**2023 ACCG Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) Analysis**

The ACCG’s Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) Analysis forms the basis for determining our current status, deciding where we want to be in five years, and developing our goals for getting there. The SWOT analysis is available on the website (insert link here).

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| **Strengths** | **Weaknesses** |
| * Collaborative processes
* Consensus decisions
* Structure, principles, memorandum of understanding (MOA)
* Track record of engagement and success
* Engagement and involvement with diverse groups and individuals
* Deep understanding of local issues
* Breadth and depth of knowledge among members
* Diversity of participants and interests
* Support, appreciation, and engagement of agencies
* Fostering new partnerships
 | * Consensus is difficult to achieve in controversial areas due to conflicting views, positions, and knowledge levels
* Time-consuming collaborative decision-making process
* Local communities not very familiar with ACCG or its mission
* Lower than optimal number of MOA signatories
* Low participation from communities, organizations, businesses, tribes, etc.
* Collaboration challenges across various ownership boundaries and jurisdictions
* Collaboration challenges between Eldorado Natl. Forest and Stanislaus Natl. Forest
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| **Opportunities** | **Threats** |
| * Pursue funding opportunities; support/write more grants
* Increase participation with new MOA and outreach efforts
* Identify and learn about partnership and contracting options
* Increase scope to all-lands watershed-scale projects
* Improve processes for collaboration, consensus, and project support
* Identify potential new projects and support the implementation of projects
* Socioeconomic monitoring to identify impact and capacity
* Recently expanded funding sources available for fire safety and forest projects
* Use our collaborative skills to build alliances with multiple organizations rather than competing
 | * Conflicting values on certain issues
* Budget constraints
* Fires, floods, pest infestations
* Declining participation of long-term members/changeover in membership (loss of institutional knowledge)
* High Forest Service turnover and loss of knowledge resulting in reduced staff capacity and loss of local experience
* Difficulty in increasing scope to all-lands watershed scale projects
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