FIDH INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

2025 IMPACT

ACTIVITY REPORT

FIDH.org

EDITORIAL

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Cover photo caption:
A demonstration in support of imprisoned defenders organised by FIDH in Bogotá, Colombia, in October 2025 during its 42nd Congress. Here, Kayan Leung, elected FIDH vice-president during this Congress, carries a portrait of Yuri Dmitriev, of Russian member organisation Memorial Human Rights Defence Center, who was arrested in 2016 and sentenced to 15 years in prison for his fight for human rights. © Nelson Cardenas / FIDH

ON THE OFFENSIVE!

This is the story of a year of struggles and battles. FIDH responded to heightened attacks on human rights, civil society, and international justice with a coordinated response that demonstrates an ability to act, innovate, and deliver results. Behind each page lies the commitment of FIDH's staff, its International Board and, above all, its member organisations.

Never in recent years have human rights been attacked with such brutality. Authoritarian regimes are gaining ground, human rights defenders are being targeted, and international law—and the institutions responsible for upholding it, including the International Criminal Court—are being weakened. In the face of this backsliding, we refuse to stand by. Instead, we are turning alarm into action.

In 2025, FIDH demonstrated what makes it unique: our Federation is a global movement able to take action on every front. We supported our member organisations when they came under threat. We secured tangible progress before national and international courts. We engaged in sustained advocacy with States and businesses. We forged innovative alliances, including with economic and social actors, to defend human rights wherever they were under attack.

The conviction, in Paris, of Majdi Nema, former spokesperson and senior official of the Syrian armed group Jaysh al-Islam, was a major victory. It confirmed the strength of universal jurisdiction and the decisive role of FIDH's Litigation Action Group in the fight against impunity.

Moreover, by denouncing the erosion of civic space in France and the repression of voices in solidarity with Palestine in Europe, we have shown that human rights must be defended everywhere, including in so-called democratic countries. And that campaigning for peace must never be treated as a crime.

Our Bogotá Congress also marked an essential milestone. It brought together our member organisations, who came from all over the world, to debate our priorities, share experiences, and prepare together for the years ahead: a moment of collective mobilisation and momentum for our movement. My heartfelt thanks go to our Colombian member organisations—CAJAR, CPDH, OFP, and ILSA—who made this gathering possible.

↑ *Alexis Deswaef, president of FIDH, elected during the October 2025 Congress in Bogotá, Colombia. © N. Cardenas / FIDH*

I would also like to pay tribute to the work of Alice Mogwe, my predecessor, whose leadership left a profound mark on our Federation. She emphatically reminded us that the universality of human rights is built through listening, dialogue, and considering the realities of each society.

The challenges ahead of us are immense. They require FIDH to become ever more visible, more responsive, more creative, and more ambitious. We will strengthen our support for our member organisations, develop new partnerships, identify new levers for action, and continue innovating in our campaigns to amplify the voices of human rights defenders and promote peace through the law.

Our strength lies in our movement. In each of our 196 member organisations. In every defender who refuses to succumb to fear, repression, or resignation.

As an echo of this refusal to give in, I am pleased to conclude this message by celebrating the release of our Belarusian colleagues from the Viasna Human Rights Centre, Ales Bialiatski and Uladzimir Labkovich. Their courage in the face of unjust and painful imprisonment inspires and drives us. And we do not forget those who remain behind bars.

These hard times test our resolve and require us to act decisively. Together, we will make FIDH a Federation resolutely on the offensive for human rights.

Alexis Deswaef

2025 HIGHLIGHTS

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FEBRUARY – NICARAGUA

Recognition of the crisis in Nicaragua

Thanks to advocacy work by FIDH and civil society organisations on the continued repression carried out by the Ortega-Murillo regime, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACtHR) acknowledged the severity of the human rights crisis in Nicaragua.

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MARCH – UNITED STATES

Official launch of the Francophone Feminist Alliance

FIDH took part in the creation of the Francophone Feminist Alliance, launched during the 69th session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) in New York, to amplify the voice of Francophone feminist organisations and activists in international bodies.

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MAY – SYRIA

Conviction of one of the leaders of a Syrian armed group

Following FIDH's referral, the French justice system handed down a historic ruling on the basis of universal jurisdiction: Majdi Nema was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment for crimes committed in Syria.

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© Arnold Tsunga

MAY – SUDAN

Justice for the victims of repression in Sudan

To strengthen the fight against impunity in a coordinated, inclusive, and victim-centred way, FIDH and its member organisation the African Centre for Justice and Peace Studies (ACJPS) published a report and recommendations on access to justice for Sudanese victims.
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JUNE – TUNISIA

Denouncing the dictatorship in Tunisia

In its report From *Coup d'État to the Suffocation of Rights: The Modus Operandi of Repression in Tunisia*, FIDH condemned the mechanisms of repression and the return of authoritarianism in the country.
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© Chedly Ben Ibrahim NurPhoto AFP

PALESTINE: FIDH AND ITS MEMBER ORGANISATIONS MOBILISED

In the face of the continuing genocide in Gaza and attacks on human rights defenders in the region and beyond, in 2025, FIDH continued its commitment to international justice and its support for organisations based in Israel and Palestine: Al-Haq, Al Mezan, The Palestinian Centre for Human Rights (PCHR), the Public Committee Against Torture in Israel, B'Tselem, and Adalah.

Documenting and exposing violations

In January, FIDH carried out a solidarity mission with its member organisations in Israel and the occupied West Bank. This mission gathered testimony from victims and human rights organisations and shared it through interviews, videos, and publications on FIDH's website and social media. With lawyers from Adalah, in October, FIDH publicised the Israeli navy's interception of the Global Sumud Flotilla, a civilian initiative aimed at delivering humanitarian aid to Gaza, in which Alexis Deswaef, then FIDH vice-president, took part. He subsequently spent several days in an Israeli prison.

Strengthening advocacy

In March, FIDH organised an advocacy mission in France for representatives of Palestinian and Israeli member organisations, with a public panel discussion at Sciences Po, a university in Paris.

© FIDH

Advancing international justice

In July, FIDH and its partners filed a complaint against two French-Israeli soldiers accused of summary executions in Gaza. Complaints against dual nationals were also filed in Germany and Italy. FIDH also became a civil party in an investigation into the blocking of humanitarian aid (see page 19). It also held advocacy meetings with European institutions to protect the work of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and Palestinian organisations targeted by US sanctions.

Defending civic space

In October, FIDH published a report on the repression of the Palestine solidarity movement in France, Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States—denouncing growing attacks on freedom of expression and freedom of assembly that target those speaking out in solidarity with Palestine.

2025 HIGHLIGHTS

© Ludovic MARIN / AFP

SEPTEMBER – FRANCE

Defending civil liberties in France

FIDH and its member organisation the French Human Rights League (LDH), as part of the Observatory for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, published a report denouncing violations of freedom of association and peaceful assembly and the tightening of repressive practices targeting social and environmental movements in France.

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OCTOBER – SAHEL

Alert on repression in the Sahel

FIDH revealed the mechanisms of repression deployed in Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, and Chad against defenders and fundamental freedoms. It presented its report alongside the 58th session of the UN Human Rights Council (HRC58), in Geneva.

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CULTURAL EVENTS IN SUPPORT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

FIDH is a partner of several festivals dedicated to human rights, including the Brussels Festival of Liberty, which combines theatre, debates, exhibitions, and documentary film, as well as the *One World* International Documentary Film Festival in Prague. It also supports the *Bir Duino* International Festival, held in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan.

In Paris, FIDH created a film-and-discussion series around works of fiction touching on human rights, in partnership with the Grand Action cinema. Two screenings took place in 2025: *Papicha* (Algeria) and, as a preview showing, *Two Prosecutors* (Ukraine). More than 200 participants were able to discuss women's rights in the Maghreb and the role of justice in authoritarian regimes.

INFLUENCE AND ENGAGEMENT

To raise awareness of the importance of human rights and their defenders, steer debate towards greater justice, and influence decision-makers with a view to securing legal instruments that incorporate human rights, FIDH published, in three languages, more than 1,200 social media posts, more than 290 press releases and around 30 reports and recommendations.

Results:

+11,000
followers out of **400,000** in total in 2025

8,400
mentions of FIDH in the media worldwide

1,3
million visits to www.fidh.org

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OCTOBER – COLOMBIA

FIDH's 42nd World Congress in Colombia

From 27 to 31 October, FIDH brought its member organisations together in Bogotá for its triennial congress, structured around two key parts—the Forum, open to civil society and partners, and the internal Congress, reserved for the Federation itself—to meet, exchange, and set shared strategic priorities.

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NOVEMBER – BRAZIL

Human rights included in the COP30 texts

At COP30 in Belém, Brazil, FIDH mobilised its partners and carried out advocacy to include human rights, gender equality, and the protection of environmental defenders in the final texts of the climate negotiations.

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© Viasna

DECEMBER – BELARUS

Release of Ales Bialiatski and Uladzimir Labkovich

Belarusian human rights defenders and members of FIDH's network, Ales Bialiatski and Uladzimir Labkovich, finally regained their freedom, after more than four years of arbitrary detention in Belarus.

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UNITING THOSE FIGHTING FOR A FAIR AND JUST WORLD

The International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH) is an international NGO bringing together nearly 200 human rights organisations worldwide. Its work is grounded in the defence and promotion of civil, political, economic, social, cultural, and environmental rights, including those guaranteed by the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Founded in 1922 on the initiative of some 15 national human rights organisations, FIDH is the first international network committed to the universality of rights—that is, to the defence and promotion of all rights, for everyone, all over the world. Together with its member organisations, FIDH investigates human rights violations, supports victims, brings cases before the courts, and carries out advocacy work.

FIDH also brings together and defends human rights defenders. It places their protection and the strengthening of their capacity to act at the heart of its work.

In 2025

196
organisations

114
countries

A COMMITMENT RECOGNIZED BY SEVERAL NOBEL PEACE PRIZES

1968: René Cassin, a member of the drafting committee of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and head of the French Human Rights League (LDH) in France, an FIDH member organisation, receives the Nobel Prize.

2003: Iranian **Shirin Ebadi**, president of the Defenders of Human Rights Centre (DHRC), FIDH's member organisation in Iran, is honoured.

2015: the Nobel Committee recognises the commitment of Tunisian civil society to democracy and human rights by awarding the prize to the Tunisian National Dialogue Quartet, made up of the **Tunisian Human Rights League (LTDH)**—an FIDH member organisation—the Tunisian General Labour Union (UGTT), the Tunisian Order of Lawyers (ONAT) and the Tunisian Union of Industry, Trade and Handicrafts (UTICA).

2022: the Nobel Prize is awarded to **Ales Bialiatski**, former FIDH vice-president and president of Viasna, FIDH's member organisation in Belarus, as well as to **Memorial**, a member organisation in Russia, and to the **Centre for Civil Liberties (CCL)**, a member organisation in Ukraine, whose director, Oleksandra Matvyychuk, was also an FIDH vice-president until October 2025.

From left to right: Natallia Pintsyuk, representing her imprisoned husband, Ales Bialiatski of Viasna; Jan Raczynskij, representing the Russian organisation Memorial; Oleksandra Matvyychuk, representing the Ukrainian organisation Center for Civil Liberties (CCL).
© Rodrigo Freitas/NTB via AFP

MEMBER ORGANISATIONS AT THE HEART OF THE FEDERATION'S WORKINGS

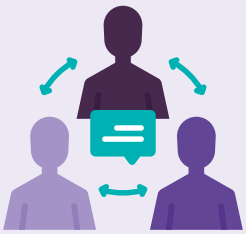
Member organisations are at the heart of FIDH's work and its democratic governance. They form the foundation of its representativeness and its legitimacy. FIDH's structure rests on three pillars: **the member organisations (MOs),** who come together every three years at the Congress; **the members of the International Board (IB)**, who meet three times a year; and **the International Secretariat (IS)**, based in Paris and represented at the United Nations in Geneva, the European Union in Brussels, the International Criminal Court in The Hague, and the African Union.

NEARLY 200 MEMBER ORGANISATIONS
from civil society fighting for rights

ELECT THE IB EVERY THREE YEARS

COLLABORATE AND CARRY OUT JOINT PROJECTS TO

- Protect, bring together, and strengthen victims and human rights defenders;
- Investigate and denounce human rights violations; demand accountability and pursue those responsible;
- Advocate with States, institutions, businesses, and investors in favour of human rights.



THE INTERNATIONAL BOARD (IB)
sets FIDH's strategy
Around 20 representatives elected from among the member organisations
President + vice-presidents + secretaries-general + treasurer

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD (EB)
oversees the implementation of the strategy and responds to emergencies.
President + treasurer + 5 secretaries-general

CONSULT ON STRATEGY

THE INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT (IS)
contributes to the strategy and ensures its implementation
General management and the following departments:

- Operations (6 regional desks and 4 thematic ones)
- Advocacy (with representations to the International Criminal Court, the United Nations, the European Union, and the African Union)
- Communications
- Development and Partnerships
- Administration and Finance
- Human Resources

ACTING FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, AROUND THE WORLD

FIDH's unique structure, which brings together nearly 200 local organisations, allows it to act hand-in-hand with victims of violations and human rights defenders. To carry out its mission, it relies on four means of action:

1. BRING TOGETHER, PROTECT, AND PROVIDE THE MEANS TO ACT

FIDH supports human rights defenders, its member organisations, and partner civil society organisations through material aid, the creation of spaces for dialogue, and the exchange of experience and strategic thinking, training activities, and solidarity actions.

2. INVESTIGATE AND DENOUNCE

FIDH investigates and publishes factual evidence on human rights violations. It issues urgent alerts to the authorities, carries out documentation and judicial observation missions, and drafts analyses and impact studies that enable decision-makers to act.

3. DEMAND ACCOUNTABILITY AND GO TO COURT

FIDH holds governments and businesses accountable for their human rights responsibilities. It brings judicial and quasi-judicial proceedings against businesses, States, and individuals suspected of committing international crimes.

4. CARRY OUT ADVOCACY AND CAMPAIGNS

FIDH carries out advocacy work and awareness-raising campaigns to encourage political decision-makers, public opinion, and businesses to respect and promote human rights and international law. It feeds into and helps strengthen national, regional, and international mechanisms to protect these rights.

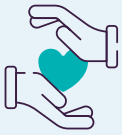
FIDH'S VALUES AND PRINCIPLES

UNIVERSALITY OF RIGHTS

We share the conviction that all human rights—civil, political, economic, social, cultural, and environmental—are interdependent and must apply to everyone, across the globe.

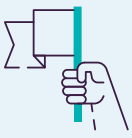
DETERMINATION

We relentlessly pursue those responsible for serious human rights violations and call on governments to uphold freedom and equality.



SOLIDARITY

We support organisations and human rights defenders so that they can play their vital role in building democratic societies, protecting human rights, and preventing conflict. When freedom and rights are under threat, we ensure that a strong, united voice—grounded in facts—is heard by those in power. We are stronger together.



INDEPENDENCE

We are not affiliated with any political party or religion, and we speak and act in complete independence from governments.

FIDH'S THEORY OF CHANGE

Global context

Divided and **polarised societies**
Rise of the **anti-rights movement**
Shrinking civic space

Attacks on the rule of law
Attacks on fundamental freedoms and rights

Predatory economic activities
Climate disruption and destruction of ecosystems

Strategic action plans of each of the member organisations

Mission

Uniting those fighting for a sustainable, just, and equitable world

Objective 1

A stronger FIDH to reinforce the global movement for human rights

↓ Priorities ↓

A dynamic network | Diversifying alliances | FIDH's visibility

Objective 2

Defending and advancing human rights for everyone, around the world

↓ Priorities ↓

Democratic space | Business, human rights, and the environment | Human rights defenders

International justice | International protection mechanisms | Women's rights and gender equality

Our ways of working

Bring together, protect, and provide the means to act

Investigate and denounce

Demand accountability and go to court

Carry out advocacy and campaigns

Vision

A sustainable world where everyone's dignity and human rights are fully respected and guaranteed.

FIDH'S 42ND CONGRESS

The global gathering of human rights defenders

Round tables, workshops, and debates: the Forum of FIDH's Congress was held over two days in Bogotá. The Forum provided spaces for more than 600 participants to discuss the defense of democracy and justice and the fight against corruption.
© Nelson Cardenas / FIDH

> *Human rights are universal. And they need a universal alliance. FIDH is ideally placed to help us build it. The world needs you today more than ever.*
>
> **Volker Türk,**
> **United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, during the opening ceremony of FIDH's Congress, at the Teatro Colón in Bogotá.**

From 27 to 31 October 2025, FIDH held its 42nd Congress in Bogotá, the Colombian capital, which has a strong tradition of social mobilisation. Held every three years, this gathering is structured around two key parts: the Forum, open to civil society and partners, and the internal Congress. The latter is a key moment for the federation: it allows strategic direction to be set, common political positions to be affirmed, and ties between member organisations to be strengthened.

The 2025 Forum, titled 'Acting for a sustainable world, universal rights and just societies', was held over the first two days of the Congress. It brought together more than 600 participants, including 132 delegates from the federation's member organisations, representing around a hundred countries from every region of the world.

In a global context marked by political and environmental crises, democratic backsliding, and worsening inequality, this gathering opened up a space for those who defend human rights on a daily basis, despite the risks—sometimes risking their own lives.

> *From Bogotá, FIDH's 2025 Congress reaffirms its commitment to global justice, solidarity, and hope. Because defending human rights means defending life.*
>
> **Kateryna Buriakovska,**
> **Kharkiv Human Rights Protection Group (EECA), FIDH member in Ukraine.**

During the Congress' opening ceremony, on the stage of the Teatro Colón, Natalia Morozova of the Russian organisation Memorial, and representatives of the Ukrainian organisations Center for Civil Liberties, TruthHounds and the Kharkiv Human Rights Protection Group, all FIDH members, spoke out against the war in Ukraine.
© Nelson Cardenas / FIDH

Members of FIDH's network gathered in Bogotá. Member organisations mandated 132 delegates representing around a hundred countries from every region of the world. © Nelson Cardenas / FIDH

5 days
of meetings and debates

600
participants

100
countries

26
new resolutions
adopted by the International Board

During the round tables, workshops, and debates, discussions covered the defence of democracy, transitional and climate justice, women's and LGBTQI+ rights, the fight against corruption, the protection of rights defenders, and issues linked to new technologies and disinformation.

The last three days were devoted to the internal Congress, bringing together FIDH's member organisations to hold regional and thematic meetings, debate the Federation's strategic direction, and discuss challenges encountered. Among others, member organisations adopted two resolutions essential to the Federation: one on adopting a decolonial approach to defending human rights, the other calling for a just transition in the face of the planetary crisis.

The Congress also highlighted the Federation's growing appeal, with the addition of 14 new organisations, bringing the total number of member organisations to 196, in 114 countries.

NEW GOVERNANCE

Every three years, during the Congress, FIDH's member organisations vote, in person and online, to elect the governing body. The new **International Board** has 21 members and reflects a clear commitment to geographical diversity, complementary experience, and representation of various struggles for human rights.

A **new president, Alexis Deswaef,** was elected to succeed Alice Mogwe. He is joined by four secretaries-general from different regions, as well as 15 vice-presidents representing the diversity of the battles fought by FIDH (women's rights, environmental justice, transnational justice...)

The new International Board has 21 members from 20 countries, all from FIDH's member organisations and elected by their peers. © Nelson Cardenas / FIDH

UNITING, PROTECTING, AND DEFENDING HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS

Protecting human rights defenders is one of FIDH's strategic priorities, whether they are NGO members, activists, lawyers, journalists, trade union leaders, or committed citizens.

In both authoritarian regimes and democracies, human rights defenders (HRDs), as well as organisations that peacefully defend and promote human rights, play an essential role as a check on power. However, amid democratic backsliding and shrinking civic space, threats and attacks against HRDs have reached an alarming level worldwide. In 2025, FIDH helped protect them and strengthen their capacity to act. It secured the release of several dozen arbitrarily imprisoned defenders. FIDH also worked towards the adoption of international protection mechanisms.

→ FEBRUARY – AFRICA ←

Raising the alarm on the repression of defenders in the Sahel

In February, FIDH published, together with the World Organisation Against Torture (OMCT), a report from the Observatory (see box) showing how four Sahel countries—Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, and Chad—have put in place similar methods to silence dissenting voices: arbitrary arrests and detentions, judicial harassment, abductions, enforced disappearances, acts of torture, threats, and online harassment campaigns. Beyond attacks directly targeting defenders, the authorities are also restricting fundamental freedoms: banning or violently suppressing demonstrations, dissolving associations, and controlling or shutting down certain media outlets. These attacks undermine the prospects of ending the crisis in the region, which will require respect for human rights.

Read the report *Civic space and human rights defenders in the Sahel* at *www.fidh.org*

With OMCT.

FIDH DECLARED 'UNDESIRABLE' IN RUSSIA

In July 2025, Russia placed FIDH and several of its member organisations on the list of 'undesirable organisations', banning them from any activity in the country and criminalising any cooperation with them. The whole network firmly condemned this renewed attack on civil society and human rights defenders.

Contribution to the release of

99 **human rights defenders**

226 urgent appeals issued in **69 countries**

44 **grants** awarded

THE OBSERVATORY: A TOOL FOR ALERTS, PROTECTION, AND MOBILISATION

To support people harassed and repressed because of their peaceful commitment to human rights, FIDH and the World Organisation Against Torture (OMCT) created the Observatory for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders in 1997. This joint programme of action monitors and documents repression against defenders and immediately alerts the authorities, embassies, and the press in the event of danger. It provides direct help to threatened defenders and other local actors. The Observatory also raises awareness among political decision-makers and the general public of the positive and essential role played by defenders.

→ MAY – AMERICAS ←

Enforced disappearance of our colleague Eduardo Torres in Venezuela

From May 2025, FIDH sprang into action following the enforced disappearance of Eduardo Torres, a labour lawyer and member of the Venezuelan Education-Action Programme on Human Rights (PROVEA), an FIDH member organisation. Thanks to the Observatory (see box), FIDH sent alerts on social media and to journalists, and carried out advocacy work with the European Union and Venezuelan diplomatic missions in the Americas. This disappearance took place amid a tightening of repression in Venezuela, two weeks before the national and regional elections. It illustrates the growing risks facing defenders in Venezuela and the region more broadly.

With PROVEA, an FIDH member organisation.

→ DECEMBER – EASTERN EUROPE ←

#FreeViasna: Our Belarusian colleagues Ales and Uladzimir are finally free!

After more than four years of arbitrary detention in prisons in Minsk, Belarus, defenders Ales Bialiatski, former FIDH vice-president, and Uladzimir Labkovich regained their freedom on 13 December 2025.

Ales Bialiatski, founder of FIDH's member organisation, the Viasna Human Rights Centre, and 2022 Nobel Peace Prize laureate, had been imprisoned alongside Uladzimir Labkovich, a lawyer long committed to Viasna, following an unfair trial. Their detention symbolised the systematic, large-scale repression carried out by the Belarusian authorities against civil society, independent voices, and the political opposition.

Together with other international organisations, from 2021 onwards, FIDH actively supported Viasna. A solidarity campaign, #FreeViasna, was launched to denounce the judicial harassment and imprisonment of the organisation's members and demand their release.

International advocacy actions, social media messages, solidarity rallies, open letters to political prisoners, and raising public awareness of the human rights situation in Belarus. The mobilisation continues and will not stop until every human rights defender in Belarus has been released.

With Viasna, an FIDH member organisation.

> *The release of Ales Bialiatski and Uladzimir Labkovich shows that international pressure can pay off. But this pressure must be stepped up. We must secure the release of the other political prisoners from Belarus, as well as reparations and far-reaching reforms on human rights*
>
> **Ilya Nuzov,**
> **director of FIDH's Eastern Europe and Central Asia desk.**

Ales Bialiatski, founder of FIDH's member organisation, the Viasna Human Rights Centre, and 2022 Nobel Peace Prize laureate, is released along with his colleague Uladzimir Labkovich after more than four years in Belarusian jails. © Viasna

RECLAIMING DEMOCRATIC SPACE

Faced with rising authoritarianism and shrinking civic space, FIDH works to preserve the conditions needed for the exercise of fundamental freedoms and citizens' participation in democratic life.

Through its advocacy, investigation, denunciation, and mobilisation work, FIDH acts against repressive, arbitrary, and anti-democratic practices that threaten human rights and the rule of law. It urges political decision-makers to respect, protect, and guarantee the full range of human rights. It also works to ensure that security imperatives do not override respect for rights, life and human dignity, paying particular attention to institutional violence in contexts of political or social instability, particularly during election periods.

Today,

74%

of the world's population lives under an autocracy,

compared with

50%

in 2015

(Source: V-Dem Institute - Varieties of Democracy Institute)

ALERT ON DEMOCRATIC BACKSLIDING IN TUNISIA

Through an advocacy mission to European institutions, FIDH mobilised for the restoration of judicial independence in Tunisia, as well as the release of opponents and human rights defenders. Its report *From Coup d'État to the Suffocation of Rights: The Modus Operandi of Repression in Tunisia*, published in June, demonstrates the return to authoritarianism in the country.

Full report at *www.fidh.org*

→ MARCH – AFRICA ←

Protecting civic space in the pre-election period in Côte d'Ivoire

In March, FIDH launched a support programme for civil society and human rights defenders to prepare for the October 2025 and 2026 elections in Côte d'Ivoire. Funded by the European Union and carried out with two member organisations—the Ivorian Human Rights League (LIDHO) and the Ivorian Human Rights Movement (MIDH)—and a partner organisation, the Ivorian Coalition of Human Rights Defenders (CIDDH), this project aims to prevent acts of violence and attempts to restrict civic space ahead of the elections.

The first African country to adopt a law protecting human rights defenders, Côte d'Ivoire nonetheless cracked down on several opposition party demonstrations ahead of the October presidential election. FIDH and its member organisations responded by denouncing arbitrary detentions and convictions and called on the authorities to activate the existing mechanism to guarantee the protection of human rights defenders and civic space.

With FIDH member organisations, LIDHO and MIDH, and partner organisation CIDDH.

→ APRIL – EUROPE - AFRICA - MIDDLE EAST ←

Migration and the rule of law: Strengthening cooperation within the network

In April, FIDH and its member organisation Asociación Pro Derechos Humanos de España (APDHE) co-organised a workshop in Madrid, Spain, bringing together 13 organisations from its network from Europe, the Middle East, and Africa. Amid the rise of the far right and the approaching June European elections, this gathering was a first step towards creating an internal working group aimed at strengthening cooperation between member organisations on migration issues and the rule of law.

With APDHE and 13 other member organisations.

→ MAY – EASTERN EUROPE ←

Resisting 'foreign agent' laws

In May, FIDH and OMCT organised an event in Vienna titled 'Human rights defenders: foreign agents or agents of democracy?', held on the sidelines of the meeting on the Human Dimension of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE).

Four defenders from FIDH member organisations, active in countries that have adopted 'foreign agent' laws or similar legislation, were present: the Hungarian Helsinki Committee, the Memorial Human Rights Defence Centre (Russia), the Human Rights Centre (Georgia), and Bir Duino (Kyrgyzstan).

Speakers sounded the alarm over the spread of repressive laws inspired by the Russian model and put forward recommendations to protect civic space and fundamental freedoms.

With four Eastern European and Central Asian member organisations and OMCT.

→ SEPTEMBER – WESTERN EUROPE ←

Denouncing the repression of civil liberties in France

In September, FIDH published a report setting out a stark assessment of the deterioration of civil liberties in France, in collaboration with its French member organisation, the French Human Rights League (LDH), and the World Organisation Against Torture (OMCT)

This report focuses in particular on violations of freedom of association and peaceful assembly. It analyses several concrete cases and denounces the negative effects of the introduction of the 'republican commitment contract'.

The investigation also documents the rise in political and media campaigns to discredit associations, as well as growing police repression of environmental mobilisations. These practices reflect a shrinking of civic space amid a global context of strengthening authoritarian trends.

Read the report *France: Dropping out of Democracy* at *www.fidh.org*

With LDH, an FIDH member organisation, and OMCT.

→ OCTOBER – ASIA ←

Fighting the death penalty in Asia

On the occasion of World Day Against the Death Penalty, 10 October, FIDH published a report condemning the lack of significant progress towards abolishing capital punishment in Asia between 2020 and 2025. In several countries, the death penalty continues to be applied for minor offences, often following unfair trials and amid human rights violations.

Read the report Enduring Injustice at *www.fidh.org*

With 17 FIDH member organisations in Asia.

↑ *Paris, 28 March 2023. Demonstration against pension reform. A young female protester arrested by riot police. © Patrick Cockpit / Hans Lucas / Hans Lucas via AFP*

FIGHTING IMPUNITY FOR INTERNATIONAL CRIMES

For FIDH, fighting impunity means promoting effective justice, placing victims at the heart of its response to the most serious crimes: genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, torture, and enforced disappearance.

FIDH documents these crimes, brings cases before the courts, and advocates for the implementation of independent procedures and effective judicial mechanisms. It intervenes before national, regional, and international courts, such as the International Criminal Court (ICC). Its work also aims to guarantee victim participation and to place the fight against impunity on the international political agenda.

→ OCTOBER – EASTERN EUROPE ←

Taking action against impunity for crimes committed in Ukraine

FIDH, together with its member organisations in the region, calls for support for the creation of a Special Tribunal for the Crime of Aggression against Ukraine. At the Conference on the Human Dimension of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) in Warsaw, Poland, two member organisations, the Kharkiv Human Rights Protection Group (KHPG), based in Ukraine, and the Russian NGO Memorial Human Rights Defence Center, presented their work on the torture of Ukrainian prisoners and violations of international humanitarian law.

With KHPG and Memorial, FIDH member organisations.

MOBILISATION AGAINST ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCES WORLDWIDE

Faced with a rise in enforced disappearances, FIDH stepped up its actions this year: advocacy, awareness-raising campaigns, exchanges between experts, and testimonies. It took part, alongside its member organisations, in sessions of the United Nations Working Group on Enforced Disappearances in South-East Asia.

In January, FIDH also supported the presence of 12 representatives of member organisations and victims' collectives at the World Congress on Enforced Disappearances in Geneva. The following month, regarding Mexico and alongside its member organisation IDHEAS and the Equipo Mexicano de Antropología Forense (EMAF), FIDH referred the matter to the United Nations Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED) to request the activation of Article 34 of the Convention, and thus bring it before the UN General Assembly.

↑ *In February, FIDH referred the matter to the United Nations Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED) to request the activation of Article 34 of the Convention, and thus bring before the UN General Assembly the issue of enforced disappearances in Mexico, where more than 130,000 people are missing.*
© Ricardo Martínez González / Pexels

THE LITIGATION ACTION GROUP: LAWYERS COMMITTED TO JUSTICE

Since 2008, FIDH's Litigation Action Group (LAG) has brought together jurists and experts committed to guaranteeing access to justice for victims of serious human rights violations. The LAG provides legal assistance and brings judicial proceedings at national level, on the basis of universal or extraterritorial jurisdiction, as well as at regional and international level.

→ JULY – PALESTINE ←

Gaza: Arrest warrants over alleged complicity in genocide

The French Crimes Against Humanity, War Crimes and War Offences Unit issues arrest warrants against two French-Israeli nationals accused of complicity in genocide, over their involvement in blocking the delivery of humanitarian aid to Gaza. FIDH and its Palestinian organisations Al-Haq, Al Mezan, and the Palestinian Center for Human Rights (PCHR) are civil parties in these proceedings.

This decision marks a major judicial breakthrough, as it recognises for the first time that the deliberate denial of humanitarian aid to the Palestinian population of Gaza may constitute an act of complicity in genocide.

With Al-Haq, Al Mezan, and PCHR, FIDH member organisations.

→ DECEMBER – THE HAGUE ←

Defending the independence of the ICC

Faced with growing attacks on the International Criminal Court (ICC), including sanctions imposed by the United States against several of its judges, FIDH stepped up its advocacy with States parties to the Rome Statute.

At the 24th session of the Assembly of States Parties (ASP 24), in December, FIDH called on these States to condemn any measure aimed at weakening the Court, strengthen their cooperation with the ICC, and preserve victims' access to justice.

Read *The ICC Under Attack: Defending the Court, Supporting Victims and Ensuring the Fight Against Impunity* at *www.fidh.org*

SYRIA: THREE VICTORIES FOR VICTIMS

Several major judicial decisions in France crown the long fight against impunity for crimes committed in Syria, waged by FIDH and its member organisations, the French Human Rights League (LDH), and the Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression (SCM).

In May, the Paris Criminal Court sentenced Majdi Nema, former official of the Syrian armed group Jaysh al-Islam, to 10 years' imprisonment for complicity in war crimes. The first ruling handed down in France on the basis of universal jurisdiction for crimes committed in Syria, this verdict marks an important milestone for victims. (Majdi Nema has appealed).

In July, the Court of Cassation issued another landmark ruling: taking up FIDH's arguments, it confirmed that no functional immunity can stand in the way of prosecuting those suspected of international crimes, and refused to grant functional immunity to Adib Mayaleh, former governor of Syria's Central Bank.

A month later, FIDH and its member organisations secured the issuance of seven arrest warrants against former senior Syrian officials and against former Syrian president Bashar al-Assad, over the attack on the press centre in Homs in 2012, which killed and injured several French and international journalists.

In total, FIDH and its member organisations secured the issuance by the French courts of 22 arrest warrants against former senior Syrian officials.

With SCM and LDH, FIDH member organisations.

2 500
victims supported

80
ongoing cases

6
new complaints filed

HOLDING ECONOMIC ACTORS TO ACCOUNT

Together with its member organisations, FIDH works worldwide to promote the accountability of businesses, banks, and investors on human rights.

Communities are increasingly affected by violations of human rights and the right to a healthy environment committed by multinational corporations. FIDH stands alongside them to help them document these violations. It also advocates for standard-setting that takes human rights into account and calls on States, businesses, and investors to respect human rights and the environment.

At the same time, FIDH develops innovative and constructive advocacy by engaging directly with businesses and mobilises the leverage of financial institutions and trade agreements to increase the accountability of economic actors and defend the rights of communities.

→

Preparation for a ritual of thanksgiving to Pachamama at Salar de Pastos Grandes (Bolivia). The Bolivian government, together with a Russian company, planned to extract lithium from this salt desert, but the courts suspended the contract pending an environmental impact assessment and a process of free, prior, and informed consultation. © S. Feierabend / FIDH

→ JUNE – AFRICA ←

Training on the impacts of business on human rights and the environment

FIDH's Ivorian member organisations, the Ivorian Human Rights League (LIDHO) and the Ivorian Human Rights Movement (MIDH), organised a workshop on business and human rights in June in Abidjan. Bringing together 17 civil society organisations—14 of them FIDH members—this training helped highlight the negative impacts of economic activity on human rights and the environment, while incorporating a gender-sensitive approach.

The workshop also served to present documentation and investigation tools to support future assessments in Francophone Africa and to strengthen the engagement of African organisations in this field: interview techniques, open-source research tools, and the COBHRIA methodology (Community-Based Human Rights Impact Assessment) developed by communities.

With LIDHO, MIDH, and 14 other FIDH member organisations.

THE BUSINESS DIALOGUE CIRCLE: A NEW MECHANISM FOR INFLUENCE

FIDH launched this exchange forum bringing together corporate social responsibility (CSR) officers from major French companies to foster regular discussions around concrete cases linked to human rights and social and environmental risks. This Business Dialogue Circle is a lasting lever for economic advocacy to encourage businesses to strengthen their responsibilities and improve their practices.

→ FEBRUARY AND SEPTEMBER – ASIA – AMERICAS ←

Trade agreements with Vietnam and Ecuador: Two complaints filed

In February, FIDH and its partners filed a complaint with the European Commission's Directorate-General for Trade, arguing that the repression carried out by the Hanoi regime against human rights defenders working on sustainable development violates the free trade agreement (EVFTA) between the European Union (EU) and Vietnam. The complaint, which lists 40 cases of imprisonment, could lead the European Union to take action, such as reviewing certain trade preferences.

Another complaint was filed in September against the EU-Ecuador agreement, which fails to protect workers in the banana industry. FIDH denounces violations of social rights, environmental damage, and exposure to pesticides. These two actions show how the EU's trade instruments can become levers of accountability on human rights.

With the Vietnam Committee on Human Rights - Quê Me (VCHR), Christian Solidarity Worldwide (CSW), Global Witness, the Trade Union Association of Agricultural and Rural Workers (Astac), ActionAid France, ASTM-Luxembourg, and Baldon Avocats.

→ AUGUST – AMERICAS ←

Human rights sacrificed in the race for lithium

A study carried out in Argentina, Bolivia, and Chile by FIDH and its member organisations in these countries highlights the consequences of lithium mining. These three countries, comprising the 'lithium triangle', hold nearly 50% of known global reserves.

Driven by growing demand for batteries and renewable energy, this intensive extraction is weakening a highly arid ecosystem, depleting water resources, and threatening the livelihoods of local communities. Indigenous peoples, often excluded from consultation processes, are seeing their land and territorial rights trampled. Environmental defenders who denounce these projects also face violence and legal harassment. This study documents human rights and environmental violations linked to this race for transition minerals.

Read the report *Lithium and Human Rights* at www.fidh.org

With Observatorio Ciudadano in Chile and the Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) in Argentina—both FIDH member organisations—as well as the postgraduate development studies programme (CIDES) of the Universidad Mayor de San Andrés.

COP30: A DECISIVE STEP FORWARD FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

During its second time participating in COP30, held in Belém, Brazil, in November, FIDH advocated for placing human rights at the heart of climate negotiations.

Providing targeted analysis, it engaged with delegations and strengthened alliances with trade unions, feminist organisations, and international institutions. FIDH also played a driving role within the working group on human rights and climate change, particularly on the issue of just transition.

This engagement contributed to concrete progress: the final COP30 texts incorporate human rights terminology, a reference to the rights of Indigenous peoples, gender equality, social dialogue, and the needs of marginalised communities. Negotiations on the Gender Action Plan also led to the first explicit reference to environmental defenders in a United Nations text on climate.

These results strengthened FIDH's position as a key reference on integrating human rights into international climate negotiations.

Read the advocacy note *Human Rights Principles and Defenders' Role in Just Transition Pathways* at www.fidh.org

PROMOTING WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY

Faced with the rise of anti-rights and anti-gender movements, FIDH makes protecting the rights of women and LGBTQI+ people a priority in its work. It mobilises alongside its member organisations and feminist organisations.

FIDH documents violations of women's rights and discrimination based on gender identity and sexual orientation. It calls on States to repeal discriminatory laws, adopt equal and protective legal frameworks, and ensure access to justice for survivors. FIDH also calls on States to respect rights linked to sexual and reproductive health.

I found this workshop very useful: it's important to understand the strategies of our opponents well, so we can anticipate their actions and defend ourselves against their attacks. Coming together also helps build alliances.

A participant in the training on anti-rights actors in Senegal, held as part of the Francophone Feminist Alliance.

> FEBRUARY – MEXICO <

Fighting enforced disappearances

FIDH referred the matter to the United Nations Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED) to request the activation of Article 34 of the Convention and bring it before the UN General Assembly.

With Litigio Estratégico en Derechos Humanos (IDHEAS), an FIDH member organisation, and the Equipo Mexicano de Antropología Forense (EMAF).

→ JANUARY – AFRICA ←

Defending the right to medical abortion in Senegal

In January, FIDH carried out an advocacy mission in Senegal in support of access to medical abortion. Although this country has ratified the Maputo Protocol, which recognises this right in certain circumstances, women and girls who are rape victims are still forced to continue their pregnancies.

This mission followed on from a report published in September 2024, Double Punishment, showing that over 10 years the situation for women has worsened, amid growing pressure and threats against human rights defenders.

A workshop on anti-rights and anti-gender movements helped participants identify these actors, understand their international structure and develop response and protection strategies.

In May, FIDH also presented Senegalese authorities with an analysis note proposing the incorporation of the Maputo Protocol's provisions into national law.

With the Senegalese Human Rights League (LSDH), the National Human Rights Organisation (ONDH), the African Meeting for the Defence of Human Rights (RADDHO)---all three FIDH member organisations—and the Association of Senegalese Women Jurists (AJS), Ipas, Center for the right to and access to safe abortion (ODAS) in Francophone Africa, and Equipop Senegal.

Women from the Senegalese Feminist Collective carry placards during a demonstration against violence towards women at Place de l'Obélisque in Dakar, 3 July 2021. © SEYLLOU / AFP

→ MARCH TO JUNE – AFRICA - MAGHREB ←

Mobilising Francophone feminist organisations

Since 2025, FIDH has been taking part in the Francophone Feminist Alliance (AFF), which aims to give Francophone feminist organisations and activists the means to carry more weight in UN negotiations and other major international decision-making spaces. AFF supports the development of their advocacy and negotiating skills, helps them build networks, and facilitates their access to funding sources.

Officially launched during the 69th session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) in New York, in March 2025, AFF carried out several mobilisations this year. In May, a delegation of women's rights defenders from Senegal and the Democratic Republic of Congo took part in the 86th session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) in Banjul. This delegation presented a joint statement on the rise of anti-rights movements.

In June, at the 59th session of the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva, AFF raised the alarm over setbacks observed in several regions and called for greater vigilance against these movements' coordinated attacks.

With Equipop and the Fund for Women in the Mediterranean (FFMed).

→ OCTOBER – AFRICA ←

Keeping up international pressure against sexual violence in Sudan

At the 60th session of the UN Human Rights Council, in October, the mandate of the Fact-Finding Mission (FFM) on Sudan was extended for a year. This allows investigations to continue into the serious human rights violations committed since the start of the conflict, in April 2023, between the regular army and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), and enables those responsible to be held to account.

FIDH contributed to the renewal of this mission through awareness-raising work, carried out with civil society organisations, to underscore the urgent need to protect the Sudanese population—particularly women and children, who have been victims of massacres, forced displacement, and large-scale sexual violence.

With the African Centre for Justice and Peace Studies (ACJPS) and the Sudan Human Rights Monitor (SUHRIM), both FIDH member organisations.

> *Working with FIDH was essential to keeping Sudan on the international community's agenda and to supporting human rights defenders on the ground fighting against impunity.*
>
> **Sudan Human Rights Monitor, an FIDH member organisation.**

PUTTING PRESSURE ON POLITICAL LEADERS AND INSTITUTIONS

FIDH supports its member organisations day in, day out before international and regional bodies, to urge States to honour their international human rights commitments.

FIDH enables its member organisations to make use of regional and international mechanisms, such as the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR), the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACtHR), and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). At the UN in Geneva, and with the European Union in Brussels, its representations amplify the voices of its network. In The Hague, FIDH's permanent representation to the International Criminal Court (ICC) fosters dialogue between civil society and this institution.

→ FEBRUARY TO APRIL – AFRICA, ASIA, EASTERN EUROPE, MAGHREB, AND MIDDLE EAST ←

An active presence at the UN Human Rights Council

FIDH took part in the 58th session of the UN Human Rights Council, held from 24 February to 4 April in Geneva. It supported eight human rights defenders from Sudan, Myanmar, Afghanistan, Algeria, Belarus, Mali, and Georgia, who were able to give testimony during the debates.

In an event organised jointly with the World Organisation Against Torture (OMCT), FIDH also helped break the silence on the human rights crisis in the Sahel (Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, and Chad).

Moreover, FIDH worked to strengthen the mandate of the Fact-Finding Mission on Iran, with a report documenting crimes against humanity and increased repression targeting women and minorities in particular.

→ FEBRUARY – JULY – AMERICAS ←

The Inter-American Court recognises the extreme severity of the situation in Nicaragua

For several years, FIDH has denounced repression and human rights violations in Nicaragua. Together with the Centro Nicaragüense de Derechos Humanos (CENIDH) and the Centro por la Justicia y el Derecho Internacional (CEJIL), it represents 14 victims of the repression before the IACtHR.

Following a hearing held in February in Costa Rica, the Court reaffirmed the existence of a situation of extreme gravity and urgency and the risk of irreparable harm for the beneficiaries of protective measures. These measures concern 122 people, including human rights defenders, young activists, political leaders, and opponents of the Ortega-Murillo regime. The Court also brought to the attention of the Organization of American States (OAS) Nicaragua's failure to comply with its rulings.

In July, at a public hearing before the IACtHR, FIDH and several organisations again denounced the continuation and worsening of the repression.

With CENIDH, an FIDH member organisation, and CEJIL.

27
decisions adopted by intergovernmental organisations reflecting FIDH's requests

→ SEPTEMBER – CENTRAL ASIA ←

Setting up an independent accountability mechanism for Afghanistan

After four years of sustained advocacy, FIDH secured the establishment of an independent accountability mechanism for Afghanistan at the 60th session of the UN Human Rights Council (HRC).

This major step aims to preserve evidence of serious human rights violations committed in the country, particularly those targeting women and girls, and to prepare future justice and accountability mechanisms. To achieve this outcome, FIDH worked steadily to ensure the Afghan situation remained on the Human Rights Council's agenda. It also organised side events, relayed messages from civil society, carried out awareness-raising work with States, and supported the engagement of Afghan defenders in Geneva.

With the Afghanistan Democracy and Development Association (ADDO), which joined FIDH as a new member in October.

→ 2025 – AMERICAS ←

Making Peru's accession to the OECD conditional on respect for human rights

In March 2025, FIDH, working alongside its members and partners in Peru, carried out advocacy with the OECD as part of that country's accession process. It voiced concerns about public governance, corruption, environmental protection, and respect for human rights in the country, and called for the country's accession to be made conditional on respect for the rule of law.

This initiative illustrates a new lever of influence for FIDH: mobilising economic governance mechanisms to strengthen the protection of human rights.

With the Asociación Pro Derechos Humanos (APRODEH), an FIDH member organisation, and OECD Watch, Peru Equidad, and the Civil Society Platform on Business and Human Rights in Peru.

FIDH statement on the human rights situation in Africa at the 83rd public session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights in Banjul, The Gambia, in May 2025. © FIDH

76
human rights defenders from 37 countries supported advocacy missions, bilateral meetings, or international events.

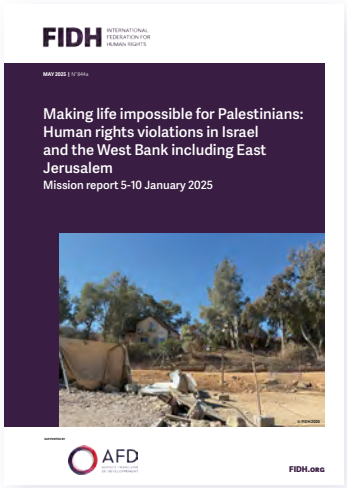
→ 2025 – AFRICA ←

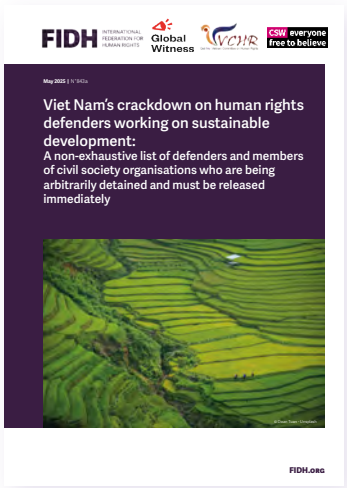
Increased engagement with the ACHPR

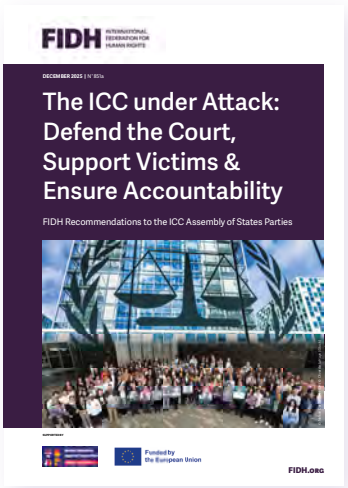
In 2025, FIDH stepped up its work with the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) to strengthen regional human rights protection standards. Through advocacy carried out with commissioners and interventions at three ACHPR sessions, it supported the protection of human rights defenders, women's rights, the abolition of the death penalty, and the fight against impunity in conflict settings, particularly in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Sudan.

With eight member and partner organisations from the continent.

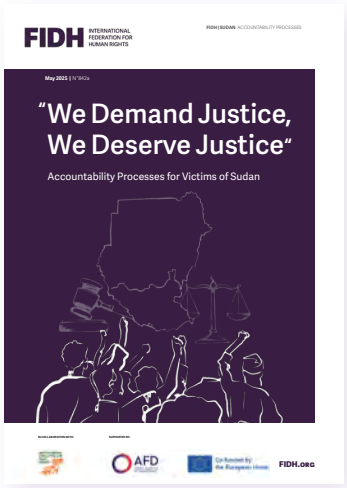
DOCUMENTING, BEARING WITNESS, TAKING ACTION: OUR REPORTS PUBLISHED IN 2025







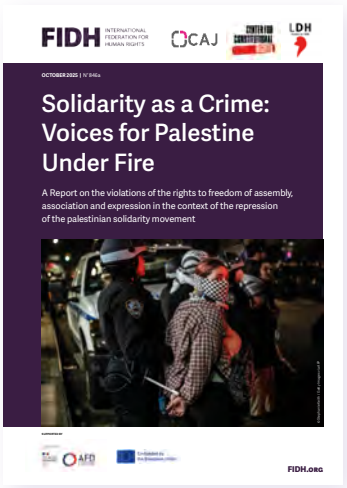
Peru's Accession to the OECD Requires Substantial Guarantees for the Rule of Law and Human Rights
VIVA EL PARO NACIONAL
DEFENDER Y RECUPERAR LA VIDA, EL TRABAJO Y RIQUEZAS NATURALES
PARA EL PUEBLO Y LAS
ELIMINAR CRIMINALES DEL ESTADO TAL
FIDH.ORG


"We Demand Justice, We Deserve Justice"
Accountability Processes for Victims of Sudan
FIDH.ORG

La corrupción mata: Infancia Wayúu y crisis de desnutrición en La Guajira, Colombia
FIDH.ORG

Human rights principles and defenders' role in just transition pathways
An advocacy brief for COP30
SYSTEM CHANGE NOT CLIMATE CHANGE
FIDH.ORG

Enduring injustice
A review of the death penalty in Asia (2020-2025)
STOP KILLING PEOPLE
FIDH.ORG


Solidarity as a Crime: Voices for Palestine Under Fire
A Report on the violations of the rights to freedom of assembly, association and expression in the context of the repression of the palestinian solidarity movement
FIDH.ORG

Cuando el Estado falla la violencia manda: Pueblos indígenas de la Sierra Nevada de Colombia entre abandono estatal y grupos armados ilegales
FIDH.ORG

France: Dropping Out of Democracy
Obstructions to freedom of association and peaceful assembly

Civic space and human rights defenders in the Sahel
A regional convergence of repressive practices
February 2025

2025 FINANCIAL REPORT

Statement of resources and their use

These charts show where resources come from and how they are used

RESOURCES (IN €)

€8,337,485 (82.10%)
Public institutional partners

€1,219,393 (12.00%)
Private foundations, businesses and other private actors

€509,980 (5.00%)
Donations from individuals (including donations from the SICAV fund)

€76,855 (0.80%)
Other income (financial investments, other income and exceptional items)

€7,352 (0.10%)
Member organisation subscriptions

€10,151,000

BREAKDOWN OF EXPENDITURE (IN €)

€7,427,015 (73.03 %)
Country and cross-cutting programmes: documentation, advocacy, strategic litigation, protection, support for member organisations and civil society

€1,254,773 (12.33 %)
Logistics costs, human resources and financial management

€428,664 (4.22 %)
Governance, network coordination, cross-cutting structural projects

€413,576 (4.07 %)
External communication, press content, social media and campaigns

€344,089 (3.38 %)
Donor relations, private and institutional partnerships, prospecting and fundraising

€301,598 (2.97 %)
Information systems

Diversified resources for independent action

In 2025, FIDH's financial resources reached a cumulative total of €10,151,000, up 7% on 2024. Amid a sharp reduction in public funding, FIDH continued to work to diversify its resources in order to guarantee its independence and capacity to act. It stepped up efforts to secure support from private actors, in particular philanthropic foundations and businesses, as well as from individual donors. For the first time, FIDH ran a face-to-face fundraising campaign, among other initiatives. These complementary sources of support are essential to the continuation of our work.

23
projects
were supported

16
public and private partners
provided financial support

2,387
individuals made
donations

Income statement

This chart shows all the expenses incurred by FIDH and the total financial resources available to the organisation

Operating income	**€10,100,189**
Operating expenses	**€10,135,818**
Financial income	**€44,675**
Financial expenses	**€33,897**
Exceptional income	**€6,202**
Surplus or deficit	**-€18,650**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Our sincere thanks go to everyone who keeps FIDH alive day after day: our financial partners, our donors, our volunteer translators, and the tens of thousands of people who follow and share our work on social media.

Thanks to your support and commitment, we can continue defending human rights wherever they are under threat. In 2025, you continued to stand with us—thank you for your trust!

Cofinancé par l'Union européenne

France AFD Agence Française de Développement

Sida Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency

Open Society Foundations

Oak Foundation

Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères Liberté Égalité Fraternité

Suomi Finland

Irish Aid An Roinn Gnóthaí Eachtracha agus Trádála Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

aecid Colombia

Fondation de France

IICI Institute for International Criminal Investigations

Ville de Paris

Carrefour

Brot für die Welt

FIDH's work is made possible by the financial and strategic support of a number of public and private partners. However, its actions and positions are its sole responsibility and should not be seen as reflecting the position of its partners.

July 2026

Impact 2025

Activity Report

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DESIGN

BATHYSCAPHE
www.agence-bathyscaphe.fr

Dépôt légal juillet 2026 - FIDH (English ed.) = ISSN 2225-1804
Fichier informatique conforme à la loi du 6 janvier 1978 (Déclaration N°330 675)

FIDH

INTERNATIONAL
FEDERATION FOR
HUMAN RIGHTS

UNITING THOSE FIGHTING FOR A FAIR AND JUST WORLD.

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