

# Towards Amnesty International's next Strategic Goals (2016-19) – AI Australia consultation



Amnesty International is launching a consultation on our next overarching global strategy for 2016-19. Our ambition is to create a set of Strategic Goals that is clear, focused and impact-oriented; as well as inspirational for the millions of ordinary people who make up our movement and offers a compelling case to others to join.

The proposals in this document result from discussions within Amnesty International about what we should focus on achieving in the 2016-19 period, bearing in mind the many grave human rights challenges in the world, our strengths as a movement and the importance of focusing on where we can achieve impact. They are presented in the form of four "propositions" about the world we want to see and one about the organization we need to be in order to achieve this:

## **Amnesty International wants to see a world in which:**

- **People know their human rights and can claim them**
- **Human rights are enjoyed equally**
- **People are protected during crisis**
- **Governments and other actors are held accountable for human rights violations**

**To best achieve this, we will be a truly global human rights movement of people defending human rights for all and embracing innovation.**

Each proposition is supported by proposed outcome areas that are illustrated with indicative examples of specific outcomes, presented in boxed text.

The final Strategic Goals will be developed by the International Secretariat and International Board from these propositions in light of feedback from across the movement. They will be presented in a shorter visual document to be shared publicly.

AI Australia will be contributing to the international consultation and we welcome feedback on the activist consultation questions below. There are more detailed questions under each of the proposal descriptions, feel free to add responses to these as well if you would like to make further comments on a specific area

**Please send your comments to Naomi Vaughan [naomi.vaughan@amnesty.org.au](mailto:naomi.vaughan@amnesty.org.au) by 15 October.**

## **Activist Consultation Questions**

1. Do you broadly agree with the content of the proposals?
2. Are the proposals sufficiently focused? If they are too broad, what should be left for other organisations?
3. Is there adequate scope within the proposals for locally relevant work in Australia?
4. What one or two issues do you see as the best opportunities for Amnesty's global or regional campaigns?
5. Are there any major opportunities for impact in 2016-19 that we would miss under the proposals?
6. Please indicate in the table below which of the proposed outcomes should be our "top" strategic priorities and which should be "secondary" or "lower" strategic priorities.

Outcomes	Please identify which are top/secondary/lower priorities based on the decision-making criteria
People know and can claim their rights through human rights education	
Improved protection of fundamental freedoms	
Safer environment for human rights defenders and people's organizations	
Reduced discrimination and identity based violence	
Improved realization of economic, social and cultural rights "on the ground"	
Increased recognition by states of the legally binding nature of economic, social and cultural rights	
New understandings of human rights approaches to tackling inequality	
International exposure of human rights abuses in crisis context	
Reduced transfers of arms and military, security and police equipment where there is a risk they will be used for human rights abuse	
Increased access to safety and protection for those fleeing torture, persecution and crisis	
Stronger human rights governance and accountability at the national level	
Stronger regional human rights accountability machinery and access to remedies for victims	
Improved cooperation by key influential existing/emerging powers with, and strengthened commitment to, the UN human rights system	
Thematic area 1: Accountability for international crimes	
Thematic area 2: corporate accountability for human rights abuses	

**Proposition 1: Exercising fundamental freedoms*****A world in which people know their human rights and can claim them******Why is this important and urgent?***

- Deep disappointment, if not outrage, with poor governance and unethical leadership by those with power has led to widespread protests (small and large) often led by young people using growing access to mobile phones and the Internet to organize and express their views.
- Surging popular demands for greater participation in decision-making and governance by excluded individuals and social groups have triggered systematic crackdowns on dissent including violent attacks on, detention and intimidation of dissidents, protestors, journalists and human rights defenders and intense pressure on civic organizations.
- A number of states, including many emerging powers, have responded to international criticisms of their heavy-handed responses by calling for greater deference to state sovereignty especially in the context of threats to “public” order and “national” security.
- Mass online surveillance and restrictions on digital content and access are increasingly prevalent which reflects the new reality that the struggle for basic freedoms and participation is now playing out in two domains: online and offline. Governance arrangements for the Internet are now a key site of contestation over the limits of state control over both the public and private realms.

***Do we have the distinctive competence to address this?***

As a global movement of ordinary people ourselves, we are a legitimate leader in the fight to promote and protect fundamental freedoms of expression, association and assembly for all. We have a long and well-recognized record of successfully campaigning for these rights that *enable* people and communities to participate in public life and claim their human rights. We add value at all levels - from the global to the local and from the individual to the institutional.

***What are we proposing for 2016-19?***

We are proposing to focus on human rights education to empower people and build cultures of respect for human rights while also challenging crackdowns and other excessive restrictions on fundamental freedoms. This includes human rights defenders and civil society organizations working to support rights holders and communities. Given its growing importance, we want to rapidly invest in the intersection between the Internet and human rights particularly through mobile phones, to make better use of the positive potential of technology in the struggle for rights, as well as to be able to better resist online efforts to curtail fundamental rights.

***Proposed outcomes for 2016-19:*****1.1. Human rights education to empower people to know and claim their rights**

*Human rights education is integrated into the formal and informal education systems in at least X number of states, Y number of which are in the Global South*

*In X number of states, we make significant advances in reframing the discourse on rights-respecting societies - fighting societal prejudices that underpin human rights abuses and establishing the centrality of human rights and the rule of law in building secure, stable and prosperous societies.*

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## 1.2. Improved protection of freedom of expression (off and on-line), assembly and association

*X number of states repeal, sufficiently amend or are stopped from introducing legislation or applying existing legislation or rules in ways that restrict fundamental freedoms in contravention of international and regional human rights standards*

*Reduced unwarranted censorship and blocking of websites in [six] states*

*Mass and targeted communications surveillance programmes - such as interception (including extraterritorially) and data storage, mining and sharing by both state actors and corporations – are brought into conformity with human rights standards in [four] states*

*Human rights standards, including the right to privacy, are more robustly embedded in the Internet governance regime*

*Transfers of communications surveillance technologies are prevented where there is a risk of use in human rights violations*

## 1.3. A safer environment for human rights defenders and people's organizations to carry out their work without fear of reprisals and access to more effective protection when they are threatened

*Reduced reprisals against human rights defenders, including women human rights defenders, in X number of states*

*At least X number of national and Y number of regional mechanisms are established to achieve comprehensive protection for human rights defenders*

*Human rights defenders in X number of states are more empowered through new technologies and other tools that support their work and increase their own protection*

*Stronger safeguards against harassment and intimidation of human rights defenders, including women human rights defenders, engaging with regional and UN human rights machinery*

*Laws are amended or specific measures introduced in X number of states to ensure comprehensive protection of human rights defenders and the "space" for people's organizations in accordance with regional or international human rights standards.*

### Questions for consultation:

1.1. Should we further limit our work on "enabling" rights, for example by focusing on particular regions? Or are there other aspects of the threats to these rights which should be captured in our work? If yes, please identify the specific outcomes to pursue.\*\*

1.2. Do these proposals strike the right balance between protecting fundamental freedoms online and offline?\*\*\*

\*\*\* questions for which the views of external stakeholders are especially valuable

Date: August 2014

## **Proposition 2: Securing rights for all**

### ***A world in which human rights are enjoyed equally***

#### ***Why is this both important and urgent?***

- Inequality and exclusion are both a cause and consequence of human rights abuses. They are also at the root of conflict and unrest in many parts of the world.
- Securing equality of legal protection remains an unfinished project despite increasing ratification of treaties protecting against discrimination and constitutional and other national equality guarantees.
- Different levels of wealth, political influence and social and cultural status between groups in society is deeply entrenched in many parts of the world. Women, for example, continue to enjoy less economic and political power than men, even in countries with strong laws against sex discrimination.
- The post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals present a tangible opportunity to achieve more inclusive economic growth. They are also a platform for tackling violations of socio-economic rights, ensuring these rights are enjoyed more equally in practice and demonstrating the indivisibility of all human rights on the ground.
- At the grassroots level, the call is clear: norms and standards are important but the focus now needs to be on implementation of human rights for all.
- Migration, including of young people between countries in the Global South, is likely to accelerate creating new challenges for the protection of migrant workers' rights.
- Explosive urbanization and the youth bulge create opportunities and challenges for promoting equality and realization of economic, socio-economic rights.

#### ***Do we have the distinctive competence to address this?***

We have run powerful and successful campaigns against discrimination for many years and are well recognized for this. Our work on economic, social and cultural rights is relatively new and a central thrust during this period but we need to be much clearer on our comparative advantage before moving forward in this phase.

#### ***What are we proposing for 2016-19?***

Work to tackle discrimination will remain a key priority across the movement. Decisions will be taken about which groups to focus on in 2016-19 (groups whose rights we have a track record of campaigning for include women, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) people, migrants, Indigenous Peoples and Roma) and we are proposing to build in regional flexibility in these choices e.g. work on Indigenous People in the Americas, and on the Roma in Europe. We are also proposing to explore the “value add” of human rights approaches in addressing deeper forms of inequality.

In relation to economic, social and cultural rights, we propose focusing on “downstream” implementation at the national and local levels, including stronger links with civil and political rights to demonstrate the indivisibility of human rights in practice. Our aim will be to empower individuals and communities to claim their rights and reflects the importance of ensuring that economic, social and cultural rights are enforceable at the national and local levels.

#### ***Proposed outcomes for 2016-19:***

##### **2.1. Reduced discrimination and identity based violence**

*In relation to agreed groups (see above and consultation questions below):*

- *Reduced incidence of hate crimes*
- *Increased access to justice for victims of discrimination*
- *Reduced discriminatory application of criminal justice measures*
- *Positive reform of laws or policies to promote equality at the national level*

Date: August 2014

- *Examples relating to specific groups: Increased formal recognition of Indigenous Peoples; Improved access to sexual and reproductive rights; Reduced exploitation of migrant workers and increased protection of their labour rights and access to effective remedies; repeal or positive amendment of legislation that discriminates against LGBTI people*

*Progress towards universal ratification of/removal of reservations to key international anti-discrimination legal instruments*

*Strengthened international and regional human rights standards on equality*

## **2.2. Improved realization of economic, social and cultural rights “on the ground”**

*Marginalized groups in X number of states enjoy improved access to essential services and means of livelihood through reforms aimed at better fulfilling economic, social and cultural rights*

*Communities in at least X number of states have the necessary tools and capacity to proactively monitor realization of their economic, social and cultural rights and to hold authorities accountable*

*Improved implementation by X states of positive decisions from domestic, sub-regional or regional courts or UN treaty bodies on economic, social and cultural rights*

*X number of states establish processes at the national level to be held accountable for their commitments under the Sustainable Development Goals*

## **2.3. Increased recognition by states of the legally binding nature of economic, social and cultural rights**

*Constitutional or statutory reform in [three] states to recognize economic, social and cultural rights as legally binding rights*

*New judicial decisions including progressive interpretation of constitutionally protected economic, social and cultural rights in [X] number of states*

*[Five] states ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights permitting individual complaints to be brought against them*

## **2.4. New understandings of human rights approaches to tackling inequality**

*Small-scale Amnesty International initiative exploring the intersection between deeper forms of inequality and human rights through a focus on issues such as corruption, land/asset ownership, and macro-economic issues like tax and budget analysis.*

### Questions for consultation:

- 2.1. Should the prioritization of groups for our anti-discrimination work be defined centrally in the Strategic Goals or should we allow greater flexibility at the regional level?
- 2.2. Similarly, should we specify which economic, social and cultural rights we want to prioritize centrally in the Strategic Goals or determine this according to the situation regionally?
- 2.3. Do you agree that our work on economic, social and cultural rights should focus on enforceability at the national and local levels, using for example, access to justice and information as key tools? Do you have ideas for how we can improve our impact in this regard?\*

*\*\* questions for which the views of external stakeholders are especially valuable*

Date: August 2014

## **Proposition 3: Responding to crisis**

### ***A world in which people are protected during crisis***

#### ***Why is this important and urgent?***

- Despite the overall reduction in interstate conflicts in recent decades, many parts of the world remain mired in conflict or are vulnerable to political instability.
- International power politics, including divisions within the UN Security Council, compound the difficulties of managing and preventing conflicts that threaten international peace and security.
- Inspired by the actions of some major Western powers, many governments are continuing to pursue repressive counter-terrorism measures, unfortunately mainly targeting Muslims, in flagrant breach of international human rights and humanitarian law. This has alienated vast swathes of youth breeding violence and uncertainty. Religious fundamentalism, across many religions, is feeding violent conflicts in many places.
- The new global political momentum on preventing sexual violence in conflict is an opportunity for concerted action to reduce the incidence of, promote prosecutions for and provide support for survivors of sexual and gender based violence. Yet, this momentum may dissipate without continued strong leadership and creation of ownership among a wider group of states and human rights actors.
- The boundaries of existing international humanitarian law frameworks will continue to be challenged by the changing nature of conflict including the rise of cyber warfare, remote wars relying on drone strikes, and an increase in armed non-state actors, many of whom resort to suicide bombings and other desperate acts to compensate for their weaker military power.
- Increasing pressure on natural resources and environmental degradation will drive displacement of people, including across borders. The race to extract mineral resources and water is pushing communities, particularly indigenous peoples, off their traditional lands, increasing conflict. The fragile global economic system also remains a risk, with the last economic crisis still taking its toll on the rights of people living in poverty.
- Crisis and persecution are triggering mass population movements within and between states. By far the heaviest burden falls on conflict states (with high numbers of internally displaced people) and their neighbours. The proportion of refugees hosted by the developing world is rising. In many Western states, public debates about refugees have become toxic resulting in pressures for tougher border control and erosion of refugee protection systems.

#### **Do we have the distinctive competence to address this?**

With our strong credibility in human rights, humanitarian and refugee law, we have a track record in documenting violations committed during crises and pursuing accountability. We have also put to good use in crisis contexts our access to global media and decision makers. However, we currently have more limited capacity to expose human rights violations during crises as they happen.

#### ***What are we proposing for 2016-19?***

We propose using our existing capacities, credible voice and specialist expertise to pursue protection of victims of torture and persecution and those made vulnerable by crisis situations. We will strengthen our capacity to respond quickly and innovatively to crises, including by making better use of technology where we have limited physical access, helping us make a more immediate and tangible difference.

#### ***Proposed outcomes for 2016-19:***

##### **3.1. International exposure of human rights abuses in crisis contexts**

*Timely, on-the-ground fact-finding and documentation in at least three crisis zones annually (including as appropriate identifying and documenting sexual violence in conflict in accordance with the new International Protocol on the Documentation and Investigation of Sexual Violence in Conflict), with real-time advocacy and campaigning*

*Amnesty International establishes a global crisis model that strengthens competencies across the organization and uses new and innovative tools and techniques*

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### **3.2. Reduced transfers of arms and military, security and police equipment to states or armed groups likely to use such equipment for serious human rights abuses or international crimes**

*In relation to at least three crises, several states impose an embargo on or targeted cessations of the transfer of arms and other military, security and police equipment to states or armed groups, where such equipment is likely to be used for torture, other serious human rights abuses or war crimes*

*International action is taken to support concrete reforms in the military, security and police sector to protect human rights in one or more states (our efforts in this area are addressed under proposition 4)*

### **3.3. Increased access to safety, protection from violence and international protection for people fleeing torture, persecution and situations of crisis, including conflict**

*X number of states improve human rights protection of internally displaced people, including the provision of essential services, and move towards durable solutions consistent with the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement*

*Laws, policies and procedures are implemented to prevent closed borders and other push-back practices so that refugees are able to reach safety in at least two crisis situations*

*[30]% increase in refugee resettlement places globally*

*Host states and/or the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees implement effective measures to reduce sexual violence inflicted on refugees and ensure survivors of sexual violence have access to effective remedies in at least X number of states*

*At least [five] states end practices relating to refugee status determination that do not comply with international standards*

#### Questions for consultation:

3.1. Do you have other suggestions for strengthening Amnesty International's crisis response work? If yes, please explain the specific outcomes to pursue.\*\*

3.2. In addition to a sharp focus on the rights of internally displaced people and refugees in our global crisis model, do you agree that (bearing in mind calls from the movement for a clearer focus for this work) we should prioritize refugee status determination processes for refugees and asylum seekers? Should we also work on immigration detention or other issues affecting the rights of asylum seekers and refugees? Where can we best add value and what should we leave to partners in the specialist refugee sector?\*

3.3. Should we segment our work on people fleeing torture, persecution and situations of crisis by states/regions, e.g. a focus on the rights of asylum seekers and refugees in Europe, Australia and North America, and a focus on the rights of internally displaced people in the Middle East and North Africa region and in Africa more generally?

\*\* denotes questions for which the views of external stakeholders are especially valuable



Date: August 2014

**Proposition 4: Ensuring accountability*****A world in which governments and other actors are held accountable for human rights violations******Why is this important and urgent?***

- There is a serious accountability deficit not just in authoritarian governments but in many democratic ones as well, where meaningful accountability is often reduced to elections. Too many justice systems at the local and national level are ineffective, making human rights an empty promise for large sections of the population.
- Global governance regimes are under pressure to adapt to the rising power of fast growing economies in the East and South. Many of these emerging powers seek to confine consideration of human rights issues to the UN human rights machinery and are wary of strong international methods of enforcing human rights.
- Regional and sub-regional governance is growing in importance but there is still work to ensure that human rights are embedded in systems at these levels.
- Many Western governments are muted and compromised on human rights due to violations that they themselves have committed within and outside their borders and their need to seek favour with economically powerful emerging powers.
- It is increasingly difficult to influence regional or global processes without having significant influence in the key capitals in existing and emerging powers.
- The need for states to take steps to respect the human rights of people outside their borders and to require corporations to respect these rights will become more pressing in light of global governance challenges including those arising from transnational business operations, migration patterns, environmental crises, transnational criminal syndicates, cyber threats and military operations. National and transnational legal frameworks are under-developed in these respects.

***Do we have a distinctive competence to address this?***

We have extensive expertise in campaigning for human rights in governance and justice systems at all levels and a unique “birds eye” perspective, rooted in our local to global activism, on where legal and practical protection gaps lie in these systems, including in relation to international crimes and human rights abuses that cross borders. We have decades of experience supporting the UN human rights machinery (which we helped to build) and influence in some national capitals, particularly in Europe.

***What are we proposing for 2016-19?***

We propose a focus on converting our experience with human rights systems at the national, regional and international levels into practical benefits “downstream”, where individuals and communities live. Through our new global operating model (including new regional and national offices) we will build on our experience and extend our influence to more key capitals. Especially where national accountability systems fail, including in relation to international crimes and corporate responsibility for human rights abuses, we will continue to push for greater accountability and justice at the regional and global levels.

***Proposed outcomes for 2016-19:*****4.1. Stronger human rights governance and accountability at the national level**

*Stronger national human rights laws, policies, institutions and national justice systems that deliver “on the ground” in each country identified as a priority country for Amnesty International on the basis of grave human rights abuses (specific outcomes to be developed for each country)*

*Improved promotion of human rights in the foreign policies of [ten] key influential existing and emerging powers (more specific outcomes to be identified once countries are selected but see also 4.3 below in relation to cooperation with the UN human rights machinery)*

*Concrete steps by states to respect the human rights of people outside their borders for example by shifting their approach to extraterritorial human rights obligations*

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**4.2. Stronger regional human rights machinery and access to remedies for victims**

*An effective solution to the problem of communications backlog in the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and a smoother process for referring cases to the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights*

*X number of states ratify the Protocol establishing the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights and Y number of states permit direct access to the Court for victims*

*The right of individual petition is safeguarded in the context of reforms to the European Court of Human Rights*

*More positive public discourse on the European Court of Human Rights in X number of key states including stronger rebuttals from a wider variety of civil society organizations in response to political attacks on the Court*

*An effective solution to the backlog of pending cases in the Inter-American Human Rights Commission*

*Increased resources and access to countries facing critical human rights situations for the Special Rapporteurs of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission*

**4.3. Improved cooperation by [ten] key influential existing and emerging powers with, and their strengthened commitment to, the UN human rights system**

*Increased ratification and removal of reservations to core human rights treaties by existing and emerging powers*

*X number of existing and emerging powers issue a standing invitation to Special Procedures of the UN Human Rights Council*

*X number of existing and emerging powers submit overdue periodic reports to UN human rights treaty bodies*

*An increase of at least [10%] in the proportion of Universal Periodic Review recommendations accepted by X number of states including implementation plans*

**4.4. Thematic area 1: Accountability for human rights abuses amounting to international crimes**

*Serious human rights abuses (including gender based violence) that may amount to international crimes are addressed by: a) national authorities in at least [eight] states taking concrete steps to tackle impunity and b) the International Criminal Court (ICC) prompting national authorities on all continents to investigate and prosecute or opening its own investigations*

*X number of states ratify the Rome Statute of the ICC and X number of states amend their domestic laws to enable cooperation with the ICC or improve implementation of these laws*

*Reduced political attacks on the ICC*

**4.5. Thematic area 2: corporate accountability for human rights abuses**

*Strengthened legal frameworks covering human rights abuses connected with corporations in X number of states, and improved implementation of existing laws in at least [four] home and host states*

*Accountability is supported through greater transparency of contracts, revenues, tax and other arrangements between investors, companies and states in at least four large-scale land acquisition projects*

*Criminal investigations of serious human rights abuses committed by corporations, with successful prosecutions in at least two states*

*Improved access to justice and remedies for victims of corporate human rights abuses with victims of human rights abuses [from X group(s)] supported by Amnesty International to bring X number of legal cases and at least [six] National Action Plans connected with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights addressing issues related to access to remedies for victims of corporate human rights abuse*

**Questions for consultation:**

4.1. What ideas do you have to increase our impact at the national and local level to respond to the call that despite strong norms and standards we still see little justice on the ground?\*

4.2. Are there more important challenges or opportunities relating to human rights governance systems and accountability that we should seize in this period? If yes, please identify the specific outcomes to pursue.\*\*

4.3. Should we further narrow the focus on corporates e.g. prioritizing particular sectors (perhaps linked with priorities under propositions 1-3) or prioritizing corporate abuses connected with conflict, or another way?\*

\*\* questions for which the views of external stakeholders are especially valuable

Date: August 2014

## **Proposition 5: Increasing our organizational effectiveness**

***We will be a truly global human rights movement of people defending human rights for all and embracing innovation***

Having invested considerable energy in our organizational renewal in recent years, we will approach the 2016-19 period from a position of strength. By the start of the Strategic Goals period we will have already:

- Transformed our global operating model to better work with local actors leading the human rights struggle, support rights holders and communities to know, claim and enjoy their rights, and be faster and more flexible - and therefore more effective - in our response to human rights challenges.
- Progressed our organizational effectiveness in other areas, including: governance arrangements to support more effective and efficient democratic participation; an improved monitoring, evaluation and learning framework to support realization of our Strategic Goals; strengthened resource allocation to ensure we are investing for greatest impact; and continued improvements in gender mainstreaming and active participation within our programme work.

Throughout the 2016-19 period, we will maintain the systems and processes needed to be an effective, accountable organization best able to deliver on our mission, and maintain the continual process of improvement, including in such areas as genuine active participation of rights-holders and gender mainstreaming across all work areas. However, we also propose particular investment to a) boost strategic growth of the movement and b) expand our digital presence and capabilities.

Our ability to deliver change is premised on our ability to engage and mobilize millions around the world. These two areas – strategic growth of the movement and increased digital presence and capabilities – are critical for ensuring that Amnesty International is: able to achieve its long term ambition to build the strongest possible global movement of ordinary people who are passionate about defending human rights for all; pioneering the use of new tools, tactics and models to empower rights holders and communities, expand our research and campaigning capabilities and connect our movement; and equipped to deliver most effectively on the human rights aims set out elsewhere in the Strategic Goals.

### ***Proposed outcomes for 2016-19:***

#### **5.1. Amnesty International is a larger, stronger, more effective and vibrant movement**

*Grow our membership base, particularly paying members and supporters from X million to Y million (Growth targets will be set for every country in which Amnesty International has a national presence and for international membership - see consultation questions below)*

*Boost the proportion of our [members/supporters/activists] in the Global South from x% to at least [50]%*

*Increase the proportion of our [members/supporters] who are young people (aged up to 25) from x% to at least [25]%*

*Grow our paying membership by X% to Y number and our total fundraised income to Y number per year to boost our capacity to support global human rights activism (see consultation questions below)*

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## 5.2. Amnesty International is able to respond more effectively through increased digital capabilities and presence

*Grow our web traffic to X number (targets to be set through consultation – see questions below)*

*Grow our social media presence [including to X number of Twitter/Facebook followers] (see consultation questions below)*

*More user friendly, dynamic, engaging and consistent website(s) and digital presence across the movement*

*Increased digital accessibility of Amnesty International's published data*

*Improved use of technology to increase the impact of Amnesty International's research and campaigns capabilities, including use of digital platforms and participative methods, increased digital outputs, and mainstreaming of big data/data exhaust streams and sensor data*

### Questions for consultation:

5.1. For sections and structures (and the International Secretariat's growth programme in relation to international members): what are your *membership* growth targets for each year of the 2016-19 period broken down by the Standard Action Report categories? What are your growth targets for young people? This information will be used in setting the overall global targets.

5.2. For sections and structures (and the Fundraising Management Team): what are your *income* growth targets for the 2016-19 period broken down according to funding stream? This information will be used to develop baselines to set ambitious targets (relative to market opportunity) for our overall global growth.

5.3. What targets should we set for web traffic and our social media presence? What are your targets for the 2016-19 period? This information will be used in setting the overall global targets.

5.4. Are there other organizational outcomes warranting a movement-wide focus in order to significantly increase our impact? If yes, please identify the specific outcomes to pursue.