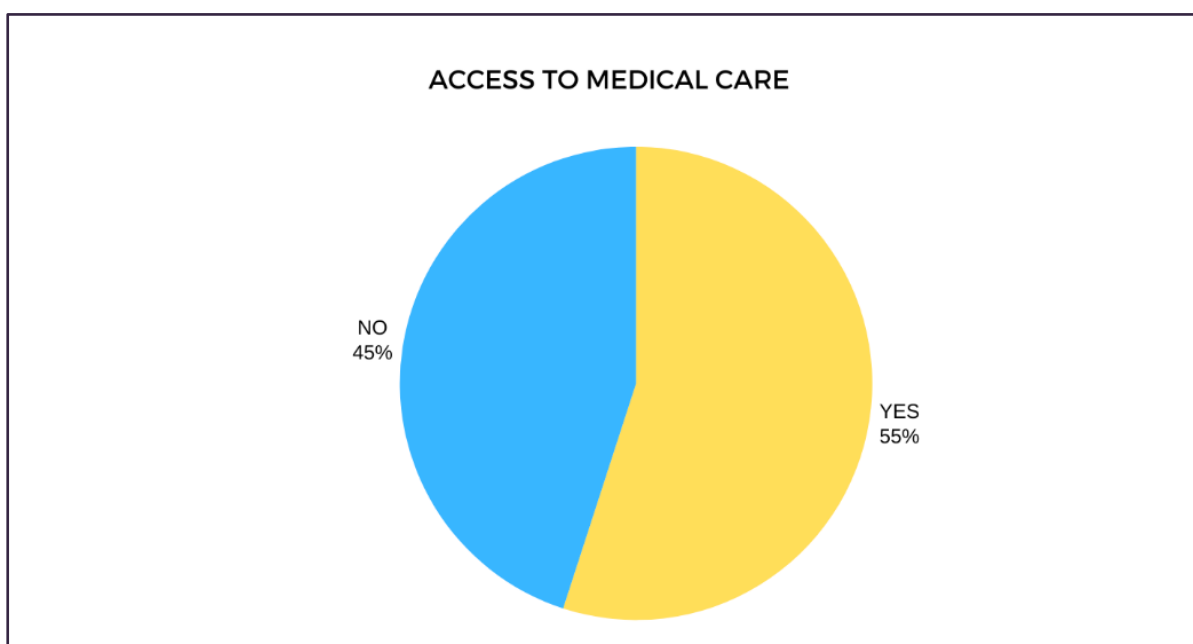
Limited medical care is a direct violation of this basic right for almost half of the population in the camps

Adequate medical care is essential to ensure dignified living conditions. Lack of access to medical services exposes refugees to significant risks to their health and well-being, in contravention of the Principle of human dignity.

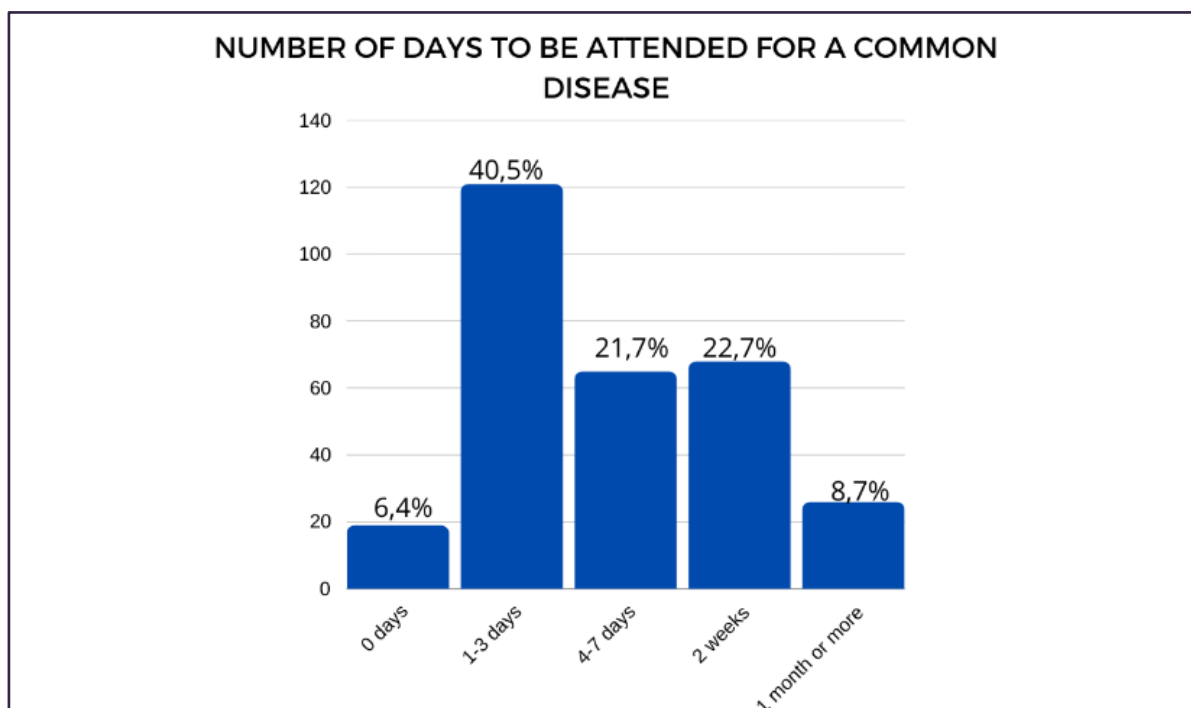
Refugees, coming from contexts of conflict and trauma, have particular medical needs that must be addressed. Lack of adequate medical care aggravates pre-existing conditions and generates new health crises.

The state has a responsibility to ensure that all residents of its territory, regardless of their immigration status, have access to health services. Legislation ensures that all asylum seekers and refugees without social insurance and without resources are entitled to free medical, pharmaceutical and hospital care (Migration and Asylum, Greek Government). Deficiency in medical care points to negligence in the fulfilment of this responsibility.

Lack of adequate medical care not only affects the individual level, but also has repercussions on public health. The absence of preventive care and timely treatment can contribute to the spread of untreated diseases and medical conditions, creating a risk for the entire community inside and outside the camps.



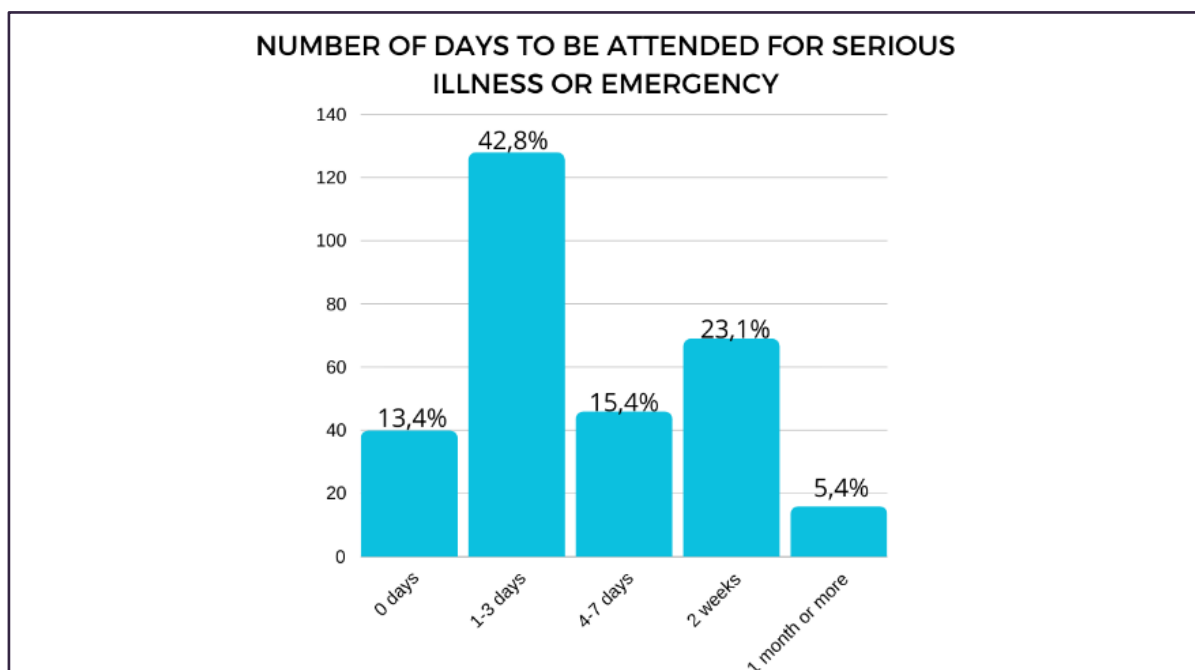
This graph shows us what percentage of people surveyed have access to medical assistance within the refugee camps



This bar graph shows us the spectrum of number of days that the people surveyed must wait to be seen by a health specialist to treat a common illness

The medical care situation in the refugee camps in Athens becomes even more worrying when it is discovered that **one third of the respondents have to wait two weeks or more to receive care for common illnesses**. Moreover, almost half of them face waits of more than four days in emergency or serious illness situations. This picture reveals significant delays in accessing essential health services, with serious consequences for individual health and public health in general.

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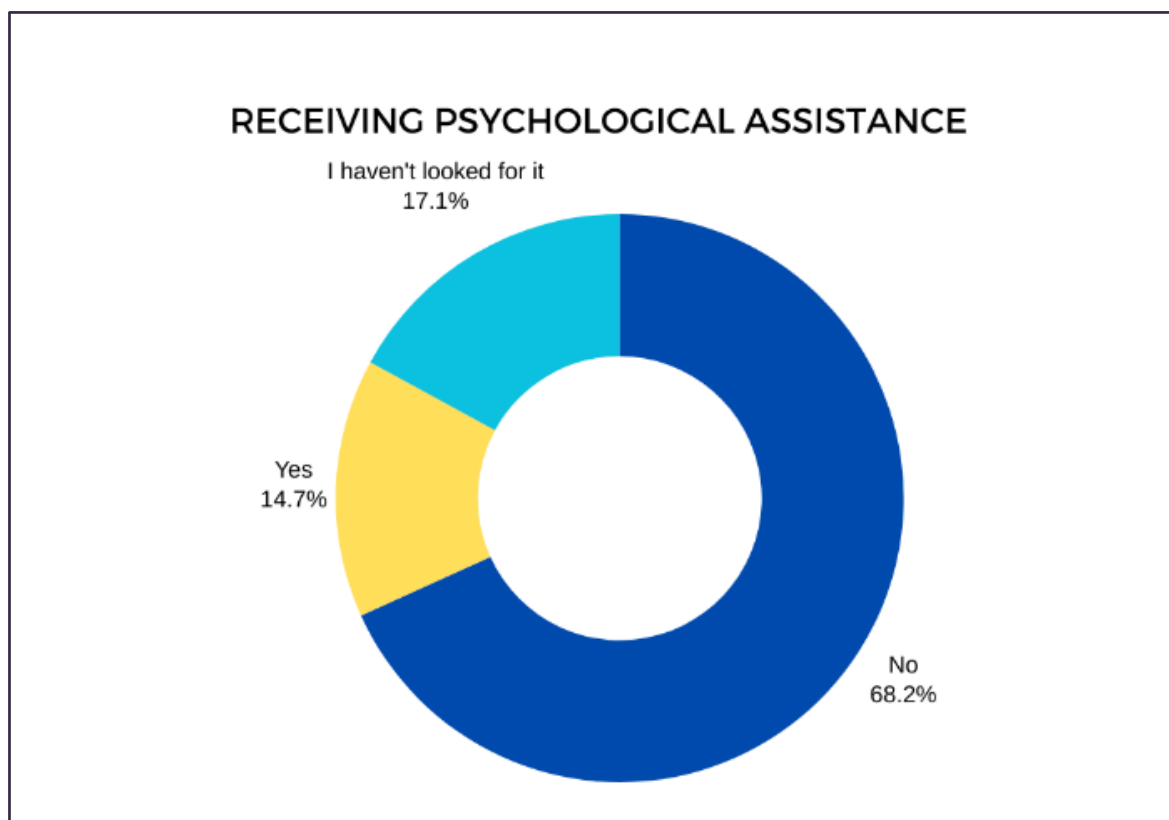
This bar graph shows us the spectrum of number of days that the people surveyed must wait to be seen by a health specialist to treat a serious illness or emergency

Delays of two weeks or more to treat common illnesses point to an urgency in strengthening basic health services. Conditions that could be addressed more quickly with earlier medical attention become chronic or more serious due to delays, negatively impacting the overall wellbeing of the refugee population. **Waiting more than four days in cases of emergency or serious illness increases the risk of complications and, in some cases, can be life-threatening.**

Prolonged waits create additional stress for refugees, who have already faced traumatic situations in their countries of origin. Uncertainty and delay in receiving medical care contribute to a hostile environment that negatively affects the mental and emotional health of this vulnerable population.

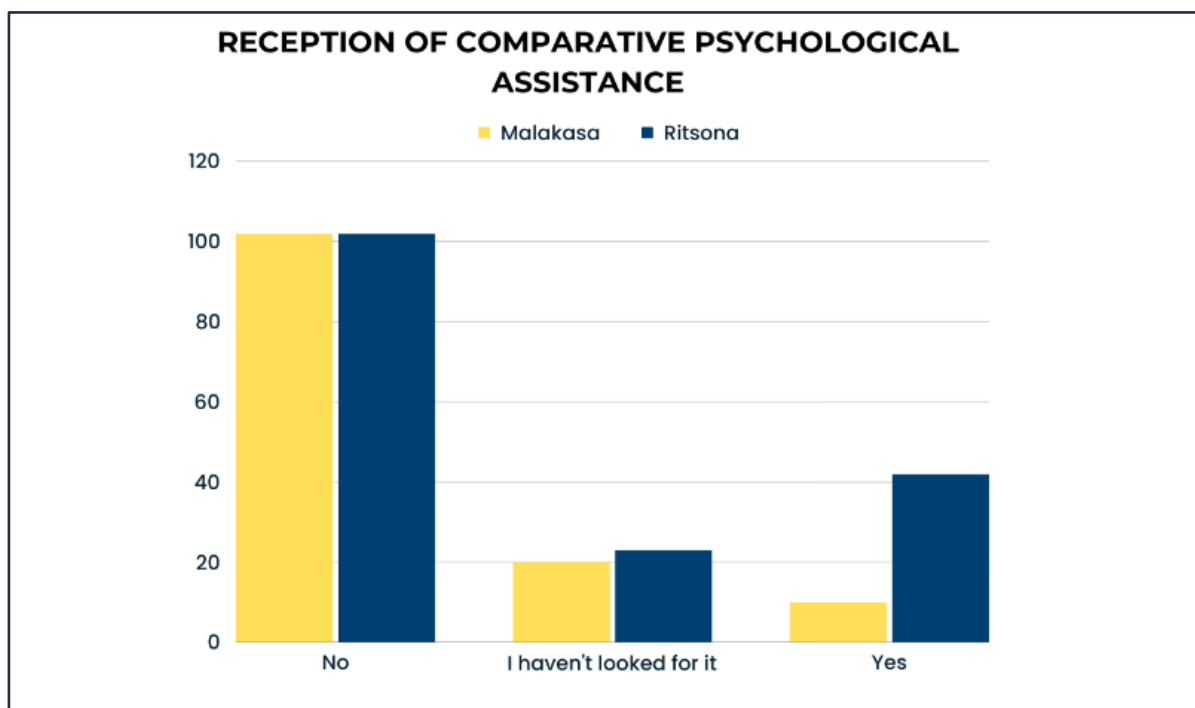
In the context of health, it is imperative to address the vitally important aspect of mental health. The importance of providing psychological assistance to refugees is fundamental and encompasses various aspects of their well-being. Some key points are highlighted here (Médecins Sans Frontières):

- **Trauma and traumatic stress:** refugees have often experienced significant trauma in their countries of origin, during the flight process or in places of refuge. Psychological assistance is essential to address the impact of trauma and traumatic stress, contributing to emotional recovery.
- **Adaptation to new environments:** relocation to a new and unfamiliar environment can generate additional stress. Psychological assistance facilitates adaptation to these circumstances, helping refugees cope with challenges and develop effective coping strategies.



This graph tells us about those who do or do not receive psychological assistance within the camps, dividing those who do not into those who have not sought or requested it and those who have not been offered it

- **Mental health and emotional well-being:** counselling promotes mental health and emotional well-being, which are crucial to refugees' quality of life. Providing tools to manage stress, anxiety and depression contributes to strengthening their emotional resilience.
- **Prevention of mental disorders:** early psychological intervention can prevent the development of long-term mental disorders. Attention to early symptoms and the provision of emotional support can mitigate adverse effects on mental health.
- **Identity reconstruction:** many refugees experience a loss of identity due to a break with their original environment and culture. Psychological assistance facilitates identity reconstruction and resilience, enabling them to face the future with greater emotional strength.
- **Strengthening social connections:** Psychological care fosters the creation of support networks and strengthens social ties. Establishing positive relationships is crucial to counteract social isolation and promote integration into the new community.
- **Improved daily functioning:** by addressing emotional and psychological challenges, counselling contributes to improving the daily functioning of refugees, facilitating their active participation in the host society.



This comparative graph shows us the reception of psychological assistance compared in both camps

In short, psychological assistance for refugees is essential to mitigate the impact of traumatic experiences, promote emotional resilience and facilitate adaptation to new environments. It also contributes to preserving and strengthening mental health, a fundamental component of their overall well-being.

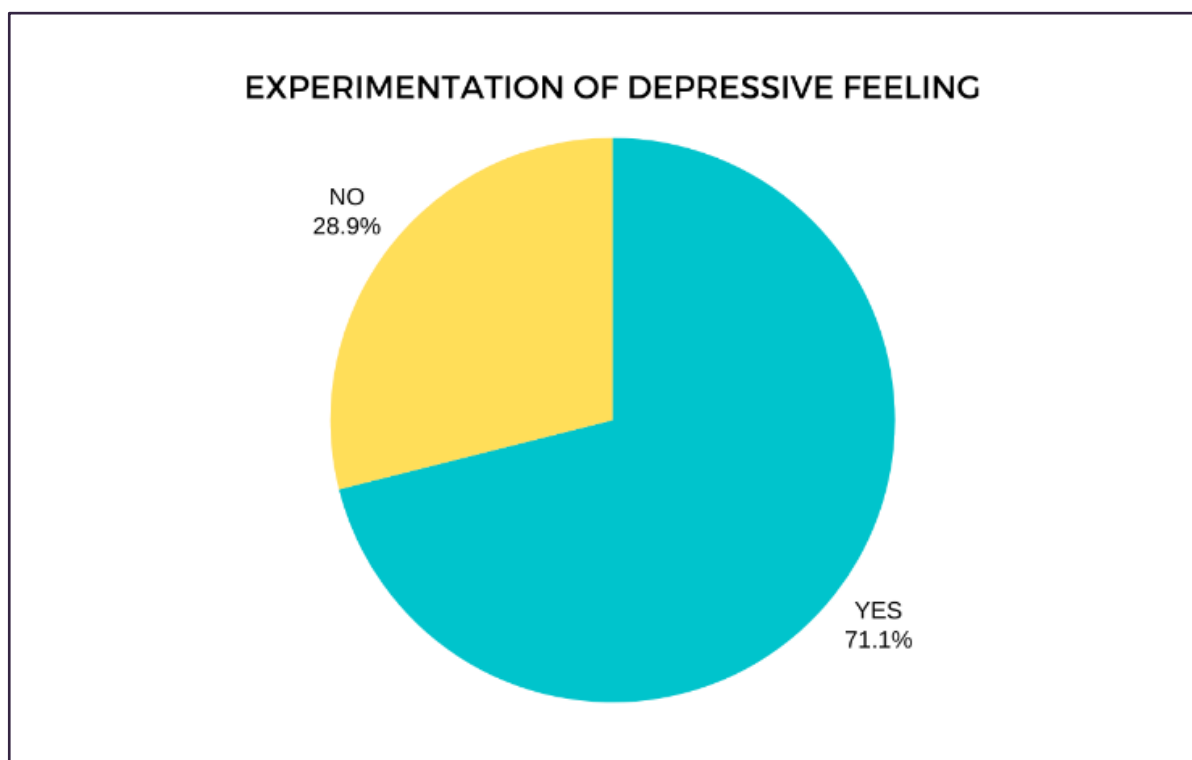
The worrying figure that 82,9% of refugees do not receive psychological help when 71,1% admit to experiencing depressive feelings reveals a significant gap in access to services crucial to the emotional wellbeing of this vulnerable population. There is a generalised neglect of the emotional and mental health needs of this population. Trauma, anxiety and depression persist without treatment, negatively affecting the quality of life and the ability of these people to adapt to their new reality. Moreover, reluctance to seek psychological help may be related to stigmatisation and cultural barriers. Lack of awareness of the importance of mental health, together with possible cultural biases, may prevent migrants from seeking the necessary support.

However, it is notable that in Ritsona camp we see a small improvement over Malakasa camp as the vast majority of people who do receive support are from this camp. This is due to a less crowded and more active role of the camp's social workers and the assistance of several NGOs who come to provide services.

The massive arrival of refugees from Lesbos and other islands bordering Turkey to the camps in Athens in July 2023 has created a critical situation, exacerbated by a legal limbo that mainly affects obtaining

documentation of their refugee status. This context highlights the direct connection between psychological and medical assistance and the difficult reality faced by these individuals and families.

- **Psychological impact of legal limbo:** the process of acquiring the necessary documentation to confirm their refugee status, which involves an average wait of five weeks, is a significant source of stress and anxiety for these individuals. Uncertainty about their legal status adds an additional layer of psychological trauma to a population that has already experienced traumatic situations.
- **Limited access to medical services:** Lack of supporting documentation can act as a barrier to accessing essential medical services. The absence of confirmed legal status may result in the denial of medical care or significant delays in obtaining necessary treatment, exacerbating existing health conditions and contributing to the cycle of vulnerability.
- **Need for integrated intervention:** In the face of this complex reality, the need for a comprehensive intervention that addresses both the psychological consequences of legal limbo and the direct impact on physical health and access to medical services becomes evident. Psychological assistance becomes a crucial tool to address the stress and anxiety generated by legal uncertainty. Psychological and medical assistance becomes a vehicle for promoting the rights and well-being of these refugees. By addressing the emotional and physical aspects of



This circular graph shows us the percentage of people surveyed who have experienced depressive feelings within the camp at some point or not

The worrying figure that 82,9% of refugees do not receive psychological help when 71,1% admit to experiencing depressive feelings reveals a significant gap in access to services crucial to the emotional wellbeing of this vulnerable population

their experience, it contributes to building a solid foundation for them to pursue a dignified life and participate fully in society. In conclusion, legal limbo and lack of supporting documentation not only impact refugees' psychological stability but also act as significant barriers to accessing essential medical services and exercising fundamental rights.



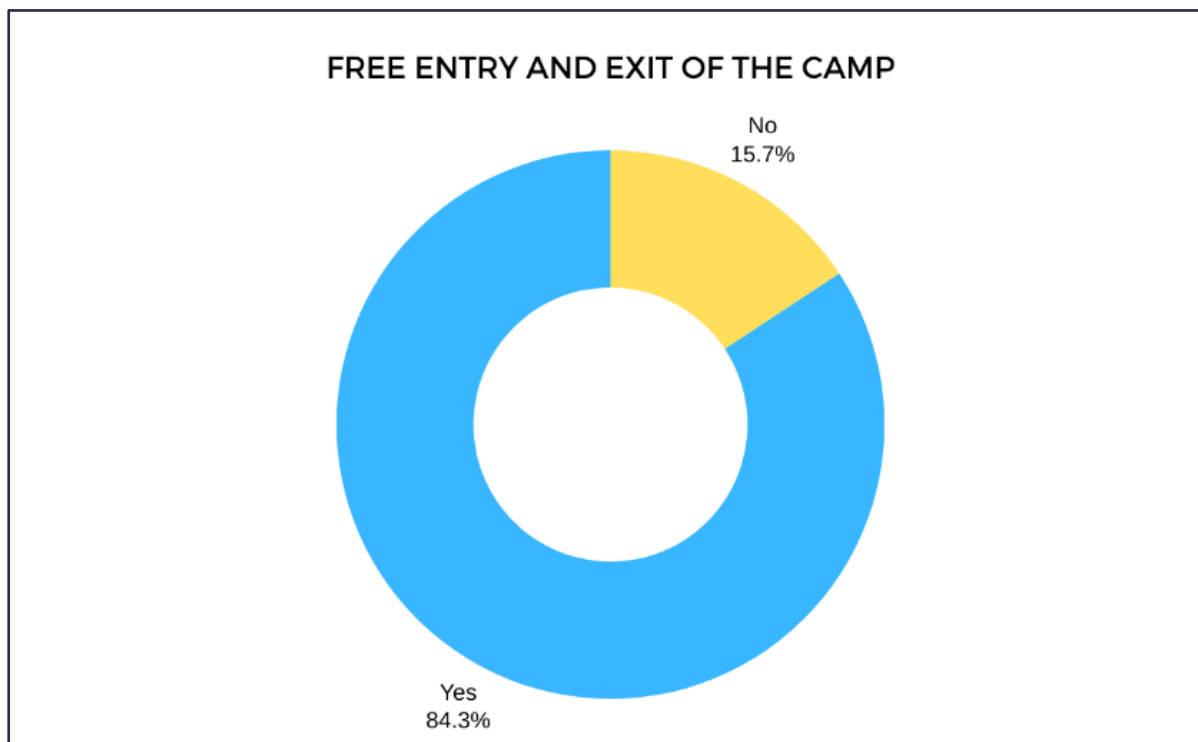


ANALYSIS OF DATA ON LIVING CONDITIONS AND HABITABILITY

A closer look at living and living conditions in refugee camps reveals a reality marked by significant challenges, starting with the restriction of freedom of entry and exit. These spaces, conceived as places of temporary refuge, often impose severe limitations on the mobility of those who inhabit them. This introduction seeks to explore how these restrictions, designed with the intention of managing security and control, affect the quality of life and well-being of refugees, affecting fundamental aspects such as personal freedom and the conditions of habitability in their daily lives.

This sample was taken, as explained above, from the Malakasa and Ritsona camps, which are considered by the government and camp managers to be "open" camps where refugees have total freedom of entry and exit. However, we observe in the graph that almost 16% of the participants recognise that this freedom of movement and circulation is not real.

Next to the Malakasa camp, where we have carried out part of our study, another camp of the same name has been put into operation, but with very restricted access for its residents. We consider it important to talk about the situation of this newly built camp in order to denounce and show the conditions in which it is found.



This graph shows us what percentage of the people surveyed can enter and leave the camps freely, without restrictions

In the following image, obtained from Google Maps, we can see in the red box the official Malakasa camp (where the sample was taken for this study) and in the blue box, considered to be a different installation, another recently built camp.



In this image we see a map obtained from Google Maps that shows the two reception camps found in Malakasa. In red is the oldest course considered "open" and in blue is the newly built course considered "closed". The images are pixelated by Google Maps, not by us

If we can see from the data obtained that a certain percentage do not have freedom of entry and exit within the camps considered "open", we must also focus on those considered "closed", such as the one shown in the previous image. Those who do not possess valid government-issued identity cards, known as asylum cards, face restrictions on leaving the refugee

The dynamics of this refugee camp are more similar to those of a prison than to a space designed to accommodate people in search of safety

camp, a restriction that extends indefinitely. This limitation affects both those whose cards have been taken away due to the denial of their asylum claim and those who have recently arrived and have not yet been granted asylum. Under international law and EU regulations, it is established that asylum seekers may only be detained as a last resort (UNHCR, Conclusion on Detention of Refugees and Asylum Seekers, ExCom Conclusion No. 44 (XXXVII), 1986). Such detention must be carried out after a thorough analysis of their personal circumstances, for the shortest possible period of time, and following a legally established procedure that allows them to challenge the decision.

The dynamics of this refugee camp are more similar to those of a prison than to a space designed to accommodate people in search of safety. This is a clear abuse of EU funds and a violation of the rights of those who reside there. Residents' movements, both inside and outside the camp, are strictly controlled by magnetic gates as a security measure. This raises questions about the true nature of the place and its implications for the dignity and freedom of those seeking refuge.

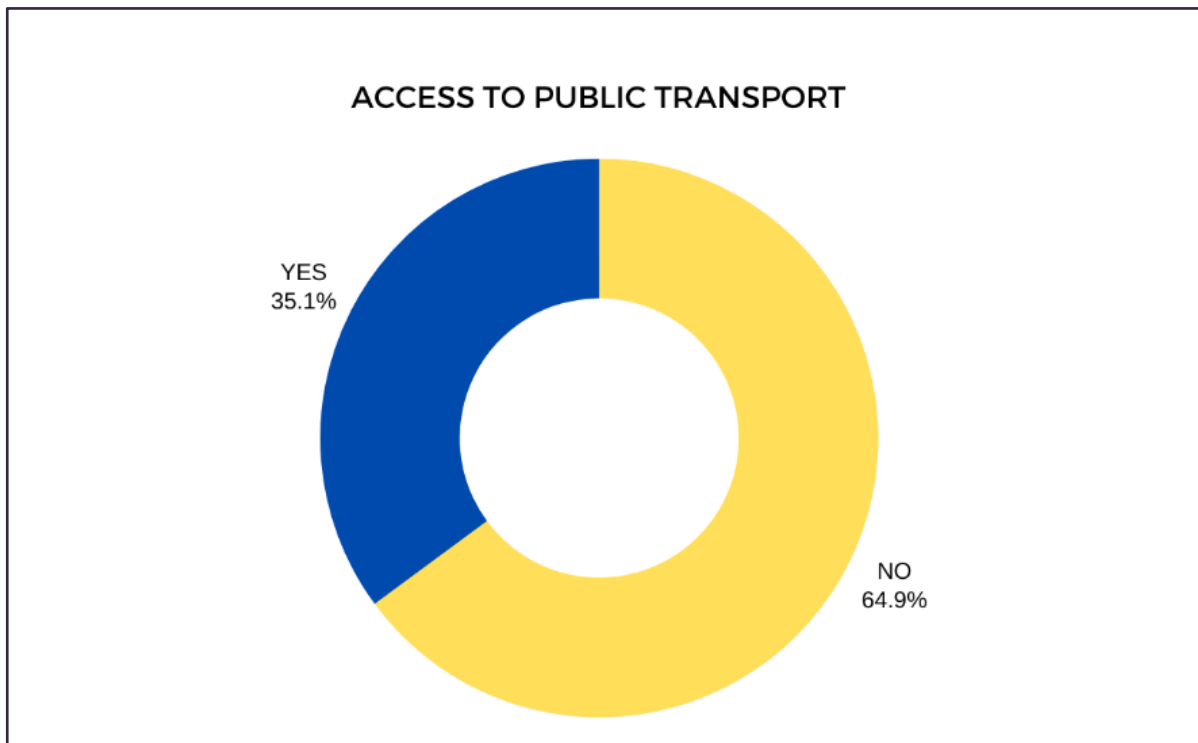
Residents of the newly constructed Malakasa camp are being automatically and massively deprived of their freedom. This confinement is carried out on opaque and illegitimate legal grounds, without the possibility of challenging the indefinite duration of this measure. The Greek authorities rely on the legally ambiguous concept of what are known as "controlled-closed centres" to unlawfully restrict the freedom of asylum seekers. In this context, we consider that the European Commission must ensure respect for fundamental rights in the facilities financed by the European Union.

Automatic deprivation of liberty not only raises legal concerns, but also casts shadows on the health and well-being of the refugees concerned. By imposing indefinite confinement based on opaque and illegitimate legal grounds, the Greek authorities compromise the emotional and mental stability of these individuals, who have already faced traumatic experiences.

The paradigm of closed centres aggravates both the mental and physical health of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers. Those in the "controlled access centre" of Malakasa, a remote and heavily guarded enclave, face significant difficulties in seeking medical care, accessing psychological treatment or receiving legal advice prior to an asylum interview. This place acts as a place of detention for those seeking refuge in Greece while their asylum application is being processed.



Image of the entrance, the access road, to the newly built Malakasa field considered "closed" in which you can see the multiple security and control systems such as the fence, the smart posts or the barbed wire



This graph shows us the percentage of people residing in the camp who can or cannot access public transportation

People arrive in Greece in anxiety, most of them escaping conflict or persecution in their home countries, and many of them have experienced appalling violence during their journey. However, their reception is marked by two barriers of barbed wire, x-ray scanners and biometric identification. Only those with an asylum identification document are allowed to enter or leave the Malakasa centre, but the registration process to obtain such a document can take up to 25 days or more (Médecins Sans Frontières). This delay means that new arrivals are detained without the freedom to move, trapped in a situation where they are barred from entering or leaving.

High security facilities have a negative impact on people's mental health. Those who have experienced previous trauma suffer a deterioration in their psychological well-being due to prison conditions, segregation and the presence of security infrastructures. Widespread psychological distress affects everyone, manifesting in common symptoms such as body aches, dissociation, depression and sleep disorders. In this environment, people feel humiliated and avoid leaving their rooms to avoid barbed wire fences and intrusive police presence.

The lack of transparency in the asylum process is another significant stress factor. People are pressured to attend their first interviews immediately after the end of quarantine, with little

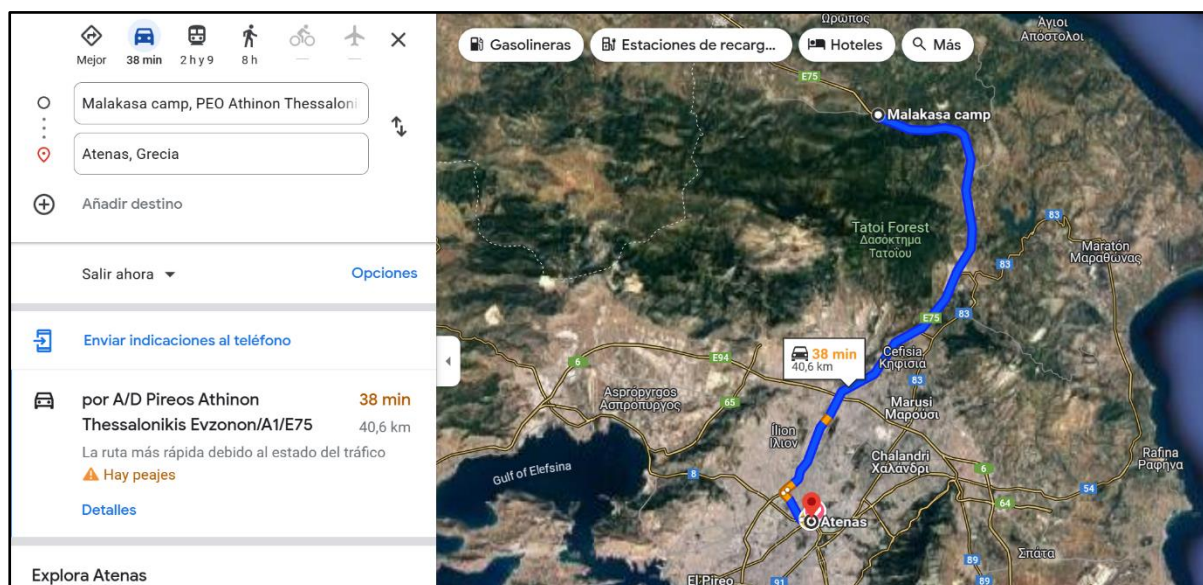


Image obtained by Google Maps that shows us the different routes by public transport, car or walking from the Malakasa camp to the city of Athens.

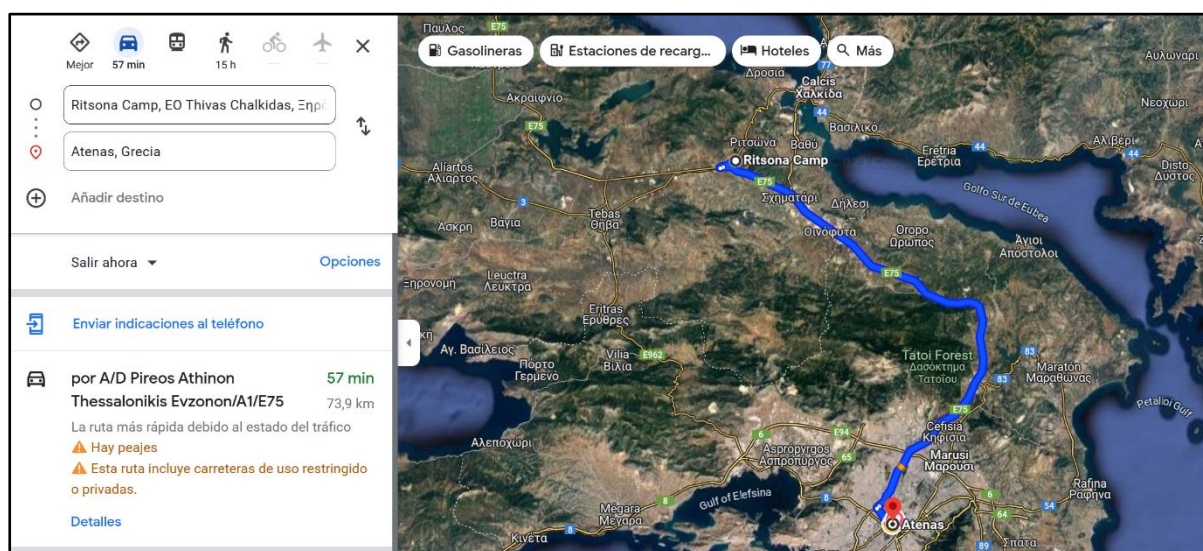
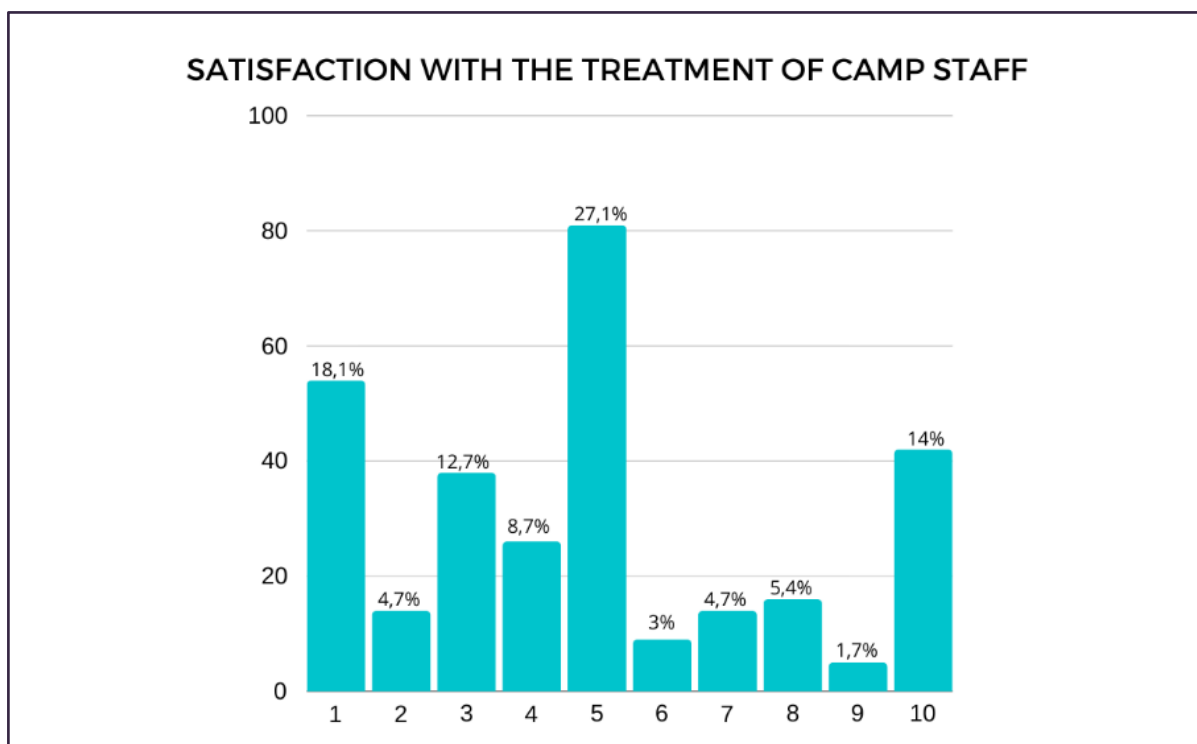


Image obtained by Google Maps that shows us the different routes by public transport, car or walking from the Ritsona camp to the city of Athens.

time to recover from the journey and without a full understanding of the asylum application procedure. The inability to seek legal advice or adequately prepare for the interview adds additional stresses. The stress on mental and physical health is undeniable and evident.

It is imperative that those seeking asylum have access to quality and appropriate medical care. Authorities should invest in dignified reception conditions and safe accommodation, such as housing integrated into communities, and develop integration programmes. The creation of a safe, supportive and humane environment is essential for the registration and



Bar graph that shows how the people surveyed rate the treatment towards them by the staff within the camp from 1 to 10

processing of asylum claims, thus avoiding the possibility of re-traumatisation, as dictated by international, EU and national laws.

In addition, the remote location of both Ritsona and Malaksa centres makes it difficult for people to interact with the rest of society. We observed that almost 65% of the people in the camps do not have access to public transport. This is due to numerous reasons such as insufficient financial resources to pay for it, the low frequency and sometimes non-existence of public transport, restrictions on movement and the remoteness of the camps from Athens, where the main services and the Migration and Asylum offices are located.

In the cases we are focusing on, we can see how the centre of Malakasa is more than two hours by public transport from the city of Athens and how the centre of Ritsona does not even have a public transport line to the capital.

The lack of public transport options leaves people in the camps in a situation of isolation, severely limiting their mobility. This not only affects their ability to access essential services but also contributes to a general sense of exclusion and social disconnection. It makes it difficult for refugees to participate in everyday activities, such as going to work, attending medical appointments or accessing educational facilities. This, in turn, limits their opportunities to integrate into the host society and rebuild their lives.

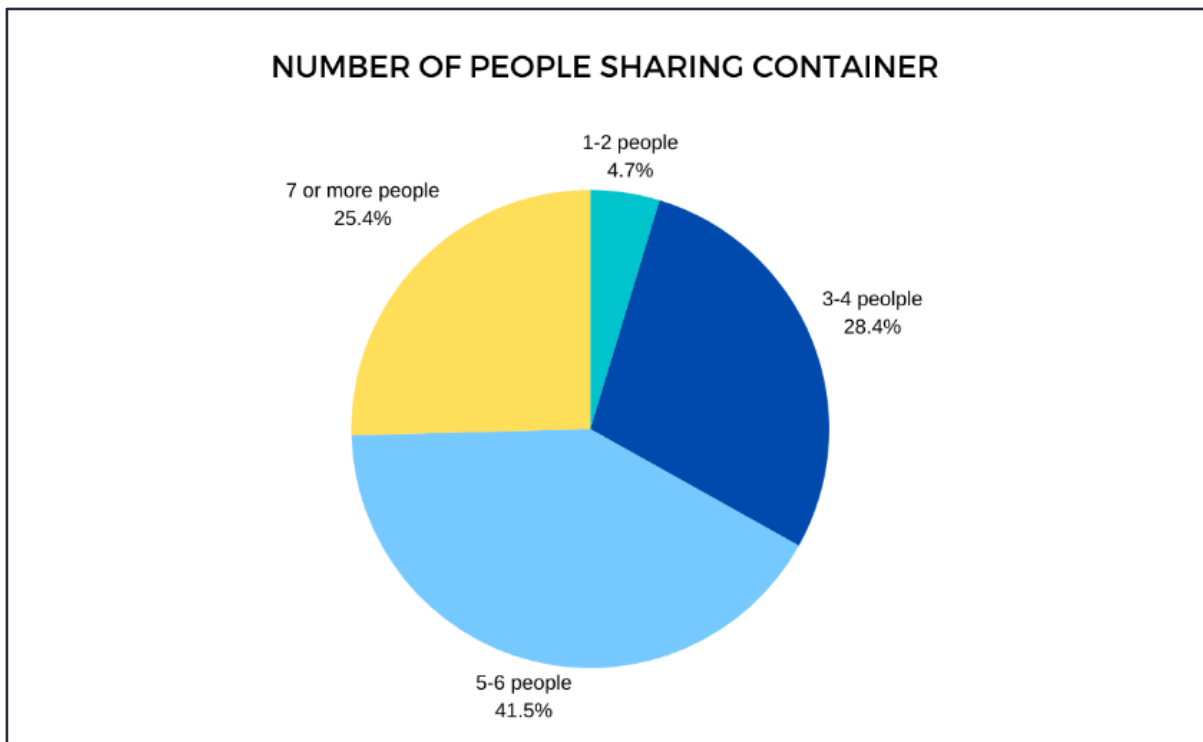
Distance to health care services, coupled with lack of transport, can have a direct impact on refugees' health. The inability to access medical care quickly can aggravate existing health problems and create emergency situations.

The remote location of reception camps, combined with the lack of transport, makes it difficult for

refugees to participate in the economic and social life of the host community. Employment and social integration is hindered, which can perpetuate dependency on humanitarian assistance. Inability to move freely due to lack of public transport can undermine refugees' dignity and autonomy. The ability to make decisions and control basic aspects of daily life is affected, contributing to a sense of lack of control over their destiny.

Seeing the great difficulty that refugees and asylum seekers have in leaving the camps, we must also talk about how they are treated inside the camps. Referring to how the refugees or asylum seekers in the Malakasa and Ritsona centres consider the staff's treatment of them,

The paradigm of closed centres aggravates both the mental and physical health of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers



|| This graph shows us the number of people with whom the people surveyed live in the same container

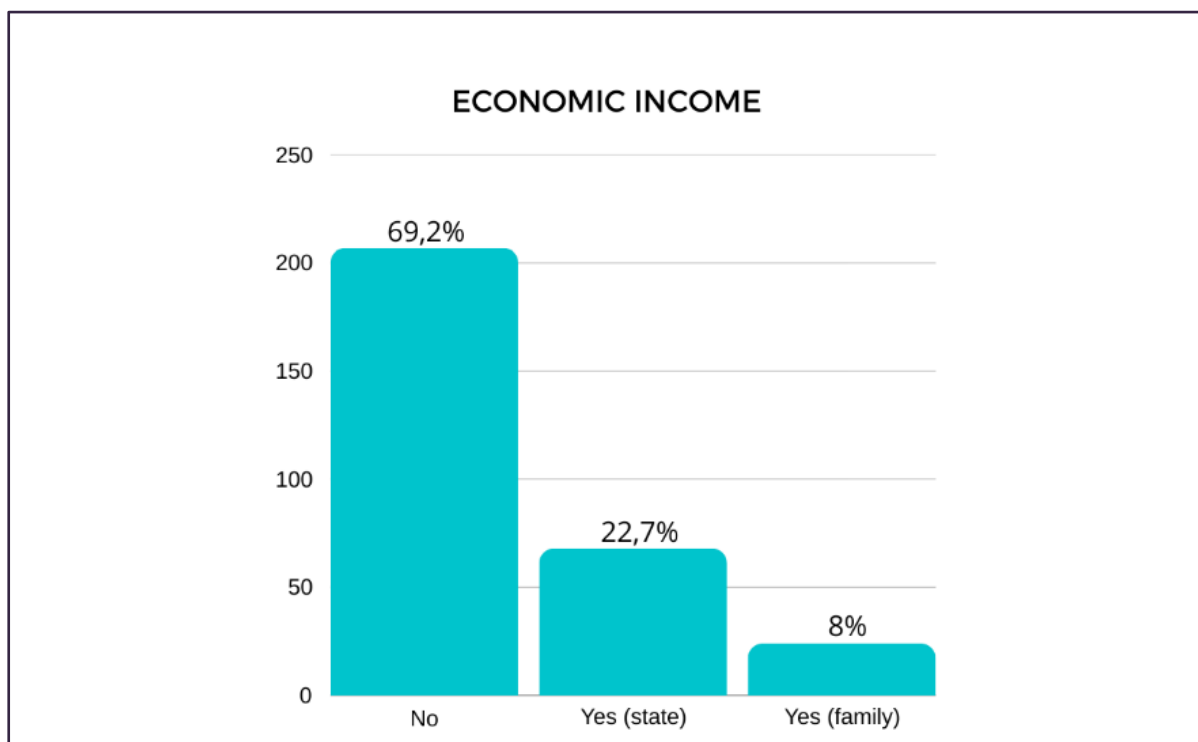
we can see that on a scale of 1 to 10 (1 being deficient and 10 excellent) the average of this evaluation is 4,85/10. This is a very low score that reveals the questionable professional and personal quality of the people in charge of managing these camps. Most of them denounce attitudes of contempt, exhaustive and unjustified controls, communicative denial, low empathy and low staff training in terms of cultural sensitivity and awareness of the specific experiences of refugees. We also found in some cases testimonies from women who speak of sexist attitudes on the part of camp staff and even situations of abuse.



This image is the Malakasa reception camp and represents the type of containers they live in and the high security mechanisms that the camps have.

The rating of 4,85 out of 10 given by refugees to the treatment received by staff in reception camps reveals a complex and challenging situation in the field of humanitarian assistance. This rating suggests not only possible deficiencies in the quality of treatment and care, but

also points to the need to comprehensively address conditions in the camps. A crucial aspect that is intertwined with this assessment is the persistent problem of overcrowding. The next analysis will explore how the overcrowded environment in the camps directly contributes to the negative experiences of refugees, affecting their well-being and the overall perception of the quality of assistance provided.



This bar graph shows us the percentage of people who do not have any economic income, those who have it and it is provided by the Greek State and those who have it and it is provided by a family member

We observe that 67% of the people who are inside these camps live together with 5 or more people inside, with 25,4% of them being 7 people or more. We must bear in mind that the spaces in which they reside are containers with very limited space and capacity, which do not represent a decent option for temporary housing for refugees or asylum seekers.

Container accommodation designed for a small number of residents leads to precarious living conditions. Limited space hinders privacy, comfort and the ability to maintain a clean and healthy environment. Overcrowding has a direct impact on the mental and physical health of residents. Lack of personal space, constant exposure to the presence of others and lack of adequate common areas increase stress and anxiety, contributing to mental health problems. Crowded living in containers affects refugees' dignity and autonomy. The lack of personal space and the inability to carry out basic daily activities in private affects refugees' self-esteem and sense of control over their lives.

Almost 65% of the people in the camps do not have access to public transport.

Physical proximity between residents increases the risk of the spread of infectious diseases, especially in the context of limited resources and challenging hygienic conditions. This affects not only the residents in the containers, but the entire camp community.

Overcrowding can also lead to interpersonal tensions due to lack of space

and privacy. Coexistence in cramped spaces can lead to conflict and affect the quality of relationships between residents. On the other hand, there is also a lack of adequate space for community and social activities, which makes it difficult for residents to integrate socially. Forced coexistence in cramped spaces limits opportunities for the development of strong communities and meaningful social relationships.

In this section, having mentioned the lack of economic resources to pay for public transport or to afford a decent housing alternative, it should be noted that the economic situation and purchasing power of the people is extremely vulnerable. Almost 70% of people do not have any kind of monthly income. Many of those who say that they receive some kind of financial benefit from the state say that it often does not arrive and the procedures for granting it are extremely complex, so those who depend on state financial benefits face a double challenge. On the one hand, the inadequacy of such benefits prevents adequate subsistence. On the other hand, the complexity of the procedures for obtaining these benefits adds an additional layer of difficulty. Excessive bureaucracy and delays in the delivery of benefits compromise the effectiveness of the support measures to which refugees or asylum seekers are entitled.

In this previous section we mentioned the possibility of a decent housing alternative, but this can cause confusion. On arrival at the camp, there is usually a period of quarantine until you are given the red asylum seeker's card (a process that is often lengthy and the quarantine can continue once you have the card in the closed camps). However, if you have this card and you have financial resources, you can live outside the camp and go to the camp to sign in every 15 days to prove that you are still in Greek territory until your application is resolved. This is why we stress the importance of financial resources as a way out of the precarious situation in the camps





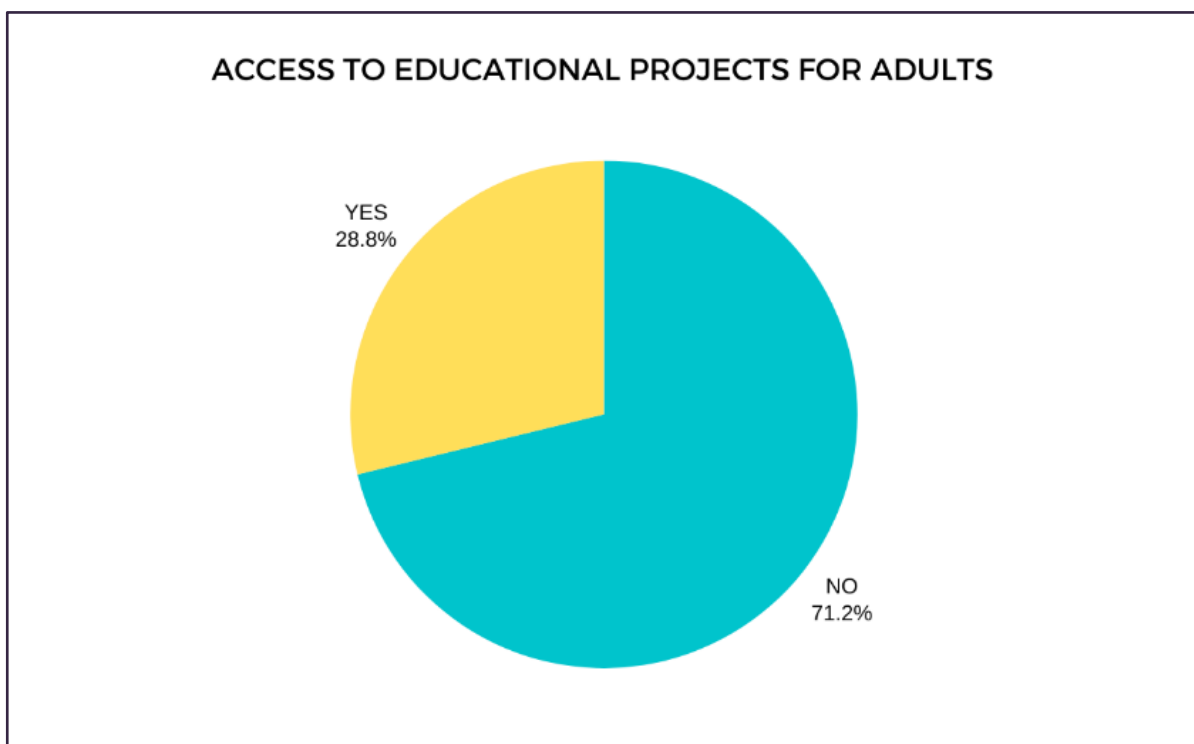
ANALYSIS OF DATA ON EDUCATION AND SCHOOLING

Schooling in refugee camps should play a crucial role in the process of rebuilding and empowering communities affected by humanitarian crises. In the midst of difficult and challenging circumstances, education projects emerge as hopeful beacons, providing not only academic knowledge but also an emotional refuge and a means to preserve normality in lives marked by uncertainty.

These projects are not only physical classrooms but spaces that foster resilience, creativity and cultural exchange among students who share experiences of displacement. Education in the camps seeks not only to transmit knowledge but also to cultivate dignity and self-esteem, giving students the tools they need to build a future beyond the constraints imposed by the crisis.

In this context, we will explore the crucial importance of educational projects within refugee camps, examining how education can be a catalyst for positive transformation and the construction of a horizon of possibilities in the midst of adverse circumstances.

The limited participation in educational programmes, acknowledged by only approximately 30% of refugees or asylum seekers within camps, highlights a worrying gap in access to educational opportunities. This phenomenon is attributed to a number of factors, including



This graph shows us the percentage of adults surveyed who have access to educational projects for adults offered by the camps

administrative restrictions, lack of resources, and a lack of awareness of the availability of such programmes.

To remedy this situation, it is essential to identify and overcome administrative barriers, ensure adequate dissemination of information on educational programmes and allocate adequate resources to encourage active participation in these educational opportunities.

Another important factor to bear in mind when looking at this data is the isolation of the geographical location of the camps and how this complicates access to educational services in urban centres, whether state-run or provided by non-governmental associations.

The disparity in access to training programmes is accentuated by the fact that, specifically in Malakasa, no training programmes are offered. However, in Ritsona camp, free courses to learn the Greek language have been implemented. Despite this educational opportunity, these courses have not gained popularity among residents for various reasons.

One of the challenges identified is the lack of active promotion by camp staff. Many of the residents admit to being unaware of the existence of these courses, highlighting a crucial gap in the communication and dissemination of information about available educational

opportunities. This lack of awareness may be due to limitations in communication or simply a lack of initiative to inform residents about these valuable initiatives.

In addition, lack of motivation to participate in these courses is another significant obstacle. Some residents may not feel the urgency to participate in educational programmes due to cultural differences in the perception of the importance of education. In certain communities, the value attributed to education may vary, which affects people's disposition to engage in educational programmes.

To deal with these challenges, it is essential to implement effective dissemination strategies to ensure that information about education programmes reaches all residents. In addition, consideration could be given to adapting educational programmes to better match the cultural expectations and needs of the population, encouraging more active and meaningful participation in these valuable educational resources.

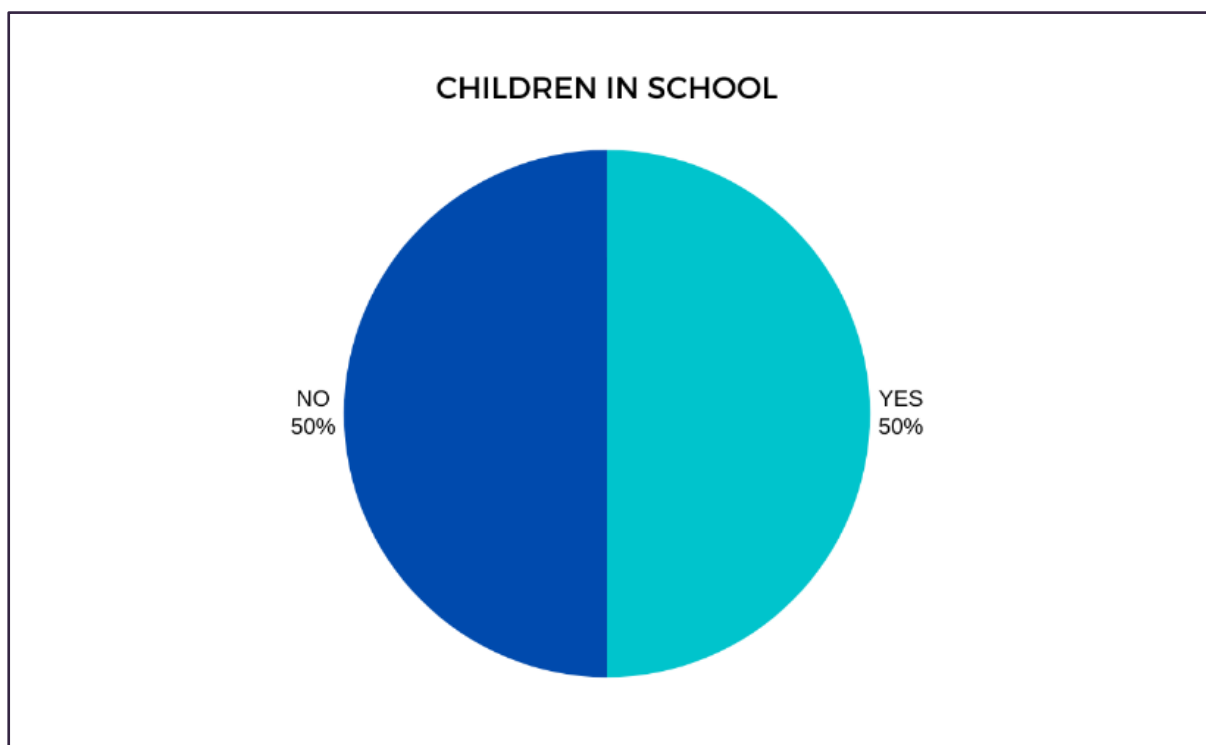
The failure of refugees and asylum seekers to access and participate in educational programmes, as evidenced by the absence of such initiatives in Malakasa and the under-utilisation of Greek language courses in Ritsona, highlights the urgent need to address educational barriers within refugee camps.

This problem not only affects adults, but also has direct implications for children's education. The importance of children's schooling becomes even more apparent when one considers that children often absorb the attitudes towards education of their parents and caregivers. If educational opportunities are not promoted and taken up by adults, there is a risk of perpetuating a cycle of lack of access to education, negatively affecting the development and future of younger generations.

Therefore, addressing educational barriers and actively promoting participation in educational programmes will not only positively impact the lives of adults but also contribute

The limited participation in educational programmes, acknowledged by only approximately 30% of refugees or asylum seekers within camps, highlights a worrying gap in access to educational opportunities

significantly to the creation of an enabling environment for children's education, paving the way for a brighter future for the entire refugee community in the camps.

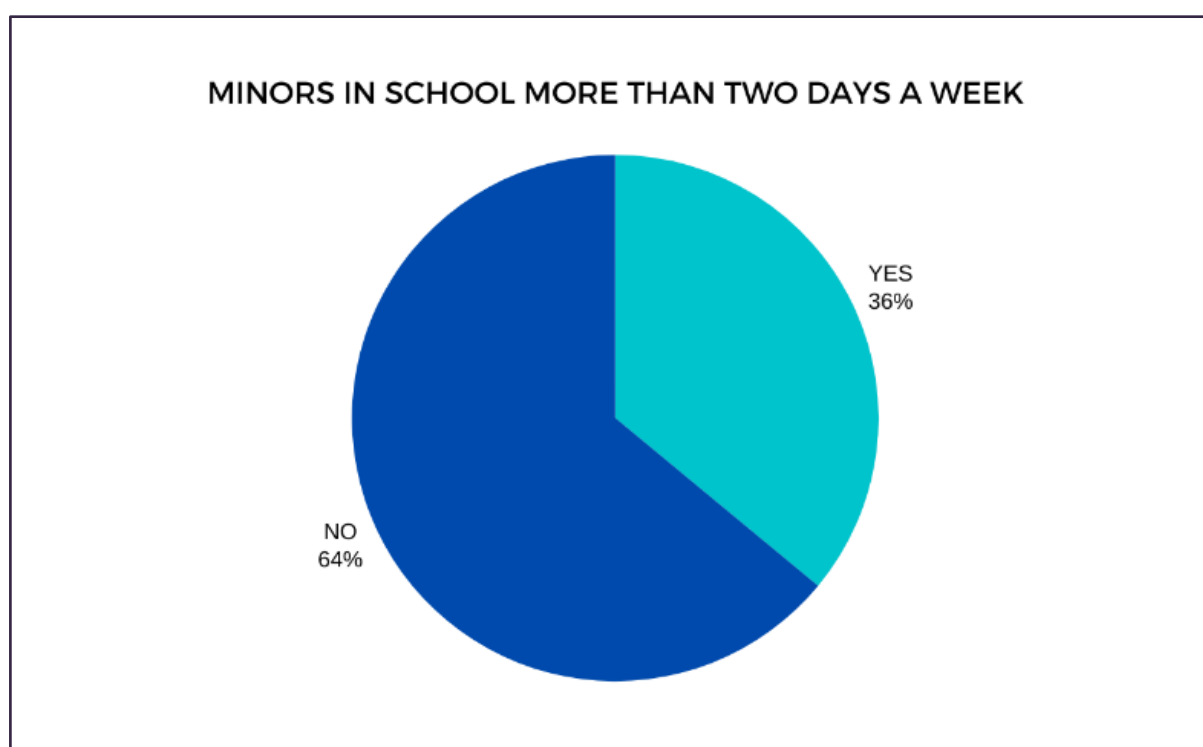


This circular graph shows us the percentage of minors enrolled in school without taking into account the number of days they attend school weekly.

We are facing a low rate of schooling among children in refugee camps, where only 50% of families have their children in school, and only 36% attend school more than two days a week. We are talking about more than 50% of minors, boys and girls who are not receiving a decent education.

Although education is recognised as a fundamental human right, millions of refugees around the world face a lack of access to education. Despite the legal obligations of states to educate all children within their borders, UNHCR statistics reveal that 48% of school-age migrant children do not attend school. This situation is exacerbated in the case of refugees. The number of refugee children in primary school is not high, however, this percentage decreases if we talk about secondary school, and even more if we talk about refugees attending university. This situation has worsened under COVID-19 as displaced children often do not have the technologies to access distance education initiatives after school closures.

In theory, Greece, as a signatory to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (UN 1966) and the International Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNICEF 1989), has a legal obligation to ensure education for all children residing in the country, regardless of their documentary status. However, in practice, the 2019 report of the Asylum Information Database (European Council on Refugees and Exiles) reveals that only one third of the 37.000 refugee children of school age are enrolled in school, especially in cities.



This circular graph shows us the percentage of minors in school taking into account the number of days they attend school weekly

There is a need to address the experiences of refugee children in Greece who have faced hostility from the local community, sometimes protesting outside school gates. This problem is compounded by the lack of comprehensive support for children who may have experienced trauma during displacement or have special needs. Most lack the language skills necessary to thrive in Greek schools, resulting in an education that is fragmented, disconnected and ultimately of lower quality compared to that of their Greek peers. These difficulties have led some experts to describe refugee education in Greece as indirectly 'segregated', creating significant problems for educational integration and potentially fuelling resentment between the two groups. We are also particularly concerned about the

We are facing a low rate of schooling among children in refugee camps, where only 50% of families have their children in school, and only 36% attend school more than two days a week. We are talking about more than 50% of minors, boys and girls who are not receiving a decent education

conditions of children's access to schools, as the camps are in remote locations far from urban centres. We have no information in this area, but from the data obtained we can also suggest that the difficulties they face in accessing these centres result in the data shown above with regard to school attendance.

In addition, non-formal educational experiences, provided by international NGOs throughout the country,

while offering structure and opportunities for socialisation, face challenges such as lack of funding, insufficient staffing and the absence of official certification, which affect prospects for higher education and employment.

Under these conditions, educational provisions for refugees in Greece are inadequate and in need of improvement. Despite some governmental attempts and NGO efforts, the effective integration of refugees into Greek and European society is hampered by poor education, which will have long-term negative consequences for this population.



ANALYSIS OF DATA ON GENERAL WELL-BEING

The situation in refugee camps goes beyond numbers and statistics; it is about the daily lives and general wellbeing of thousands of people who have sought refuge. Exploring wellbeing in these settings involves understanding living conditions, health care, food, education and access to basic services, as we have been doing throughout the project.

Refugees' general satisfaction in the camps is a crucial indicator of their wellbeing and adaptation to these circumstances. The average rating of 3,8 out of 10 highlights the many difficulties they face in their daily lives. This low rating reflects not only the adverse living conditions, but also the lack of resources, uncertainty about their future and limited ability to exercise their fundamental rights. In this project we have sought to explore the reasons behind this overall low satisfaction in order to shed light on the specific challenges that need to be addressed to significantly improve the quality of life of these refugee claimant communities.

With regard to their health, the average rating of 4,6 out of 10 for overall satisfaction with health among refugees in the camps points to concerns and difficulties related to access to medical care and general health conditions. This figure suggests that there is an urgent need to improve the health services available to these communities. Factors such as lack of access to specialised medical care, poor sanitary conditions and shortage of medical resources may

contribute to this low rating. Addressing these issues is essential to ensure that refugees have access to adequate health services and to improve their physical and mental well-being in the refugee camp environment.

The lower scores in the survey, especially for general satisfaction and health, show a significant disparity, and a notable feature is the increase in unfavourable responses from women. This phenomenon reflects the intersectionality of social discrimination faced by refugee

women. First, as part of the migrant community, they face challenges inherent to refugee status, such as uncertainty about their legal status, precarious living conditions and barriers to accessing basic services.

Secondly, the mere fact that they are women places them in an additional vulnerable position. Refugee women often experience gender discrimination, which can take the form of gender-based violence, limited access to resources and services, and structural inequalities. The double burden of discrimination, both because of their refugee status and their gender, contributes to lower responses in well-being assessments.

It is critical to address these inequalities in a holistic manner, implementing policies and programmes that recognise and address the complexities of intersectional discrimination. This involves not only improving general conditions in refugee camps, but also implementing specific measures to address the particular needs of refugee women, including protection from gender-based violence, access to reproductive health services, and promotion of equitable educational and employment opportunities

The lower scores in the survey, especially for general satisfaction and health, show a significant disparity, and a notable feature is the increase in unfavourable responses from women. This phenomenon reflects the intersectionality of social discrimination faced by refugee women



CONCLUSIONS

The situation of refugees in Greece reflects a complex web of challenges affecting various aspects of their lives. Firstly, the slowness of international protection processes has led to prolonged waiting times for asylum seekers, who face uncertainty and hardship while awaiting the resolution of their cases. This delay not only affects the mental health of refugees, but also impedes the effective exercise of their fundamental right to asylum, raising questions about the effectiveness of existing mechanisms.

In the refugee camps, the situation is even more complex. There is a migration crisis in Athens, with a massive influx of refugees, mainly from Lesbos and other islands close to Turkey. The lack of access to medical services and education creates conditions of helplessness, especially for new arrivals who find themselves in legal limbo as they await documentation of their refugee status. This context leaves these people without access to fundamental rights, including the right to food and economic sustenance from camp managers and the Greek government.

The lack of access to nutritious and fresh food is evident, and food distribution is often based on donations and limited resources. This is reflected in the living conditions in the camps, where complaints about the quality and sufficiency of food are common. Poor nutrition not only affects the physical health of refugees but also has implications for mental health. Lack of access to a balanced and nutritious diet contributes to their vulnerability and hampers their ability to cope with daily challenges.

Access to health services for refugees in Greece presents significant challenges that directly impact on their wellbeing. Despite the efforts of some humanitarian organisations, medical coverage is limited and the lack of access to adequate medical care persists.

Nearly 70% of refugees have no monthly income, which further hampers their ability to afford private medical services or extra food. In addition, almost a third of refugees have to wait two weeks or more for medical care for common illnesses, and almost half of them wait more than four days in cases of emergency or serious illness. The lack of timely medical care and the lack of mental health services are of particular concern. Approximately 83% of refugees do not receive psychological help, reflecting a significant gap in addressing the mental consequences of trauma and stress associated with displacement and difficult living conditions.

This situation is further aggravated by the massive influx of refugees from Lesbos and other islands, which places additional pressure on already limited health resources. The lack of access to quality medical services contributes not only to the deterioration of refugees' physical and mental health, but also to the perpetuation of precarious living conditions and the vulnerability of this population group. In this context, the urgent need to improve and expand the health services available to refugees in Greece becomes evident.

Restrictions on entry and exit from refugee camps pose a significant problem for the freedom of movement of displaced persons. Those without valid government-issued identity cards, such as asylum cards, face a ban on leaving the camp for an indefinite period. This limitation of mobility directly impacts on people's ability to seek opportunities outside the camps, whether to access employment, education or other services.

Lack of access to public transport and the remote location of many camps also compound the difficulties for free movement. The absence of public transport options makes it difficult and costly for refugees to reach urban centres, where they could find better opportunities for employment, education and essential services.

This geographical isolation contributes to refugees' disconnection from the surrounding society, perpetuating a cycle of dependency on humanitarian aid and limiting their possibilities for integration. Lack of access to public transport not only affects mobility but also hinders full participation in the life of the wider community.

Limited connection to urban centres not only affects freedom of movement but also influences refugees' quality of life. The inability to easily access services, opportunities and

activities outside camps contributes to a sense of isolation and limits prospects for a fuller and more autonomous life. In short, improving access to free movement and effective connection to urban centres is crucial to empower refugees, providing them with the opportunity to rebuild their lives independently and facilitating their integration into the host society.

In terms of education in refugee camps, the data reveal significant challenges. Only 50% of children are enrolled in school, and a worrying 36% attend school for more than two days. This lack of access to formal education, coupled with the indirect segregation experienced by refugee children, raises questions about the effectiveness of existing education systems and the need for substantial improvements.

In addition, refugees' overall life satisfaction, which averages 3,8 out of 10, indicates a significant level of dissatisfaction. This dissatisfaction is exacerbated among women, who experience double social discrimination as part of the migrant community and as women, highlighting the importance of mainstreaming gender issues in humanitarian responses.

In the humanitarian field, organisations such as Red SOS Refugiados Europa play a vital role in providing humanitarian assistance in Greece. However, they face financial and operational challenges, highlighting the need for continued support and a collaborative approach to effectively address the refugee situation.

In short, the reality of refugees in Greece demands a comprehensive response. Improving efficiency in asylum processes, strengthening education and welfare programmes, addressing gender issues more effectively, and supporting humanitarian organisations are essential steps towards a more just and sustainable situation for those seeking refuge in the country.



This report has been carried out during the months of October and November 2023 by Triana Riazor Marquina, Graduate in International Relations, volunteer and member of the Board of the SOS Refugees Europe Network.

The photographs that accompany the text have been taken by volunteers Almudena Alcantud Gandía and Amparo Hernández Sánchez during the months of September to November 2023. The protagonists of the photographs are the people who live in the Malakasa and Ritsona refugee camps in the Athens region, Greece, Europe.

Ended on December 2, World Futures Day,
since a DECENT FUTURE is what refugees are looking for.

Edit:

RED SOS REFUGIADOS EUROPA

Entity declared of Public Utility

Calle Ferrer del Río, 3; 28028 Madrid (Spain)

G88374764

NETWORKS

<https://www.sosrefugiados.org>

<https://www.facebook.com/sosrefugiadoseuropa>

<https://www.instagram.com/sosrefugiadoseuropa>

<https://twitter.com/SOSRefugiadosEu>



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ANNEX A

We attach the questionnaire from which the sample for this research was obtained. This was translated into English, Arabic, Persian and French, these being the predominant languages of the respondents.

QUESTIONNAIRE

With the information you provide us with, we aim to provide better attention to your food needs.

The questionnaires you will complete are completely anonymous. Thank you very much for your collaboration.

QUESTIONS

- Refugee camp:

Malakasa

Ritsona

Scistos

- Gender:

Male

Female

- Age:

Between 18 and 35 years

Between 36 and 55 years

Between 56 and 70 years

More than 71 years

- Number of children:

0 1 2 3 4 5 +6

- Nationality: _____

- How many times a day do you receive food?

0 1 2 3 4 5

- How would you rate its quality from 1 (very bad) to 10 (very good)?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Does the food contain fresh products?

YES

NO

- Do babies receive special food (milk, cereals...)?

YES

NO

- Do you consider that you have sufficient and appropriate clothing and footwear?

YES

NO

- How many people live in the same container?

1-2 3-4 5-6 +7

- Are there any educational or training projects within the refugee camp?

YES

NO

- Do your children go to school?

YES

NO

- How many days a week do your children go to school?

1-2 3-4 5-6

- Can you enter and leave the refugee camp whenever you want?

YES

NO

- Do you have access to public transport?

YES

NO

- Do you receive financial assistance?

YES (MY FAMILY)

YES (GREEK GOVERNMENT)

NO

- How do you rate the treatment of the professionals working in the refugee camp from 1 (very bad) to 10 (very

good)?

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- What was the cause of your immigration from your home country?

Conflict or war

Persecution

Economy or no job

Others

- Time spent in Greece

1-12 months 1-2 years 3-4 years 5 years or more

- Time spent in the refugee camp

1-6 months 7-12 meses 1-2 years 3-4 years 5 years or more

- Have you been in another refugee camp before the one you are in now?

NO

MALAKASA

RITSONA

SCHISTOS

LESBOS

ISLANDS

OTHER

- What is your legal status?

Asylum Seeker

Refugee

Subsidiary Protection

- Do you have legal assistance?

YES

NO

- Do you have medical coverage in the camp?

YES

NO

- How many days does it take to see a doctor if it is a common illness?

0 days 1-3 days 4-7 days 2 weeks 1 month or more

- How many days does it take to see a doctor if it is an emergency?

0 days 1-3 days 4-7 days 2 weeks 1 month or more

- Do you receive psychological care?

YES

NO

I HAVE NOT LOOKED FOR IT

- Have you ever felt unhappy or depressed for be in the refugee camp?

YES

NO

• How satisfied are you with your life at the moment from 1 (very little) to 10 (very much)?

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

• How satisfied are you with your health at the moment from 1 (very little) to 10 (very much)?

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

ANNEX B

the responses provided by the people surveyed:

Malakasa	Hombre	Entre 18 y 35	0	Siria	0	Siria	No	No	3-4	No	No	No	3	Conflicto o pu 1-12 meses	1-6 meses	Lebros	Solicitante de No	No	2 semanas	No	No	7
Malakasa	Hombre	Entre 18 y 35	0	Siria	0	Siria	No	No	5-6	No	No	No	4	Conflicto o pu 1-12 meses	1-6 meses	Lebros	Solicitante de No	No	4-7 días	4-7 días	No	5
Malakasa	Hombre	Entre 18 y 35	1	Somalia	5-6	No	No	No	5-6	No	No	No	5	Persuación 1-12 meses	1-6 meses	Idias	Precoñosul No	Si	1-3 días	1-3 días	No	8
Malakasa	Mujer	Entre 18 y 35	1	Somalia	5-6	No	No	No	5-6	No	No	No	4	Conflicto o pu 1-12 meses	1-6 meses	Lebros	Religado	No	4-7 días	4-7 días	No	8
Malakasa	Mujer	Entre 18 y 35	3	Afganistán	3	No	No	No	5-6	No	No	No	4	Conflicto o pu 1-12 meses	1-2 años	Lebros	Solicitante de No	No	1 mes o más	1 mes o más	No	3
Malakasa	Mujer	Entre 18 y 35	3	Afganistán	3	No	No	No	5-6	No	No	No	4	Conflicto o pu 1-12 meses	1-6 meses	Lebros	Solicitante de No	No	1 mes o más	1 mes o más	No	3
Malakasa	Mujer	Entre 18 y 35	1	Afganistán	7	Si	No	No	3-4	No	No	No	3	Persuación 1-2 años	1-2 años	No	Solicitante de No	Si	0 días	0 días	No	10
Malakasa	Hombre	Entre 18 y 35	4	Afganistán	4	Si	No	No	3-4	Si	No	No	3	Conflicto o pu 1-12 meses	1-6 meses	Lebros	Solicitante de No	Si	1-3 días	1-3 días	No	6
Malakasa	Hombre	Entre 36 y 55	2	Irak	1	7	Si	No	3-4	No	Si	No	6	Conflicto o pu 1-2 años	1-2 años	Idias	Solicitante de No	Si	4-7 días	4-7 días	No	9
Malakasa	Mujer	Entre 18 y 35	0	Afganistán	4	No	No	No	3-4	No	No	No	3	Conflicto o pu 1-2 años	1-2 años	No	Solicitante de No	Si	1-3 días	4-7 días	No	8
Malakasa	Mujer	Entre 36 y 55	3	Siria	3	Si	No	No	5-6	Si	No	No	8	Conflicto o pu 3-4 años	3-4 años	No	Religado	No	4-7 días	2 semanas	No	5
Rizona	Hombre	Entre 18 y 35	0	Sudán	0	6	Si	Si	+7	Si	No	No	6	Persuación 1-12 meses	1-6 meses	Lebros	Solicitante de No	No	2 semanas	2 semanas	No la he bucc	6
Rizona	Mujer	Entre 18 y 35	2	Nigeria	2	Si	No	No	3-4	No	No	No	10	Conflicto o pu 1-12 meses	1-6 meses	Malakasa	Solicitante de No	Si	1-3 días	0 días	No la he bucc	4
Rizona	Mujer	Entre 18 y 35	2	Nigeria	2	Si	No	No	3-4	No	No	No	10	Conflicto o pu 1-12 meses	1-6 meses	Malakasa	Solicitante de No	Si	1-3 días	0 días	No la he bucc	4
Rizona	Mujer	Entre 18 y 35	4	Nigeria	4	Si	No	No	3-4	No	No	No	10	Conflicto o pu 1-12 meses	1-6 meses	Idias	Solicitante de No	Si	2 semanas	2 semanas	No la he bucc	1
Rizona	Mujer	Entre 18 y 35	5	Nigeria	5	No	No	No	3-4	No	No	No	10	Conflicto o pu 1-12 meses	1-6 meses	Idias	Solicitante de No	Si	1-7 días	1-3 días	No la he bucc	5
Rizona	Mujer	Entre 18 y 35	0	Congo	0	3	No	No	3-4	No	No	No	5	Conflicto o pu 1-12 meses	1-6 meses	No	Precoñosul No	No	1-3 días	1-3 días	No la he bucc	1
Rizona	Mujer	Entre 18 y 35	2	Chad	2	No	Si	Si	1-2	No	Si	No	5	Conflicto o pu 1-6 años o más	1-2 años	No	Precoñosul Si	Si	4-7 días	1-3 días	No	4
Rizona	Hombre	Entre 18 y 35	1	Congo	1	3	No	No	3-4	No	No	No	10	Conflicto o pu 1-12 meses	1-6 meses	No	Solicitante de No	Si	1-3 días	1-3 días	No	8
Rizona	Hombre	Entre 36 y 55	0	Irán	0	3	No	Si	3-4	Si	No	No	2	Conflicto o pu 1-12 meses	1-6 meses	No	Religado	Si	0 días	0 días	No	2
Rizona	Mujer	Entre 36 y 55	3	Angola	1	4	Si	No	5-6	No	No	No	3	Persuación 1-12 meses	1-6 meses	Malakasa	Precoñosul No	Si	1-3 días	1-3 días	No	3
Rizona	Hombre	Entre 36 y 55	3	Angola	1	4	Si	No	5-6	No	No	No	3	Persuación 1-12 meses	1-6 meses	Idias	Solicitante de No	No	2 semanas	2 semanas	No	5
Rizona	Mujer	Entre 18 y 35	1	Somalia	0	1	Si	No	+7	No	Si	3-4	1	Persuación 1-12 meses	1-6 meses	Idias	Solicitante de No	No	1-3 días	4-7 días	No	1
Rizona	Mujer	Entre 18 y 35	2	Afganistán	1	5	Si	Si	5-6	Si	No	Si	5	Persuación 1-12 meses	1-6 meses	Lebros	Solicitante de Si	Si	1-3 días	1-3 días	No	7
Rizona	Hombre	Entre 18 y 35	0	Nigeria	1	10	Si	No	5-6	Si	No	No	10	Persuación 1-12 meses	1-6 meses	No	Solicitante de Si	Si	0 días	0 días	No la he bucc	10
Rizona	Hombre	Entre 18 y 35	1	Nigeria	1	4	Si	Si	3-4	No	No	No	4	Conflicto o pu 3 años o más	3-4 años	Lebros	Solicitante de Si	No	4-7 días	1-3 días	No	1
Rizona	Hombre	Entre 18 y 35	2	Congo	2	4	No	No	3-4	No	Si	No	5	Conflicto o pu 1-12 meses	1-6 meses	No	Solicitante de No	Si	2 semanas	1-3 días	Si	1
Rizona	Hombre	Entre 18 y 35	2	Congo	2	4	No	No	3-4	No	No	No	5	Conflicto o pu 1-12 meses	1-6 meses	No	Solicitante de No	Si	2 semanas	2 semanas	No	3
Rizona	Hombre	Entre 36 y 55	0	Congo	0	1	No	No	3-4	No	No	No	5	Conflicto o pu 3-4 años	3-4 años	Malakasa	Solicitante de No	No	2 semanas	2 semanas	No	6
Rizona	Hombre	Entre 36 y 55	0	Congo	0	1	No	No	3-4	No	No	No	5	Conflicto o pu 3-4 años	3-4 años	Malakasa	Solicitante de No	No	2 semanas	2 semanas	No	6
Rizona	Hombre	Entre 18 y 35	1	Somalia	1	2	No	Si	5-6	No	Si	No	1	Persuación 3-4 años	1-2 años	Schizos	Solicitante de No	Si	1-3 días	2 semanas	No	5
Rizona	Mujer	Entre 18 y 35	2	Congo	2	5	No	Si	5-6	Si	No	No	5	Conflicto o pu 1-2 años	1-2 años	Schizos	Religado	Si	1-3 días	0 días	No la he bucc	5
Rizona	Hombre	Entre 18 y 35	0	Entreá	0	3	No	Si	+7	No	No	No	10	Persuación 1-2 años	1-6 meses	Oro	Solicitante de No	Si	1-3 días	1-3 días	No	10
Malakasa	Hombre	Entre 18 y 35	0	Entreá	0	3	No	No	3-4	No	No	No	10	Conflicto o pu 1-12 meses	1-6 meses	No	Religado	Si	2 semanas	2 semanas	No	4
Malakasa	Hombre	Entre 18 y 35	0	Yemen	0	4	Si	No	+7	No	No	No	10	Conflicto o pu 1-12 meses	1-6 meses	No	Religado	Si	2 semanas	2 semanas	No	4
Malakasa	Hombre	Entre 18 y 35	0	Yemen	0	4	Si	No	+7	No	No	No	10	Conflicto o pu 1-12 meses	1-6 meses	No	Religado	Si	2 semanas	2 semanas	No	4
Malakasa	Mujer	Entre 18 y 35	3	Entreá	3	5	No	Si	3-4	No	Si	No	3	Conflicto o pu 1-2 años	1-2 años	Oro	Religado	No	1-3 días	1-3 días	No	1
Malakasa	Hombre	Entre 18 y 35	0	Entreá	0	5	No	Si	+7	No	Si	No	3	Conflicto o pu 1-12 meses	1-6 meses	Lebros	Solicitante de No	Si	1-3 días	1-3 días	No	4

