NATIONAL IMMIGRATION PROJECT

Lawyers for the Movement

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El Salvador DOS Human Rights Report Comparison

2023 Report	2024 Report	Notes
Executive Summary		
"Arbitrary arrests and mass pretrial hearings, however, undermined due process and exacerbated historically difficult conditions in overcrowded prisons"	"Reports of gang violence remained at a historic low under the state of exception as mass arrests suppressed gang activity"	2024 report does not mention prison conditions and human rights violations under the state of exception.
"Significant human rights issues included credible reports of: unlawful or arbitrary killings; enforced disappearance; torture or cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment by security forces; harsh and life-threatening prison conditions; arbitrary arrest or detention; serious problems with the independence of the judiciary; arbitrary or unlawful interference with privacy; extensive gender-based violence, including domestic and sexual violence, and femicide; substantial barriers to sexual and reproductive health services access; trafficking in persons, including forced labor; and crimes involving violence targeting lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, or intersex persons"	"There were no credible reports of significant human rights abuses"	
Section 1. Respect for Integrity of the Person	**Section 1. Life**	2024 report has updated section headers.
a. Arbitrary Deprivation of Life and Other Unlawful or Politically Motivated Killings	**a. Extrajudicial Killings**	
"There were reports that the government or its agents committed arbitrary or unlawful killings, largely stemming from deaths of detainees while in prison, either from medical neglect or physical abuse. The human rights non governmental organization (NGO) Socorro Jurídico Humanitario recorded the deaths of 79 detainees as of August 16 and determined that 33 of the deaths were violent. The human rights organization Cristosal confirmed 71 deaths of detainees and determined that 13 of the deaths showed signs of violence, including beatings by a club or baton. In March the newspaper El País interviewed several released detainees, one of whom stated prison guards beat his cellmate to death. Socorro Jurídico Humanitario reported that 21 detainees died from a lack of medical attention. Cristosal reported two of the detainees who died had anemia and 11 died of complications from illnesses such as diabetes to chronic kidney disease"	"There were several reports the government or its agents committed arbitrary or unlawful killings during the year"	The 2023 report brings specific statistics found by various NGOs to suggest that the government is engaged in arbitrary and unlawful killings; the 2024 report only cites "several reports."

"The government reported that widespread killings by criminal gangs decreased significantly in comparison with previous years. The Attorney General's Office reported intentional homicides of a criminal nature (excluding ones resulting from a family or social dispute) decreased from 366 during the first half of 2022 to 32 during the first half of 2023. The government and observers widely attributed the decrease to the government's policies under the state of exception, declared in March 2022 and extended monthly. As of December, it continued in effect. Despite the reduction, the Observatory for Human Rights at the University of Central America, a human rights think tank, argued the government homicide figures could have been undercounted, as they did not take into consideration the number of human remains located or disappearances reported"	"The government reported a significant decline in widespread killings by criminal gangs. The government and observers widely attributed the decrease to the government's policies under the state of exception, declared in March 2022 and extended monthly"	The 2023 report brings statistics from outside sources to qualify the government's claim, while the 2024 report broadly cites the government and "observers," taking the statement as given.
b. Disappearance	**b. Coercion in Population Control**	
"There were regular reports that security and law enforcement officials arrested persons and did not inform their families of their whereabouts. Socorro Juridico Humanitario reported that as of August, it was tracking 1,376 cases in which the families of those detained under the state of exception did not receive confirmation that their relatives were in the prison system, information regarding their whereabouts, or confirmation that they were alive"	"The International Committee of the Red Cross and the Public Defender's Office reported that sufficient mechanisms existed to allow most citizens to locate their detained family members. There were reports of enforced disappearances by or on behalf of government authorities. The Office of the Ombudsperson for Human Rights received eight complaints regarding the lack of information on detainees under the state of exception."	The 2024 report has a section devoted to forced abortion and involuntary sterilization. The 2023 report cites several non-government sources
c. Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and Other Related Abuses	**Torture and Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment**	
"On July 14, a coalition of human rights organizations at an Interamerican Human Rights Commission public audience stated that they collectively interviewed more than 100 released detainees, many of whom reported systemic abuse in the prison system, including beatings by guards and the use of electric shocks"	"The constitution prohibited such practices, and the government reported and investigated complaints of violations." "There were some complaints of mistreatment by police and members of the armed forces. As of August 16, the PNC registered two complaints of torture, 47 complaints of "violated bodily integrity," 53 complaints of mistreatment, 34 complaints of physical abuse, and three complaints of assault and discrimination committed by police officers. The PNC referred 171 complaints to the Attorney General's Office, disciplined 14 police officers, and dismissed 12 police officers. Ten victims registered complaints with the Office of the Ombudsperson for Human Rights, alleging torture or cruel and inhuman punishment at the hands of PNC officers, and one victim registered a complaint of the same treatment committed by members of the armed forces. As of August, the National Council for Early Childhood, Childhood, and Adolescence received one complaint of abuse committed by police or prison guards in its juvenile detention centers and reported the case was under investigation."	In the 2024 report, this was found under Section 3a, "Torture and Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment".
"Human rights organizations noted the Attorney General's Office had not opened any complaints into the allegations of torture, abuse, or mistreatment by prison guards"	"...The same report noted the Office of the Attorney General initiated 19 investigations into alleged abuses of force during the state of exception."	
Prison and Detention Center Conditions	Section eliminated in 2024 report.	
"Prison conditions before the state of exception were harsh and life-threatening due to gross overcrowding; inadequate sanitary conditions; insufficient food and water shortages; a lack of medical services in prison facilities; and physical attacks. The addition of 72,000 detainees under the state of exception exacerbated the problem"	Section eliminated in 2024 report.	2023 report cited several non-government sources. 2024 report eliminated this section, no similar language on the conditions if prison and detention centers.
"Human rights groups and news outlets reported unsanitary conditions and limited food and medical care in women's prisons"	Section eliminated in 2024 report.	2023 report under subheading "Abusive Physical Conditions"
d. Arbitrary Arrest or Detention		
"The government did not always observe the requirements of the law and constitution"	There is no Similar Language in this report.	
Arrest Procedures and Treatment of Detainees	**Prolonged Detention without Charges**	The 2024 report changed the subheading from the 2023 report, Arrest Procedures and Treatment of Detainees, to Prolonged Detention without Charges.
"Many detainees' hearings were conducted virtually and en masse, often with one defense lawyer in the courtroom representing hundreds of persons appearing by video, unable to consult with their defense lawyers in real time or hear the proceedings because of technical problems, complicated by the number of participants"	"The constitution prohibited arbitrary arrests, and the law provided for the right of any person to challenge the lawfulness of their arrest or detention in court. The state of exception, itself a legal mechanism, increased the number of days an individual could be held in detention before being formally charged."	In the 2024 report, it was found under Section 2c, Disappearance and Abduction under Prolonged Detention without Charges.

“The court system was slow to respond to habeas corpus petitions filed by those challenging their detention under the state of exception. In July Socorro Jurídico Humanitario submitted 1,285 requests for habeas corpus and received 28 responses, of which 25 were declared inadmissible”	"In August, the Presidential Commission for Human Rights and Freedom of Expression reported the government did not maintain statistics on the number of refused release orders and stated that in most cases, individuals were not released because they were the subject of more than one pending legal case."	In the 2024 report, it was found under Section 2c, Disappearance and Abduction under Prolonged Detention without Charges.
e. Denial of Fair Public Trial	Section eliminated in 2024 report.	The 2024 report eliminated this section and does not include similar language in the report.
“The law provided for an independent judiciary. The government held approximately 72,000 detainees to try under the state of exception but presented no plan to accomplish this. The government indicated it likely would resort to mass trials, calling into question the availability of a fair public trial for these detainees”	Section eliminated in 2024 report.	The 2024 report eliminated this section and does not include similar language in the report.
Trial Procedure	Section eliminated in 2024 report.	The 2024 report eliminated this section and does not include similar language in the report.
“The law allowed for trials for gang membership charges to proceed without the defendants’ physical presence, although with defense counsel participating in person”	Section eliminated in 2024 report.	The 2024 report eliminated this section and does not include similar language in the report.
Political Prisoners and Detainees	Section eliminated in 2024 report.	The 2024 report eliminated this section and does not include similar language in the report.
“The government arrested or continued to detain sitting and former politicians from opposition parties and the governing party. Media questioned the legitimacy of the detentions, but the government declared the charges against them were legitimate. The detainees were generally subjected to the same harsh prison conditions as convicted prisoners”	Section eliminated in 2024 report.	The 2024 report eliminated this section and does not include similar language in the report.
f. Transnational Repression	Section eliminated in 2024 report.	2023 report not applicable. The 2024 report eliminated this section and does not include similar language in the report.
g. Property Seizure and Restitution	Section eliminated in 2024 report.	2023 report: not applicable. The 2024 report eliminated this section and does not include similar language in the report.
h. Arbitrary or Unlawful Interference with Privacy, Family, Home, or Correspondence	Section eliminated in 2024 report.	The 2024 report eliminated this section and does not include similar language in the report.
“There were allegations the government tracked journalists, members of NGOs, and political opponents and collected information from private messages on their cell phones There were reports security forces entered homes without warrants”		
Section 2. Respect for Civil Liberties	**Section 2. Liberty**	2024 report has updated section header.
a. Freedom of Expression, Including for Members of the Press and Other Media	**a. Freedom of the Press**	2024 report only mentions the press, which does not include freedom of expression amongst the general public.
"The constitution provided for freedom of expression, including for members of the press and other media, and the government generally respected this right. Journalists, media, and civil society organizations, and opposition figures criticized the government's online harassment of critics and rhetoric towards journalists. There were sporadic reports of monitoring and threats against journalists."	Language eliminated	
	"The constitution provided for freedom of expression, including for members of the press and other media, and the government generally respected this right. Journalists, media, and civil society organizations, and opposition figures criticized the government's online harassment of critics and rhetoric towards journalists"	The 2024 report does not include the statement, "There were sporadic reports of monitoring and threats against journalists."
Violence and Harassment		
"As of August, the APES Center for Monitoring Attacks on Journalists reported 14 acts of intimidation against journalists committed by government officials, six cases in which government officials threatened journalists, and two instances in which government officials issued threats of legal action against journalists”	No similar language in this report	The 2024 report does not mention violence and harassment under the section of Liberties.
Censorship or Content Restrictions for Members of the Press and Other Media, Including Online Media		

In April El Faro, an investigative online newspaper, moved its administrative headquarters and legal registration to Costa Rica, citing primarily the multiple audits it faced from the Ministry of Finance and fabricated criminal accusations, as well as surveillance, threats, harassment of advertisers, and defamation by public officials. Its journalists remained in the country and continued to report"	No similar language in this report	The 2024 report does not mention violence and harassment under the section of Liberties.
Internet Freedom	**Physical Attacks, Imprisonment, and Pressure**	
"There were reports that government-backed bots and troll accounts were used to manipulate social media discourse. On July 14, the investigative digital magazine Revista Factum tracked the activity of a network of pro-government accounts they determined to be trolls. The site's reporters determined the most prolific account tweeted up to 700 times per day and had 61,000 followers. Revista Factum reported that in one case, the network generated more than 2,000 negative tweets against a target in 24 hours"	"As of August, the Association of Journalists of El Salvador's (APES) Center for Monitoring Attacks on Journalists reported five acts of online intimidation against journalists committed by government officials and three instances in which government officials issued threats of legal action against journalists"	2024 report only mentions one incident, where the 2023 report mentions several incidents under subsection "Violence and Harassment," citing APES as well as other media outlets. The 2023 report further has multiple subsections which have been omitted in the 2024 report: "Freedom of Expression," "Censorship or Content Restrictions for Members of the Press and Other Media, Including Online Media," "Non Governmental Impact."
b. Freedoms of Peaceful Assembly and Association	Section Eliminated in 2024 report	The 2024 report eliminated this section and does not include similar language in the report.
"The constitution provided for freedoms of peaceful assembly and association, and the government generally respected these rights"	Section Eliminated in 2024 report	The 2024 report eliminated this section and does not include similar language in the report.
c. Freedom of Religion		See the Department of State's annual International Religious Freedom Report
d. Freedom of Movement and the Right to Leave the Country	Section Eliminated in 2024 report	The 2024 report eliminated this section and does not include similar language in the report.
e. protection of refugees	**c. protection to refugees**	
"Access to Asylum: The law provided for the granting of asylum or refugee status, and the government had a system for providing protection to refugees, but the law had major regulatory and operational gaps. The legal framework required persons with international protection needs to file their claim within five days of entering the country and asylum seekers to renew their status every 30 days"	"The government cooperated with the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and other humanitarian organizations in providing protection and assistance to refugees, returning refugees, or asylum seekers, as well as other persons of concern."	the 2024 report was found in Section 3c, under protection to refugees
No similar language in this report	**Provision of First Asylum**	
	"The law provided for the granting of asylum or refugee status, and the government had a system for providing protection to refugees, but the law had regulatory and operational gaps. The legal framework required persons with international protection needs to file their claim within five days of entering the country and asylum seekers to renew their status every 30 days."	
f. Status and Treatment of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	Section Eliminated in 2024 report	The 2024 report eliminated this section and does not include similar language in the report.
Section 3. Freedom to Participate in the Political Process	Section Eliminated in 2024 report	The 2024 report eliminated this section and does not include similar language in the report.
Elections and Political Participation	Section Eliminated in 2024 report	The 2024 report eliminated this section and does not include similar language in the report.
"Participation of Women and Members of Marginalized or Vulnerable Groups: Some transgender persons reported difficulties registering to vote and voting because their gender identities did not match the gender stated on their identification cards"	Section Eliminated in 2024 report	The 2024 report eliminated this section and does not include similar language in the report.
Section 4. Corruption in Government	Section Eliminated in 2024 report	The 2024 report eliminated this section and does not include similar language in the report.
	Section Eliminated in 2024 report	The 2024 report eliminated this section and does not include similar language in the report.
Section 5. Governmental Posture Towards International and Nongovernmental Monitoring and Investigation of Alleged Abuses of Human Rights	Section Eliminated in 2024 report	The 2024 report eliminated this section and does not include similar language in the report.
"Human rights groups observed that the government increasingly declined to make public data for monitoring and analysis purposes. Gato Encerrado, an investigative newspaper, noted the government continued to expand the types of information it classified as confidential and not subject to public disclosure requirements"	Section Eliminated in 2024 report	The 2024 report eliminated this section and does not include similar language in the report.

Section 6. Discrimination and Societal Abuses		
Women		
“Laws against rape were not effectively enforced”	"As of August 16, the PNC registered 23 complaints of sexual abuse, 19 complaints of violence against women..."	
“The government, however, did not consistently enforce the law effectively. The Union of Seamstresses and Tailors asserted the Ministry of Labor lacked the will to investigate one such sexual harassment case it filed during the year”	"Women in domestic service reportedly faced mistreatment and sexual harassment. Workers in the textile industry reportedly experienced violations of wage, hour, and safety laws."	
“Discrimination: The Constitution granted women and men the same legal status. The law was generally respected, but with exceptions. Women faced discrimination in employment and occupation. Although the law provided for equal pay between men and women, women did not receive equal pay. In 2021, the United Nations reported that women made 18 percent less than men in the same jobs. The law established sentences of one to three years in prison for public officials who denied a person’s civil rights based on gender, and six months to two years for employers convicted of discriminating against women in the workplace, but labor organizations noted that employees generally did not report such discrimination due to fear of employer reprisals”	No similar language in this report	In the 2024 report there is no section on discrimination.
“Reproductive Rights:...The law banned abortion under all circumstances. Civil society advocates expressed concern the ban led to the wrongful incarceration of women who suffered severe pregnancy complications, including miscarriages. As of July 26, the Attorney General’s Office reported six women were under investigation for abortions and two for alleged feticide, which the legal system termed ‘homicide of a “recently born” child,’ a charge often invoked for suspicions related to the cause of miscarriage. Charges were brought in one case of feticide”	No similar language in this report	In the 2024 report there is no section on Reproductive Rights.
“Numerous factors served as barriers to access sexual and reproductive health services. In 2021, UN experts noted that there was “a systemic practice of discrimination against women who suffer obstetric emergencies or pregnancy losses.” In 2022, the women’s rights organization Las Dignas presented the results of a study on contraception access carried out in two rural districts. It found that 20 percent of the population studied had an active sex life but did not use contraceptives for reasons including dangerous or difficult conditions that prevented travel to health centers, not having required parental authorization for minors to obtain contraceptives, and a lack of availability of contraceptives in health centers”	No similar language in this report	2023 report: under “reproductive rights”. In the 2024 report, there is no similar language on the barriers to accessing sexual and reproductive health services.
Systemic Racial or Ethnic Violence and Discrimination	No similar language in this report	The 2024 report does not report any information on systemic racial or Ethnic Violence and Discrimination.
“There were several laws to protect members of racial or ethnic minorities or groups from violence and discrimination. The government did not enforce the laws effectively, and the administration took no action to implement a 2018 policy designed to focus on the inclusion of ethnic groups in all social and economic aspects. Some civil society organizations and individuals reported instances of racial discrimination against Afro-descendent persons and Indigenous groups”	No similar language in this report	The 2024 report does not report any information on systemic racial or Ethnic Violence and Discrimination.
Indigenous Peoples	No similar language in this report	The 2024 report does not mention Indigenous Peoples.
Although the law provided for Indigenous groups to participate in decision making on issues that affected their rights, it did not include the right to be consulted regarding development and other projects envisioned on Indigenous land, nor did it provide Indigenous groups the right to share in revenue from exploitation of natural resources on historically Indigenous lands**.**		
Children		The 2024 report on children only mentions Child Marriage, while the 2023 report mentions Child Abuse, Child Marriage, and Sexual Exploitation of Children.
Child Abuse		
The Law prohibited child abuse. Penalties for child abuse included losing custody of the child and three to 26 years' imprisonment, depending on the nature of the abuse. The government enforced the law effectively.		The 2024 report does not mention Child Abuse.
Child, Early, and Forced Marriage:	**Child Marriag**e	

The legal minimum age for marriage was 18. The law banned child marriage to prevent child abusers from avoiding imprisonment by marrying their underage victims, and the law likewise banned the expectation of child marriage in cases where the child was pregnant. The government enforced the law effectively.	"The legal minimum age for marriage was 18. The law banned child marriage to prevent child abusers from avoiding imprisonment by marrying their underage victims, and the law likewise banned exceptions to child marriage in cases where the child was pregnant. The government enforced the law effectively."	
Sexual Exploitation of Children.		
The law prohibited the sale, grooming, or use of children for commercial sexual exploitation, including sex trafficking. The law stipulated imprisonment of 16 to 20 years.		The 2024 report does not mention the stipulated imprisonment time.
Antisemitism		
The Jewish community totaled approximately 150 persons. There were no reports of antisemitic incidents.	The Jewish community totaled between 100 and 300 persons. There were no reports of antisemitic incidents.	The 2024 report doubled the amount of people in the Jewish Community
Trafficking in Persons		
Acts of Violence, Criminalization, and Other Abuses Based on Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity or Expression, or Sex Characteristics	Section Eliminated in 2024 report	The 2024 report eliminated this section and does not include similar language in the report.
“Violence against LGBTQI+ persons was a problem. The Attorney General’s Office reported that as of July 26, 13 LGBTQI+ persons were victims of sexual assault or harassment, and one was the victim of bodily harm”	Section Eliminated in 2024 report	2023 report: under subsection “violence and harassment. The 2024 report eliminated this section and does not include similar language in the report.
“Discrimination: The law prohibited discrimination by state and nonstate actors based on sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, or sex characteristics. Discrimination against LGBTQI+ persons was widespread and hindered access to education and employment. Surveys conducted in 2021 by COMCAVIS TRANS found that 39 percent of LGBTQI+ individuals surveyed were unemployed, compared with 5 percent of the general population. Transgender persons regularly faced discrimination in health care, banking, and voting”	Section Eliminated in 2024 report	The 2024 report eliminated this section and does not include similar language in the report.
“Availability of Legal Gender Recognition: The Legislative Assembly did not take steps to create a procedure allowing transgender persons to change their identity documents to reflect their gender, despite a 2022 Supreme Court ruling to do so by February”	Section Eliminated in 2024 report	The 2024 report eliminated this section and does not include similar language in the report.
Persons with Disabilities	Section Eliminated in 2024 report	The 2024 report eliminated this section and does not include similar language in the report.
Other Societal Violence or Discrimination	Section Eliminated in 2024 report	The 2024 report eliminated this section and does not include similar language in the report.
Section 7. Worker Rights		In the 2024 report found under section 1b, under Worker Rights
a. Freedom of Association and the Right to Collective Bargaining		
“The law provided for the right of most workers to form and join independent unions, in certain workplaces to bargain collectively, and after a lengthy regulated process, the right to strike. The government did not enforce these rights. Unions experienced lengthy delays in processing their credentials with the Ministry of Labor, some waiting nine months or longer. Without credentials, unions could not engage in collective bargaining or participate in tripartite entities that governed worker-related issues such as setting a minimum wage, health care, and housing. According to media reports and union representatives, the minister of labor rewarded unions loyal to him and his party with expedited credentials and punished unions critical of the government by delaying their certifications”	Language Eliminated	The 2023 report detailed serious issues with union rights and working conditions; the 2024 report narrowed the language and removed much of this detail.
	"The law provided for the right of most workers to form and join independent unions, in certain workplaces to bargain collectively, and the right to strike after a lengthy regulated process. However, there were reports of unions experiencing delays in processing their credentials with the Ministry of Labor. Without credentials, unions could not engage in collective bargaining or participate in tripartite entities that governed worker-related issues. If the Ministry of Labor denied a union’s certification, the law prohibited any attempt to organize for up to six months following the denial."	The 2023 report detailed serious issues with union rights and working conditions; the 2024 report narrowed the language and removed much of this detail.

The government did not effectively enforce the laws on freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining, and penalties were less than those for other laws involving denials of civil rights, such as discrimination. Penalties were rarely applied against violators. Judicial procedures were subject to lengthy delays and appeals. According to union representatives, the government inconsistently enforced labor rights for a wide range of workers, and enforcement was dependent upon the political affiliations of their labor unions.	"The government enforced less penalties for violations of collective bargaining rights than in some other areas, such as civil rights violations. Judicial procedures were subject to delays and appeals."	The 2023 report detailed serious issues with union rights and working conditions; the 2024 report narrowed the language and removed much of this detail.
b. Prohibition of Forced or Compulsory Labor	No Similar Language in the 2024 Report	Not applicable.
c. Prohibition of Child Labor and Minimum Age for Employment	No Similar Language in the 2024 Report	Not applicable.
d. Discrimination (see section 6)	No Similar Language in the 2024 Report	See Section 6
e. Acceptable Conditions of Work		Not applicable.
"Wage, Hour, and OSH Enforcement: The government did not adequately enforce wage, hour, or OSH laws. Penalties were less than those for similar crimes, such as fraud, and were rarely applied against violators. Some companies reportedly found it more cost-effective to pay fines than comply with the law. The Ministry of Labor was responsible for enforcing wage, hour, and OSH laws"	"The Ministry of Labor, which was responsible for enforcement, did not adequately enforce wage, hour, or OSH laws. Penalties were less than those for similar crimes, such as fraud or negligence, and were rarely applied against violators. Some companies reportedly found it more cost-effective to pay fines than comply with the law."	2023 gave concrete examples and NGO/media documentation, while 2024 reduced the section to broad statements and eliminated multiple subsections.
"The Ministry Labor received complaints regarding failure to pay overtime, minimum wage violations, unpaid salaries, and the illegal withholding of benifits, including social security and pension funds. Reports of overtime and wage violations occured in serveral sectors. According to the ministry, employers in the agriculture sector routinely violated the laws requiring annual bonuses, vacation days, and rest days. Women in domestic servicd faced exploitation, mistreatment, verbal abuse, threats, sexual harassment, and generally poor work conditions. worker in the textile industry reportadle expereicne violations of wage, hour, and safety laws."		2024 gave concrete examples and NGO/media documentation, while 2024 reduced the section to broad statements and eliminated multiple subsections.
Language Eliminated	"The Ministry of Labor received complaints regarding failure to pay overtime, minimum wage violations, unpaid salaries, and the illegal withholding of benefits, including social security and pension funds. Reports of overtime and wage violations occurred in several sectors. According to the ministry, employers in the agricultural sector routinely violated the laws requiring annual bonuses, vacation days, and rest days. Women in domestic service reportedly faced mistreatment and sexual harassment. Workers in the textile industry reportedly experienced violations of wage, hour, and safety laws. The informal sector represented almost 75 percent of the economy. The government did not enforce labor laws in this sector."	2025 gave concrete examples and NGO/media documentation, while 2024 reduced the section to broad statements and eliminated multiple subsections.