Inclusion and Solutions Working Group (ISWG) | 22 July 2026		
Meeting Details		
Date	22.07.2026	
Time	14:00 pm	
Lead	Iva Vavic (UNHCR)	
Co-chairs	MLSP, Iva Vavic – UNHCR, Zinaida Adam (UNDP), Artiom Sici (UNICEF)	
Email	mdachiswg@unhcr.org	
Agenda		
• Opening Remarks • Update on the Roadmap for the Integration of Refugees into the Labour Market and National Social Protection System • Update on access to the freelancer regime for Temporary Protection holders • Presentation of the Household Economic Capacity Assessment (HECA) preliminary findings • Update on the Refugee Accommodation Centre (RAC) consolidation process • Update on the Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) transition and caseload • Update on the transition of the Green Line and referral arrangements • Closing remarks		
Information collection and relevant links		
Click here to subscribe to ISWG mailing list *ISWG page on ODP website* *Link to the interactive presentation*		
Participants		
Aliona Babachișvili, CNPAC Constanța Popescu, WB Casey O'Neill, CWS Corina Andronic, UNICEF Corina Gribincea, Keystone Moldova Christina Coman, MLSP Cristina Țărigrădean-Raileanu	Natalia Curnic, UNHCR Natalia Postaru, UNHCR Nataliia Dymkovska, Attorney Oleksandr Mainov, UNHCR Oxana Poverjuc, UNHCR Olga Cimpan, IMPACT Initiatives Paula Stratila, NRC	Felicia Bulat, IMPACT Initiatives Flore Brunswick, ACTED Irina Stefan, AO LAOLALTA Iva Vavic, UNHCR Mihai Rotaru, MLSP Natalia Stelea, UNHCR Sarah Delys, IMPACT Initiatives

Denis Valac, UN Women Eirini (Irene) Aletra, CRS Hristina Cusnir, MLSP Eugeniu Popescu, UNHCR Miradije Hodza, NRC Monica Vazquez, UNHCR Natalia Furtuna, SDC	Roman Momot, NRC Senedu Negash, IOM Stas Dymkovskyy, CWS Violeta Prepelita, CRS Caroina Sclifos, UNHCR Diana Alexei, PMC Dilara Ekici, NRC	Teodor Vicol, MLSP Victor Gilca, UNDP Violeta Vrabie, UNDP Vitalie Beriozov, CRS Yigit Gurer, UNHCR Yurii Arnautov, UNHCR Zinaida Adam, UNDPcn

Meeting Summary: Key Discussions, Decisions, and Action Points

Agenda	Discussion	Decisions/ Action Points
Introduction & agenda	Iva Vavic (UNHCR, ISWG co-chair) welcomed participants to the 10th Inter-Sector Working Group (ISWG) meeting and presented the agenda. She informed participants that Valeria Socolov (UNICEF) would present the draft **Roadmap for the Integration of Refugees from Ukraine into the Labour Market and the Social Protection System**, developed jointly with the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (MLSP). She noted that the roadmap is intended to support discussions on the potential establishment of a Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) to finance the transition towards longer-term inclusion. She also introduced a brief update on the **freelancer regime access barriers**, following discussions held during the previous ISWG meeting and a subsequent meeting with the Public Services Agency (ASP). She then introduced the presentation on the **Household Economic Capacity Assessment (HECA)**, to be delivered by Yurii Arnautov (UNHCR), followed by updates from Natalia Stela (UNHCR) on the **Refugee Accommodation Centre (RAC) consolidation process** and Yigit Anil Gurer (UNHCR, chair of CWG) on the **updates on the Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA)** programme.	
Roadmap for the Integration of Refugees from Ukraine into the Labour Market and	**Valeria Socolov** (UNICEF, Secretary of ISWG) presented the progress made on the development of the **Roadmap for the Integration of Refugees from Ukraine into the Labour Market and the Social Protection System**. She noted that the roadmap is being developed within a window of opportunity created by the planned **Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF)**	ISWG will re-share the survey for partners to include their inputs for the Roadmap. Link to the survey.

the Social Protection System	**Refugee Window**, as well as a request from the **State Chancellery** for all sector working groups to submit preliminary roadmap drafts. She presented the latest refugee profile based on **General Inspectorate for Migration (IGM)** data (July 2026), indicating that Moldova hosts approximately **52,000 Temporary Protection (TP) beneficiaries**, of whom **23% are children**, **11% are older persons**, and **5% are persons with severe disabilities or persons unable to function independently**. She highlighted that, as humanitarian funding declines, national systems are increasingly becoming the primary source of support, requiring sustainable transition solutions. Valeria explained that the roadmap builds on the **National Programme for the Phased Integration of Foreigners** but translates its strategic commitments into a practical implementation framework by identifying specific labour market integration, social protection and housing measures to be expanded; required legal and administrative reforms; estimated fiscal costs and financing sources and responsible institutions, implementation timelines and monitoring arrangements. She informed participants that the roadmap is based on evidence gathered through legal and policy analysis, consultations and population profiling. To date, the team has completed the legal and policy access analysis, mapped refugee access to national programmes, held initial consultations with the **Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (MLSP)** and the **Protection Working Group**, undertaken preliminary costing of Active Labour Market Measures and the freelancer regime, and submitted the first draft of the roadmap to MLSP on **10 July 2026**. Current work focuses on consolidating MLSP feedback, undertaking costing of selected social protection measures with the support of an international expert, conducting consultations with MLSP departments and partners, and finalizing the validated roadmap by **15 August 2026**. Participants were encouraged to complete the partner survey circulated by email to provide additional inputs. Valeria noted that the roadmap is structured around **five pillars**: **Labour Market Integration**, **Social Security**, **Social Assistance Benefits**, **Social Services**, and **Affordable**	

	Housing. During the meeting, the presentation focused on the three social protection pillars. She also explained that the roadmap follows a **life-cycle approach**, addressing the needs of children, working-age adults, persons with disabilities and older persons, while recognizing that disability and gender-based violence cut across all population groups. **Regarding Social Security**, Valeria explained that TP holders who are formally employed and contribute to the Moldovan social insurance system can generally access contributory benefits. She distinguished between **short-term benefits** (temporary incapacity for work, maternity, paternity and unemployment benefits), which currently rely only on contribution periods accumulated in Moldova, and **long-term benefits** (old-age, disability and survivor pensions, and death grants), which are covered by the Moldova–Ukraine Social Security Agreement once operational (Ukraine has to yet ratify it). She noted that challenges remain regarding access to unemployment benefits, the operationalization of the bilateral agreement, recognition of disability, and the treatment of Ukrainian pensions when determining eligibility for Moldovan social assistance benefits. Priority actions include operationalizing the agreement, strengthening information exchange between the Moldovan and Ukrainian pension authorities, exploring simplified disability reassessment procedures in Moldova, clarifying the interaction between Ukrainian pensions and social assistance benefits in Moldova, and expanding formal employment opportunities, including through the freelancer regime For **Social Assistance Benefits**, she explained that refugee children already have legal access to child-related benefits, with remaining barriers primarily administrative, including the lack of automatic enrolment for social benefits for families with children and the need to simplify disability recognition procedures. She also shared current uptake figures, noting that **734 children** had received the birth grant, **412** the monthly childcare allowance, **51** the state social allowance for children with disabilities, and **16** the care and supervision allowance. In contrast, she noted that access for adults remains largely unavailable, apart from the **Energy Vulnerability Reduction Fund (EVRF)**. She highlighted that the roadmap proposes opening access to Ajutor Social, while addressing implementation challenges related to access to unemployed status, the treatment of inaccessible assets and property in Ukraine under the	

	proxy means test, verification of income and social assistance received from Ukraine, and the eligibility criteria for state social allowances for older persons and persons with disabilities, particularly where low Ukrainian pensions may affect entitlement. On **Social Services**, Valeria explained that refugee children are legally eligible for national social services, with the roadmap prioritizing expansion of **Personal Assistance** and **Family Support Services**, particularly through increased service capacity and sustainable public financing. She reported that around **300 refugee children** were estimated to require intensive support, while around **10** currently receive Personal Assistance, and **408 refugee children** benefitted from Family Support Services. Carolina Sclifos (UNHCR, Co-chair CPWG) added that UNICEF has been financing Family Support Services and stressed the importance of integrating the service into the Government system to ensure sustainability as needs continue to increase. For **adult social services**, Valeria highlighted the upcoming closure of Refugee Accommodation Centres (RACs) and the lack of legal access for TP holders to mainstream community-based services for older persons and persons with disabilities. The roadmap proposes gradually opening access, initially focusing on refugees with disabilities currently residing in RACs. Priority services include **Personal Assistance, Home Care and Residential Placement Centres,** while addressing challenges related to disability recognition, limited-service capacity, eligibility rules that assume adult children are able to provide care – in the situation when family members remain in Ukraine and are unable to travel, the treatment of Ukrainian pensions and assets in eligibility and cost-sharing assessments, and ensuring continuity of care during the transition from RACs. She also noted that, in collaboration with the **Gender-Based Violence Sub-Working Group**, the roadmap includes measures to strengthen implementation of case management, referral pathways and institutional coordination for survivors of gender-based violence, under the social service of Social Rehabilitation of victims of domestic violence, without requiring legislative amendments, In closing, Valeria reiterated that the roadmap would support preparations for the planned **MPTF Refugee Inclusion Window**, currently expected to launch in **early September**	

	2026. She noted that the immediate priorities are to complete consultations with MLSP departments and partners, integrate feedback into the draft, submit the revised roadmap by **15 August 2026**, and encouraged partners to complete the consultation survey to inform the final version	
Discussions on the Roadmap	**Casey O'Neill (CWS)** sought clarification regarding the section on **gender-based violence (GBV) rehabilitation services**. Casey highlighted that **Roma survivors of GBV continue to face barriers in accessing shelters**, particularly due to restrictions related to the number of accompanying children and the admission of young children, and noted that it would not be accurate to conclude that all survivors have equal access to shelters regardless of ethnicity. Iva Vavic suggested that this issue be discussed with the **GBV Working Group** to determine whether it should be reflected in the roadmap. *(Response from the GBV Working Group to be added.)* **Teodor Vicol (MLSP)** clarified that the **specialized service for victims of domestic and sexual violence**, including the national hotline, is accessible to all individuals regardless of ethnicity. Teodor Vicol then commented on the proposed gradual inclusion of TP holders into social services, noting that **the current system is already unable to fully meet the needs of the Moldovan population**. He explained that around **5,000 Moldovan citizens are currently waiting for Personal Assistance services**, while other community-based services, including **Mobile Teams**, also face capacity constraints. Teodor stressed that before considering any expansion of eligibility, MLSP must understand the **financial implications and associated risks**, including whether the state budget could sustain additional beneficiaries and whether expanded eligibility could create incentives for people from abroad to seek access to Moldovan services. He also referred to requests from EU partners regarding the transfer of bedridden persons requiring palliative care to Moldova following the closure of facilities there, illustrating the broader pressures on the social service system. He further highlighted operational challenges related to eligibility verification, noting that Moldova currently has **no mechanism to verify pensions or social assistance received by TP holders from Ukraine**, making it difficult to assess eligibility for means-tested programmes. He also referred to practical challenges encountered in **private residential placement**	

	centres, including situations where family members conclude payment contracts and subsequently leave the country, leaving MLSP responsible for long-term care. Similar concerns were raised regarding beneficiaries currently supported by **private service providers** financed by international donors. He noted that if donor funding ends, responsibility for these beneficiaries ultimately falls on MLSP. He also highlighted that RACs currently accommodate persons with severe mental health conditions and bedridden individuals, with staff costs financed by IFRC. He noted that delays in the humanitarian funding cycle have already resulted in difficulties paying staff for several months, raising concerns about the sustainability of these services once humanitarian financing ends. Finally, he stressed the importance of clarifying **the legal status of Temporary Protection holders after 2027**, indicating that the **General Inspectorate for Migration (IGM)** should be involved in these discussions. **Iva Vavic (UNHCR)** thanked Teodor Vicol for the comments and emphasized that the roadmap **does not propose automatic inclusion** of TP holders into the identified services. Rather, the objective is to identify the priority services that should undergo **costing and feasibility analysis**. She explained that the support of the international costing expert engaged by UNICEF provides an opportunity to assess different implementation scenarios, estimate fiscal implications and analyze potential risks, including possible pull factors. Iva Vavic further stressed that, as humanitarian funding continues to decrease, the roadmap aims to provide the **evidence base required for future fundraising**. She noted that the analysis would not only estimate the costs of including refugees but would also demonstrate existing capacity gaps affecting Moldovan citizens, thereby supporting joint resource mobilization for strengthening national systems that benefit both host communities and refugees during the transition from humanitarian assistance. **Sergiu Gaina (UNHCR, chair of CWG)** informed participants that a legislative initiative is expected to introduce facilitated access to **residence permits for employment and investment purposes** for Temporary Protection holders. Based on current discussions with the authorities, he noted that the **General Inspectorate for Migration (IGM)** aims to facilitate the transition of approximately **5,000–6,000 TP holders** to residence permits. Considering	

	the average household size, this could translate into **around 15,000 people**, including family members who would also obtain residence rights. He noted that, once they obtain residence permits, these individuals would automatically become eligible for a broader range of national social protection programmes, including **Ajutor Social** and **State Social Allowances**. Sergiu stressed that this transition is likely to occur regardless of current planning discussions and therefore underlined the importance of completing the costing exercise and mobilizing resources in advance. He added that similar considerations apply to individuals who may later transition to **asylum or refugee status**, reinforcing the need for evidence-based planning and preparedness.	
Access to the Freelancer Regime – Update	**Iva Vavic (UNHCR)** provided an update on the discussions held with the **Public Services Agency (ASP)** regarding the practical barriers preventing TP holders from accessing the **freelancer regime**. She recalled that, while TP holders are **legally eligible** under the Freelancer Law and the Fiscal Code, they continue to face practical obstacles during the registration process. She noted that the **liberalization of the freelancer regime from 1 January 2026** presents an important opportunity for TP holders, particularly given the large number of refugees engaged in online, seasonal or cross-border work. Formalizing these activities in Moldova would enable refugees to contribute to the national tax and social security systems, facilitate access to health insurance, and, once the Moldova–Ukraine Social Security Agreement enters into force, contribute towards future pension entitlements. She added that previous analysis estimated that resolving the current barriers could generate **approximately MDL 60 million in additional annual state revenue**. She outlined four key implementation barriers identified following discussions with ASP: • **Address registration:** the registration platform cannot automatically retrieve the address from the TP database because the address is stored in a different format than in the State Population Register, preventing successful completion of the registration process. • **Recognition of the TP document:** ASP indicated that the legislation governing the State Population Register does not currently recognize the TP document for this purpose,	

	making it unclear whether the issue can be resolved through a technical solution or requires legislative amendments. • **Proof of tax residence:** applicants must either have a legal domicile or demonstrate tax residence through **183 days of presence** in Moldova. ASP suggested using border crossing information from the Border Police and the General Inspectorate for Migration (IGM), while UNHCR proposed exploring a simplified approach based on the issuance date of the TP document. • **Banking requirements:** freelancers must open a dedicated bank account, and concerns remain regarding anti-money laundering procedures. Iva noted that similar issues had previously been addressed through cooperation with development partners and expressed confidence that practical solutions could also be found for TP holders. She further noted that obtaining a **residence permit** would remove these barriers but highlighted that this would only apply to the estimated **5,000–6,000 TP holders** expected to transition to residence permits, leaving the majority of TP holders without a solution. In closing, **Iva Vavic** informed participants that **UNHCR** is also coordinating with **IOM**, which is currently supporting the development of the migration information system for **IGM**, to explore whether some of the identified technical barriers can be addressed through that workstream. She emphasized that efforts are ongoing to resolve these issues as quickly as possible.	
Findings from the Household Economic Capacity Assessment (HECA)	**Yurii Arnautov (UNHCR)** presented the preliminary findings of the **Household Economic Capacity Assessment (HECA)**, explaining that the assessment is broadly equivalent to a **Household Budget Survey**, providing information on household income, expenditure, assets, livelihoods and multidimensional poverty. He noted that, unlike previous refugee assessments, HECA is the **first survey representative of TP holders**, as respondents were randomly selected from the TP registration database rather than humanitarian beneficiary lists. The survey included **577 respondents**, representing **1,373 household members**, and its findings were compared with data collected by the **General Inspectorate for Migration (IGM)** to validate key indicators.	

	Yurii highlighted that, despite relatively modest household incomes, **more than half of respondents reported being satisfied with their standard of living**. He also noted that more than half of TP holders have now spent **over three years in Moldova**, indicating an increasingly protracted refugee population. Presenting the demographic findings, he confirmed that the refugee population continues to originate predominantly from **southern regions of Ukraine**, with an average household size of **2.38 persons**. He also noted that the household composition identified through HECA closely matches the IGM registration data, providing confidence in the representativeness of the survey. On **employment**, Yurii explained that the assessment distinguishes between persons inside and outside the labour force, while recognizing that the traditional labour market definitions do not fully capture the situation of refugees, many of whom remain outside the labour force due to caregiving responsibilities, displacement-related barriers, language constraints or legal obstacles. He highlighted that a significant proportion of TP holders are employed **outside Moldova**, including through remote, seasonal or cross-border work, reinforcing the importance of facilitating access to the **freelancer regime** as a means of enabling formalization, access to health insurance and future social security entitlements. He also noted that **77% of employed respondents have formal employment contracts**, although many of these jobs are located outside Moldova. Gender disparities remain significant, with women more frequently remaining outside the labour force due to childcare responsibilities. The assessment also found that, compared with previous surveys, refugees are now working in occupations more closely aligned with their previous employment in Ukraine. Yurii further explained that comparisons with IGM employment data show broadly similar trends, although some differences remain regarding the classification of employment, particularly for seafarers, freelancers and persons working abroad. He noted that further analysis will be undertaken during a second survey round planned later in the year. Regarding **household income**, Yurii reported that **more than half of households rely primarily on income generated through economic activities**, while around half depend on a	

	single source of income. Remittances remain an important source of income for more than one quarter of households, with around one third of those households relying on remittances as their sole income source. Social benefits account for only a very small share of household income, reflecting the current legal limitations on refugees' access to the national social protection system. The presentation also highlighted that **housing costs constitute the largest expenditure for refugee households**, placing pressure on spending for food, medicines and other essential needs. Around **half of surveyed households reported having no savings**, making them particularly vulnerable to inflation, rent increases and other economic shocks. In addition, fewer than half reported access to the Moldovan banking system, increasing reliance on informal financial support networks. Yurii also presented preliminary findings on **housing conditions and disability**, noting that while many refugees report acceptable housing conditions overall, overcrowding and limited living space remain common. Disability prevalence reported through HECA broadly aligns with IGM administrative data, although some discrepancies were identified regarding severe disabilities, particularly among older persons, which will require further analysis. During the discussion, a participant asked whether HECA had collected information on **food consumption** to enable comparison with Moldovan households. Yurii explained that, unlike the full Household Budget Survey, HECA did not include a food consumption diary because the survey was conducted by telephone and the questionnaire had to be shortened. He acknowledged that such information would be valuable for analyzing food security among refugees. Concluding the presentation, **Yurii Arnautov** informed participants that the main objective of HECA is to calculate, for the first time, both the **Multidimensional Poverty Index** and **monetary poverty estimate** for TP holders. This work is being undertaken in collaboration with **UNDP**, and the poverty analysis will be presented at the **next ISWG meeting on 26 August 2026**.	

Refugee Accommodation Centre (RAC) Consolidation Update	**Natalia Stelea (UNHCR)** presented an update on the implementation of RAC **consolidation strategy**. She informed participants that, as of **18 July**, **12 RACs** were operational. Since then, one centre had closed, leaving **11 operational centres**, with **two additional centres currently undergoing closure**. Upon completion of the 2026 consolidation process, **nine RACs** will remain operational. Natalia reported that the remaining RAC population comprises **628 residents (288 households)**, with an average household size of **2.2 persons**. The current population includes **193 children, 227 adults aged 19–59, 208 older persons (60+) and 74 persons with disabilities**. She also noted that multidisciplinary team (MDT) visits had already been conducted in the Chișinău centres scheduled to close at the end of August to support relocation planning. Providing an overview of the consolidation process to date, Natalia explained that **six RACs have already closed**. Of the affected residents, **31 households (59 individuals)** relocated to other RACs, **28 households (62 individuals)** moved into private accommodation, **22 households (53 individuals)** applied for rental assistance, **20 households (35 individuals)** departed Moldova, and **two households (three individuals)** moved to stay with relatives or host families. She noted that, among those who left Moldova, **14 households (23 individuals)** had returned to Ukraine. Natalia further shared that discussions with beneficiaries applying for rental assistance revealed continued concerns regarding the sustainability of independent living. Several beneficiaries indicated that, **if they are unable to afford rent after the six-month rental assistance period ends, they expect to return to Ukraine**. She also outlined the main challenges encountered during the consolidation process. These include a **limited supply of rental housing**, particularly outside Chișinău, the absence of rental agencies in many districts, and landlords' reluctance to conclude rental agreements with refugees despite assurances provided by UNHCR and partners regarding six months of rental support. She added that some lower-cost housing options do not meet minimum living	

	standards, requiring beneficiaries to search for accommodation in larger towns. Beneficiaries also reported difficulties covering the **initial rental payment**, which often must be paid before receiving rental assistance, requiring some households to borrow money. Finally, Natalia highlighted that many refugees are reluctant to relocate because of **children's education, continuity of healthcare, established social networks and emotional attachment to their current communities**. She noted that these concerns are particularly significant for **older persons**, who often experience emotional distress when required to move to another accommodation center.	
Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) Update	**Yigit Anil Gurer (UNHCR)** provided an update on the gradual transition of the **MPCA** programme. He recalled that, following consultations with the **MLCA** and based on feedback received from refugees, UNHCR had decided to **slow the planned reduction of the MPCA caseload** in order to minimise potential protection risks. Instead of reducing the caseload from **6,000 to 4,000 individuals in July**, as originally planned, the programme introduced a more gradual approach. From July, the caseload was reduced by **10%**, bringing the number of beneficiaries to **approximately 5,500 individuals**. Yigit explained that further reductions will continue progressively through **verification and reassessment processes**, including reviews of specific beneficiary groups and monitoring of the **Temporary Protection extension process**, rather than through large one-off reductions in beneficiary numbers. He also informed participants that UNHCR is currently conducting an **impact analysis** of households that exited the MPCA programme in **April 2026**. The findings of this assessment will be presented at the next **ISWG** meeting. Responding to a question from **Iva Vavic (UNHCR)**, Yigit further confirmed that UNHCR is developing a **transition framework from MPCA to Cash for Protection programming**. He explained that this shift responds both to **donor expectations** and the need to ensure the **long-term sustainability** of cash assistance by focusing support on specific protection cases rather than maintaining a broad MPCA programme. The transition is currently planned to begin in **March 2027**, and the proposed approach will be presented during upcoming working group meetings.	

Green Line Transition	In response to a question regarding the closure of the current **Green Line**, **UNHCR** explained that they have been working with government counterparts to transition the various Green Line functions to existing government mechanisms. They noted that, while most functions will be integrated into existing government hotlines, a **dedicated mechanism for RACs** will continue to operate separately. Responsibility for this line will be transferred to the **MLSP** and coordinated by **Mihai Rotaru**, who will manage the new telephone number together with the Ministry's implementation unit. They added that communication materials have been finalised and, once available, the updated contact information will be disseminated electronically to partners and beneficiaries, as well as displayed at border crossing points to ensure broad awareness of the new arrangements. **Teodor Vicol (MLSP)** confirmed that the RAC Green Line will be managed by the **MLSP Implementation Unit**, which is preparing an operational regulation governing its functioning. He explained that **Mihai Rotaru** will serve as the primary focal point, while other staff within the implementation unit will ensure continuity of the service during his absence. He stressed that **the principles governing accommodation and relocation to Refugee Accommodation Centres will remain unchanged**, with only the administrative management of the hotline being transferred. Teodor also confirmed that MLSP and UNHCR are jointly preparing an **information campaign** to ensure that refugees and partners are informed of the new contact number and the continuation of referral arrangements. Responding to a question on the timing of the information campaign, **Teodor Vicol** stated that MLSP had already shared the necessary information with UNHCR, including the new contact number, and that the awareness campaign would be implemented jointly. He noted that the objective is to ensure that both humanitarian partners and refugees are informed before the transition, particularly given that the existing Green Line was expected to operate until **1 August**. He also noted that communication efforts will focus particularly on **Palanca Border Crossing Point**, where the largest number of enquiries regarding accommodation continues to be received.	

	For enquiries related to legal status, Temporary Protection and migration procedures, beneficiaries will instead be referred to the existing Green Line of the General Inspectorate for Migration (IGM), which will remain the competent channel for legal and protection-related questions	
Closing Remarks	Iva Vavic thanked all participants for their active engagement and constructive contributions to the discussions.	**Date of the next meeting: 26th August, 14:00**