



INFORMATION BULLETIN

Publication of the Circle of Political Reflection 21st Century

— 21ST CENTURY —

San Salvador, El Salvador, Central America. | No. 42, June 29 to July 5, 2026

✉ info@crpsigloxxi.org



<https://crpsigloxxi.org/bulletins>

THINK • ANALYZE • PROPOSE

BEYOND TRADITIONAL POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES

The Bukele Model breaks paradigms and focuses on what truly matters: tangible results for citizens. Security, honesty and public works that improve people's lives.

➤ PAGES 1–3



The “Political Awakening” of Latin America

New leadership, autonomy and transformations that mark a new political dawn.

PAGES 3–4



A Return to the True Democratic Rule of Law

Returning to the values of country, freedom, order and progress to build fairer and more prosperous societies.

PAGES 4–5



Girls and Women on the Rise

The population recognizes advances in protection, education and opportunities for them.

PAGES 5–6



A New Horizon for El Salvador

Less violence, less corruption and more development: the foundation of a future full of opportunities for all.

PAGES 6–7

ALSO IN THIS ISSUE



Corruption: the brake on development

PAGE 3



Quality education:
the key to the future

PAGE 5



Economy and freedom:
engines of progress

PAGE 7



Active citizenship:
the power of participation

PAGE 9

“ Politics must be measured, above all, by its ability to improve people's lives. El Salvador moves forward because governing means serving, not ideologizing. ”



Members of the Circle of
Political Reflection of El Salvador
21st Century

Mélida Villatoro • Nelson Flores • Mauricio Rodríguez • Rafael Góchez
René Martínez Pineda • Juan Contreras • Aldo Álvarez • José Valdez
Carlos Huezo • Christian Colón • Oscar Martínez Peñate.





NEWSLETTER

21st Century Political Reflection Circle

San Salvador, El Salvador • N°42 • June 29 to July 5, 2026

info@crpsigloxxi.org | <https://crpsigloxxi.org/newsletters>

Analysis, reflection and political debate aimed at strengthening democracy and national development.

Beyond Traditional Political Ideologies



In contemporary political history, few phenomena have challenged the classic categories of left and right with as much force as the so-called “Bukele Model” has done. It is not about a simple style of governing or a communicational strategy, but rather a way of exercising power that breaks with traditional ideological molds and centers itself on an elementary principle: tangible results for the citizenry.

For decades, Salvadoran politics was trapped in ideological disputes that, rather than resolving problems, deepened them. Public health deteriorated, security crumbled, and infrastructure became a symbol of abandonment. In that context, the irruption of a leadership that is not defined by party labels, but rather by the capacity to transform realities, marks a historic break. The Bukele Model consists of displacing the debate from ideological abstractions toward the concrete experience of the population: modern hospitals, safe streets, dignified schools, stable prices.



This approach does not deny politics; it redefines it. Democracy, under this logic, is not exhausted in the vote or in parliamentary rhetoric, but rather materializes in the quality of life of the citizens. Legitimacy does not come from ideological speeches, but from the immediate perception that the State works. When a citizen verifies that violence has diminished, that hospitals have supplies, that highways are built without cost overruns, then politics ceases to be a field of unfulfilled promises and becomes a space of renewed trust.

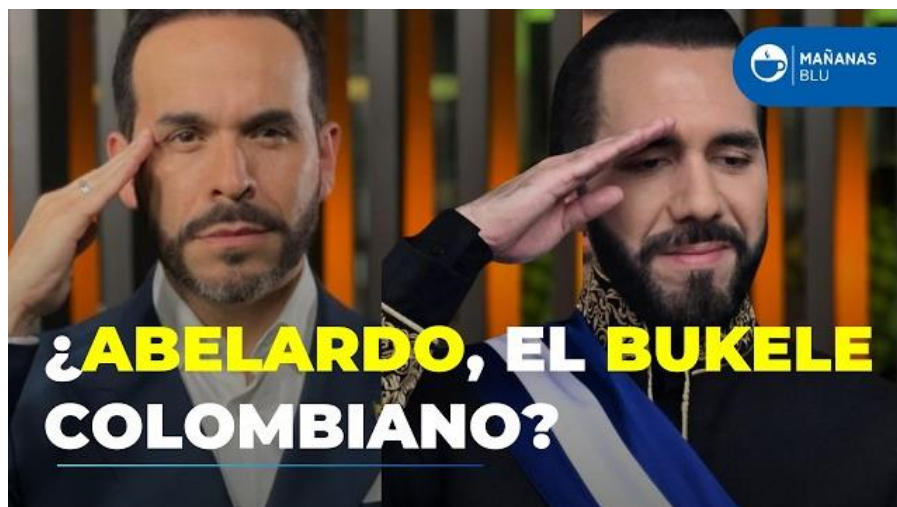
The Bukele Model is also sustained on three fundamental pillars intimately linked, that is to say, the economy, the politics, and the social, in the latter of which, among others, it is constituted by security and anti-corruption. The first returns social order and enables investment; the second guarantees that public resources reach their destination. Both conditions allow that which is public to compete in quality with that which is private, breaking with the historical resignation that the State is synonymous with precariousness.

In this sense, the phrase “money is enough when nobody steals” synthesizes a logic that transcends ideologies: honesty as a condition for development.

Beyond sympathies or criticisms, what results evident is that this model has generated a virtuous circle: less violence and less corruption mean more infrastructure, more health, more trust. And that circle explains why the popularity of the president is not understood as a propagandistic phenomenon, but rather as the logical consequence of a State that, for the first time in a long time, fulfills its essential duty: to protect life and guarantee well-being.

In conclusion, the Bukele Model has become a paradigm in Latin America and in the world, wherein lies the verification that efficacy, security, and transparency can become the true axes of modern governance. In a world where ideological labels many times divide more than they unite, this approach poses a fundamental question: should politics not be measured, above all, by its capacity to improve people's lives? Or put in the words of Shakespearian drama: “To resolve or not to resolve, that is the dilemma...”

The "Political Awakening" of Latin America





— SIGLO XXI —

Latin America awakens to a new political dawn, with radical and disruptive changes, with leaders who prove to be capable of having control in an uncertain and convulsed society, seeking to base their empathy and popular approval on proposals for economic development and security, taking advantage of the population's discontent with the old traditional political class. The recent victories of Keiko Fujimori in Peru and that of Abelardo de la Espriella in Colombia confirm the hypothesis of a new "Political Dawn" in Latin America; these new faces seek to move away from traditional political patterns, betting more on institutional control than on ideologies or party tendencies.

The enormous discontent with the traditional political system and the lack of real leaderships in traditional political parties has allowed the emergence of new faces, the most emblematic case being that of President Bukele in El Salvador, where his way of governing has become an import Model for some countries. To this, it must be added that Latin America is acquiring greater economic autonomy and political independence; nevertheless, its policies face resistance not only internally but also internationally due to the affection of interests of regional geopolitical control.

Today, what is at stake in Latin America is the recomposition of relations between State and society and the possibility of building a capacity for political action in the face of the globalized world and internal fragmentation, since each country has its own characteristics and faces different problems.

Constitutional reforms are defined that establish a new relationship with the population, in the face of a globalized world, considering that each country has its own characteristics and its own challenges according to the process of how one wants to build a country.

Return to the True Democratic Rule of Law



When I speak of a return to political traditionalism, we refer not to returning to those corrupt right-wings that flooded the world, but rather, to ways of doing politics with new, less bureaucratic approaches, but indeed at the base of the traditional values that were being lost with the false Woke progressivism. That is to say, the return to the values of homeland, respect for the law, democratic order, economic progress with market freedom, among others.

In El Salvador, just like in many countries of the region, for years we fell into trying out left-wing ideologies as an alternative to a better way of life and progress; but the remedy turned out more expensive than the disease, it only sank the country into corruption, violence, degeneration, disorder, chaos and, above all, the law of the strongest.

That same dynamic was taking place throughout America and the

world, darkening social life.

Hence, believing that much noise creates advancement is what left-wing governments offered, but that is losing more and more ground in the world; people have been conceiving that what they were sold as freedom, above all, has only led



to social disorder and criminality; accepting once again freedom framed within order, that is to say, within the law as the foundation of it.

Well then, now we see how South America is returning to governments of a libertarian nature, just like Central America; this is not a coincidence; there is already too much social pain and disappointment, which has allowed this return to the libertarian ideals of progress directed toward order, toward quality of life and toward the democratic Rule of law as the controller of the social order. There is no turning back, as long as the new governments demonstrate that they truly work for life.

It is the opportune moment in which the new administrations build a bloc so that they support each other both at the political, economic, technological level, in matters of health, education, military, trade, and everything that leads to more prosperous and united societies as a single Latin American Nation. Without a doubt, we are before the awakening of a new cosmos and with it, of a new hope for peace and social progress.

Girls and Women on the Rise

The most recent survey by Iudop UCA contains highly interesting questions that have remained hidden under the traditional media agenda. One of them is when the population is consulted on whether they consider that, in the seventh year of government of Nayib Bukele, the situation of girls and women in El Salvador is better, the same, or worse. An overwhelming 75% answer that it is better.

This perception of relief and progress is not a coincidence, but rather has a direct and structural cause: the dismantling of the gangs. For decades, these criminal corporations exercised sexual violence and control over female bodies as an authentic policy of territorial terror.

By liberating the communities under their yoke, the environment for thousands of women changed drastically. Added to this are state policies of care and protection for childhood and adolescence, such as the *Creceer Juntos* (Growing Together) Law, the *Nacer con Cariño* (Born with Care) policy, and improvements in the public educational system.

By liberating the communities under their yoke, the environment for thousands of women changed drastically. Added to this are state policies of care and protection for childhood and adolescence, such as the *Creceer Juntos* (Growing Together) Law, the *Nacer con Cariño* (Born with Care) policy, and improvements in the public educational system.



However, this data reveals a strange paradox: that of some local feminist groups who will never publicly recognize this improvement. The reason would seem to be that their international financing and their very reason for being strictly depend on maintaining a negative narrative. To admit that the living conditions of girls and women have advanced significantly thanks to the policies of this administration would be equivalent to sawing off the economic branch on which they stand.

While it is very true that there are still very many problems to resolve in this area and that all sectors must work on them, it is indubitable that there are significant advances and that these are recognized by the citizenry. El Salvador is changing in areas that previously seemed impossible to touch, but admitting it requires an intellectual honesty that simply does not invoice in the agendas of many non-governmental organizations.

Members of the Political Reflection Circle of El Salvador 21st Century

Mélida Villatoro • Nelson Flores • Mauricio Rodríguez • Rafael Góchez • René Martínez • Juan Contreras • Aldo Álvarez • Jose Valdéz • Carlos Huevo • Christian Colón • Oscar Martínez Peñate