

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization Committee (GA4)

Issue: Addressing the Root Causes of current Political Tensions in El Salvador

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Position: Co-Chair

PERSONAL INTRODUCTION

Dear delegates,

My name is Giorgos Konstantinidis, I am 16 years old and I am attending the 2nd class of the Anavryta Model Lyceum in Athens. This will be my third time chairing, as well as my second time participating in a DSTMUN Conference. I am also really glad that I am taking part in this year's conference concerning sustainable climate action and shifting the focus toward the environment.

In this committee, we will write resolutions and debate on significant topics that pose major problems concerning the whole planet and set back the global development, namely: Addressing the Root Causes of Current Political Tensions in El Salvador. This study guide aims to help you understand the topic better as well as provide you with useful information on the topic, a timeline, and possible solutions you can propose to help resolve the issue. However, I strongly suggest that you conduct your own research to delve deeper into your country's policy and write your resolutions. If you have any questions concerning a part of this study guide, the procedure, or anything related to the topic, do not hesitate to contact me. My email is giokon007@gmail.com.

I am looking forward to this conference and meeting with you all. I am really excited to work with you and I hope we have a wonderful debate.

Best regards,

Giorgos Konstantinidis

TOPIC INTRODUCTION

This topic's core of interest is Nayib Bukele, the current president of El Salvador, the nature of this situation, that is still unfolding, may remind some of other conflicts during the Cold War in other parts of the world where a centralized government opposing the influence foreign powers want to exercise on them, mainly the USA in this specific case, rises to power. From there many global powers get involved, trying to pursue their interests as the newly established government is searching for support. Unfortunately, the result is usually a civil war, funded and continued by international powers who each desire to earn some influence in the government of the next day. This is the reason why the current situation in El Salvador is of great interest.

But let's take a step back and discuss the basics, El Salvador is a country located in Central America, its official name is the Republic of El Salvador, and it is home for over 6 million people. It gained its independence from Spain in 1821.¹ However, since then, they have endured a civil war and periods of economic and political instability. It is to say that its people would certainly desire the following years to be peaceful.

Being a relatively recently founded nation in an unstable region, El Salvador has been struggling to establish itself as a Democratic country in the world forum. Until the rise of the USA in the 20th century, Central America hasn't been at the forefront of developments. Even then, with the Cold war, they found themselves in the middle of the two superpowers with numerous interventions from both of them in the internal businesses of the countries. After that and since today, drug trafficking and gangs have been terrorizing the region, migration rose, and the recent Covid-19 pandemic devastated their economy.

Trouble began in May 2021, just 3 months after the current president's allies won the parliamentary elections with an overwhelming majority, when president Nayib Bukele, with the support of a growing number of people started attacking political opponents abusing the power he was given by the people. Concerns in the global community are rising and the future of El Salvador's Democracy is at stake.

This polarization and fanaticism towards Bukele have divided the country's citizens and has been the cause for several violent events. For survivors of the last civil war in the 1980s the situation brings up painful memories and they are worried that the country is headed towards another era of political division not long after the aftermath of the last civil conflict. Consequently, a solution must be found urgently if

¹ "El Salvador." *Encyclopedia Britannica*, www.britannica.com/place/El-Salvador.

we want to avoid the catastrophic consequences and loss of human lives that the last War in the region brought.²

DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

Cold War

“Cold War, the open yet restricted rivalry that developed after World War II between the United States and the Soviet Union and their respective allies. The Cold War was waged on political, economic, and propaganda fronts and had only limited recourse to weapons.”³

Embargo

“An embargo is an order to temporarily stop something, especially trading or giving information. It is usually used as a mean of sanctioning another country or a casus bello.”⁴

Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN)

“Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front is a past insurgent group that became a legal political party of El Salvador at the end of the country’s civil war in 1992. Nowadays it is one of the most dominant left wing parties of the country. It is currently led by Óscar Ortiz and it hosts 4 seats in the legislative assembly.”⁵

Guerilla warfare

“Guerilla warfare is a type of warfare fought by irregulars in fast-moving, small-scale actions against orthodox military and police forces and, on occasion, against rival insurgent forces, either independently or in conjunction with a larger political-military strategy.”⁶

² Brigida, Anna-Cat. "Political Tensions Mount in El Salvador Before Legislative Vote." *Breaking News, World News and Video from Al Jazeera*, 8 Feb. 2021, www.aljazeera.com/news/2021/2/8/political-tensions-mount-in-el-salvador-ahead-of-legislative-vote.

³ <https://www.britannica.com/event/Cold-War>

⁴ "Embargo." *Cambridge Dictionary | English Dictionary, Translations & Thesaurus*, dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/embargo.

⁵ "Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN)." *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 10 Nov. 2009, www.britannica.com/topic/Farabundo-Marti-National-Liberation-Front.

⁶ "Guerrilla Warfare." *Encyclopedia Britannica*, www.britannica.com/topic/guerrilla-warfare.

Neoliberalism

"Neoliberalism is the ideology and policy model that emphasizes the value of free market competition. It can also be compared to capitalism."⁷

Nationalism

"Nationalism is the ideology which is based on the premise that the individual's loyalty and devotion to the nation-state surpasses other individual or group interests."⁸

Magnitsky Act

"The Magnitsky act is a law passed on the USA that enables their government to impose sanctions such as freezing assets and banning access to American soil to certain individuals that have been accused of corruption and/or Human rights violations."⁹

Revolutionary government

"A revolutionary government is a form of government whose main tenets are popular sovereignty, the rule of law, and representative democracy. It is based in part on the ideas of the Enlightenment thinkers and was favored by revolutionaries during the revolution. Revolutionary republics tend to emerge from the establishment of provisional governments after the overthrow of the existing state and political system."¹⁰

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Civil war

From the early 1960s the conflict between left- and right-wing supporters is still somewhat active. However, in 1977, tensions escalated after a fraudulent election led to General Carlos Romero coming to power as President. The people who were quick to protest against his victory were met with violence, and the military shot and killed both protestors and bystanders. After taking power, President Romero declared a state of siege and suspended civil liberties, while the state

⁷ "Neoliberalism | Definition, Ideology, & Examples." *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 25 Nov. 2014, www.britannica.com/money/topic/neoliberalism.

⁸ "Nationalism." *Encyclopedia Britannica*, www.britannica.com/topic/nationalism.

⁹ "Just a Moment..." *Just a Moment..*, lordslibrary.parliament.uk/magnitsky-sanctions/.

¹⁰ "Attention Required!" *Attention Required!* | Cloudflare, academic-accelerator.com/encyclopedia/revolutionary-republic.

created death squads to target those suspected of supporting the left. In 1979, a military coup overthrew Romero, and the Revolutionary Government Junta (JRG) took control with the support of the USA. The United States, then, concerned about the potential spread of communism, supported the JRG despite their human rights abuses in suppressing left-wing movements in El Salvador. In January 1980, right-wing violence erupted against the Revolutionary Government Junta (JRG) in El Salvador, the number of reported murders and kidnappings for this cause skyrocketed as well as bombings targeting government newspapers. This is quite interesting because it shows what the main priorities of rebels and the government are in that kind of situation. It is all about controlling the information that comes out to the public in order to gain its support. Let's not forget that, especially in a civil war, propaganda is key to the success of either side.

As the conflict escalated, a prominent right wing figure, Salvadoran army officer Roberto D'Aubuisson emerged as the main opponent of the JRG. In that role he tried to weaken the JRG and overthrow it with all means available. In that way, he orchestrated a coup against the revolutionary government which failed and later organized the assassination of the renowned human rights defender, Archbishop Oscar Romero, in 1980. This was the turning point for the people of El Salvador, since they had been enduring violence and had their rights violated numerous times but Archbishop Oscar Romero came to their defense. He had become the symbol of hope and their protector in their eyes where the future seemed uncertain.

After all, this was the event that sparked the 12 year (1979-1992) civil war that followed. In his funeral, 250,000 mourners gathered and the military set fire killing 42 of them. From there onwards rebels from the left wing founded the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN) and fled to the mountains. For the next 12 years that the civil war lasted, guerilla warfare and atrocities were committed both by the FMLN and the government. The conflict though wasn't purely El Salvadorian. The US' government, during the Reagan administration, driven by the spirit of the cold war and the fear of spreading communism aided El Salvador's government by providing funds, weapons and advice. Their aid was crucial in the outcome of the war but it is also one of the reasons that Bukele fights for the country's independence in today's time, since one of his main targets is to eliminate the influence that foreign countries have in the internal issues of El Salvador. The reason is that when arming a revolutionary body not only with weapons and ammunition but also with the idea that a greater power is supporting their actions they are capable of horrific actions that they, in other cases, would not imagine. As a result the conflict often escalates leading to the massive loss of people who were

fighting under the will of a foreign nation and would otherwise never have been involved.

In the aftermath of the conflict, 75.000 people were brutally murdered by both sides but the division that sparked the conflict at the beginning was never really solved. The USA spent 6 billion dollars overall supporting the government. However, according to the UN most of the atrocities were committed by the military of the country and thus it's government. That goes to prove how the involvement of the USA enabled for greater violence. Later on, the FMLN was reformed to be a political party that thrived in the years to come and served multiple terms. Regarding the international affairs, US-El Salvadorian relations were somewhat repaired as El Salvador had once again a stable government with which the USA could form an alliance with. Additionally, due to the collapse of the USSR, the opposing superpower that challenged the US for control over El Salvador, the USA became the sole country with which they could cooperate with numerous trade agreements they signed. Unfortunately, the people and society of El Salvador remain very much divided to this day as both side's leaders weren't satisfied with the result of the war and continued to spread anger.

Bukele's rose to power

One thing to note is that, to this day, the years old conflict between the FMLN and the neoliberals that sparked the old civil war are still dividing the people of El Salvador and are a key cause for the tensions we are seeing today.

The first spark for the upcoming conflict was lit when in 2019, popular disaffection with corruption and insecurity among the 2 major political parties led to the election of political outsider Nayib Bukele. Bukele's populist tactics granted him the support of a grand partition of citizens, even though many world leaders and organizations have described his rule as authoritarian and linked to organized crime. He was really active on social media from where he communicated with his supporters and shared his ideas.

In the last years Bukele has been very popular thanks to his great handling of the Covid-19 crisis and his acts against gang violence. He has done many things to improve the life of its citizens that his predecessors have been trying to do for decades without results. For example, he almost completely eliminated gang violence and went from 20 murders a day to 0, but in order to do so 1,6% of the country's population is behind bars. Additionally, as he says, he put El Salvador on the map again and despite its small population of 6 million people they have gained a strong voice when it comes to the world's larger powers. He has shown that he will

take no more external manipulating of his nation and has openly spoken about it so that other developing countries follow his policy. On the other hand though, many criticize him for his undemocratic ruling and his will to exterminate any foreign influence from his country that earned him the title, according to some, nationalist. He excels at uniting his people under the strong flag of El Salvador by using the foreign criticism he has received. Specifically, he translates the negative comments of foreign leaders and organizations to his people as propaganda which is trying to take down the current government because its policies are not fulfilling the interests of the west. This way he proves to its citizens that he is right and they should support him.

Current situation

Currently, Bukele remains in power with the election results showing that he holds the majority. However, recently he has started taking some undemocratic actions mentioned above like threatening the nation's supreme court to pass a bill benefiting him or replacing government officials with people of his own. This is what the western powers fear, another dictatorship in Central America that could become another drug and human trafficking zone.

One of the most significant actions by the Bukele government is the changes that they made to the judicial system of El Salvador. First and foremost, on May 1st 2021, when his supporters were seated in the National Assembly, they replaced and removed all five judges of the Supreme Court's Constitutional Chamber alongside the attorney general. The following June, five new judges were appointed by the Legislative Assembly, something that violated the process that is established by the constitution. Finally, on August 31, two laws were passed by lawmakers, which dismissed all prosecutors and judges over the age of 60 or with 30 or more years of service, whilst allowing the Supreme Court and the attorney general to overrule it and extend their terms "due to reasons of necessity or specialty". This law affected over one-third of all judges.¹¹

¹¹ Human Rights Watch. "El Salvador: Events of 2021." *Human Rights Watch*, 10 Dec. 2021, www.hrw.org/world-report/2022/country-chapters/el-salvador#515640. Accessed 9 Aug. 2023.



Figure 1 Soldiers stand inside the national congress as the president of El Salvador Nayib Bukele assist to a special session to push for the approval of funds for a government security plan in El Salvador¹²

On the one hand, Bukele has undeniably helped the country to combat some of its major problems that have been undermining its development for years, unlike its previous leaders. On the other hand, as the time progresses he adopts a more autocratic way of ruling and it has many other countries worried. He has even been criticized by the United States, the European Union, and the Organization of American States for his atrocities and undemocratic acts as president. For example, the National Assembly, which Bukele's party controls, instituted a "state of exception," under which authorities could arrest anyone they considered suspicious and detainees were not entitled to a legal defense. Moreover the right to gather in groups larger than two was suspended, and all minors would be tried as adults. He also threatened members of his Congress with the use of armed troops in order to pass a bill beneficial to him and replaced supreme court magistrates with judges of his influence in order to allow him to run for a second term, something banned by the constitution.

MAJOR COUNTRIES AND ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED

USA

The United States of America is a country that has numerous times intervened in the internal issues of El Salvador including during their civil war. More specifically, the USA was frequently sending aid to the El Salvadorian government

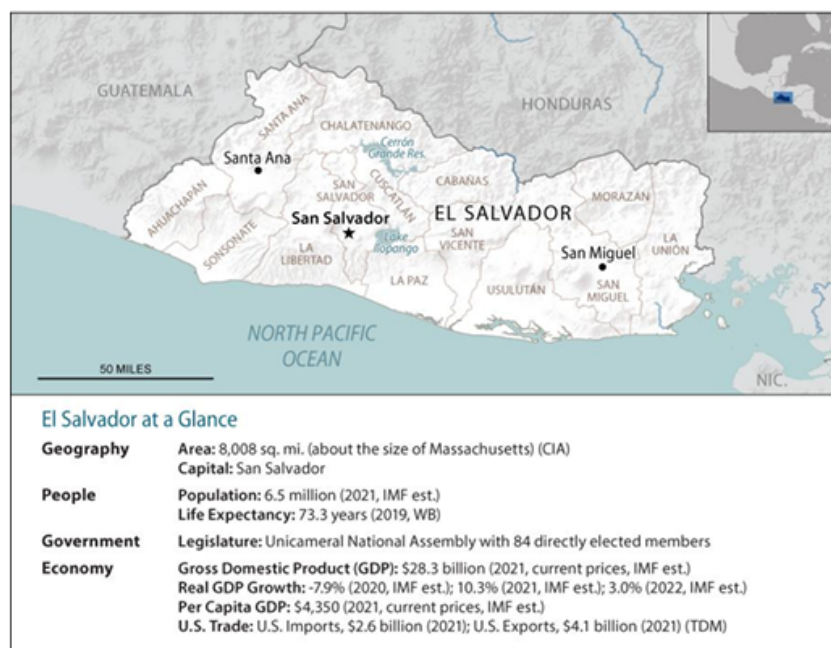
¹² Brigida, Anna-Cat. "Constitutional Crisis in El Salvador over Bukele's Security Plan."

Www.aljazeera.com,

www.aljazeera.com/news/2020/2/10/constitutional-crisis-in-el-salvador-over-bukeles-security-plan.

during their civil war in order to help them win against the USSR funded rebels. Nowadays their economic relations have tightened, however Bukele’s nationalist ideas threaten the USA’s influence over the country. Also, for the last 30 years migration from El Salvador to the US has steadily increased. Immigration is also a key concern of the USA and today it is uncertain whether Bukele’s policies will only increase or decrease the number of immigrants flowing to the US. One of the key parts of the U.S.’ policy towards El Salvador is the strengthening of El Salvador’s democratic and judicial institutions whilst also grasping economic opportunity and

Figure 1. El Salvador at a Glance



Sources: Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), International Monetary Fund (IMF); World Bank (WB); and U.S. Department of Commerce as presented by Trade Data Monitor (TDM). Map created by CRS; imagery and boundaries from Esri.

growth.

El Salvador

The country that holds the main role in the topic and hosts most of the events mentioned. Its people are in the middle of their controversial leader that want to grant them complete independence from any foreign governments and the rest of the world who criticize him for his undemocratic power abuses. Bukele, whilst controlling gang violence has committed numerous human right violations against the poorer citizens and deprived them of many of their freedoms. The future of the country depends on Bukele's next move and its people's response to it. For now,

citizens of El Salvador are less concerned about Bukele's undemocratic actions and more happy with his eliminations of gang violence in the countries neighborhoods.

Guatemala

Guatemala is the oldest country with which El Salvador holds diplomatic ties with. Additionally, they are neighboring countries that have much in common and are frequently influenced by one another. Today, Bukele's ideas of freedom as well as his fighting against crime are also being adopted by politicians in Guatemala, signaling that the situation in El Salvador may be replicated if not dealt with in the near future. It is indisputable that in all cases, Bukele has left his mark on the world and its influence will remain in some countries for the years to come, especially its neighboring countries like Guatemala where we are already seeing changes based on Bukele's ideas.

Honduras

The Republic of Honduras shares along with El Salvador and Guatemala the designation: "northern triangle of Central America". They also share many common characteristics and are being frequently influenced by each other in numerous parts of governing and every day of life. Today, El Salvador's policy of none tolerance to foreign influence and active takedown on gang violence has inspired Honduras leaders who wish to bring some of it back to their home soil. However, as part of this influence, authoritarianism may also leak from El Salvador towards it's neighbors and that's concerning. Additionally, this triangle of nations has also been the home of many immigrants fleeing to the US and that's the reason why it has been at the forefront of attention.

European Union

The European Union has been one of the first to criticize Bukele's actions along with the USA and certain NGOs. However, it has both partaken in the EU-Central America Association agreement which includes a free trade agreement between them and also establishes pathways of cooperation and international dialogue between the two in order to better solve global challenges, ensure the safety of citizens and archive better governance. Moreover, the EU monitored the last electoral process with which Bukele came into office and concluded that the election followed European standards. European countries were also major fundraisers in the humanitarian aid package that the UN sent to the country.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has provided both the government and the people of El Salvador with funding and humanitarian aid in form of income for the households and education to help the country grow and develop properly. It's contribution, like in many other countries, is vital for the people of El Salvador who are currently in the middle of another crisis, while still recovering from the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic. The aid that they are providing to the people of El Salvador is today controversial and whether it should remain, be reformed or canceled as a punishment for Bukele's actions in the future is still on the table. On the other side, the aid is targeted, not at the government but at the people and thus shall not be influenced by the officials actions.

BLOCS EXPECTED

Bloc A

This Bloc should be for countries that for their own reasons support the presidency of Bukele. Either because they don't want to intervene in another country's internal matters (worried about their own integrity) like other Latin American countries or they accept that he got the vote of the people and may thus have the power or he just suits their own interests in the area. Otherwise there may be countries like China and Russia that seek to cover the absence of the USA as an ally to El Salvador.

Bloc B

This Bloc is for countries that do not accept Bukele as a president and would like to pressure the rest of the globe for a change. Nations that are not favored by the full independence of El Salvador and still want some control over it like the USA, UK. They can either believe that the results of the elections were not checked for their legitimacy (which they were not), or that Bukele is a demagogue that took the people with his side thanks to his populist tactics or that he is turning himself into a dictator.

TIMELINE OF EVENTS

Date	Description of event

September 15, 1821	El Salvador independence gain from Spain
1960s	Start of conflict between the left- and right-wing supporters
July 1, 1977	General Carlos Romero became President
October 15, 1979	A military coup overthrows the government and the JRG is established
Late January, 1980	Right-wing violence erupted against the Revolutionary Government Junta (JRG)
March 24, 1980	Assassination of Archbishop Oscar Romero
October 15, 1979- January 16, 1992	The Civil war
20 May 1991	Resolution 693 was signed
16 January 1992	The Chapultepec agreement was signed
March 1, 2006	CAFTA-DR came into effect
1 June 2019	The first election of Bukele
May 2021	Nayib Bukele together with a growing number of people started attacking political opponents

RELEVANT RESOLUTIONS, TREATIES AND EVENTS

Chapultepec Peace Accords

The Chapultepec agreement was a treaty signed by both opposing sides of the El Salvador civil war at the Chapultepec Castle in Mexico City on January 16, 1992. The signing of this accord was observed and pursued by United Nation mediators. This agreement meant a ceasefire and thus the returning of fleeing rebels

and citizens back to their cities. It also took care of the reform of the armed forces, civilian police, justice system, electoral system and the FMLN as a political party. Most importantly, the final ceasefire and the disarmament of military groups and the numerous reforms meant that there was finally an opening for the society of El Salvador to develop in peace.¹³

United Nations Security Council Resolution 693

This resolution, signed on May 20, 1991 concerns the aftermath of the El Salvadoran civil war. It is a resolution aiming to ensure that the terms of the peace treaty which ended the conflict are being respected by both sides as well as protecting the human rights of the local people. The resolution decides the establishment of ONUSAL, an observation body, which would monitor the situation and notify the council of any human right violations and mobilization of forces by either side. It is a resolution key to the ending of the conflict as it ensured the long lasting of the ceasefire. It is important to take notice of this document as its solutions and proposals are still applicable to today's situation and with a similar, but slightly modified, resolution, many of the atrocities committed may be avoided.¹⁴

Central America–Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR)

The CAFTA-DR came into effect in 2006 for the USA, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua with the Dominican Republic and Costa Rica joining shortly after. It is an agreement between Latin American countries and the USA according to which trading goods between these countries wouldn't be subject to tariffs. It is an example of attempts to strengthen ties between the USA and the developing nations in the continent. It also shows how the USA tries to impose itself on foreign neighboring countries via trade. To be more specific, by this agreement and others like it, the American government allows the Central American countries to export their goods really cheaply to the US. It becomes unwise then to export to anyone else and thus the USA becomes the main trading partner of these countries with all the consequences that this may have. This kind of control is what Bukele is trying to get rid of.¹⁵

¹³ "Chapultepec Agreement." *UN Peacemaker*, peacemaker.un.org/elsalvador-chapultepec92.

¹⁴ "Resolution 693 (1991) /." *United Nations Digital Library System*, digitallibrary.un.org/record/113530.

¹⁵ "CAFTA-DR (Dominican Republic-Central America FTA)." *United States Trade Representative*, ustr.gov/trade-agreements/free-trade-agreements/cafta-dr-dominican-republic-central-america-fta.

PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS TO SOLVE THE ISSUE

Sanctions to governmental officials

In a recent announcement the United States sanctioned several governmental officials in Central American countries, including two in El Salvador, accusing them of corruption and human rights violations. The politicians involved are both close to president Bukele, namely: the Salvadoran presidency's legal secretary, Conan Castro and Salvadoran Labor Minister Rolando Castro. The U.S. Treasury Department accused Conan Castro of obstructing investigations into the mishandling of funds meant for the fight against Covid-19. The Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control criticized Ronaldo Castro of misappropriately handling public funds for his own benefit as well as influencing unions. Both politicians were sanctioned under the Magnitsky Act which meant that the US has authority to freeze their assets and ban them from visiting the US. This kind of sanctions may be used again by the US if such violations are replicated and it is a valuable weapon to "keep politicians at bay".¹⁶

Protests by the citizens

Certain groups of people, although somewhat supportive of Bukele's, have tried, numerous times, in response to some decisions of the government to show their disagreement. For example, in a recent announcement of the Bukele administration to legalize Bitcoin as a national currency in an attempt to revitalize it's economy, people found the occasion to protest for the general undemocratic climate in the country. Human rights organizations, environmentalists, feminist groups, and members of political parties went out on the street shouting slogans like: "Bitcoin is fraud", "No to dictatorship" and "Enough authoritarianism". In response, Bukele's blamed the protesters of harassing bystanders and "censoring the freedom of speech of a senior". In addition, he changed his Twitter profile to "Emperor of El Salvador" as an apparent joke and response to the disturbances in it's country.

¹⁶ "U.S. Sanctions Officials Close to El Salvador's Bukele for Alleged Corruption." *Reuters*, 9 Dec. 2022, www.reuters.com/world/americas/us-sanctions-officials-close-el-salvadors-bukele-alleged-corruption-2022-12-09/.



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EU mission in El Salvador to monitor the 2019 electoral process

The European Union as part of its long term commitment with El Salvador deployed an Election Observation mission back in December 2019, one month before the elections. The purpose of this mobilisation was to ensure that the democratic foundation in developing countries functioned properly. It has also been part of the attempt of the EU and the US to fight corruption and human right violations in developing nations by first securing the principle of Democracy. Fortunately, according to the mission, the Supreme Electoral Tribunal of El Salvador has successfully administered credible, peaceful and transparent elections. This means that Bukele has rightfully risen to his position and that, at least then, he had the support of the people and was selected instead of the two major parties of the country which, at time, were struggling with corruption.

Humanitarian aid sent to El Salvador by the UN

¹⁷ "Thousands Protest in El Salvador Against Bukele Government." *Breaking News, World News and Video* from *Al Jazeera*, 18 Oct. 2021, www.aljazeera.com/news/2021/10/18/thousands-protest-in-el-salvador-against-bukele-government.

The United Nations has collectively gathered and sent 17 million USD in the past year alone and these numbers tend to grow. The humanitarian aid sent is part of the UNHCR program "Global Focus" which aims to help developing countries and its citizens grow. The US has been one of the major fundraisers, being the country most interested in the region, gathering more than half of the total amount. The funds target is to help the devastated by the pandemic economy of the country to recover and become prosperous and autonomous. The amount raised is meant to be used for the upgrade of existing infrastructure and the building of new, the hiring of experts in order to modernize the nation's public services and educational system. Overall, the humanitarian aid has been really impactful in the local communities and has helped improve the life quality of the people there.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

Imposing Sanctions to Government-Officials

One possible way to deal with the issue at hand would be by imposing sanctions to government officials in El Salvador. The sanctions would be targeted directly to high-level individuals who are accused of corruption, violating human rights, abuse of power and helping authoritarianism rise. Just like the US recently did with their own sanctions, these would be imposed by all countries members to key personalities inside Bukele's government, including him, in case they commit any undemocratic actions that the committee finds unacceptable or is condemned for unethical behavior in a position of power. These sanctions could come in the form of freezing a politician's assets on foreign soil, denying him access to enter any border of the countries involved publicly denouncing him and anything that would harm him or it's position neither with the use of armed force nor harming anyone other than the individual itself.

Establishment of a UN-led Observatory Body in El Salvador

Proposing the creation of a new observation body in El Salvador, run by the UN, like the one set in place after the civil war. It would monitor the situation in El Salvador as well as the presidents' and its officials' actions in order to prevent the establishment of an oligarchy and the suppression of human rights. The new body will gather information by local news reports, satellite images, local blogs as well as by having a team in the country sending feedback directly to the new body. It should also be responsible for bringing censored information about the situation in El Salvador out in the public in order to raise public awareness and provoke Non Government Organizations (NGOs) to act upon the matter. In all cases, the body

would report directly back to the UN when there is new information who would decide whether actions should be taken.

Humanitarian Aid Program

Sending humanitarian aid to the people of El Salvador as well as funds to build new infrastructure. The funds shall be gathered collectively from all country members and NGOs donations. The help should take the form of food and supplies to get people out of extreme poverty, educational personnel and temporary school districts for both kids and adults in the countryside who never had the opportunity to attend class as well as providing them with free access to the internet via devices directly linked to a satellite. The purpose of this program of aid is to enable people of El Salvador to live a life out of poverty, get adequate education and come in contact with other parts of the world in order to have the capacity to understand by themselves when their rights are being violated and what a democracy should look like. This way, they would become able, now and in the future, to fight for their rights.

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