



Planinski dom Golubev
North Macedonia
Source: Google Maps (pinpoint)



Ski Koruf
Ski center in North Macedonia
Source: Google Maps (black hot air unit)



Hama (Ysa)
village in North Macedonia (several abandoned houses ruins)
Source: Google Maps (dramden dardank)



Ski Koruf
Restaurant/hotel in the ski center
Source: Google Maps (Doppe Jurewicz)



Kryvost Biosphere
High peaked mountainous recreational area in Greece
Source: Google Maps (09013008)



Kaimaktsalan
Mountain peak with small church and refuge
Source: Google Maps (Macedi Georgiev)

mountain range



border typology > mountainous/established recreational area

The vectors of the border is characterized by high-altitude mountain ranges, making the border difficult to traverse by road and public transport. There are few border crossings in this region, rendering inaccessible by any means other than by foot. The mountainous terrain is an effective natural barrier to organized border crossings. The area is also a recreational area in that it houses a ski center and several hiking trails, and is characterized by:
- high altitude mountains
- mountainous area
The terrain features of these areas does not necessarily mean they are not used by migrants to cross the border from Greece. As reports witness a migrant death in this area in 2014, it is safe to assume that people do use the area as a route in the journey people take to cross border unassisted. It goes with that that some such as the other features are made accessible through the development of ski centers, are the most accessible parts of a long stretch of largely inaccessible border.



Vova - Kaimaktsalan ski center
(Source: Google Maps (photo by Anagorys Sotiriadis))



3 December 2015
1 dead, 100+ injured
(Source: Migration Trust)

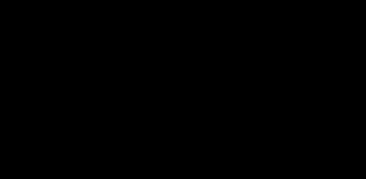
3 December 2015
There is no publicly available information about the event that led to one migrant being found dead here on December 3, 2015. The border segments characterized by mountain ranges are largely inaccessible by means other than private cars, especially in the winter months. As a result, the majority of the population probably needs to use recreational facilities such as ski centers, provided the very rare existence of dirt roads leading both up and down the mountains.
One can speculate that the overlapping context of unlit migrant border crossings and the restriction of accessible information makes these areas important in future studies on the situation.



Kaimaktsalan (mountain peak)
A small church and the remains of what may have been a pastor's refuge and a graveyard top this viewpoint. The church seems to be a popular spot for contemplating the wide horizon.
Source: Google Maps (Doppe Jurewicz)

border typology > double fence/rurban

The border region around the Greek town (Hama) became widely known as being at the epicentre of the European refugee crisis in 2015. Situated right along the western Balkan route, the border crossing here gained global media attention when the Macedonian government decided to erect a fence on either side of the crossing in November 2015.
Apart from the formal border crossing along the highway, and many points of entry with that of the informal border crossing a little way west, images of migrants entering North Macedonia are not spread internationally, as did the reports of Greek migrants and if prompts comparisons that come in the aftermath of the closure of the border.
The border segment is situated in a flat and foresting landscape, with widespread fields, extensively agricultural fields and some old trading towns. The border passes on the western side of a larger town on the Macedonian side, and through crop fields on the north. The only reference of the border given in the same context in 2015 would have been a wall in crop cultivation.
The border is here characterized by:
- a separation barrier (double fence and barbed wire)
- rural area
- urban area



Railway crossing Greece - North Macedonia
Source: Google Maps (1)



border typology > river/green/barrier
Observation of satellite images indicates that the border here contains two geographic types:
- creek/barrier
- green barrier
This border segment has also been further specialized by the construction of a physical barrier between towns. Along the fence on the Macedonian side runs a dirt road, probably for maintenance and patrol purposes. This fence also joins the border segment inside the category of separation barrier (fence)



river/green/barrier

Nikolich Beach
Beach on Lake Dojran - Nikolich, Dojran, 610 03, North Macedonia
Source: Google Maps (Google Earth, Photos and News Connections)



border crossing
Source: Google Maps (1)



river/green

semi-urban



Dobritsa (Honeycomb Area; Doping)
Unnamed Road, Kilaos 610 03, Greece
Source: Google Maps (Maurizio Kallitris)



Tyroskiq (Hilomontana)
Natural reserve in Mpelles, Neos Petrosi 620 43, Greece
Source: Google Maps (Aristotle Zervas)



apsa Tyvola
Park in Delvina, Strumica 2898, North Macedonia
Source: Google Maps (Valentin Zlatarov)



urban

rural

agricultural

semi-urban



border crossing
Source: Google Maps (1)



Casino
Kosovo & vovca_Xxxx
Source: Google Maps (Sandro Opavski)



Marshal Tito - street
Source: Google Maps street view



Ezovni (Greece) - Bogrodica (North Macedonia) Border Crossing
Formal - civilians and economic activity
Source: Google Maps Street View

Ezovni (Greece) - Bogrodica (North Macedonia) Border Crossing

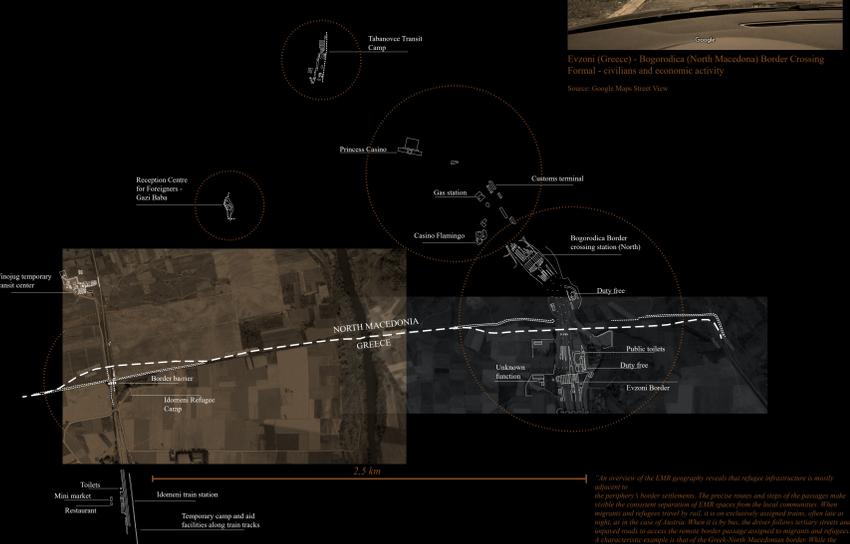
The Former Socialist Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) has been an important transit country along the Balkan migration route, which has made it a critical country in European migration policy and action. The EU and PHARE have provided the country with emergency funds, a currently used one-man document check, equipped mainly with the "Reception centre for foreigners" in the town of "Evros" (only along to Athens).



Border fence between Greece and North Macedonia
Source: Google Maps (1)



Railway crossing Greece - North Macedonia
Source: Google Maps (1)



The overview of the EMU geography reveals that refugee infrastructure is mostly adjacent to the primary border crossings. The greater extent and depth of the structure make sense the consistent separation of EMU spaces from the local communities. If that migrants and refugees moved by road, it is an extremely congested route, often late in night or in the case of Greece. There is to be less, the closer distance between roads and improved roads to access the remote border passage equipped by migrants and refugees. A characteristic example is that of the Greek town Makedonitsa border. While the civilian border crossing is along the highway and accompanied by commercial activities, the border passage for the migrants is in the middle of a field a few kilometers away.

Melina Philippou: The Spatial Extension of the Right to Seek Asylum
The Eastern Mediterranean Refugee Route (in: Refugees (2020) Conflict Mediations)