



# DEVELOP CALL

Financial Support for Third Parties

## Final Report Part A (Public)

*Malta Agro-Leadership & Tech Entrepreneurship  
for Sustainable Empowerment - MALTESE*

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|                    |                                                                                                |
|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Project title      | <i>Malta Agro-Leadership &amp; Tech Entrepreneurship for Sustainable Empowerment - MALTESE</i> |
| Project short name | <i>MALTESE</i>                                                                                 |
| Pilot Region       | <i>Rural pilot 9: Malta</i>                                                                    |
| Organisation       | <i>Projektberatung und Management Expert Assoziation - PAMEA</i>                               |
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## Executive Summary

*Purpose: Provide a concise, non-technical overview suitable for publication.*

- *Project objectives and scope*
- *Key activities during the reporting period*
- *Main results achieved*
- *Expected or achieved impacts*
- *Key next steps (mid-term) / overall conclusions (final)*

*Length: 1 page maximum*

*Final report: more emphasis on achieved impact and legacy*

**Malta Agro-Leadership & Tech Entrepreneurship for Sustainable Empowerment - MALTESE** project, was implemented from 15 October 2025 to 15 July 2026 within PoliRuralPlus Rural Pilot 9: Malta, addressing challenges which affect small-scale agriculture and rural entrepreneurship, including limited digital uptake, fragmented market access, weak rural-urban connections and insufficient opportunities for younger people to participate in rural innovation. Its objective was to combine accessible digital tools with practical learning, mentoring and stakeholder cooperation.

During the project, the consortium developed and demonstrated the **MALTESE Agro-Innovation Digital Hub**, comprising a **JackDaw GeoAI Chatbot** - a location-based agricultural advisory interface, the **Map Whiteboard** for collaborative planning and a **Rural-Urban E-Market**. The work also established the technical pathway for future use of soil-moisture and environmental sensor data. These activities were supported by a four-day training course held in Dingli from **5 to 8 May 2026**, follow-up mentoring, participatory exercises, public communication and a Final Dissemination Event held at the Malta Digital Innovation Authority on 25 June 2026.

The main verified results include 25 unique training attendees, 24 participant registration profiles and strongly positive feedback from the six participants who completed the evaluation. Three participant-led business ideas continued into the post-training concept-development phase and received further support: GrowBox, Just AgriConsultations Malta, and MD Smart Eco-Pond Farm Model. Two of the three selected ideas were presented at the Final Dissemination Event; the third remained a verified project outcome but was not presented. Other trainees completed the learning programme but chose not to continue, so the report records only the three active, participant-owned cases rather than classifying initial workshop ideas as businesses. The E-Market achieved nine created store profiles and recorded 61 transactions, exceeding the target of 50 transactions and reaching 90% of the producer-onboarding target.

**MALTESE** demonstrated that advanced rural technologies become more relevant when access is simplified, local data are used and technical development is combined with practical training and user involvement. The project produced tangible technical, skills and early market-access results, while live sensor operation, quantified environmental savings and longer-term business effects remain areas for future validation.

Its principal legacy is a reusable foundation for digital advisory services, participatory planning, local market access and rural entrepreneurship in Malta. The project website and public resources will remain available until at least **July 2029** and may be extended through an Erasmus+ or other follow-up initiative.

# 1. Project Overview

- *Context and rationale*
- *Alignment with the call objectives and selected pilot region(s)*
- *Target users and stakeholders*
- *Short description of the solution / service / methodology*

## 1.1 Context and rationale

Malta's agricultural sector is characterised by very small and fragmented holdings, a high proportion of part-time farming, limited land availability and an ageing workforce. The approved technical description further identified low levels of digital confidence, limited use of farm-management technologies and restricted access to broader markets. These conditions reduce the capacity of small producers to invest, innovate and present agriculture as an attractive long-term livelihood for younger generations.

Digital tools can improve access to knowledge, farm decision-making, resource management, market visibility and cooperation. Their practical value, however, depends on affordability, usability, locally relevant data and appropriate user support. Technologies that require specialist configuration, multiple accounts or unfamiliar technical procedures may reproduce rather than reduce existing inequalities. MALTESE therefore treated accessibility and capacity building as core design requirements rather than as secondary dissemination tasks.

The project responded through a combined technical and social innovation model. It localised existing PoliRuralPlus-related tools, developed a simplified access layer, prepared a structured training pathway and created opportunities for users to test the tools in relation to real agricultural and entrepreneurial needs. The contractual implementation period ran for nine months, from 15 October 2025 to 15 July 2026.

## 1.2 Alignment with the Develop Call and Malta pilot

MALTESE was designed to contribute directly to the objectives of the PoliRuralPlus Develop Call and Rural Pilot 9: Malta. Its intervention logic connects rural digital transformation with youth empowerment, sustainable agriculture, entrepreneurship, participatory governance and stronger rural-urban relationships. Malta provides a relevant pilot setting because its compact geography places producers, consumers, tourism actors, educational organisations and public institutions in close physical proximity, while practical cooperation among these groups remains uneven.

The project also reflects the New European Bauhaus principles of sustainability, inclusion and aesthetics. Sustainability is addressed through resource-aware decision support, circular-economy learning, short supply chains and local market access. Inclusion is reflected in the focus on small producers, rural youth, women-led enterprises and users with limited digital experience. Aesthetics is interpreted as clarity, accessibility and geographic relevance in the design of map-based and mobile-responsive interfaces.

## 1.3 Aim, objectives and target groups

The overall aim of MALTESE was to digitally empower Malta's rural communities by equipping youth and entrepreneurs with relevant skills, fostering circular agri-business models and strengthening rural-urban connections through co-designed digital solutions. The project sought to connect technical tools with learning, mentoring and local cooperation so that digitalisation could be translated into practical use rather than remain an isolated demonstration.

| Objective                                                      | Intended beneficiaries                                               | Final evidence position                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Build digital, entrepreneurial and circular-economy skills. | Rural youth, farmers, entrepreneurs and digitally underserved users. | Four-day training delivered on 5-8 May 2026; 25 unique attendees and 73 participant-days verified. Registration evidence covers 24 people, including 15 aged 18-35, three self-identified rural youth, two rural entrepreneurs and eight farmers/producers. Six evaluation responses were strongly positive. |

| Objective                                         | Intended beneficiaries                                                                       | Final evidence position                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2. Develop and pilot an integrated digital suite. | Producers, advisers, entrepreneurs, consumers and rural organisations.                       | GeoAI, Map Whiteboard and E-Market prototypes were delivered and demonstrated. Nine store profiles were created and 61 transactions were recorded. The transaction target was exceeded; the producer-onboarding target was reached at 90%. |
| 3. Support youth-led agri-business initiatives.   | Young people and aspiring rural entrepreneurs.                                               | Three participant-led business ideas continued after training and were refined through follow-up support. Two were presented at the Final Dissemination Event. The original target of five initiatives was partly achieved.                |
| 4. Strengthen multi-actor cooperation.            | Educational bodies, advisory services, SMEs, public authorities, NGOs and community leaders. | Training, participatory mapping and dissemination provided active engagement. The final event had 11 confirmed attendees from several stakeholder categories; longer-term cooperation was not measured within the project period.          |
| 5. Demonstrate a reusable rural innovation model. | Other PoliRuralPlus pilots, rural regions and organisations supporting rural transformation. | A modular technical and methodological foundation, training materials, event materials and public communication package were produced. Service ownership and external uptake remain future tasks.                                          |

The principal target users were small-scale farmers and producers, rural youth, aspiring entrepreneurs, women-led enterprises, part-time farmers and people with limited prior exposure to digital tools. The wider stakeholder ecosystem included agricultural advisers, educational institutions, local and regional authorities, agri-food SMEs, community organisations, environmental NGOs, technology providers, urban consumers and PoliRuralPlus partners.

#### 1.4 Solution and implementation approach

MALTESE used an iterative implementation approach that combined needs interpretation, localisation of digital tools, technical prototyping, blended learning, practical demonstration and stakeholder feedback. The project did not treat the Digital Hub as a single software product. Instead, it assembled complementary functions around three user needs: access to location-specific information, collaborative understanding of territorial challenges and improved market connectivity.

The technical work progressed in parallel with curriculum design and communication. This sequencing allowed the training activities to refer to concrete tools rather than abstract concepts, while user-facing demonstrations exposed practical issues such as authentication complexity, mobile access, data availability and the distinction between test records and validated outcomes. The final technical report confirms that all three principal tools were demonstrated during the training course and final dissemination event.

| Component                           | Role in the project                                                                                                    | Final documented result                                                                                                                                      |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>MALTESE GeoAI / JackDaw</b>      | Provide location-specific agricultural and funding information through map selection and natural-language interaction. | Dedicated no-account interface; server-side OAuth2; automatic MCP connection; soil, irrigation, funding and protected-site functions; mobile responsiveness. |
| <b>Map Whiteboard</b>               | Support participatory mapping, annotation and discussion of spatial challenges and opportunities.                      | Maltese field, soil and sensor-location layers; collaborative drawing and polygon labelling demonstrated.                                                    |
| <b>Rural-Urban E-Market</b>         | Support direct visibility and interaction between local producers and consumers.                                       | Maltese PrestaShop deployment with shop, product, customer, order and administration functions; nine store profiles created and 61 transactions recorded.    |
| <b>IoT integration architecture</b> | Create a route for environmental sensor data to inform GeoAI-based decisions.                                          | MQTT-Python-MCP-PostgreSQL architecture established; live readings were not operational at project close.                                                    |

| Component                      | Role in the project                                                                         | Final documented result                                                                                                                                         |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Training and mentoring pathway | Build the skills and confidence required to use the tools and develop rural business ideas. | Curriculum and four-day training delivered; 25 unique attendees, 24 registration profiles, six evaluation responses and three selected business ideas verified. |

The methodology therefore combined technology adaptation with practical empowerment. This was essential in a short pilot because technical functionality alone would not demonstrate relevance, while training without a functioning toolset would offer limited evidence of implementation. MALTESE sought to connect both dimensions within a coherent rural innovation pathway.

1.5 Consortium roles

**PAMEA** coordinated project management, contractual and administrative processes, quality assurance, reporting, dissemination and overall work-plan monitoring. **SELFHOOD** led curriculum development, capacity building, mentoring and community-oriented adoption activities. **SEMABLU** acted as technical lead for the Agro-Innovation Digital Hub, including the GeoAI interface, MCP server, Map Whiteboard configuration, E-Market deployment, geospatial data processing and IoT architecture.

In this regard, PM coordination was maintained throughout the nine-month implementation period through six documented consortium meetings: three online coordination meetings held on 20 November 2025, 9 December 2025 and 7 January 2026; the two-day face-to-face Kick-off Meeting held in Vienna on 26-27 January 2026; a consortium project meeting held in Malta on 4 May 2026 before the training programme; and the Final Consortium Meeting held in Malta on 26 June 2026 following the Final Dissemination Event. Coordination was complemented by shared action tracking and continuous technical, administrative and reporting exchanges among the partners.

2. Progress Against Objectives and Work Plan

- Objective description
- Work plan progress
  - Summary of activities carried out
  - Reference to planned phases/tasks
  - Milestones and deliverables status (status achieved / ongoing / delayed)
- Deviations from the work plan and corrective actions
  - Description of the deviation (what changed compared to the approved plan)
  - Reason for the deviation (technical, organisational, external)Corrective action taken or planned
  - Impact on objectives, timeline, or results (if any)

Mid-term: focus on progress and partial results

Final: focus on completion and achieved outcomes

2.1 Overall implementation trajectory

Implementation progressed through four overlapping stages: mobilisation and governance; technical and pedagogical preparation; delivery and demonstration; and final consolidation. The early phase established partner responsibilities, reporting routines, administrative controls and the technical baseline. The middle phase concentrated on curriculum finalisation, prototype development, localisation and communication setup. The final phase moved the project into training delivery, practical demonstrations and completion of the technical prototype documentation.

The final reporting position is strongest in relation to technical delivery, verified participation and the recorded use of the E-Market. The GeoAI interface, Map Whiteboard and E-Market are documented in sufficient detail to establish that substantive prototype work was completed. The signed training register confirms 25 unique attendees across 5-8 May 2026, while the registration form received 24 responses and provides aggregate demographic and occupational information. Fifteen registrants were aged 18-35; eight self-identified as farmers or producers, seven as students, seven as educators or trainers, three explicitly as rural youth and two as rural entrepreneurs. Because respondents

could select more than one role, these category counts overlap. The final dissemination register confirms 11 signed attendees on 25 June 2026. Six post-training evaluation responses and a verified dissemination-link register further strengthen the evidence base. Final project data record nine E-Market store profiles and 61 transactions. Stable live sensor performance and long-term ownership of the technical services were not established during the project period.

## 2.2 Progress against the approved objectives

**Objective 1 - Skills development.** The project progressed from curriculum design to delivery of a four-day training course held from 5 to 8 May 2026 at the National Viticulture & Oenology Centre in Dingli, Malta. The agenda moved from prototype demonstrations and hands-on use of JackDaw, Map Whiteboard and the E-Market to participatory mapping, the Circle of Coherence, circular-economy practices, SMART irrigation, Business Model Canvas development, coaching and pitch preparation. The signed register records 25 unique attendees and 73 participant-days. The registration form received 24 responses: 15 registrants were aged 18-35, eight identified as farmers or producers, seven as students, three explicitly as rural youth and two as rural entrepreneurs. Among six evaluation respondents, all rated overall satisfaction at 5/5; five considered the training very useful and one partly useful; five reported a clear improvement in their understanding of digital tools for agriculture and one reported some improvement. The small evaluation sample represents 24% of attendees and is reported as indicative rather than representative. The specific target of 20 rural youth and 10 rural entrepreneurs was not fully evidenced by the available self-classification data.

**Objective 2 - Integrated digital suite.** This objective produced the clearest verified technical and market-use results. SEMABLU developed a dedicated MALTESE GeoAI interface, connected a Python MCP server to JackDaw, configured the Map Whiteboard with Maltese data and localised an E-Market instance. Nine store profiles were created on the E-Market and 61 transactions were recorded during the project. The transaction target of 50 was therefore exceeded by 11 transactions, or 22%, while the onboarding result reached nine store profiles against the target of ten. The objective was consequently achieved for transaction volume and substantially achieved for onboarding. The monetary value and longer-term commercial effect of the transactions were not measured.

**Objective 3 - Participant-led agri-business development.** The training created a structured pathway from digital and circular-economy learning to business-model preparation, coaching and public pitching. Three participant-led concepts progressed through the follow-up phase: GrowBox, Just AgriConsultations Malta, and MD Smart Eco-Pond Farm Model. All three were selected as the winning business ideas. GrowBox and MD Smart Eco-Pond Farm Model were presented during the Final Dissemination Event, while Just AgriConsultations Malta was not presented. Continued participation after the training was voluntary and required additional commitment to concept refinement, mentoring and public presentation. Other participants completed the training but decided not to continue within the project period. The consortium therefore reports three substantive, participant-owned follow-up cases rather than counting inactive ideas as businesses. The original numerical target of five initiatives was consequently only partly achieved.

**Objective 4 - Multi-actor cooperation.** The project engaged partners, trainees and external actors through coordination meetings, training, participatory mapping, technical demonstrations, mentoring and the final dissemination event. The event was held on 25 June 2026 at the Malta Digital Innovation Authority in Birkirkara and included presentations on the PoliRuralPlus context, the MALTESE prototype, capacity-building results, circular agri-business, presentation of two of the three selected business ideas, stakeholder discussion and sustainability. Eleven participants completed the event registration form and the signed attendance evidence also confirms 11 attendees. The registered group included four farmers or producers, two rural entrepreneurs and five educators or trainers, with overlapping roles. Six respondents expressed interest in follow-up and five selected maybe. This provides credible evidence of cross-sector interest,

**Objective 5 - Replicable model.** MALTESE produced a modular combination of widely used technologies, local datasets and user-oriented methods. Its most transferable contribution is the practical pattern for simplifying access to an existing AI advisory service through server-side authentication and automatic MCP connection. The project also generated a four-day training agenda, prototype documentation, public event materials and a verified set of project, partner and PoliRuralPlus dissemination outputs. The available evidence supports technical and

methodological replicability; complete deployment ownership, maintenance financing and a consolidated replication package remain future implementation tasks.

| Approved objective                                                              | Verified progress and results                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Status                                                            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Train at least 20 rural youth and 10 rural entrepreneurs.                    | Four-day training delivered to 25 unique attendees. Registration evidence covers 24 people: 15 aged 18-35, three explicitly self-identified rural youth, two rural entrepreneurs and eight farmers/producers. Six evaluation responses show very high satisfaction and positive learning perceptions. | Implemented; target profile partly achieved                       |
| 2. Pilot the suite, onboard 10 producers and facilitate 50 direct transactions. | GeoAI, Map Whiteboard and E-Market prototypes developed and demonstrated. Nine E-Market store profiles were created and 61 transactions were recorded. GeoAI-JackDaw-MCP interoperability is operational; live sensor data were unavailable.                                                          | Substantially achieved: transactions exceeded; onboarding 9 of 10 |
| 3. Support at least five youth-led agri-business initiatives.                   | Three participant-led business ideas continued after training and were refined through follow-up support. Two were presented at the Final Dissemination Event.                                                                                                                                        | Partly achieved: 3 of 5                                           |
| 4. Establish active multi-actor collaboration.                                  | Training, field mapping, mentoring, technical demonstrations and a final event with 11 confirmed attendees. Registration evidence includes farmers, rural entrepreneurs, educators, a pilot partner and an NGO representative.                                                                        | Achieved at project-activity level                                |
| 5. Demonstrate a scalable and reusable model.                                   | Modular prototype, training agenda, technical report, public event materials and nine verified website/PoliRuralPlus outputs documented.                                                                                                                                                              | Achieved                                                          |

Overall, the project achieved substantial progress against its technical objective and delivered verified capacity-building and dissemination activities. It also produced three credible participant-led follow-up concepts. The approved target-group figures were more ambitious than the participant self-classification evidence supports: 15 of 24 registrants were aged 18-35, but only three explicitly selected rural youth and two selected rural entrepreneur. The report therefore records confirmed reach and actual continuation without reclassifying participants retrospectively to manufacture target compliance.

### 2.3 Work-package implementation and deliverables

**WP1** established the management and reporting framework and maintained coordination through six documented consortium meetings, comprising three online coordination meetings, the Vienna Kick-off Meeting, the Malta project meeting on 4 May 2026 and the Final Consortium Meeting on 26 June 2026, together with shared action tracking, mid-term reporting and final reporting..

**WP2** moved from technical assessment into concrete implementation. The GeoAI component received the greatest development effort and resulted in a new MALTESE-facing application. Map Whiteboard development resumed after platform availability returned in April 2026, while the E-Market was deployed and localised from an existing Czech implementation. The IoT work established a complete software path for sensor data but did not reach stable live operation.

**WP3** progressed from curriculum design to participant-facing delivery. The four-day training was held from 5 to 8 May 2026 at the National Viticulture & Oenology Centre in Dingli. Its agenda covered prototype demonstrations, participatory planning, Circle of Coherence, circular economy, SMART irrigation, business-model development, coaching and pitch preparation. Signed evidence records 25 unique attendees and 73 participant-days, while the registration form provides 24 participant profiles. Six evaluation responses indicate very high satisfaction and positive learning perceptions, although the response rate was limited.

**WP4** translated training into voluntary follow-up, coaching and final pitching. Three participant-led concepts continued after the course, were refined through follow-up support and were recognised as the three selected winning business ideas. Two were presented at the Final Dissemination Event, while the third was not presented. Other

participants chose not to continue after completing the training. This produced three credible follow-up concepts rather than the five initiatives originally targeted, and the result is therefore assessed as partly achieved.

**WP5** established the public website and social media presence, supported dissemination through project, PAMEA and PoliRuralPlus channels and concluded with the final dissemination event on 25 June 2026 at the Malta Digital Innovation Authority in Birkirkara. The consolidated link register verifies three MALTESE website articles, three PAMEA website articles, one PAMEA LinkedIn training post, two PoliRuralPlus blog posts and one PoliRuralPlus news item relevant to training, the final event and project conclusion.

| Work package                                      | Principal planned outputs                                                                      | Final narrative assessment                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Status                              |
|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| WP1 - Project management and coordination         | Consortium agreement; administrative setup; progress monitoring; mid-term and final reporting. | Governance and coordination were maintained throughout the agreed nine-month period, 15 October 2025 to 15 July 2026. Mid-term reporting was completed and this document constitutes the public final report.                                                                                        | Achieved                            |
| WP2 - Agro-Innovation Digital Hub                 | Operational Digital Hub; IoT/AI demonstrations; smart-irrigation system.                       | Three core components were developed or configured and demonstrated. GeoAI-JackDaw-MCP interoperability was operational. Nine E-Market store profiles were created and 61 transactions were recorded. Live sensor operation and fully automated exchange among all components were not demonstrated. | Achieved at prototype level         |
| WP3 - Capacity building and training              | Training curriculum; workshops; trained AKIS actors; continuing support.                       | Four-day training delivered to 25 unique attendees, supported by 24 registration profiles and six evaluation responses. The agenda covered the full prototype, participatory planning, circular economy, SMART irrigation and business-model development.                                            | Achieved                            |
| WP4 - Circular agri-business incubation           | Bootcamps; mentoring; youth-led start-ups; sustainable circular business models.               | Three participant-led concepts opted into follow-up and were refined through support. All three were selected as winning business ideas; two were presented at the Final Dissemination Event. Other trainees chose not to continue after completing the training.                                    | Partly achieved                     |
| WP5 - Communication, dissemination and engagement | Communication plan; media outputs; stakeholder network; public events.                         | Final event delivered with 11 confirmed attendees. The link register verifies three MALTESE website articles, three PAMEA website articles, two PoliRuralPlus blog posts, one PoliRuralPlus news item and one PAMEA LinkedIn training update.                                                        | Achieved with format qualifications |

## 2.4 Deviations, corrective actions and effects

The principal deviations concerned external platform availability, complex user access, unavailable live sensor readings, the voluntary continuation rate after training and evidence consolidation. None changed the project rationale, but they affected the maturity or numerical achievement of individual results. The project dates themselves did not constitute an extension: the agreed nine-month period ran from 15 October 2025 to 15 July 2026.

The most important technical correction was the development of a separate MALTESE GeoAI interface. Standard JackDaw access required individual accounts and manual MCP server configuration, which was unsuitable for the intended non-technical audience. Server-side OAuth2 authentication and automatic MCP registration transformed this constraint into one of the strongest practical innovations of the project.

The absence of stable live sensor readings was managed by using historical data to test the irrigation function and by completing the future data-transmission architecture. This preserved the software demonstration but limited claims concerning real-time operation, water savings or environmental impact. Map Whiteboard availability from April 2026 allowed a functional Maltese prototype to be completed, although development remained less extensive than for GeoAI. In the post-training phase, continuation was voluntary; three participant-led concepts committed to further

refinement, and two proceeded to public pitching at the Final Dissemination Event. Reporting only the three active cases protects the credibility of the outcome and avoids equating attendance or an initial idea with a functioning business initiative.

| Deviation or constraint                                                   | Cause                                                                                                                                                                       | Corrective action                                                                                                                                                  | Effect on final results                                                                                                                                                     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Map Whiteboard was unavailable until early April 2026.</b>             | External platform availability.                                                                                                                                             | SEMABLU prioritised Maltese GeoJSON import, soil overlays and a demonstrable field-mapping exercise.                                                               | A functioning prototype was delivered, but development depth was more limited than for GeoAI.                                                                               |
| <b>Standard JackDaw access was too complex for target users.</b>          | Individual login and manual MCP configuration created access barriers.                                                                                                      | A dedicated MALTESE interface implemented server-side OAuth2 and automatic MCP connection.                                                                         | User friction was materially reduced and no individual JackDaw account was required.                                                                                        |
| Only three participants continued into post-training concept development. | Continuation was voluntary and required further mentoring and refinement; two of the three selected concepts proceeded to public pitching at the Final Dissemination Event. | Support was concentrated on the three participant-led concepts that completed the follow-up pathway; two were presented publicly at the Final Dissemination Event. | Three credible selected business ideas were delivered; two were presented at the Final Dissemination Event. The original target of five initiatives was not fully achieved. |

### 3. Technical Results and Outputs

- *Description of the developed and functioning prototype of the digital application, and any other tools, services, datasets, methodologies*
- *Technical maturity (e.g. prototype, pilot deployment, operational)*
- *Screenshots, diagrams, links to demos or repositories (if public)*
- *Interoperability and standards used (if relevant)*

*Final report additions:*

- *Final architecture / solution description*
- *Access instructions (if applicable)*
- *Sustainability or maintenance considerations*

#### 3.1 Final solution architecture

The final **Agro-Innovation Digital Hub** is best understood as a coordinated suite of complementary components. The strongest verified technical integration is the operational link between the **MALTESE GeoAI** web application, the **PoliRuralPlus** authentication service, **JackDaw** and SEMABLU's MCP server (<https://semablu-jackdaw.vercel.app/>). The **Map Whiteboard** (<https://mapwhiteboard.net/admin/map/69f9030a6eb24cafa3913504>) and **E-Market** (<https://maltese.wirelessinfo.cz/>) were configured as related but separately accessed environments, while the **IoT** work established the intended data path from field sensors to the advisory layer. The final prototype report describes the suite as interoperable and concludes that the technical requirements were achieved; its detailed evidence demonstrates full interoperability for the **GeoAI-JackDaw-MCP** chain and architectural or coordinated interoperability for the remaining components, rather than fully automated exchange among all three user-facing tools.

This modular architecture reduced implementation risk within the short project period and allowed each component to be demonstrated independently. It also supports future replication because regional data layers, funding content, language resources and marketplace actors can be replaced without rebuilding the whole suite. The final prototype

report does not document a fully automated end-to-end workflow linking **GeoAI**, **Map Whiteboard** and **E-Market** data in a single user session.

| Component                      | Implemented functionality                                                                                      | Documented maturity / qualification                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>MALTESE GeoAI / JackDaw</b> | Map-based area selection, natural-language chat, MCP tools, no-account access and mobile-responsive interface. | The final prototype report states JackDaw is TRL 5. TRL 7 is presented as the project aim, not as a separately validated final rating.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>Map Whiteboard</b>          | Maltese field and soil layers, sensor-location data, drawing, annotation and polygon labelling.                | The final prototype report states TRL 5; development depth was constrained by external platform availability.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <b>Rural-Urban E-Market</b>    | Maltese PrestaShop deployment with shop, product, customer, order and backend administration functions.        | The E-Market progressed from an inherited technical solution to a functioning Maltese pilot deployment. It was localised, populated with producer shops and products, used to manage customer and order activity, and demonstrated during project activities. The platform recorded nine shop profiles and 61 transactions. While this work supports advancement toward TRL 7, was not conduct an independent formal TRL validation. |
| <b>IoT integration</b>         | MQTT broker, Python client, database and MCP pathway for soil moisture, temperature and luminance data.        | Architecture and software pathway established; real-time sensor readings were unavailable and historical data were used.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |

### 3.2 MALTESE GeoAI and JackDaw advisory environment

SEMABLU developed a dedicated MALTESE web application from scratch using Next.js 15, TypeScript, Tailwind CSS and Leaflet. The interface reproduces the central JackDaw interaction model in a simplified form: the user draws an area of interest on a map of Malta, submits a natural-language question and receives a structured response. The selected bounding box is displayed and can be cleared or redrawn, supporting repeated exploration of different locations.

A Python-based MCP server hosted on SEMABLU infrastructure was connected successfully to JackDaw. The documented server tools include connection testing, soil-type identification using a Malta Environment and Resources Authority layer, irrigation guidance based on moisture thresholds and agricultural funding information. A further interface function provides information on Natura 2000 and other protected sites. Funding and regulatory content should be subject to periodic review and should not replace verification against official sources.

The most significant usability result is the access architecture. Instead of requiring each participant to create a JackDaw account, the application authenticates through the OAuth2 client-credentials grant, caches and refreshes the token on the server and automatically registers the MCP server at the start of a conversation. The user therefore interacts only with the map and chat interface. On smaller screens, the desktop two-panel layout changes to tab-based Map and Chat views. The final prototype report defines the assistant as bilingual in Maltese and English, while the documented interface examples and test evidence are in English; no separate Maltese-language validation results are reported. The public interface is available at <https://semablu-jackdaw.vercel.app/>.

### 3.3 Map Whiteboard

The Map Whiteboard is an interactive mapping and co-creation environment intended for participatory planning, collective intelligence and real-time community engagement. It enables users without specialist GIS expertise to draw, label and discuss spatial features. Within MALTESE, the intended applications included water-scarcity management, habitat restoration, agricultural infrastructure planning and collaborative analysis of local challenges. After the external service became available again in April 2026, SEMABLU produced a Maltese prototype by importing GeoJSON field data for locations associated with soil-moisture sensors and overlaying soil-type information. A practical exercise also demonstrated the drawing and labelling of a polygon around a training

participant's field. This use case is important because it connects the tool to a real location rather than a generic demonstration dataset.

The proposal envisaged close integration between Map Whiteboard, JackDaw and the Circle of Coherence methodology. The final evidence demonstrates the spatial configuration, collaborative drawing functions and a participant-field use case. The prototype report presents JackDaw integration as intended functionality but does not document a live, end-to-end advisory exchange inside the Map Whiteboard environment. <https://mapwhiteboard.net/admin/map/69f9030a6eb24cafa3913504>

### 3.4 Rural-Urban E-Market

The Rural-Urban E-Market was deployed on a PrestaShop 8.x-based environment and adapted from an existing PoliRuralPlus-related Czech implementation. Initial localisation converted the interface from Czech to English, introduced MALTESE branding and configured the platform for Maltese shops, products, customers and orders. By project completion, nine store profiles had been created and 61 transactions had been recorded on the platform. The public-facing instance therefore demonstrates both the intended direct-market pathway and practical use beyond a single demonstration account, while the backend provides administration and analytics functions.

The final prototype report includes screenshots of a shop profile, a product listing, the dashboard, customer records and order records. Additional final evidence shows the store directory across two pages and confirms nine created store profiles. Final consortium data report 61 platform-recorded transactions. These results support achievement of the transaction target and substantial progress toward the producer-onboarding target. The report does not attach a monetary value to the transactions because no consolidated value was supplied, and the count should be understood as platform-recorded activity rather than a quantified income effect.

The E-Market therefore represents a functioning market-access prototype with evidenced onboarding and transaction activity. Nine store profiles correspond to 90% of the approved onboarding target, while 61 recorded transactions correspond to 122% of the approved transaction target. This demonstrates practical uptake during the project period. Evidence of repeat purchasing, revenue generated, producer income effects and activity after project closure would require longer-term monitoring.

### 3.5 IoT soil-moisture integration

The project considered the Bresser Smart Garden system and Xiaomi Mi Flora sensors as possible sources of field data. For Xiaomi Mi Flora, SEMABLU established a software architecture in which a local Wi-Fi network transmits soil-moisture, temperature and luminance readings to an MQTT broker. A Python backend subscribes to the topics, processes and stores the measurements and communicates with the MCP server, which can make the data available to JackDaw.

This work is a credible technical foundation for future real-time decision support. At project close, however, stable live readings were not available and the irrigation tool read measurements from a historical data file. The achieved result should therefore be described as architectural and software readiness, not as a completed operational smart-irrigation system. Water savings, input reduction and farmer adoption cannot be quantified without live measurements and a defined evaluation period.

### 3.6 Interoperability, standards and access

The prototype uses recognised web, geospatial, authentication, messaging and e-commerce technologies. Interoperability was fully demonstrated between the MALTESE web interface, the PoliRuralPlus token service, JackDaw and the SEMABLU MCP server. The IoT architecture defines standardised transport and storage mechanisms for future sensor data. The final prototype report describes the overall suite as interoperable and confirms that technical requirements were achieved, while the detailed evidence supports a staged interpretation: operational interoperability for GeoAI-JackDaw-MCP, configured coexistence of the Map Whiteboard and E-Market, and an implemented architecture rather than live operation for IoT data.

| Area                | Technology or standard                                           | Final verification status     |
|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| GeoAI web interface | Next.js 15, TypeScript, Tailwind CSS, Leaflet and OpenStreetMap. | Implemented and demonstrated. |

| Area                             | Technology or standard                                                              | Final verification status                                                                                                                                       |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Authentication</b>            | OAuth2 client-credentials grant; server-side token caching and refresh.             | Implemented; credentials and secrets remain non-public.                                                                                                         |
| <b>Advisory integration</b>      | Model Context Protocol over streamable HTTP.                                        | JackDaw-MCP connection demonstrated.                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Spatial data</b>              | ERA soil raster and GeoJSON field, soil and sensor-location layers.                 | Imported and used in prototype functions.                                                                                                                       |
| <b>IoT messaging and storage</b> | MQTT, Python backend and PostgreSQL.                                                | Architecture established; stable live data not operational.                                                                                                     |
| <b>Marketplace</b>               | PrestaShop 8.x ecosystem.                                                           | Public Maltese prototype deployed.                                                                                                                              |
| <b>Cross-component workflows</b> | Planned navigation and data relationships among GeoAI, Map Whiteboard and E-Market. | Coordinated suite. Full interoperability is evidenced for GeoAI-JackDaw-MCP; fully automated exchange among all three user-facing components is not documented. |

### 3.7 Maintenance and technical sustainability considerations

Continued operation depends on hosting the GeoAI application and MCP server, retaining valid OAuth2 client configuration, maintaining the E-Market domain and software, preserving Map Whiteboard access and updating datasets and dependencies. The MCP server must be running and reachable for advisory tools to become available automatically. External PoliRuralPlus services and the Map Whiteboard platform also create dependencies outside the immediate control of the project consortium.

| Component                   | Public access position                                                                                                                  | Principal maintenance requirement                                                                                  |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>MALTESE GeoAI</b>        | <a href="https://semablu-jackdaw.vercel.app/">https://semablu-jackdaw.vercel.app/</a>                                                   | Web hosting, OAuth2 configuration, MCP availability, dependency updates and dataset review.                        |
| <b>Map Whiteboard</b>       | <a href="https://mapwhiteboard.net/admin/map/69f9030a6eb24cafa3913504">https://mapwhiteboard.net/admin/map/69f9030a6eb24cafa3913504</a> | Continued platform availability, retained composition, permissions and updated spatial layers.                     |
| <b>Rural-Urban E-Market</b> | <a href="https://maltese.wirelessinfo.cz/">https://maltese.wirelessinfo.cz/</a>                                                         | Domain and hosting, software updates, backups, product moderation, data protection and marketplace administration. |

## 4. Integration and Contribution to PoliRuralPlus

- *Use of PoliRuralPlus tools, platforms, or data (if applicable)*
- *Data generated, their integration into PoliRuralPlus and how it contributes to the wider ecosystem*
- *Synergies with other projects or initiatives*
- *Reusability and interoperability aspects*

*Final report: clearer statement on long-term contribution and reuse*

### 4.1 Use and extension of PoliRuralPlus tools

MALTESE is directly rooted in the PoliRuralPlus ecosystem. It reused and localised JackDaw for context-aware advice, Map Whiteboard for participatory mapping and an existing E-Market implementation for direct rural-urban exchange. The project therefore tested how European-level digital assets can be translated into a practical, place-based offer for a small-island agricultural context.

The most substantial extension is the MALTESE GeoAI access layer. By adding a project-branded map interface, server-side OAuth2 and automatic MCP registration, the project addressed an adoption barrier that is relevant beyond Malta: sophisticated back-end services are of limited value if intended users cannot reach them without specialist setup. This design pattern may be reusable in other pilots that need to expose JackDaw or comparable services to non-technical audiences.

## 4.2 Data, interoperability and knowledge contribution

The prototype brought together Maltese soil information, field and sensor-location layers, user-defined areas of interest, advisory outputs, funding content, protected-site information and marketplace records. It also defined a standardised path for future time-series sensor data. These resources demonstrate how local geospatial and operational data can enrich a broader advisory environment.

Any transfer of user, marketplace or sensor data to the wider PoliRuralPlus knowledge base should be governed by purpose limitation, data minimisation, lawful processing, documented data ownership and appropriate anonymisation. The available evidence does not identify a final dataset package transferred, retained or released for open reuse.

## 4.3 Synergies and wider ecosystem learning

The project benefited from technical exchange with the wider PoliRuralPlus environment, including participation in the JackDaw Code Camp 2026 and use of existing platform components. Such interaction helped the consortium understand authentication, MCP integration and the practical constraints of reusing tools developed in other contexts. MALTESE also generated implementation learning on localisation, user access, evidence management and the sequencing of technology and training.

Potential synergies extend to Smart Villages, New European Bauhaus, rural digital-skills, circular-economy and agricultural innovation initiatives. Concrete joint applications, institutional adoption or formal follow-up arrangements were not documented by project close.

## 4.4 Long-term contribution and reuse

The MALTESE model is reusable because it is modular. A new region could retain the technical pattern while replacing the soil and field layers, funding information, language resources, branding, marketplace participants and governance arrangements. The use of widely adopted standards and an established e-commerce ecosystem lowers entry barriers compared with a fully bespoke platform.

| Contribution area                     | MALTESE contribution                                                                                  | Potential for wider reuse                                                       |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Accessible AI advisory</b>         | No-account GeoAI interface with automatic authentication and MCP connection.                          | Reusable access pattern for other user-facing JackDaw deployments.              |
| <b>Participatory spatial planning</b> | Maltese Map Whiteboard composition using local fields, soils and drawing functions.                   | Replace regional layers and apply in workshops or community-planning processes. |
| <b>Rural-urban market access</b>      | Localised PrestaShop prototype with producer, product and order workflows.                            | Adapt branding, products, payment and governance for another region.            |
| <b>IoT integration</b>                | Standard MQTT-Python-database-MCP architecture.                                                       | Connect alternative sensors and local data sources after field validation.      |
| <b>Implementation knowledge</b>       | Lessons on platform availability, authentication, evidence quality, training and GDPR-safe reporting. | Supports more realistic planning and risk management in future pilots.          |

# 5. Stakeholder Engagement and User Involvement

- *Stakeholder groups involved*
- *Engagement methods (workshops, pilots, interviews, testing, etc.)*
- *Feedback received and how it influenced the work*
- *Evidence of user uptake or interest (if available)*

## 5.1 Engagement approach

MALTESE adopted a multi-actor approach in which stakeholders were intended to contribute not only as beneficiaries but also as users, testers, advisers and potential adopters. This approach was necessary because rural

digitalisation depends on trust, relevance and institutional support as much as on software functionality. The project therefore linked stakeholder mobilisation to training, demonstrations, participatory mapping, mentoring and communication.

Engagement developed gradually. The initial phase focused on stakeholder mapping, outreach planning and preparation of the curriculum and prototype. The final phase provided tangible opportunities through the four-day training course, the Map Whiteboard field exercise, the E-Market demonstration, voluntary concept follow-up and the final dissemination event. Signed records provide the participation baseline; registration and evaluation forms now add aggregate age, role, readiness and feedback information without disclosing personal data.

## 5.2 Stakeholder groups and intended roles

| Stakeholder group                             | Intended contribution or benefit                                                                  | Final evidence position                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Rural youth and aspiring entrepreneurs        | Training, digital skills, business-model preparation, coaching and potential enterprise creation. | Of 24 registrants, 15 were aged 18-35, three explicitly selected rural youth and two rural entrepreneur. Three participant-led concepts continued into follow-up; two were presented at the Final Dissemination Event. |
| Farmers and producers                         | Tool testing, local use cases, product onboarding, mapping and advisory feedback.                 | Eight training registrants selected farmer/producer. Four final-event registrants selected farmer/producer. The E-Market reached nine created store profiles, one below the target of ten.                             |
| Women-led and underserved rural groups        | Inclusive access to training, tools and entrepreneurship opportunities.                           | Eight of 24 training registrants were women. No registrant reported an accessibility support need; four lacked a laptop or tablet.                                                                                     |
| Educational and advisory organisations        | Learning support, technical validation, dissemination and possible future integration.            | Seven training registrants and five final-event registrants selected educator/trainer, with overlapping roles.                                                                                                         |
| Public authorities, NGOs and community actors | Local mobilisation, planning input, policy relevance and continued cooperation.                   | Registration profiles included a public-authority representative, NGO participants, the Malta pilot organisation and AcrossLimits participation.                                                                       |
| Urban consumers and market actors             | Marketplace use, demand feedback and stronger understanding of local value chains.                | Nine store profiles were created and 61 transactions were recorded. Transaction value, repeat use and longer-term income effects were not measured.                                                                    |

## 5.3 Engagement activities and evidence

The training course was delivered from 5 to 8 May 2026 at the National Viticulture & Oenology Centre in Dingli, Malta. The signed attendance list records 25 unique individuals: 20 non-consortium participants and five consortium representatives or facilitators. Daily signed attendance was 20 on 5 May, 19 on 6 May, 19 on 7 May and 15 on 8 May, amounting to 73 participant-days. The online registration form received 24 responses. Fifteen registrants were aged 18-35, eight were women and 16 men; 20 reported having a laptop or tablet available. The role profile was diverse and overlapping: eight farmers or producers, seven students, seven educators or trainers, three rural youth, two rural entrepreneurs and representatives of NGOs, a public authority, the Malta pilot organisation and an agritech manufacturer. Twelve registrants expressed interest in follow-up sessions, nine selected maybe and three selected no. The final dissemination event took place on 25 June 2026 at the Malta Digital Innovation Authority, Twenty 20 Business Centre, Central Business District, Birkirkara. Eleven people completed the event registration form and 11 signatures are available in the attendance evidence. The programme included the PoliRuralPlus Malta context, project and prototype results, capacity building, circular agri-business, a showcase of two of the three selected business ideas, stakeholder discussion and sustainability. Registered participants included four farmers or producers, two rural entrepreneurs, five educators or trainers, a project-pilot partner and an NGO representative, with overlapping roles. Six indicated interest in follow-up and five selected maybe..

| Engagement evidence                       | Contribution to implementation                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Evidence limitation / follow-up                                                                              |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Training course with tool demonstrations  | Four-day course held 5-8 May 2026 in Dingli. Twenty-five unique attendees and 73 participant-days were verified. The agenda covered the prototype, participatory mapping, circular economy, SMART irrigation, business models, coaching and pitching. | Twenty-four registration profiles and six evaluation responses were analysed. Evaluation response rate: 24%. |
| Map Whiteboard participant-field exercise | Connected the spatial tool to a real agricultural location and practical drawing task during the training pathway.                                                                                                                                    | Documented in the final technical report; no separate user-test score was collected.                         |
| Final dissemination event                 | Held 25 June 2026 at MDIA, Birkirkara, with 11 confirmed attendees. Programme included results, prototype, capacity building, circular agri-business, presentation of two of the three selected business ideas and sustainability discussion.         | Eleven registration profiles; six indicated follow-up interest and five maybe.                               |
| Three selected business ideas             | Three participant-led concepts continued after training and were refined through follow-up support: GrowBox, Just AgriConsultations Malta, and MD Smart Eco-Pond Farm Model. Two were presented at the Final Dissemination Event.                     | Longer-term business operation after project closure is not yet evidenced.                                   |
| E-Market and stakeholder follow-up        | Nine store profiles were created, 61 transactions were recorded and follow-up interest was documented.                                                                                                                                                | Transaction value, repeat use and formal institutional commitments remain unmeasured.                        |

#### 5.4 Feedback, uptake and influence on the work

The available evidence indicates that implementation was influenced by usability and access considerations. The creation of a no-account GeoAI interface, the mobile-responsive layout and the use of a real participant field all respond to practical user needs. The training evaluation also points to strong interest in the integrated toolset: five of six respondents selected all three SMART tools as the most useful real-life option, while one selected the E-Market specifically. JackDaw and the E-Market were selected as interesting topics by all six respondents, and Map Whiteboard and Business Model Canvas by five.

The evaluation evidence is positive but limited in scale. All six respondents rated overall satisfaction at 5/5; five considered the training very useful and one partly useful; five found the explanations clear and one mostly clear; and the average organisation score was 4.67/5. Five reported improved understanding of digital tools for agriculture and one reported some improvement. Five supported repeating similar practical training in Malta and one was unsure. Suggestions for improvement included earlier and broader promotion, more participants, a more central venue, clearer advance information, split sessions and additional hands-on mini-workshops. These findings informed the recommendation to pair future technical training with stronger recruitment, accessible locations and continued practical follow-up.

## 6. Communication, Dissemination and Visibility

- Describe the progress towards the obligatory media outputs, including:
  - At least 2 news articles (for external media or institutional websites)
  - At least 3 blog posts for the PoliRuralPlus platform,
  - A set of social media summaries highlighting key milestones, implementation steps, and results, tailored to different stages of the project (launch, mid-point, final).
  - Note: These outputs must include GDPR compliant visual elements where applicable (photos, screenshots, infographics) and acknowledge PoliRuralPlus funding.

- *Events, demonstrations, presentations*
- *Links to public materials*
- *Compliance with EU funding visibility requirements*
- *Final report: complete overview of all dissemination outputs*

## 6.1 Communication and Dissemination Overview

Communication and dissemination established project visibility, supported participant mobilisation and shared implementation results with the wider PoliRuralPlus community. The consortium used the MALTESE website and social channels, PAMEA channels and PoliRuralPlus news and blog pages to communicate the training, final event and project legacy. A consolidated review dated 25 July 2026 verified nine directly relevant website or PoliRuralPlus items, together with one publicly identifiable PAMEA LinkedIn training update.

The communication work was coordinated with technical and training progress so that public messages were linked to substantive milestones. The verified set includes three MALTESE website items on training announcement, launch and completion; three PAMEA website items on training, the final event and project conclusion; two PoliRuralPlus blog posts; and one PoliRuralPlus news item. Facebook restricted public retrieval and LinkedIn exposed only partial content.

## 6.2 Media outputs and public channels

| Required or planned output                         | Final evidence available                                                                                                                                | Status   | Qualification / remaining metric                                                                         |
|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| At least two news articles                         | Six verified project or partner website articles: three on the MALTESE website and three on the PAMEA website.                                          | Achieved | Individual links are listed in Annex A.                                                                  |
| At least three PoliRuralPlus blog/news outputs     | Three verified PoliRuralPlus-hosted items: two blog posts and one news item covering training, the final event and project legacy.                      | Achieved | The requirement referred to blog posts; the verified set contains two blogs and one news item.           |
| Launch, mid-point and final social-media summaries | MALTESE social channels were active. One PAMEA LinkedIn training update was publicly identifiable.                                                      | Verified | Reach and engagement metrics remain unavailable.                                                         |
| Public training and visual communication material  | A dedicated Training and Capacity Building webpage, project photographs, prototype screenshots and event materials are publicly available.              | Achieved | The public page link is listed in Annex A; consolidated reach and engagement metrics remain unavailable. |
| Training-course visibility                         | Three MALTESE website items, one PAMEA website article, one PAMEA LinkedIn update and one PoliRuralPlus blog item relate directly to the training.      | Achieved | Publication dates for the three MALTESE website items were not exposed during review.                    |
| Final dissemination and project conclusion         | PAMEA and PoliRuralPlus published event and legacy items; 11 signed attendees, three selected business ideas and two final-event pitches are evidenced. | Achieved | Platform-level reach metrics are unavailable.                                                            |

## 6.3 Events, demonstrations and knowledge exchange

The project combined internal coordination with external-facing learning and dissemination. The Vienna Kick-off Meeting established the implementation framework, while online meetings supported continuous partner coordination. Participation in the JackDaw Code Camp 2026 strengthened technical exchange with the broader PoliRuralPlus ecosystem. The main public-facing activities were the four-day training held on 5-8 May 2026 in Dingli, with 25 unique attendees, and the final dissemination event held on 25 June 2026 at the Malta Digital

Innovation Authority, with 11 confirmed attendees and public presentation of two of the three selected business ideas. The signed attendance lists and full registration datasets are retained in the non-public reporting package because they contain names, signatures and contact details. Part A uses only aggregated information and business idea titles. The final agendas, participant-profile analytics, evaluation results and dissemination-link register provide supporting evidence without exposing unnecessary personal data. Personal names of the selected participants are not included in Part A in line with data-minimisation principles. The three business ideas are reported as GrowBox, Just AgriConsultations Malta, and MD Smart Eco-Pond Farm Model.

### 6.4 EU funding visibility, GDPR and public evidence

The project website, report covers, prototype report and public materials acknowledge PoliRuralPlus and European Union funding and include the required disclaimer. GDPR compliance requires that identifiable participant images, names, signatures, customer records and contact details are published only with an appropriate lawful basis and consent where required. The public report therefore excludes credentials, customer details and other non-essential personal information.

The final review confirmed that the report cover, prototype report and principal public materials acknowledge PoliRuralPlus and European Union funding through the EU emblem, funding statement and project identity. Continued publication of photographs, videos or identifiable participant information remains subject to the recorded consent and applicable data-protection requirements.

### 6.5 GDPR and Data Protection

MALTESE collected and processed only the personal data necessary for project implementation, participation management, communication, reporting, evaluation and verification. The personal data processed during the project included, where applicable, participant names, email addresses, signatures, attendance records, registration information, evaluation responses, consent selections, photographs and other visual material, as well as limited customer or marketplace information required for technical verification.

Purpose of processing. Personal data were processed only for specific project-related purposes: organising meetings, training and dissemination activities; registering and documenting participation; communicating with participants and stakeholders; collecting feedback and evaluation information; documenting project implementation; and providing evidence required for project reporting, financial control, evaluation and audit. Personal data were not processed for unrelated commercial purposes.

Lawful basis and consent. Personal data were processed on the basis applicable to the relevant project activity and reporting obligation. Where consent was required, particularly for photographs, videos, communication and dissemination activities, consent was collected through the relevant registration, attendance or consent documentation. Participation in a project activity did not automatically imply consent for the public disclosure of personal information.

Restricted access and protection. Access to identifiable personal data was restricted to authorised consortium personnel and, where required for contractual verification, authorised PoliRuralPlus evaluators, auditors or other competent bodies. Attendance lists, signatures, email addresses, participant registers, restricted technical information, administrative marketplace records and access credentials were not intended for public circulation. Such information was retained in controlled partner or project environments with access limited according to operational need.

Retention and archiving. Personal data and supporting project records are retained only for the period required by the applicable grant, reporting, audit, financial and legal obligations. During the required retention period, records are archived within controlled project or partner environments and remain accessible only to authorised persons.

Deletion and anonymisation. Once the applicable retention period and legal or contractual purposes have expired, personal data will be securely deleted or anonymised, unless further retention is required by law or by an applicable contractual obligation. Where data can be retained for statistical, historical or project-learning purposes without identifying individuals, anonymised or aggregated information will be used.

Public and non-public separation. MALTESE maintained a clear separation between public and restricted project information. Part A contains public, aggregated and non-sensitive information. Names, signatures, contact details, attendance registers, individual consent records, access credentials, identifiable customer information and other sensitive evidence are retained in Part B or in the underlying restricted project documentation. Public reports and

dissemination materials use aggregated participant statistics and, where appropriate, the titles of participant-led business ideas instead of unnecessary personal identifiers.

Public dissemination. Photographs, videos, screenshots or other materials containing identifiable individuals or personal data are published only where an appropriate lawful basis exists and, where required, consent has been obtained. Technical screenshots containing customer information, email addresses or other identifiable data must be anonymised or redacted before public dissemination.

The consortium therefore applied the principles of data minimisation, purpose limitation, restricted access, controlled retention and public/non-public separation throughout MALTESE implementation and reporting

## 7. Impact Assessment

- *Mid-term:*
  - *Expected impacts*
  - *Early signals of impact*
  - *Qualitative indicators (interest, adoption potential)*
- *Final report (expanded):*
  - *Achieved impacts (technical, social, economic, environmental, policy)*
  - *Evidence and indicators*
  - *Contribution to regional / pilot-level objectives*
  - *A reflective assessment of how the project addressed the principles of the New European Bauhaus (NEB) — sustainability, inclusion, and aesthetics — in both process and outcome*

### 7.1 Assessment approach

The project's final impact should be assessed at two levels. The first is the direct, verified result of implementation: tools, training, participant-led concepts, events and organisational capacity that demonstrably existed by project completion. At this level, the evidence confirms 25 unique training attendees, 24 registration profiles, six evaluation responses, three winning concepts and 11 confirmed final-event attendees. The second level is the broader change intended by the proposal, including sustained skills, business creation, market activity, resource efficiency and institutional uptake. That level requires longer-term evidence and cannot be inferred solely from attendance or prototype delivery.

On the available evidence, the strongest achieved impact is technical and methodological. Social, economic and environmental impacts are plausible and strategically relevant, but their scale remains only partly quantified. This is not a reason to minimise the project; it is a reason to distinguish enabling impact from measured outcome impact.

### 7.2 Achieved and emerging impacts

**Technical impact.** MALTESE produced a functional GeoAI access layer, a configured collaborative mapping environment, a localised E-Market and an IoT integration architecture. The no-account authentication and automatic connection mechanism are especially valuable because they convert an existing technical service into a more accessible user experience.

Social and skills impact.

Social and skills impact. The four-day training created practical opportunities to engage with AI-supported advice, spatial planning, the E-Market, circular economy, SMART irrigation and business-model development. Of 24 registrants, 15 were aged 18-35 and the role profile included farmers, students, educators, rural youth and entrepreneurs. The six evaluation responses were uniformly positive on satisfaction and showed improved understanding of digital tools, although the 24% response rate limits generalisation. Three participant-led concepts continued into refinement, and two were presented publicly at the Final Dissemination Event.

Economic and market impact. The E-Market established a direct producer-consumer pathway, supported nine created store profiles and recorded 61 transactions during the project. The transaction target was exceeded numerically, while producer onboarding reached 90% of the planned value. These results demonstrate early market use. Transaction

value, repeat purchasing and producer-income effects were not measured and should therefore not be inferred from the transaction count alone.

**Environmental impact.** The project integrated soil information, protected-site awareness and irrigation logic and prepared an architecture for environmental sensor data. Because live readings and resource-saving measurements were not available, environmental benefits should be described as enabled or potential rather than measured.

**Regional and policy impact.** The project provides a practical example of combining digital inclusion, rural entrepreneurship and rural-urban cooperation in a small-island setting. The final event brought together project partners, farmers, entrepreneurs, educators and the PoliRuralPlus Malta pilot perspective, while the public communication package shared results through MALTESE, PAMEA and PoliRuralPlus channels. Institutional adoption beyond the project period remains dependent on service ownership and follow-up commitments.

| Impact dimension    | Evidenced result                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Final assessment                                                                                                | Remaining validation                                                                           |
|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Technical           | GeoAI interface, MCP tools, Map Whiteboard prototype, E-Market and sensor-data architecture delivered and demonstrated.                                                                                              | Strongest verified impact.                                                                                      | No live sensor operation; final component ratings remain those stated in the prototype report. |
| Social and skills   | Twenty-five attendees, 24 registration profiles, six evaluation responses and three continued concepts. All evaluators rated satisfaction at 5/5; five reported clear learning improvement and one some improvement. | Verified reach and positive indicative learning evidence.                                                       | Long-term skills use and post-project business development.                                    |
| Economic and market | Nine E-Market store profiles, 61 platform-recorded transactions and three participant-led concepts progressed to final pitching.                                                                                     | Verified early market and entrepreneurial activity; transaction target exceeded and onboarding nearly achieved. | Transaction value, repeat use, producer-income effects and business survival.                  |
| Environmental       | Soil, irrigation and protected-site functions plus future sensor architecture.                                                                                                                                       | Potential impact; not measured.                                                                                 | Live data, water/input savings and adoption over an evaluation period.                         |
| Regional and policy | Multi-actor training, final event and dissemination through MALTESE, PAMEA and PoliRuralPlus channels.                                                                                                               | Strategically relevant and visible.                                                                             | Institutional adoption, service ownership and replication commitments.                         |

### 7.3 Performance against approved indicators

The approved proposal included ambitious numerical indicators for a nine-month pilot. Attendance and registration data allow a precise assessment of the training targets, while final marketplace evidence confirms nine store profiles and 61 recorded transactions. The project therefore exceeded the numerical transaction target and came within one store profile of the producer-onboarding target. The profile evidence does not support reclassifying all younger participants as rural youth or all farmers as entrepreneurs. The three selected business ideas represent genuine follow-up, while the original target of five initiatives was not fully reached.

| Approved indicator            | Target    | Evidence currently available                                                                                                                                        |
|-------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Rural youth trained           | <b>20</b> | Registration evidence: 15 of <b>24 registrants</b> were aged 18-35; three explicitly selected rural youth. Attendance evidence confirms <b>25</b> unique attendees. |
| Rural entrepreneurs supported | <b>10</b> | Two registrants explicitly selected rural entrepreneur; eight selected farmer/producer and other business-related roles overlapped.                                 |

| Approved indicator                      | Target | Evidence currently available                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|-----------------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Active JackDaw users                    | 20     | Tools were demonstrated during training and the final event; user analytics were not supplied, but all participants used the tool during the training.                                                                                                                                            |
| Farmers or producers onboarded          | 10     | Final E-Market evidence confirms nine created store profiles. <b>9 store</b> profiles; <b>90%</b> of target, partly achieved                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Direct rural-urban transactions         | 50     | Final project data record <b>61</b> platform transactions. target exceeded by 11, Achieved                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Participatory planning sessions         | 10     | The 4-day training agenda documents ten distinct facilitated participatory planning and co-creation blocks covering collaborative mapping, community planning, Circle of Coherence, peer review, circular-economy planning, business modelling, coaching and action-roadmap development. Achieved |
| Farmers implementing circular practices | 10     | Circular-economy workshop and SMART-practices demonstration were delivered; post-training adoption was not measured.                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Resource-input or waste reduction       | 10%    | No live measurement or validated before/after comparison was available.                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Youth-led agri-businesses initiated     | 5      | Three participant-led concepts continued through concept refinement; two were presented at the Final Dissemination Event. Other trainees chose not to continue after training..                                                                                                                   |
| External regions expressing interest    | 5      | No final replication-interest register was supplied.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |

### 7.4 New European Bauhaus reflection

Sustainability was addressed through the project content and architecture rather than through a decorative label. Soil and irrigation advice, protected-site information, local-market access, circular-economy learning and shorter supply-chain logic all support more resource-aware rural activity. The absence of live measurements means that environmental savings cannot yet be quantified, but the digital foundation for such monitoring was established.

Inclusion was addressed by simplifying authentication, providing mobile-responsive access and designing practical training for users with varied digital experience. Among the 24 registrants, 15 were aged 18-35, eight were women and 16 men; three explicitly self-identified as rural youth, two as rural entrepreneurs and eight as farmers or producers. No registrant reported an accessibility support need, while four did not have a laptop or tablet available. These results demonstrate demographic and occupational diversity, but they also show that the specific target of 20 rural youth was not evidenced.

Aesthetics was addressed as clarity, usability and local relevance. The MALTESE-branded interfaces use map-based visualisation, structured responses and responsive layouts to make complex information easier to interpret. The Map Whiteboard additionally gives users a visual means to represent local knowledge and planning priorities.

## 8. Challenges, Risks and Lessons Learned

- *Key challenges encountered*
- *Risk mitigation actions*
- *Lessons learned (technical, organisational, stakeholder-related)*

*Final report: include recommendations for future projects or scaling*

### 8.1 Key implementation challenges

The project combined multiple digital components, local data, training, mentoring and stakeholder engagement within a compressed implementation period. The principal challenge was therefore not the absence of relevant technologies, but their unequal maturity and the effort required to make them accessible and coherent for the intended

users. External platform availability, authentication complexity, unavailable live sensor readings and distributed evidence records each affected the final implementation path.

A second challenge concerned the difference between participation, continuation and validated impact. A populated E-Market backend demonstrates functioning workflows, not completed market transactions. A sensor architecture demonstrates readiness, not resource savings. A participant who develops an initial idea during training has not necessarily created a business. After the course, three participant-led concepts continued with refinement, and two were presented publicly at the Final Dissemination Event. Preserving these distinctions is essential for credible reporting and future scaling decisions.

## 8.2 Mitigation and adaptive management

The consortium responded by prioritising the most valuable and feasible functions. The GeoAI interface was redesigned around a low-friction user journey; Map Whiteboard work resumed as soon as access returned; the existing E-Market implementation was localised rather than replaced; and historical data were used to test irrigation logic while the live-data pathway was prepared. For business follow-up, support remained available but participation was voluntary, and only the three committed concepts were taken forward and reported.

For reporting and data-protection risks, the project separated public narrative and screenshots from restricted credentials, signatures and customer information. Where evidence is incomplete, the final report states the limitation explicitly rather than converting expectations into results. This evidence-based approach should be retained in any later monitoring or replication report.

## 8.3 Lessons learned and recommendations

| Challenge or risk                                         | Mitigation applied                                                                                  | Lesson and recommendation                                                                                                |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Digital access barriers and complex authentication</b> | Server-side OAuth2 and automatic MCP connection removed individual login and manual setup.          | Design the user-access architecture at the beginning. A technically strong service can fail if entry is too complex.     |
| <b>Dependency on external platform availability</b>       | Map Whiteboard work was accelerated after service availability returned in April.                   | Confirm availability, licensing, ownership and fallback options early; define a minimum viable use case.                 |
| <b>Unavailable live sensor readings</b>                   | Historical data supported testing and the future data path was completed.                           | Separate architectural readiness from operational validation and measured environmental impact.                          |
| <b>Ambitious integration scope</b>                        | Components were delivered as a coordinated suite with prioritised demonstrations.                   | Define acceptance criteria for each component and for each cross-component workflow.                                     |
| <b>TRL ambiguity</b>                                      | The report uses only maturity stated in the technical evidence.                                     | Apply a formal component-level TRL evidence matrix before closure; distinguish inherited maturity from local deployment. |
| <b>Personal or operational data in evidence</b>           | Public reporting excludes credentials and customer details; sensitive evidence is placed in Part B. | Plan GDPR-safe evidence capture during implementation rather than relying on retrospective redaction.                    |
| <b>KPI evidence distributed across partners</b>           | A confirmation matrix identifies missing values and responsible evidence types.                     | Maintain a live KPI register linking each claim to owner, source, date and verification method.                          |

The central lesson is that a pilot should optimise for credible learning, participant ownership and usable foundations rather than nominal target compliance. MALTESE generated useful evidence because it exposed where inherited tools needed adaptation, where data dependencies limited operation and where training attendance did not automatically translate into business continuation.

## 9. Sustainability, Replicability and Next Steps

- *Mid-term:*
  - *Planned next steps*
  - *Adjustments to the work plan*
- *Final report:*
  - *Sustainability plan (technical, organisational, financial)*
  - *Replication or scaling potential*
  - *Follow-up activities or exploitation intentions*

### 9.1 Sustainability plan

Technical sustainability requires continued hosting of the GeoAI interface and MCP server, valid OAuth2 configuration, maintenance of the E-Market domain and software, preservation of the Map Whiteboard composition, regular backups and security updates. Soil, funding and protected-site datasets also require periodic review. The public MALTESE project website will remain active for at least three years after project completion, until at least 15 July 2029. Its operation may be extended further if a follow-up initiative, including an Erasmus+ project, is developed. This commitment secures continued public access to project information and dissemination materials; continuity of the interactive technical services requires separate hosting and administration arrangements.

Organisational sustainability will require a named service owner, a user-support process, procedures for producer onboarding and content moderation, clear data-protection responsibilities and continued relationships with Maltese agricultural, educational and community organisations.

Financial sustainability may combine partner resources, follow-up project funding, institutional adoption, service agreements or a limited marketplace-revenue model. The selected approach should match the public-interest purpose of the platform and avoid creating access barriers for small producers. The planned three-year maintenance of the public project website provides a minimum continuity period for access to results. A follow-up Erasmus+ project or another relevant funding instrument could support further training, platform refinement and wider adoption.

### 9.2 Replication and scaling potential

The modular design supports replication in small-island, peri-urban and fragmented-farm contexts. Regional adaptation would principally require replacement of geospatial layers, funding and regulatory content, language resources, branding, marketplace actors and governance arrangements. The technical pattern for simplified access to JackDaw may be especially transferable.

Replication nevertheless requires more than copying software. A receiving region needs a local data owner, technical host, stakeholder-mobilisation partner, training provider, marketplace administrator and lawful basis for any personal or sensor data. Deployment guidance, system documentation, data licences and localisation checklists should be consolidated before transfer to another region; their final package was not included in the available evidence.

### 9.3 Priority next steps and exploitation intentions

| Priority action                                                                                              | Purpose                                                                                  | Proposed owner                 | Timing                   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Deploy and validate live sensor data from field to JackDaw.                                                  | Confirm real-time irrigation advice and enable measured resource outcomes.               | SEMABLU / future service owner | Post-project follow-up   |
| Document component maturity using the ratings stated in the final prototype report and any later validation. | Maintain a clear distinction between prototype evidence and future TRL advancement.      | SEMABLU                        | Before any new TRL claim |
| Complete and test Maltese-language content.                                                                  | Substantiate the bilingual design statement with user-facing evidence.                   | Future service owner / SEMABLU | Post-project follow-up   |
| Test end-to-end cross-component workflows.                                                                   | Move from a coordinated suite to verified automatic exchange where this adds user value. | SEMABLU                        | Future development       |

| Priority action                                                          | Purpose                                                                                                                                                          | Proposed owner                               | Timing                                                         |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Preserve and periodically review marketplace analytics.                  | Track activity beyond the 61 recorded transactions, including transaction value, repeat use and producer outcomes.                                               | SEMABLU / platform administrator             | Post-project monitoring                                        |
| Maintain public website access and confirm technical-service continuity. | Keep project information public until at least 15 July 2029 and define hosting, support, security and data-governance responsibilities for interactive services. | PAMEA / consortium / technical service owner | Website: minimum three years; services: post-project follow-up |
| Support the three selected business ideas and document their progress.   | Convert the training follow-up into credible longer-term entrepreneurial outcomes.                                                                               | PAMEA / SELFHOOD / local mentors             | Post-project follow-up                                         |
| Use a staged opt-in incubation model in future training.                 | Align mentoring resources and targets with participants who actively commit to follow-up.                                                                        | Future project consortium                    | Future replication                                             |

## 9.4 Expected project legacy

The immediate legacy of MALTESE is a functioning prototype foundation, an adapted user-access model, localised spatial and market environments, a four-day training pathway, three participant-led concepts developed through follow-up, two of which were presented at the Final Dissemination Event, and a documented communication package. The strategic legacy will depend on whether the digital services and the three follow-up cases receive continued local support. Continued operation should therefore focus on reliability, evidence, ownership and participant commitment rather than on adding further features.

A realistic exploitation pathway would begin with a stable service period in Malta, validation of live-data and marketplace workflows, support for the three selected business ideas, continued cooperation with training and agricultural organisations and preparation of a concise replication package. Future calls should use a staged incubation model in which continuation is confirmed after training, allowing mentoring resources and success indicators to be aligned with participants who actively opt in.

# 10. Conclusions

- *Overall assessment of the project*
- *Key achievements*
- *Strategic value of the results*

**MALTESE** delivered a substantive **Agro-Innovation Digital Hub prototype** for Malta and connected technical development with training, demonstration and rural-innovation objectives. Its most significant verified achievement is the dedicated **GeoAI** access layer that combines a map-based interface, **JackDaw** and **MCP** tools while removing individual login and manual server setup. The project also produced a locally configured **Map Whiteboard**, a public **Maltese E-Market** and a credible architecture for future environmental sensor integration.

The final technical report concludes that the requirements defined in the proposal were implemented and that the tools were demonstrated during the training course and final dissemination event. The report places JackDaw and Map Whiteboard at TRL 5 and identifies the source Czech E-Market implementation at TRL 6; it presents TRL 7 as an intended objective rather than a separately validated final rating. The evidence supports operational interoperability for the GeoAI-JackDaw-MCP chain and coordinated prototype-level integration for the wider suite.

The project's wider value lies in demonstrating how existing European digital assets can be localised and made easier to access for small-scale rural users. The project combined those technical results with a verified four-day training,

strong though limited evaluation feedback, three participant-led business ideas, a final stakeholder event and a substantial set of public communication outputs. The server-side authentication solution, Maltese spatial data, participatory field-mapping exercise and localised marketplace are concrete examples of adaptation rather than simple reuse.

The final evidence position is substantially consolidated. The E-Market records nine created store profiles and 61 transactions, and the public MALTESE GeoAI interface is available at <https://semablu-jackdaw.vercel.app/>.

The public MALTESE website will remain available until at least 15 July 2029 and may be extended through a follow-up project. Longer-term continuity of the GeoAI, MCP, Map Whiteboard and E-Market services still depends on the technical hosting and administration arrangements adopted by the responsible partners.

## Optional Annexes

### Annex A. Public Links and Final Evidence Notes

| Resource                                    | Link or status                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| PAMEA project link                          | <a href="https://pamea.eu/index.php/projects/">https://pamea.eu/index.php/projects/</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| SEMABLU project link                        | <a href="https://www.semablu.com/maltese/">https://www.semablu.com/maltese/</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| SELFHOOD project link                       | <a href="https://selfhood-hu.eu/index.php/projects/">https://selfhood-hu.eu/index.php/projects/</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| MALTESE GeoAI interface                     | <a href="https://semablu-jackdaw.vercel.app/">https://semablu-jackdaw.vercel.app/</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Map Whiteboard prototype                    | <a href="https://mapwhiteboard.net/admin/map/69f9030a6eb24cafa3913504">https://mapwhiteboard.net/admin/map/69f9030a6eb24cafa3913504</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Rural-Urban E-Market                        | <a href="https://maltese.wirelessinfo.cz/">https://maltese.wirelessinfo.cz/</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| MALTESE Training and Capacity Building page | <a href="https://maltese-project.eu/training-capacity-building/">https://maltese-project.eu/training-capacity-building/</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| MALTESE Training Announced                  | <a href="https://maltese-project.eu/maltese-training-in-malta-announced-for-5-8-may-2026/">https://maltese-project.eu/maltese-training-in-malta-announced-for-5-8-may-2026/</a>                                                                                                                                                         |
| MALTESE Training Started                    | <a href="https://maltese-project.eu/maltese-training-successfully-started-in-malta/">https://maltese-project.eu/maltese-training-successfully-started-in-malta/</a>                                                                                                                                                                     |
| MALTESE Training Concluded                  | <a href="https://maltese-project.eu/maltese-training-successfully-concludes-in-malta/">https://maltese-project.eu/maltese-training-successfully-concludes-in-malta/</a>                                                                                                                                                                 |
| PAMEA Training Article (updated)            | <a href="https://pamea.eu/index.php/2026/05/20/pamea-contributes-to-maltese-training-in-malta-on-digital-tools-rural-innovation-and-entrepreneurship/">https://pamea.eu/index.php/2026/05/20/pamea-contributes-to-maltese-training-in-malta-on-digital-tools-rural-innovation-and-entrepreneurship/</a>                                 |
| PAMEA Final Event Article (updated)         | <a href="https://pamea.eu/index.php/2026/06/30/maltese-final-event-highlights-rural-innovation-in-malta/">https://pamea.eu/index.php/2026/06/30/maltese-final-event-highlights-rural-innovation-in-malta/</a>                                                                                                                           |
| PAMEA Project Conclusion Article (updated)  | <a href="https://pamea.eu/index.php/2026/07/15/maltese-concludes-with-a-strong-pathway-for-rural-digital-innovation-in-malta/">https://pamea.eu/index.php/2026/07/15/maltese-concludes-with-a-strong-pathway-for-rural-digital-innovation-in-malta/</a>                                                                                 |
| PoliRuralPlus Training Blog                 | <a href="https://www.poliruralplus.eu/knowledge-transfer/blog/maltese-training-in-malta-turns-digital-tools-into-rural-action/">https://www.poliruralplus.eu/knowledge-transfer/blog/maltese-training-in-malta-turns-digital-tools-into-rural-action/</a>                                                                               |
| PoliRuralPlus Final Event News              | <a href="https://www.poliruralplus.eu/news/join-the-maltese-final-dissemination-event-digital-innovation-youth-leadership-and-circular-agri-business-for-rural-malta/">https://www.poliruralplus.eu/news/join-the-maltese-final-dissemination-event-digital-innovation-youth-leadership-and-circular-agri-business-for-rural-malta/</a> |
| PoliRuralPlus Legacy Blog                   | <a href="https://www.poliruralplus.eu/knowledge-transfer/blog/final-event-to-future-action-what-maltese-leaves-behind-for-rural-malta/">https://www.poliruralplus.eu/knowledge-transfer/blog/final-event-to-future-action-what-maltese-leaves-behind-for-rural-malta/</a>                                                               |
| MALTESE LinkedIn page (updated)             | <a href="https://www.linkedin.com/showcase/maltese-malta-agro-leadership-tech-entrepreneurship-for-sustainable-empowerment/">https://www.linkedin.com/showcase/maltese-malta-agro-leadership-tech-entrepreneurship-for-sustainable-empowerment/</a>                                                                                     |
| MALTESE Facebook page (updated)             | <a href="https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=61587790769489">https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=61587790769489</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| PAMEA LinkedIn page (updated)               | <a href="https://www.linkedin.com/company/pamea-experts/">https://www.linkedin.com/company/pamea-experts/</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |