



CEA



1. **IDENTIFICATION**
The first step in the process is to identify the problem or the goal that needs to be achieved. This involves a clear understanding of the current situation and the desired outcome.

2. **ANALYSIS**
Once the problem is identified, the next step is to analyze it. This involves breaking down the problem into smaller, more manageable parts and understanding the underlying causes and relationships between them.

3. **PLANNING**
After analyzing the problem, the next step is to plan a solution. This involves developing a strategy and a set of actions that will lead to the desired outcome. It is important to consider the resources available and the potential risks involved.

4. **IMPLEMENTATION**
The final step in the process is to implement the plan. This involves putting the strategy and actions into practice and monitoring the progress towards the goal. It is important to be flexible and adjust the plan as needed based on the results.

5. **EVALUATION**
The final step in the process is to evaluate the results. This involves comparing the actual outcomes with the desired outcomes and identifying any areas for improvement. It is important to learn from the experience and apply the lessons learned to future problems.

6. **CONCLUSION**
The process of problem-solving is a continuous one. It involves a cycle of identifying, analyzing, planning, implementing, and evaluating. By following these steps, you can effectively solve a wide range of problems and achieve your goals.

7. **REFERENCES**
The following references were used in the preparation of this document:

8. **APPENDIX**
The following appendix contains additional information related to the problem-solving process: