ERGO NGO: Working With Refugee Care Leavers In Greece

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About us
&
Objectives

About us

ERGO Academy NGO (www.ergo.academy) is a Greek non-profit organization with a focus on strengthening psychosocial skills of children, adolescents and young adults, as well as empowering parents and professionals who work with these groups through a holistic and systemic approach.

# Objectives

The **role** of Ergo in Carepath Project has been…

…to develop and promote trauma-informed aftercare support in Greek organizations, as part of an integrated child protection system, by:

- increasing the capacity of professionals, through training to the TIC model, in order to effectively support traumatized children, adolescents and young adults

- directly involving all beneficiaries in determining the most suitable aftercare option for them

OPERATIONAL PORTAL
REFUGEE SITUATIONS

COVID-19 | COUNTRIES | SITUATIONS | PARTNERS / 3W | MAPS | 🔍 GLOBAL SEARCH | About | Contact | Map portal | IM Toolkit | 🌐 English

🌐 Mediterranean Situation   Greece

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🌐 Greece
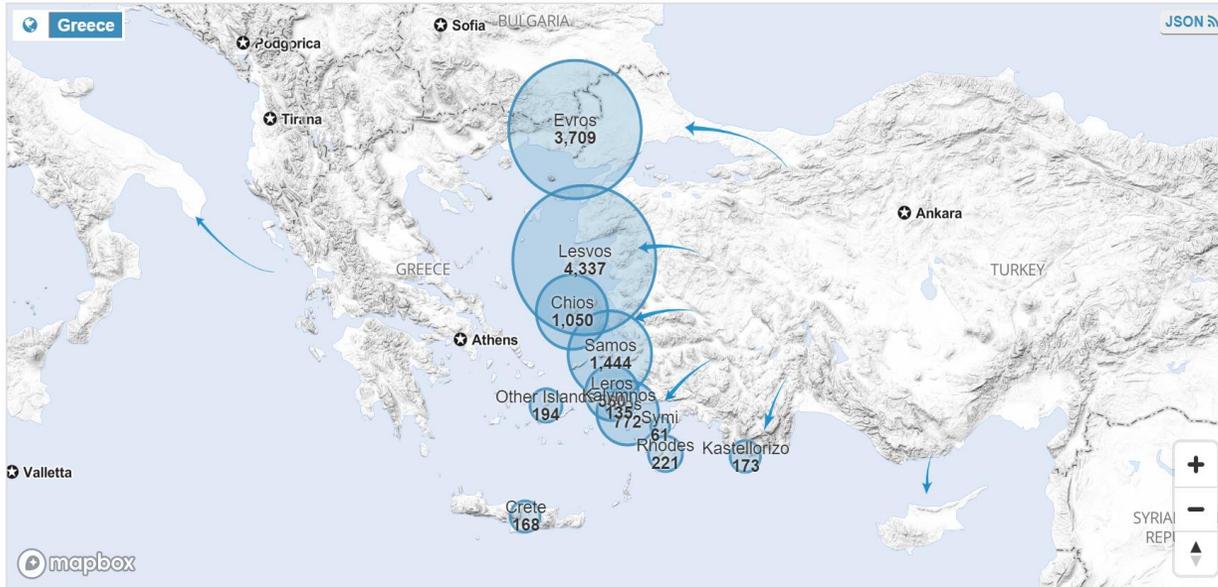
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

Evros 3,709
Lesvos 4,337
Chios 1,050
Samos 1,444
Other Islands 194
Leros 135
Kalymnos 772
Symi 61
Rhodes 221
Kastellorizo 173
Crete 168

Sea and land arrivals monthly

.CSV JSON | JSON
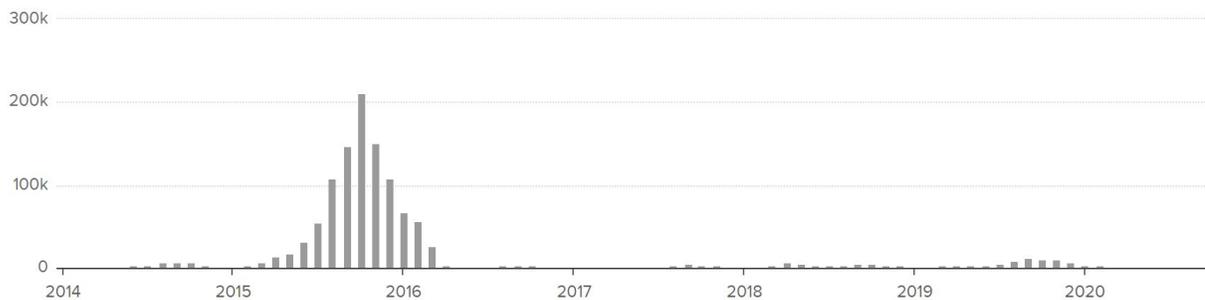
Total arrivals in 2020   JSON

12,824
Last updated 27 Sep 2020

Sea arrivals in 2020   JSON

9,115
Last updated 27 Sep 2020

Land arrivals in 2020   JSON

3,709
Last updated 27 Sep 2020

Previous years	Sea arrivals	Land arrivals	Dead and missing
2019	59,726	14,887	70
2018	32,494	18,014	174
2017	29,718	6,592	59
2016	173,450	3,784	441
2015	856,723	4,907	799
2014	41,038	2,280	405

Demographics (based on data from January 2020)
JSON

■ Men ■ Women ■ Children

% | 20% | 40% | 60% | 80% | 100%
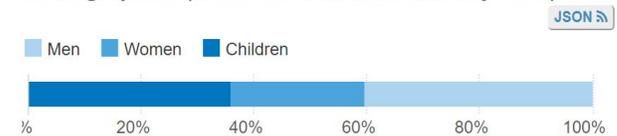
Asylum seekers in ESTIA II Accommodation Scheme

Region	#	%
Attica	7,935	52%
Central Greece	151	1%
Central Macedonia	3,259	22%
Crete	739	5%
Epirus	882	6%
North Aegean	1,009	7%
Peloponnese	101	1%
South Aegean	224	1%
Thessaly	719	5%
Total:	**15,019**	

Country of origin	#	%
Afghanistan	5,290	35%
Syria	3,435	23%
Iraq	2,720	18%
DR Congo	898	6%
Iran	454	3%
Other	2,220	15%
Total:	**15,019**	

Gender	#	%
Men	3,970	26%
Women	3,579	24%
Boys	3,887	26%
Girls	3,583	24%
Total:	**15,019**	

Inclusion to national services*	Rate
AMKA[1]	45%
PAAYPA[2]	28%
AFM[3]	49%
OAED[4]	17%
Bank account	4%
School enrolments[5]	64%

Recognized Refugees in ESTIA II Accommodation Scheme

Region	#	%
Attica	3,773	55%
Central Greece	273	4%
Central Macedonia	1,251	19%
Crete	221	3%
Epirus	336	5%
North Aegean	126	2%
Peloponnese	266	4%
South Aegean	30	1%
Thessaly	463	7%
Total:	**6,739**	

Country of origin	#	%
Syria	4,599	67%
Iraq	852	13%
Afghanistan	654	10%
Palestine	128	2%
Somalia	108	2%
Other	398	6%
Total:	**6,739**	

Gender	#	%
Men	1,538	23%
Women	1,572	23%
Boys	1,900	28%
Girls	1,729	26%
Total:	**6,739**	

Inclusion to national services*	Rate
AMKA[1]	78%
AFM[3]	73%
OAED[4]	33%
Bank account	10%
School enrolments[5]	78%

Source: UNHCR Greece
05 October 2020

Implementation of the TIC model through Train the Trainers seminars to professionals dealing with refugees in:

- Public Schools in Greece (particularly multicultural ones)
- Social Centers
- NGO's with child-centered orientation

The importance of TIC model when working with refugees

Through the training seminars, the field visits and the round tables organized with professionals working with refugees, the need for support in their work (capacity building) emerged. In particular we noticed that:

- a lack of training in skills and techniques was evident

- an organized work plan for every employee to refer to, was absent

- there weren't procedures aiming to protect the professionals from suffering an invasive trauma by working with refugees

- the population of refugees is vulnerable not only because of their past traumatic experiences, but also due to the fact that living in uncertainty, any moment may lead to a re-traumatic experience.

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Interventions

Multicultural Schools

School personnel need to cope with:

- students and parents from different cultures

- students with previous traumatic experiences

- children who enter the school process in the middle of the year without knowing if and when they would have to interrupt

- children and parents who speak only the language of their homeland

- classes with children coming from different home countries with conflict cultures, customs etc.

Social Centers

Social Centers' personnel need to cope with:

- providing support and care to people through short-termed interventions

- a large alternation of beneficiaries

- a great variety of tasks with just a small number of corresponding professionals

- a lack of sufficient time in order to create a framework of security and trust

- non-common language

NGO's with child-centered orientation

The personnel need to cope with:

- children who suffer from having lost or being separated from their parents

- providing adequate care to traumatized children

- children's expectation to reunification with their family

- the management of beneficiaries coming from different cultures

- the challenge of children's integration in the local society

- the language barrier

- the threat of burn out

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The implementation of TIC model and its benefits

Professionals' benefits from the TIC model

External evaluations received from the professionals who were trained on the TIC model, showed:

- a reduction of work stress and burn out

- an increase of job satisfaction

- a reduction of turn over

- a provision of integrated psychosocial support services

- a reduction of invasive trauma

- a productive cooperation between the clinical and the administrative department of the organization

- more individualized interventions for beneficiaries (reducing the inequalities)

- a more effective emotional management among caregivers when confronting with feelings of "loss" and separation anxiety at the final stage of the departure of beneficiaries

Secondary Benefits

The empowerment of caregivers' skills also improved the situation for the beneficiaries in following aspects:

- The possibility of having a new re-traumatic experience was minimized by establishing a genuine relationship with caregivers

- The sense of belonging to a safe place was increased

- The experience of lower anxiety & stress regarding everyday life and their future

- Greater degree of engagement and satisfaction from their involvement in everyday activities and challenges

- Higher self-confidence when it comes to plan for their future

- In general, the beneficiaries enjoyed their right to participate in decision making processes concerning their lives, feeling therefore more integrated and welcome in the host country

Suggested Good Practices

- Provide a qualitative communication plan

- Create a good and resistant relationship

- Build a supportive group

- Offer an after care service (for refugees & professionals)

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Our vision
is to help Caregivers transform
Refugee's "Road to Hell"
into
the "Road to Hellas"

Thank you