

EL SALVADOR
ANALYSIS OF STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES,
OPPORTUNITIES, AND THREATS

<p>STRENGTHS</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. El Salvador has a mainstream media television system with extensive coverage, experience, and credibility. 2. It has mainstream and digital press media with wide experience in investigative journalism that allows it to destabilize the government's narrative. 3. A reinforced association of journalists with greater leverage by the alliance of mainstream media with independent digital media. 4. APES measurement system that records violations of freedom of the press and attacks against journalists which allows them to produce their own data. 5. Historical community radio stations that have positioned themselves as informative references in their communities. 6. Universities that enjoy credibility and are dedicated to the observance of human rights and the production of knowledge to display the situation in the country. 7. Independent digital media in spaces seized by the government narrative.
<p>WEAKNESSES</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mainstream television media respond to corporate interests that are currently aligned with the executive and serve as a platform to position the government's narrative. 2. Mainstream print media with weakened economic frameworks due to the withdrawal of government advertising; and digital media that survives on sponsorships, donations or project awards. 3. Journalists' associations with no legal mechanisms to support the practice of journalism. 4. Community radio stations that survive on voluntary work vocation.
<p>OPPORTUNITIES</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. International cooperation interest to strengthen democratic processes, professionalization of journalists and investigative journalism projects. 2. Collaboration between mainstream and digital media to expand the outreach of publications. 3. Generation of agendas on coverage on the impact of the emergency regime on the citizenry.
<p>THREATS</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Positioning of government media in the preference of citizens due to their attractive formats. 2. Loss of opportunities for funding projects due to lack of experience in this funding model. 3. New reforms to laws that could force the closure or loss of credibility of the journalists' association due to little legal support for journalists. 4. Community journalists at risk of being caught under the emergency regime.

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| | <ol style="list-style-type: none">5. Increasing of restrictions on the exercise of journalism by the Armed Forces and the National Civil Police.6. Criminalization of journalists. |
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