



Connecting with asylum seekers on Lesbos



The spray-paint in this photo translates to "Hell" in Arabic.

The image is a rendering of an image provided by a member of our community as they arrived to Moria.

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Summary

Currently thousands of people flee their home country to escape violence and poverty. Some of them is trying to enter Europe and build a new live over there. One way to enter Europe is via the Greek islands. However, under the 2016 deal between the EU and Turkey, those arriving on Greek islands are held in camps waiting for their asylum applications to be processed. This has led to overcrowded camps on, for example, Lesbos¹.

To connect with camp residents, learn about their needs and provide them with information might be a challenge for NGOs on Lesbos. It is often money and time consuming. We, at Upinion, can reach asylum seekers more easily using our communication platform. We connect with them to learn about their living conditions; support them to raise their voices; and help NGOs engage directly with them.

This report explains about Upinion's communication platform, shares insights from asylum seekers on Lesbos and reflects on what can be done with the collected information.

Our communication platform

Asylum seekers use their phones to stay in touch with their families and friends and to search for important information². Using Upinion's communication platform we are able to easily reach out to asylum seekers using Facebook and other social messaging apps. We shared a Facebook advertisement with residents of Lesbos inviting them to participate in a conversation with us. Once they clicked "accept", our conversation opened automatically in Facebook Messenger. To receive an optimal response, the conversations went through three phases of adjustments and iterations resulting in having a community of 165 asylum seekers, who engaged with us from the beginning till the end. For this report, we asked about their living conditions and access to legal assistance.

Insights from asylum seekers

Asylum seekers' psychological health

The psychological well-being of the respondents who had a conversation with us is deteriorating. Almost all of them indicated that their psychological well-being has been impacted negatively since their arrival on Lesbos. This is due to the inadequate services, lengthy waiting periods and safety concerns.

Almost all of our community members feel unsafe in the camp. They mostly mentioned active gangs, exposure to harassment and violence (especially for women), widespread illnesses and lack of control by the authorities. Asylum seekers also fear for the safety and living conditions of their children in the camps. The majority of the respondents need access to a psychologist, however, half of them were unable to speak with one.

¹ <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2018/09/greece-ease-overcrowding-lesbos-refugee-camp-180918181232295.html>

² <https://www.universiteitleiden.nl/en/news/2018/05/what-mobile-phones-mean-for-refugees>

Summary (continued)

Asylum process

The majority of our community (68%) have not received a decision about their asylum case. A quarter of them have been waiting for more than 6 months. 43% of the asylum seekers, who received a decision about their asylum application, waited for more than 6 months to receive it.

65% of the community knows how to get information about the asylum process. The most mentioned sources of information are: an information point in the camp, UNHCR or EASO (30%) or via other asylum seekers in the camp (22%). However, three out of ten asylum seekers are unaware of ways to get information about the asylum process.

Legal assistance

Half of our community had consulted a lawyer for legal assistance. Those who had not, did not because: they did not know that they could contact a lawyer, they thought it was useless or they had trouble finding one.

According to our community, the existing legal services on Lesbos could improve if more lawyers, interpreters and relevant information were available. Besides, most members of our community see that for some people it is more difficult to access legal assistance because of, for example, their age, language, gender, nationality, sexual orientation or disability.

Next steps

Our overall goal is to help improve living conditions of asylum seekers on Lesbos while involving them in the change process. We have now created a connection with 160+ asylum seekers who are mostly willing to continue this connection and have more conversations with us. We are working on creating a strong network with relevant NGOs and UN agencies in Greece and cooperate with them so they can connect with our community. Moreover, we want to keep our community members engaged; so we will continue sharing useful information and results with them.

Once we have a network with relevant NGOs and UN agencies, we aim to expand our community to asylum seekers on the Greece mainland. On the mainland, asylum seekers live more scattered in different cities, therefore it is harder for NGOs to reach with them. With Upinion's communication platform we can reach asylum seekers easier, ask them relevant questions, and give them useful information back.

Introduction to Upinion

Upinion amplifies people's voices in crisis situations

By gathering instant insights and stories from people in crisis situations, Upinion promotes inclusiveness and effectiveness of humanitarian support.

People affected by crisis situations are the best to know the problem, their needs, and the solutions. However, decisions affecting their lives are often made on behalf of them and not with them.

Direct and timely engagement with the people is what provides a more comprehensive and complete picture of the situation. This gives NGOs the opportunity to implement better tailored and people-centered interventions.



Don't talk about us, talk to us

— Dr. Rouba Mhaissen, Syrian activist and development expert, 2016

We utilize messaging apps

We engage in real-time with communities in crisis areas the same way they connect with their friends and families using messaging apps like Facebook Messenger and WhatsApp. Our in-house developed platform allows us to engage with thousands of people simultaneously using advanced technologies.

Our researchers and community experts analyse all the information gathered, and share the results with partner NGOs.

Protection principles

We process data of persons affected by conflict or crisis sensitively given their vulnerable position. We do so by following a set of principles:

- Do no harm
- Non-discrimination
- Purpose specification & necessity
- Accuracy
- Confidentiality
- Security
- Respect for the rights of people

Upinion also works with an ISMS, is ISO 27001 certified and GDPR proof.

Research Background

Why did we connect with asylum seekers on Lesbos?

Thousands of people fleeing violence and poverty are still arriving at Greek islands. Under the 2016 deal between the EU and Turkey, those arriving on Greek islands are held in camps waiting for their asylum applications to be processed. The massive backlog of applications has led to severe overcrowding on Lesbos camps. Last September the Moria Camp, for example, was hosting 9,000 people while it was built for only 3,100 people. This results in squalor and overcrowded living conditions with insufficient access to services¹.

Reaching out to the camps' residents to learn about their needs, provide them with information and consider their opinion in different interventions might be a challenge for NGOs on Lesbos. This connection process can be time and money consuming therefore it does not occur regularly.

Nevertheless, the conversations Upinion had with NGOs working with asylum seekers on Lesbos confirmed the need for a communication platform to create a stronger connection between NGOs and asylum seekers. Getting in touch with migrants and asylum seekers on Lesbos is necessary for NGOs to learn about their ever-changing needs and to support them in the best way possible, which is what Upinion has done.

Using our communication platform, we were able to connect with the asylum seekers on Lesbos and have a direct and real-time connection with them. Through this way, Upinion supports them to raise their voices, and help NGOs to engage directly with them.

This report shares insights from asylum seekers on Lesbos and reflects on what can be done with the information collected.

¹<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2018/09/greece-ease-overcrowding-lesbos-refugee-camp-180918181232295.html>



How did we engage with asylum seekers on Lesbos?

Mobile technologies contribute to a great degree of connectivity for asylum seekers. A recent UNHCR report on asylum seekers connectivity says that mobile and internet technologies can be crucial to transform asylum seekers' lives and can help to improve security, protection, information access and health services¹. Asylum seekers also use their phones to stay in touch with their families and friends, and to search for important information e.g. the route and asylum procedures². Upinion's communication platform can reach out easily to asylum seekers using Facebook and other social messaging apps.

To get in touch with asylum seekers on Lesbos, we shared a Facebook advertisement with residents of Lesbos in Arabic, Farsi and French as these are the most spoken languages among asylum seekers there. The advertisement invited them to participate in a conversation with us. Once they click "accept", our conversation opens automatically in Facebook Messenger.

We first asked about the age of our community members. Everyone below 18 was screened out. We continued asking our community questions about their living conditions and access to legal assistance. They could opt out at any moment and they always had a *"I prefer not to answer"* option.

Due to all the different conversation rounds and adjustments we had made to the questions, the amount of answers differs at each question. We did not report percentages on questions with less than 40 answers. Asylum seekers who completed the questionnaire(s) are referred to as "community members". When we report sentences as: "The majority of our community feels unsafe", we cannot verify whether it is representative for the whole population.

¹ <https://www.unhcr.org/5770d43c4.pdf>

² <https://www.universiteitleiden.nl/en/news/2018/05/what-mobile-phones-mean-for-refugees>

How did we engage with asylum seekers on Lesbos? (continued)

Conversations

The conversations we had with our community went through three phases:

Phase I

This phase started in September 2018 with the first Facebook advertisement inviting asylum seekers on Lesbos to join our first survey. This survey included questions of general nature on demographics and living conditions. At first we had 15 asylum seekers who completed the survey. As the drop-out in the survey was quite high (more than 50%), we made several adjustments such as: improving the language of the questions and the advertisement, and asking less questions. This led to the second phase.

Phase II

This second conversation started in October 2018. The adjustments we made had a positive impact and 47 more asylum seekers joined our community.

Phase III

In December 2018, we shared a new set of questions with our community. This time the focus of the conversation was on access to legal assistance and detention. This conversation was based on a request from an NGO working on these topics. Unfortunately, only a minority of the community we were connected with answered the new set of questions on legal assistance and detention. However, more new asylum seekers (103) joined the community answering the general questions we posted in phase I. In total, we now have 165 asylum seekers in our community. From now on we will continue to build this community and expand it to asylum seekers living on Greece mainland.

¹ <https://www.unhcr.org/5770d43c4.pdf>

² <https://www.universiteitleiden.nl/en/news/2018/05/what-mobile-phones-mean-for-refugees>

Profile of our community on Lesbos



165

Asylum seekers
connected



79%

131 Male
respondents



21%

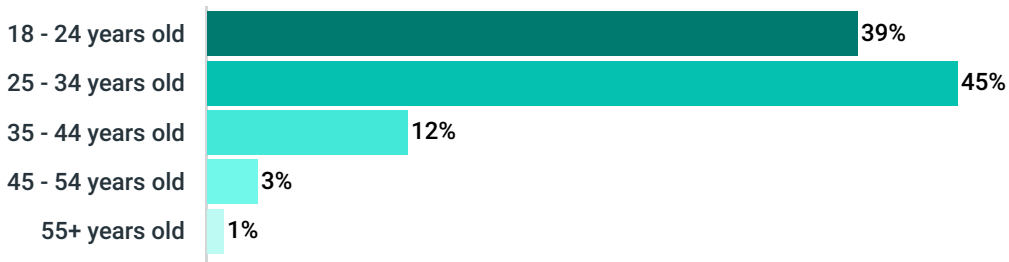
34 Female
respondents



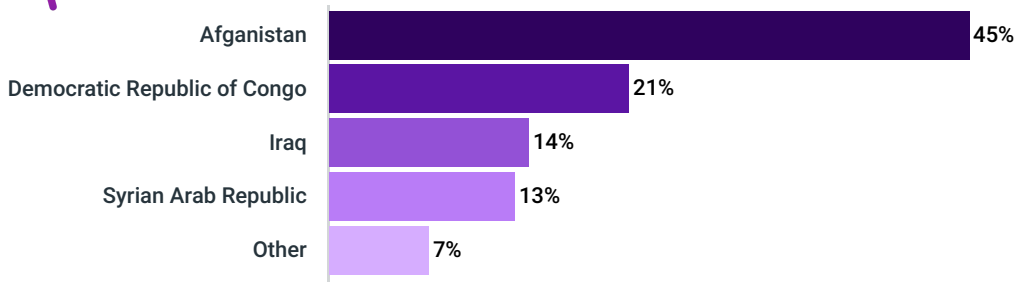
Languages



Age demographics



Country of Birth

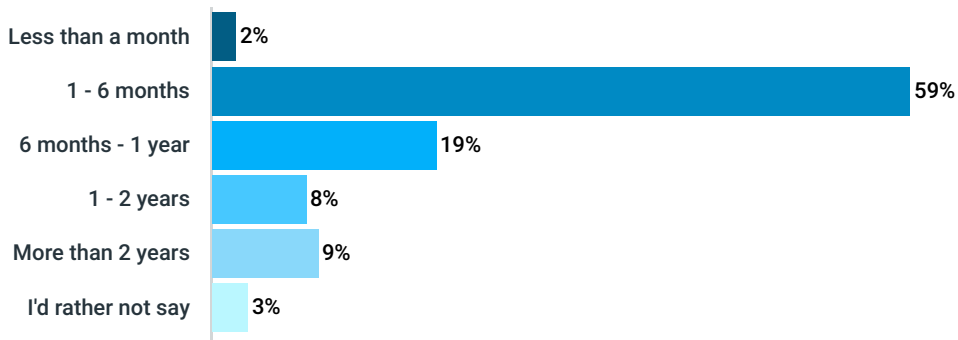


Other countries include Iran, Palestine, Guinea, Somalia, Eritrea, and Sudan.

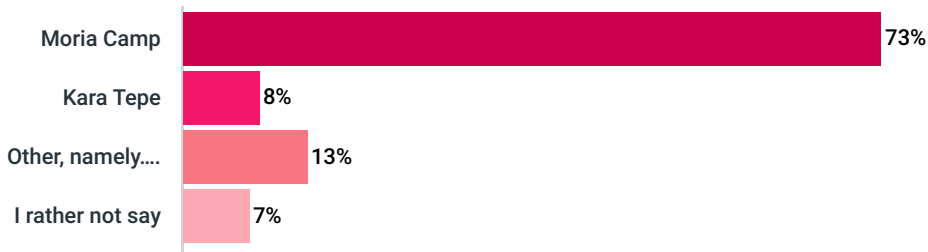
Profile of our community on Lesbos (continued)



How long have you been on Lesbos?



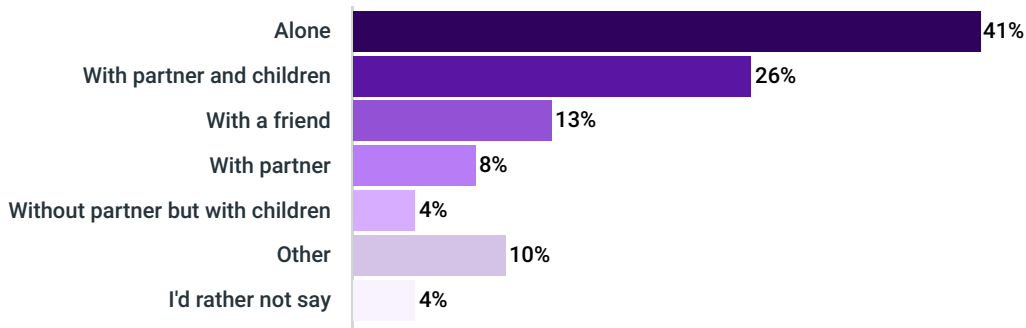
Where are you living on Lesbos?



Mytilene is most mentioned in 'Other, namely...'



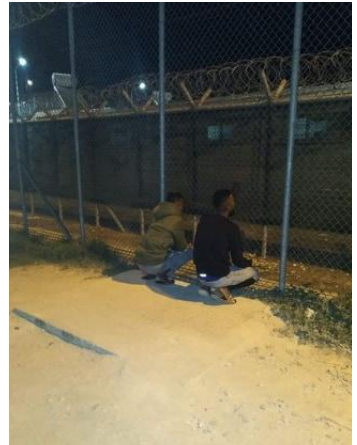
With who are you living on Lesbos?



Pictures shared depicting living conditions



Over-written Text in
Arabic says: "Hell"



"Once you look at the movies and photos of Camp Moria, you will find out why it has a negative effect on our mood." (Iranian man, 24-34 years, alone)

News reported by a resident of Moria Camp



Wednesday 16th of January, one of the tents in Camp Moria was on fire and was burned to the ground. Luckily no one got hurt¹. One Iraqi man in our community shared this news to us. He uploaded this picture to illustrate the situation.

¹<http://www.ekathimerini.com/236674/article/ekathimerini/news/fire-burns-down-large-tent-in-moria-migrant-center>

Results

Living in a camp has a negative impact on the psychological well-being of most our community members

Do you feel that living conditions in your camp have had an impact on your psychological well-being?



The psychological well-being of our community members is deteriorating. Almost all indicated that their psychological well-being has been impacted negatively since their arrival on Lesbos. The few members who answered that living on Lesbos had a positive impact on their psychological health had only been there for less than 6 months.

Reasons for respondents' deteriorating psychological conditions were mostly focused on:

- Inadequate services:
 - *low quality of food poor housing conditions*
 - *over-crowdedness,*
 - *lack of medical care,*
 - *the spread of diseases (e.g. skin diseases), and*
 - *long queues for toilets, shower and food.*
- No hope for the future, due to lengthy procedures and waiting periods.
- The noise in camps, that is going on 24/7. It makes people feel stressed and anxious.
- Safety issues: Seeing bloody fights and injured people in the camp causes fear and anxiety.

Can you explain why living conditions in your camp have had a negative impact on your psychological well-being?



- *"Because it is noisy day and night and a lot of fighting. Others may attack me at any moment, and hygiene standards are not followed." (Afghani man, age group 25-34, with a friend)*
- *"A lot of violence among people due to lack of food and water. It feels like I am a 'detainee'." (Syrian man, age group 25-34, with spouse and children)*
- *"Since the arrival in Moria, I have witnessed several bloody fights among people causing injuries to many of them. This has affected my life very much." (Afghani man, age group 25-34, alone)*
- *"Because I fear for my wife and daughter to be killed by gangs." (Iraqi man, age group 25-34, with spouse and children.)*

The majority of our community is in need of psychological support



We have asked asylum seekers on Lesbos if they have felt a need for psychological support since arriving on Lesbos. Almost all our community members answered positive to this question.

Out of the asylum seekers who expressed a need for psychological support, about half did not have access to a psychologist. Those who were able to see a psychologist had to wait for one to six months.

- *"I have suffered from psychological problems because of the daily threats, harassment and exposure to death." (Syrian man, age group 18-24, alone)*
- *"When you see suicide, your mental health will be damaged." (Afghani man, age group 35-44, with spouse and children)*

Almost everyone in our community feels unsafe in the camp

Do you feel safe in the camp?



Almost all of our community members felt unsafe in the camp. There was only one person who said that it feels safe and this asylum seeker was in Moria Camp for less than a month. Reasons for feeling unsafe were:

- There are gangs of all nationalities inside the camp. Some mentioned the presence of ISIS members.
- Exposure to harassment especially for women. Women fear getting raped and for some being a single mother adds to their struggle.
- Different religion, ethnicity or sexual orientation than the mainstream in the camp, which causes fear to some asylum seekers.
- Widespread illnesses.
- Exposure to violence, theft, drug use and daily fighting between asylum seekers.
- Lack of authorities and police control.
- Fear for the safety and living condition of their children.

Please explain why you do not feel safe in the camp.



- *"Because of exposure to beatings from other people, widespread illnesses, or poor food. There are many other reasons." (Iraqi man, age group 25-34, with spouse and children)*
- *"Murder, robbery, rape and so on, many things happen that violate the name of humanity." (Somalian man, age group 18-24, with a friend)*
- *"The government does not control the situation." (Syrian man, age group 18-24)*
- *"My child is a Christian. There is no security between Islamists and as you know we live between Isis." (Syrian man, age group 35-44, with spouse and children)*
- *"There is no care for children and their health..." (Man, age group 18-24, alone)*

The majority of our community have not receive a decision on their asylum application yet

Have you received any decision on your asylum application?



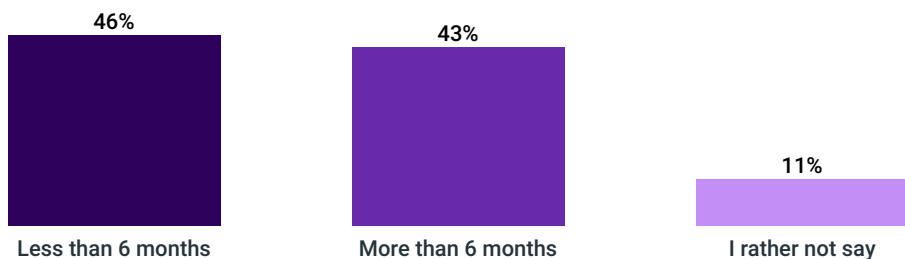
● Yes ● No ● Rather not say

Only a quarter of our community members (28%) had received a decision on their asylum application. Almost half of them (46%) received it within less than 6 months and about the same percentage (43%) had to wait longer than 6 months.

68% of our community has not received any decision on their asylum application. 28% of them have been waiting for more than 6 months.

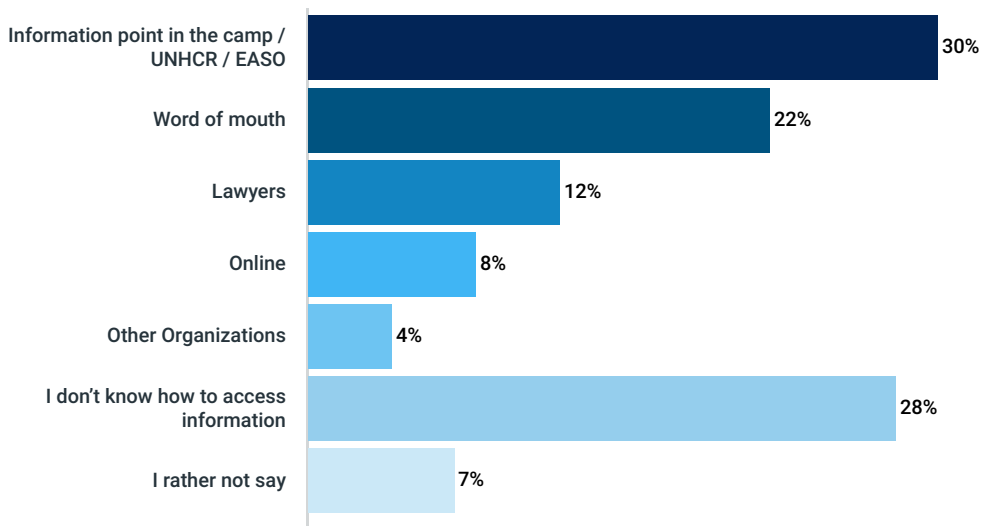
How long did you wait for a decision?

How long are you waiting for a decision?



28% of our community is unaware of how to receive information about the asylum process

Can you tell us how you get information about the asylum process? *Multiple options are possible*



The majority of the community knows how to get information about the asylum process (65%). They collect such information mostly from information points in the camps, UNHCR or EASO (30%) or from other asylum seekers in the camp (22%). However, three out of ten asylum seekers do not know where to get information about the asylum process. The majority (72%) of those who do not know how to access information have been on Lesbos for less than six months.

Half of our community consulted a lawyer for legal assistance

Have you ever consulted a lawyer for legal assistance?



Yes: 50%

Out of the community members who consulted a lawyer, only a few found the consultation useful. Reasons why they found it not helpful are:

- "A lawyer met me before the asylum interview, but did not come to the interview itself. He only told me that I could hire another lawyer." (Moroccan man, 25-34 years, alone)
- "Because the lawyer could not help me." (Syrian man, 18-24 years, alone)
- "My lawyer does not tell me anything." (Syrian man, 18-24 years, alone)
- "I went to the lawyer, but he did not help me. I've been for 4 months in Moria. I have one kidney and they do not allow me to get an appointment with a doctor. Is this Europe we heard of, where we sleep in tents?." (Iraqi Man, 18-24 years, alone)



No: 50%

The reasons asylum seekers mention for not consulting a lawyer are various. Some did not know that they could contact a lawyer. Some thought it was useless or had troubles finding one.



Suggestions from our community to improve legal assistance



All our community members expressed a need for improving the existing legal services on Lesbos. According to them, legal assistance could improve if more lawyers and interpreters (especially women) were available and if access to more information is easier.

- *"I prefer to have more female translators. It is easier for women to talk in the presence of other women without fear." (Afghani woman, age group 25-34, with a friend)*
- *"Because the lawyer was unavailable, and if he was, he would not agree to cooperate." (Afghani man, age group 18-24, alone)*

Legal assistance also seems to be limited to some people. Most members of our community believe that access to legal assistance is more difficult for some people; for example because of their age, language, gender, nationality, sexual orientation or disability.

- *"Lawyers in Mytilene are all liars and do nothing for us. They only receive money from the organisations without any compensation or assistance. Their work should be monitored" (Iraqi man, age group 35-44, alone)*

Detention



A small minority of our community members had experienced a form of detention in a restricted facility after they arrived in Greece. They were held in Moria detention center or Mytilene Prison and stayed there for a couple of months. It was not exactly clear for everyone why they were put in detention.

Additional insights on corruption and lack of medical assistance



Our Facebook advertisement, where we invited asylum seekers to join our conversations, has similar functions to a Facebook post in terms of the possibility to commenting on it. Over 130 asylum seekers on Lesbos commented on our Facebook advertisement sharing more insights and concerns.

The following are some of these insights:

- Corruption: Bribery is common among staff inside the camp which range between €60 and €500. Someone mentioned corruption within an NGO that used to work in Moria.
- Warm clothes (especially for children) blankets, or heaters are not available and the weather started to get cold.
- Limited access for NGOs to the camp and lack of medical support even for people in need of medical surgeries.
- People feel imprisoned in the camp. *"I am not in Moria camp, I am in Abu-Ghraib prison."*
- Some said: *"Moria is the worst place on Earth."*
- The food is not enough or is not good anymore: *"Most of the food is not good. It smells and it is uneatable."*



"I have been in the camp for 3 months and I have a wife and children suffering from psychological problems. You stand for long hours for water and bread only. Sometimes the bread comes with mold. We went on a hunger strike for two days without any response. In addition to the psychological pressure we suffer from, many problems and quarrels that occur almost every week between Arabs and Afghans or Arabs and Africans." (comment on our Facebook post)

Reflections & Way Forward

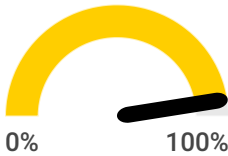
Our learnings



From the conversations we have had with our community, we extracted the following lessons:

- The purpose of the conversation and the role of Upinion should be crystal clear, which helps in managing expectations. This was based on several comments we got from community members.
- More regular feedback to our community is needed. We noticed that having a time gap of 3 months between a conversation and the other led to a drop in the number of responses. Also more frequent feedback is necessary to keep our community members engaged and benefiting from the conversations they have with us.

Almost all participants allow us to contact them again



● Yes

The information gathered so far gives insights and concrete examples of the experiences of asylum seekers on Lesbos. We asked asylum seekers who completed the conversation whether we can contact them again and the vast majority (95%) said yes. This gives us the possibility to continue the conversations with our community members, gather different insights on different topics, and share useful information to them in return.

In a feedback message, we shared with our community useful information about access to legal aid, which we asked an NGO for. As a result, we received positive feedback from a asylum seekers in our community:

"The information in the questionnaire is very useful for me." (Guinean man, age group 25-34, alone)

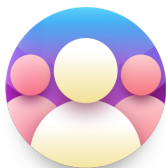
Our next steps



Our overall goal is to help improve the living conditions of asylum seekers on Lesbos while involving them in the change process. We aim to do so by creating a strong connection between asylum seekers and NGOs/UN agencies working on Lesbos. We do so inspired by our community members when they say:

- "In my opinion, this is a very good and interesting thing to do if these comments are addressed." (Irani man, age group 25-34, alone)
- "I wish you will genuinely act and not only talk because people here are dying slowly." (Iraqi man, age group 25-34, with spouse and children)

Now as we have a connection with 160+ asylum seekers on Lesbos, most of whom are willing to continue this connection, our next steps are:



1) Creating a strong network with relevant NGOs and UN agencies and work with them so they can use the connection we have with our community on Lesbos. By doing so, NGOs and UN agencies can:

- Have a direct communication channel with asylum seekers on Lesbos and consequently increase trust and transparency.
- Ensure that their interventions are people-centered and involve asylum seekers in their decision-making. This would strengthen their existing activities, improve their planning, evaluation, monitoring processes and effectively measure the impact of their interventions.
- Come up with new ideas for new interventions based on the suggestions asylum seekers have shared and the gaps they have identified.
- Share useful information with asylum seekers, e.g. about the asylum process, or about existing or future services.



2) Expanding our asylum seekers community to the Greece mainland. On the mainland, asylum seekers live scattered across in different cities, therefore it is harder for NGOs to get in touch with them. With our Upinion communication platform, we can reach asylum seekers easier, have conversations with them and give them useful information back.

Annexes

First questionnaire (1)

Process

We have asked our questions on Facebook Messenger. We made a Facebook advertisement where we explained our survey and goal and targeted asylum seekers on Lesbos. When an asylum seeker clicks on the advertisement, Facebook messenger will automatically open and our conversation with them start. This looks like the following:



First questionnaire

Welcome! We appreciate you taking the time to answer some questions on your living conditions and access to legal services on Lesbos.

What is your gender?

- Male
- Female
- I rather not answer

How old are you?

- <18
- 18-30
- 31-40
- 41-50
- 51-60
- >60

What is your country of birth?

- Syrian Arab Republic
- Afghanistan
- Iraq
- Democratic Republic of Congo
- Other, namely...
- I rather not say

[Other, namely]

What is your country of birth? Please type your answer below

With whom are you on Lesbos?

- Alone
- With a friend
- With partner
- With partner and children
- Without partner but with children
- Other
- I rather not say

First questionnaire (2)

Section 2

How long have you been on Lesbos?

- Less than a month
- Between 1 and 6 months
- Between 6 months and 1 year
- Between 1-2 years
- More than 2 years
- I rather not say

Do you feel safe in the camp?

- Very unsafe
- Not safe
- Safe
- Very safe
- I rather not say

[very unsafe - very safe]

Please explain your answer below. If you have nothing to say please type 'No'

—

Have you wanted to access a psychologist?

- Yes, and I was able to speak to one
- Yes, but I was not able to access one
- No
- I rather not say

[Yes, and I was able to speak to one]

How long did it take to have an appointment with a psychologist?

- Less than a month
- Between 1 and 6 months
- Between 6 months and 1 year
- Between 1-2 years
- More than 2 years
- I rather not say

Do you feel that the living conditions in your camp have had an impact on your psychological health:

- Yes, a negative impact
- No, no impact at all
- Yes, a positive impact
- I rather not say

Have you received any decision about your asylum application?

- Yes
- No
- I rather not say

[if yes]

How long have you waited for a decision on your asylum application?

- Less than a month
- Between 1 and 6 months
- Between 6 months and 1 year
- Between 1-2 years
- More than 2 yearS
- I rather not say

[If no]

How long have you been waiting now?

- Less than a month
- Between 1 and 6 months
- Between 6 months and 1 year
- Between 1-2 years
- More than 2 years
- I rather not say

How do you access information about the asylum process and your rights in Greece?

- Word of mouth
- Lawyers
- Group information sessions
- Information point in Moria / UNHCR / EASO
- NGO staff
- Online
- I don't know how to access information
- I rather not say

Do you have any feedback or comments on the questions asked?

—

Thanks again for participating! For a greater benefit, please share this link [XXX] to the questions with others.

Second questionnaire (1)

Hi again! We want to thank you for sharing your insights regarding your living situation on Lesvos. Your insights have been very useful in gathering more evidence about the situation for refugees. The following questions are about access to legal services on Lesvos.

Have you ever consulted a lawyer for legal assistance?

- Yes
- No
- I rather not say

[if consulted a lawyer]

Can you tell us at which stage of the asylum process you consulted a lawyer?

- Before your asylum interview
- After your asylum interview
- After your first rejection decision
- After your second rejection decision
- I rather not say

[If not consulted a lawyer]

Can you tell us why you have not consulted a lawyer (yet)?

- I didn't know if a service was available
- I didn't know how to contact a lawyer
- I didn't think it was useful
- I did not find an available lawyer
- Other
- I am not sure / I rather not say

[if consulted a lawyer]

Did you feel that the consultation with the lawyer was useful? Multiple answers possible

- Yes, it helped my asylum case.
- Yes, I now have a better understanding of the asylum procedures generally
- Yes, I now have a better understanding of my rights in Greece.
- No it was not useful
- I don't know
- I rather not say

[No, it was not useful]

Could you explain why the consultation with the lawyer was not useful? If you rather not say type no.

[if consulted a lawyer]

After you requested an appointment with a lawyer, how long did it take to get the first appointment?

- Within a week
- Within a month
- More than 6 months
- I rather not say

In your opinion, are there any types of people who find it harder than others to access legal assistance, for example because of their age, language, gender, nationality, sexual orientation or disability?

- Yes
- No
- I rather not say

[if yes]

Could you please explain your answer? If you rather not say type no.

What should be done to improve the existing legal services?

- More lawyers
- More interpreters
- More information
- Other
- No need for improvement
- I rather not say

Thanks for your answers till so far! If you would like to access more information about legal services, please go to this website:

<https://www.refugee.info/selectors> or
http://asylo.gov.gr/en/?page_id=99

Second questionnaire (2)

Detention

For the following questions, we would like to ask you if you had any experience with detention. Please be reminded that ALL your answers remain anonymous?

Have you experienced any form of detention in a restricted facility after arriving in Greece?

- Yes
- No
- I rather not say

[If yes]

Where were you detained in? multiple answers possible

- Moria detention center
- Mytilene Prison
- Mainland prison
- Other
- I don't remember
- I rather not say

How long did you stay in detention?

- Less than a week
- 2 weeks – 1 month
- 1 -3 month
- 3-6 months
- 6 months to 1 year
- More than a year
- I rather not say

Did they inform you about the reasons why you were put in detention?

- Yes
- No
- I rather not say

[If yes]

When detained, did you request to see a lawyer?

- Yes
- No

[If no]

Why did you not request to see a lawyer? If you rather not say please type 'no'

[if requested a lawyer]

Could you call a lawyer while you were in detention?

- Yes
- No

Do you have any feedback or comments on the questions asked?

Thanks again for participating! For a greater benefit, please share this link [XXX] to the questions with others.

Want to know more?

We believe that conversations are powerful.

Oxfam International, Red Cross Netherlands, Cordaid, ICCO and Leiden University (Centre for Data Science) are among the many organisations that see huge potential. Let's chat and see how Upinion can help you do better. Contact us by phone at +31 (0)85 888 222 8 or send us an email at info@upinion.com

