EXERCISE #5: SITUATION ANALYSIS

- Thinking about the links between targets, threats, and the causes of those threats means our later actions are well targeted.
- A diagram can really help to explain to people how we see the plan will work, and can form the start of our later work making a results chain.

PART 1: COMPLETING A SITUATION ANALYSIS

TASK

- Stick some pieces of butchers paper together to make a ‘canvas’ you can work on
- Select a priority threat, and write that on a post-it note (preferably red) and stick that on the paper (toward the right, halfway up)
- On a different coloured post-it note (preferably green) write all the assets (one per note) impacted by the threat and put them on the paper on the right of the threat
- Begin probing the situation using the questions above
  Begin probing the situation asking a couple of questions to start to uncover the details of the situation:
  - What is driving this threat?
  - Who is really behind it?
  - Why are they doing this?
- As the situation is revealed, capture the answers on post-it notes (preferably orange)
- If there is time, the group might want to probe what can be done about this situation and where potential points of intervention might exist and note these on the flip chart as well.
- Arrange your answers into a diagram, linking the targets, threats and stakeholders.
- Identify places where intervention might be effective.
PART 2: ELABORATING A SITUATION ANALYSIS WITH ECOSYSTEM SERVICES AND HUMAN WELLBEING TARGETS

1. Review your scope, targets and direct threats
2. Discuss and decide the social scope of the project in geographic or thematic terms by using probing questions:
   a. Whose wellbeing does the project care about? Why?
   b. Are future generations included?
3. Brainstorm the possible Ecosystem Services using categories below and link the Ecosystem Services to specific targets.
4. Then brainstorm to identify Human Wellbeing Targets using categories and link Ecosystem Services to specific Human Welfare Targets.

### ECOSYSTEM SERVICE CATEGORIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provisioning</td>
<td>Products obtained from ecosystems</td>
<td>Food, fuelwood, water, minerals, pharmaceuticals, biochemicals, energy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regulating</td>
<td>Benefits obtained from regulation of ecosystem processes</td>
<td>Carbon sequestration, climate regulation, waste decomposition, water/air purification, crop pollination, pest control</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supporting</td>
<td>Services necessary for production of all other ecosystem services</td>
<td>Nutrient dispersal &amp; cycling, seed dispersal, soil formation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cultural</td>
<td>Non-material benefits obtained from ecosystems through spiritual enrichment, cognitive development, reflection, recreation, and aesthetic experiences</td>
<td>Cultural diversity, spiritual &amp; religious values, knowledge systems, educational values, inspiration</td>
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HUMAN WELFARE TARGET CATEGORIES

- **Necessary material for a good life**: including secure and adequate livelihoods, income and assets, enough food at all times, shelter, furniture, clothing, and access to goods;
- **Health**: including being strong, feeling well, and having a healthy physical environment;
- **Good social relations**: including social cohesion, mutual respect, good gender and family relations, and the ability to help others and provide for children;
- **Security**: including secure access to natural and other resources, safety of person and possessions, and living in a predictable and controllable environment with security from natural and human-made disasters; and
- **Freedom & choice**: including having control over what happens and being able to achieve what a person values doing or being