



**The European Union's "2007/145-210" Project
for the WBT Region**

**Service Contract for a Monitoring system of the
implementation of Projects and Programmes of External Co-
operation financed by the European Community
Lot 6: Western Balkans & Turkey**

**Synthesis Report on
*EU Funded National Projects in
Kosovo (under UNSCR 1244)
monitored in the Period January to
August 2010***

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DISCLAIMER

This report has been produced in the frame of a project funded by the European Union. The content of this publication is the sole responsibility of the Results-Oriented Monitoring (ROM) WBT Team and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the European Union.

It is recalled that the ROM system focuses on individual projects and is solely designed to measure their individual performance, within the overall frame of the Project Cycle Management (PCM) approach. Its methodology and criteria have not been thought for (foreseen?), nor tailored to allow drawing more general findings, conclusions or recommendations on any higher or wider level, such as sectors, countries or regions.

For this reason, attention is drawn to the fact that such more general findings and conclusions, formulated in this Synthesis Report, should be considered as indicative only, without any statistical validity or reliability whatsoever.

REPORT COVER PAGE

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ANNEX I: List of Monitored Projects

1. INTRODUCTION

The Knowledge Optimisation Meta-Information System (KOMIS) was developed in the frame of the approach and procedure of ICCS-NTUA for the analysis and synthesis of ROM information and conclusions from the implementation of the ROMWBT Project with the overall objective of providing valuable multi-dimensional information to support decision making in External Cooperation Projects and Programmes. The use of the KOMIS improves reporting compatibility and speed and supports the analysis and synthesis of ROM information and results. This approach and system have currently been increasingly used for the elaboration of syntheses of ROM results and conclusions and for supporting the elaboration of the ROMWBT Annual Report and other management and technical reporting.

The present Synthesis Overview has been generated by KOMIS and processed by the management of the ROMWBT Project in order to constitute an example of such syntheses, in the frame of the KOMIS Presentation to the ECLO, delivered on 13 September 2010. It provides an overview of all the national projects monitored in Kosovo between 01/01/2010 and 31/08/10.

2. ACHIEVEMENTS

2.1. Overview of outputs

During the period from 01/01/2010 to 31/08/2010, the following achievements have been accomplished with regard to the monitoring of projects in Kosovo:

- 37 ongoing national (bilateral) projects were monitored.
- 37 missions were implemented.
- 36 sets of ROM outputs (Monitoring Reports, Background Conclusion Sheets and Project Synopses) were submitted. The outputs from one more project-visit are, on 31/08/10, at the stage of quality control and finalisation, the deadline for their submission being later than the date of issuance of the present Synthesis Report.

The monitored projects cover a total of 27 specified sectors (at CRS level code):

- 1 project in 11000 - Education
- 1 project in 11110 - Education policy and administrative management
- 1 project in 12110 - Health policy and administrative management
- 1 project in 14010 - Water resources policy and administrative management
- 1 project in 14020 - Water supply and sanitation - large systems
- 1 project in 14050 - Waste management/disposal
- 3 projects in 15110 - Economic and development policy/planning
- 3 projects in 15111 - Public Finance Management
- 2 projects in 15112 - Decentralisation and support to subnational government
- 3 projects in 15130 - Legal and judicial development
- 1 project in 15140 - Government administration
- 1 project in 15150 - Strengthening civil society
- 2 projects in 15160 - Human Rights
- 1 project in 15210 - Security system management and reform
- 1 project in 16000 – Other social infrastructure and services
- 1 project in 16030 - Housing policy and administrative management
- 1 project in 16061 - Culture and recreation
- 1 project in 22040 - Information and communication technology (ICT)
- 3 projects in 23010 - Energy policy and administrative management
- 1 project in 31130 - Agricultural land resources

- 1 project in 31195 - Livestock/veterinary services
- 1 project in 32130 - Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development
- 1 project in 32220 - Mineral prospection and exploration
- 1 project in 33110 - Trade policy and administrative management
- 1 project in 33120 - Trade facilitation
- 1 project in 73010 - Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation
- 1 project in 92010 - Support to national NGOs

The total budget (EC contribution) covered was € 53,447,927, representing 67% of the total EC budget of the national projects planned to be monitored in Kosovo in 2010.

The average size of the monitored projects was € 1,444,539.

3. ANALYSIS OF ROM RESULTS

3.1. Operational Conclusions

3.1.1 Best Practices

This section highlights the examples of best practices identified among the projects monitored. In order to identify the candidate projects and single out the best practices, the following four-stage method was applied:

Stage 1: Draw up a "shortlist" of all "very good" projects, having a general average score above 3,00.

Stage 2: Select all projects which have at least one "A" grade.

Stage 3: Remove all projects which have "C" or "D" grade.

Table 1: Short-listed success stories in the reference period in Kosovo

#	Title	Domain	Country of Implementing Entity (Contractor)	EC Budget	Project Authority	Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability	Average Score	% of excellence
1	Assistance to Kosovo Transmission System and Market Operator (KOSTT)	IPA	Kosovo under UNSCR 1244	€ 999,850	Terna Rete Electrica Nazionale Spa	A	A	A	A	A	3.82	94 %
2	Free Environment - Society for All	IPA	Kosovo under UNSCR 1244	€ 187,805	Association of Paraplegics and Paralyzed Children of Kosovo	B	B	A	A	B	3.58	86 %
3	EU Scholarship Scheme – Round VI	IPA	France	€ 2,999,000	SOFRECO	A	B	B	A	B	3.31	77 %
4	Promoting the rights of the Child in the field of Education	EIDHR	Kosovo under UNSCR 1244	€ 100,000	Kosova Education Center Foundation	A	B	B	B	A	3.28	76 %
5	Support to the Agency for Co-ordination of Development and European Integration	IPA	Netherlands	€ 2,500,000	ROI - Dutch Institute for Public Administration	A	B	B	B	B	3.01	67 %

Stage 4: Identify the best success story in terms of design quality, sound operational set-up and expected results.

The result of the method is summarised in the following table providing a short profile of the selected project and presenting comments on the selection process and reasons for success.

Table 2: Success Story

Project Title	Assistance to Kosovo Transmission System and Market Operator (KOSTT)	
Monitoring	Report N° & grades	MR-128800.01: A-A-A-A-A
	Previous grades	n/a
Domain	IPA	
Sector	23010 - Energy policy and administrative management	
Intervention Logic	<p><u>Overall Objective:</u> To strengthen the functional and technical capacity of the Kosovo Transmission System and Market Operator (KOSTT) so as to become a competent player in the regional electricity market in compliance with requirements of the EnCT; to Assist KOSTT's management in further progressing the development of its institutional capacity and making it able to fully participate in Energy Community and related market procedures and support KOSTT's management in its relationships with Kosovo Authorities related to energy issues and policies, with particular reference to MEM and ERO.</p> <p><u>Project Purpose:</u> To provide technical assistance and on the job training to KOSTT on transmission system and market operation in accordance with the Kosovo regulatory framework and electricity roadmap in the context of Energy Community Treaty.</p> <p><u>Expected results:</u> Increased capacity of KOSTT staff in transmission system and market operation.</p> <p><u>Planned Activities:</u> 1. Support to the System Operator (SO); 2. Support to the Transmission Network Operator (TNO); 3. Technical Support to the Market Operator (MO); 4. Support to the Finance and Regulatory Departments; 5. Support to the Finance and Regulatory Departments; 6. Support KOSTT participation in regional bodies / Mechanisms under the Energy Community Treaty.</p> <p><u>Target groups:</u> The main beneficiary is KOSTT. Other beneficiaries are the Ministry of Energy and Mining (MEM) and the Energy Regulatory Authority (ERO).</p>	
Key issues and recommendations	<p>In view of the good performance of the project, there are no recommendations. The project's implementation is worth to be further analysed as a good practice in terms of capacity building projects in the frame of the EU cooperation in Kosovo, so as to take into account the following key elements for success when designing and internally monitoring projects. Support and cooperation have been provided by EU to KOSTT since its very first start, creating some continuity and interdependence in the projects to date, and common understanding among the main stakeholders (EU Energy Directorate, ECLO, KOSTT, Technical Assistance –TA-). Senior staff competences proved to be sufficiently mature to interact with the TA, take benefit from the TA inputs and re-orient their needs if necessary. On top of the staff competences, it is worth noting that KOSTT has a strong vision of its mission and responsibilities, which clearly identifies the border of its activities. The top management is fully committed in drafting its needs in order to get the most relevant inputs and benefits from the cooperation, and in regularly monitoring the outputs and the project's overall performance. The TA has counterparts inside the organisation and reports regularly to the top management, adjusting its workplan to particular priorities and requirements, thus the TA work is fully embedded in the core activities of the KOSTT. The technical expertise provided by the TA is excellent, and the TA Team has good knowledge of the region and its constraints. These two factors, together with a very strong experience of the sector ensure the quality of the support provided to the beneficiary. IN addition, the Team has been stable, without changes of Team Leader and continuity is ensured since the very beginning of the project, with strong interactions with the previous one and building on previous analyses of the constraints of the environment, the sector and the general context. The non interference of different donors (in TA) is also an element which allows strengthening cooperation among the beneficiary, the TA and the ECLO. Risks of overlapping are reduced and coordination amongst different projects (which prove to be difficult for beneficiaries in many cases) does not constitute an extra workload for the beneficiary (other interventions do exist in KOSTT but are more concerned with the upgrading of equipment). Some further short term cooperation with EU could be envisaged, even if not incorporated at the moment.</p>	

3.1.2 Problem cases

This section highlights the problem cases identified among the projects monitored. In order to single out the problematic cases, the following four-stage method was applied:

Stage 1: Draw up a “shortlist” of all projects with “serious deficiencies”, having a general average score below 2.00.

Stage 2: Select all projects which have at least one "D" grade.

Table 3: Short-listed problematic cases in the reference period in Kosovo

#	Title	Domain	Country of Implementing Entity (Contractor)	EC Budget	Project Authority	Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability	Average Score	% of excellence
1	SME Support through the Ministry of Trade and Industry in Kosovo	IPA	Kosovo under UNSCR 1244	€ 2,999,000	European Consultants Organization (ECO), Belgium	C	C	C	C	D	1.77	26 %

Stage 3: Identify the most problematic case in terms of design quality, sound operational set-up and expected results.

The result of the method is summarised in the following table providing a short profile of the selected project and presenting comments on the selection process and reasons for success:

Table 4: Problematic Case

Project Title	SME Support through the Ministry of Trade and Industry in Kosovo	
Monitoring	Report N° & grades	MR-129921.01: C-C-C-C-D
	Previous grades	n/a
Domain	IPA	
Sector	32130 - Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development	
Intervention Logic	<p><u>Overall Objective:</u> To support the revitalisation of the economy of Kosovo by enhancing the business enabling environment and the competitiveness of the SME sector.</p> <p><u>Project Purpose:</u> 1. To strengthen the capacities of the Ministry of Trade and Industry to contribute to the development of the SME sector by assisting in the streamlining of national policy through the development of the competitiveness policy, strategy and legislative and regulatory framework in order that it is consistent with the “European Charter for Enterprise”; 2. To contribute towards an improved public/private sector dialogue through better coordination, consultation and information dissemination mechanisms between public and private institutions, sectorial business associations and SMEs; 3. To improve the competitiveness of SMEs in order to increase the share of Kosovo products and services in local and international markets.</p> <p><u>Expected Results:</u> The expected results are far reaching and numerous.</p> <p><u>Planned Activities:</u> Many of the activities that will contribute to the results are long-term and time-consuming. Some will be undertaken by the long-term TA team and others by the large number of short-term TA interventions.</p> <p>A period of two months has been lost when the project was suspended due to the non-availability of office space within the Ministry of Trade and Industry; and, due to the delayed acceptance of the Inception Report it is expected that a prioritization and reduction of activities will be made by the Steering Committee (SC), allowing the project to deliver the expected results towards an institutional improvement in service delivery of the SME Support Agency.</p>	
Key issues and	Within a project timeframe of only 30 months, the successful and sustainable achievement of so many diverse activities by a small TA team with a considerable	

recommendations	<p>number of short-term TA inputs (1800 person days) is unrealistic.</p> <p>1) The Minister and the ECLO Task Manager must ensure that the SC meets immediately following a one- or two-day workshop of beneficiaries where the way forward is agreed, and that the Inception Report is approved so that the project can make a start.</p> <p>2) A selection of priority activities should be made, to ensure that the results to be achieved are meaningful and not diluted, thus they will have real impact on the improved performance of, and delivery of services by, the end-beneficiary agency. Consideration should be given to the following: a) The project's involvement in R&D is inappropriate in such a young economy and especially when R&D is a very costly exercise and new research is available in Europe and elsewhere. b) The ToR component that provides for coordination of donor interventions in the trade sector is still unclear by all parties; it should not be coordination of donors working in the sector at the strategic level, as this is a function of higher authorities (e.g. Prime Minister's Office), but coordination at the implementation level between ongoing projects funded by other donors. This is a task that all good project managers should undertake to prevent overlap, share information and ensure synergy. The project has already planned many future inter-project coordination meetings and it is hoped that the ECLO will approve the programme as a whole. c) The use and effective management of 1800 person days of short-term consultancy will be a major logistical and quality control task which will divert the time of the Team Leader from his main project inputs. For that reason, the project should consider having fewer missions with longer timeframes, so that operational management will be reduced to a more productive and manageable activity and greater benefit will be derived by the TA. d) At this stage of the development of the Kosovar economy, the Centres of Excellence do not appear as indispensable and will provide no added value to the development of small businesses. e) Work with the Business Associations / Chambers of Commerce will be a fertile ground within which the project could operate and this could link well with the institutional strengthening of the Ministry. This should be linked to ensuring the work of IPAK and the SME Support Agency is in synergy and supportive, in practical ways, of small businesses.</p>
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3.2. Performance Conclusions

3.2.1 Overall performance

The frequencies or % of A, B, C, and D occurrence are presented based on the grades of the Monitoring Reports, in order to illustrate the number of A and B (very good or good performance) over the total number of grades in the ROM outputs; i.e. a percentage of 50% demonstrates that in the respective category there are more A or B than C or D. The following table illustrates the performance of the 36 projects monitored along with the average score.

Table 5: Average DAC criterion scores for main criteria

#	Criterion	Good (A or B)	Average Score
1	Relevance/Quality of design	83 %	2.89
2	Efficiency	81 %	2.78
3	Effectiveness	86 %	2.97
4	Impact	83 %	2.91
5	Sustainability	69 %	2.77
Average		80 %	2.86

Generally taken, the 36 projects monitored in Kosovo between 01/01/2010 and 31/08/2010 were well-designed and have performed well (average grade "B") with regard to all five ROM Criteria. The best performance is observed in terms of Effectiveness and Impact (respectively 2.97 and 2.91), followed by the Relevance/Quality of Design (2.89). The comparatively lower scoring observed in terms of Sustainability (2.77) seems to be linked to the current status of Kosovo and the related difficulties of the Administration.

The distribution of grades along the 5 ROM criteria is illustrated in the table below.

Table 6: Overview of performance by DAC criterion of MRs for ongoing projects (% of frequency of ratings)

#	Criterion	Very good (A)	Good (B)	Problems (C)	Serious deficiencies (D)	N/A	TOTAL
1	Relevance/ Quality of design	11 %	72 %	17 %	0 %	0 %	100 %
2	Efficiency	3 %	78 %	19 %	0 %	0 %	100 %
3	Effectiveness	6 %	81 %	14 %	0 %	0 %	100 %
4	Impact	8 %	75 %	17 %	0 %	0 %	100 %
5	Sustainability	6 %	64 %	28 %	3 %	0 %	100 %
BCS TOTAL Score		6 %	88 %	6 %	0 %	0 %	100 %
Total number of MRs		36					
Total number of Projects		36					

The vast majority of monitored projects have been performing well or very well in terms of all five ROM criteria, with a comparatively better performance in terms of effectiveness (i.e. the contribution of the projects' results to the achievement of their project purpose) and a comparatively weaker performance in terms of sustainability prospects.

While there are no projects with overall serious deficiencies, 3% of the monitored projects (1 project, presented above) has serious sustainability problems while also 6 % of the monitored projects (2 projects) have overall problems which can be remedied through appropriate measures. In terms of each ROM criterion, sustainability is again, and by far, the weaker element (28% of monitored projects or 10 projects face sustainability problems), while effectiveness seems to be the less problematic area.

The following table shows the classification of the projects per category of performance introduced by the EC ROM Development and Coordination Unit (AIDCO/E5), and verifies the above conclusions.

Table 7: Performance of ongoing projects per Category (I, II, III, and IV)

Category	Performance	Projects	%
Category I	<i>Very good performance (minimum 3 a, no c, no d)</i>	1	3 %
Category II	<i>Good performance (a, b, maximum 2 c, no d)</i>	30	83 %
Category III	<i>Performing with problems (a, b, minimum 3 c, no d)</i>	4	11 %
Category IV	<i>Not performing, or having major difficulty (minimum 1 d)</i>	1	3 %
TOTAL		36	100 %

3.2.2 Performance by ODA sector

In this section, performance statistics are presented in relation to the Official Development Assistance (ODA) Sectors:

- ODA 1: Social Infrastructure and Services
- ODA 2: Economic infrastructure and services
- ODA 3: Production sectors
- ODA 4: Multi-sector/Crosscutting
- ODA 5: Commodity aid and general programme assistance
- ODA 6: Action related to debt
- ODA 7: Humanitarian Aid
- ODA 9: Other

The monitored projects cover in total 5 ODA sectors. The percentage of projects with A or B grading per ODA sector is illustrated in the table below:

Table 8: Overview of good performance per ODA sector % of frequency of ratings

ODA	1	2	3	4	5	7	9	
Description	Social Infrastructure and Services	Economic infrastructure and services	Production sectors	Multisector/ Crosscutting	Commodity aid and general programme assistance	Humanitarian Aid	Other	Total
N° operations monitored	25	4	6	0	0	1	1	37
N° reports produced	25	4	5	0	0	1	1	36
Million € covered	38.40	3.00	7.90	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.20	53.40
Relevance/Quality of design	84 %	100 %	50 %	0 %	0 %	100 %	100 %	87 %
Efficiency	80 %	75 %	67 %	0 %	0 %	100 %	100 %	84 %
Effectiveness	84 %	100 %	67 %	0 %	0 %	100 %	100 %	90 %
Impact	84 %	100 %	50 %	0 %	0 %	100 %	100 %	87 %
Sustainability	68 %	50 %	67 %	0 %	0 %	100 %	100 %	77 %
Average	96 %	100 %	67 %	0 %	0 %	100 %	100 %	93 %

The biggest share of the projects (67 %) is under the ODA sector Social Infrastructure Services with a higher concentration in the CRS sector 15110 – Economic and development policy/planning (3 projects). It is noted that the highest concentration of projects (3 projects) is under CRS sector 15110 – Economic and development policy/planning.

The samples per ODA sector are in all cases rather small to allow any concrete assessment of performance per sector and any identification of systematic best practices or problem areas, except for the ODA sector “Social Infrastructure and Services”. Within this latter sector, however, the samples of projects monitored under the various CRS sectors are again small to allow concrete synthesis of conclusions. Nevertheless, the table below confirms the above conclusion about the comparatively weak sustainability prospects of the projects’ services and results.

3.2.3 Performance over Time

The provision of reliable comparisons regarding the performance of the portfolios (of EC external cooperation which are monitored from year to year in a region or country) is always fairly difficult, for a number of reasons (e.g. size and representation of samples of projects, different stages of projects monitored and re-monitored, no assurance that the projects have been monitored in all reference years, etc.). Consequently, the assessment of the performance over time is based only on re-monitored projects, i.e. those that have been monitored twice or more.

Five (5) projects were re-monitored in Kosovo, in 2009 and in the period of 01/01/10 – 31/08/10:

- 05KOS02/01/01/001 & 06KOS02/01/01/001 - Cross Border Cooperation (CRIS No C_169715)
- 06KOS01/10/02/001 Institutional Support to Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning and River Basin Authorities (CRIS No C_162152)
- Support to Anti-Corruption Institutions in Kosovo (CRIS No C_169230)
- Insolvency Capacity Building in Kosovo (CRIS No C_166044)
- Assistance to the Patent Office (CRIS No C_203439)

The performance of these 5 re-monitored projects over time is summarised in the following table:

Table 9: Overview of performance of projects re-monitored in 2009 and 2010

Period	2009		01/01/10 – 31/08/10	
N° operations monitored	5			
N° reports produced	5		5	
Million € covered	5,371,897.00			
Criterion	Good (A or B)	Average Score	Good (A or B)	Average Score
Relevance/Quality of design	80 %	2.82	100 %	3.06
Efficiency	60 %	2.65	100 %	2.89
Effectiveness	40 %	2.60	100 %	3.00
Impact	80 %	2.80	100 %	2.92
Sustainability	40 %	2.60	60 %	2.68
Average	80 %	2.69	100 %	2.91

Performance improvements are clearly visible in all the re-monitored projects in relation to all five ROM criteria. It is worth noting in particular that all five re-monitored projects had achieved at the time of their second monitoring good performance (100% A and B scores) in terms of all criteria except for the sustainability prospects.

This improvement is on one hand due to the fact that as the projects' implementation proceeds, the activities are better stabilized and the outputs and results start to be delivered and are accessed by the beneficiaries, thus increasing the effectiveness and impact prospects. On the other hand, it is hoped that the ROM conclusions and recommendations have had an added value and were adopted by the projects' relevant stakeholders.

ANNEX I

List of Monitored Projects

- 05KOS02/01/01/001 & 06KOS02/01/01/001 - Cross Border Cooperation (CRIS No C_169715)
- Support to Public Procurement Reform (CRIS No C_169890)
- Equipment for Kosovo Border and Boundary Police (CRIS No C_172282)
- 06KOS01/10/02/001 Institutional Support to Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning and River Basin Authorities (CRIS No C_162152)
- Supervision of Municipal Social and Economic Infrastructure Programme (CRIS No C_172243)
- Assistance to Kosovo Transmission System and Market Operator (KOSTT) (CRIS No C_169188)
- Development of Quality Assurance, Accreditation and Development of NQA & NQF in Kosovo. (CRIS No C_216809)
- Support to Local Government (CRIS No C_171304)
- Support to the Agency for Co-ordination of Development and European Integration (ACDEI) (CRIS No C_217885)
- Support to Customs and Taxation Administrations (CRIS No C_211402)
- SME Support through the Ministry of Trade and Industry in Kosovo (CRIS No C_216797)
- Strengthening the Rule of Law in Kosovo (readmission and asylum) (CRIS No C_219619)
- Support to Anti-Corruption Institutions in Kosovo (CRIS No C_169230)
- Support to the implementation of the education sector - wide approach in Kosovo. (CRIS No C_217665)
- TA for Supervision of Reconstruction of Bridges on the M2 Road (CRIS No C_200183)
- Support to ICM to develop the Geochemical Survey done in Kosovo (UNSCR 1244) (CRIS No C_230306)
- Support to the process of improving Public Management Control and Accountability in Kosovo (CRIS No C_212044)
- Follow up on animal identification, registration and movement control system, including GIS (CRIS No C_230568)
- Implementation of Energy Efficiency Measures in Public Buildings (CRIS No C_216251)
- Supervision for Implementation of Energy Efficiency Measures in Public Buildings (CRIS No C_202136)
- Sector Wide Approach in Health: Feasibility Study and Mapping (CRIS No C_216691)
- Strengthening the RoL - Border Boundary Police (CRIS No C_209712)
- EU Standards for the Ministry of Justice (CRIS No C_215521)
- Supervision of works for pipe replacement in Regional Water Company Pristina (CRIS No C_221047)
- Supervision of works for closing of municipal dumpsites (CRIS No C_221054)
- Free Environment - Society for All (CRIS No C_226825)
- Supervision of construction works for Asylum Seekers Housing and Holding facilities at Magura Lipjan (CRIS No C_234675)
- Insolvency Capacity Building in Kosovo (CRIS No C_166044)
- Legal Education System Reform (CRIS No C_215030)
- Assistance to the Patent Office (CRIS No C_203439)
- Technical Assistance to Support the Regional Economic Development in Kosovo (UNSCR 1244) (CRIS No C_215065)
- EU Scholarship Scheme – Round VI (CRIS No C_210665)
- Culture for All (CRIS No C_234454)
- Promoting the rights of the Child in the field of Education (CRIS No C_168440)

- Return and Reintegration in Kosovo (CRIS No C_215276)
- Kosovo Youth for Democracy and Peace-building (CRIS No C_225665)
- Further Support to Land Use (CRIS No C_230489)