



World Organisation
for Animal Health

Group Exercise

SWOT Analysis & Stakeholder Mapping

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Eleventh Standing Group of Experts for African swine fever for Asia and the Pacific
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SWOT ANALYSIS FOR ASF PREVENTION AND CONTROL

S

STRENGTHS



- Internal advantages
- Resources and capabilities
- Strong brand reputation
- Skilled workforce
- Competitive advantages

W

WEAKNESSES



- Internal limitations
- Areas needing improvement
- Resource constraints
- Lack of certain skills
- Process inefficiencies

O

OPPORTUNITIES



- External favorable factors
- Market growth potential
- Emerging trends
- New partnerships
- Technological advancements

T

THREATS



- External risks
- Intense competition
- Market volatility
- Regulatory changes
- Economic downturns

- **S – Strengths** (internal positive factors)
- **W – Weaknesses** (internal limitations or gaps)
- **O – Opportunities** (external favorable conditions)
- **T – Threats** (external risks or challenges)



Purpose and Scope of SWOT Analysis

Purpose

To systematically assess the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats affecting ASF prevention, preparedness, control and response, and use the findings to identify realistic strategic actions and priorities for strengthening national and regional ASF control.

Scope: The SWOT analysis should cover key component of ASF prevention and control, including:

- Prevention and biosecurity
- Surveillance and early detection
- Diagnostics and laboratory capacity
- Outbreak preparedness and response
- Animal movement and value chains
- Stakeholder engagement Policy, governance and resources
- Communication and behaviour change
- Regional and cross-border collaboration



Step 4: Use guiding questions

A. Strengths (internal)

- What systems already working?
- Examples:
 - Existing emergency disease response mechanisms?
 - Strong laboratory network?
 - Good quarantine systems?
 - Trained veterinary workforce?
 - Existing veterinary laboratory infrastructure
 - Established animal quarantine system



Step 4: Use guiding questions

B. Weaknesses

- **What internal limitations exist?**
- Examples:
 - Gaps in contingency planning?
 - Limited ASF awareness among field veterinarians and farmers?
 - Limited diagnostic preparedness?
 - Insufficient simulation exercises?
 - Funding constraints?
 - Limited small ruminant census or traceability?



WEAKNESSES



- Internal limitations
- Areas needing improvement
- Resource constraints
- Lack of certain skills
- Process inefficiencies



Step 4: Use guiding questions

C. Opportunities

- **What external factors/conditions can help us (preparedness)?**
- Examples:
 - Technical assistance from partners
 - Digital surveillance tools
 - Regional laboratory networks
 - WOA/FAO support
 - Lessons from neighboring countries



Step 4: Use guiding questions

D. Threats

- **What external risks could undermine success?**
- Examples:
 - Informal livestock movement
 - Illegal animal products
 - Limited regional transparency
 - Emerging outbreaks in neighboring regions
 - Competing disease priorities



Step 5: Prioritize issues



High impact

Addresses items with the greatest positive or negative impact.



Urgent

Prioritize items that require immediate attention.



High likelihood

Focus on items that are most likely to occur.



Feasible to address

Concentrate on items that are practical and within our control to address.



Step 6: Propose priority actions

CRITERIA FOR PRIORITY ACTIONS

Use these 5 criteria to evaluate and prioritize actions that will deliver the greatest value.



1 High Impact

Potential to achieve significant positive outcomes or address major gaps/challenges.



2 Urgency

Requires immediate attention due to emerging risks, timelines, or strategic importance.



3 Feasibility to Address

Practical and realistic to implement considering resources, technical capacity, and coordination.



4 High Likelihood of Success

Likely to achieve intended results based on current context and enabling conditions.



5 Sustainability / Long-term Benefit

Expected to generate lasting benefits and strengthen systems over time.



SWOT ANALYSIS

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SUGGESTED PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA



High impact

Addresses items with the greatest positive or negative impact.



High likelihood

Focus on items that are most likely to occur.



Urgent

Prioritize items that require immediate attention.



Feasible to address

Concentrate on items that are practical and within our control to address.



Use these criteria to evaluate and prioritize SWOT items to focus on what matters most.

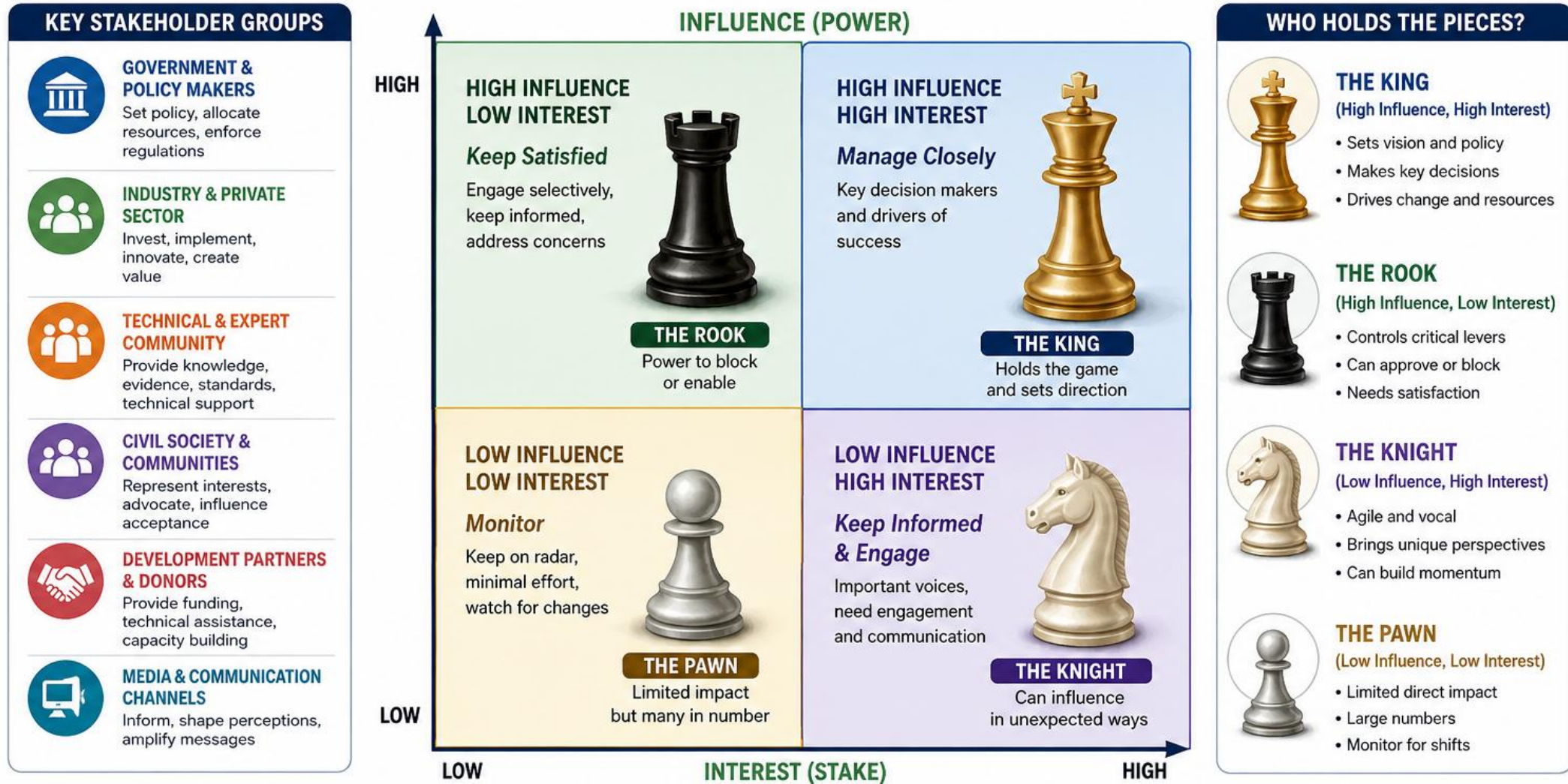
Group Exercise 'Who Holds the Pieces'

Stakeholder Mapping and Influence Analysis

ASF Prevention and Control

STAKEHOLDER MAPPING & INFLUENCE ANALYSIS

Who Holds the Pieces?



Winning the game means engaging the right pieces in the right way.

Map • Understand • Engage • Influence • Collaborate



Use this map to:

- ✓ Prioritize engagement
- ✓ Allocate resources wisely
- ✓ Build alliances & reduce resistance
- ✓ Achieve strategic outcomes

1. Identify Actors/roles and interaction with others

[illegible]

Learning Objectives

By the end of the session, participants will be able to:

- Identify key national/regional stakeholders involved in ASF prevention and control
- Analyse stakeholder influence, interest, and engagement
- Recognise coordination gaps and vulnerabilities
- Identify opportunities to strengthen multisectoral collaboration and regional cooperation



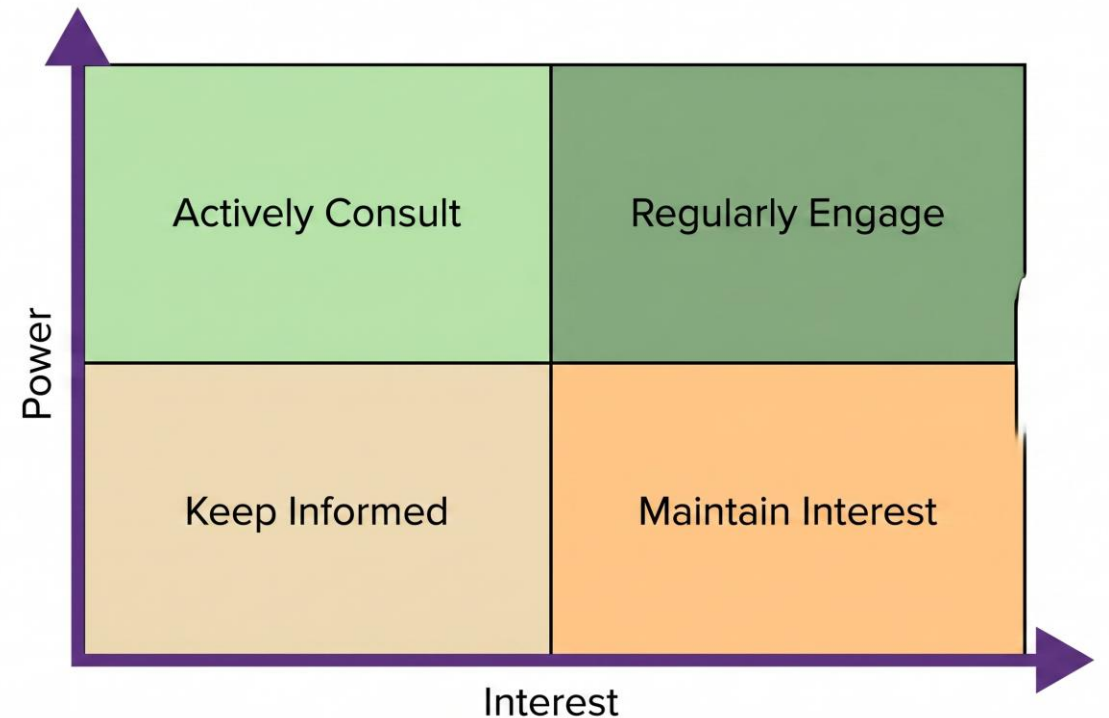
Stakeholder Interest and Power Matrix

- **Power/Influence**

Ability to influence policy, funding, decision-making, or operations

- **Interest/Engagement**

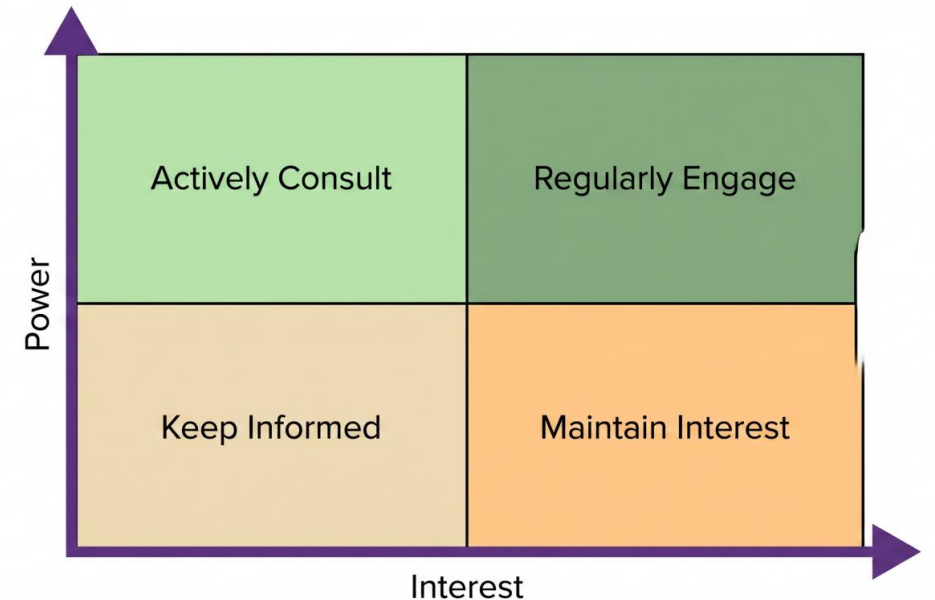
Level of commitment or involvement in biological threat reduction



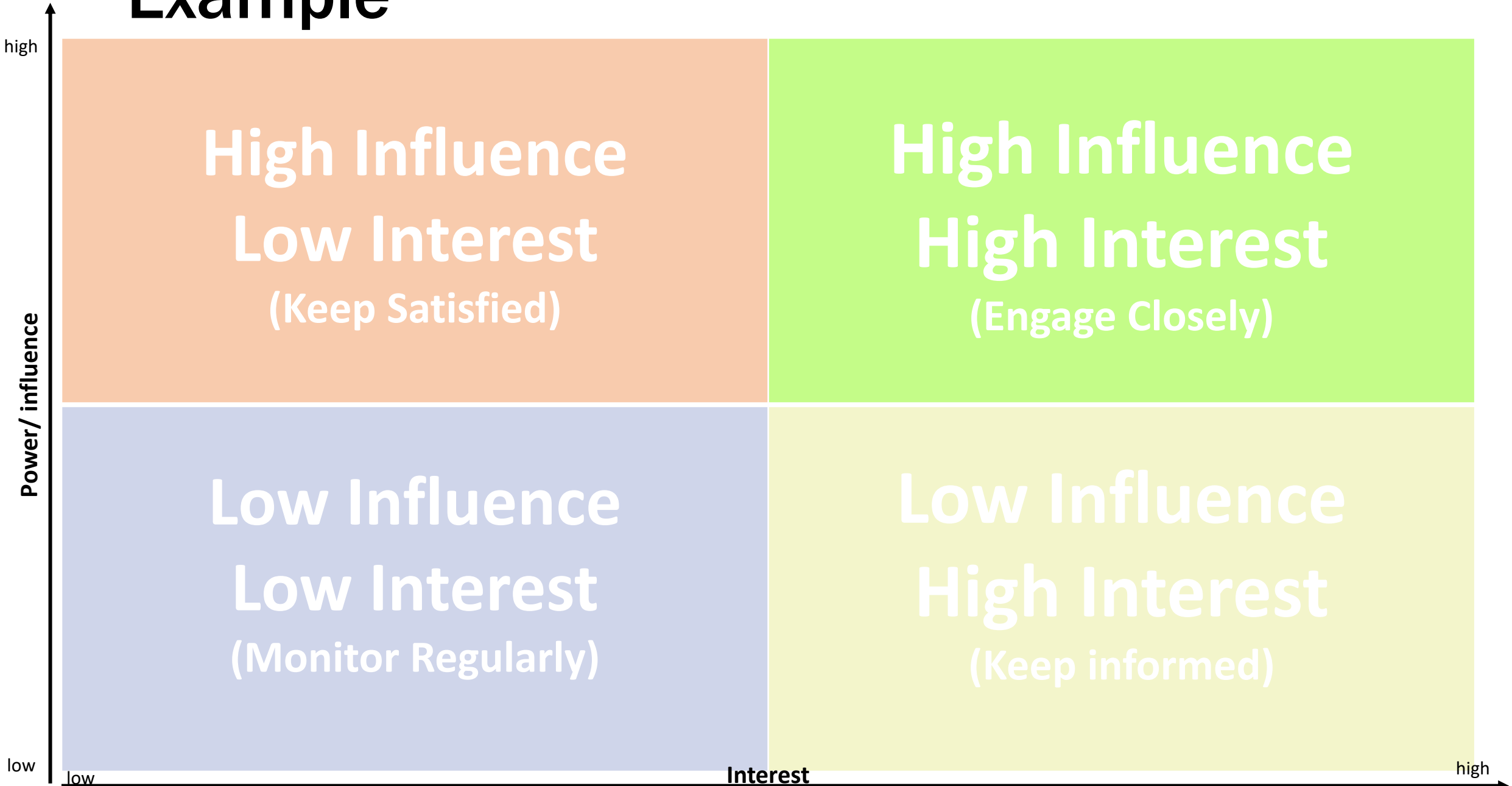
Expected outputs

At the end of the session, participants will have:

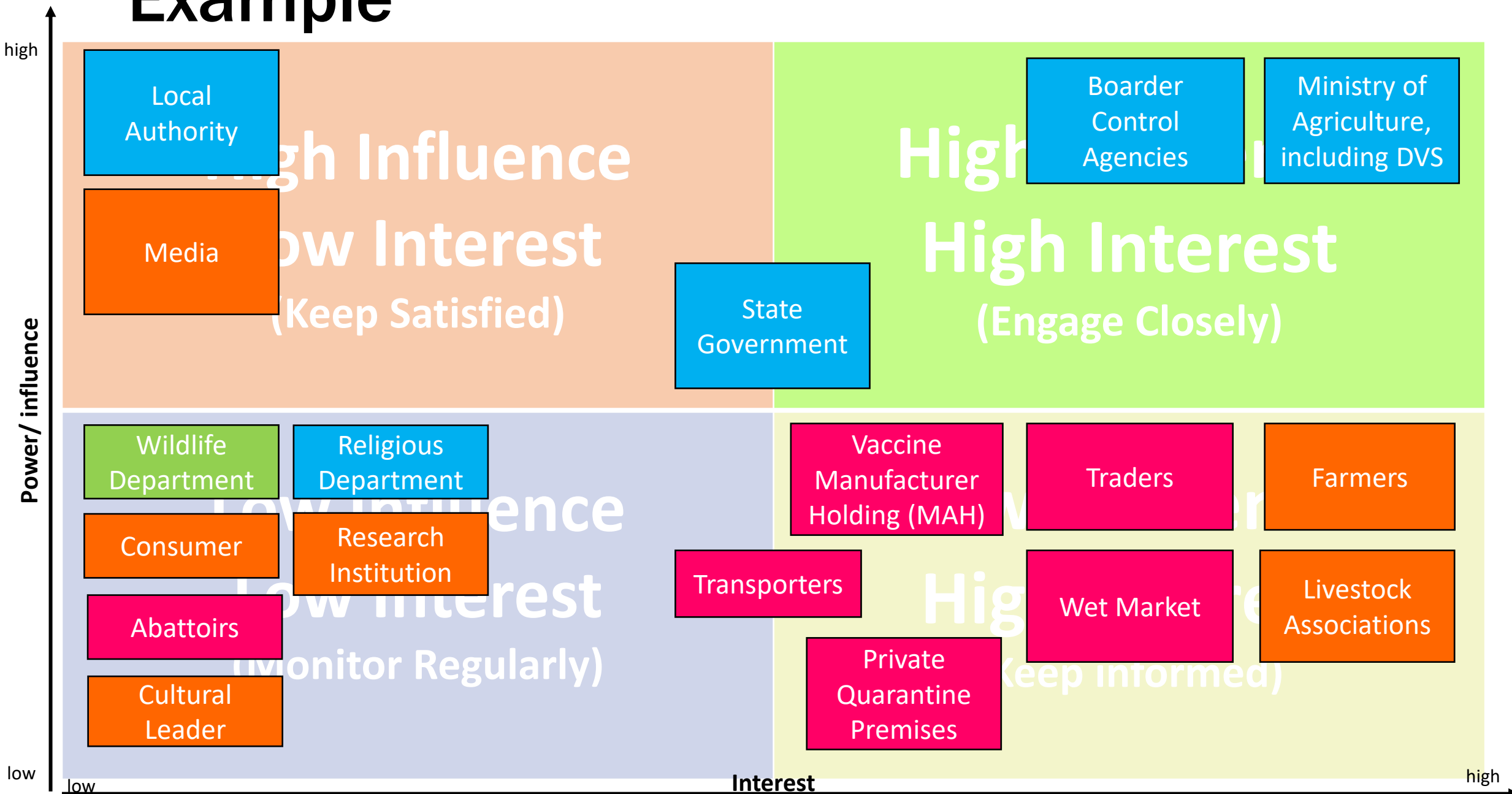
- A mapped stakeholder ecosystem
- A stakeholder interest–power matrix
- Identified coordination gaps and vulnerabilities
- Practical recommendations for stronger multi-stakeholder engagement



Example



Example



Step 3: Divide into working groups

South Asia +
Mongolia

Facilitator: Sam &
Andriy

East Asia +
Australia

Facilitator: Genta &
Tharo)

Group
4

Group
1

ASEAN 1 (Cambodia, Laos,
Malaysia, Thailand & Vietnam

Facilitator: Waroonsiri &
David

Group
3

Group
2

ASEAN 2 (Indonesia,
Philippines, Singapore,
Timor-Leste + PNG)

Facilitator: Karma &
Georgina)



Thank You



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