



## Protection Working Group

Meeting Details	
<b>Date</b>	<i>24 May 2023 - Next meeting TBD</i>
<b>Time</b>	<i>10.00 am – 12.00 am</i>
<b>Chair</b>	<i>Andrew Painter, Senior Protection Officer, UNHCR, Sector Coordinator; Carolina Cazaciuc, Coordinator on Refugee Rights, Ombudsperson Office, Co-Chair</i>
<b>Reporting</b>	<i>Sean Sager, Protection Officer, UNHCR</i>
<b>Email</b>	<a href="mailto:painter@unhcr.org">painter@unhcr.org</a> , <a href="mailto:carolina.cazaciuc@ombudsman.md">carolina.cazaciuc@ombudsman.md</a> , <a href="mailto:sager@unhcr.org">sager@unhcr.org</a>
Agenda	



## Welcome & Review of Agenda

- PWG Updates (10:00 – 10:10)
  - Mobile Protection Units
  - Protection Briefs
  - Capacity Building
- Temporary Protection Discussion (10:10 – 11:15)
  - Opening remarks and role of PWG in terms of advocacy and operational response (UNHCR)
  - Opening remarks from UN Resident Coordination (UNCT)
  - Update on CES decision (UNHCR)
  - PWG survey on TP registration intentions/experiences (UNHCR)
  - Updates from the Info campaign (AAP Taskforce)



- Refugee experiences registering for TP (NCUM)
  - Older refugees and PwDs (Age & Disability Task Force)
  - UASC (UNICEF)
  - Transnistria region (CDA)
- Open discussion (11.15 - 11.50)



<b>Participants</b>			
<b>Andrew Painter, UNHCR</b>	<b>Teodora Zaifu, UNDP</b>	<b>Violeta Terguta, UNFPA</b>	<b>Svetlana Jioara, CDA</b>
<b>Monica Vazques, UNHCR</b>	<b>Alberto Tonon, UNHCR/OHCHR</b>	<b>Nataliya Yakubovska, NRC</b>	<b>Cristina Ceclu, PIN</b>
<b>Sean Sager, UNHCR</b>	<b>Elena Cristian, IOM</b>	<b>Irina Rotaru, CERI</b>	<b>Alexandr Solomenenco, PIN</b>
<b>Martina Gastaldello, OHCHR</b>	<b>Alina Sava, INTERSOS</b>	<b>Tatiana Zaloj, Tdh NL</b>	<b>Mihai Cotorobai, PIN</b>
<b>Carolina Cazaciuc, Ombudsperson Office</b>	<b>Martina Gastaldello, OHCHR</b>	<b>Simon Springett, UN</b>	<b>Tatiana Zaloj, Terre de Hommes</b>
<b>Dina Zamfirova, UNHCR</b>	<b>Carolina Sclifos, UNHCR</b>	<b>Flore Rossi, UNICEF</b>	<b>Dmitri Surovtov, IsraAID</b>
<b>Daniele Pedretti, HelpAge</b>	<b>Bianca Miccione, ACTED</b>	<b>Peter Fenoy, HEKS</b>	<b>Oleg Palii, CDA</b>
<b>Catalina Birsanu, UNHCR</b>	<b>Barbara Bello, ACTED</b>	<b>Krasimir Yankov, OHCHR</b>	<b>Svetlana Jiora, CDA</b>
<b>Sabina Sandu, UNHCR</b>	<b>Priscille Duflos, ACTED</b>	<b>Joanna Javorska, Impact Initiatives</b>	<b>Sevar Petrosyan, World Vision</b>
<b>Natalia Stelea, UNHCR</b>	<b>Bianca Miccione, ACTED</b>	<b>Mihaela Lavrov, Peace Winds</b>	<b>Chris Lomas, HOPE4</b>
		<b>Daniella David, UN WOMEN</b>	<b>Khalil Othman, AAR Japan</b>
			<b>Sachiko Kumazawa, AAR Japan</b>
			<b>Yui Hiraide, AAR Japan</b>



<i>Vitalie Popov, UNHCR</i>	<i>Simona Ruznic, Terre de Homme</i>	<i>Evghenia Hiora, UN WOMEN</i>	<i>Natalia Postolachi, HOPE4</i>
<i>Dominique Sbardella, Plan International</i>	<i>Lamia Ledrisi, WeWorld</i>	<i>Valentina Ghenciu, Lumos Moldova</i>	<i>Tatiana Versteac, CCF Moldova</i>
<i>Oleg Hincu, USAID</i>	<i>Allison Bottomley, AAH</i>	<i>Constanta Cravet, Concordia Social Project</i>	<i>Liz Devine, MdM</i>
<i>Natalia Turcanu, APSCF</i>	<i>Dilnoza Nicolescu, Caritas</i>	<i>Claudia Battaglini, Oxfam</i>	<i>Camelia Corbu, ICRC</i>
<i>Aliona Babachisvili, CNPAC</i>	<i>Victor Morari, Ombudsman Office</i>	<i>Margaux Capblanq, Libraries Without Borders</i>	<i>Angela Prepelita, Forta Sustinerii</i>
<i>Casey O'Neill, CWS</i>	<i>Kirill Prihodko, NCUM</i>		<i>Diana Alexei, Chisinau City Hall</i>
<i>Anca Soldubanu, CLEAR Global</i>			



## Summary of discussions and agreements/ action points

Agenda	Discussion	Agreements/ Actions
<p><b>Agenda Point 1</b></p> <p><b>Welcome &amp; Review of Agenda</b></p> <p><i>Andrew Painter, Senior Protection Officer, UNHCR</i></p> <p><a href="mailto:painter@unhcr.org">painter@unhcr.org</a></p>	<p>The <b>PWG co-chair</b> welcomed participants, thanked them for their presence, and encouraged them to attend in person for future meetings, in order to have more engaging discussions. He presented the agenda, and no objections were raised.</p> <p>If any modifications are necessary to minutes of the PWG, please contact: <a href="mailto:sivkovas@unhcr.org">sivkovas@unhcr.org</a></p>	<p>Agenda presented and agreed</p>



<p><b>Agenda Point 2</b></p> <p><b>PWG Updates</b></p> <p><i>Sean Sager</i> UNHCR <a href="mailto:sager@unhcr.org">sager@unhcr.org</a></p> <p><i>Andrew Painter</i> UNHCR <a href="mailto:painter@unhcr.org">painter@unhcr.org</a></p>	<p><b>UNHCR provided general updates from the PWG:</b></p> <p><i>Mobile Protection Units</i></p> <p>The PWG recently completed an exercise of mapping mobile protection units in the Republic of Moldova. A survey was sent out to partners earlier this month to have a better understanding of which organizations are providing mobile protection services and where these services are located. The purpose of the exercise is to strengthen coordination amongst protection actors who are providing assistance and to minimize duplication and overlap of services in different locations. The initial mapping has been completed and results have been shared with partners who took part in the exercise, in order to validate the information before sharing to the wider PWG network. The next step will be to create a shared calendar/schedule so that partners can include their visits (on a voluntary basis). PWG members who did not partake in the activity were encouraged to reach out bilaterally to include their activities. The CP and GBV SWGs are currently doing a similar exercise within their respective networks, which the PWG will include and share once consolidated.</p> <p><i>Capacity-Building</i></p> <p>The PWG continues its schedule of trainings and presentations on various topics. The last session on disability and inclusion and how to identify persons with disabilities had a strong turnout, with more than 75 persons attending across different sectors. The next training session will take place on 30 May, which will be on Human Rights Mechanisms and provided by OHCHR. The</p>	<p>UNHCR to share results of mobile units mappings, as well as the briefing note on disability inclusion once finalized.</p>
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	<p>schedule for June has not yet been made, and partners were strongly encouraged to reach out if there were any topics of interest that they would like to hear about and to inform the sector leads if they are willing to provide any training sessions organized through the network.</p> <p><i>Protection Briefs</i></p> <p>The Protection Advisory Group (PAG) is currently planning several protection briefs on relevant topics to be shared within the PWG network. A Disability Brief has been authored by the Age &amp; Disability Task Force, which will soon be shared with sector partners. Future briefs are planned to cover such issues as older refugees, unaccompanied and separated children, and legal assistance. Participants were encouraged to reach out to the sector leads if they have ideas or are planning to produce similar briefs.</p>	
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<p><b>Agenda Point 3</b></p> <p><b>Temporary Protection Updates</b></p> <p><i>Opening remarks and role of PWG in advocacy and operational response (UNHCR)</i></p> <p><i>Andrew Painter, Senior Protection Officer, UNHCR</i></p> <p><a href="mailto:painter@unhcr.org">painter@unhcr.org</a></p> <p><b>Opening remarks from UN Resident Coordinator</b></p> <p>Simon Springett, UN Resident Coordinator</p> <p><a href="mailto:simon.springett@un.org">simon.springett@un.org</a></p> <p><b>Update on CES decision</b></p> <p><i>Andrew Painter, Senior Protection Officer, UNHCR</i></p> <p><a href="mailto:painter@unhcr.org">painter@unhcr.org</a></p> <p><b>PWG survey on TP registration intentions/experiences (UNHCR)</b></p>	<p><b>UN Resident coordinator opening remarks:</b></p> <p>He expressed gratitude to all the participants involved in coordinating the refugee response for their dedicated efforts in assisting refugees and fostering an inclusive environment across various sectors. The recent decision brings Moldova in line with the wider EU Directives, but its practical implementation poses challenges that require collective advocacy to ensure a smoother registration process for refugees. He underscored the importance of considering the perspectives of those affected by the decision-making surrounding Temporary Protection, highlighting the need for increased support to service providers and local public administration throughout the registration process. With refugees deciding to regularize their status based on various criteria, organizations must be well-prepared to provide them with sufficient information to make informed choices.</p> <p><b>Update on CES Decision</b></p> <p>PWG sector lead provided an update on the CES decision from 10 May. It was noted that the current emergency law is in effect until 4 June, and it is unclear whether this will be extended again. Under the current emergency laws, there were several CES decisions that allowed for derogation of existing laws to ensure that Ukrainians could stay in Moldova and have access to employment, healthcare, and other government services. CES decision #68, represented a significant step as it repealed a number of these previous CES decisions. One of them (CES Decision #21) granted Ukrainians the right to remain indefinitely in Moldova. However, this right was repealed by CES Decision # 68 as of 15 May 2023.</p>	
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<p><i>Sean Sager, Protection Officer, UNHCR</i></p> <p><a href="mailto:sager@unhcr.org">sager@unhcr.org</a></p> <p><b>Updates from the Info campaign</b></p> <p>Monica Vazquez, AAP Specialist, UNHCR</p> <p><a href="mailto:vazquezm@unhcr.org">vazquezm@unhcr.org</a></p> <p><b>Refugee experiences registering for Temporary Protection</b></p> <p>Kyrylo Prykhodko, Program Coordinator, NCUM</p> <p><a href="mailto:cnum.moldova@gmail.com">cnum.moldova@gmail.com</a></p> <p><b>Older refugees and PwDs (Age &amp; Disability Task Force)</b></p> <p><i>Daniele Pedretti, Humanitarian Programme Manager HelpAge International</i></p> <p><a href="mailto:daniele.pedretti@helpage.org">daniele.pedretti@helpage.org</a></p> <p>Alberto Tonon, Disability &amp; Inclusion Specialist, UNHCR/OHCHR</p> <p><a href="mailto:tonon@unhcr.org">tonon@unhcr.org</a></p>	<p>Under normal circumstances, individuals are allowed to stay in the country for a maximum of 90 days within any 180-day period. Under CES Decision 68, the 90-day clock for Ukrainians already in the country began on the 15th of May, and individuals are expected to regularize their status by 13 August 2023. This can be done through various means, such as applying for temporary permit, seeking asylum, or obtaining a residence permit.</p> <p>All these repeals are based on the government’s understanding that Moldova is no longer in an emergency situation and is transitioning back to normal operating procedures. It is important for affected individuals to be aware of these changes and take the necessary steps to ensure they have a legal status in Moldova within the designated timeframe.</p> <p>CES Decision 68 also repealed the previous decision allowing Ukrainian refugees to work in Moldova without obtaining a temporary residence permit based on employment. During the RCF meeting on 5 May 2023, the State Secretary emphasized that the decision would not have a retroactive effect. This means that if individuals already have an employment contract without having obtained a Residence Permit based on work, it will remain valid for the next 90 days as the refugee regularizes his or her status. However, it is unclear whether employers are aware of this, such that this should be closely monitored. Currently, only around 1000 individuals have formal employment contracts registered with the National Employment Agency. However, it has been observed that the message regarding these provisions has not consistently reached all individuals, causing anxiety among refugees.</p> <p>Regarding the 45-day limit to being outside of Moldova for TP, the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) has stated that individuals can reapply if their TP is suspended or withdrawn. However, the exact criteria for reapplication are unclear at this time.</p>	
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<p><b>Updates on Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC)</b></p> <p>Flore Rossi, Child Protection Officer, UNICEF</p> <p><a href="mailto:frossi@unicef.org">frossi@unicef.org</a></p> <p><b>Updates from Transnistrian region (CDA)</b></p> <p>Oleg Palii, Executive Director, CDA</p> <p><a href="mailto:oleg.palii@cda.md">oleg.palii@cda.md</a></p>	<p><b>Information Campaign (Co-Chair, AAP Task Force)</b></p> <p>During the meeting, the lead for the AAP Taskforce provided updates and shared the results of the information campaign. The information sessions managed to reach nearly 1000 frontline staff. Although some information was incomplete during these sessions, it was a good first step</p> <p>One of the key focuses at present is updating the frequently asked questions (FAQs) to address new and emerging issues. This includes information on TP registration of UASC (Unaccompanied and Separated Children) and CES Decision 68. Printed materials, available in four languages, with a total of 40,000 copies, have been distributed. Additionally, the digital versions have been shared through AAP partners, including through 17 Telegram and Viber accounts, which are continuously disseminating the information.</p> <p>The newly added section on TP on the Dopamoga website has received considerable attention, with approximately 41,000 unique users seeking consultation. The UNHCR help site has also been consulted by around 35,000 unique users.</p> <p>Rumor tracking conducted by the AAP taskforce revealed that people are generally aware of TP, although they lack detailed information. One notable gap identified is the understanding of the different forms of legal stay available, including differences in TP, asylum, residence permits. Additionally, there is a lack of information regarding which organizations can assist with registration and transportation to IGM offices for individuals with reduced mobility. Comments were also made regarding the challenges faced by single women with multiple children when using public transportation to travel to IGM offices.</p> <p>To address these gaps, the AAP taskforce has initiated efforts to provide more information. They have collaborated with IGM to produce five additional informative pieces by the 13 August deadline to regularize status. These pieces</p>	
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will focus on information for new arrivals, proof of residency procedures in RACS and private accommodations and how the process works. Earlier this month, additional training on TP was provided to Roma mediators.

The FAQs are stored in the [shared folder of the AAP Taskforce](#). They have been developed in consultation with IGM. The majority of questions were collected through the Greenline, but if you have any additional questions that are not included, please reach out. Once the update is ready, the FAQs will be recirculated for everyone's reference.

#### **TP Monitoring Presentation (PWG)**

UNHCR presented preliminary findings from the TP Monitoring assessment conducted in coordination with several partners, which is tracking the intentions and barriers to registration amongst the refugee community. The full presentation slides and results can be found in the [shared folder](#).

#### **Refugee experiences registering for Temporary Protection (NCUM)**

A representative from the National Congress of Ukrainians in Moldova (NCUM) provided the refugee community perspective regarding TP and the recent CES decision. A key issue now is the 90-day clock to regularize legal status as of 15 May 2023. Among the refugee community, TP remains the most accessible option amongst all the different forms of legal status that can be obtained. However, the primary challenge lies in providing proof of residency, which serves as an obstacle for applying for TP, as it necessitates the involvement of a third party, such as a landlord or a manager at a RAC. Individuals cannot complete the process on their own. Additionally, the host community has shown reluctance and a lack of strong motivation to participate in assisting refugees in this regard. While proof of residence is now relatively



straightforward for refugees residing in RACs, the vast majority of refugees reside outside of RACs in the host community.

NCUM is actively working to disseminate updated information to the refugee community. It was noted that the community had become accustomed to staying without the need for registration, making the requirement to regularize their status difficult for some individuals.

Currently, approximately 400 individual cases have been addressed and managed by NCUM, with only 92 individuals having received TP. The remaining individuals are striving to overcome legal barriers in order to obtain TP. Lastly, there are concerns about the capacity of IGM (General Inspectorate for Immigration) to register all refugees before the expiration of the 90-day period.

For further information, please consult the presentation slides located in the Interagency SharePoint folder.

**Unaccompanied and Separated Children (Co-Chair, Child Protection Sub-Working Group)**

Currently, there are approximately 900 Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) who have been identified to date. The majority of these children are separated from their families, not unaccompanied. It has been observed that ongoing pendular movements contribute to separation, with families returning to Ukraine and entrusting the care of their children to other family members, caregivers, neighbors, and similar individuals.

Under TP legislation, it was confirmed that any UASC should be registered for Temporary Protection (TP) through his or her legal guardian. For most UASC, this will mean the government guardianship authority. It is important to note



that when referring to a “legal guardian”, it specifically pertains to adoptive parents or adults who have obtained legal custody through a court process. Caregivers who hold power of attorney and other caregivers without legal guardianship status cannot be considered legal guardians.

Regarding the registration process, both unaccompanied and separated children should be registered by the guardianship authority if they do not otherwise have a legal guardian appointed to them. Families who have UASC living with them should approach their local Ministry of Labor and Social Protection (MLSP) to register these children with the local guardianship authority. This additional step acts as a barrier since it involves another process. The local guardianship authority will accompany the family during the pre-enrolment registration and interview at the IGM office.

In terms of required documents, the same criteria apply as for other children. Birth certificates and proof of residence are necessary for the registration process. UNICEF and UNHCR are providing support to the MLSP and the guardianship authority to facilitate the organization of this registration. However, concerns have been raised about the capacity to handle the registration process if the number of applicants increases significantly. It is crucial to ensure that caregivers and authorities are aware of and understand the registration process.

To address these concerns, the FAQs will be updated to include this specific information, ensuring that the registration process is clearly explained to all stakeholders involved.

**Persons with Disabilities (Co-Chair, Age and Disability Taskforce)**



During the meeting, the perspective from the Disability and Age Taskforce was shared, highlighting the challenges faced by individuals with disabilities in relation to the registration process for TP.

Disability encompasses a broad spectrum, and one of the main challenges identified was the application process and mobile units. It was mentioned that the application form was not user-friendly, and there was uncertainty about how to apply. Even individuals residing in RACs are unsure about the registration process. However, in one RAC (in Grebelsti), the mobile unit from the General Inspectorate for Immigration (IGM) provided support for the registration of persons with disabilities.

One specific issue raised was the difficulty faced by people in Transnistria in traveling to Moldovan territory to register for TP. The mobile units do not currently visit that region, raising concerns about how individuals in Transnistria can access TP and complete the registration process. Efforts are underway to explore options with partners to provide adapted transportation for wheelchair users. However, transporting bedridden individuals poses a significant challenge.

Another important aspect highlighted was the need for adapted messages and information specifically tailored to persons with disabilities. Currently, there is no available data on the number of persons with disabilities who have applied for TP, making it difficult to assess the overall situation.

#### **Refugees residing in Transnistria region (CDA)**

There are six small IGM offices along the administrative line with the Transnistria region. During discussions with the IGM, it was clarified that IGM mobile units will not be able to travel to Transnistria region to register individuals with serious mobility issues for TP. Humanitarian organizations will need to assist with this, although IGM expressed their willingness to meet these individuals on the Right Bank as needed to facilitate registration. The



	<p>affected individuals are currently awaiting information on transportation logistics and the specific location where any meetings with IGM might take place.</p> <p>Regarding the legal stay process, individuals in Transnistria region are required to register with the local authorities, which grants them a 45-day validity period. According to CDA, IGM is accepting proof of residence documents issued in the left-bank without the need for a declaration by the owner. Providing proof of ownership is sufficient in this case. The owner, however, must still accompany the refugee to the IGM registration site.</p>	
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**Agenda Point 4  
Discussion**

**IOM:** Regarding requests from persons in Transnistria region who cannot move, how can they register considering that IGM is willing to meet them? What are the next steps?

**CDA:** Unfortunately, IGM can only meet them in any location on the right side of the Dnister river.

**UNHCR/OHCHR:** Through the Age and Disability Taskforce, they are currently discussing with partners how to support with transportation. The Accommodations Working Group is also discussing how to support large families and how to organize transportation with accessible vehicles. Regarding the issue with persons who cannot physically move or be transported from the Transnistria region, discussions need to be held with IGM.

**OHCHR:** Suggestion to expand the FAQs for CSOs in Transnistria region. Concerns were raised last week during the local coordination meeting relating to eligibility, for example, many questions on what happens for persons with dual nationalities. There is a need to include this in the FAQs. Relating to the findings of the monitoring tool, is there a possibility to capture more information specifically for this region.

**UNHCR:** Confirmation that results from the TP monitoring tool does not reflect well the challenges in Transnistria region as there have only been a few respondents to the survey who are living in the region. However, training is planned with CSOs on the tool so that they can start collected data as early as next week.



<p><b>CDA:</b> If IGM refuses or asks for additional documents for proof of ownership or any other documentation, please refer to CDA so they can coordinate directly with IGM.</p> <p><b>OHCHR:</b> While recognizing that separate working groups will need to have detailed discussions on issues such as cash assistance and health, these issues should also be discussed either in the PWG or the ISCG to ensure TP issues are discussed comprehensively. Linking cash to TP bring another set of challenges. What are the advocacy efforts for proof of residence, 45-day provision, issues around healthcare provision, the registration process? Are there joint advocacy efforts around these issues? Is there disaggregated data from Transnistria region who have applied for TP and how many have received documentation? To CDA, confirmation that proof of ownership for those residing in Transnistria region is enough?</p> <p><b>CDA:</b> Proof of residency is the common procedure for all foreigners in Moldova. It's not a special procedure for TP. If speaking about Transnistria region, it's enough to show proof of ownership, but the owner needs to accompany the refugee to the appointment.</p> <p><b>UNHCR:</b> According to IGM statistics, as of 15 May, 76 persons had received TP in the Transnistria region. The ISCG is meeting tomorrow, and TP is a topic of discussion. There is a proposal for the PWG to provide written comments to the Ministry of Internal Affairs with recommendations.</p> <p><b>DRC:</b> Relating to M&amp;E, this is currently done in fragments. Suggestion to initiate joint monitoring with government counterparts. The M&amp;E process would be very helpful to feed advocacy and other processes and give the government the ownership on these issues.</p>	
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<p><b>UNHCR:</b> Agreed. There is also a need to start thinking of downstream rights and challenges of accessing rights, monitoring of these rights should be done with the government.</p> <p><b>UNICEF:</b> Focus is on TP as a legal perspective, but protection risks need to be addressed as well. During the safety audit done last year, women raised concerns about being in the host community and proof of residence can be associated with some additional specific GBV risks.</p> <p><b>NRC:</b> Regarding rejections, we are aware of a small number of cases where persons were rejected but only verbally. Are there any partners working on cases to get a written rejection? Regarding employment, please confirm that previous employment under the emergency laws can continue and that it's not necessary to apply for TP.</p> <p><b>UNHCR:</b> For rejections, IGM does not provide disaggregated data that indicates rejections. The term "rejections" does not necessarily apply to those who do not have the required documents, but those who do not meet eligibility criteria.</p> <p><b>NCUM:</b> Some employers have reacted to the CES decision thinking that Ukrainians are not allowed to work anymore, but this is not correct. This should not be retroactive. There is a need to clarify this information with employers.</p> <p><b>UNHCR:</b> Regarding appeals process, you are eligible to ask for a written rejection so that you can appeal. This is confirmed by CDA.</p>	
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**OHCHR:** Relating to Roma refugees and undocumented persons, what specific issues are being faced by these groups? Are there materials for those with lower levels of education to make it clear and understandable?

**CDA:** Undocumented persons can go to the Ukrainian embassy and obtain documents to apply for TP. If the Ukrainian government is aware of them and in the database, they can issue documents. Otherwise, these persons can apply for statelessness.

**UNHCR:** For communication materials, the AAP Task Force is working with the Roma Task Force on accessible information in Romani. For rejections, it's important to respect the confidentiality of these cases, but also to document cases of persons who absolutely cannot obtain TP due to proof of residence and other reasons. IGM needs to see these specific cases in order to respond.

**UNHCR:** IGM may not necessarily be aware of these specific cases. It is also important to recall that TP is not the only legal status to obtain. Persons might be eligible for asylum or statelessness. In some cases it is not ideal and more burdensome, but there is an option.



Regional Refugee Response  
for the Ukraine Situation

### Information collection and relevant links

Moldova operational data portal: <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine/location/10784>

UNHCR Regional Bureau for Europe: The Implementation of the Temporary Protection Directive - Six Months On (October 2022)

<https://reliefweb.int/report/poland/unhcr-regional-bureau-europe-implementation-temporary-protection-directive-six-months-october-2022>

*If necessary, feel free to add extra rows in the matrix above.*