

**COUNTRY: BOLIVIA**  
**ANALYSIS OF WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES, STRENGTHS AND THREATS**

<b>WEAKNESSES</b>	Censorship and self-censorship due to pressures, threats, cyber-bullying, persecution, precarious employment conditions, among other factors, undermine the possibilities of more effective investigative journalism and reporting. Education on the rights and regulations that protect journalists remains a pending task, especially among those working in suburban or rural areas.
<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	Different organizations - Ombudsman, non-governmental organizations and international organizations - linked to freedom of expression and the press or to human rights, have become overseers or supervisors of the guarantees for the exercise of journalism. For example, through reports, they have assisted in revealing the obstacles encountered - in practical and normative terms - on the protection of journalists, while also focusing on the (negative) role of the government for such task.
<b>STRENGTHS</b>	Associations of journalists have been strengthened both at the departmental and national levels. The pronouncements have been categorical, fast and articulated. There are effective internal and external actions with international organizations that oversee these processes.
<b>THREATS</b>	The conditions for the labor of journalists have become precarious. Also, violence, through its different manifestations, has become a mark for the context. Polarization, clashes between different factions, social unrest, among others, are common issues that have made it normal to have journalists be the obvious victims.

