From your experience, what is the starting point for developing a project that achieves interesting results?

At the beginning of a project, at the base of the mountain, it is of course difficult to predict with certainty if you will achieve interesting results, if you will be able to reach the summit. Nevertheless, some good practices prove to be crucial for the development of an interesting project and it all starts with a convincing intervention logic. Just as good equipment for a high-mountain tour will facilitate your climb to the summit, the construction of a convincing intervention logic will be a reliable safety rope for a successful project.

It all begins with a **territorial challenge** to solve. This challenge has to be in line with one of the **four priority axis** of the cooperation programme which are Innovative Alpine Space, Low Carbon Alpine Space, Liveable Alpine Space and Well-Governed Alpine Space.

Since the challenge also needs to be **transnational**, you then start to look for **partners** from other regions facing the same kind of problems and willing to solve them. It is crucial to find an ideal set of partners, representing appropriate stakeholders for your project.
In each region, and for each partner, the identified challenge has to be analysed by studying the main causes for the problems to solve. On the basis of this, you have to align your partners in defining the **project overall objective**. This overall objective has to be in line with one of the **priority specific objectives** of the cooperation programme.

At this point, after having selected a specific objective, you have to study how you intend to contribute to it and verify what kind of actions, outputs and results the programme specifies. You also need to demonstrate your project’s contribution to the **EUSALP** strategy and show how you are in phase with the objectives of some of its action groups.

Considering the overall objective, you have to define **some project results**, which reflect a durable improvement of the identified problems and contribute to the result indicators specified by the cooperation programme.
The next step of the intervention logic is to define more precisely the specific objectives, which have to be SMART (specific, measurable, attainable, relevant and time based). In parallel, you need to specify the main project outputs. It is a crucial step in the construction of a convincing intervention logic to ensure the coherence between the specific objectives and the project outputs. These outputs have to be quantified and linked to the output indicators specified by the cooperation programme. For the programme committee, this is another very important aspect regarding the eligibility of your project.
Even if you do not have to present a work plan and define the work packages in the EoI, I strongly recommend having them fully defined in mind. They have to be logically linked to the project results, objectives and outputs defined in the intervention logic.
I finally suggest defining the **target groups** and their size for **each** specific main output.
This being said, I hope I have been able to give you some useful recommendations for the construction of a convincing intervention logic. I am convinced that a well-written intervention logic is the cornerstone for the success of your project and can help you all along the process.

It will provide valuable support to convince your **regional stakeholders** to co-finance the project, to find the right **partners**, to convince the **programme committee** of the quality of your project.
And, finally, if your project is successful, it will help you for your project communication. The intervention logic should help you to safely climb to the summit of the mountain and achieve interesting results.