Chapter 8: Protocol on Endorsing and Joining Statements and Alliances

PHM regularly publishes statements that bring forward PHM position on key issues of relevance to our movement. PHM also receives requests to sign onto petition documents initiated by other organisations. PHM might find it relevant to formalise alliances by joining campaign platforms or strategic partnerships.

The decision to endorse a position coming from within the movement, or initiated by an ally, or to join into alliances through partnerships and collaborations is taken by the Steering Council.

Countries and Regional circles can have their own processes of endorsing and joining statements and alliances.

Such a decision is based on the following criteria:
1. A broad alignment of the document or organization with the People’s Charter for Health (PCH) as the founding document of PHM.
2. A broad coherence between the statement/collaboration and PHM’s understanding in terms of analysis, position and suggested actions.
3. In case of minor divergences, weaknesses in drafting, or not having been part of the drafting process, SC can consider signing-on/joining-in in the larger interest of solidarity, while pointing out the points of divergence for future reference.

Process of Approval

Who?
1. Any member of the Steering Council can introduce a statement or bring a proposal to join an initiative to the SC.
2. Advisory Council members and thematic circle coordinators can introduce a statement or bring a proposal through their SC representative.
3. PHM activists can approach a Steering Council member or the Global Coordinator to introduce the statement or proposal.

How?
4. The statement/proposal is brought to the SC with a brief motivation (a few paragraphs is enough) as to why PHM should sign/join or not.
5. The brief motivation should address the above criteria and provide other relevant information as required. A timeframe for responses should be included.
6. The minimum time for endorsement of a statement is 48 hours.
7. Members of the Steering Council are expected to respond within the given timeframe. Lack of objection is considered as consent.
8. When time permits, SC members are expected to coordinate a consultation process with the constituencies they represent.
9. In exceptionally urgent cases, decisions can be taken by the Global Coordinator in consultation with co-chairs, which is then shared and defended to the SC.
10. In case there is a lack of consensus, or the content might be controversial, the Coco can take a decision, which is then shared and defended to the SC.

11. As collaborations and partnerships have implications for global secretariat and/or SC time, the decision will be taken by SC in principle, and referred to Coco for advice on feasibility of implementation.