

Appendix

Appendix 1: Coordinators of the Intersectional Women's Network IWN

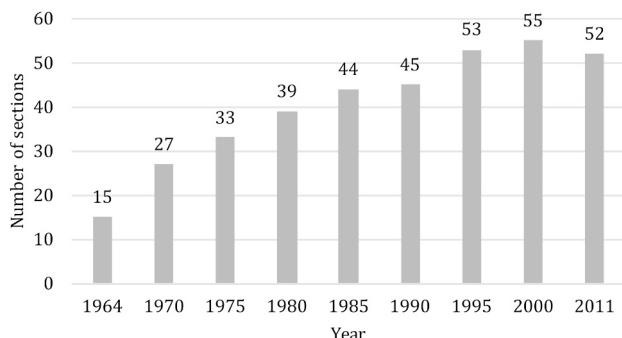
1991-1995: Susanne Roach, AIUSA

July-September 1995: Susanne Reichinger, AI Germany

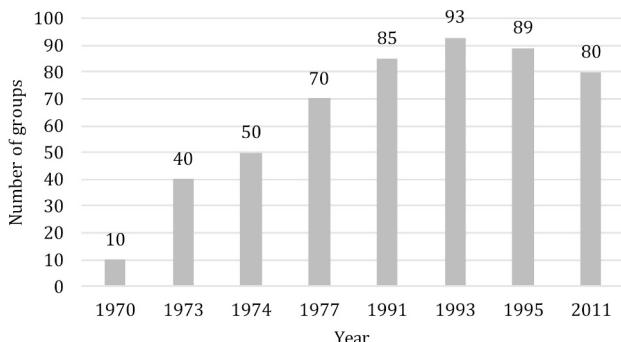
1995-~2002: Edna Aquino, International Secretariat

Appendix 2: Additional graphs and figures

Graph 6: Evolution of AI sections, 1964-2011

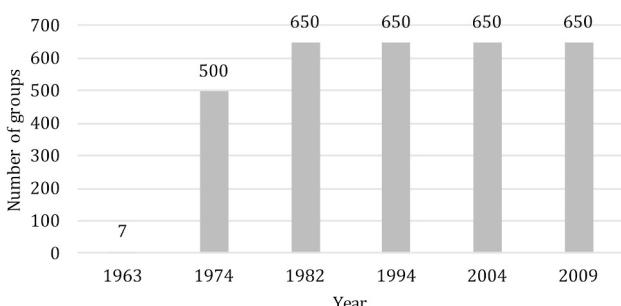


Source: <http://www.amnesty-chronik.de/>

Graph 7: AICH's evolution in terms of number of groups, 1970-2011

Source: Amnesty International Schweiz, 1991; Amnesty International Schweiz, 1995; Amnesty International, 11/8/2011, Steffen, 26/8/1997*

*Amnesty International: *Die Gründung von Amnesty International in der Schweiz*, April 2001.

Graph 8: AI Germany's evolution in terms of number of groups, 1964-2009

Source: Deile et al. 2015

The "Chronik der Deutschen Sektion von Amnesty International" provides figures only for the years presented in the table. Groups include local groups, thematic and country groups called *Ko-gruppen*.

Figure 16: Origins of the resolutions preceding an ICM decision directly concerning AI's work on VAW

Resolution	Resolutions preceding an ICM decision concerning AI's work on VAW directly submitted by (author)	Resulting decision
1989 B14	unknown	accepted in decision 15
1993 A51 "Invite authorities to adopt measures against the practices of excision and infibulation."	Luxembourg	accepted in decision 10
1993 B37 use campaign opportunities to work against human rights violations against women	Germany	partly accepted in decision 22, partly referred to the IEC
1995 A8.4 "Women"	Austrian and US	accepted in decision 9
1995 B4.2 "Work on Violations of Women's Human Rights"	US, Canadian and Austrian	accepted in decision 20
1995 B4.3 "Work on Violations of Women's Human Rights"	Ireland	accepted in decision 20
1995 B4.4 "Movement-wide Gender Policy"	UK	<i>rejected by a majority</i>
1995 B4.5 Action on Violations Against Women"	Venezuela	accepted in decision 20
1995 A7.1 "Governmental Inaction and FGM"	International Executive Committee	accepted as decision 6
1995 A7.2 "Female Genital Mutilation"	Netherlands	withdrawn in favour of the IEC enabling resolution accepted as decision 6
1995 A7.3 "Female Genital Mutilation"	Belgium (FR)	withdrawn in favour of the IEC enabling resolution accepted as decision 6
1995 A7.4 "Female Genital Mutilation"	Israel	withdrawn in favour of the IEC enabling resolution accepted as decision 6
1997 A3.3 Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)	presented jointly by the Bermuda, Côte D'Ivoire and UK	accepted as decision 6
1997 A3.4 Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)	presented jointly by the Bermuda, Côte D'Ivoire and UK	accepted as decision 6
1997 A3.5 Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)	presented jointly by the Bermuda, Côte D'Ivoire and UK	accepted as decision 6
1997 A3.6 Gender Distinction in Genital Mutilation	Bermuda	defeated by a majority
1997 C1.3.1 Action on Human Rights Violations Against Women	Australia	accepted as decision 32

Source: ICM reports

Appendix 3: AI's statute, mandate, and mission

Prior to 2001, AI oriented its work towards the fulfillment of its mandate, defined in its statute as amended by the 1995 ICM:

The object of AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL is to contribute to the observance throughout the world of human rights as set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In pursuance of this object, and recognizing the obligation on each person to extend to others rights and freedoms equal to his or her own, AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL adopts as its mandate:

To promote awareness of and adherence to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other internationally recognized human rights instruments, the values enshrined in them, and the indivisibility and interdependence of all human rights and freedoms; To oppose grave violations of the rights of every person freely to hold and to express his or her convictions and to be free from discrimination and of the right of every person to physical and mental integrity, and, in particular, to oppose by all appropriate means irrespective of political considerations:

- a. The imprisonment, detention or other physical restrictions imposed on any person by reason of his or her political, religious or other conscientiously held beliefs or by reason of his or her ethnic origin, sex, color, language, national or social origin, economic status, birth or other status, provided that he or she has not used or advocated violence (hereinafter referred to as 'prisoners of conscience'; AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL shall work towards the release of and shall provide assistance to prisoners of conscience);
- b. The detention of any political prisoner without fair trial within a reasonable time or any trial procedures relating to such prisoners that do not conform to internationally recognized norms;
- c. The death penalty, and the torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment of prisoners or other detained or restricted persons, whether or not the persons affected have used or advocated violence;
- d. The extrajudicial execution of persons whether or not imprisoned, detained or restricted, and "disappearances", whether or not the persons affected have used or advocated violence.¹

After 2001, AI realized its activities according to the mission:

1. Amnesty International's vision is of a world in which every person enjoys all of the human rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights standards. In pursuit of this vision, Amnesty International's mission is to undertake research and action focused on preventing and ending grave abuses of the rights to physical and mental integrity, freedom of conscience and expression, and freedom from discrimination, within the context of its work to promote all human rights.²

1 Amnesty International: *Statute of Amnesty International as amended by the 22nd International Council, meeting in Ljubljana, Slovenia, 12-20 August 1995*, 1995.

2 Amnesty International, International Secretariat 2001.

