

Final Narrative Report: Joint Programmes in the Seed Funding Tracks

INTRODUCTION

This report covers the full implementation period of the Joint Programme (JP) **Strengthening Digital Transformation in Kosovo**, from its start in **June 2024** to its operational closure in **July 2025**. It summarizes the key achievements, constraints, and lessons learned, while outlining pathways for sustainability and future scalability in line with the objectives set out in the ProDoc. The report highlights progress under the three core outputs: the development of a gender-sensitive Digital Development Profile, support for a Programme on Digital Agriculture, and strengthening the capacity for digital education reform. Together, these outputs contribute directly to Kosovo's SDG commitments and the Joint SDG Fund's mandate to incubate transformative solutions that can be scaled for broader impact.

PROFILE

JOINT PROGRAMME (JP) PROFILE:	
UN Country Team	UN Kosovo Team (UNKT)
JP Title	Strengthening Digital Transformation in Kosovo
Funding Round (Select the applicable funding round for the JP)	☐ Decent Jobs and Universal Social Protection ☐ Digital Transformation ☐ Education and Skills ☐ Energy Access and Affordability ☐ Food Systems Transformation ☒ Integrated Policy and Capacity Building ☐ SDG Localization
Cross-fertilized SDG Transitions (Select up to 2 main SDG Transitions that are reflected in the JP progress to date)	☐ Climate Change, Biodiversity Loss, Pollution ☐ Decent Jobs and Universal Social Protection ☒ Digital Transformation ☒ Education and Skills ☐ Energy Access and Affordability ☒ Food Systems Transformation
Contribution to Cooperation Framework Outcomes	The JP contributes to: Outcome 1 Accountable governance: By 2025, all women and men in Kosovo enjoy more accountable, effective, transparent, and gender-responsive institutions at all levels ensuring access to justice, equality, and participation for all. Joint Output 1.1: Institutions at central and local level have enhanced capacities to increase transparency, integrity, and citizens' participation including implementation of gender-responsive planning and budgeting systems. Outcome 2 Inclusive and non-discriminatory social services and policies, and services: By 2025, all girls and boys, women, and men, particularly the most marginalised have improved access

	to and utilize equitable, qualitative, integrated social protection, universal health services and quality education. - Joint Output 2.2: Pre-school, primary, lower, and upper secondary education system is strengthened to provide quality and access to education for all with improved learning outcomes, and with relevant skills for life and work including during COVID-19. Outcome 3 Resilient, sustainable, and inclusive economic development: By 2025, women and men in Kosovo, particularly youth and vulnerable groups, have increased access to decent work and benefit from sustainable and inclusive economic development that is more resilient to impacts of climate change, disasters, and emergencies. - Joint output 3.3: Strengthening institutional capacities of ministry responsible for environment, MAFRD and municipal authorities to plan for integrated, gender responsive, sustainable, and inclusive management of land and forestry resources.
Actual Start Date (i.e. fund transfer date)	25/07/2024
Duration	12 months
Actual End Date (i.e. operational closure date)	25/07/2025
Total Approved Funding from the Joint SDG Fund	USD 250,000
Planned Financial Closure Date	25/07/2025
Fund Management Modality: Administrative Agent (Pass-through Only)	Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO) - Mari Matsumoto, Portfolio Manager, mari.matsumoto@undp.org - Sara Ansari, Finance Manager, sara.ansari@undp.org
JP TEAM:	
Development Coordinator	Stephen O'Malley, Development Coordinator omalley@un.org
JP's RCO focal point	Adrian Prenkaj Head of Development Coordinator's Office adrian.prenkaj@un.org
Lead PUNO focal point	Valbona Bogujevci Assistant RR/Programme Coordinator, UNDP valbona.bogujevci@undp.org
Other PUNOs focal points	Daniela Di Gianantonio Head of Digital Agriculture, FAO daniela.digianantonio@fao.org
Other PUNOs focal points	Kozeta Imami Education Specialist, UNICEF kimami@unicef.org
JP's designated communications focal point	Valbona Bogujevci, Assistant Resident Representative/Programme Coordinator/UNDP valbona.bogujevci@undp.org

OVERVIEW

1. Overall self-assessment of the JP achievements.

The primary objective of the Joint SDG Fund's seed funding track is to provide countries with support and resources to incubate and pilot transformative solutions and approaches (including actions to develop and implement national roadmaps or priorities) that can subsequently lead to accelerating progress across [key SDG Transitions](#) at scale. Towards this objective, please evaluate the performance of the JP.

1.a. Rate the overall performance of the JP: Did the JP deliver its key results as planned in the ProDoc?

- ☐ **Unsatisfactory, Marginal Achievement:** Less than 50% of expected results delivered.
- ☐ **Satisfactory Achievement:** 50-75% of expected results delivered.
- ☒ **Very Good, Solid Achievement:** 100% of expected results delivered; implementation completed on schedule.
- ☐ **Exceptional, Outstanding Achievement:** 100% of expected results delivered ahead of schedule, with additional results or improvements delivered.

1.b. Incubation and validation of solutions/approaches/roadmaps: How much results did the JP reach in incubating innovative approaches/national roadmaps and/or piloting transformative solutions during the 12 months?

- ☐ **Limited Results:** None of planned incubation activities/roadmaps or pilot solutions were rolled out.
- ☐ **Moderate Results:** Planned incubation activities/roadmaps or pilots began but remain at the early stages or within the limited scope at the time of the JP closure.
- ☒ **Good Results:** Planned incubation activities/roadmaps and pilot solutions are fully operational and validated.
- ☐ **Excellent Results:** All planned incubation activities/roadmaps and pilot solutions are completed and validated ahead of schedule, showing promising potential or early sign of scale-up.
- ☐ **Not Applicable:** The JP did not plan to incubate ideas, roadmaps or conduct pilots during this phase.

1.c. Sustainability and scalability potential: To what extent did the JP achieve in establishing pathways for future viability and scale-up of the innovations/solutions beyond the 12-month implementation?

- ☐ **Marginal Achievement:** Concrete sustainability or scale-up plan was developed but not operationalized; only preliminary discussion with potential partners/funders took place.
- ☐ **Moderate Achievement:** Sustainability and scale-up strategies were rolled out; potential scale-up pathways identified; active engagement with potential partners/funders underway.

- ☒ **Solid Achievement:** Comprehensive sustainability and scale-up strategies achieved a broad uptake; viable pathways for expansion secured; engagement with potential partners/funders deepened and showing promising outcomes.
- ☐ **Exceptional Achievement:** Robust sustainability and scale-up plans were implemented ahead of schedule; multiple viable scale-up pathways activated; strong commitments from partners/funders obtained; additional opportunities for expansion identified beyond initial plans.
- ☐ **Not Applicable:** The JP has not yet reached the stage of planning for sustainability and scalability.

RESULTS OF THE JP

A. Results-Based Narrative

2. Overall results of the JP (600 words / 1.5 pages max)

- **Digital Development Profile for Kosovo (Output 1):** The JP developed and published Kosovo's first *Gender-sensitive Digital Development Profile* ("The Profile"), now available on UNKT's and UNDP's official websites. The Profile was launched at a technical event with broad participation of central and local authorities, development partners, academia, civil society, and the private sector. It provides an evidence base and roadmap for gender-sensitive digital transformation across sectors, contributing to the Digital Connectivity Transition. By advancing policy reforms and ICT infrastructure planning, the Profile supports SDG 9.8 (universal access to ICT) and SDG 5.b (empowerment of women through technology) and directly contributes to CF Outcome 1 (Accountable Governance) and Output 1.1 (institutional capacity for transparency, integrity, and participation).
- **Legal and gender analysis of digital transformation:** In parallel, the JP commissioned a legal framework analysis and facilitated a two-day workshop to validate findings with institutions, academia, civil society, and the private sector. A gender expert reviewed the Profile, highlighting gaps and opportunities from a gender perspective. This process embedded LNOB principles into the Profile, ensuring that women, youth, and marginalized groups are systematically considered in Kosovo's digital policy agenda.
- **Programme and Action Plan for Digital Agriculture 2025–2028 (Output 2):** The JP provided technical and capacity building support to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development (MAFRD) in developing and adopting the *Digital Agriculture Programme 2025-2028*. The Programme was validated in June 2025 ([Albanian language version](#), [Serbian language version](#), [English language version](#)) and formally adopted in July 2025, with official publication in all three official languages and a high-level launch event on 30 July 2025. Following the November 2024 inception event, MAFRD established a working group and, with FAO's facilitation, conducted five participatory co-design workshops. The Programme outlines three priorities: (i) strengthening data and e-governance in alignment with the EU Common Agricultural Policy;

(ii) improving digital service delivery for farmers through expanded knowledge, advisory services, and streamlined public administration; and (iii) developing digital skills and building an enabling ecosystem for digital agriculture. Two technical proposals were prepared to advance priority interventions. The Programme contributes to SDG 2.3 (doubling productivity of small-scale producers) and SDG 2.4 (sustainable agricultural practices) and aligns with CF Outcome 3 (Resilient, Sustainable, and Inclusive Economic Development). Importantly, rural women and young farmers were included throughout consultations, ensuring LNOB integration and gender-responsive design.

- **Digital education reform (Output 3):** The JP supported the Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI) to operationalize the new Department for Technology and Digitalization. A Digital Education Advisor was embedded to strengthen the department's technical capacity and guide the creation of a legal and regulatory framework for blended and digital learning. Through a combination of local and international expertise, the JP facilitated workshops and drafted sub-legal acts setting standards and quality assurance mechanisms for digital learning materials, complemented by implementation guidelines translated into official languages for accessibility. These interventions directly support SDG 4.4 (skills for employment and decent jobs) and contribute to CF Outcome 2 (Inclusive and Non-discriminatory Social Services and Policies) and Output 2.2 (strengthening the education system). By embedding gender-sensitive content and accessibility standards, the JP ensured that digital education reforms benefit women, children, youth, and persons with disabilities, laying the groundwork for sustainability and scale.
- **Partnerships and financing:** Across all outputs, the JP convened a wide network of stakeholders, including OPM, MAFRD, MESTI, AIS, academia (University of Pristina), civil society, and private sector representatives, alongside development partners such as the EU, GIZ, USAID, and IFC–World Bank. These partnerships created momentum for policy adoption, resource mobilization, and alignment with international frameworks. Although additional financing was constrained in 2024 due to EU reversible measures, the groundwork has been laid for future resource mobilization, particularly in agriculture and education, with technical proposals and roadmaps designed to attract donor and IFI investments.

3. Constraints, adjustments and lessons (500 words / 1 page max)

- The JP faced several constraints during implementation, primarily related to the pace of institutional processes, challenges in stakeholder coordination, and the sequencing of legal and procedural steps. These factors affected the timely execution of some activities. Adjustments were made to mitigate delays, and a number of lessons have been identified that will inform future programming.
- The initiation of the Digital Development Profile required additional consultations with the ITU team to finalize the ToR in line with the global methodology and building blocks framework. To minimize further delays, internal reviews were streamlined and expedited. The planned high-level launch of the Profile could not take place within the expected timeframe, and instead a

technical launch was organized with broad participation from development partners, academia, central and local institutions, civil society organizations, and the private sector.

- In the digital agriculture component, the main challenge was the tight timeline for completing all planned activities. This was addressed by allocating additional human resources and mobilizing international expertise, given the limited availability of local specialists in this field. Occasional delays in decision-making processes were addressed through sustained follow-up and engagement with local stakeholders.
- The formal approval and full operationalization of the Department for Technology and Digitalization within MESTI required more time than anticipated. While the department was formally established, staffing and leadership arrangements were still in transition, which affected the pace of implementation. To mitigate these challenges, the JP maintained close engagement with both technical and managerial staff at MESTI, supporting joint decision-making and maintaining momentum through regular coordination.
- The transition period following the February 2025 elections temporarily affected policy-level decision-making and the timeline for adopting key regulatory documents, including the Law on Textbooks. As a result, formal endorsement of sub-legal acts and related regulations on digital learning materials was delayed. To address this, the JP worked with a MESTI-led working group, established by the General Secretary, to co-develop the necessary regulations and standards through a participatory process. These documents are now ready for approval once the relevant legislative framework is finalized, ensuring alignment with national priorities.
- The JP's experience highlighted several lessons that will inform future programming. Flexibility in implementation proved essential, as technical events and stakeholder workshops helped sustain progress and visibility when high-level engagement was not feasible. Embedding technical expertise within institutions was critical to maintaining continuity and ensuring that outputs advanced during periods of limited administrative capacity. Participatory approaches required more time than initially planned but strengthened ownership and improved the quality of outputs, demonstrating the importance of allowing sufficient time for consultation and validation. Finally, programme planning should take into account potential transition periods in government processes, with contingencies built into timelines to accommodate the approval of legal or regulatory documents.

4. Scale up and pathways for transformative systems change (Select all that apply)

Please select all relevant pathways that the JP applied with the aim of scaling up systematic transformation:

☒ **Capacity-building & local ownership:** Strengthening capacity of individuals, local institutions and communities to independently implement and sustain activities; or transferring ownership and management to local organizations for sustained impact.

- ☒ **Cross-sectoral collaboration & partnerships:** Partnering with diverse stakeholder groups to address interconnected issues and amplify impact; engaging with private and public sector to replicate successful programme components; or institutionalize participatory governance mechanisms to ensure inclusivity and intensify effectiveness.
- ☒ **Policy integration & mainstreaming:** Incorporating successful programme elements into national or local policies and regulations to ensure wider adoption and impact; or integrating programme components into existing systems and structures for wider reach, efficiency and sustainability.
- ☒ **Resource mobilization & financial sustainability:** Developing innovative financing mechanisms and attracting new donors/investors to ensure financial sustainability and expansion; or influencing existing financing mechanisms or diversifying resource streams to support long-term programme viability and growth.
- ☒ **People-centred technology adoption & innovation:** Leveraging technology and solutions to increase reach, efficiency, impact of activities; or using technology and innovation to enhance cross-sectoral collaboration and scale-up of impact.
- ☐ **Others.** Please specify: _____

5. Measures taken with a focus on sustainability (500 words / 1 page max)

- **The JP significantly contributed to sustainability through the Digital Development Profile**, which provides a strategic and data-informed framework for institutional digital transformation at both central and local levels. Developed through a participatory and inclusive process, the Profile captured baseline data, digital maturity levels, and systemic gaps, enabling authorities to make informed decisions aligned with long-term development plans. Beyond serving as an assessment tool, the Profile functions as a strategic instrument for scalability, guiding future digital initiatives across Kosovo and aligning with EU and donor priorities for digital transformation. The inclusion of gender analysis and LNOB considerations ensures that the Profile supports inclusive policy design that benefits women, rural communities, and marginalized groups.
- **Mid- to long-term sustainability and scalability were also advanced through the Digital Agriculture Programme**, which was anchored in the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development's Strategy for Agriculture and Rural Development, thereby institutionalizing ownership and aligning with local policy and financing frameworks. Financial sustainability was reinforced by integrating digital agriculture priorities into Kosovo's planning and budget mechanisms, while aligning with donor priorities for agriculture and rural development. Institutional continuity was secured through strong engagement of public institutions, the creation of an inter-institutional working group, and broad-based consultations with farmers, rural women, and youth. The Programme's structured implementation roadmap, promotion of public-private partnerships, and modular design ensure adaptability, enabling the framework to remain relevant and viable beyond the JP's duration while positioning it for external investment and replication.

- **The JP also supported the development of a regulatory framework for digital learning materials**, aligned with central education strategy and the forthcoming Law on Textbooks. This framework establishes standards for the development, quality assurance, and integration of digital content into classroom teaching, thereby creating opportunities for continued investment in education digitalization. By working closely with MESTI and engaging its technical staff in participatory workshops, the JP strengthened institutional capacity and ownership, enabling the Ministry to sustain reforms beyond the JP's implementation period. The preparation of practical implementation tools, translated into official languages for broad accessibility, and the alignment with donor priorities in education and digital skills development further enhance the framework's scalability and long-term application. Gender-sensitive guidelines and inclusive standards ensure that digital education reforms will continue to benefit women, children, youth, and persons with disabilities.

B. Indicator-Based Performance Update

This section is based upon the JP results framework and workplan.

6. The JP results framework (Upload Excel)

The Joint Programme results framework (Annex 1 of the ProDoc) has been used to assess progress against both the JP outputs and the Joint SDG Fund global indicators. An updated version of the results framework in Excel is uploaded alongside this report.

Performance against JP outputs:

- **Output 1 – Gender-sensitive Digital Development Profile:** Achieved. The Profile was finalized, published, and launched at a technical event with broad stakeholder participation. It provides baseline data, digital maturity levels, and a strategic roadmap for inclusive digital transformation, embedding gender and LNOB principles.
- **Output 2 – Digital Agriculture Programme and Action Plan:** Achieved. The Programme was validated in June 2025 and formally adopted in July 2025 by MAFRD. It is fully aligned with the Strategy for Agriculture and Rural Development and EU CAP standards, providing a structured roadmap and technical proposals for scale-up.
- **Output 3 – Digital education reform framework:** Partially achieved. The Department for Technology and Digitalization at MESTI was operationalized, a Digital Education Advisor was embedded, and sub-legal acts and implementation guidelines were drafted and translated. Formal approval of the legal framework is pending, linked to the adoption of the Law on Textbooks.

Contribution to Joint SDG Fund global indicators:

- **Engine Room 2 – Capacity Building at Scale:** The JP strengthened institutional capacity in OPM, MAFRD, and MESTI, trained officials through participatory workshops, and embedded technical expertise to ensure sustainability.

- **Engine Room 3 – Financing and Partnerships:** The JP positioned Kosovo for future financing by producing donor-ready proposals and aligning outputs with EU and IFI priorities. Partnerships were broadened across government, academia, private sector, and development partners.
- **LNOB and Gender Equality:** The JP integrated gender analysis across outputs, ensured the participation of women farmers and rural youth in agriculture consultations, and embedded accessibility standards in education reforms.

7. Key documents produced by the JP (Upload max. 10 files if available)

- The JP has produced various strategic documents in collaboration with local and central institutions, academic institutions, civil society organisations, and the private sector. Below are provided the titles of the reports produced during the implementation of the JP:
 - The Digital Development Profile
 - Gender screening of the Digital Development Profile
 - Legal and Policy Framework on digital transformation
 - Regulation for setting standards, format and quality assurance for the development of digital learning materials; Standards for the Development of Digital Learning Materials; and Guidelines for the Development of Learning Materials.
 - Kosovo's Programme and Action Plan for Digital Agriculture 2025-2028

8. Number of people directly benefited by the JP

Direct beneficiaries are individuals, groups or organizations who actively participate in JP activities and directly benefit from its interventions, such as civil servants attending workshops, small business owners receiving training, or households accessing services provided by the JP. It is important to disaggregate the primary beneficiaries by sex and age as per table below when possible.

Type of engagement	Total Number of People	Number of Women and Girls*	Number of Children (ages of 0-14) *	Number of Youth (ages 15 –24)*
Training/workshops for targeted groups	33 (UNDP) 46 ¹ (FAO) 16 (UNICEF)	18 (FAO) 12 (UNICEF)		
Awareness raising campaign for broad audience				
Dialogues/consultations with relevant stakeholders	16 (FAO) 4 (UNICEF)	5 (FAO) 3 (UNICEF)		
Coordination meetings with key partners	26 (UNDP)	29 (FAO) 3 (UNICEF)		

¹ Unique attendees (people attending multiple co-designed workshops were counted only once)

	58 (FAO) ² 5 (UNICEF)			
Access to expanded services				
Others (Please specify): _____				

** Note that it is allowed to have overlaps in the reporting of women/girls and children/youth columns.*

9. Contributions to marginalized and vulnerable groups (250 words / 0.5 page max)

- The JP developed an inclusive policy framework for Digital Agriculture that prioritizes smallholder farmers and rural women, who are often among the most marginalized in rural areas. It promotes improved access to digital services and rural infrastructure, alongside capacity-building to enhance digital skills and literacy. Participatory processes ensured that smallholders were directly involved in shaping solutions. This approach reduces the rural digital divide and ensures that vulnerable farmers benefit from digital transformation, contributing to SDG 2.3 on smallholder productivity and SDG 5.b on women's access to ICT.
- In education, the JP supported the development of a regulatory framework for digital learning materials grounded in inclusive design principles and accessibility standards. While direct engagement with Roma, Ashkali, and Egyptian communities, as well as children with disabilities, was not part of the JP's activities, the framework promotes accessibility for all marginalized children, particularly those with disabilities. By embedding equity and inclusion into digital education regulations, the JP contributes to SDG 4.5 on equal access to education. This ensures that all children, regardless of ability, socio-economic status, language, or religion, will benefit from quality-assured digital learning materials. In doing so, the JP helps remove systemic barriers in education and creates conditions for scaling inclusive digital reforms across Kosovo.

10. Financial resources mobilized/leveraged

Please indicate the financial resources (in USD) mobilized or leveraged through the JP. Please clarify the source of funding/financing and the source type, such as PUNOs and Government contributions, public-private partnerships, private sector investments, and financial commitments from IFIs, DFIs and other donors.

Source of Funding/Financing	Type of Source (e.g. PUNO, PPP, DFI, donor, etc.)	Expected amount planned in the ProDoc	Actual amount mobilized as initially planned in the ProDoc	Additional amount newly mobilized beyond the
-----------------------------	---	---------------------------------------	--	--

² Uniquely counted (meeting held with same stakeholders multiple times counted as 1)

				ProDoc expectation
Regular programme funding (FAO)	PUNO	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$0
Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS)	Donor	Part of \$12,000,000 anticipated leverage	EUR 1,000,000 ≈ USD 1,166,395	Included in anticipated leverage
European Union (via GIZ Kosovo)	Donor	Part of \$12,000,000 anticipated leverage	EUR 2,000,000 ≈ USD 2,332,790	Included in anticipated leverage
SwissContact	Donor	Part of \$12,000,000 anticipated leverage	EUR 250,000 ≈ USD 291,599	Included in anticipated leverage
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development (MAFRD)	Public budget	Part of \$12,000,000 anticipated leverage	EUR 1,500,000 ≈ USD 1,749,592	Included in anticipated leverage
Regular programme funding (FAO)	PUNO	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$0
Total			EUR 4,750,000 ≈ USD 5,540,376	

11. Cross-cutting issues and principles of leaving no one behind (LNOB)

For each question, select the relevant response. If yes, please list 1-2 examples of actions taken/results delivered, and if no, please provide a brief 1-2 sentence explanation in the table.

Question	Yes	No	Comment
The JP has adequately implemented environmental and social standards/safeguards to avoid and address adverse impacts on people and the planet.	X		Activities were designed as policy and institutional support with no direct environmental risks. The Digital Agriculture Programme promotes sustainable practices and alignment with EU CAP environmental standards.

The JP has developed or operationalized a strategy to address human rights issues, undertaking and drawing upon relevant human rights analysis.	X		The Digital Development Profile was screened for gender and inclusivity, embedding LNOB and human rights principles. Education sub-legal acts integrate accessibility standards in line with CRC and CRPD commitments.
The JP has developed or operationalized a strategy to address structural inequalities facing women and girls.	X		Gender-sensitive analysis was integrated into the Digital Development Profile; women farmers were actively consulted during agriculture workshops; and guidelines for digital learning materials included gender-sensitive standards.
The JP has demonstrated positive results / effects for youth in accordance with the principles in Youth 2030.	X		Digital Agriculture Programme engaged rural youth in consultations; education reforms promote digital skills development for young learners; and young professionals within ministries benefited from capacity-building workshops.
The JP has developed or operationalized a strategy to address structural inequalities facing marginalized and vulnerable persons in any other LNOB groups. Please specify which groups:	X		Education reforms embedded accessibility and inclusivity standards for children with disabilities; digital education guidelines translated into official languages to support ethnic minority children, including Roma, Ashkali, and Egyptian communities.

C. Strategic Communications and Partnership Update

12. Strategic communications

List of links to written articles of human-interest stories:

- Kosovo's Digital Agriculture Programme and Action Plan 2025–2028 formally adopted and officially presented.
- Kosovo launches the development of the Digital Agriculture Programme and Action Plan with FAO support.

Draft outline of a written article of a human-interest story (500 words / 1 page max)

13. Strategic partnerships (Select all that apply)

What type of partnerships established during the JP made important contribution to the JP objectives?

- ☒ National Government Institutions (Please specify): Office of the Prime Minister, Digital Transformation Unit (within OPM), Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Rural Development (MAFRD), Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI), Agency for Information Society, Food and Veterinary Agency.
- ☐ Sub-national Government Institutions (Please specify): _____
- ☐ International Financial Institutions & Development Finance Institutions (Please specify): _____
- ☐ Private Sector Companies or Industry Associations (Please specify): _____
- ☐ Civil Society Organizations, Philanthropic Organizations and Foundation (Please specify): _____
- ☒ Academic/Research Institutions (Please specify): Faculty of Agriculture, University of Pristina
- ☐ Bilateral Development Partners (Please specify): _____
- ☐ Labour Unions or Organizations (Please specify): _____
- ☐ Others (Please specify): _____