**FEASIBILITY STUDY**

A **feasibility study** is an assessment of the practicality of a project or system. A feasibility study aims to objectively and rationally uncover the strengths and weaknesses of an existing business or proposed venture, opportunities and threats present in the [natural environment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_environment), the [resources](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Resources) required to carry through, and ultimately the prospects for success. In its simplest terms, the two criteria to judge feasibility are [cost](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cost) required and [value](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Value_(economics)) to be attained.

The five principle areas of feasibility are **technical (or technological), economic, legal, operational (or organizational) and scheduling**, often denoted by the acronym TELOS.

1. **Technical Feasibility**

The process of proving that the concept is technically possible. The objective of the technical feasibility step is to confirm that the product will perform and to verify that there are no production barriers. Product: The product of this activity is a working model.

* **Do stakeholders have the expertise needed?**

**Yes**

* **Are additional resources needed in the health system including infrastructure, skill-sets or job aids?**

**No, Resources are already available.**

* **Is the health system ready in terms of the technology required?**

**Yes**

**2.Economic Feasibility**

The economic feasibility step of business development is that period during which a break-even financial model of the business venture is developed based on all costs associated with taking the product from idea to market and achieving sales sufficient to satisfy debt or investment requirements.

* **Do the resources needed exist?**

**Yes**

* **Will the proposed health service or initiative lead to better use of resources to improve health outcomes, when compared with other options?**

**Yes**

### Legal Feasibility

### It determines whether the proposed system conflicts with legal requirements. It should first be determined whether the proposed project conflicts with legal requirements, and if the proposed venture is acceptable in accordance to the laws of the land. The project team has to make a thorough analysis of the legal issues surrounding the project, across several dimensions.

* **Are rules and regulations in place to enable stakeholders to support the new service or initiative?**

**Yes**

* **Does the essential political will exist?**

**Yes**

* **Is there a legal framework to engage with the private sector or other key service providers?**

**No**

### Operational Feasibility

### Operational feasibility is a measure of how well a proposed system solves the problems, and takes advantage of the opportunities identified during scope definition and how it satisfies the requirements identified in the requirements analysis phase of system development.

* **Do existing health system procedures and protocols support the new service or initiative?**

**Yes**

* **Does current mode of operation provide adequate throughput and response time?**

**Yes**

### Scheduling Feasibility

### In scheduling feasibility, an organization estimates how much time the project will take to complete. When these areas have all been examined, the feasibility analysis helps identify any constraints the proposed project may face, including: Internal Project Constraints: Technical, Technology, Budget, Resource, etc.

* **What are the prerequisites before the new service or initiative can begin?**

Requires only Minimum Start-up Cost, Offers Good Earning Potential, Provide Flexible Working Hours, Offers Competitiveness, Assures Industrial Growth, Transformed Consumer Behaviour.

* **Is the service or initiative likely to be developed in time to be useful to the health system?**

**Yes**