Part 1. Content and intervention logic

Partnership and funding opportunities

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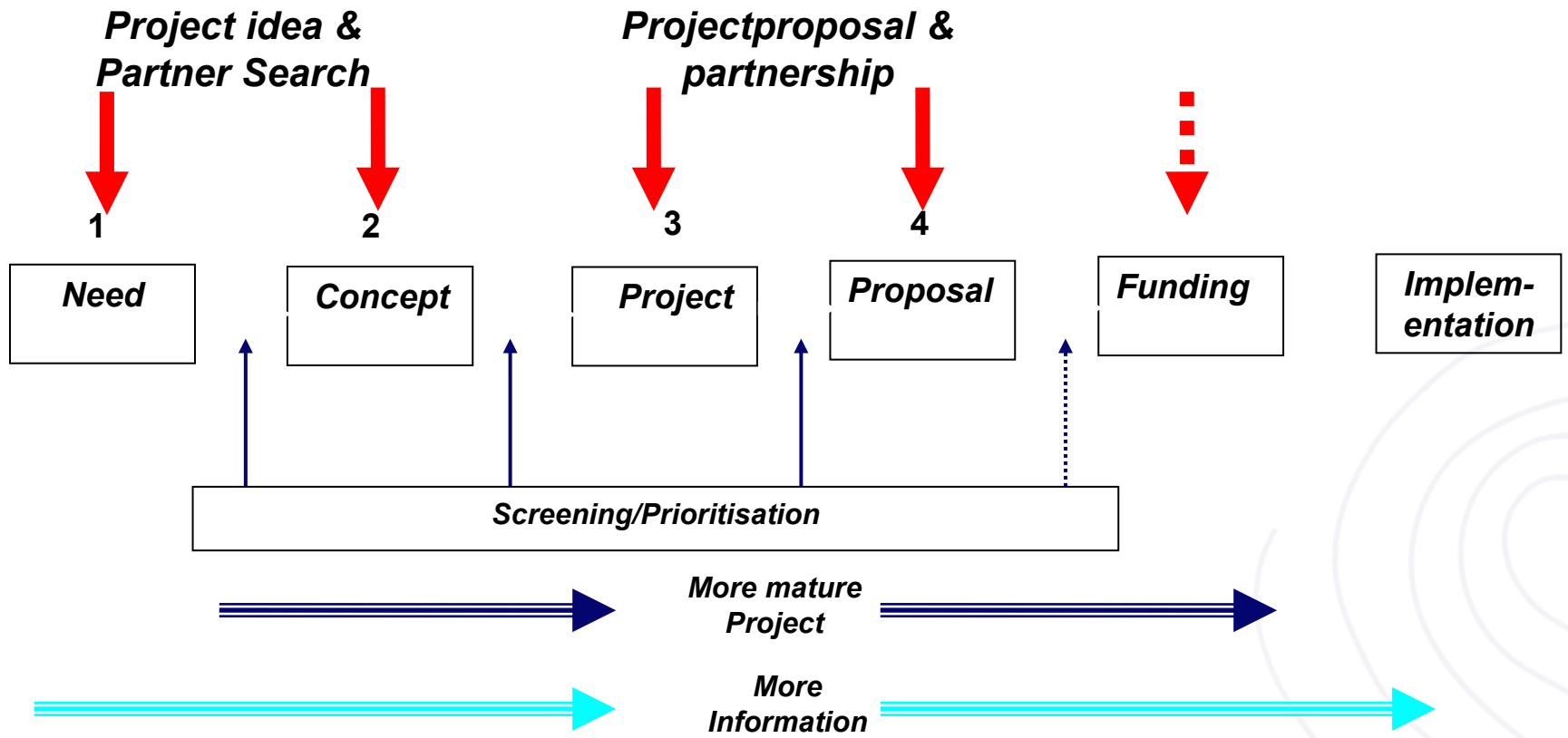
Elements of Project Design

- **Why**: the problem or need and wider objectives.
- **What:** activities, results and project purpose.
- **How**: internal and diagonal logic:
  - Indicators for monitoring and evaluation.
  - Risk analysis and assumptions.
  - Preconditions.
  - Finance: costs and co-financing.
  - Implementation schedule.

Proposal process



* Picture adapted from INTERREG Project Development Training

Logic of the proposal/project design

Needs/problems	Lack of innovation in the aquaculture sector
↓ Overall objective	Stimulate innovation
↓ Project purpose	Network of producers &universities & chambers of commerce
↓ Expected results	Network, action plans
↓ Activity / output	Preparatory meetings, data gathering, interviews for primary sources of information, drafting of action plans, communicating those action plans
Input	Budget allocated + Human Resources

1st check: relevance of the project

- What are the key **socio-economic objectives** of the project?
- Are those socio-economic objectives **in line with relevant strategies**?
- What is the **problem addressed** by the project (problem/needs/aims)?
- Does the project **address the causes** of the problems or needs?
- Is the project **sufficiently adequate** to address the problems foreseen?
- Are the main **competencies and expertise** being at disposal of the team?

2nd check: internal coherence of the project

- Is the project **logically structured** (LFA: overall objective, specific objective, activities)?
- Do the **planned activities** lead to the expected results and overall objectives?
- Are the **indicators well defined**, SMART and relevant for the objectives?
- Is the **distribution of roles** fitting the expertise and competence of partners?
- Is the overall amount of **time and resources** aligned with the expected activities?
- Is the **timeframe** foreseen for the implementation of activities reasonable?

3rd check: synergies, results and impact

- Does the project have a **positive impact on other projects, measures or priorities**?
- Is any **follow-up** expected? What **capitalisation** could be considered?
- Is the project itself **building upon previous actions and capitalisations**?
- Partnership: are the **relevant partners being** involved? What **role** are they playing?
- Is the **leading partner** experienced and referenced to ensure overall coordination?

4th check: assessment and mitigation of risks

- Are there **important risks** foreseen for the project?
- How will the project **deal with these risks?**

Purpose of specifying risks:

1. To assess risks of project failure in an early planning stage.
2. To adapt project design when risks are unacceptable.
3. To adopt a risk management plan.
4. To allow for monitoring during implementation.

Conclusion: a good project proposal …

- A good project design starts with a **problem/needs analysis** (problem & objective tree!!)
- A good project proposal is **consistent** (logical), **relevant** (fit programme), **effective** (serve purpose) and **efficient** (measurable).
- A good project proposal has a **clear planning, budgeting and task** division.
- A good project proposal **knows/identifies risks early and adapts planning** and budget accordingly.
- A good project proposal has a **strong team** and **involves stakeholders** early.

Thank you for your support!

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