

El Salvador Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, treats

<p>STRENGTHS</p>	<p>The independence of the Constitutional Chamber, ending its term in 2027, the response capacity of some organized civil society groups dedicated to the rule of law, and the existence of independent media are the main strengths in this area.</p>
<p>WEAKNESSES</p>	<p>The organization of a media and propaganda ecosystem in favor of the current administration, the fragility of oversight institutions, the continued fragmentation of the party system – which could become more acute after the 2021 legislative elections, the economic crisis, and the inability of civil society to mobilize massively are the main weaknesses identified.</p>
<p>OPPORTUNITIES</p>	<p>The attention that El Salvador has drawn from the international community is the greatest opportunity in the foreign affairs front. Both international human rights organizations and the international press are closely monitoring actions detrimental to free speech. Likewise, foreign political personalities, including U.S. congresspersons, have raised their voices of alarm over the decline of the democratic system and freedom of expression violations.</p>
<p>THREATS</p>	<p>There are at least two latent threats. One is the current relationship between the government of El Salvador and the US government, which has remained passive in the face of abuses noted by officials from both the State Department and both sides of the aisle in Congress. The results of the November elections in the United States may have a significant impact in this regard. The other threat is the spread of the pandemic, with effects on the local economy creating greater extent of dependence, and even political cronyism among different groups with respect to the central government.</p>

