



## A SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

is a comprehensive examination of a specific context, situation, or phenomenon in order to understand its key elements and their relationships. It is a valuable tool for gaining an in-depth understanding of complex social issues.

### 1. Define the research question

Clearly define the problem or issue that the situational analysis will address.

### 2. Review existing literature

Conduct a comprehensive review of the existing literature to gain an understanding of the current knowledge and previous research on the issue.

### 3. Identify relevant data sources

Identify and collect data from relevant sources, such as official statistics, government reports, and existing databases, as well as primary data sources, such as surveys, interviews, and focus groups.

### 4. Analyze data

Analyze the collected data using appropriate statistical and qualitative methods to identify patterns, relationships, and key elements of the situation.

### 5. Identify key stakeholders

Identify the key stakeholders involved in the situation, including individuals, organizations, and institutions, and their interests, roles, and relationships.

### 6. Evaluate the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT analysis)

Conduct a SWOT analysis to identify the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats related to the situation.

### 7. Present findings

Present the findings of the situational analysis in a clear and concise manner, using appropriate visual aids, such as graphs and tables, to communicate the key elements and relationships of the situation.